

# GENDER AND ENERGY ACCESS

## Part Two – Productive Uses

People-Centered Accelerator Webinar Series  
17 October 2019

### *Presenters*

**Mar Maestre**, Institute of Development Studies (IDS)

**Jiska de Groot**, University of Cape Town

Moderated by: **Caroline McGregor**, SEforALL

Introduction by: **Annemarije Kooijman**, ENERGIA



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# Webinar series Gender and Energy Access

## Part One - Impacts

3 October 2019

## Part Two - Productive uses

Time: Today (17 October 2019)

## Part Three - Economic empowerment

Time: Thursday, 31 October 2019, 9am ET / 3pm CEST

# Gender and Energy Research Programme

- 5-year research project (2014-2019) funded by DFID

**Aim:** Provide robust evidence on the interactions between gender, energy and poverty, to inform policy and practice

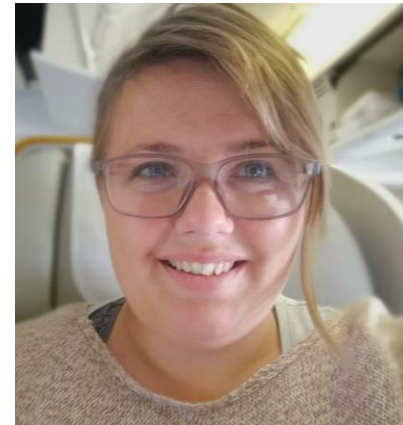
- 9 teams, 12 countries, 29 partners

**Topics:** impacts of energy access, political economy, subsidies, productive uses, gender approaches, women in supply, trends

# Presenters of today's webinar



**RA6**  
**Mar Maestre**  
Institute of Development  
Studies (IDS)



**RA2**  
**Jiska de Groot**  
University of Cape Town

# Unlocking the benefits of productive uses of energy for women

Mar Maestre and Ana Pueyo



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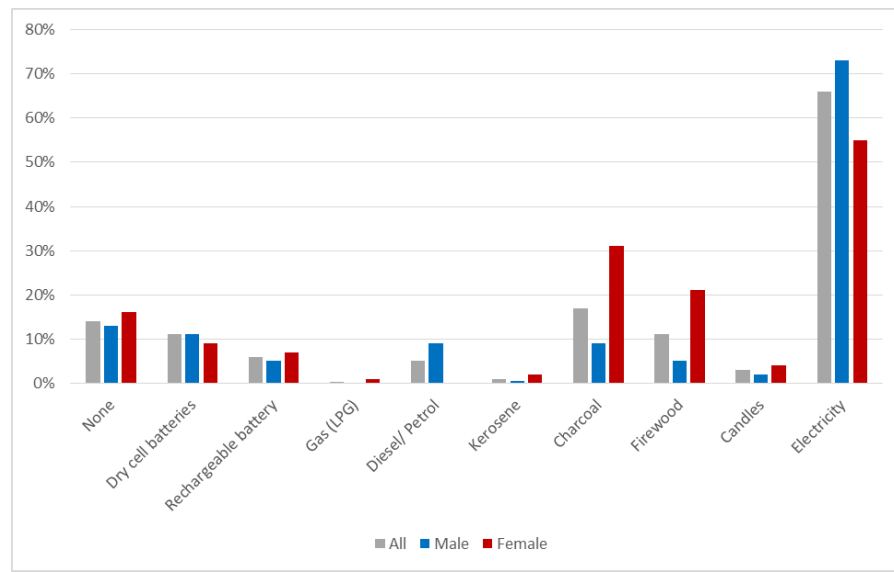
# Introduction

- Partnership between GIZ and IDS, ISSER (Ghana), ESRF and NGSEN (Tanzania), and independent researchers in Myanmar
- Three country studies using mixed methods (community surveys, business census, enterprise surveys, semi-structured interviews, KII, and participatory FGD)
- Research questions:
  1. Do men and women benefit differently from the PUE?
  2. What explains observed gender differences in the PUE?
  3. What works to achieve gender equity in the promotion of PUE?

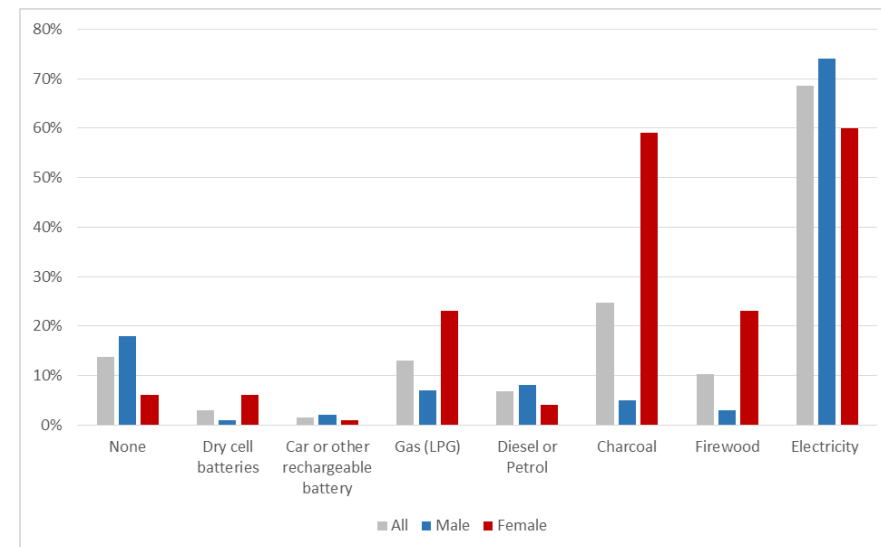
# What is the evidence that there are differential outcomes on women and men of current approaches to PUE?

1. Men are more likely to benefit from interventions that promote PUE because:
  - they own or are employed in more enterprises
  - the enterprises they operate consume more electricity
2. Clear differentiation of fuels used for productive activities by men and women: (i.e. charcoal is for women, diesel is for men, electricity for both)

**Tanzania- Share of enterprises that use each type of fuel (%)**



**Ghana- Share of enterprises that use each type of fuel (%)**



# What explains gender differences in PUE?

- Men's enterprises perform better than women's and are more open to external markets (strong evidence in Tanzania, some evidence in Myanmar, weak in Ghana)
- Men's enterprises more likely to be formalised and keeping accounts in Tanzania (no sign. differences in Ghana)
- Men's businesses enjoy better starting conditions (capital, resources, skills) in Tanzania, lower differences in Ghana
- Men and female entrepreneurs have different motivations: men ambition driven, women necessity driven (not the case in Ghana)
- Care responsibilities: women have most of the care burden (all sites)
- Clear gendered segregation of activities: men occupy more energy intensive sectors, and higher responsibility positions in mixed sectors (all sites)



# Policy recommendations for gender equity in PUE

- PUE interventions focused on electricity provision more likely to target men if gender neutral
- Improved electricity supply not enough for increased business performance - contextual factors make these enterprises perform worse than their peers
- Gender mainstreaming in PUE has achieved some initial successes in Bwisy, Tanzania
- We recommend two sets of policies. PUE interventions that:
  - 1. Support the activities that men and women currently do** and leave no one behind.
  - 2. Transcend traditional sectoral segregation** as well as segregation within sectors, moving towards equity in the use of energy at work.

Thank you!

[m.maestremorales@ids.ac.uk](mailto:m.maestremorales@ids.ac.uk)

[a.pueyo@ids.ac.uk](mailto:a.pueyo@ids.ac.uk)

# Energy in the street food sector - promoting benefits for women and men

Jiska de Groot, University of Cape Town

Partners: University  
of Cape Town,  
University of Twente,  
ENDA Energie,  
MARGE

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# Context of the study - Productive uses of energy in the Street Food Sector (SFS)

- Growing role for feeding Africa's growing urban populations and an important source of income for the urban poor
- Women in particular are motivated to set up enterprises in this sector as they are often restricted by household tasks, reproductive responsibilities, and cultural and religious expectations.
- Many efforts directed at improving women's empowerment and Energy for Productive Uses, including as entrepreneurs.
- SFS is highly dependent on energy, e.g. for the cooking and cooling of food items
- Street food vendors often have very specific energy needs



# Study objectives and Methodology

## Objectives:

- i. To build an evidence base on gender and energy aspects of the SFS
- ii. Explore the links between energy use, enterprise, households and empowerment
- iii. Explore the contextual factors that influence the use of different energy services by men and women

Countries: **Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa**

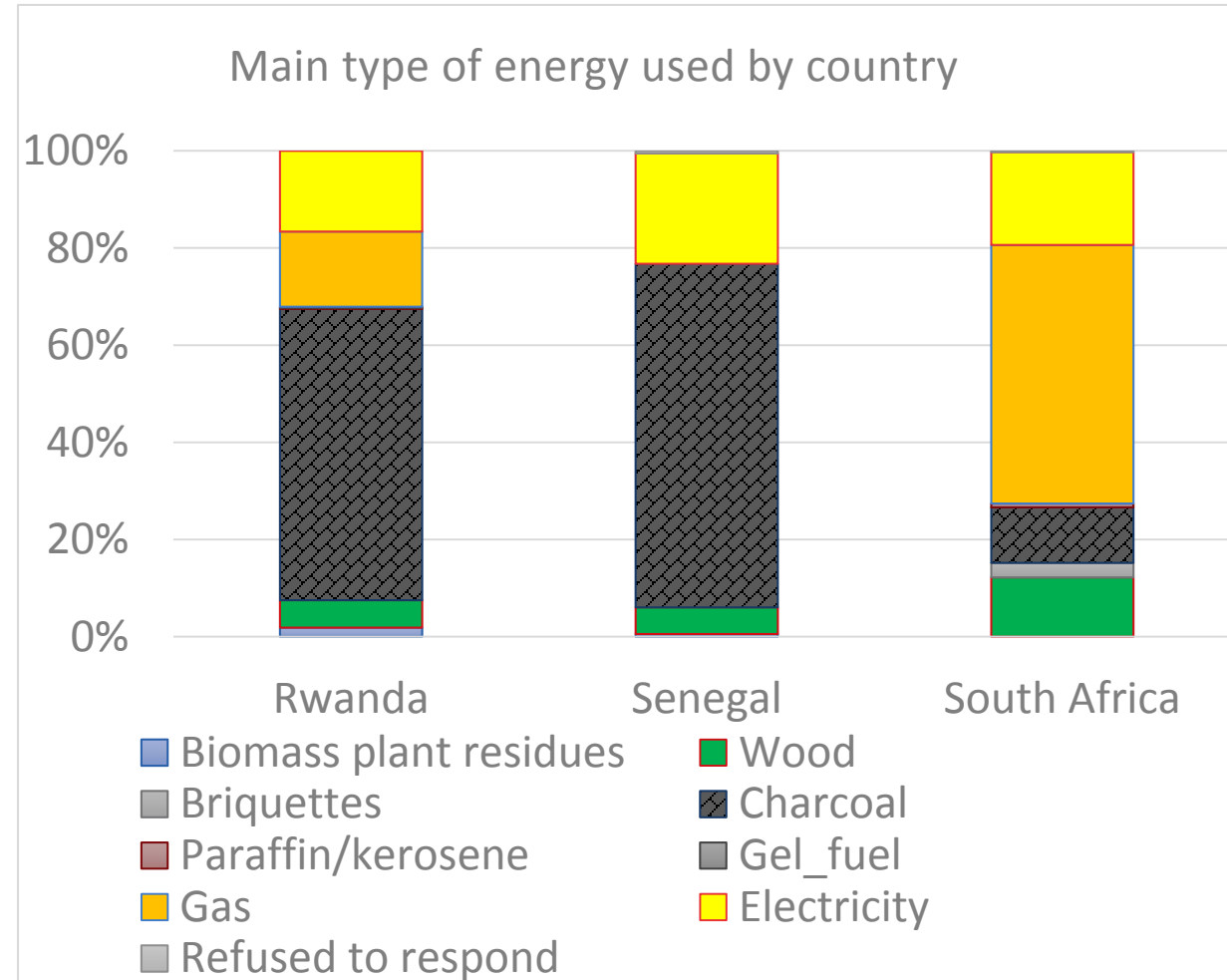
Areas: **urban, peri-urban, rural**

Questionnaire survey, In-depth interviews, Workshops

Method	Total
Questionnaire survey	751
Interviews	105
Workshops	3
Total	856

# Type of energy used – Gender dynamics

- Energy-related female and male behaviour was only slightly gendered
- Men diversified their energy sources more than women.
- Use of MES for ancillary services rather than food preparation



# What motivates the adoption of modern energy services in the energy mix of entrepreneurs in this sector?

- Multiple energy use prevalent and often necessary/desirable
- Risk mitigation, social and cultural norms
- Main advantages of modern energy sources: easier, quicker, faster and cleaner than traditional sources.
- High price remains key barrier to uptake of MES in the SFS, as well as in some cases availability.
- Contextual factors such as location of enterprise, the type of food prepared, the level of formality of the enterprise, customer preferences and local regulation

# How can policy makers assist women-owned businesses in the SFS to benefit from modern energy services?

Participation of women entrepreneurs in the SFS is high

- To make gender 'wins' address the SFS as a whole

Ensure access to appropriate rather than necessarily 'modern' energy services.

- Organise and 'clean up' the traditional energy supply chain (charcoal and wood).

Recognise the relationship between HH energy use and productive uses in particular for women's businesses.

- Policies for access modern energy services need to also consider productive uses of energy.
- Needs to become part of gender and/or entrepreneurship policy



## How can policy makers assist women-owned businesses in the SFS to benefit from modern energy services? (cont.)

A thriving SFS is highly depending on the local area in which it operates. Local authorities are key in influencing regulations that impact on energy use

- Better integration between municipal and local authorities from different sectors
- Need to understand the sector for improved spatial planning.

The SFS is here to stay and has an important role in feeding Africa's urban populations

- Policy makers need to work with the sector rather than work against it and removing it from the urban landscape.

# Thank you

For further discussion or questions, please contact me at: [Jiska.degroot@uct.ac.za](mailto:Jiska.degroot@uct.ac.za)

## Selected outputs

- Mohlakoana, N., Knox, N., Ranzanici, A., Diouf, M. ; Bressers, H., de Groot, J., Pailman, W., Sanfelice, V. (2018). Productive Uses of Energy and Gender in the Street Food Sector in Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa. 183 p. <https://www.energia.org/cm2/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/RA2-Productive-uses-of-energy-in-the-street-food-sector.pdf>
- de Groot, J., Mohlakoana, N., Knox, A., Bressers, H., (2017). Fuelling women's empowerment? An exploration of the linkages between gender, entrepreneurship and access to energy in the informal food sector. Energy Research & Social Science 28, pp. 86-97. doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2017.04.004.
- Knox, A., Bressers, H., Mohlakoana, N., de Groot J., (2019) Aspirations to grow: when micro- and informal enterprises in the street food sector speak for themselves. Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research, 9, 38. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40497-019-0161-7>
- Mohlakoana, N., de Groot, J., Knox, A., Bressers, H., (2018). Determinants of energy use in the informal food sector. Development Southern Africa, 4. doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2018.1526059

For more information, please visit:

[www.energia.org/RA2](http://www.energia.org/RA2)

[www.energia.org/RA6](http://www.energia.org/RA6)

[www.energia.org/research](http://www.energia.org/research)

# Six key findings of the ENERGIA Research Programme

1. Universal energy access targets are unlikely to be met unless **energy policies are aligned to women's as well as men's energy needs, their assets, skills, limitations and capabilities, and existing gender norms**
2. Involvement of **women in energy-system supply chains** is good for women and their families, and it is good for business
3. Modern energy services for **women's productive uses** contribute to women's empowerment
4. End-use **appliances** that deliver modern energy services to reduce drudgery and save time can transform gender roles and relations
5. Improving **affordability, reliability, capacity and convenience** of modern energy services can help achieve gender-equitable access and outcomes
6. **Engaging with political processes** can help women access modern energy services and change gender norms

# Discussion session



*Please use the chat function to submit your questions to the panel.*



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# THANK YOU

## GENDER AND ENERGY ACCESS Part Two – Productive Uses

Join us for the next webinar:

**Part Three - Economic empowerment – 31 October 2019**

For more information visit: [www.energia.org/research](http://www.energia.org/research)



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