Gender Integration Checklist

**RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY**

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### PLANNING

1. **Discuss the following topics during scoping missions in order to build awareness of potential gender issues in national renewable energy (RE) strategies/policies among partners:**
   - Overall gender inequality in society which affects women’s ability to benefit from RE programmes (women’s illiteracy and lack of exposure, information and training; lack of productive resources and poverty, especially among women-headed households).
   - The predominance of cooking among various energy end-uses at household level, dependence on traditional biomass fuels and the need for long-term strategies to ensure affordable supply of clean cooking fuels.
   - Women’s reliance on traditional biomass fuels in operating micro and small enterprises and the potential role of RE in enhancing productivity of these.
   - The potential and advantages of encouraging women as energy entrepreneurs, which can promote gender equality. Examples include selling and installing stoves, constructing biogas digesters, selling and servicing PV devices etc.
2. **Involve governmental agencies/ministries/local persons who work on gender issues in scoping mission discussions.** Highlight gender commitments/objectives that are made by the national government.
3. **Bodies that are set up for the project (e.g. steering committees) should include women and/or women’s representatives. This should be mentioned explicitly in the ToR, so that both the partner and the consultant are aware and agree with the issues identified and actions from the start of the activity.**
4. **Highlight the gender and/poverty dimension in the Governing Board Note.**

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### IMPLEMENTATION

1. **Activity ToR for RE Strategy development should incorporate assessment of gender dimensions in RE strategy development and identification of policy level actions that promote gender equality. Examples include promoting technologies to support women’s household tasks such as water lifting, grain grinding; improving energy services for community services, e.g. clinics, schools, adult literacy centres; skills training for women in operation and maintenance of RE devices and encouraging gender balance in energy institutions.**
2. **Analysis of actions:** In addition to specific actions targeted at women, the activity ToR should specify that all actions proposed in the context of the strategy should be analysed for their potential influence on the well-being and status of women. The proposed action should not harm, where possible, strengthen the position of women.
3. **The profile of the consultant in the ToR should include experience with gender integration, where relevant. Give this criteria the proper weighting in the evaluation grid.**
4. **Provide ideas and suggestions to the consultant on entry points for strategy/policy development as well as for action planning during the briefing meeting and stressed the importance of gender to EU/E PDF. Examples include:**
   - Develop a long-term strategy (and set targets) for sustainable and affordable supply of clean cooking energy.
   - Support provision of energy services for women in sectors where they are strongly represented (kitchen, leaf plate making, spice grinding, soap making, restaurants, beauty parlours).
   - Support women’s employment in new RE businesses such as installation of improved cookstoves and biogas digesters, solar home systems and their employment in the energy sector (for example, through engaging local women’s groups as franchisees for customer handling/billing/meter reading/in rural electrification programmes).
   - Support energy provision for social infrastructure such as health clinics, water pumping, street lighting and schools and those that help reduce women’s workload and drudgery.
   - A regulatory framework for RE sector should include regulatory aspects of clean cooking. Attention should be paid to specific barriers that women face in accessing renewable energy technologies. Examples of such regulatory measures include adopting standards on efficiency and on emissions for cooking fuels and cooking devices; setting up of testing facilities; supporting targeted awareness raising programmes on benefits of using efficient, modern cooking fuels and devices for domestic and productive sectors; and provision for subsidies/subsidise for poor and women-headed households to acquire clean cooking energy technologies.
   - Promote a gender-equal human resources strategy in renewable energy institutions and programmes.
5. **All consultations and workshops should highlight gender issues, engage organisations working on gender issues and encourage gender balance in participation and the participation of organisations that represent women.**

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### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. **Final report:** Review final report for integration of poverty and gender dimensions (assessment of gender implications of proposed actions; identification of concrete measures to address these issues; inclusion of gender sensitive indicators in M&E system).
2. **EoR:** Report on assessment of, outcomes and actions planned on gender dimensions of renewable energy interventions.
3. **6 Months Follow-Up:** Report on specific outcomes and follow up actions on gender.
4. **External Evaluation:**
   - Ensure that gender dimensions are covered (issues identified, actions planned and implemented and results achieved) via questionnaire templates and the quick reference table.
   - Include experience on gender in the profile of the expert/evaluator.