

# **PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGIONAL STRATEGIC PLANNING AND AWARENESS RAISING WORKSHOP PACIFIC ENERGY AND GENDER NETWORK (PEG)**

5-9 December 2005  
Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji



*SOPAC Miscellaneous Report 615*

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## ACRONYMS USED IN THIS VOLUME

ACP-CE	African-Caribbean Pacific – Commission Européenne
APACE-VFEG	Appropriate Technology for Community and Environment, Inc – Village First Electrification Group
ARECOP	Asia Regional Cookstove Program
CAT	Christina Aristanti Tjondro (Facilitator/Trainer from ARECOP provided to this Workshop by ENERGIA)
CROP EWG	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific – Energy Working Group
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (Netherlands)
ENERGIA	International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy
EPC	Electric Power Corporation (Samoa)
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN)
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NEO	National Energy Office
NSAs	Non State Actors
PEG	Pacific Energy and Gender Network
PEGSAP	Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan
PEN	Pacific Energy News
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PIEP	Pacific Islands Energy Policy
PIESAP	Pacific Islands Energy Strategic Action Plan
PIEPSAP	Pacific Islands Energy Policy and Strategic Action Planning
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PRETI	Pacific Renewable Energy Training Initiative
RE	Renewable Energy or Rural Energy or Rural Electrification
REM	Regional Energy Meeting
REP-PoR	Regional Energy Programme for Poverty Reduction
RESCO	Renewable Energy Service Company
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SIVCE	Solomon Islands Village Electrification Council
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
STEC	Samoa Trust Estates Corporation
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNELCO	Union Electrique du Vanuatu
USP	University of the South Pacific
WIB	Women in Business (WIB)

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Regional Strategic Planning and Awareness Raising Workshop – Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG), held at the Tanoa International Hotel in Nadi (Fiji) in the period 5-9 December 2005 was a follow-up activity to the Regional Workshop on Gender, Energy and Sustainable Development, 4-8 August 2003.

The major purpose for the 2005 PEG Workshop was to review the progress on actions and activities recommended at the 2003 Regional Workshop and to lay the plans for supporting the mainstreaming of gender into national and regional energy policies, plans and projects in the near future. A secondary purpose was to raise awareness on the need to ensure equitable access to energy for rural communities in Pacific Island Countries.

The Workshop was attended by energy officers from 10 Pacific Island countries, resource personnel and facilitated by the Fiji Ministry of Women, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation, ENERGIA and SOPAC.

The ENERGIA/ARECOP Consultant also conducted the gender and energy training component of the Workshop. The outcome of the training dovetailed into the discussions that went into finalising the PEG Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) and it validated the content of the PGSAP.

The Workshop adopted:

- 1) A Terms of Reference for the Pacific Energy and Gender (PEG) Network;
- 2) The PEG Strategic Action Plan (2006-2008); and
- 3) The Pacific Energy and Gender paper to the CSD 14/15, encouraging its use for advocacy and recommended that it be transmitted to New York through as many avenues as possible (e.g. the Pacific Regional Energy Paper, ESCAP, ENERGIA etc.).

A statement of outcomes of the Workshop was released at the end of the week-long programme, and is part of this Proceedings volume.

### **Acknowledgements**

Funding for the Workshop was generously provided by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) and technical support by ENERGIA. An expert to conduct the gender and energy training was provided by ENERGIA via the NGO, Asia Regional Cookstove Program (ARECOP). Ms Christina Aristanti Tjondro of ARECOP is gratefully acknowledged for her sterling effort in delivering what was normally a three-day programme in one day. Ms Patrina Dumar, the consultant responsible for the drafting of the PGSAP and the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Pacific Energy & Gender Network (PEG), is also gratefully acknowledged.

## STATEMENT OF OUTCOMES

### **Pacific Energy and Gender Network Regional Strategic Planning and Awareness Raising Workshop**

Nadi, Fiji Islands, 5-9 December 2005

*Acknowledging* the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (CTA) of the Netherlands and ENERGIA for funding; ARECOP for providing technical support and resource personnel; the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) for the implementation/organisation; and participants for the invaluable inputs during discussions;

*Noting* the significant economic, environmental and social benefits from energy in Pacific Island Countries;

*Recognising* the importance of gender mainstreaming into energy and noting the potential benefits of having access to energy in the Pacific Islands, the general lack of awareness by decision makers including national planners and implementers of these opportunities for sustainable development;

*Acknowledging* the directions and guiding principles of the Pacific Plan, Pacific Islands Energy Policy, Pacific Islands Energy Strategic Action Plan, Pacific Platform of Action for the Advancement of Women, and more globally the Agenda 21 and the Millennium Development Goals;

The workshop participants:

1. agreed to a Terms of Reference for the Pacific Energy and Gender (PEG) Network, attached;
2. agreed to adopt the PEG Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) as a mechanism for mainstreaming gender in the energy sector;
3. agreed that SOPAC continue to host the PEG Network;
4. agreed that PEG Network source mechanisms including funding to implement PGSAP;
5. agreed that PEG adapt the ENERGIA training modules to the Pacific context;
6. agreed that the energy and gender paper to the CSD 14/15 be used for advocacy and be transmitted to New York through as many avenues as possible (e.g. the Pacific Regional Energy Paper, ESCAP, ENERGIA); and
7. recommended that one full-time staff be assigned to PEG activities [as the Regional PEG coordinator].

Agreed,  
Representatives from the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu  
SOPAC and ARECOP.

Nadi, 09 December 2005

## **SUMMARY RECORD**

### **Regional Strategic Planning and Awareness Raising Workshop – *Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG)*, 5-9 December 2005**

#### **OPENING SESSION**

The *Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG)* Regional Strategic Planning and Awareness Raising Workshop was held at the Tanoa International Convention Centre, Nadi, Fiji, from 5 to 9 December 2005.

The meeting was called to order by Rupeni Mario of the SOPAC Secretariat, who acted as Master of Ceremonies for the Opening Session and chaired the meeting for the rest of the day.

The opening prayer to start the week-long meeting was offered by Kiti Makasiale, Principal Assistant Secretary for the Ministry of Women, Social Welfare & Poverty Alleviation, Fiji.

The Welcome and Opening Remarks on behalf of the Director of SOPAC, were delivered by SOPAC Energy Adviser, Anare Matakiviti. He read out a list of global agendas that were the driving force behind the interest in gender initiatives. A gender perspective was considered critical in all development activities, and a “key element in promoting sustainability of the environment, societies and governments.” The Opening Remarks are appended in full in Annex 1 of this Proceedings volume.

The following SOPAC island member countries were represented: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The CROP Gender Issues Adviser based at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat was also present. Resource personnel included experts from ENERGIA Asia, the Fiji Ministry of Women, Social Welfare & Poverty Alleviation, and the SOPAC Secretariat. (A list of participants is appended as Annex 2).

The final programme for the week is in Annex 3.

#### **INTRODUCTIONS and APPOINTMENT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE**

Following a short session of self-introductions by all the participants at the Workshop, a Drafting Committee to oversee the production of the Summary Record of the Proceedings of the Workshop was established by calling for volunteers from among the participants.

An open-ended Drafting Committee was formed by representatives from the following countries: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Palau and the Solomon Islands.

**FIRST-DAY AM PRESENTATION SESSION** (all electronic presentations, where provided, will be included in the meeting CD [Annex 10])

#### **Introduction to Workshop presented by Yogita Bhikabhai (SOPAC)**

The presentation introduced the rationale behind this Workshop, and gave the background to the formulation of the *Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG)*, as a follow-up activity to the 2003 meeting. It also highlighted the activities undertaken by the PEG since 2003. The current workshop was convened to review and provide input into the PEG Strategic Action Plan, a task also set by the 2003 meeting. The presentation also looked into the future, especially in formalising associations with key development partners, e.g. ENERGIA, via the PEG TOR.

The presentation also listed the four major outputs expected after the week's discussion and training activities of the week:

- 1) Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP)
- 2) Regional Position paper on gender and energy bound for the CSD14/15 via the Pacific Regional Position paper and via the ENERGIA network.
- 3) The PEG Terms of Reference (TOR) for formalising relations with ENERGIA to capitalise on opportunities offered by the international women's network.
- 4) Increased understanding and capacity for dealing with gender issues in the energy sector.

The presentation is included in full in the meeting CD.

## ROUNDTABLE SESSION OF COUNTRY BRIEFS

**Cook Islands** – Many energy field projects are going on in the Cook Islands. We have the wind energy project on Mangaia, which is supported and run by a lady, who is the island administrator. The Project is running quite successfully at the moment. With regard to wind energy, we're at the data gathering stage for starting a similar project on Aitutaki. Wind monitoring began in September 2005. So far indications are quite convincing that wind energy might be feasible also on Aitutaki, but we need more to be confident of success. We set up the Cook Islands Energy Action Plan (CIEAP), in the following five main areas: 1) establishment of a national energy committee; 2) establishment of the energy division as a stand-alone entity; (3) Renewable Energy Development (Wind Rarotonga, Solar Mauke); (4) energy conservation and awareness programme (5) feasibility study on coconut oil as a diesel substitute. At the formulation of CIEAP, we felt all these five main areas needed attention so energy issues may be promoted more effectively.

**Federated States of Micronesia** – Our energy development is hindered by lack of funding – but we're planning to construct a 10-MW diesel power plant, and at the moment we are rehabilitating our only hydro plant, hopefully fully energised in March 2006. Then we plan to build two more hydro plants to replace diesel plants. We have one functioning solar system on the island, which has been working for the past ten years. I'm also working with the College of Micronesia, for community and village programmes on nutrition; also teaching villages how to use other energy sources, and how to conserve. As far as other national projects are concerned – I'm still waiting for them to be passed over from Pohnpei. If I received them I'll pass them on, as I know we have a large number of energy projects going on throughout the FSM.

**Fiji Islands** – The Fiji presentation had a summary table on the overhead (see CD in Annex 10) – The update was based on what was discussed in 2003, Session 10, where participants were to come up with strategies. First three columns of the table contain the strategies that were developed by the Fiji participants in 2003. This is progress against those strategies:

First strategy was to develop effective mechanism – done awareness through brochures and posters on renewable energy, and energy efficiency. Awareness was carried out in three main local languages. For energy efficiency, managed to produce brochures particularly on lighting efficiency. In reference to the Driti solar freezer, we did that in 2004, and that was featured in the regional documentary on gender and energy.

- 1) Appraisal surveys – undertaken as part of ongoing work assessment on the Driti Project.
- 2) In terms of promotion of the department's activities through various means as highlighted – we haven't done anything.
- 3) Video documentary was also done on renewable energy (apart from the PEG video), which showcased the gender perspective on energy projects.
- 4) We also tried to draft funding proposals (twice, through our normal budgetary proposal processes in 2004 & 2006) to attract support for gender and energy activities but failed to secure them.



- 5) We are developing a National Energy Policy with assistance from PIEPSAP, and we highlighted gender, beginning by having it as a strategic area; but then we later amended it to become a cross-cutting issue. Policy is still at drafting stage, but it is genderised.
- 6) We also have an ongoing rural electrification programme, where the main focus is on lighting; and it addresses all the gender groups.
- 7) Also there is a biogas programme mainly for cooking, and targets mostly women in rural communities.

Second strategy was to engender all energy-related activities:

- 1) through gender awareness training – although we haven't done any work on that;
- 2) encourage and train women, partly done through the existing project in Driti; and
- 3) gender analysis for all energy-related activities – but we unfortunately haven't done anything in this area yet.

Third strategy is on training; and the activities are to:

- 1) work with the Ministry of Education to review the curriculum at all levels – nothing has been done; and
- 2) formalise a training curriculum with existing technical institutions – again no work has been done on that.

Fourth strategy is to strengthen networking with NGOs for energy-related activities – no work done yet in this area.

Fifth is advocacy. In 2003 we included as part of this activity the development of Pacific literature on gender and energy. Work has already been done (as mentioned by Yogita earlier on PEG activities).

Basically, work for five different strategies that were highlighted in 2003, Fiji only managed to do work in two strategic areas. Awareness, and advocacy we did mainly through assistance from the PEG network. Other areas we haven't done anything in are research (gender analysis), training, and building capacity. These are areas where we need to provide resources to do something in the future.

#### **Niue – (ppt by Petra Hopokigi part of Workshop CD)**

The Niue presentation began with a background on the rock of Polynesia's self sufficiency in energy in days past, and ended with the hope that Niue had best credentials for being a renewable energy test bed. Details on the current power-generation situation in Niue, giving diesel generator specifications and operational loads, with a rundown on NPC activities on educating the Niue people via radio broadcasts. Niue would like to encourage gender balance in energy matters and is trying to utilise energy through a practical approach.

**Palau** – The delegate shared some activities being undertaken in Palau. PIEPSAP consultation was conducted by Gerhard in Palau in April this year, and we're hoping to integrate energy issues into the plan. At the moment nothing is in the works on gender and energy issues, but we need to put that into the strategic energy plan for Palau. We have done our GEF logframe analysis workshop in October. With consultants, we're trying to identify renewable energy projects for funding in the next GEF funding cycle. My office is currently working with all the ministries in the government of Palau through an executive order given in September 2005. I'm head of the energy working group in Palau trying to devise ways for reduction in energy consumption and use for the government facilities all throughout the country. The action is executive advice to the country to take because of high fuel costs and the present target is to cut costs by 10%. There's a women's group in Palau that has a yearly conference, usually in Mar/April – to discuss, not only women's issues, but issues like energy, particularly energy conservation. I've been invited twice to address them on how to conserve energy. They are very much aware of the need to be involved, i.e. to be part of energy planning and management. Hopefully SOPAC may get involved with this women's group, and get them to invite SOPAC to the 2006 meeting.

**Papua New Guinea** – The delegate presented brief comments as follows: We have a lot of women in PNG. Half of the population is women. With that in mind, the structure of the National Energy Policy and the Rural Electrification & the Renewable Energy Policy is such that they must meet the needs of the general population including women. I am happy to report that the above stated draft policies are now with the Minister for Petroleum & Energy in order for him to ensure that we get the help necessary and that we are heading the right way. In the National Energy Policy we decided to create a National Energy Advisory Council and also in the Rural Electrification & Renewable Energy Policy a Rural Electrification Planning Committee for rural electrification development. We hope that women will be at the core of the above-mentioned committees. When we look at women in business, especially in renewable energy businesses; we have women who, as landowners, can run those renewable energy businesses for themselves. At Energy Division level, we have two women in mind who will be tasked to promote women and gender issues once we restructure the division. As you know, in PNG 3% of the land is owned by State whilst 97% is owned by land owners who are men and women. My own feeling is that women should be given the lead role in promoting gender issues as there's a lot of work. Makareta's (Fiji) presentation was a good one and we want to see policies that begin from the roots. This is a brief sketch on where we stand at the moment, and hopefully our policies will be ready in the first half of 2006 so that we can move on with the programmes and plans.

**Vanuatu** – Currently our energy policy needs to be reviewed, and hopefully by early next year (2006) with the assistance from PIEPSAP SOPAC, we will get this done, and integrate energy and gender programme of action into the framework. Recently the national council of women, and the Department of Women's Affairs in Vanuatu are pushing for a women's rights bill in the parliament. However, it has been referred to a drafting committee to review the bill before it is approved by the parliament. Although energy and gender may be a new initiative in our energy and policy plan, it will not be difficult to incorporate into our energy programme of actions. We do not have our rural electrification programme that also includes gender into the plan and implementation of our community energy projects. Our solar projects have involved the community at all levels, and we hope that in collaboration with our power utility (UNELCO) with their working plans to use biofuel by expanding the electrification network to our rural areas, will continue to enhance the initiative of gender and energy in our development of rural electrification in Vanuatu.

**Tuvalu** – It was reported that all the eight islands of Tuvalu are connected to the grid. All rural communities are connected, with only a few houses still using hurricane lamps and solar lighting system, because they are quite far from the electricity grid. On the capital Funafuti, a project is underway for the construction of a new powerhouse by the Japanese Government. They are planning to give it as a 2006 Christmas present to Tuvalu. We received a grant from the French Government, for upgrading our solar project, which some of us didn't know about – apparently a failed project a few years back. We are so lucky to receive assistance to rehabilitate that project – 39,000 euros was provided by France for this. Anare was in Tuvalu assisting us with energy policy and this has been endorsed by Government. We expect him to also assist us with developing strategies and designing our work plan, during his planned visit in February 2006. Through that work plan, I believe that all stakeholders will be, through advocacy and awareness programmes made aware of energy-related developments.

**Solomon Islands** – The Solomon Islands had two presenters – one from Government, and one from community (NGO and civil society representative). The Government representative indicated that a draft energy policy came out of last week's work with PIEPSAP. Gender is included as one of the twelve strategic areas. Women are involved in the formulation of the national energy policy, with a representative from the National Council of Women represented on the drafting committee.

**SIVEC** (Solomon Islands Village Electrification – Speaker is the Vice-chair of SIVEC, founder of the Kastom Garden Association and also peace counsellor and involved a lot in community work in his province (Choiseul)) – Solomon Islands is doing more than just talking in the way of encouraging managed production as far as electrification is concerned. I represent SIVEC

(Solomon Islands Village Electrification). Through the work of APACE, now called Village First, which is the technical arm of SIVEC; we have built 6 micro-hydro projects in the rural area. There are three on one particular island. I was introduced to electricity via micro-hydro power in Iriri Village. Iriri Community Development is where micro-hydro was first built in Solomon Islands. I must assure SOPAC, girls and women took part in the building of micro-hydro systems. Every system that is built in Solomon Islands, involved women. Like where we say that agriculture is the backbone of our economy; agriculture in Melanesian society involves women. Women carry out more activities in agriculture than men. Women's involvement in energy production has a wide implication in giving energy to human beings to work as far as the economy is concerned. So at Iriri and a number of other villages, we plan to build 52 micro-hydros in Solomon Islands, that is one for each Member of Parliament. Members of parliament, to get people's votes, are depositing money for feasibility studies in Solomon Islands so that in the next four/five years there will be more micro-hydros if we have money. This is where we are going to look to SOPAC to help us in future to raise money. One of these micro-hydros in Bulelavatu, the village is supplying energy to a school, which has become a beneficiary of the micro-hydro scheme instead of depending on fossil fuels. We're providing to the villages things like fishing, agriculture, and furniture making – and this is why we encourage this micro-hydro especially in Manawai and Bulelavatu – these have 30 kVa and 65 kVa capacities, respectively. We are encouraging people to make use of these. The users of energy in these micro-hydro powered villages are mainly women as they do most of the work that is done during the night – food preparation, weaving, sewing etc. We have women in our micro-hydro committees. A number of women are involved in deciding what to charge the village and how to use energy. We also conducted training workshops for all these micro-hydro stations, and in this women are also involved. Women participate a lot, as far as energy is concerned. They are the ones who prepare families for education, living and economic activities. Theoretically speaking, for any country to be politically sustainable it must have a sustainable economic system, and these economic systems must depend completely on the energies of its people. Women are often spoken of as participating in energy production or administration of energy, but we forget that they are the ones carrying a lot of load in this area. So for any development to be viable in any country, energy is the most important element of economic development and we believe our women will play greater part in sustaining energy production for human beings, as far as electricity is concerned.

**Samoa** – Samoa opened with reporting that a draft energy policy exists at the national level; and that it is about to go to Cabinet (though she admitted not having seen a copy). Once approved, it will be available for public viewing. She shared briefly what was happening in Samoa. In the transport sector there was a concern about the increase in the number of vehicles and the roads are becoming congested. This has consequential effects on the environment in terms of air pollution and when it come to disposing of the old vehicles. With increase in vehicles there would be an increase in demand for petroleum products. Some measures taken by the Government to counter this was to regulate the age of vehicles that entered Samoa – i.e. imported vehicles must be less than 7 years old. Any car manufactured 1997 and before were not allowed into Samoa. This year you can only import cars that were made in 1998 or later. There's a 20% excise tax imposed on vehicles with engines that are more than 2 litres; hence discouraging the importation of vehicles with heavy engines. We are encouraging families to have fewer cars. The current trend is for families to have 2-3 cars. On electricity, the major concern for Electric Power Corporation (EPC) is the extremely high cost of diesel for production, because diesel for electricity production is not subsidised by government, and EPC has to buy at the market price. So the measures taken to counter this are for EPC to maximise hydro use, 60% of Samoan electricity comes from hydro during rainy season. When you compare the cost per kilowatt-hour of electricity as 18 cents using hydro and 43 cents when using diesel, no wonder electricity is so expensive in Samoa. Negotiations are ongoing for a hydro project in Savai'i, which is the next largest island, but at this time EPC is trying to supplement diesel with coconut oil. Found out this morning that Jan is involved with that study and that he advised EPC that to break even EPC should buy coconuts from producers at 12 sene per nut, but the farmers association are demanding 20 sene a nut. There must be other ways around this problem, like encouraging people to sell coconuts to EPC not for cash but to generate credits that can go towards their power bills at the end of every month. Currently EPC is piloting the use of coconut oil for

generation of electricity and they're also attempting coconut oil mixed with kerosene for vehicles. People are becoming very creative on how to beat the oil price. There's also a UNDP pilot project on solar energy on Apolima. I hear the results of that pilot are very encouraging. On petroleum products, we have a process whereby we have only one supplier for 5 years, and we just heard that Shell is closing down, and they are our current supplier. Government owns all the assets, we fix the margin for the supplier, that is probably why we have the third cheapest petroleum products in the Pacific, because Government is controlling prices to ensure that people have access. In terms of renewable energy, that is a solar energy system on one of the islands, and this is the system that has highest potential for every island in the Pacific as living in the tropics we have the sun all day. Another renewable energy source is coconut oil, the nut that is available in masses in the Pacific. Of course we have a successful hydro and we hope to have more systems for other areas. There might be potential for harnessing wave energy but the vulnerability of our islands to cyclones probably does not make it a feasible way to go in the Pacific. Unlike Niue and other islands blessed with lot of wind, there is no potential in Samoa. WIB is heavily involved in the promotion of organic farming, and the production and export of coconut oil and we've been doing it for more than ten years now. We see the piloting of the use of coconut oil for electricity generation as a very good market for our clients, especially when our clients can add value i.e. the oil can be sold directly to EPC, and I'm sure that Jan would have also made a recommendation for the price of oil, instead of just the coconut. Our mandate as an NGO is to give rural people the opportunity to add value to their traditional products and then they can earn the extra dollars, so we hope to be involved in a number of pilot projects that are being implemented in our country.

Chair – It is good to see countries are working at leading the charge in mainstreaming gender.

## **REGIONAL ENERGY UPDATE**

*(All the following presentations are available on the meeting CD, Annex 10)*

### **SOPAC & Current Regional Energy Initiatives by Rupeni Mario**

This presentation summarised SOPAC regional initiatives, excluding PIEPSAP and biofuels, for which presentations follow. The presentation touched on SOPAC's mandate and introduced the SOPAC Gender Policy along with various other current, ongoing and future regional initiatives.

*(No questions from the floor after this presentation.)*

### **Pacific Island Energy Policy and Strategic Action Planning (PIEPSAP) by Anare Mataktiviti**

The presentation was on the regional programme addressing the lack of up-to-date policy framework and practical plans to govern and manage the energy sector development. The PIEPSAP Project's goal, strategies and menu of options and linkages with existing programmes and initiatives were highlighted.

*(No questions from the floor after this presentation.)*

### **Energy and Social Implications Case Study – Biofuels by Jan Cloin**

Based mainly on the Samoan case study for EPC's move to explore the use of coconut oil as an alternative/supplement to diesel fuel in its commercial power generation, the economics of biofuel industry based on current figures and trends was presented. The following questions were presented at the end of the presentation: Is a biofuel industry a need or want? Does it present real income-generating opportunities? Is RESCO a solution for using biofuels?

*(Questions were immediate from the floor after this presentation.)*

**Samoa** – This is probably to provide an answer to your second question – You say that it is probably not worth it for countries with higher salaries for its people to engage in the activity you've showed in the picture of people processing coconut. The picture is probably of STEC staff – STEC is a dying corporation struggling to survive in Samoa, and that's probably why they are being paid below the minimum wage. Samoa may have higher salary scales, but that's for the people who work, for those that don't have jobs, what would be an option? For those that don't have jobs, they would rather get something rather than nothing, and that's probably why they accept that kind of job. This leads me to your second question on whether this is a real income-generating opportunity – supposing those people don't have jobs, they don't have the skills to get a job, then this is an opportunity for them to earn a living if we offer income-generating activities to them. Whether it is a need or a want, by generating energy, we are giving people an opportunity to earn a living, because they can't gain paid employment anywhere, they can't depend on remittances forever. The realities of declining remittances to PICs must be faced – when we go to New Zealand, for example, our very own relatives there are having a hard time, where before they could hand over \$200 on our arrival and now you can hardly see food on the table and you end up buying food for them – that is the reality. The Pacific island people cannot keep depending on remittances, we have to educate them and make them aware that they can't sit there and expect your brother, sister, cousin to keep giving you everything; they have to get out and earn something. So in response to your second question, I really think it is an opportunity for the livelihood of those without the opportunity to get good jobs.

**SOPAC (Jan)** – Briefly responding to Samoa – what I didn't elaborate upon is that in Samoa we found that if we want to produce coconut oil at a competitive price we can't compete with diesel. We would have to employ a big mechanical factory which would basically rule out any labour input because it would be too expensive, then I ran into huge discussions with Samoan delegates and colleagues from the Women in Business (WIB) who fiercely disagreed with me on ruling out small-scale coconut oil production. I think it has generated an interesting discussion in Samoa. We've had discussion with EPC and WIB. The EPC has made an offer to accept the small-scale production of coconut oil as just one of the options and I think that is a good development. The economist that we hired as a consultant couldn't make the numbers match for small-scale oil production, if people are prepared to take the plunge into this volatile market. There might be opportunities still, and who knows the oil price might go up to \$150 a barrel then we'll have a real competitive product, even though the volumes might not be there in the short term, in the long run they will definitely be there. Maybe our governments have something to spare to invest into our being resilient on fuels ourselves instead of depending on international oil companies who can pull out any time their profits are not high enough.

**SIVEC** – Is it possible that you can conduct this kind of feasibility study in the Solomon Islands, because adding value to copra is just a new thing for us? I believe Mr John Vollrath was in Vanuatu with you when you discussed this matter but is it possible for you to do a feasibility study to see the possibilities for the Solomon Islands, especially on oil from copra or virgin oil by pressing the fresh coconut?

**SOPAC (Jan)** – I think Solomon Islands appears to have very good prospect as well for the use of biofuels because of the huge abundance of labour and critical biomass. The difficulty would be in the relative pricing because Solomon Islands as a rather low price on fuels compared to other Pacific Island countries (see graph in Biofuel presentation). There is no surprise why biofuel took off in Vanuatu. They have an abundance and highest production of copra oil after PNG, but they also have the highest price for diesel. For Solomon Islands, this difference is much lower. We were already discussing feasibility with Mr Vollrath to get some outer islands involved in the production of coconut oil and also in the provision of their own fuel for generating electricity according to the model that is carried out in the Fiji Islands.

**Federated States of Micronesia** – The delegate questions why there was no data from the Eastern Pacific represented in the tables, i.e. nothing for Palau, FSM or RMI?

**SOPAC (Jan)** – One of the reasons FSM was not in this regional workshop was that no interest was expressed from FSM, probably because of the person that was in the office that particular day when our invitation to participate was received. This doesn't mean that the potential isn't there.

**Papua New Guinea** – PNG has an oil refinery. The pricing structure is based on international parity pricing and so that means we are still paying for oil at the same rate as we did before having the refinery. This poses a good challenge on whether it is a needs analysis or want analysis. We in PNG still think it is a good option, perhaps SOPAC might want to look at resource assessment to be done for countries and SOPAC channel the information back to the countries and the countries can decide for themselves which way to go with their resource. Could be a good starting point for all potential biofuel sources.

**SOPAC (Jan)** – I think that's a very promising activity we can incorporate in our future programme. We're out of time so if there are other issues for me perhaps they're better raised in dialogue rather than plenary. I'm a newbie in gender issues and the main reason I'm here is not to discuss how to do biofuels but rather for me to learn how to mainstream gender into projects. As an engineer I do want to say that the way we're doing it right now can be improved vastly. The answer might be in the different gender roles – so I hope to learn a lot from you in the coming days.

#### **Gender & Energy in the Context of Regional Policy – a Gender Mainstreaming Approach presented by Gender Issues Adviser, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat**

Provided background to the international/global drivers of gender advocacy, the regional strategies devised to address the global agenda, and presented the following guiding questions to the tasks to be achieved by this meeting: How will implementation of national gender policies contribute to the realisation of existing gender commitments? How can PEG facilitate and ensure gender mainstreaming of energy policy? How can gender and energy be integrated into national development plans? How will gender impact of energy policies be monitored and evaluated?

*(Questions were posed from the floor after this presentation.)*

**SIVEC** – The delegate asked after the opinion of the presenter on whether women promoting gender policy in the mainstream, was better than when men advocated issues for them?

**PIFS** – That's a huge question. It probably boils down to the basic issues of women's development approaches, as compared to a gender development approach. You need a bit of both, they're part and parcel of getting women into decision-making, into prominent roles in government or any other decision-making body. It's the equity of representation. Obviously you do have groups well represented, and democratic governance is representative of the views and needs of different groups; however having women in decision-making did not necessarily ensure that they are going to adopt a gender analysis approach, because that's a different thing. You need women in there to be able to represent the voice, but you can have a woman in there whose views do not necessarily enable gender analysis. In the same way that it is very important to have men in certain positions – you can have a man that is able to do gender analysis. The thing that is needed is both equal representation and gender analysis.

**SIVEC** – I asked that question, because in our context, women who try to force themselves into that kind of thinking would be criticised more than if men do it for them. In a male-dominated society, women must be built up by men rather than doing it for themselves. I come from Choiseul Island in the Solomons, and John comes from Malaita and these are the strongest male-dominated islands in the Solomons.

**Samoa** – I would comment from experience – five or ten years ago there was this big push for women's rights and issues and the movement became very unpopular in a lot of places that eventually we ended up with the word 'gender.' Gender is the safe word to use, for gently pushing for women's rights. When you use 'gender', you say 'gender equality' to mean equal power, equal rights, equal everything. The word 'gender' was a bit more acceptable to the men, rather than 'women'. An example from my country where the government said the women are getting too much attention, because we actually have a public holiday for women that was observed on the Monday after Mother's Sunday. Then the men turned around and said, "You women are getting all the attention, how about us?" So the Government declared the Labour Holiday as Fathers Day in Samoa, to make up for all the attention that women were getting. Originally the 'gender' idea was to sensitise the name, to accept the fact that women are contributing a lot to development and for men to recognise that role played by women. By sensitising men, you are very right, they can do a lot more in pushing women's interests in policy, development programmes and things like that, especially in societies where women have a very very low participation rate. Whereas in societies where women have an active role as much as men they push for their own rights and it is alright for them to do that. In some societies it is better that men take the issues for women and integrate them into development projects and policies.

**PIFS** – When you talk about gender it always is very personal, very cultural, so there are always going to be a lot of challenges, because you're talking really at the heart of people's personal lives and people's cultures and religions etc. etc. However, on your point about men vs women, I think the important thing is that whether we use the women's development approach, the gender approach or whatever you use – ultimately you're trying to achieve the same thing. You're trying to achieve equality for everybody. But the important thing is that when you're talking about promoting women's involvement and the gender approach that you engage men; because men have a lot to benefit from a more gender-equal society. We're not talking about the raising of the status of one group over the other, but you're talking about how you can collectively pay due attention to the current status quo to enable better, equitable development for all in any given community.

**Papua New Guinea** – In PNG we have in the parliamentary process the right to go and represent an electorate. Politically, there's only one lady in parliament but there are provisions made in the Constitution for allowing the representation of women by at least 20 seats but that hasn't been tried out. What I see from your presentation, the men are already there, I think it is something to do with bringing up the women.

**a) ENERGIA – International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy**

**b) Asia Pacific Cookstove Program (ARECOP)**

**by Christina Aristanti Tjondro, Manager, ARECOP**

The presentations introduced the two primary partners of this Workshop: ENERGIA is an international network on gender and sustainable energy, which is key partner for PEG and has among its objectives capacity building, information sharing and supporting emerging national and regional networking initiatives (like PEG).

ARECOP is the Asia Regional Cookstove Program, of which the Consultant Trainer/Facilitator (Ms Tjondro is Manager). ARECOP shares similar objectives to the ENERGIA in information sharing and capacity building, especially in the area of improved cookstoves. ARECOP is part of the ENERGIA network and contributes to the pool of resource experts on gender and energy that can be mobilised to conduct training and passing on of necessary technical skills to increase capacity among disadvantaged groups for receiving and maintaining energy programmes.

*(No questions from the floor after these two presentations.)*

**CHAIR (Rupeni)** – Opened the afternoon session by providing the following outline on the substantive business that was before the meeting for consideration and action during the week:

SUMMARY OF WHAT IS TO BE ACHIEVED AT THE END OF THE WORKSHOP

1. A Training Session on Gender and Energy is to be delivered and received by participants;
2. A PEG submission on Pacific gender and energy issues and strategies for submission to the CSD14/15 (2006/2007). A presentation on this aspect to come in the afternoon session;
3. The PEG Strategic Action Plan reviewed and adopted;
4. The PEG Terms of Reference reviewed and adopted; and
5. Summary Record of Proceedings accepted and adopted (subject to amendments).

POST-LUNCH PRESENTATION SESSIONS

- a) Brief Introduction to the Draft PEG Strategic Action Plan
  - b) Brief Introduction to the Draft PEG Terms of Reference
- by Patrina Dumar, PEG Consultant

*(Questions from the floor after these two presentations.)*

**Samoa** – I note that Pacific Plan on energy is up to 2007, the PEG is up to 2008 – having just viewed the flow chart of levels – wondered that given the limited resources in the region, and given that our region is also trying to implement PIESAP, there was hope for PEG? What about integrating this action plan into PIESAP? for example, in 2007, when the PIEP is due for review, so that we can rationalise resources. This is instead of having two separate action plans (both of energy) when we are all struggling with limited resources. It would be fine to retain PEG as just a network for information sharing and similar, but when it comes to action programmes when the plan will need funding for implementation, it would be ideal for a region with limited resources to integrate PEG into the big plan when it is time for review of the PIEP. Is this the direction PEG is going?

**CONSULTANT** – Correct, PEGSAP is from 2006 to 2008. Quite a lot of the activities are planned for 2006, and some people have recommended that activities get implemented in 2006. In terms of whether we should get everything in PEG done by 2007, I'm not so sure, and that's something that will have to be discussed here. In terms of keeping in line with PIESAP, I think PIESAP already has some gender references in terms of mainstreaming. The activities that are in the PEGSAP are not separate from PIESAP, in fact it has provided more detail to the strategies of PIESAP. I believe that on Wednesday, when we start to go into the details of PEGSAP, it would hopefully be a lot clearer to you then.

**SOPAC (Yogita)** – PIESAP is not cast in stone, and yes there is an opportunity to integrate the outputs of PEGSAP into PIESAP, that is not a problem; however, PEGSAP remains a document on its own as well for capturing funding opportunities when they emerge through associations with other gender initiatives and other upcoming projects – it is a very powerful thing for PEG to have that, but at the same time we will integrate it. Since PEGSAP is also a living document, we could also recommend to the CROP Energy Working Group to integrate the same into the regional action plan.

**CHAIR** – The Chair urged participants that discussion over the next few days would be richer if they were to review the draft papers provided in the Workshop folders prior to discussion in Wednesday and Thursday.



## **Introduction to the Draft Regional Energy and Gender Paper for CSD14/15 by Yogita Bhikabhai**

The presentation drew attention to the paper before the meeting, for review and comments. The desire of SOPAC, as the current hub for PEG, is to take Pacific issues related to gender and energy to the international level, to capitalise on current opportunities that are presented at this time with PEG's association with ENERGIA. The International network has indicated its willingness to take Pacific issues on gender and energy to the CSD14 & 15.

*(No questions from the floor after this presentation. Some comments follow Chair's summary of the last two presentations.)*

**CHAIR** – Summarised the three things covered in the last two presentations – the Chair pointed out that submissions to CSD from the Pacific could get there through several avenues. The PEG submission can go through ENERGIA, and it'll also be incorporated into the Pacific submission to be taken via the New York SOPAC country missions, and even through the Asia/Pacific submission through ESCAP, Bangkok. The presentation was just introducing what is to be discussed on Wednesday and Thursday regarding the content of the PEG submission to be incorporated into all the compilation bound for CSD14 & 15.

**SOPAC (Anare)** – Asked after the current process through the ENERGIA, and whether PEG can make a separate submission for itself directly to CSD?

**Fiji (Kiti)** – On the CSD process, clarified that it is national member governments that have seats at the CSD. Submissions to CSD is by membership only, even regional organisations are only there in the advisory capacity, therefore regional issues will need to be taken into CSD by member states.

**CHAIR** – Last time there was a Pacific energy submission was in 2001, and these issues were taken to CSD via ECOSOC. Of late, Pacific position papers have been put through the Pacific countries' New York missions. PEG is inputting the gender perspective into Pacific Energy Submission and also through the ENERGIA (women's) stakeholder group to CSD. While submissions to CSD14 & 15, are for the 2006 (review) and 2007 (policy year) you will only submit once for both sessions.

**SOPAC (Yogita)** – ENERGIA have the seat through their being in charge of the Women's stakeholder groups, and they can and have offered to make interventions on our behalf.

**CHAIR** – Those having more questions on the processes could contact any of the resource people for more clarification.

## **TRAINING IN GENDER AND ENERGY SESSION**

*(Training modules are appended in Annex 4. Detailed record of Training activities is in Annex 5)*

### **Introductory Exercise (group exercise with paper and newsprint)**

Participants were divided into groups and were asked to make a picture of what they think gender is. Instruction – make a picture of your thoughts on the paper – if in your local language have a word for gender write it down. Then each group was asked to present and explain their understanding of the term "gender" from the picture drawn.

Following this icebreaker exercise, Consultant/Trainer (Christina Aristanti Tjondro – CAT) presented an overview of the training to be delivered over the next day and the rest of day one of the workshop. Other training exercises throughout the afternoon followed the same style, with questions posed after presentations of concepts and group exercises were set to reinforce the understanding of the introduced concepts.

**Introduction to the Training Sessions by Christina Aristanti Tjondro (CAT)**

*(Electronic version of presentation also available on meeting CD, Annex 10)*

The objective of the training is to introduce key ideas relating to gender and relating to energy. If desire is to mainstream gender into energy programmes, then there needs to be an understanding of gender technology/terms so participants are better equipped for undertaking gender mainstreaming. Key concepts were then enumerated as:

- Gender, gender roles, gender contracts
- Gender relations
- Triple roles in energy projects
- What gender and energy is about
- Gender considerations in energy planning and projects
- Gender mainstreaming and 'women only' energy projects
- Practical and productive gender needs and strategic interests in energy projects
- Gender goals in energy projects

Consultant/Trainer (being stand-in for the real Consultant Trainer that didn't show up) pleaded for the cooperation of the participants as a three-day training exercise was being crammed into just over a day.

For a detailed record of the Training Session activities and discussion please see Annex 5.

----- END OF DAY ONE -----

## DAY TWO

*Opening Prayer by Rupeni of SOPAC*

### **ENERGY AND GENDER TRAINING SESSION**

*(All ppt presentations are provided on the CD at Annex 10)*

Chair – Rupeni Mario

Consultant Trainer – **Christina Aristanti Tjondro**

The Chair re-capped on the concepts and terminology introduced at the final session of Day One. Participants were reminded that these were terms that all needed to know if they wanted to mainstream gender into all energy projects and activities. He handed over proceedings to the Consultant Trainer, who elaborated on the purpose of the training sessions about to be delivered for most of the day.

The activities were designed to showcase the links between gender and energy. All the activities were focussed on women as the disadvantaged group. The training modules were built on situations in Asia and Africa, where women are, in most cases, the disadvantaged group. Due to the circumstances surrounding the non-appearance of the original trainer, the lack of preparation time for the stand-in trainer and the fact that the training modules have yet to be made Pacific-specific, the Consultant/Trainer asked for the indulgence of the participants because all the case studies used during the group training exercises would be from Africa and Asia.

The training was participatory in nature, and the Trainer allowed for questions and comments from the floor on any aspect of the training exercises she was conducting. All group exercises were preceded by and based on concepts presented on Powerpoint slides.

Upon setting the scene for Gender and Energy with the given that: EVERYTHING WE DO INVOLVES ENERGY, the following were some provocative questions posed at the beginning of the training session:

Why are women not making the transition up the energy ladder for cooking fuel?  
Do you know any examples where the women have gone down the energy ladder?  
Why do you think metabolic energy is not included in official energy statistics; and what would be the consequences of including such data?

All the activities of the training session were delivered following this pattern:

- A short presentation of concepts/topics;
- Followed by the posing of questions by the trainer to stimulate discussion;
- Followed by a lively discussion;
- Then group work exercises were set and breakout groups dispersed (time allowed for these group exercises ranged from 5 mins to 30 mins);
- Followed by the presentation of group work results to the full group; and
- Rounded off by more discussion.

There were four activities altogether for the training session (excluding the introduction from yesterday). The four activities with their group work and discussions were on the following concepts/topics:

- 1) Gender and energy
- 2) Different approaches with regard to gender
- 3) Gender needs and issues
- 4) Gender goals in energy planning

A recommendation from the Trainer was to capture all comments on the inadequacies of the Asian and African case studies used in this training. This is because, before training can be

conducted in the Pacific on the subject of gender and energy, appropriate and true, local and regional case studies need to be identified and captured for the exercises.

The questions posed for the first group activity on 1) gender and energy, presented the greatest difficulty for some groups. Refer to the detailed record of the training session in Annex 5, where the comments on the inappropriateness of the case studies used in this activity are captured in full.

A table titled “Combining Gender Goals and Needs” in the final presentation in the training series concluded the training by identifying the special needs of disadvantaged groups and suggesting energy interventions that could address them.

The training modules used in the exercises have been provided to the participants, and the presentations are also available on the CD at Annex 10 of this volume.

## **SETTING REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND PLANNING SESSION**

Facilitated by the Consultant Trainer-cum-Facilitator, **Christina Aristanti Tjondro**, this follow-up session was designed by the workshop organisers to validate or be an independent gap analysis on the PEGSAP, which was provided to the participants to the Workshop on arrival; and will be discussed in detail during Day 3’s programme.

To facilitate planning for gender and energy in the Pacific, participants were asked to think on the immediate history of events on the time scale from 2000 to 2005, that had a bearing on gender and energy at the global level i.e. World stage; at the regional level i.e. Pacific stage; and at the national/organisational level i.e. the Country/Organisation/Government stage.

Following the exercise on looking at the immediate history, the full group was tasked with mapping the trends in the Pacific related to the history collated in the above exercise. The group managed to identify over forty trends.

The trends were then grouped along the lines of associating together those that could be addressed together. At the first sweep, the 40-odd trends were in ten groupings, and after the second sweep, ten groups were further consolidated into 3 groupings. The trends in the three groupings were subjected to more group work which looked at these groupings and analysed them for which brought pride and smiles because of things done and achieved to bring about good trends; and which trends brought sorrow and long faces because of lack of action and things not done to improve things with respect to bad trends.

Finally, for what hadn’t been done with respect to bad trends, ideas were called for on what could be done over a short planning period from 2006 to 2008, to arrive at the dream situation/ conditions in 2008 which participants were asked to imagine in an earlier exercise. The ideas of how to go about achieving the desired results envisioned to be achievable for 2008 were called “common ground” ideas and are listed below, and are to be a resource for the discussions on the PEGSAP.

A full record of the discussions and mind mapping group exercises for this Planning Session is appended in Annex 6.

### **Common Ground Ideas that are Achievable in the Period 2006-2008**

- Ø Engendered energy sector
- Ø 80% of Pacific people have access to affordable modern energy services by 2008
- Ø 10% increase in the use of renewable energy
- Ø Govt to increase funding for energy projects

- Ø Readily available data for energy planning/policy decisions
- Ø Gender and energy to be addressed in national energy policies
- Ø Increase and promote investment for renewable/appropriate technologies (small scale industries) in the Pacific region – (increase demand through awareness and education; increase supply of technology)
- Ø Data collection on RE development completed and compiled
- Ø Strengthen Network globally, regionally and nationally
- Ø By 2008 great numbers of men and women would have been trained in various skills and technologies in many different fields of energy production
- Ø RE and gender energy linkages taught in schools (all levels)
- Ø That all currently draft energy plans and policies be adopted and implemented by 2008
- Ø PEGSAP 2006 – 2008 adopted and implemented
- Ø Each country presents a demonstration project that is i) gender sensitive (planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation); uses renewable locally available energy sources; community-based; locally-managed and economically-empowering and documented by 2008
- Ø Available gender and energy data analyses
- Ø By 2008 energy and gender balance be achieved
- Ø RE Project In-country up and running
- Ø Promote equality and gender in working environment
- Ø NGOs involved more in energy activities

**Facilitator** – This process was to remind you and bring your mind back to the planning because of the discussions on PEGSAP scheduled for the whole programme of Day 3. The trends identified in this process and the prioritising of trends will be useful for the work to be carried out on the PEGSAP.

----- END OF DAY TWO -----

## DAY THREE

*Opening Prayer by Donald of Vanuatu*

### DRAFT PEG STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN SESSION

Chair/Co-Facilitator – Rupeni Mario, SOPAC  
Consultant Facilitator/Draftsperson – Patrina Dumaru

#### **Presentation of the Draft PEG Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP)**

*(See also ppt presentation in meeting CD, Annex 10)*

Consultant Facilitator/Draftsperson, Patrina Dumaru, introduced the Draft PEGSAP (draft copy as at 7 December 2005, a copy of which was handed to each participant upon checking in at the conference venue). The draft was largely based on the challenges and proposed actions from the 2003 Nadi Workshop, and was also aligned to the PIESAP and the proposed (UNDP) Regional Energy for Poverty Reduction Programme (REP-PoR).

The Regional Priorities Setting and Planning Session from Day Two of the Workshop programme was a very useful exercise for recapping on energy and gender issues at national and regional level. The outcomes from that session remain written on the wall (also in the newest handout that was distributed) and can be used and be incorporated into the PEGSAP where appropriate. Yesterday's session can be viewed as appetiser for the day's business of reviewing the PEGSAP.

The summary of challenges from the 2003 Nadi meeting was kept in mind when discussing the draft action plan. These challenges were tabulated in the Consultant's Powerpoint presentation that is on the CD (Annex 10), and are also part of the Draft PEGSAP document.

The features of the Draft PEGSAP, from the goal, through the 6 strategies to the 23 activities were then read out and elaborated on by the Consultant.

*Questions from the floor at the conclusion of the presentation were as follows:*

**Samoa** – Just so that we're clear, if at the end of the Workshop we adopt a final version, will this be a/the document for us to take home to our energy officers for implementation?

**SOPAC (Yogita)** – The action plan is a regional-level initiative at this point, although a number of national activities are apparent and therefore PEG would look to national counterparts to implement some of the activities. In short the action plan is for implementation by PEG for and with national counterparts.

**SIVEC** – In all this action plan, in the regional and probably national, is there any financial assistance from anyone identified, or is it just a plan at this moment.

**Consultant** – At this stage, it is just a plan assuming that it will be resourced or worked in with other programmes and projects to implement activities. Tomorrow we will go through the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the PEG network, and that's one of the activities that is put in for the PEG network so that armed with PEGSAP the network can find resources, and which countries they will work with in terms of a pilot project etc. but that's ultimately the work of the PEG working group, on behalf of the PEG network.

**CHAIR (Rupeni)** – In terms of PEGSAP, if you noticed there were all those regional projects we wrote on the wall (current and future), one thing PEG wants to do is to input PEG activities into those regional projects. At this time there is no dedicated funding for PEG on its own, it sits within

SOPAC. To convene this Workshop ENERGIA and CTA were kind enough to provide funding to get us started.

**Fiji (Makereta)** – Was there anything significant from yesterday's session (Setting Regional Priorities and Planning session) that warrants changing this action plan as it stands?

**Consultant (Patrina)** – I did observe that the yesterday's presentations and discussions was useful in that it validates what's in the draft plan, and although we're headed in the same direction, I did find the emphasis on yesterday's outcomes to be leaning heavily on renewable energy and I haven't gone into that much detail. It had been brought up that gender mainstreaming in the Pacific will focus more on rural energy, and renewable energy is a common ground idea, but I haven't focussed on it. When you do your group work you can bring out this emphasis. Some of the Common Ground ideas from yesterday are quite general, whereas the PEGSAP is very specific on gender mainstreaming of energy projects; and doesn't go too much into the specifics of renewable energy, energy efficiency etc. The focus in drafting PEGSAP was on gender mainstreaming. Yesterday's outcomes are on the handout distributed this morning and if the meeting feels anything on that handout has been left out of the draft PEGSAP, it can be included.

**Consultant (Christina)** – Just to add to Patrina's explanation to Makereta's question. I looked at the PEGSAP document action plan, and most of it is in general terms; whereas what we did yesterday you'll find some are general and some are specific, and we talked about the feasibility of implementing that kind of action and that has been put on as a common-ground idea. I would also like to suggest that probably in this PEGSAP document later if you can come up with more specific action plans that is implementable within the timeframe given. This will bring much more impact to the region rather than having just very general types of action that are as it is now. Probably, in addition to the general actions that are in this document, based on what we have done yesterday, put some specific actions then you can have sub-actions under one general action and those sub-actions would be more feasible and can be realised within the time frame. Having specific actions would mean better likelihood of people starting to implement it when they return to their countries.

### **Explanation of the Review Process for the Draft Document**

*(Refer to Group Work Guide ppt on meeting CD, Annex 10)*

The review process consisted of two sessions: (1) group work; and (2) open-forum. The purpose of the two sessions was to allow member countries to engage in open discussion on strengths, limitations and gaps of the draft PEGSAP, and its relevance to respective countries. Also, the sessions were to bring about agreement and drive the proposed changes needed to the draft document, before it was presented to the open forum.

Group review work was carried out by 6 groups (of two members each, plus one resource person) – each group being assigned one strategy to review (the draft PEGSAP had 6 strategies). While each group was assigned one strategy each to thoroughly review, all groups were required to critique the overall goal of the strategic plan – on whether it was appropriate and sufficient. Also, in open-forum every group was free to participate during the consideration by the full group of the proposed changes by each of the six groups with regard to their assigned strategy, i.e. everyone could comment, engage in discussion on any aspect of every strategy.

The important questions posed for group work on assigned strategies were as follows:

- Do the strategies adequately respond to the challenges that individual countries may face in linking energy and gender?
- Are the activities practical and relevant to country situations?
- Are there specific national needs related to gender and energy that is not included in the draft plan?

- Is the time frame realistic?
- Are there certain stakeholders that should be included in the draft document that are not there?
- Does the draft document include the dreams that were “common-ground” ideas of yesterday?

Following the explanation of the review process the groups were given about an hour, until morning tea to work on their assigned strategies.

### **Open-forum session to review proposed changes to the Draft PEG Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP)**

**CHAIR -- Kiti Makasiale** (Fiji Ministry of Women, Social Welfare & Poverty Alleviation)

The Chair reminded the workshop participants that the action plan is a three-year plan (2006-2008); and it was a regional plan for energy. She also established the protocol for keeping orderly progress of the interventions for each aspect of each strategy that generated discussion until final text was agreed to by consensus.

Following the group exercise and the plenary session to hear the proposed amendments to the PEGSAP, a prioritisation exercise to indicate which activities were to be implemented first was undertaken. This exercise resulted in the following order of priority: Strategy 4; Strategy 1; Strategy 5; Strategy 2 & 3; and Strategy 6 (being of least priority).

For the purpose of this Summary Record, the process of recording this part of the Workshop discussion is directly onto a recast draft PEGSAP electronic document with tracked changes proposed from each of the six groups visible on big screen until the text was agreed. Audio tapes of the Open Forum were also made. These are available from the Secretariat on request.

Key general comments/questions made during this open-forum session are as follows:

- Where applicable indicators should be quantitative to facilitate monitoring;
- Where are the gender indicators? Can they be made available to national energy offices;
- National energy offices should be lead organisations to ensure ownership and willingness to implement national activities of PEGSAP;
- Some activities of the PEGSAP are dependent on others: (e.g) completing mainstreaming tools is a prerequisite to some activities e.g. training.

The final draft of the PEGSAP was due for viewing once more on the final day of the Workshop, where it was expected that any further amendments to the text would not be substantial.

The final draft of PEGSAP adopted at the Workshop is in Annex 7.

----- END OF DAY THREE -----



## DAY FOUR

*Opening Prayer by Rupeni Mario (SOPAC)*

### **DRAFT REGIONAL GENDER & ENERGY PAPER TO CSD14/15**

*(See ppt presentation on meeting CD, Annex 10)*

Chair/Co-Facilitator – Rupeni Mario, SOPAC

Presenter – Yogita Bhikabhai

Chair – Briefed the meeting on the work for the morning. The draft gender and energy paper had been provided to the participants prior to the meeting. The short presentation suggested ways of enhancing the paper, e.g. countries with similar features would be grouped together to do the work of reviewing the draft submission in smaller groups prior to presenting to the full group.

The following guidelines were presented on how to enhance the paper:

- Reflect on discussions over the last three days of the workshop;
- Pay particular attention to the section on 'Major Constraints, Challenges & Lessons Learnt' and add to it;
- Highlight national case studies with energy and gender linkages; and
- Make any further recommendations, or correct wrong data.

The final paper will be channelled to CSD via various avenues, and national energy offices were also encouraged to use the paper for promotional purposes. The paper would also be incorporated into the full Pacific Regional Submission to CSD that was currently under preparation at the time of this Workshop. Another avenue it would follow to the CSD was through ENERGIA.

The three groups of countries formed were:

- 1) Cook Islands, Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia.
- 2) Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Fiji.
- 3) Niue and Tuvalu.

(The Palau delegate was ill and not at this session)

Chair – In addition to the enhancement suggestions above, any other general comments (even corrections) on the data presented were welcome. Comments should be recorded on paper or laptops, for presentation in plenary.

The groups were given 30 minutes to do their review.

### **Presentation of Group work results**

Chair/Facilitator – Yogita Bhikabhai (SOPAC)

Group 1 – Arasi (Samoa), presenter

Group 2 – Joini (SIVCE), presenter

Group 3 – both countries presented on their special case

Group 1 amendments were input directly onto an electronic version of the document, and there were no issues nor comments forthcoming from the rest of the participants regarding any of it.

Group 2 and 3 presented verbally on their amendments. Their notes have also been handed over to the Secretariat.

In summary the suggested amendments from Groups 2 and 3 are as follows:

## GROUP 2

On constraints, challenges and lessons learnt:

- The increase in oil prices and oil companies targeting bigger markets;
- When going into renewable energy, the socio-economic condition of a country and political stability at national and regional level should be considered; and
- Rural and village awareness must be strengthened on energy and gender issues.

On highlighting some case studies:

- The Driti Solar Refrigeration Project in Fiji;
- The Lori Biofuel Project in Vanuatu;
- Micro-hydro projects in the Solomon Islands with SIVEC; and
- Wind, solar and hybrid systems in Papua New Guinea.

On further recommendations:

- National governments to take practical initiative in addressing the alternative energy sources and gender issues with all stakeholders; and
- Financial institution to direct resources to regional and national education institutions to build capacity and appropriate technologies for energy resources that encourage gender participation and representation.

Other issues that were discussed by Group 2 included:

- that 'gender and energy issues' is a new concept in the energy sector and it requires a lot of awareness and capacity building to be able to have an impact.
- that in donor-driven projects – even though countries are fully aware of what their needs are, but because of the objectives of the financing and donor institutions and also their requirements; the projects that are being implemented do not seem to address fully the needs of the countries.
- that it would be prudent to capture some of the good ideas that came up in the planning exercise and include them.
- that it would be useful to highlight the problems that are faced, maybe as part of the case studies or in terms of the PEG network itself.
- that the paper needs to come out clearly on the progress based on the recommendations of the 2003 meeting; even though the paper highlights activities, there is no clear linkage to the recommendations from 2003 and suggest this be enhanced during editing.

*Questions & Discussion after Group 2 presentation:*

**SOPAC** (Anare) – Sought clarification on the issue raised about donor projects appearing to not address the needs of the countries.

**Vanuatu** (Donald) – That issue should be probably be under the constraints. Donors have conditions and requirements. At the community level, we do know the problems in the villages and we know how to tackle them with our own capacities. But it seems to use financial assistance from donor agencies there are requirements that make it very hard for us to acquire the financial assistance. We thought it to be one of the challenges or constraints if it has to do with energy and gender future projects. Sometimes the process is so long and slow for projects to eventuate that it lowers the morale at the community level just because we have to meet requirements.

**SOPAC** (Anare) – What we probably need from you is the appropriate language, as for Group 1, to highlight clearly what's at issue. If you have a need, the donor should meet that need, if not there is no relationship (Notes were handed in to the Secretariat.)

### GROUP 3

On other issues related to gender and energy these were underscored:

- educating women on the efficient use of energy resources;
- high fuel price; and
- productive use of energy to promote women in small business.

Although these issues are covered in what is broadly presented in the paper, but from the unique perspectives of small island societies that are 100% grid-connected to electricity our main concern is the efficient use of conventional and unconventional energy resources. Fuel will be scarce, even our fuelwood resource; therefore efficient use of fuels is our major concern. We understand completely the very real impact of high fuel prices on our households. The productive use of energy in the rural area where there is electricity becomes critical. How can rural communities pay for the electricity bill? We need to promote income-generating activities for women – so they can pay for the electricity.

Tuvalu faced a shortage of diesel about five times this year. This can be a case study. This disrupted most of the activities in the Tuvalu. Small businesses increase in the outer islands – small businesses owned by individual households (selling ice blocks, fish, opening up a canteen), with good women's participation in economic activities.

On recommendations:

Countries need assistance to promote the use of renewable energy as there must be some kind of fuel-security measure established for the Pacific. Partnerships should be developed with NGOs, even with donors (similar to what we currently have).

#### *Discussion after Group 3 presentation:*

**SOPAC** (Anare) – Funding as highlighted seems to imply a dependence on government and donor funding. There are other funding mechanisms available through micro-financing and credit facilities that can facilitate fundraising. We need to add that we should build financial facilities to assist with funding gender and energy projects.

**Vanuatu** (Donald) – To build up 'challenges and constraints' – this is the text we're proposing "the difficulty of meeting requirements of donor agencies, which may be contrary to the reality of the socio-economic conditions on the ground."

**Samoa** – No objections to proposed text but would advise that we, for ourselves, need to look at our own local governance mechanisms. Honestly we can dictate our terms as recipients! Sometimes the problem lies with governance mechanism at the national level, because those who manage things at the national level retain most of the resources at that level, and it never filters down to the grassroots level. While we can very well say it is difficult to meet the requirements of the donor agencies, we should also pay attention to our own national government structures that manage these types of assistance – I think it goes both ways.

**Vanuatu** – I'll clarify with an example – we have solar projects – once the solar projects are set, the economics already justify that the village or community level cannot afford certain rates of the rural tariff. And for them to meet those tariffs we have to force them, and sometimes the project ends up not meeting the objectives.

**Fiji (Kiti)** – Perhaps something needs to be said about our national budgets – reason being that when you're speaking about mainstreaming gender and energy then this should actually be reflected in national budgets. We should say something along the lines "that national budgets do not provide for gender in the energy sector", especially in this document.

**SIVAC** – I support that something must be said about national budgets. It may very well be one of the constraints; that such initiatives are not included in national budgets. Aid donors usually require a community contribution towards projects. National budgets often do not cater for such projects, especially gender and energy projects.

**Fiji (Makereta)** – On national budgets, as I was saying – gender and energy is a new concept, e.g. in the Solomon Islands they are struggling even for energy projects and then we're trying to push this new concept, it is difficult to get their interest and support.

**SOPAC (Rupeni)** – On the same note, it can be a burden, and a matter of priority in terms of government development plans. We need reminding that in terms of government allocation in budgets, the chunk of it normally goes to health and education. At this time we are trying to bring energy into those areas, i.e. highlight the importance of energy in these priority areas in national governments – then now we are trying to push gender with it, so it is quite difficult to get governments to specifically allocate budgets to those activities.

**Vanuatu** – To add to the national government budgets discussion – may be it is not really that governments do not profile; but that there's lack – as there's always a ceiling to what can be provided. So the proper words are probably that "governments do not adequately.."

**SOPAC (Rupeni)** – Case studies are going to require a lot of details and information on the projects that have been proposed to be good case studies e.g. we will need details of the micro-hydro systems from SIVAC keeping in mind how this links into gender.

**SOPAC (Yogita)** – On the process of finalisation of papers – the final paper will be circulated later to the group via e-mail in the next week or so. All suggested amendments will be incorporated and details and clarification will be sought from you over the case studies and anything you've suggested that is not clear.

The final submission paper to CSD14/15 on gender and energy is attached as Annex 9.

## **PEG's MODE OF OPERATION REVIEW**

Chair/Presenter/Facilitator – Patrina Dumar

The Draft TOR for PEG was provided to participants at the beginning of the week, and contents were presented to the meeting on Monday. The process proposed for reviewing the TOR was the same used for reviewing the PEGSAP. Four groups were established to look at the four major sections of the TOR and make recommendations to the whole group on the text. 15 minutes was allowed for the process of review.

The PEG Network will be required to implement the PEGSAP, and therefore some thought must be given to the draft TOR to give PEG teeth to carry out that implementation. Groups were encouraged to refer to the trends heard during the week and to common-ground ideas from planning session.

Plenary reconvened at 11:45 to go through amendments to the text of the PEG Terms of Reference (TOR).

All amendments to the text under the TOR sections titled 'Preamble', 'PEG Network Scope and Mandate', 'PEG Network Activities'; and 'Sustainability,' were agreed to by the meeting without much debate.

Some queries worth noting were both by SIVAC, as to why the PEG was in the TOR as being hosted by SOPAC only until 2008, and what other organisation can host PEG. SOPAC clarified the period was matched to the period of the current PIESAP, for consistency and to maintain the linkages and context of PEGSAP within the Pacific Islands Energy Policy framework. The other regional organisations that can host PEG are e.g. SPC, SPREP. PEG was currently hosted at SOPAC, because of SOPAC's mandate in energy.

### **Current PEG Network Working Group Members**

The meeting considered the 'Current PEG Network Working Group Members' part of the TOR document in plenary session.

Upon hearing from SOPAC that the current situation was that some members were active and some inactive from the current membership of the PEG Network Working Group, the meeting agreed with Samoa's recommendation that SOPAC manage the composition of the PEG Network Working Group based on their interaction with energy officers and other stakeholders; and according to the TOR, review the working group membership annually.

**Fiji** (Makereta) – I recommend/propose that SOPAC have a full-time person dedicated to the PEG activities. This is the crux of the PEG Network. I'm happy with progress so far, but there are a lot of activities. Yogita has other responsibilities as well at the SOPAC Secretariat, so I would suggest this recommendation for the meeting to make to SOPAC.

The meeting agreed and recommended that SOPAC assign a full-time person to coordinate the activities of PEG.

Countries were encouraged by the Chair to provide to SOPAC the names and addresses of those who should be on the mailing list of the PEG newsletter and also to volunteer their services to the PEG Working Group.

The meeting also agreed that the final review of the PEGSAP (scheduled for the final day) be brought forward to this afternoon, since the business of the day had been considered to the satisfaction of the group.

### **FINAL REVIEW OF PEGSAP SESSION**

The meeting reviewed the PEGSAP document and recommended that text explaining an appropriate 'Institutional Arrangement for the Implementation of PEGSAP' be inserted in the opening text of the PEGSAP as this was a very important aspect that was missing from the plan as it currently stands. The new text will be reviewed tomorrow before the PEGSAP is prepared for endorsement.

----- END OF DAY FOUR -----

## DAY FIVE

*Opening Prayer by David Akaruru (Cook Islands)*

The meeting looked at the amended documents considered throughout the week, and adopted the TOR for the PEG Network and the PEG Strategic Action Plan. Final-draft adopted versions of the TOR and the PEGSAP are in annexes 7 & 8, respectively.

The meeting also agreed to provide their final inputs into the gender and energy paper to the CSD14/15 by the time of the Christmas break. The final paper submission is in Annex 9.

The meeting considered and agreed to the “Statement of Outcomes” of the 2005 Workshop, which is included at the beginning of this Proceedings volume.

The meeting adopted the Summary Record of the Workshop discussions and activities, subject to final amendments by the participants.

### **Evaluation**

The responses received on the evaluation sheet circulated at the end of the workshop were very positive with the training component highly praised and the overall workshop outcomes and organisation appreciated.

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## ANNEX 1 – SOPAC Director Opening Remarks

*(Delivered by Energy Adviser, Anare Matakiviti)*

Dear country delegates, distinguished guests and resource personnel ....

I extend a warm welcome to you all, in particular the participants from our member countries Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), who have travelled considerable distances to be with us here today.

In addition, a special welcome to resource personnel and representative from ENERGIA Asia Gender and Energy Network who have been closely working and providing their support to SOPAC Secretariat and PEG for the workshop.

A vote of thanks and appreciation to Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (CTA) and ENERGIA, both based in Netherlands for proving funds and resources enabling us to host this meeting.

Interest in gender and mainstreaming gender into projects and programmes is driven from regional and global initiatives. The UN Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals define the overarching aspirations of contemporary sustainable development thinking, and make unequivocal reference to the need for a gender perspective in all development activities as a key element in promoting sustainability of the environment, societies and economies. "Millennium Development Goal 3 targets specifically the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women".

In the regional context as a follow-up to the 2001 Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) workshop, held in Perth, Western Australia and the 2002 Regional Energy Meeting held in the Cook Islands, member countries recommended SOPAC to assist in coordinating initiatives related to the development and implementation of an action plan for women and energy. Reacting to that SOPAC convened a regional workshop on "Gender, Energy and Sustainable Development" in Nadi, Fiji Islands, August 2003.

Among the identified initiatives member countries prioritised the establishment of a network through a coordinating "hub" and agreed that a body named "Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG)" be established and be initially hosted by the SOPAC Secretariat.

PEG plays a central role in bringing this workshop together and it has been a privilege for SOPAC Secretariat to host this network and thanks its members for their contribution and support to the network activities since its establishment in 2003.

The specific objective of the workshop is to further strengthen support to mainstreaming gender into national / regional energy policies and planning, and enhance awareness on the need to ensuring equitable access to energy for rural communities in Pacific Islands countries.

The need for energy and gender data from countries and from the region is critical in substantiating issues and concerns in the region.

This weeks planned programme is one where you will be expected to actively participate and I look forward to your inputs towards finalising the PEG Strategic Action Plan that will guide PEG for the next 3 years, receiving training that will further enhance your capacity in the area of energy and gender, development of PEG ToR that will define the network's mode of operation and finally a regional paper that will highlight Pacific energy and gender issues at international level and drive new funds and resources towards the region.

We therefore encourage your active participation, exchange of ideas and experiences during presentations, discussions and finalising plans and documents. Only with your dedication during this week can we realise the objective of the workshop.

I wish you all successful and fully interactive workshop.

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## ANNEX 3 – Workshop Programme

DATE	TIME	TOPICS	PRESENTER [FACILITATOR]
DAY 1 - Monday – 5 December	0830 – 0900	Registration	
	0900 – 0905	Prayer	
	0905 – 0930	Welcome Remarks (SOPAC)	Ms Cristelle Pratt, Director, SOPAC
	0930 – 1000	Photo session	
	1000 – 1030	MORNING TEA	
	1030 – 1035	Selection of Drafting Committee	Ms Lala Bukarau, Documenter
	1035 – 1050 Session 1	An Introduction to the workshop – <i>The session will provide a general overview of the workshop and expected outputs</i> – <i>PEG Update and Activities</i>	Yogita Bhikabhai, SOPAC
	1050 – 1145	Member Countries Update briefly on National Activities – Energy and Gender	Member Countries
	1145 – 1200	Regional Energy Update	Mr Rupeni Mario; SOPAC
	1200 – 1215	Pacific Islands Energy Policy and Strategic Action Planning (PIEPSAP)	Mr Anare Mataktiviti
	1215 – 1230	Energy and Social Implications Case study – Biofuels	Mr Jan Cloin, SOPAC
	1230 – 1245	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	Ms Samantha Hung, Gender Issues Adviser
	1245 – 1300	ENERGIA Asia	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1300 – 1400	LUNCH	
	1400 – 1430 Session 2	Introduction to the draft Synthesis of the National and Regional Strategies and Action Plan – draft PEG Strategic Action Plan	Ms Patrina Dumar, Consultant
		Introduction to the draft PEG TOR	
	1430 – 1500	Introduction to the draft Regional Paper – Energy/Gender for CSD 14/15	Rupeni Mario & Yogita Bhikabhai, SOPAC
	1500 – 1530	AFTERNOON TEA	
	1530 – 1600 Session 3	Introduction to the Training Sessions	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1600 – 1630	Working Group Sessions	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1630 – 1730	Discussions and Wrap Up	
END OF DAY 1 – Introductory Sessions			

DAY 2 - Tuesday 06 December		Prayer	
	0800 – 0900 Session 4	Energy and Gender Training	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel & Rupeni Mario, SOPAC
	0900 – 1000	Training Session – Working Group Exercise1	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel & Rupeni Mario, SOPAC
	1000 – 1030	MORNING TEA	
	1030 – 1130	Training – Plenary/Discussions	
	1130 – 1145 Session 5	Setting Regional Priorities and Planning	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1145 – 1300	Working Group Sessions & Discussions	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1300 – 1400	LUNCH	
	1400 – 1500	Working Group Sessions & Discussions	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1500 – 1530	AFTERNOON TEA	
	1530 – 1545	The Future Expectations of Gender and Energy in the Pacific	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1545 – 1630	Group Discussions & Presentations	
	1630 – 1730	Common ground and promising ideas	Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
END OF DAY 2 – Training			

DAY 3 - Wednesday 07 December		Prayer	
	0800 – 0900 Session 6	Draft PEG Strategic Action Plan • Introduce Strategic Planning Working Group sessions • Explain the review process for the draft document	Ms Patrina Dumar, Consultant
	0900 – 1000	Strategic Planning Working Group Session	Ms Patrina Dumar, Consultant & Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1000 – 1030	MORNING TEA	
	1030 – 1300	Strategic Planning Working Group Session cont'd	Ms Patrina Dumar, Consultant & Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1300 – 1400	LUNCH	
	1400 – 1530	Discussions and Recommendations	
	1530 – 1600	AFTERNOON TEA	
	1600 – 1645	Finalisation of Strategies and Action Plan	Ms Patrina Dumar Consultant
	END OF DAY 3 – Synthesis of the National and Regional Strategies and Action Plan		






DATE	TIME	TOPICS	PRESENTER [FACILITATOR]
		Prayer	
DAY 4 - Thursday – 08 December	0800 – 0900 Session 6	Present draft Regional Energy/Gender Paper	Yogita Bhikabhai & Rupeni Mario, SOPAC
	0900 – 1000	Regional Paper – Working Group Session	Yogita Bhikabhai & Rupeni Mario SOPAC
	1000 – 1030	<i>MORNING TEA</i>	
	1030 – 1130	<i>Regional Paper – Working Group Session cont</i>	Yogita Bhikabhai & Rupeni Mario, SOPAC
	1130 – 1300 Session 7	Recommendations on Regional Paper	
	1300 – 1400	<i>LUNCH</i>	
	1400 – 1430 Session 8	PEG's Mode of Operation Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present draft TOR</li> <li>• Elaborate on sustainability mechanisms – PEG Working group members, funding</li> </ul>	Ms Patrina Dumar, Consultant
	1430 – 1530	PEG TOR Review – Open Forum	Ms Patrina Dumar, Consultant & Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	1530 – 1600	<i>AFTERNOON TEA</i>	
	1600 – 1645	Recommendations and Finalisation of PEG TOR	Ms Patrina Dumar, Consultant
END OF DAY 4 – Regional Paper and PEG TOR			

DAY 5 - Friday 09 December		Prayer	
	0800 – 0930 Session 9	Final outputs presentations and Recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEG Strategic Action Plan</li> </ul>	Ms Patrina Dumar Consultant & Christina Aristanti, Resource Personnel
	0930 – 1000	– Regional Paper and Recommendations	Ms Yogita Bhikabhai SOPAC
	1000 – 1030	<i>MORNING TEA</i>	
	1030 – 1100	– Final PEG TOR	Ms Patrina Dumar Consultant
	1100 – 1200	– Workshop Recommendations	Drafting Committee
	1200 – 1300	<i>Discussions and Endorsements</i>	
	1300 – 1400	<i>LUNCH</i>	
	1400 – 1500	Present Workshop Records and Feedback	Chair and Ms Lala Bukarau, Rapportuerr
	1500 – 1530	<i>AFTERNOON TEA</i>	
	1530 – 1600 Session 10	Workshop Wrap Up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closing Statement</li> <li>• Questionnaire</li> </ul>	SOPAC
END OF DAY 5 – Final Outputs			

## ANNEX 4 – Gender and Energy Training Modules

(Electronic copies in Annex 10)

### INTRODUCTION TO TRAINING SESSIONS

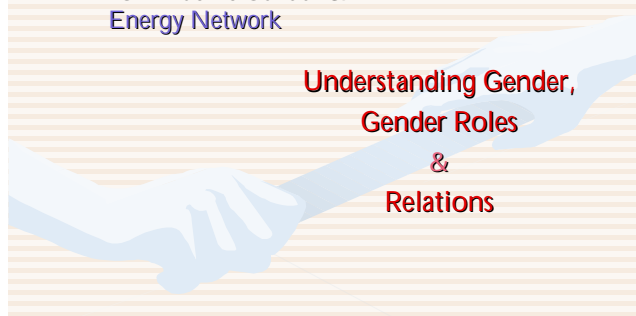
 <h3>Workshop on Gender and Energy</h3> <p>Workshop Objectives and Structure</p>	 <h3>Workshop Objectives</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n To introduce participants to key ideas relating to gender and gender in energy</li> <li>n To familiarise participants with gender terminology related to energy projects</li> <li>n To equip participants with energy terminology relevant to gender-sensitive energy projects</li> </ul>
 <h3>Key Concepts and Ideas Covered by Workshop</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n Gender, gender roles, gender contracts</li> <li>n Gender relations</li> <li>n Triple roles in energy projects</li> <li>n What gender and energy is about</li> <li>n Gender considerations in energy planning and projects</li> <li>n Gender mainstreaming and 'women only' energy projects</li> <li>n Practical and productive gender needs and strategic interests in energy projects</li> <li>n Converging gender goals and energy goals</li> </ul>	 <h3>Workshop Material</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n Case studies</li> <li>n Exercises</li> <li>n Concept paper</li> <li>n Training module</li> </ul>
 <h3>A plea ...</h3> <p>TIME IS LIMITED, SO PARTICIPANTS' CO-OPERATION IN KEEPING SESSIONS CLOSE TO WORKSHOP PROGRAMME WILL BE DEEPLY APPRECIATED</p>	

## UNDERSTANDING GENDER, GENDER ROLES & RELATIONS

**Gender & Energy Training**

ENERGIA Pacific Gender & Energy Network

**Understanding Gender, Gender Roles & Relations**



**Notion of Gender**

- Men and Women differ both socially and biologically
- Gender differences are socially determined
- Gender roles are assigned by society
- A gender contract is an invisible agreement which determines how men and women should behave
- Gender Norms are socially accepted rules- Gender **norms** govern socially expected behaviour of women & men, youths and children

**Gender** is a system of socially defined roles, privileges, attributes and relationships between men and women including youths and children, which are not determined by biology but by social, cultural, political and economic expectations

**Discussion Point**

- Is it a **biological** difference or a **social** one?
- Men are usually **heavier** than women
- Women are better at **looking after** children
- Girls are **shyer**
- Boys can run **faster**



**Discussion Point**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Men are more logical and rational, and women are more emotional

Women have more difficulties in working with numbers than men

Women are quarrelsome among themselves and don't work well in group, men get on with each other better.

Although it is true that women do some work on the farm, the farmer is really a man

A family really consists of a man who is head of household, a woman and their children

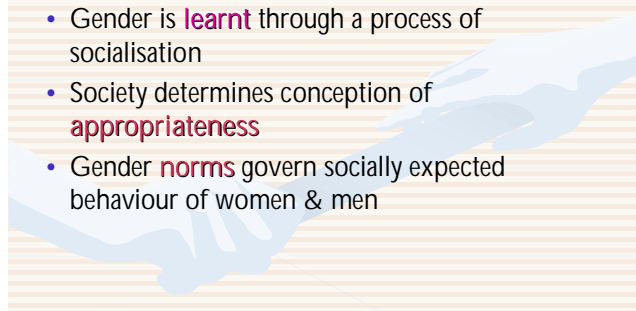
Women prefer to have a man to make the decision for them

Children suffer if their mother goes to work outside the home

Men are much less sensitive than women: they don't notice how people are feeling


**Gender Roles**

- Gender roles shape women & men's **identities**
- Gender is **learnt** through a process of socialisation
- Society determines conception of **appropriateness**
- Gender **norms** govern socially expected behaviour of women & men



**Gender Relations**

- Gender relations is **shaped** by power of decision making at all levels
- Gender contract determines gender roles and relations, not a negotiated settlement between **equals**
- Gender perceived **differently** & vary across **culture**



## Gender in Society

- Different societies have different typical gender roles and contracts and these derive from different gender relations
- Acting against gender contracts can be uncomfortable
- Gender roles are dynamic: they can change over time and they can be changed
- Even in the same community, people may have different views about gender roles
- Not all differences between men and women are biologically inbuilt

## Changing Rules

- **Dynamic** as influenced by social-economic factors
- Gender **contracts** can be **renegotiated**
- **Public** & private spheres reflect & **maintain** gender relations
- Change is threat to **'traditional values'**

## Gender Roles: Exercise

- What are three-five unwritten **gender-rules** that you consider determined in your country? Where do they come from?
- What are the gender-rules and gender-roles concerning **energy** in your country? Where do they come from?
- What **perpetuates** these gender rules and gender roles?
- In your opinion, should these norms concerning the **energy** roles and rules be **changed**, and why (or why not)?

## ANALYSING GENDER ROLES & RELATIONS

**Gender & Energy Training**

**Analysing Gender Roles & Relations**

Session 2

**Gender Analysis**

- Examines differences & similarities in roles
- To see **Power** imbalances in relations, needs, constraints, opportunities & **Impact** of these differences
- Challenge **assumptions**
- Pose questions:
  - Who is doing what
  - Who owns what
  - Who makes decisions about what & how
  - Who benefits

**Gender Analysis**

- Gender analysis helps to understand:
  - Different **energy needs** of women & men
  - **Constraints** to participation in energy projects
  - Ability to participate given **differential** levels of capacities of stakeholders
  - Determine different ways in which women & men do or do not **benefit** from energy intervention

**Triple Role**

Analytical tools: Triple Role & Gender Needs/Interests

- Three main categories of the triple role

**Reproductive :**

- Task undertaken to reproduce the labour force and includes child bearing and rearing, feeding the family, caring for the sick, teaching acceptable behaviour and so on.

**Productive**

- Work done for payment in cash or in kind. It includes the production of goods and services for subsistence or market purposes.

**Community tasks**

- Activities done not for the individual family gain but for the well-being of the community: charitable work, self-help communal construction of village facilities, visiting friends, religious activities, etc.

**Triple Role**

**Reproductive :**

**Productive**

**Community tasks**

- The three roles are not entirely distinct; they may overlap
- Men are mainly involved in productive and community tasks
- Gender contracts differ between each country, class and social group

**Changing Gender Role, Contracts and Relations**

Gender roles, contracts and relations are not static but do change over time

They can also be changed deliberately by the society

Many groups - not only feminist groups - are actively trying to change gender roles, contracts and relations in most countries

Education and experience of other cultures/countries may encourage change, but does not necessarily imply more tolerance and openness.

**Gender Complexities**

- **Intersects** with other social relations & inequalities
- Social relations constitutes **multiple** identities (eg. class, age, race etc.) leading to diversity of experiences & **intersection** of privileges & discriminations
- Recognition of **diversity** is essential to capture complexities in programmes

**Exercise**

In your society, **do** men or women take the **greatest** role in:

- reproductive tasks ?
- productive tasks ?
- community tasks ?

**Group 1**

- Which of the three tasks consume more **energy**?
- Is it **different** between social classes? Group 2
- Compare with others if it is different for different cultures.

**Group 2**


- Which of the three gender **roles** (reproductive, productive or the community) is most often addressed in the **energy** projects you know? (ICS, micro-hydro, solar PV, biogas)

**Group 3**


- Are men & women's roles and, hence **needs**, seen **differently** in this project? (ICS, micro-hydro, solar PV, biogas)



## GENDER & ENERGY




# Gender and Energy




Workshop on Gender and Energy, 5-7 May 2005, Chiang Mai, Thailand

K V Ramani




# What is Energy?

- | Some forms of energy are more attractive than others, and are often more expensive.
- | Energy derived from biomass is often considered the most common energy source in developing countries (despite the fact that metabolic energy may be even more important for many women)
- | Biomass energy is often more or less ignored in national energy planning, metabolic energy is not considered at all.
- | Improved stove projects, and forestry projects for firewood are the most common biomass related energy projects
- | Energy projects aim at increasing accessibility and reducing costs of the more convenient types of energy in a limited range of technologies
- | But energy projects could also aim at a diverse range of other goals.




K V Ramani




# Discussion

- | Why are women not making the transition up the energy ladder for cooking fuels? What could be the reasons?
- | Do you know of examples where women have gone down the energy ladder? What caused this to happen?
- | Why do you think metabolic energy is not included in official energy statistics? What would be the consequences of including such data?




K V Ramani




# Discussion

- | Do you think that one of the reasons that biomass energy has received so little attention in national energy planning is because it is 'women's fuel'?
- | In other words if men were the prime collectors and users of firewood, would something have been done about it long ago?




K V Ramani




# Why should gender be taken into account in energy projects

- | One reason why projects have failed in the past is the lack of participation of women, in particular
- | Men and women have different energy usage and needs
- | Provision of energy has different energy usage and needs
- | Provision of energy has different impacts on men and women
- | Talking about gender – women are important target group in developing countries
- | Energy might be a factor in helping women become more productive and independent and empowered




K V Ramani



# Why we need a gender approach in energy?

- | Energy determines efficiency and effectiveness of activities and the quality of life of users
- | Women's interests in energy are often ignored
- | Well-intentioned energy projects may even increase women's drudgery without meaning to
- | A gender approach can help reduce poverty and help support livelihoods
- | Very few women are involved in energy planning or able to speak up for women's needs
- | Women's needs are neglected in energy policies
- | Data on biomass energy (women's main source of energy) are hardly available



K V Ramani

## Case study exercises

1. Increasing women's work caused by a community-managed forestry program

### Questions

- 1 In the case study have the energy needs of women have been neglected in energy planning? If so, what, in your opinion, causes this neglect?
- 1 Non-cooking energy needs are insufficiently taken into consideration in energy planning. If you agree, what are the reasons for it?



K.V. Ramani

## Case study exercises

2. Women influencing energy policy in South Africa

### Questions

- 1 In the case study have the energy needs of women have been neglected in energy planning? If so, what, in your opinion, causes this neglect?
- 1 Non-cooking energy needs are insufficiently taken into consideration in energy planning. If you agree, what are the reasons for it?



K.V. Ramani

## Case study exercises

3. Gender contracts in Energy in Eastern Zimbabwe

### Questions

In the case study metabolic energy is seen as an important energy source. Many of the tasks could be done by machinery powered by energy

- 1 Do you consider the design or promotion of such machinery to be part of the work of your Energy Department? If not, which Ministry should be responsible?
- 1 Why do government and other development agencies not appear to recognize the use of metabolic energy?



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## Gender roles and metabolic energy

- 1 A case study of energy used for different tasks in Zimbabwe of 7 routine works

Activity	Female contribution (%)	Total week's household time (hours)	Female share of time (hours)	Energy cost (Calories)
Water	91	10.3	9.3	2,495
Laundry	89	1.3	1.1	304
Firewood	91	4.5	4.1	1,068
Grazing livestock	39	7.7	3.0	1,672
Watering livestock	39	6.9	2.3	1,484
Market (local)	63	15.0	9.5	3,585
Market (reg)	61	0.3	0.2	76



K.V. Ramani

## The case shows that:

- 1 Gender analysis of men's and women's tasks is an important start in energy planning
- 1 Metabolic energy (human power) is an important element and should be included
- 1 A gender analysis helps identify the most significant energy intervention for each gender
- 1 The case study does not tackle other tasks which use a lot of metabolic energy, for example, food preparation (e.g. pounding grain)
- 1 Technology to replace this type of energy is rarely considered in the energy sector.



K.V. Ramani

## Gender roles and gender relations

- 1 Men and women have different roles in life and therefore different energy needs
- 1 But the reasons why some types of energy are used depend on gender relations as well as gender roles.
- 1 Gender relations determine who decides what within a household or within a community
- 1 Asking why a particular type of energy or technology is used and who decided this touches on gender relations; on the rights to make decisions and to use resources, which are determined by gender
- 1 Such relations need to be understood for gender sensitive energy planning



K.V. Ramani





## TYPES OF PROJECT APPROACHES AS REGARDS TO GENDER

### Types of Project Approaches as regards gender

**Gender Aware** projects understand implications for both men and women and plan according to needs of both

**Gender blind** projects do not notice a difference between men and women but usually address 'the household' as if this were the basic unit in the society

**Gender biased** projects are designed to bring benefits specifically to women or specifically to men



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### Types of Project Approaches as regards gender

**'Women-only' projects** are gender biased projects targeted to and implemented by women

**Gender Mainstreaming** means bringing awareness of gender differences into every project and dealing with these differences in a sensitive way

*Both mainstreaming and the 'women-only' approach have their advantages and disadvantages*

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### Women-only projects

*Some people believe that the only way to ensure the benefits reach the women is to have special project for and by them*

*Up to now most women-only projects in energy have focused on women as cooks and gatherers of fuel wood.*

*In some women-only projects it is clear that not just women, but the whole community may benefit*

*Sometimes there is opposition to women-only projects from the men in the community, who find this threatening*

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### Mainstreamed projects

Mainstreamed projects start from the idea that women's problems should not be tackled in isolation

Most mainstreamed projects are **gender biased** in favour of bringing more benefits to women

Practitioners find that involving both men and women of the community in organizations to manage energy projects can help to give women a distinct voice and increased self-confidence

However, women are not always able to express their opinions in public if these are against the opinions of seniors

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### Advantages and disadvantages of mainstreamed and 'women-only' projects

Women may not get their voices heard in mainstreamed projects  
Men may oppose women-only projects



*But in many cases*

In 'women-only' projects women get experience in all the management positions

In mainstreamed projects women learn to deal with men in decision making groups and find the space to express themselves

Men can be encouraged to allow women more space to speak and act

It all depends on the local conditions and circumstances

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### Case study exercise

**GROUP 1 (CASE 1.3.3)**  
*A Gender mainstreamed project in Nepal – micro hydro project*

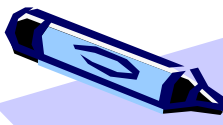
**GROUP 2 (case 1.3.4)**  
Women's participation in the community forestry decision making process in Nepal

**GROUP 3 (case 1.3.2)**  
A successful 'women only' energy project. Producing and selling battery-operated lamps

*What type of approach is applied in the project case ?  
What are the supporting condition that make you decide the type of approach ?*

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## GENDER NEEDS & ISSUES



### Gender Needs and Issues

Gender goal should be formulated explicitly – to define them, it is easiest to start by thinking about gender needs and interests

A good way is to distinguish types of needs and interests :

- Practical Needs
- Productive Needs
- Strategic interests

- **Practical needs**

*Practical needs are interventions needed to make women's life easier and more pleasant, but which do not challenge the accustomed tasks and role of women in the household or in society, or their gender relations.*

### Productive needs:

*Productive needs are those that if resolved, allow women to produce more and better products (usually for income gain). Satisfying productive needs may make women better and more efficient producers, but will not change their fundamental role in society*

### Strategic interests:

*Strategic interests are those which relate to women changing their position in society and which help them gain more equality with men, and help them towards empowerment in all its senses*

### Boundaries between practical and productive needs and strategic interests are not always clear

- A productive needs in one area may be a strategic interest in another
- One project can address several needs and interests
- Energy provides many possibilities to address practical and productive needs and strategic interests as the table shows

Energy forms	Women's needs and issues		
	Practical needs	Productive needs	Strategic interests
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pumping water supplies - reducing need to haul and carry</li> <li>• Mills for grinding</li> <li>• lighting improves working conditions at home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase possibility of activities during evening hours</li> <li>• Provide refrigeration for food production and sale</li> <li>• power for specialized enterprises such as hairdressing and internet cafes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make streets safer allowing participation in other activities (e.g. evening classes and women's group meetings)</li> <li>• Opening horizons through radio, TV, and internet</li> </ul>

Energy forms	Women's needs and issues		
	Practical needs	Productive needs	Strategic interests
Improved biomass supply and conversion technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improved health through better stoves</li> <li>• less time and effort in gathering and carrying firewood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more time for productive activities</li> <li>• lower cost for process heat for income generating activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• control of natural forests in community forestry management frameworks</li> </ul>
Mechanical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• milling and grinding</li> <li>• transport of water and crop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increases variety of enterprises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transport allowing access to commercial and social/political opportunities</li> </ul>

### CASE STUDY EXERCISES

GROUP 1 (Case 1.4.1)  
Upesi stove project in Kenya

GROUP 2 (Case 1.4.1)  
Battery-operated lamps in Bangladesh

GROUP 3 (Case 1.4.1)  
Solar Water disinfection (SODIS) in Latin America

Read the case studies thoroughly and try to identify the needs either:

- Practical Needs
- Productive Needs
- Strategic interests

## ANNEX 5 – Record of Training Session Group Activities and Discussion

(All ppt presentations are provided on the CD in Annex 10. Audio records of discussion and working groups presentations for the Gender and Energy Training Session are also included in the CD, Annex 10)

Chair – Rupeni Mario, introduced Christina Aristanti Tjondro (CAT) of Asia Regional Cookstove Program (ARECOP) the training expert provided by ENERGIA to deliver the energy and gender training component of the PEG 2005 Workshop.

CAT – Informed the meeting that she was the stand-in trainer for the 'real' trainer who could not make it; and pleaded for the understanding and cooperation of the participants in her efforts to deliver the training.

Ice-breaker exercise on What is gender?

She began the training session with a five-minute 'Ice-breaker' type exercise, by dividing the whole group into small groups of three people each. Armed with paper and felt pens; groups were tasked with making a picture of what each group perceived "gender" to be, i.e. "What is gender? – try to picture it on the paper; and if in your local language you have a term for gender – write it down."

Ice-breaker exercise results is in Attachment 01 of this Annex – unfortunately due to technical problems the pictorial results are not available. The soundtrack for group presentations associated with the pictures are in the Sound Archive files, Audio 01 & 02, provided on the meeting CD, see Annex 10.

Overview of the Training (Presentation 12 on the CD and Audio File 01)  
[Powerpoint presentation in Annexes 4 and 10 (electronic copy)]

The Gender & Energy Training Session, although a full day was conducted from the afternoon of the Day 1, right up to lunch time on Day 2. The Session on the rest of Day 2 was devoted to participatory planning (used to validate the content of the PEGSAP), and this Session is covered in detail in Annex 6 of this volume. The participatory planning session was also conducted by CAT.

The objective of the gender and energy training workshop is to introduce the participants to the key ideas relating to gender; especially the special relation of gender to energy. Also, to familiarise the participants with the gender terminology related to energy projects, because there are a lot of gender terms which are probably not in common use and for mainstreaming gender in policy and action plans there is a need to be familiar with the special terms. A third objective is to equip the participants with energy terminology relevant to gender-sensitive energy projects.

Key concepts and ideas that will be covered in the training include:

- What gender is.
- Gender roles.
- Gender contracts.
- Gender relations.
- 'Triple roles' in energy projects need to be understood – how gender links to energy.
- What gender and energy is about.
- Gender consideration in energy planning and projects.

- Gender mainstreaming and women-only projects – to know the difference, and the advantages and disadvantages of either approach.
- Practical and productive gender needs and strategic interests in energy projects – because for mainstreaming gender and energy into policies and project planning, then you need to know this.
- Confronting energy and gender goals.

How the training will be conducted:

Through case studies, exercises, concept papers and training modules. The training modules will be part of the full package to be transmitted to the participants at the end of the workshop.

The plea by CAT for the cooperation of the participants to keep within the timelines was due to the fact that the module being used for this training was originally designed for a three-day period, and unlike in Asia where travel is cheap, gathering Pacific islanders is a hugely expensive exercise; so the week is crammed full of other items on the agenda that need to be achieved in the time of a week for the whole meeting and the Training Session has been assigned one-day only.

CAT expressed the hope that her efforts in conveying the concepts and information on gender and energy will pay off and help energy officers of the Pacific in the future design gender-sensitive projects and mainstream gender into future planning and policies.

Understanding Gender, Gender Roles & Gender Relations (Presentation 13 on the CD, and Audio File 02)

Refer Presentation 13 on the CD (Annex 10) – On the notion of "GENDER" most in the ice-breaker exercise did confirm that men and women differ both socially and biologically; that gender differences are socially determined [not biologically determined but socially]; which is why gender roles are assigned by society and therefore will differ from society to society – even within the same nation gender roles can vary a lot. Here in the Pacific, many different islands; compared to Indonesia which is one country but more than 300 different tribes, and each tribes has its own way of assigning roles.

The gender contract – which is an invisible agreement within a society which determines how men and women should behave, e.g. we know that in an extreme part of Afghanistan or Saudi Arabia, women are not allowed to drive; whereas in many parts of the world, including here, women drivers are common – this is 'invisible' but an agreement. Even within our families, there's an 'invisible contract' on roles, e.g. when it is cooking, its you women; when it is mending the roof, it should be the men. These are invisible rules, but there are there even within the smallest community of the family.

Gender norms – these are socially acceptable rules and usually governed by the behaviour of men, women, youth and children. Gender also includes the youth and the children – this was stressed by one of the groups in the first exercise. Even within the rules and the norms it is clear that each of these members have different roles and have to behave according to those norms and rules while undertaking their roles.

With some understanding on the notion of gender, a definition could be ventured which sounds something like this:

"GENDER IS A SYSTEM OF SOCIALLY-DEFINED ROLES, PRIVILEGES, ATTRIBUTES AND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN INCLUDING YOUTHS AND CHILDREN, WHICH ARE NOT DETERMINED BY BIOLOGY BUT BY SOCIAL, CULTURAL, POLITICAL, [ENVIRONMENTAL, added later after some discussion] AND ECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS."

What does 'economic' have to do with gender? Do you agree with that? In what way does economy affect gender? Anyone?

Arasi (Samoa) – Sometimes economic expectations is driven by cultural expectations, e.g. in some cultures the boys are given priority in education and eventually they will become men with better economic opportunities than women. Economic opportunities vary widely in countries because of this.

Economic expectations does have something to do with gender, that is why it is there in the definition and just as mentioned by Samoa – it also influences the change in gender roles/norms, i.e with a change in the economic situation of a family or of a country it can certainly affect the roles and norms within the community group; e.g. once a family makes the transition from being 'poor' to becoming 'well-off' enough for them to afford more things, then the roles will change like the acquisition of a gas cooker for the home, would free up productive for the woman of the home.

CAT invited comments from the participants:

Jan Cloin (SOPAC) – If gender roles are socially determined, then how can you possibly determine that with certainty, there is quite some conflicting research there so how can you put that up as number 2, I wonder?

CAT – Different community groups with different social background will have differences in gender [expectations]; for instance how people in the rural areas look at gender is very different from how people in the urban areas do – even from a smaller rich group to a poor community. Gender is determined by the social condition of that community group.

Jan Cloin (SOPAC) – I just wonder whether gender differences are only determined by social condition?

CAT – No, not only socially determined, because as you can see at the last part of the definition, "social, cultural, political and economic", and all those aspects contribute. But the strongest one is the social aspect of the respective community group.

Anare Matakiviti (SOPAC) – I wonder whether the environment in which one resides could also be a determining factor on the different roles of gender? For example the recent disaster in the gulf coast (of the US) actually changed the lifestyle of people living in that area; so these natural disasters can also play a major role in how people act or behave.

CAT – 'Environment' although it is not specifically mentioned here, I do agree with that, that once the environment changed, it changed the economic and social conditions, even the political conditions – hence environment does influence on how different gender roles are perceived. So do we want to add to that definition?

General agreement on the importance of mentioning the influence of the environment on gender differences, so that definition has been modified, see highlighted text above.

Some quick and provocative discussion points were then introduced, and used to draw out audience participation and provide some light relief:

Question – Are these differences biological or social?

- Men are usually heavier than women? [Probably both biological and social]
- Women are better at looking after children [Probably both, but more biological]
- Girls are shyer. [Social]
- Boys can run faster. [Biological]

Further light-hearted discussion points were also introduced:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- Men are more logical and rational, and women are more emotional. [Only the men agree!]
- Women have more difficulties in working with numbers than men. [Disagree]
- Women are quarrelsome among themselves and don't work well in group, men get on with each other better. [It works both ways]
- Although it is true that women do some work on the farm, the farmer is really a man. [Disagree]
- A family really consists of a man who is head of household, a woman and their children. [Disagree because there are women head of households]
- Women prefer to have a man to make the decision for them. [Most disagree, one who agrees said that due to the societal situation. Depends on the subject.]
- Children suffer if their mother goes to work outside the home. [Sometimes agree]
- Men are much less sensitive than women: they don't notice how people are feeling. [Strongly agree from women, really depends on what the circumstances are.]

Light-hearted discussion on the above two lists, but the subject matter will be important in the hours ahead when gender is analysed further, because these issues will need to be discussed.

### *Gender Roles*

Gender roles shape men and women's identities – so in the community, once the roles are learned it really shapes the identity of men and women, because it is also learned through a process of socialisation, note the picture drawing exercise that was done at the beginning of the training session. Society determines the conception of appropriateness, hence it is the community group who decides what is good, what is not good, what can be done by women, what cannot be done by women, what can be done by men, what is not supposed to be done by children – and that gender norms govern socially acceptable behaviour of women and men.

### *Gender Relations*

Gender relations are shaped by the power of decision making at all levels i.e. within the family, within the community, within the country, within the region, e.g. the relationship between the man and woman in the family and that it is usually the man that has the power for decision making, so that the role of the women is shaped by the expectation that she's not supposed to be making decision.

The gender contract determines the gender roles and relations, not a negotiated settlement between equals – we're not here talking about equals, although some of you say it should be



equal – in gender we're not talking about negotiating about equality but also how the roles can be equal, meaning its different from the families where they want everything to be the same and with women to have the same right with men. In gender we are talking about equality in terms of roles.

Gender is perceived differently and vary across culture – a lot of discussion has gone into this.

Gender in the Society – we see that different societies have different typical gender roles and contracts and these derive from different gender relations; and the roles, the contracts, the relations is all different in different societies.

Acting against gender contracts can be uncomfortable – within a society where there are gender contracts already in place that govern the roles; then if we go against the roles we can be in a difficult situation, e.g. if in a society women are not supposed to go out at night and she does go out at night, then she might undergo some uncomfortable situation with men looking down on her etc. Another example, is that if a woman is not supposed to work with a machine and she does, then the men feel strangely towards her. My own personal experience is that because I travel a lot, my neighbours, family and community look at me as not a good woman, or not as a good mother because I always leave my children with my husband. I don't feel comfortable or good about it because I'm going against the common norms and general contracts in my society.

Gender roles are dynamic: they can change over time and they can be changed – this is very clear to us who have live a while. When we were small our mothers used to be housewives, and if they worked they work at home. Now change has occurred, women can go out and have a career and be a director, where 30 years ago this was not the case.

Even in the same community, people may (can) have different views about gender roles – from one family to another people can have different roles and different contracts.

Not all differences between men and women are biologically inbuilt.

### *Changing Rules*

In some communities/societies gender may already be in place with the roles of men, women, youth and children being quite balanced but in others (most cases) it is not well developed. In most cases, it is the women who are disadvantaged in the imbalance of gender roles, rules and norms. This is why in the morning we will deal with women and what is the difference between women and children. It is good to see a lot of male participants at this Gender Training, whereas in Asia usually when we convene a meeting for gender the majority participants are women. Why? because gender usually relates to women and I was happy to see that none of pictures composed in the earlier exercise actually represented gender as 'women.' In the past, gender is mostly used to mean 'women;' which is understandable because when we talk about gender and we come to the activities, most of the activities is targeted towards women because with gender the roles between the men and women, it is usually the women that are the disadvantaged group. So if we want to do gender balancing, it is usually the women as a group that have to be lifted. Hence many people think the term 'gender' refers only to women. This is true and understandable because many gender activities are targeted toward women.

This is why we need to be able to Change the Rules:

- Rules are dynamic and influenced by socio-economic factors – The Tuvalu rep said earlier that the women usually ask the men to make the decision, and we find this common in the rural areas and in the poor communities. With changes to their socio-economic

situation women become more empowered then the gender role and rules might change, and this means that the .... [see next point];

- Gender contracts can be renegotiated through the empowerment of the disadvantaged group, in most cases the women.
- Public and private spheres reflect and maintain gender relations; and
- Change is a threat to 'traditional value' – this is why some people agree and some disagree to things and there is resistance within the community itself to the change because of the renegotiated gender contracts due to the empowerment of the disadvantaged group. Sometimes the resistance comes from the disadvantaged group itself, e.g. the women are so used to their condition, or they lack the confidence that they resist change.

Invites questions from the audience:

Makereta (Fiji) – The exercise that was done earlier gave an understanding on what exactly is meant when we're talking about gender; it is to do with the different gender groups but somehow in the way we do things, we are still leaving behind the other gender groups and tend to be focussing on women only. I think it is to do with the approach that we are taking and part of that has to do with ENERGIA and their focus in that whatever project activities we undertake that the words "women and energy" have to be there. Here we have a clear understanding that when we talk about gender we're talking about not only women, but the different gender groups. The project that we are doing is focussing on one gender group and leaving out the other gender groups posing a contradictory situation when we look at the realities of gender.

CAT – Actually I do agree with that comment and tomorrow I will talk on women-only projects as well as gender-mainstreamed projects. In many cases, what we are doing now, along with a lot of other organizations, is usually focussed on women especially in the energy sector as you said. This is something we have to devote time to discuss as each has its own advantages and disadvantages and hopefully more detailed discussions on these approaches will ensue. But I do agree with that. In fact when we talk about gender, we SHOULD NOT have only the women do the implementation, but that all the different gender groups within the community should be involved – although the ultimate goal of that gender activity may have been targeted at lifting up of the women's situation – even then in terms of the activities all the different gender groups have to be involved.

In fact there are some cases where projects are for getting the women completely equal to the men that they are completely women-only in terms of design and implementation that it sometimes is counter-productive. In that type of project where the other gender groups were left out, it may further add burden to the women rather than lift their situation to a more equal footing with other within the community.

## GENDER ROLES GROUP EXERCISE

The full group was split into three and the following questions were to be answered by the groups:

- What are three-five unwritten gender rules that you consider determined in your country? Where do they come from?
- What are the gender-rules and gender roles concerning energy in your country? Where do they come from?
- What perpetuates these gender rules and gender roles?

- In your opinion, should these norms concerning the energy roles and rules be changed, and why (or why not)?

This exercise was for 15-20 minutes and one from the group would present the groups findings at the end of the exercise.

### Gender Roles Group Exercise Results (Audio File 03)

#### Group 1 (Presented last by Petra H of Niue)

##### (i) Unwritten gender rules –

- 1) Women do light work, and men do heavy work.
- 2) Men always makes final decisions.
- 3) Women are not free to socialise.

##### (ii) Gender roles concerning energy –

Men are responsible for collecting firewood.  
Women do the cooking.

##### iii) What perpetuates – Cultural norms.

##### iv) Change –

To have balance, rules the advancement of civilisation.

Comments from those outside the group/Clarification from those within the group:

Carleen (FSM) – this comment is inaudible to the rapporteur.

Joini (SIVCEC) – It is usual for men to do the heavy work, and for women to do the lighter work. Women work as hard as men in Melanesian societies; but I know that in Polynesian societies, women are more or less queen in the household because men do most of the hard work. In the Melanesian society, women can be called a workhorse in our society.

CAT – Rounded off discussion for this session on gender rules and roles, commenting that this discussion proves that gender differs from one community group to the next. Being a woman in [Polynesia] would be nice as the queen of the house, and for some [as in Melanesia] the reality is the woman is the horse of the house.

#### Group 2 (Presented second by Intiaz K of Fiji)

##### i) Unwritten gender rules –

Women cook – cultural  
Women collect firewood – cultural  
Men make decisions – cultural  
Women give birth – biological

##### ii) Gender rules & roles concerning energy –

Women handling cooking fuel – cultural  
Women selling agricultural products to buy fuel or any other household items – cultural

##### iii) What perpetuates –

Existing social structure – could be in a village or an urban household; where you have the man, then followed by the lady and the children.

Economics and efficiencies – e.g. on efficiencies; maybe a lady knows how to cook, and a man knows how to mow the lawn, so that it isn't efficient for the lady to go out and cut grass nor the man to go into the kitchen and cook.

iv) Change –

We believe that options for change should be available; but we're not going to say that it should change, or that it will not change. I believe that change should be a gradual process and we can observe the changes over the years, but we give options and people should decide.

Comments from those outside the group/Clarification from those within the group:

Carleen (FSM) – A comment [question] – Do men do anything?

Martin (PNG) – Efficiency as a factor for change (?) – my wife complains about cooking, so they, once in a while want a break. Martin does not think efficiency is the cause of change but that trend now is that roles can change.

CAT – further clarifying what Martin is trying to say is that he doesn't agree that efficiency is a factor that perpetuates certain long-held gender roles and rules. Do you agree with Martin, or do you agree with Group 2's opinion.

Arasi (Samoa) – I think the trend now is that those roles are changing mainly because of efficiency. Women are a lot more efficient in budgeting and a lot of other household activities, even when they cook they won't finish everything but ensure that something is left for tomorrow. If there was a man in the kitchen, they just cook everything without regard for tomorrow – that's inefficiency.

Patrina (Consultant) – [this comment was inaudible to the rapporteur]

Kiti (Fiji) – Women give birth – I think that's a sex role, rather than a gender role, as we've already agreed that a 'gender role' is socially determined rather than biologically determined. It is a woman's sex role to give birth; and society does not dictate this.

CAT – Yes, because we cannot make a rule that men should give birth.

Jan (SOPAC) – Makes a point about it being biologically possible for men to give birth, although the procedure is complicated. Yes, it is a woman's biological role to give birth, but there are a lot of social implications in that biological role.

CAT – Gender changes over time, gender changes with technology. The reproductive role is within the gender role ... (?)

Kiti – But in terms of the existing structures of man and a woman – the procedure that Jan refers to still requires a man to go for an operation to make it possible, but in the natural way of things, only a woman can give birth.

CAT – Yes, we all agree with that – but it is an important point that over time the development of the gender roles, gives women the choice on whether to give birth or not.

*Group 3 (Presented first by Greg D of Palau)*

- i) Four unwritten gender rules –
  - 1) The popular concept of the women doing the cooking in the homes – this is socially determined.
  - 2) Women tend the gardens; this is especially true in Palau Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands – also socially determined.
  - 3) Men provide security, before they were like warriors and now they provide security for the homes and almost anything [some in the audience disagree good naturedly]; although there are some women who are security guards – culturally and socially determined.
  - 4) Men make most of the decisions affecting the community – this is also socially determined.
- ii) Gender rules and roles concerning energy –
  - 1) More women gather firewood – this is true for Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea and maybe some other countries;
  - 2) Women take care of the utility bills (and of course men too); and
  - 3) Women use most energy in the homes – this is true.
- iii) What perpetuates all these things –
  - 1) The economic and social aspect of the society – and these can be changed depending on the circumstances.

Comments from those outside the group/Clarification from those within the group:

Joini (SIVCEC) – Explaining why the words ‘culturally determined’ was added to socially in i(4) above, was that the context was at the level of the tribal.

CAT – Understanding is that ‘cultural’ was used here because in a more modern society culture is not that strong any more.

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The key result points of the group work presented after this exercise is in Attachment 2 of this Annex. For best results, refer to it while listening to the audio file on the CD.

The soundtrack for these group presentations is in the Audio Files folder (Audio File 03) on the CD at Annex 10 of this volume.

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**ANALYSING GENDER ROLES & RELATIONS Part 2**  
(Presentation 15 on the CD, and Audio File 03)

CAT – Now that we know about the gender rules, gender roles and the contracts, we’ll now talk about gender analysis, which I understand is something that is not available yet here in the Pacific. It is necessary to be able to do gender analysis so that we can examine differences and similarities of gender roles; as was apparent in the three presentations just heard, that differences can be quite marked between countries in the same region.

Through the gender analysis we can see and understand the power imbalances in relations, needs, constraints, opportunities and the impact of these differences; and that the energy needs of women and men might be different, so that the opportunities provided to address imbalances should be different between men and women. This should not be something too hard to do.

Also, while doing the gender analysis, there can also be a challenge on the assumptions and pose the following the questions:

Who is doing what? (the roles and the rules)  
Who owns what? (the power and ownership)  
Who makes decisions about what and how? (relations)  
Who benefits? (the impact of certain activities)

The gender analysis also helps us to understand:

- The different energy needs of women and men (because if we analyse their rules and their roles with regard to energy so we will also understand the different energy needs of men and women, e.g. if we went to the rural areas and we asked the women about their priorities concerning energy, it is sure to be different from men because women most probably prefer something related to their kitchen and cooking activities while men might be into motorised irrigation for the farm or something like that);
- The constraints to participation in energy projects (Why is it always men who come to the meetings? If we don't do gender analysis then we may not understand why the women never come although we invite them. In a gender analysis we might probably find that they don't come not because they don't want to come but because they don't have the time to attend meetings);
- The ability to participate given differential levels of capacities of stakeholders (it is also whether women have the confidence or not. Sometimes it is the women themselves who are reluctant to come because they feel inferior); and
- To determine different ways in which women and men do or do not benefit from energy interventions (if during our planning we start with a gender analysis, it will help us see who can benefit from the activities that will be implemented with them).

To do the gender analysis, we need to look closely at the different roles and the analytical development tool in the gender analysis is called the triple role:

The Triple Role consists of:

Reproductive: Task undertaken to reproduce the labour force and includes child bearing and rearing, feeding the family, caring for the sick, teaching acceptable behaviour and so on – earlier on we had a debate on this role and we agreed that it is biological but it is part of the gender role that has to be taken into consideration, because of the women's reproductive role is not accounted for in our gender analysis we might miss something during our planning. Women bearing children is a biological fact that cannot be avoided, so that it has to be considered during the gender analysis.

Productive: Work done by men or women for payment in cash or in kind and includes the production of goods and services for subsistence or market purposes. This is a major role that has to be applied when doing the gender analysis.

Community tasks: Activities done not for the individual family gain but for the well-being of the community, e.g. religious activities, charitable work, self-help communal construction of village facilities, visiting friends who are sick, helping with contributions etc.

These three are called 'triple roles' in gender analysis. They are not entirely distinct, and they may overlap. Men are mainly involved in productive and community tasks; also women are involved also in community tasks but will be different in different countries, different classes and social groups because gender contracts differs from one community to the next, e.g. in Kabul.... those who go to the wat (or temples) are the women, whereas in Indonesia it is usually the men who is going to the mosque and not the women. I'm sure you know more about the examples in the Pacific which I'm not yet familiar with.

#### Changing Gender Roles, Contracts & Relations

Now if we want to change existing gender roles, contracts and relations; note these:

- Gender roles, contracts and relations are not static but do change over time.
- They can also be changed deliberately by the society – this is what we usually do through intervention, through activities, through advocacy, because if we do not intervene, it will probably never change, but within the franchise the changes happen faster.
- Many groups are actively trying to change gender roles, contracts and relations in most countries.
- Education and experience of other cultures/countries may encourage change but does not necessarily imply more tolerance and openness.

#### Gender complexities

- Intersects with other social relations and inequalities.
- Social relations constitutes multiples identities apart from just men and women, e.g. class, age, race, which leads to diversity of experiences and intersection of privileges and discriminations.
- Recognition of diversity is essential to capture complexities in programmes – sometimes we ourselves can get confused about whether an issue is to do with gender or not.

Talking about gender will involve complexities because it really is interwoven with other aspects like countries, cultures, environment, age, race, tribe, etc. to be considered along with being male, female, young, old or a child.

Invited questions from the participants before introducing the exercise for this session –

Anare (SOPAC) – one comment on the analysis, where in your second slide, the second bulletin point ... . "To see power imbalances... ." (see Presentation 15) If you are going to do gender analysis based on power or authority this probably perpetuates the idea of the superiority of one group over another, and highlighting that when gender is the opposite of that idea.

CAT – I do agree with you, but what is meant over here is that if we do a gender analysis, we will see imbalances of power between the different gender groups, and that will help us when we are doing planning so that we can carefully address this power imbalance. It is not that we want to offend any specific power group in the community, but that with the analysis we will understand the different power imbalances within the community and the planning will be able to address well the imbalances and maybe succeed in lifting up (or engender) certain groups so that the imbalance is corrected. It is not that the gender analysis will only show where you are, but that it will expose it so that interventions can be planned in a better way.

Arasi (Samoa) – I think that can be very sensitive and going into a culturally sensitive area. I would rather see the analysis capitalising on using people in power to push for the recognition of the powerless ones. Instead of saying that we want the less powerful to be as powerful as the

one on top, culturally this is a very sensitive area and it will not work if we come in and say, "We want to bring the power position up to the same level." I think it will only work if you gradually weave it in, so that the people who are in power will try to delegate some of that power to the people below them by giving them certain responsibilities for which they can be recognised. It is very useful for us here who are most likely to use these tools in the future for our own countries, to be very careful of that – it is culturally sensitive.

Joini (SIVÉC) – In a male (man)-dominated society who cannot think that a feeling of inferiority (complex) often restrains women from accepting additional responsibilities i.e. they shy away from responsibilities because they feel inferior, is that a restraint or a challenge to this? (inviting comments from fellow participants).

CAT – What has been said is very true, but that is exactly why we need to do this gender analysis; because the gender analysis is done prior to activity planning so that we are aware of the sensitivities; who is powerful – as we are not going to offend this powerful one and plan activities accordingly. Also with regard to the restraint on women in male-dominated societies, the gender analysis, especially the triple roles are part of the analytical tools, which are used, Why? Because if we are looking at these different roles of women, i.e. in productive, reproductive, and community tasks – and that if they lack a role in the productive then it is probably what is causing the inferiority complex, and so when we're doing planning or prioritising activities to be introduced as gender activities then we can highlight aspects we should start with or emphasise. If the women are resistant, then we should first try to have a kind of programme in which women are encouraged to lift themselves up – so that later on when you come with other activities, the resistance will have lessened.

Jan Cloin (SOPAC) – I try to understand again the second bullet point I referred to before and I think that it is the word "imbalance" that is may be not so appropriate because it has a judgement in it. I think that there is 'relative power' in very many areas, and to me "imbalance" is such a judgemental word. Whereas when you do an analysis, it sounds to me quite 'scientific' and that if you want to do the analysis, I think it more appropriate to talk about 'relative power' rather than an "imbalance" of power.

CAT – Yes that is good point. Although it is put like that there, we mean the very thing you've highlighted. We will note this for the future, as this is good point because I think in all communities there is always power imbalances.... ["Not necessarily good or bad ..." interjection by Jan]. By looking at the relations then we may be able to plan better.

#### EXERCISE:

In your society, do men or women take the greatest role in:

- reproductive tasks ?
- productive tasks ?
- community tasks ?

#### Group 1

- Which of the three tasks consume more energy?
- Is it different between social classes? Group 2
- Compare with others if it is different for different cultures.



## Group 2

- Which of the three gender roles (reproductive, productive or the community) is most often addressed in the energy projects you know? (ICS, micro-hydro, solar PV, biogas)

## Group 3

- Are men & women's roles and, hence needs, seen differently in this project? (ICS, micro-hydro, solar PV, biogas)

Result of this Exercise is summarised below:

## Group 1: (Presenter Greg)

- [We think the] Productive role consumes the most energy.
- Yes it is different but this difference even varies between social classes, e.g. (presenter is talking to the diagrams on their presentation sheet).
- Yes it is different for each culture, more or less similar to what we say above, and it depends on the culture itself how much it varies.

CAT – Queried the first bullet point on productive role of who? It was clarified that it is for both men and women.

Jan Cloin (SOPAC) – In rural societies the reproductive tasks are thought to require the least amount of kilojoules but when we measured it turned out it requires the most energy.

CAT – Probably within their countries it is the same for men and women but probably in different areas the greatest amount of energy is used for the reproductive task; especially in the rural areas. As they've already explained, if there is a difference then it is different from place to place.

## Group 2: (Presenter Intiaz)

	ICS	MH	PV	BG
• Community		x	x	
• Productive		x	[x]*	[x]*
• Reproductive	x		x	x

\*[x] – added by CAT

CAT – I think the PV can also be productive activities because if you have light then you can be more productive; also you may electricity so you may get involved in some productive activities, similarly with biogas.

## Group 3: (Presenter Makereta)

We tackled the question for Group 3 in terms of looking at all these energy projects through the different processes, the different stages for energy project and so we have the four stages below:

Roles: Different depending on Projects

- 1) Planning
- 2) Construction
- 3) Operation
- 4) Management

Then we discussed the roles for each of these different phases of an energy project. It was very difficult to get everything together in some kind of order given the gender imbalance in our group. What I could gather – men and women have different roles in these different project stages; and it differs according to the project, it differs according to the country. In fact when you look at the roles of men and women, they also differ and this also applies to their needs. When trying to address each of the energy projects, definitely the needs of men and women differ, and that is tried to be captured as part of the planning and construction, taking into account the different needs of both men and women.

A case from the SIVEC Project in Solomon Islands, both men and women were involved in the construction but in different stages – different aspects of the construction work.

Another issue we'd like to mention here, e.g. in the case of Fiji, though we are saying here that we are taking into account the different needs of men and women; but when we look at the services of what we are trying to provide say in a micro-hydro project – in Fiji's case it is mostly for lighting. So the question is, are we addressing the needs of men and women? We can say, "Yes, we are providing light to both men and women." In biogas – what services and what end result? In Fiji's case, it is to produce gas for cooking, so in way we can say we are addressing women's needs as they are the ones that normally do the cooking. It is a contradictory situation that we are talking about, in that we say we are trying to provide something that will address the needs of both men and women, but we also have to look at the end product in terms of the services.

CAT – Closed the training sessions of Day One on the gender concepts. Day Two of the training will go onto the linkages between gender and energy.

## RESUMPTION OF ENERGY & GENDER TRAINING SESSION (DAY 2)

(See Audio File #5; and Presentation 16a)

CAT – Recapped on terms and concepts learned the day before about gender, gender roles, gender rules, gender norms, gender contracts, triple roles etc; all terms that should be in common usage if one wants to integrate/mainstream gender into energy planning, or any energy project.

The next phase of the training will cover the links between gender and energy and most of what will be discussed is probably geared more towards women's needs as usually they are the disadvantaged group as learned the day before. The other reason for the emphasis on women's needs is that much of the experience upon which the training modules were built is on the Asian and African experiences, and asked for the participants understanding if examples they will see and handle in the training were not the experience in the Pacific. It was hoped that the training would be useful for familiarising the participants with the concepts of linkages and later the participants could be called upon to adapt and modify the training modules for the Pacific context – this is a possibility. Most of the exercises to be used during the training session at hand unfortunately do not have Pacific examples to illustrate, as the Trainer is currently unfamiliar with the Pacific situation.

Everything we do involves energy (you are all energy people), and there are so many kinds and types of energy. Some forms of energy are more attractive than others. The energy ladder is something you as energy people are familiar with, i.e. dung at the bottom and the next rung is woodstove etc. People tend to prefer more convenient types of energy, which usually translates into people moving up the energy ladder.

Posed the first audience question: Why are women not making the transition up the energy ladder for cooking fuels? What would be the reason(s)?

Audience answers:

Arasi (Samoa) – Financial reasons.

Jan (SOPAC) – Not available.

Anare (SOPAC) – Available not accessible, access maybe difficult. Not affordable.

Martin (PNG) – Perhaps they are more comfortable with what they have and accept their situation.

Carleen (FSM) – in male-dominated environment, they usually provide for everything so if they don't provide gas for the woman they won't get it because they are waiting for the men to provide it and so they're stuck with what they have.

CAT – We know there are multiple reasons for why women in the rural areas have for many generations used the same type of fuels, which have usually, been non-convenient types of fuel i.e. dung, wood, rice-stalk, leaves. Reason can be economical, position [women don't have a bargaining position, so they are unable to change their energy source on their own].

Question 2 – Do you know any examples where the women have actually gone down the energy ladder? And what would be the causes of this?

Answers:

Fuel prices, yes in Indonesia, the price of fuel doubled, and people went down from using kerosene back to fuelwood. [environmental cause]

Jan (SOPAC) – People can also be pushed down the energy ladder if their conventional fuel is no longer available. [also environmental]

CAT – Biomass fuel is considered to be the most common energy source in developing countries, despite the fact that metabolic energy may be more important for women. [Question: Is this the same in the Pacific? Yes]

Biomass is the traditional fuel, which is mainly available for use in the rural areas. Why? Mostly because it is free i.e. no cash involved to go and get it, although we can say here that the metabolic energy is not taken into account. There could also be no other alternative, or there is an economic problem so continues to be used even though it is non-attractive and non-convenient. I am sure that if a chance existed to go up the energy ladder that they would choose the better one.

Biomass energy is often more or less ignored in national energy planning, and metabolic energy is not considered at all. [Question: Do you understand about metabolic energy? Ans – it is human-powered energy, energy from people/humans] Do you agree with this statement? 'Biomass energy is more or less ignored in national energy planning'. [CAT ans – In my country and from what I have heard from the presentation yesterday morning, it seems that biomass energy has been largely ignored in national energy planning]

Question 3 – Why do you think metabolic energy is not included in official energy statistics? What would be the consequences of including such data?

Answers:

Joini (SIVEC) – I think that it is through ignorance that it is not considered as an important energy. Without it, nothing else can be done. I think that metabolic energy is the most important energy considering women taking more active part in agriculture.

CAT – Ok you say it is an most important one that has to be taken into consideration, but the reality is that it is not yet taken into account and why.

Arasi (Samoa) – I think for some countries, it is because of the difficulty in measuring it – how can you measure metabolic energy. So I think it is a matter of measurement because in order for you to measure your achievements you have to have quantitative measures. It is one of those unwritten resources that you know you always have, [a given], you know it is there and that all the plans you make and have depends on the existence of metabolic energy for these plans to be implemented.

CAT – Interpreting Samoa's intervention to mean that measuring metabolic energy might be too complicated, but that it is assumed and acknowledged that it is one of the most important sources of energy.

Donald (Vanuatu) – The reason we cannot measure metabolic energy use is that it is not a fuel, it is derived from source. If we have to say that each person sitting here represents certain number of kilojoules, it has to come from something else. Food is what we take in, that is the fuel for metabolic energy.

CAT – You say that food is the fuel for metabolic energy. I think I agree – what is being said around the room is true – but why we are talking about metabolic energy here is that when we want to talk about gender, this is something that we also need to look at and not ignore. I want to flag this here, because later on we will discuss this again. Metabolic energy is one type of energy that needs to be taken into consideration when we're talking about gender and energy.

Improved stove projects, and forestry projects for firewood are the most common biomass-related energy projects. When talking about biomass, people will be talking only about improved wood cookstove and forestry, although there are also other projects involving biogas and gasification, which are also energy technologies from biomass fuel, but these are not as popular as the other two when addressing biomass energy.

Usually energy projects aim at increasing accessibility and reducing costs of the more convenient types of energy in a limited range of technologies, we want efficient fuels but also reduction in costs so we can get the more convenient types of energy. We know about the efficient use of biomass; we know that it hasn't been taken into consideration most of the national planning in most developing countries, although we are aware that it is the main fuel used by the majority in the rural areas.

Question 4 – Do you think that one of the reasons that biomass energy has received so little attention in national energy planning is because it is 'women's fuel'? In other words if men were the prime collectors and users of firewood, would something have been done about it long ago?

Answers:

Arasi (Samoa) – I disagree with both points/questions. I don't like the reference to biomass as a women's fuel, what I mean is who is the women cooking for; she is cooking for the whole family, so it is the whole family's fuel and without it the whole family won't eat. I dispute the terminology "women's fuel" whether it is biomass or any type of fuel – I personally just don't relate to that. In some societies it is not the women who do the collecting of the biomass, in some of our situations it is the children and it is the men. I think the main reason it is not getting as much attention is the fact that it is 'free' and easily found! We walk to our backyard and there's plenty of it there.

CAT – That's one opinion, that it is not a woman's fuel – it is everybody's fuel. In some societies, women are not the one collecting biomass for fuel, although they're probably the one cooking.

Joini (SIVC) – In our country is not particularly considered as being rare, because we are relating this to the rarity of fuel and the demand for it. We have so much of biomass fuel, and I think this is why there isn't much consideration given to firewood – we have plenty of it. Maybe in some countries where there isn't much of it, there should be some consideration given to it. I agree with my colleague from Samoa in that it is not a women's fuel it is family energy.

CAT – Aha this is a provocative question!!

Carleen (FSM) – I think it is because it is so common. Socially it is ingrained into us, we grew up and were raised up knowing that it was part of our daily schedule; to collect firewood for mom to cook with, so it isn't some external exercise, we're forced to do. It is part of our lives.

Donald (Vanuatu) – Another reason is that most energy projects have nothing to do with biomass, as Government doesn't prioritise it.

CAT – Why not a priority? [not answered]

Greg (Palau) – As you say it is a provocative question. For us in Palau, biomass is not considered a fuel for electricity production, it is used a fuel for the home but as far as electricity production goes we don't consider it as a fuel yet so that is the reason it isn't given a priority but it's a home fuel.

CAT – This is pretty much the same as the view from Tuvalu is that biomass energy is not considered at all because in terms of economy the focus is on electricity production; hence biomass is not considered a good source of fuel for electricity generation. Everything said around the room so far, including the views from FSM, Samoa and the Solomon islands are also correct, and that biomass is probably missed by the energy planners because it is free, it is there, it is easy to access – but that in the Pacific it has nothing to do whether it is a woman's or a man's fuel because getting and using it does involve all the family members. What I understand about the Pacific situation is that most energy planners focus energy services to the production of electricity so that biomass is considered to be low type of energy source that didn't require much attention. From my experience, it is not a sexy type of fuel, i.e. it is not attractive and doesn't draw the attention of the energy planner. Why is it not sexy? Because it is free and available, so if you have a biomass energy project, it will not involve a lot of economy things so that is why it misses the attention of a lot of planners.

Of course, when there are energy projects, they also aim at a diverse range of other goals – i.e. in an energy project for providing lighting; it can also address providing productive activities – so different types of goals may also be involved.

Why should gender be taken into account in energy projects?

The reason for failures of energy projects in the past has been the lack of participation of women, in particular. This point could be argued but it also depends on the types of energy projects. An electricity-grid project would probably be unaffected by that; but in smaller-scale community energy projects, lack of participation, particularly by women, may bring failure to some projects. I understand a number of cookstove projects carried out in the Pacific ended in failure, probably because of this.

Men and women have different energy usage and needs – talked a lot about this yesterday. If we are doing our projects and planning and not take into consideration the different needs of men and women (or other groups) then it might also bring some sort of failure to the project.

Provision of energy has different energy usage and needs.

Provision of energy has different impacts on men and women related to the different needs and usage of energy.

When talking about gender – women are an important target group in developing countries. Yesterday participants stressed that if we talk about gender we are not just talking about women, but also talk about men, youth and young children (girls/boys). This said, it is common in developing countries that women are the disadvantaged group among all the gender groups, and that is why many are concentrating their focus on the women.

Energy might be a factor in helping women become more productive and independent and empowered – again when we talk about energy ‘women’ is usually the disadvantaged group, so that if there are energy projects that empower women then it would enable the community to have a more gender balanced situation.

Why do we need a gender approach in energy?

- § Energy determines efficiency and effectiveness of activities and the quality of life of users – we discussed this a bit on whether the provision of energy betters or worsens the quality of life of the users.
- § Women’s interests in energy are often ignored – that is why the gender approach is needed given the ‘disadvantaged group’ status of women, and also because their interest have been largely ignored in the focus areas of energy development.
- § Well-intentioned energy projects may even increase women’s drudgery without meaning to – this often applies when gender is not taken into consideration during the planning stages of energy projects; and that instead of reducing the drudgery of the women it adds to their burden because of that project.
- § A gender approach can help reduce poverty and help support livelihoods – this is related to the point immediately above.
- § Very few women are involved in energy planning or able to speak up for women’s needs – most energy planners in the region are men but it is not always true that with women involved in the planning, that energy projects will be gender sensitive because even women

have to be gender sensitized. That said, it is more likely that the projects are more gender sensitive with women involved in the planning because they have better knowledge of their situations own and the whole family's energy situation.

§ Women's needs are neglected in energy policies – this refers to the needs related to energy.

§ Data on biomass energy (women's main source of energy) are hardly available – although agreeing with Arasi's (Samoa) opinion, it is in most cases where the women are having the drudgery to deal with the fuel source for the family.

The reason for doing gender in energy is because of the problems that can arise if you do not have gender-sensitive projects.

#### COMMENTS FROM PARTICIPANTS

Joini (SIVEC) – On his preoccupation with metabolic energy. Women have more energy than men – just think of a woman sitting and talking with other people yet her hands are still working. When men want to talk they just leave their work, whereas women while talking keep working. All that extra energy man does not have and I think that if we do not consider metabolic energy when it an important part of energy consideration. This energy can be measured in calories – how much calories you are taking in every day in your meal is how much energy you are putting into your body. I think we will miss out if we totally leave out metabolic energy.

CAT – Yes I think you are right, and I had said earlier that if we are going to do gender and energy then the metabolic energy will somehow have to be taken into consideration, especially if we are going to be talking about energy projects for community groups in the rural area – one of the exercises that we will be doing later will refer to this aspect.

Martin (PNG) – This is an interesting case – I want to mention something about the loss of metabolic energy. What our colleague from SIVEC is saying is true, but in our social culture in most island communities we eat a lot in the afternoon and then we go to sleep, so what about all that lost energy that is not calculated.

Arasi (Samoa) – I really appreciate the urge of the men, to consider the metabolic energy of women. But there's a higher consideration than just mere metabolic energy and that is a huge dilemma of governments at this time to put a value to the huge domestic work burden that they perform at home. In all of our national accounts I haven't heard of a Pacific island that has included a value for domestic activities in its national accounts – BECAUSE IT IS VERY HARD TO MEASURE, and this is even without going further down into the metabolic energy of women. There's been no value placed on work done by the women at home. Despite Pacific islanders having PhDs in economics, no one had ever come up with a method to put a value to the domestic activities of women. Trying to include metabolic energy will be even more difficult than that, but I think we can make guesses every now and then.

Joini (SIVEC) – I don't want to argue with Arasi, but that's exactly why we cannot have gender balance, because nationally or internationally we do not consider that aspect of life, which is the very core of living. Those of us who are dealing with energy should push our governments to consider this aspect of our lives because it is very much part of our economic development and yet ignored. Governments should start paying salaries to women. It is the livelihood of any country and we should start to consider this metabolic energy given by so many women in our countries.

CAT – If all energy planners were like him we will have a very gender-sensitive energy planning in our country

Donald (Vanuatu) – In national accounts everything is valued in monetary terms, so all of these will be represented in monetary terms.

CAT – SIVEC is saying something that is not only true here but is the core of the problem all around the world where this metabolic energy which is mainly used for reproductive type of activities have not really been taken into consideration and yet it may have a lot accounted to it if it is considered.

Kiti (Fiji) – Wanted to share some realities when we're looking at gender and energy – yesterday when we did the reproductive/productive and community exercise, you will recall that under the reproductive role there were a lot of women's activities. As energy people you go out to the communities to talk with people. I don't know if in your countries women participate in the mechanism that you have in place to put energy within communities. Who then will raise the energy needs of women. If I look at my own reality and the reality of rural communities in Fiji, more often than not women do the cooking, they do the laundry, they clean up, they look after the children.... In many societies men cook, they do lovo and cook on Sundays and that is the reality of our situations. What I'm trying to share with you is – as you go into the groups for this exercise go back to the reality of your community and the role that men and women have and the structure of decision-making in your community. The reality is that a woman in Driti now has a freezer, so she doesn't have to be running to the river every day to fish. She can occupy that time doing other things. In Fiji there are places with generators, and more often than not, these generators come on only at night so they have disregarded all the work that is done in the household, whether it is done by a woman, children or men do it. As we go into our groups and as we plan the energy needs of our communities, let's be really honest about the realities of your own communities. Utopia is when Mum & Dad do everything together, but let's look at the realities of our own homes and of the community.

#### GROUP ACTIVITY – Case Study exercises

Three groups to deal with three case studies (one each). Separate case study notes were handed out to the groups. To look at the three case studies from Africa and Asia and answer the questions following:

Case Study 1 – Increasing women's work caused by a community-managed forestry programme.

In the case study have the energy needs of women have been neglected in energy planning?  
If so, what, in your opinion, causes this neglect?

Non-cooking energy needs are insufficiently taken into consideration in energy planning. If you agree, what are the reasons for it?

Case Study 2 – Women influencing energy policy in South Africa.

In the case study have the energy needs of women have been neglected in energy planning?  
If so, what, in your opinion, causes this neglect?

Non-cooking energy needs are insufficiently taken into consideration in energy planning. If you agree, what are the reasons for it?



### Case Study 3 – Gender contracts in energy in eastern Zimbabwe.

In the case study, metabolic energy is seen as an important energy source. Many of the tasks could be done by machinery powered by energy:

Questions: Do you consider the design and promotion of such machinery to be part of the work of your Energy Department? If not, which Ministry should be responsible?

Why do government and other development agencies not appear to recognise the use of metabolic energy?

### Outcomes of Group Activity [See Attachment 4 for Case Study Notes and Group Work Results]

#### GROUP 1

Case Study 1 – Increasing women's work caused by a community-managed forestry programme in Gujarat, India [Presenter – Intiaz (Fiji)]

Village elders decided to preserve a forest area so for five years the women were not allowed to go into that area to collect firewood, so they had to travel five hours to collect firewood, so what was the result: The other men in the village would look down on them because of the cultural norms in the village.

With respect to the questions:

In the case study have the energy needs of women have been neglected in energy planning? If so, what, in your opinion, causes this neglect? We believe Yes, women's needs were neglected in the planning – because the choice on the forestry programme was made by the village elders, and since this is in here we presume that these elders were all men and that they didn't consult the women. We also didn't think they foresee the result of the forestry programme on the external factors – by this we mean that they didn't realise that by closing that particular area of forest for five years, they didn't fully see what would happen to people who normally used the forest. The Forestry Programme itself was quite good, but perhaps the problem was in not consulting everybody in the first place so they were better informed about the consequences of decisions made in the planning.

Non-cooking energy needs are insufficiently taken into consideration in energy planning. If you agree, what are the reasons for it? [Presented by Joini (SIVAC)]  
On the second point on non-cooking energies – we think that the cooking energies are available and people have easy access; but while they are not part of the planning they are taken as being available but the non-cooking energies depends on the availability and what people can afford, i.e. affordability and availability. We think that is the reason why it was not sufficiently considered in the plan, as the people have to be able to afford and it is at least available.

CAT – A point made by Group 1, is that the village elders are probably male-dominated, women were not heard and hence their needs were not taken into consideration; i.e. they don't take into consideration at all their metabolic energy needs.

Questions invited from the audience:

Anare (SOPAC) – Wonder if the group could give an example of non-cooking energy.

Joini (SIVEC) – We consider non-cooking energy to be electricity, solar power which are used for lighting and industrial activities rather than for cooking, i.e. energy used for activities other than cooking.

CAT – They refer non-cooking oil as something like lighting energy but not for cooking, either from electricity or solar PV.

Anare (SOPAC) – But that is the most important element of most energy plans or most energy policies within the region – LIGHTING – and if it is insufficiently taken into consideration I would like to question that.

CAT – Yes, that's why the question is why it is insufficiently taken into consideration.

Anare (SOPAC) – The response from Group 1 is that it is not; but if you look at the energy policies of most countries in the region the provision of electricity is primarily for lighting. This is the primary reason for solar PV home systems, diesel generators, and for all the countries having rural electrification systems.

Joini (SIVEC) – I think in our consideration, using the words availability and affordability I think if we look at country situation we'll find a very small percentage will have access to light energy and industrial energy. Like in the Solomon Islands, the people in the villages don't demand, as it were like for cooking energy because they cannot afford – or rather the country cannot afford to put electricity in all the provinces. There's demand for it for industry but not as a cooking energy.

## GROUP 2

### Case Study 2 – Women influencing energy policy in South Africa [Presenter – Makereta (Fiji)]

The background of this case study is that initially in 1993, some women got together and attended a meeting where they found out that there were very little women involved in the meeting. This prompted them to set up this Women's Energy Group. They work with support of other groups and they came up with a draft Energy [ ] Paper. It was a preliminary policy paper which was very explicit on gender issues – that was initially the work of this energy group and then a team of six men and two women were then appointed to produce the final energy document in 1998. That created a lot of attention with respect to the women's energy needs and then a female Deputy Minister for Energy was appointed and then in 1999, a female Minister was also appointed. The final policy paper that came out in 1999 addressed equity, efficiency and environmental sustainability. For this case study, women's issues were assumed to be covered under the poor and low-income households; that was what came out of the final policy paper.

With respect to the Questions:

In the case study have the energy needs of women have been neglected in energy planning? If so, what, in your opinion, causes this neglect? Our response is that women's issues were not explicitly addressed in the final energy document, they were assumed; and the reasons for that were the flaws during the planning process. Initially the planning was by the women's group, and though the ministers appointed were women it did not mean women's issues were addressed at the policy level in the final document. Another reason is to do with the fact that there is a paradigm shift in terms of the target of the policy document, and it said in the document that this shift was towards equity, efficiency and environmental sustainability. Because of the very general nature of policy documents, that could also be a reason why gender issues were not being explicitly covered. This brings to mind a point made earlier by CAT, even though women ministers were there, it doesn't necessarily mean that the persons are gender sensitised.

It supports our case that it is to do with the general issues that are being focussed, i.e. the paradigm shift in terms of what the policy paper is trying to target.

Non-cooking energy needs are insufficiently taken into consideration in energy planning. If you agree, what are the reasons for it? The wording of this question causes confusion to Group 2, so we have different opinions on this. So (as you can see on the board there) we've rephrased the question to read:

Non-cooking needs in energy planning, well taken into consideration. And our response here is "No," and members of my group will justify this answer. The question itself is confusing so I would like to look at this from the perspective of non-cooking to mean lighting and other uses and so according to the question, it is insufficiently covered – the response to that would be "It is covered to a certain extent." In my experience that is basically what we do in the countries, but the question refers to the case studies. Hence with respect to the case studies, the response from the group is negative – It is to do with the percentages of households that were being electrified, [calls for group member's assistance], i.e. it is only a very small percentage of households that were being electrified and only about 44% of households were being electrified.

Other Group 2 members chip in to comment further:

Jan (SOPAC) – we actually had to stop discussing to present so our answer is not completely composed I think that the question might have been better re-phrased as "Are cooking energies being sufficiently taken into consideration?" If that was the question, then we would agree with that; but that is not the question so we don't agree. Nonetheless it is a meaningless question because the answer could be a "Yes" and "No." So maybe it's a suggestion for next time to take out the double negation in the sentence construction. On a personal note, as per my involvement in an energy white paper in South Africa – I think it had a very strong gender basis and there was a lot of references to rural electricity and a lot of attention for the poor. I think it is a very biased way of writing it here in that the women's energy needs were not addressed because they were covered under the four. If you think of South Africa, which was in international isolation in the previous energy policy having a huge shift towards redistribution of its usual focus on electrifying white, rich households, they went big time into rural electrification to address the needs of the majority of the black population. This was a black minister – they had affirmative action in the legislation which was much more important than gender balance at that point in time. This is a country with 12% whites and 88% blacks going into a phase of redistribution I really think this is not a very appropriate case study for this purpose – that's my personal opinion.

Anare (SOPAC) – The case study clearly stated there was a shift in paradigm from inequity to equity; from inefficiency to efficiency; and I would tend to agree with what Jan said in that women's energy needs are actually catered for in that case study.

Makereta (Fiji) – I think that's an interpretation – the case study without providing any insights we're only reading what it says on the sheet, which was that women's issues were assumed. It doesn't give a confirmed basis that it was being considered explicitly – it is just being assumed. To me if I were to look at the white paper (the final policy document) and I didn't know anything about women's issues and just read what's there on the sheet, how would I know that it was assumed somewhere – that's the point I'm trying to highlight, that it is not sufficient to be assuming things it has to be articulated in the policy document. You could interpret it that way that women's issues are being considered in the policy document, but at the end of the day what is written there is another thing.

CAT – Notes should be made of the good suggestions that are being offered during these sessions for the improvement of the training module – note all the comments on the case studies

appropriateness for the Pacific or gender issues in general – the case study must be a true one, as can be seen the ones seen so far are very different to the situation in the Pacific. If you want to use the modules and do similar training in Pacific then these points being highlighted around the room should be noted; and you need to look up and provide appropriate local and regional case studies.

### Case Study 3 – Gender contracts in energy in eastern Zimbabwe [Presenter – Donald (Vanuatu)]

The case study is about family routine work on household source in a village in Zimbabwe. The data given there is on the female contribution towards the household activities with respect to the transport connected with these regular household activities. You can see the female in the family contributing 91% of the whole activity. You can see the whole household time and the energy cost in calories. There's also laundry right down to the trip to the market and the raising of livestock. With the work, most of the contribution comes from the female; and the livestock also contributes.

On to the questions:

In the case study metabolic energy is seen as an important energy source. Many of the tasks could be done by machinery powered by energy. Do you consider the design or promotion of such machinery to be part of the work of your Energy Department? If not, which Ministry should be responsible? Regarding collection of water; Group 3 thinks that installation of a solar water pump would solve the problem the women face in that community. Besides the Department of Energy, the department responsible for rural water supply and the Ministry of Works should take responsibility of different aspects of the provision of this and they work in collaboration with each other. For laundry, installation of washing machine maybe by the Department of Energy. For collection of firewood we believe the installation of an improved cooking stove in this household activity, this could also be under the responsibility of the Energy Department, working closely with non-governmental organisations. For the raising of livestock, we have no machine for that except for watering of livestock. Local and regional market – is the same, we feel that a motorised mode of transport will help and the responsibility can go to the Department of Transport and Infrastructure.

Why do government and other development agencies not appear to recognize the use of metabolic energy? The reason we have is that metabolic energy is an inherent part of being human, that it is taken for granted. We feel the best form of well-managed energy is metabolic energy as compared with other forms of energy – When a human being is hungry he goes and eats; he does this by instinct and because of this it is not taken into consideration in energy planning.

CAT – [Invited comments from other group members, but none forthcoming.] This third case study shows you that even if it involves energy it is not the department of energies alone that can or should be able to answer those kinds of needs, as there are cross-cutting issues between different departments if it refers to the government.

10 AM REFRESHMENT BREAK

## DIFFERENT APPROACHES WITH REGARD TO GENDER

(See presentation 17 on the CD, and audio file 07 has the soundtrack)

Discussions have already occurred regarding 'women-only' projects, gender-mainstreamed projects; and there are actually several different types of approaches –

### Types of Project Approaches

1. Gender-aware projects – understand implications for both men and women and plan according to needs of both.
2. Gender-blind projects – do not notice any difference between men and women but usually address 'the household' as if this were the basic unit in the society, meaning that these disregard the different roles of men and women.
3. Gender-biased project (sometimes called Gender-sensitive meaning focussed on women as the disadvantaged group) – are designed to bring benefits specifically to women or specifically to men, or any other particular gender group. A lot of discussion during the previous day on these. We very often call projects gender-sensitive when they are actually gender-biased.
4. Women-only projects – these are gender-biased projects that are targeted at and implemented by women, and the focus would be much stronger than just plain gender-biased projects.
5. Gender mainstreaming – brings awareness of gender differences into every project and deals with these differences in a sensitive way. May have similarities of with gender-aware projects but in general mainstreaming the awareness is at the whole-project and every level and process within the project e.g. planning, management etc.

The mainstreaming and the 'women-only' project have advantages and disadvantages; and how a project is designed using these approaches depends on the individual situation in each of our different countries and respective community groups.

### *Women-only approach*

If we look at 'women-only' projects some people believe that the only way to ensure the benefits reach the women is to have special project for, and by them. Up to now most women-only projects in energy have focussed on women as cooks and fuel gatherers, this is usual. But we also need to keep in mind that in some productive activities we also find some women-only projects.

It is also clear that in women-only projects, it is not only the women that benefit but the whole community and the whole family unit. However, there is sometimes opposition to women-only projects from the men in the community, who find this threatening and then never offer/agree to offer assistance in anything to do with the project.

### *Gender Mainstreaming*

On the other hands mainstreamed projects start from the idea that women's problems should not be considered in isolation – meaning to say that although the problems are mainly involving the women but it is not taken in isolation to other problems around the family and around the community. Mainstreamed projects are mostly gender-biased in favour of bringing more benefits to women to achieve gender balance, even though it is called mainstreamed.

Practitioners find that involving both men and women of the community to manage energy projects can help to give women a distinct voice and increased self-confidence. Why? People

believe that if the women are more self-confident to the point of managing energy needs and even earn some income, they have a better voice and position and there will be gender balance in that community.

However women not always able to express their opinions in public if these disagree with those of the elders. This is the condition now, and although we are trying to empower women through different types of activities and projects it isn't an easy task to do as many of us are brought up that way, not to argue with our fathers.

#### Advantages and Disadvantages of mainstreamed and women-only projects –

- Women may not get their voices heard in mainstreamed projects because in the mainstreamed projects all the gender groups were taken into consideration and if the position of women in that group is very low, it might happen that their voices may not be heard although the project is mainstreamed and has women participating. There are a lot of other aspects that affect the ability of the women to have their voices heard.
- Men may oppose women-only projects – this we've already discussed, and there's a very real possibility of this.

But in many cases:–

- In women-only projects, women get experience in all the management positions, this is an advantage in the women-only projects, even though there could be disadvantages to this in terms of increasing the work load on women.
- In mainstreamed projects women learn to deal with men in decision-making groups and find the space to express themselves – this is an advantage of the mainstreamed project and that if we're doing it well then women will learn to start having their voice heard.
- Men can be encouraged to allow women more space to speak and act in mainstreamed projects. An example spoken of the day before was if [women] are not supposed to oppose the strong people in the community, but through a mainstreamed project this kind of person will have the understanding, and later on through a process to allow more space for the women to speak; especially in the energy planning type of activities.
- Again this will depend on the conditions and circumstances.

Next group activity with three different case studies, to identify the different types of approaches of the projects after reading through the case studies notes provided. Case study descriptions appended in Attachment 5.

## Group Work Presentation of Results

(Audio file 08 on the CD has the soundtrack, Case study descriptions in Attachment 05)

### *Instruction*

Identify the project types and approaches from reading the case studies descriptions given. When identifying the project approach used, give the reasons why.

### Group 1 Report (Martin [PNG])

Bangladesh has a very good system of several? projects for women. In 1999 a project named "Opportunities for Women in Renewable Energy Technology Utilisation" started. There were very good consultations carried out by community members and NGOs on the need of an area on a remote island, both men and women took part in this energy planning. What was identified was the need for an electric lighting system to replace the kerosene system. The project then trained the rural women to produce the lamps in a micro-enterprise. We thought it was a "women-only" project, although the project could have easily been carried out by other groups. The women were engaged in making the new lamps in a sector where access to jobs was more difficult for women than for men. The women acquired technical skills in the production of the lamps providing new opportunity for the women – one in which their labour was highly valued, and raised lighting ability of the homes through the women's efforts. More than 600 lamps were produced; and although it was a women-only project, because women were the sole implementers of the project, the benefits accrued to the whole household.

Comments: None from the group.

CAT – We agree, even though the consultation involved the whole community, the women were the sole implementers of the project. May also be in the gender-biased project category.

### Group 2 Report (Greg [Palau])

Solar electric lighting project in 1997 in Vietnam through an association of women, 11 million members for country-wide – this seems to be a "women-only" project. Reason? 110 solar systems were installed by women, there were 25 local women technicians (or many of them were women) trained to do the installations and maintenance of these systems. The Project was undertaken by women, they actively trained in PV technology, so they could install and maintain the systems. It is implemented by women on a commercial basis, with success in selling, installing and maintaining the PV systems.

Comments:

Jan (SOPAC) – We have no information on other people who might have been involved in the project but it isn't mentioned in the text. We assume there might have been other people assisting that were of a different gender.

CAT – I think that maybe the installation was done by men, and still managed by the women but it doesn't say that in the text. The benefits of the project can be for the whole family.

### Group 3 Report (Donald [Vanuatu])

Ours is project in Nepal in 1996 – a rural energy development programme. The aim was to enhance rural livelihoods for people, preserve the environment, and installation of micro-hydro systems for rural communities. During the introductory phase of this project, there was

involvement of both male and female, but they segregated them into two groups to assess their specific problems. Then later in 2000 (4 years later), there seems to be a dominance of females in the community. While the project facilitated capacity building and training the project paper doesn't go into details about that but reports an outcome of the project as women having more poise and confidence. We found that during the initial part of the project it was gender mainstreamed, but thereafter it seems to be a women-only project because it targets and the positive impact is on the women. So our conclusion is that at the initial stages it was a gender mainstreamed project and at the end it was a women-only project.

Comments:

Patrina – An issue that arose was that there was not much information on this case study. It seems there were two groups of organizations, one for the men and one for the women. Impact of each group on decision-making is not clear from the information given. The name of the project is the 'enhance rural livelihoods' but it doesn't say that it's done that either.

Makereta – My question is in terms of where we should really be looking at in order to decide what type of approach is being used. Should we be looking at the people that are involved in planning and implementing or whether we should be looking at the beneficiaries of the projects?

CAT – I think with approaches, we should look more on the planning and implementation. With respect to the benefits it will be variable, because usually all projects benefit the whole group eventually, hence the approaches refer more to the planning and implementation side of the project. With respect to the Group 3 comment on the lack of details in the case study notes, it is deliberately to stimulate the discussion in the group exercise. Group 3 results are correct in naming the Nepal project as gender mainstreamed, both at the initial and implementation stages, and the benefits have accrued mainly to the women I gaining more self-confidence becoming very active members of the community group.

Arasi – I assume that the whole purpose of this training is for us to be able to mainstream gender into energy policies of our individual countries as well as the regional energy planning that is already in place. I'm wondering if we will be dealing a little more in depth with gender mainstreaming during this training or are we just taking it as a general approach?

CAT – What I'm giving here are some of the general ideas regarding gender and energy, and as you say hopefully we can have gender mainstreaming after this training in your project planning – that is really the objective of this.

SIVEC – I would like to make a general comment on all the case studies reviewed so far. There is no mention of the viability of these projects. How long were they viable, sustainability of the project – whether they were women-only, mainstreamed – did they constantly serve their purposes?

CAT – That is a good point, on whether the use of certain type of approach ensured its viability and sustainability within the community.

Rupeni – Clarifying the approach of receiving the training now – in order to do gender mainstreaming we need this training now, because we need to be well versed on what gender is, the proper terms and what the future hurdles might be. This is the reason CAT is taking us through this training and introducing all these terms and concepts that we are just beginning to learn now. The case studies are short and punchy and designed to just capture the aspects of the training being delivered at that point, it is impossible to furnish all the details of them for our purposes. We hope in the very near future the Pacific will have its own case studies to bring this into context. This is just to clarify where we're at and where we are heading.



CAT – As I explained earlier, each of these approaches may have its own advantaged and disadvantages. The most ideal one is the gender mainstreamed approach but this depends on conditions in each of our own countries and situations. There are situations where you can't have the mainstreamed approach because of the extreme conditions on the ground. It depends on your situation in your country. In conditions where the gender mainstreamed approach may not yet be possible, this is where a gender-biased or a women-only project and each of these approaches has its own advantages. Although we are having this training, it does not mean that it is hopes you can have gender mainstreamed approach in your energy activities because it really depends on the conditions in your countries which one is the best suited to your individual situations. The most important thing is to have gender included in your planning and implementation. You cannot say after this training, "Yes we can have gender mainstreamed approach" – but that would be the ideal one, although it is not always possible.

## GENDER NEEDS AND ISSUES

(See presentation 18 on the CD, and audio file 08 has the soundtrack)

For gender goals to be formulated succinctly, then it would help if we started out by thinking about the gender needs, issues and interests.

There are three types of needs and interests, namely:

- Practical needs – interventions needed to make disadvantaged groups lives easier and more pleasant, but which do not challenge the accustomed tasks and roles in the household or in society, or their gender relations.
- Productive needs – are those, that if resolved allow women to produce more and better products (usually for income gain). Satisfying productive needs may make women better and more efficient producers, but will not change their fundamental role in society.
- Strategic interests – are those which relate to disadvantaged groups changing their position in society and which help them gain more equality with other groups, and help them towards empowerment in all its senses.

With regard to all three, the boundaries between them are not always clear e.g. some productive needs in one area may be a strategic need in another area, and it all depends on the conditions and the groups represented. An example would be that a project may address the productive needs of the women, at the same time be of strategic interest in that in the situation where the women have been able to earn more through producing more, they gain more confidence which would be of strategic interest. One project can, in fact, address several needs and interests.

Energy provides many possibilities to address practical and productive needs and strategic interest as the table shows, e.g. electricity. See table on Slide 6 of Presentation 18 – on electricity, improved biomass supply and conversion technology; and mechanical, in addressing the gender needs and issues under the three categories of needs and issues: Practical, Productive and Strategic Interest, see also below:

Energy systems	Practical needs	Productive needs	Strategic interests
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pumping water supplies – reducing need to haul and carry</li> <li>• Mills for grinding</li> <li>• lighting improves working conditions at home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase possibility of activities during evening hours</li> <li>• Provide refrigeration for food production and sale</li> <li>• power for specialized enterprises such as hairdressing and internet cafes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make streets safer allowing participation in other activities (e.g. evening classes and women's group meetings)</li> <li>• Opening horizons through radio, TV, and internet</li> </ul>
Improved biomass supply and conversion technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improved health through better stoves</li> <li>• less time and effort in gathering and carrying firewood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more time for productive activities</li> <li>• lower cost for process heat for income generating activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• control of natural forests in community forestry management frameworks</li> </ul>
Mechanical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• milling and grinding</li> <li>• transport of water and crop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increases variety of enterprises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transport allowing access to commercial and social/political opportunities</li> </ul>

## GROUP EXERCISE

Instruction – For the three case studies provided, read the case studies through and identify the practical needs, the productive needs and the strategic interests. (See Attachment 6 for the case study descriptions).

Group Work Presentation of Results  
(Audio file 09 on the CD has the soundtrack)

Group 1 Report (Joini [SIVEC])

Case study – Upesi Stove Project in Kenya (see Attachment 06 for details)

1. First sentence says “promote adoption of more efficient woodstoves in rural areas in west Kenya” – we think strategic, and we also think it is productive.
2. The goal improving the living and working conditions for women in rural households by increasing the number of women with access to fuel-saving wood-burning stoves – we think this is also of strategic interest.
3. Women who are trained and distributing and installing the stoves addresses a Productive Need.
4. Over 60,000 stoves have been produced and installed providing poverty alleviation is addressing Practical Needs.

5. The benefit to men and women including improved health and savings from using energy-efficient stoves and decrease in pressure from wood-fuel shortages and so forth; is of strategic interest.

#### Questions/Comments

Arasi (Samoa) – Point 5 being strategic is exactly my point made earlier (when Group 3 presented their analysis first) that 'improvement of health' should be of Strategic Interest.

CAT – 'Improvement of health' can be of Strategic Interest as an entry point for projects into the community; but under the so-called gender terms of 'Practical Needs', 'Productive Needs' and 'Strategic Interest'; it not a strategic interest. Again, this is because what is of strategic interest is to do with relationships and position (power) in the community groups – however it really depend on the condition and situation on hand; even an improved cookstove programme where they are making and selling stoves thereby fulfilling a productive need and if at the same time they are gaining self-confidence and able to speak up more later, only then can it be also of strategic interest but not as the one that you are referring to.

#### Group 2 Report (Molipi [Tuvalu])

Case study notes on Battery-operated lamps in Bangladesh provided in Attachment 06.

Practical needs – The replacement of kerosene lamps with modern battery-operated lamps.

Productive needs – Women got involved in a small business for manufacturing lamps for sale in the local market.

Strategic interests – Electric lighting availability increases security for women in the night time.

#### Group 3 Report (Petra [Niue])

Latin American case study notes provided in Attachment 06.

Practical Needs – The need to collect and carry firewood back to dwellings.

Productive Needs – To have time to do other things, than going to collect firewood.

Strategic Interest (passed to Carleen of FSM to present) – I think that the elimination of firewood would improve health status. This is both strategic and practical.

CAT– I think the improvement of health is in practical needs and not in strategic interests.

Strategic interests is mostly related to quality of relationships between the different gender groups.

#### Comments/Questions:

Arasi (Samoa) – Why isn't improvement of health a strategic interest?

CAT – That is a difficult question. Arasi said, "How can improvement of health not be strategic interest?" I think it is more in the practical needs because health relates to biological things/considerations (?), whereas the strategic interest relates more to the positions and relationships within the community groups.

Arasi (Samoa) – I would have thought that it would have been easier for the introduction of a budget if you say it is for health purposes, that this would convince people if it were for the strategic reason of health improvement and this would serve our purposes better.

CAT – Yes I agree with you, and I think that the difference in this case is because of the terminology used in the gender language. So I think it may be a strategic issue within the community if we tell them, “this will improve your health because of so and so ...” but in terms of the term as used in gender approaches, then a strategic issue relates to the relationship and position of the different gender groups within the society.

Anare (SOPAC) – I just want to comment on the “improvement for health” and also the observation that women will have more time to do other productive work if they weren’t spending so much time collecting firewood and that this is classified as a ‘practical need’. I’m asking whether this can also be productive need because they have more time to put to productive use?

CAT – That is possible, yes agreed.

## GENDER GOALS IN ENERGY PLANNING (Final Session)

(See presentation 19 on the CD, and audio file 09 has the soundtrack)

With regard to gender goals in energy planning, we know that not all projects have the same gender goals; and planners need to be clear with what they are really aiming for. Also, projects will different approaches adopted dependent on the conditions and situation within the target community groups.

Should be clear at the outset whether we aim at:

- 1) Welfare – e.g. women’s lives perceived to involve a lot of drudgery and that a goal would be that such tasks should be lightened for women using energy;
- 2) Productivity – access to better energy e.g. for women, means they can produce more and better products and earn (more) money;
- 3) Empowerment, which would in turn bring with it equity and equality that has to do with how things are shared between men and women. Empowerment also means enabling the disadvantaged group to take charge of their own life; and
- 4) Project efficiency – where the gender approach is taken to increase the rate of success by recognising that men and women have different needs because otherwise projects may be badly designed and miss their target. So if our aim is project efficiency then the gender approach may help with the efficiency, as we’ve already discussed a lot about the possibility of failures because gender had not be properly accounted for.

Some examples using the concepts already learned from earlier training sessions:

Gender goal	Types of needs/issues	Could be met by energy intervention:
Welfare of women	Drudgery of women work and the ill health related to this is reduced, but fundamental roles of women are not changed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practical needs need to be met</li> <li>• Relates mainly to so-called reproductive activities</li> </ul>
Productivity of women	Women be able to participate more efficiently in economic activities	Productive needs need to be met
Empowerment, equality, equity for women	Opening up of new roles and opportunities for women outside traditional ones, in economic, social, and political sphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strategic interests need to be addressed</li> <li>• Relates to new types of activities and new roles and freedom for</li> </ul>

	Women able to participate on equal basis with men in the economic sphere; earn and control income for themselves, if this was not the case before (i.e. changing position and relationship)	women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More emphasis on strengthening women's productive activities or opening new opportunities for women's production</li> </ul>
Project efficiency	Women's roles properly understood; the household no longer seen as the unit in planning	Project should be more carefully targeted
<u>Welfare:</u> Reduce drudgery associated with cooking on wood fuel	<u>Practical needs:</u> Reduce the time taken and the load that has to be carried	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved stove</li> <li>• Bottled gas</li> </ul>
<u>Productivity:</u> Women to increase their output in their tailoring business	<u>Productivity needs:</u> More efficient sewing machine	Electric sewing machine
Women should be able to devote more time to productive activities	Speed up housekeeping tasks	Water pump/supply and grain milling by power rather than by hand Electric light for work in evenings
<u>Empowerment:</u> Women should participate on an equal basis with men in decision making regarding communal activities	<u>Strategic interests:</u> Women need confidence to enter into discussion with men and time in the evenings to participate in meetings	No direct energy solution, but the management of the energy project could (a) work with women's groups to help them develop their public speaking skills, and (b) project committees should have minimum 50% female members. Street lighting may encourage attendance at meetings.
Girl children should have as much education as boys	Girls need time to attend school and do homework	Reduce girl's housekeeping tasks (in assisting the mother) through modern energy: electric pump to bring water closer to houses, powered mill to grind grain.

## Questions/Discussion

Joini (SIVEC) – A sentence back further saying, “to increase women’s production” – is it increase women’s productivity or increase women’s production?

CAT – I think it is increase women’s productivity.

Arasi – Asking for electronic copy of all presentation.

CAT & Yogita – Yes electronic copies of all presentation training files is going to be circulated to all participants.

CAT – In summing up after the training, reminded participants that they were provided with a copy each of the training modules. All that I’ve used during the training sessions of yesterday and today are in the training modules. Also a trainer’s guide is included for those who wish to try their hand at sharing the training in their countries.

She went on to thank the participants for their cooperation and understanding regarding her lack of preparation for the training session as the original consultant trainer had cancelled attendance at the last moment and it fell to her to also deliver the training.

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The Gender & Energy Training Session of the Workshop concluded with a round of hearty applause in appreciation for the sterling job undertaken by Ms Christina Aristanti Tjondro in stepping into the absentee trainer's shoes at the last moment.

## LIST OF ATTACHMENTS TO ANNEX 5

- 01 Ice-breaker Exercise Results
- 02 Gender Roles Group Exercise Results
- 03 Gender Roles Group Exercise 2 Results
- 04 Group Exercise on Gender & Energy Linkages using Case Studies from Asia and Africa
- 05 Group Exercise on Different Types of Project Approaches with respect to gender
- 06 Group Exercise on Gender Needs and Interests 3 Case Studies

## ATTACHMENT 01 – Ice-breaker Exercise Results

Instructions to groups (3 members per group): Make a picture on your understanding of the term gender. "What is gender?" And try to picture it on the paper in a drawing. Also, if in your local language you have a term for 'gender' write it down. One piece of newsprint paper per group – active group participation encouraged and all perceptions should end up on the piece of paper (Time allowed – 5 minutes).

Due to technical problems, pictorial results are unavailable.

### First Group (Presenter – Carleen [FSM])

Our perception of Gender is as male & female. If we call them man and woman we leave out the children, boys and girls. Gender is males and females, which covers everybody from adults to children.

### Second Group (Presenter – Intiaz [Fiji])

We have two adults and two young ones, representing the older people and the young people in our community.

### Third Group (Presenter – Jan [SOPAC])

(We'd appreciate not being judged on our drawing quality as we didn't go to artist's school or anywhere like that.) The left and right pockets represent different sexes, i.e. biological sexes, and they are equivalent, that's that equivalent sign. They are not equal – and we believe they would play different roles, however they are equivalent NOT equal. Gender is a faceless human being (to explain a picture on the paper).

### Fourth Group (Presenter – Yogita [SOPAC])

(Picture was thought to be a clock, but clarified to be a scale). Gender from our perspective is looking at inequality; and those are the signs for "male" and "female;" and the male component is going further than the female. There is currently imbalance.

### Fifth Group (Presenter – Donald [Vanuatu])

The drawing represents the typical Christian point of view, since most of us are all Christians here. That circle around here is the authority of power; everybody has equal rights, and we are all made equal under God Almighty ... everybody is equal, and need to be sharing and empowered. This also ties in with our own cultural and social value system.

### Sixth Group (Presenter – Arasi [Samoa])

We decided to have a variety of perspectives, i.e. one for each individual member of the group:

- 1) First one is mine, gender to me is female and male.
- 2) Second perspective, gender to me (Joini [SIVEC]) is a balance of the cultural aspects of our lives. I have observed that women carry loads on their heads, while men carry loads on their shoulders. Mentally and physically they should be equal.
- 3) My perspective (Molipi [Tuvalu]) is the same as these twos, but including youth and children in addition to male and female.

CAT – From the presentations, it seems you all know about 'GENDER.'



## ATTACHMENT 02 – Gender Roles Group Exercise Results

### Group 1 [Niue, Samoa, FSM, Tuvalu and Cook Island]

1. Women do light work & men do heavy work  
Men always make final decision  
Women are not free to socialise
2. Gender-Rules / Men are responsible for collecting fire woods  
Gender-Rules / women do the cooking
3. Cultural
4. Yes
  - To have balance rules the advancement of civilization

### Group 2

#### Gender-Rules

- Women cook
- Women collect firewood
- Men make decisions
- Women give birth

#### Gender Roles on Energy

- Handling cooking fuel
- Sell agriculture product to buy fuel

#### Perpetuated By

- Existing social structure
- Economics
- Efficiency

#### Change?

- Option should be there

### Group 3

- Women Cook in the home– All countries – socially determined
- Women tend gardens – Palau, PNG, Solomons Islands – Socially
- Men provide SECURITY – Socially
- Men make most decisions affecting the community – socially determined

#### Gender Rules & Roles

- More women gather FIREWOOD – social/cultural
- Payment of utility Bills – social/cultural
- Women uses most Energy – Homes

#### Perpetuates

- Economic/social
- Can be changed depending on circumstances

ATTACHMENT 03 – Gender Roles Group Exercise 2 Results  
(Snapshot of Group diagrams unavailable)

Group 1:

- Productive
- Varies
- Yes

Group 2:

	ICS	MH	PV	BG
• Community		x	x	
• Productive		x		
• Reproductive	x		x	x

Group 3:

Roles: different depending on Projects

- Planning
- Construction
- Operation
- Management
- Needs – Differ

## ATTACHMENT 04 – Group Exercise on Gender & Energy Linkages using Case Studies from Asia and Africa

### CASE STUDIES

Group 1 Case Study: Increasing women's work caused by a community-managed forestry programme, Gujarat, India (Case 1.2.1 in training modules)

In Gujarat (India) a community-managed forestry programme was initiated around 1985, when consecutive poor monsoons over 5 years resulted in a sharp drop in the water table and soil productivity, combined with a scarcity of timber for house construction and agricultural implements. Village leaders wanted to regenerate the forest before even the rootstock would disappear. Therefore the forest path was "closed" for 5 years and they installed protected areas. Entry was prohibited. Today, a number of villages have regenerated their forests in an impressive way.

However, despite the good intentions of forest protection, the community forest management sidelined women, burdening them with added responsibilities and hardships. Now the women could only collect one headload of fuelwood (instead of two) and they needed to walk for 5 km to an area where the forest protection was not in force. Only the strong women are able to walk the 5 hour distance. Additionally, the women become more vulnerable to humiliation from male family members and outsiders when they are travelling beyond their village boundaries because they are not "conforming to the rules" [In other words they are transgressing gender contracts – see Unit 1.1] (Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, 2001).

Group 2 Case Study: Women influencing energy policy in South Africa (Case 1.2.2 in training modules)

In 1993 a small group of women activists in South Africa attended a National Energy forum and were struck by the lack of women at the meeting. These activists requested that more women be able to attend the Forum, and initiated a support group for women participants. The women eventually formed a network- Women's Energy Group (WEG).

WEG's activities after 1993 included developing alliances in order to be heard, linking energy professionals and political organisations, pressuring political bodies to place women and energy issues on their agendas. WEG participated in drafting the Energy 'Green Paper', a preliminary policy paper. The Green paper was explicit on the gender issues that need to be addressed in the final policy document. A team of 6 men and 2 women was then appointed to produce the final energy policy document in 1998.

As a result of WEG activities, greater attention is paid to women's needs and to addressing gender imbalances in the energy sector. In 1994 a female Deputy Minister for Energy, Minerals and Mines was appointed. In 1999 a woman who had long been a champion of gender issues was appointed Minister in the same ministry. In 1994, in spite of huge resource potential, only 44% of households were electrified- including only 12 % in rural areas. At the time, energy policies were driven more by a desire for security and self-sufficiency as a country, than by concerns about meeting the energy needs of the majority of the population. The final energy policy document published in 1998 demonstrated a paradigm shift towards equity, efficiency and environmental sustainability.

However, the final document- 'the energy white paper'- gave little specific attention to women, despite an explicit acknowledgement of women's subordinate position and gender imbalances in the sector: that women comprise only 11% of the total workforce and 5% of management in the energy sector. Women's issues were assumed to be covered under 'the poor' and 'low-income households'.

Group 3 Case Study: Gender contracts in energy in eastern Zimbabwe (Case 1.2.3 in training modules)

A study by Mehretu and Mutambira (1992) measured the time and energy used by different family members in transport connected with regular household activities. Chiduku Communal Area in eastern Zimbabwe is a resource deficient area with high population density. There is no electricity. Kerosene, which is used only for lighting, is very expensive.

Seven routine trip related to household activities were analysed:

- § Fetching water for domestic consumption ("water" in the table below)
- § Doing the family laundry ("laundry" in the table)
- § Collecting firewood ("firewood" in the table)
- § Grazing livestock ("Livestock, G" in the table)
- § Watering livestock (" Livestock, W" in the table)

§ Visits to local markets ("Markets, L" in the table)				
§ Visits to regional markets ("Markets, R" in the table)				
Activity	Female Contribution %	Total weeks household time (hours)	Female Share of time (hours)	Energy cost (Calories)
Water	91	10.3	9.3	2,495
Laundry	89	1.3	1.1	304
Firewood	91	4.5	4.1	1,068
Livestock G	39	7.7	3.0	1,672
Livestock W	39	6.9	2.3	1,484
Markets L	63	15.0	9.5	3,585
Markets R	61	0.3	0.2	76

Source: Mehretu & Mutambira (1992)

## GROUP EXERCISE

### Case 1 & 2

In the case study have the energy needs of women been neglected in the energy planning? If so what in your opinion cases this neglected?

Non-cooking energy needs are insufficiently taken into consideration in energy planning, if you agree what are the reasons for it?

### Case 1: India

Increasing women's works caused by a community – managed forestry programme

- 1) Yes, women @ needs neglected
  - Village leaders did not consult women
  - Did not foresee consequences of forestry
  - Programme on external factors
- 2) Fiji – taken into consideration  
 Solomon Islands – Just beginning  
 Cook Island – Not an issue available of gas  
 Papua New Guinea: Taken into consideration

Available of resources

Affordability of resources

### Case 2: Republic of South Africa

#### Women & Energy Policy

- 1) Women's energy issues were not explicitly addressed caused by:
  - 1) flaws during planning process
  - 2) paradigm shift
- 2) Non-cooking needs in energy planning well taken into consideration?
  - NO

### Case 3: Zimbabwe

- 1) Water
  - Solar water pumps
  - Department of Rural Water Supply
  - Ministry of Works
  - Department of energy
- 2) Laundry
  - Washing machine

- Department of energy

3) Firewood

- ICS
- Energy Department
- NGO

4) Livestock (G)

- None

5) Livestock (W)

- None

Market (L)

- Motorised
- Department of Transport

Market (R)

- Motorised
- Department of Transport

Why not? Metabolic energy is inherent part of human taken for granted.

## ATTACHMENT 05 – Group Exercise on Different Types of Project Approaches with respect to gender – Case Studies

Group 1 Case Study: A successful 'women only' energy project. Producing and selling battery-operated lamps (Case 1.3.2 in training modules)

In 1999 the project "Opportunities for Women in Renewable Energy Technology Utilization" in Bangladesh started. Through consultations with community members and non-governmental organizations about energy needs in an area of remote islands outside the reach of the grid, electric lightning was identified as a high priority. Modern battery-operated electric lamps replace kerosene lamps. The project trained rural women to produce the lamps in a micro-enterprise manufacturing facility and distribute them to local markets. At this point 33 rural women are engaged in constructing and selling efficient fluorescent lamps that use direct current batteries of 12 or 8 volts. More than 600 lamps are being used.

The women gained full employment in a sector where access to jobs and tasks normally is reserved for men. The women acquired technical skills and the lamp production provided a new opportunity for women to earn a living, one in which their labour is highly valued. Additionally, living conditions have been improved through better lightening and the status of the women has been increased (Khan, 2001).

Group 2 Case Study: A successful 'women only' energy project. PV systems in Vietnam (Case 1.3.1 in training modules)

In February 1994, SELF, the Solar Electric Light Fund, launched a household solar PV project in Vietnam in association with the Vietnam Women's Union (VWU). The VWU is a nation-wide social service organisation with eleven million members. The programme has directly benefited over 1,500 people through the installation of solar home systems (SHS), and indirectly benefited hundreds more through solar systems in village community centres and village markets.

During the first stage of the project, 130 SHS were installed in rural communities in the provinces of Tien Giang and Tra Vinh in the Mekong Delta and in Hoa Binh Province near Hanoi. In the second stage, completed in February 1997, SELF and the VWU installed another 110 SHS.

Solarlab, a PV technology group based in Ho Chi Minh City, was contracted by SELF to provide technical assistance directly to the Women's Union, and to oversee the after-sales maintenance program.

SELF also installed larger PV systems to provide electricity to community centres and village markets. The systems were cost-shared with the local communities, who were responsible for providing AC television sets and VCRs for communal video viewing. In addition, two village markets were illuminated through the installation solar street lights.

25 local technicians, many of them women, have been trained on behalf of the Women's Union. In addition, the VWU trained 20 "motivators" to sign up families and collect their down-payments.

240 rural families can now enjoy solar light in their houses. Many of the families have purchased black-and-white TV's and can now access educational and entertainment programmes.

In the project women have been trained in PV technology, and are successfully promoting, selling, installing, maintaining and using photovoltaic SHS. Not only is the project completely implemented by women, it is also implemented on a commercial basis with full cost recovery. Although initial funds were made available by American donors, the users pay back the costs of the systems over a period of four years, thereby renewing the fund and enabling more households to purchase a SHS.

The solar energy systems do seem to improve some of the women's living conditions. The project is also addressing women's energy needs by making available sustainable energy systems. This could very well benefit women and possibly strengthen their position. (Everts & Schulte, 1997).

Group 3 Case Study: A gender-mainstreamed project in Nepal (Case 1.3.3 in training modules).

In 1996 the Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP) in Nepal established male and female community organisations with equal responsibilities to work on the project. The REDP project aims at enhancing rural livelihoods and preserving the environment by supporting the installation of micro hydro power systems. Every participating household sends a male member to the male community and a female member to the female community. The segregation of women and men into separate community organisations encourages men and women to discuss and analyse specific problems they face. The community organisations meet every week. By the end of 2000, total membership was 20,258 women and 19,125 men in 1,021 female and 1,000 male community organisations. Additionally, the project facilitates capacity building through training in reading and writing, management and leadership.

The equal opportunities have had a very visible and positive impact in mobilising women and integrating them into mainstream activities. The women in community organisations have a distinct voice in local affairs and self-confidence has increased, as has their capability for independent and collective action (Rana-Deuba, 2001).

## ATTACHMENT 06 – Group Exercise on Gender Needs and Interests 3 Case Studies

- § Read the three cases thoroughly (two of them have been presented earlier), and try to identify any practical or productive needs or strategic interests.

### Upesi stove project in Kenya

The Upesi project was initiated in 1995 to promote the adoption of more efficient stoves in rural areas of Western Kenya. Its goal was to improve living and working conditions of women in rural households by enabling a significant and increasing number of women and families to benefit from fuel-saving wood-burning stoves. The project has cooperated with women's groups and involved them in design and field-testing of the stove. The women have been trained in producing, distributing and installing the stoves. Additionally, their marketing skills have been improved as well. Therefore their ability to earn their own income from stove-related activities has increased. Over 16,000 stoves have been installed, providing significant poverty alleviation. The benefits to men and women in the project areas include improved health and time savings for users of the energy efficient stoves, as well as relief from pressures caused by wood fuel shortage (Khatami-Njenga, 2001).

### Battery-operated lamps in Bangladesh

In 1999 the project "Opportunity for Women in Renewable Energy Technology Utilization in Bangladesh started. Through consultations with community member and non-governmental organizations about energy needs in an area of remote islands outside the reach of the grid, electric lightning was identified as a high priority. Modern battery-operated lamps replace kerosene lamps. The project trained rural women to produce the lamps in a micro-enterprise manufacturing facility and distribute them to local markets. At this point 33 rural women are engaged in constructing and selling of efficient fluorescent lamps that use direct current batteries of 12 or 8 volts. More than 600 lamps are being used (Khan, 2001).

### Solar Water Disinfection (SODIS) in Latin America

Solar water disinfection in Latin America is a possibility for thousands of people who, due to their precarious conditions, have no other option for obtaining clean drinking water. It especially benefits women and children since they traditionally have the responsibility within the family for water collection and its treatment (see also the table below). Previously chlorine and boiling have been used as strategies to clean the water. However, the problem with the use of chlorine is the bad taste of water treated with chlorine and additionally the supply of the chlorine. High costs for fuel make water boiling problematic and in many areas there is a scarcity of fuelwood.

SODIS provides a simple and effective alternative. SODIS is a simple technology that utilizes the energy from the sun to inactivate and destroy pathogenic microorganisms present in water. Basically it amounts to filling transparent bottles with water and exposing them to the sun for a minimum of six hours. Disinfection takes place through the combined action of ultraviolet (UV) radiation and the increased temperatures generated by the sun. Research has demonstrated that SODIS results in reductions of up to 99.9% in faecal coliforms, a good indicator of the faecal contamination of water. The same has been shown for *Vibrio Cholerae* bacteria.. The benefits for women are clear, it reduces their workload and it improves health (Del Torres & Salas, 2001).



## ANNEX 6 – Record of ‘Setting Regional Priorities and Planning’ Session

### SUMMARY

Facilitated by the Consultant Trainer-cum-Facilitator, Christina Aristanti Tjondro, this follow-up mock planning session designed to validate or be an independent gap analysis on the PEGSAP, which was provided to the participants to the Workshop on arrival; and will be discussed in detail during Day 3’s programme.

To facilitate planning for the gender and energy in the Pacific, participants were asked to think on the immediate history of events on the time scale from 2000 to 2005, that had a bearing on gender and energy at the global level i.e. World stage; at the regional level i.e. Pacific stage; and at the national/organisational level i.e. the Country/Organisation/Government stage.

(Refer to Audio Files 10 to 17, for the soundtrack of this planning session)

### INTRODUCTION

The exercise is a mock planning exercise for the Pacific Region in terms of gender and energy.

### GROUP EXERCISE

Instructions:

On the three sheets taped to the wall – the first sheet headed up with THE WORLD, the second sheet with the heading THE PACIFIC REGION, and the third sheet THE COUNTRY/ ORGANISATION/GOVERNMENT – write down on each sheet events at the world, regional and country level that you can think of in the years from 2000 to 2005 that will affect gender and energy. [Time given for exercise – 20 minutes]

Questions/Comments:

Yogita – What about events expected to happen after 2005?

CAT – Yes even events that haven’t happened yet that will influence gender and energy, but mostly those that have happened.

Anare – Obviously there will be some duplication.

CAT – True there will duplications but do not worry about those as we shall refine later. At this point we want the contributions to be rich (unfettered) as we want to capture everything; although there will be duplication. If you notice another person writing what your thoughts maybe you don’t have to write yours, but everyone is concentrating on writing their thoughts then the process will be more enriched.

See Attachment 01 to this Annex for the thoughts written under the “World”, “The Pacific Region”, “The Country/Organisation/Government” labels in the exercise.

Follow-up break-up Groups Exercise following the Whole Group Exercise  
(Audio file 11 on the CD has the soundtrack)

Whole group was then divided into four groups:

Group 1 Task – summarise the World jottings;

Group 2 Task – summarise the Pacific Region jottings;

Group 3 Task – summarise the national level/organisational level/governmental level jottings; and

Group 4 Task – Work out the linkages of how the world events, affect the region and in turn affect the national/governmental/organisational level.

[15-20 minutes allocated for the exercise]

## Results of Group Work

(Audio file 12 on the CD has the soundtrack)

### WORLD EVENTS

Group 1 Presenter (Donald of Vanuatu)

- The rise in oil prices – how does it affect gender & energy? The switch from expensive fuel such as kerosene to cheaper sources of energy e.g. biomass.
- CSD submissions highlight gender issues in energy.
- Beijing Platform for Action has to do with women, highlighting women and development.
- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) addresses sustainable development and it does affect energy and gender.
- Also the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on poverty reduction, vulnerability.
- The 911 event having direct bearing on the price of fuel.
- The Iraqi war
- The Bonn Conference – promoting renewable energy technologies last year.
- Asian Tsunami – probably reduced the population, not sure whether that has anything to do with energy.
- ENERGIA – what we are doing now.

Snapshot of Group 1 results below:

WORLD EVENTS		
TIME	EVENTS	COMMENTS
2000	Increase of fuel price	Switch from Gas/kerosene to biomass (cooking)
XSD 9		Highlights Gender issues and Energy
>PPA (Pacific Region of Action)		Highlights Women and development
>WSSD		Address Sustainable dev.
>MDGs		Poverty Reduction and Empowerment of Women

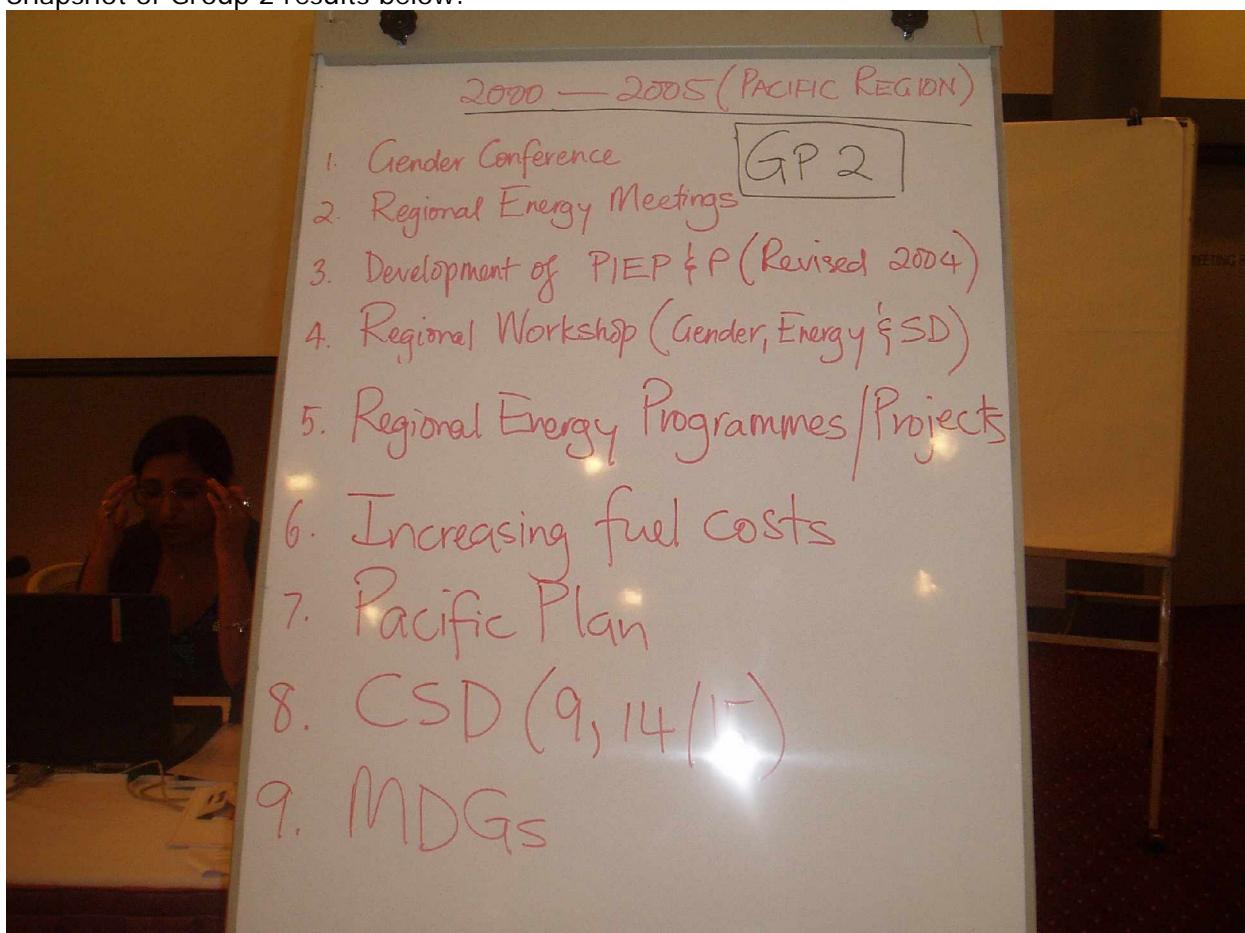
WORLD EVENTS		
TIME	EVENTS	COMMENTS
2001	9/11 IRAQ WAR	Increase in price of oil ✓
2005	BONN CONFERENCE	Promotion of Renewable Energies
2004	ASIAN TSUNAMI	Reduction in Women pop.
2005	ENERGIA	Energia - Gender mainstreaming and Energy

## PACIFIC EVENTS

### Group 2 Presenter (Rupeni of SOPAC)

In summarising what has been written on the board for the Pacific Region, we came up with nine activities spanning 2000 to 2005. Only activity that was outside that region was the Gender Conference; the one organised by ESCAP in 2001 – apart from that, within the period 2000 to 2005 we had regional energy meetings. We also developed a Pacific Islands Energy Policy and Plan and revised it in 2004. We also had the first regional Gender and Energy Regional Workshop here in 2003. Also within that five-year period there were a lot of regional energy programmes developed and some already into implementation phase, if you see all these acronyms used here all except 2 are all projects (see snapshot below). Apart from these projects, within this period there was marked increase in costs in the Pacific as well. There is also the well-known Pacific Plan; the CSD processes – the region was part of it e.g. CSD9, and the one that will happen next year (2006) and the MDGs. Even though the MDGs have been in existence since 2000, the Pacific just completed its MDG report last year.

Snapshot of Group 2 results below:

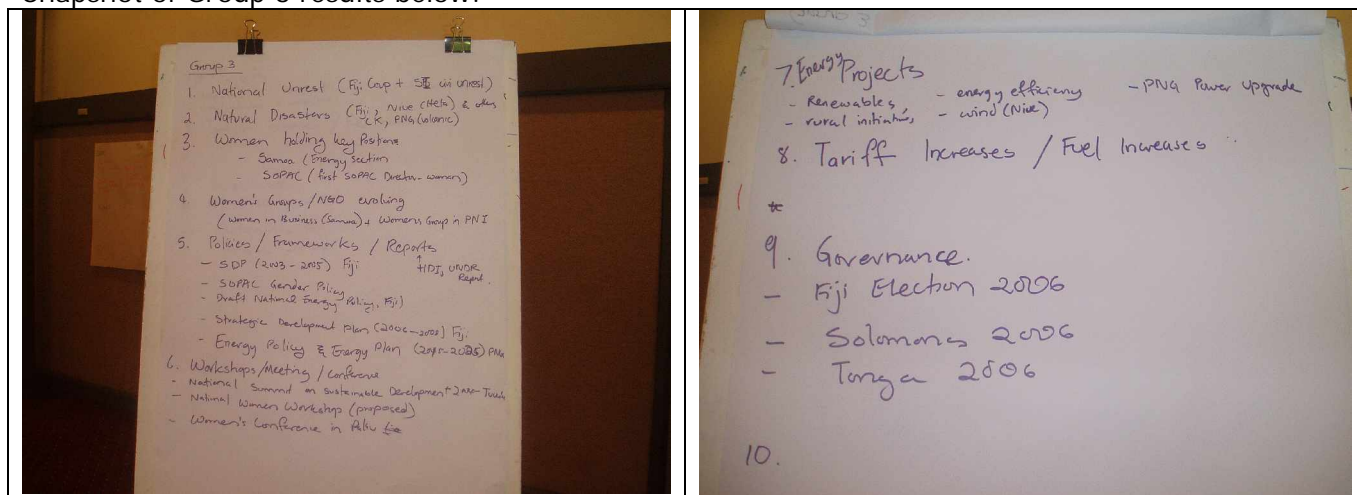


## COUNTRY/GOVERNMENT/ORGANISATION-LEVEL EVENTS

### Group 3 Presenter (Makereta of Fiji)

We categorised the events into a number of areas: (1) National Unrest that Occurred; (2) Natural Disaster Important Events; (3) Women holding key positions; (4) Women's groups, NGOs that have work in the gender area; (5) Policies, frameworks and reports; (6) Workshops meetings and conferences; (7) Energy projects that have happened; (8) Tariff and fuel price increases; (9) Governance – with elections coming up in a number of countries in 2006.

Snapshot of Group 3 results below:



## LINKING ALL GLOBAL-, REGIONAL-, COUNTRY-LEVEL EVENTS

### Group 4 Presenter (Arasi of Samoa)

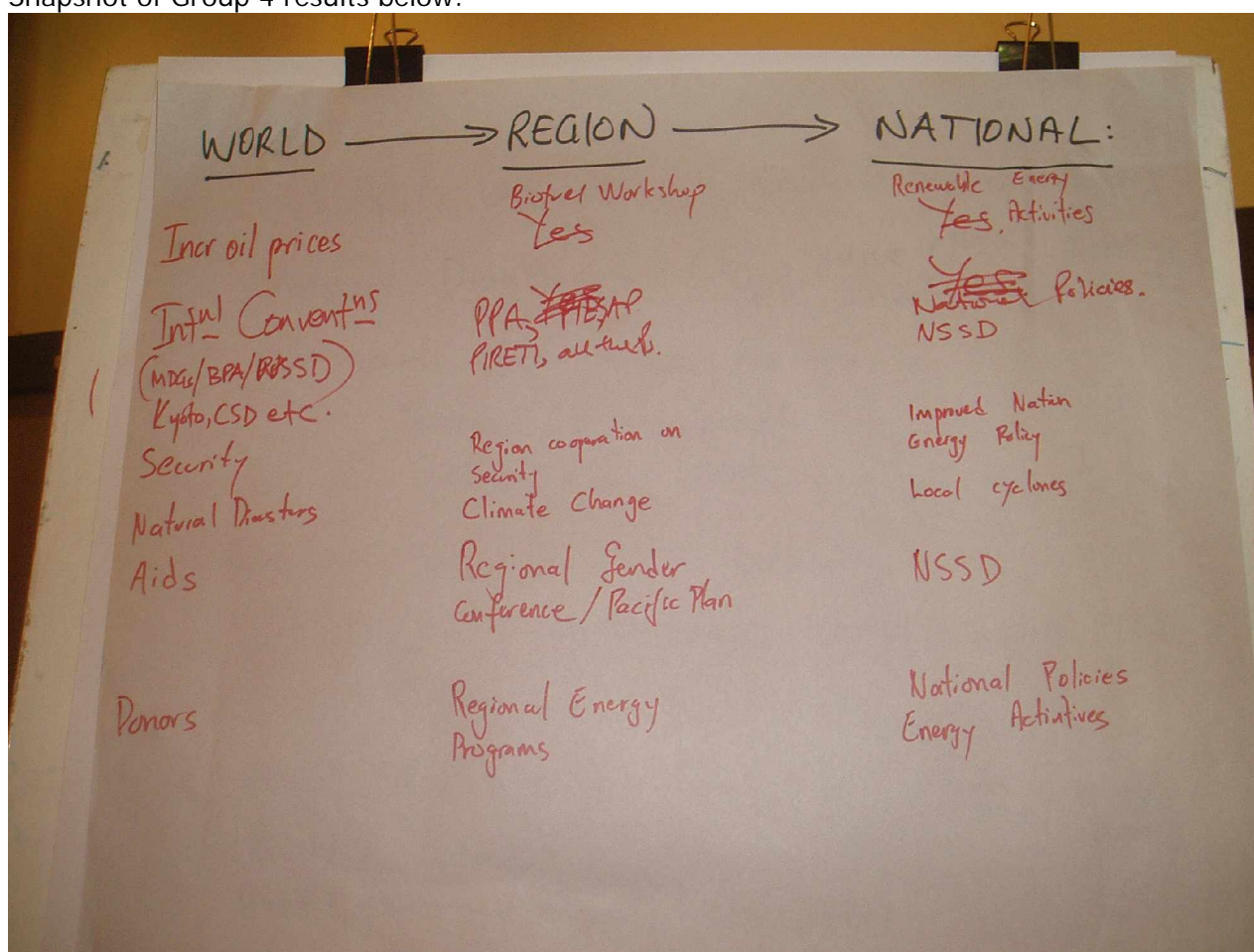
Like the other groups we have categorised our findings under certain headings:

- 1) Increase in oil prices at the world level – affected the regional level and in reaction they have biofuel workshops to look at renewable energy to counter the increase in oil prices. Consequently at the national level there have been a number of renewable energy activities that are going on now as a result of the increase in oil prices in the world.
- 2) All global drivers and international instruments – MDGs, BPoA, WSSD, Kyoto, CSD etc. that have some impact on gender and energy. At the regional level we have the BPA Pacific Plan of Action, we have the PIESAP, the PRETI and all the Ps that this group was talking about as the regional initiatives that resulted from these international instruments. At the national level we have national policies that we spoke about yesterday, and there have been a number of countries that have national sustainable development workshop or seminars.
- 3) Security – is a category here because there was mention of the 3<sup>rd</sup> World War, 911, the Iraqi War and whatnot. Although there was nothing written on the regional paper which would fit under this category, we have noted that there has been regional cooperation on security since those world events and of course it impacts on gender and energy because of the first point we mentioned. At the national level of course is the increased awareness, with improved immigration policies.



- 4) Natural events – extreme weather events – and we've included the Asian Tsunami in this category because these events impact energy sources and affect energy costs as well. At the regional level, there has been climate change and all the climate-related training workshops going on as well as regional instruments being put in place; and those are also implemented at the national level.
- 5) AIDS – we feel this is a big and important issue in the world today, in 2005 alone 5 million new people were infected. It significantly affects the metabolic energy of women and men. We understand there is also a regional instrument on AIDS and that it was promoted by the Council of Churches of the Region; and is covered under the Pacific Plan. National sustainable development seminars cover AIDS as well.
- 6) Donors – under which we group all the donating agencies and their activities, inclusive of ENERGIA, European Union that are donating money to our region for energy-related programme promoting gender interests. These activities all filter down to the national level.

Snapshot of Group 4 results below:



Presentations end

Facilitator – What we have done is to try to summarise the history of what has happened in the world, in the region and in the countries in the past five years. Group 4 has made a good summary of the linkages of how these events relate to one another i.e. how global events is responded to by the region then the national reactions with activities and documents that come out in relation to gender and energy.

LUNCH BREAK

## MAPPING THE TRENDS PRESENT IN THE PACIFIC REGION RELATED

(Audio file 13 on the CD has the soundtrack)

Facilitator – Recapped on the morning exercise of refreshing collective memory on the key global, regional and national happenings of the past five years that have to do, or may have influence on, gender and energy.

The activity now is to map the present trends – what are trends related to gender and energy specifically in the Pacific Region that are happening at the present time e.g. increasing or decreasing occurrences of events/happenings.

Participants invited to contribute to the open session (this account of these free and open sessions are best read in conjunction with listening to the audio due to the informal and unstructured nature of the sessions):

Arasi (Samoa) – The emerging interest on renewable energy sources – increasing trend.

Intiaz (Fiji) – Trend towards gender-based types of projects, i.e. new or beginning trend in women-only and gender-biased projects (especially in Fiji)

Carleen (FSM) – Increasing awareness of the use of renewables and recognition of women's interests – recognition of women's role in energy development – a starting trend.

Anare (SOPAC) – The use of energy to promote women's issues (role of energy in the development of women) – linked to previous one mentioned by FSM – a starting trend.

Arasi (Samoa) – A number of PICs coming up with national energy policies – so I think it is starting and increasing.

Donald (Vanuatu) – More women owning their own cars and drive – increasing trend.

Makereta (Fiji) – Donor and financial institutions interest in funding energy activities – an increasing trend.

Donald (Vanuatu) – Recognition of energy as a resource for development by community or grassroots level – increasing trend.

Arasi (Samoa) – Increasing trend (or starting) of involvement of NGOs in energy activities.

Donald (Vanuatu) – Incorporation of energy into the education system (school curricula) – starting trend.

Patrina (PEGSAP Consultant) – Recognition of the linkage between poverty and energy access – increasing.

Donald (Vanuatu) – Increasing number of women in technical areas (as engineers in power utilities) – more women in energy offices (some even heading) – increasing trend.

Petra (Niue) Gender mainstreaming into energy planning and policy – starting => increasing.

Jan (SOPAC) – I was thinking in terms of trends that have gone down, how about the burden of women to collect firewood for household energy needs has decreased in last ten years.

Yogita (SOPAC) – I disagree because there is no data to support that, so it is perhaps a general statement, e.g. women still collect firewood in the Solomon Islands so it is still happening though it is unclear whether it has decreased or increased.

Arasi (SOPAC) – [Conversely] that is exactly the same as saying that there is an increase in better cooking energy sources, because a lot more people have access to electricity and better stoves and stuff like that, so this is exactly the opposite of that [proposed by Jan]

Facilitator – Trends can both increase and decrease depending on where you are. I will write down both if there are trends that increase in some places and the same trend decreases in other places.

Makereta (SOPAC) – Gender awareness in energy sector is increasing.

Yogita (SOPAC) – Gender and energy training being conducted – is starting and increasing.

Patrina (PEGSAP Consultant) – Increase in availability of energy-efficient household appliances.

Greg (Palau) – Energy as a means for poverty reduction – starting, and expected to increase.

Arasi (Samoa) – Increasing oil prices is an upward trend.

Yogita (SOPAC) – This is probably just an issue – the continued lack of data on energy– and also data on gender and energy linkages. Rephrasing – Growing need for data on energy.

Joini (SIVCEC) – Needs to share best practices (case studies) – starting need.

Carleen (FSM) – Increase in alternative energy studies and research – increasing trend.

Greg (Palau) – Establishment of energy (research) institutes – probably a branch of the "Incorporation of energy into education curricula).

Anare (SOPAC) – Increase of awareness and discussion nowadays of energy issues at political level (or highest level) as a result of fuel price hikes, emerging international conventions that have resources for funding energy projects, so at political level there is more awareness by politicians of energy issues – starting.

Rupeni (SOPAC) – Increase in understanding of linkages between gender and energy; related to awareness (probably already there on the board) – placed with gender awareness and sensitivity.

Greg (Palau) – High cost of electricity and other energy source. [CAT – I think high cost of electricity is linked to increasing oil price, so a branch from that].

Anare (SOPAC) – Another trend apparent now is the involvement of the resource/land owners in the development of indigenous resources; i.e. there is recognition by resource owners of the value of the resource when used in an energy project. For example those countries like the Melanesian countries suitable for hydro-projects have opportunities for energy projects, but often face problems with resource owners blocking access to the land, and the use of their resource. So there is increasing awareness by the resource owners of the economic value of their resource.

CAT – Is this something to do with Community participation or is it a new trend?

Joini (SIVCEC) – No it is a new trend.

CAT – So the new trend is “Community recognition ...”

Joini (SIVEC) – No, “Community ownership recognition ... ..” [CAT – is that it?]

(General problem all-round, at this juncture, in expressing all that Anare is suggesting in a short sentence of 5 words.)

Joini (SIVEC) – “Recognition of resource owners.”

CAT – “Recognition of the value of energy-related projects.”

Arasi (Samoa) – Can we get Anare’s point down first, before we get back to this ....

CAT – I think his point is “Recognition of the value of energy-related projects.”

Anare (SOPAC) – (trying to craft sentence) Resource owners now recognise the importance or the value of the resource they have ownership of; and therefore they are insisting on negotiating with project owners, or those who want to carry out the development. In the past resource owners gave up control of their resources for very little in exchange, but now it is not so easy for them to part with ‘permission’ without proper negotiation and compensation.

CAT – You mean to say that in the past they would just give it up for free but now they are not? [Answer – yes sort of, but now it is more difficult to get landowners to give up resources without adequate compensation, due to their recognition of the value of the resource for the common good] So value of land?

Arasi (Samoa) – We can say “Resource owners are putting higher value on their resources.” Before it was nothing, but now they are demanding a higher value.

Makereta (Fiji) – (cannot be heard on the tape) [CAT – Aha this is quite a complicated one].

Joini (SIVEC) – Talking within the context of micro-hydros or any sizable hydros; the Government has not yet recognised – it is true that the people also recognise the value of their resources, but we cannot get to them unless we recognise; we the project owners, the stakeholders – must recognise the owners of resources. So it is “Recognition of ownership of energy resources, or owners of the sources of energy.”

Arasi (Samoa) – No I think that is a different thing ...

CAT – Yes, I think these are two different things – You are saying the “Recognition of ownership of energy resources” but what he (Anare) is trying to say, which is an important thing is something that can be a hindrance to stakeholders in carrying out energy activities.

Makereta (Fiji) – Can we say “Landowners’ recognition on the use of their resources for energy development.”

Arasi (Samoa) – It is the landowners’ growing awareness of the value of their resources.

Anare (SOPAC) – Yes that’s it!!

CAT – Say it once more and slowly – (Arasi) “Landowners’ growing awareness of the value of their resources.”

Joini (SIVEC) – It is more or less the same ...



Arasi (Samoa) – No yours is from a government perspective.

Joini (SIVAC) – OK, I said, "Recognition of ownership of energy resources."

CAT – Is that an increasing or decreasing trend or not yet happening?

Yogita (SOPAC) – Clarify what ownership is being referred to here [Answer – Community ownership].

From the floor – "Environmental impacts of energy projects" – increasing trend.

Anare (SOPAC) – Rising oil price has the consequence of increasing the cost of living – increasing trend.

Joini (SIVAC) – Reduction of population through energy development – when there is no light people go early to bed [probably submitted for some light relief as many cackles around the room].

Greg (Palau) – Climate change? Disasters because of climate change is an increasing trend.

Arasi (Samoa) – This is related to the vulnerability of PICs to extreme weather events.

Yogita (SOPAC) – a branch from that could be increasing vulnerability of Pacific Island Countries to climate change.

Makereta (Fiji) – Global interest on energy is increasing; particularly renewable/alternative and other energy resources.

Donald (Vanuatu) – Restructuring of power utilities – reforms within organisations – increasing.

Makereta (Fiji) – Community consultation in energy projects – increasing.

Joini (SIVAC) – What about desirability of specific energy sources; because it depends on certain communities who probably have no water source looking for solar sols, or diesel sols?

CAT – Wouldn't that be related to the "community consultation in energy projects?"

Joini (SIVAC) – The community desires a specific energy source.

CAT – Meaning to say, "The community voicing their choice of energy source?"

Joini (SIVAC) – Yes, the community not only choosing but demanding for a particular energy source. [CAT – how do we phrase that?]

Arasi (Samoa) – There's a danger in what Joini is proposing, but I recognise his point. There is a growing need for specific energy sources like e.g. solar energy I was talking about this when I made my country update. Solar energy was specifically useful for a particular island because there is plenty of sunlight there – that being said, I think we can't really let the people choose for themselves what kind of energy they should have. I think that should come from government and that they should recommend to the people, "Look since you have plenty of water, technically it would be better for you to have a hydro scheme."

CAT – That is why I think this trend relates to “community consultation in energy projects” because if the community is consulted then they can voice their desire or their choices on the type of energy source that they want to have.

Arasi (Samoa) – But Joini still has a point in that there is a growing demand for specific energy technology.

CAT – [with help from floor] “There is growing demand for specific energy sources.”

Makereta (Fiji) – “Need for a coordinated approach in energy projects for gender and energy development – increasing.”

Martin (PNG) – This could fit in with Women in Business. This is a growing trend for local people taking part in business (inclusive of women). More people involved in energy-related business – increasing trend.

Donald (Vanuatu) – This is related to something Anare talked about earlier, but specifically to do with “Political influence with energy projects” – the branch [on the picture being constructed on the board] would be to political influence on energy projects, e.g. like someone’s up there at the top level and all the projects are diverted to his province.

Arasi (Samoa) – as energy planner and implementers, do we need to integrate energy development with other national development or do we want to treat energy on its own; because all our national governments are promoting integrated national development, so I’m just wondering about the feeling of the energy planners around the room.

CAT – [invites responses]

Anare (SOPAC) – Energy cannot be seen in isolation from other sectors of the economy, because energy sort of drives the economy; OR Energy is a cross-cutting component of other activities involving the other sectors. We recently developed a draft proposal for funding to be submitted to the European Union Energy Initiative looking at the improvement energy services for health centres and schools. Schools should have their own power source to improve the delivery of education through the use of audio-visual aids. Also, health centres should be able to use light and fridges for storing vaccines. So I would answer that energy should not be seen isolation from national development. Energy developments should not be divorced from the other sectors of the economy.

Arasi (Samoa) – I raised that question because I think there should be a trend there to capture that energy development should be integrated with national development. It is the same as the theme of this workshop, which is to integrate gender and energy into mainstream policies. If there is no trend there yet, we need to craft one.

CAT – So what is the trend?

Arasi (Samoa) – The need to integrate gender and energy into all levels of national planning.

Makereta (Fiji) – This is part and parcel of the “integrated approach to gender and energy” that I had mentioned earlier.

Arasi (Samoa) – Yes, so we can marry the two, if they’re essentially the same.

[All trends were drawn on a large piece of paper, as coconut frond. See also Attachment 02 for full summary]



## Weighting of trends

Instruction: Everyone is given seven stickers each. You are to use the stickers to place on the trend, which to your mind is the most important to you, and in the order of importance. If you think that out of all the trends only one is all important to you, then you place all your seven stickers on that trend; or if you think there are three that were important you can put four spot stickers on the one that you think the most important; two on the next important, and so on till you use up all your spots. It is for you to judge how you are going to weight each trend.

Place your spots onto trends first and then take your tea break.

(Audio file 14 on the CD has the soundtrack)

The next task was that of grouping the trends, i.e. placing related items together. No labels were given to the groupings – the idea is to put together the related things with a view that if we need to do something then these things could be addressed together. At the first sweep ten groupings were compiled. See the snapshot above with the spots and numbers for the result of this even

more informal group work. (Again this is best heard on tape as the contributions were open and informal).

Next step is to group the groups, i.e. placing together groups that can go together. The second sweep divided up the ten groupings into three final groupings for the purpose of the next group exercise.

#### GROUP ACTIVITY –

Assessment of Trends with respect to what has been Done and Not Done by Group Members in the course of carrying out their duties as national energy planners:

Instruction: Take the trend groupings and discuss in your groups what you are proud of because you have done something in relation to those trends; and secondly you can also discuss what you are sad about because you have not done anything with respect to those trends.

- Group 1 will take Trend Groupings 1, 2, 7 & 6 (numbers refer to the results of the trend groupings – see the snapshot above);
- Group 2 you will take Trend Groupings 4, 5 & 3: and
- Group 3 you will take 8, 9 & 10.

Results of Group Activity (see also Attachment 03)  
(Audio file 15 on the CD has the soundtrack)

#### *Group 1 Results (Presented by Joini [SIVEC])*

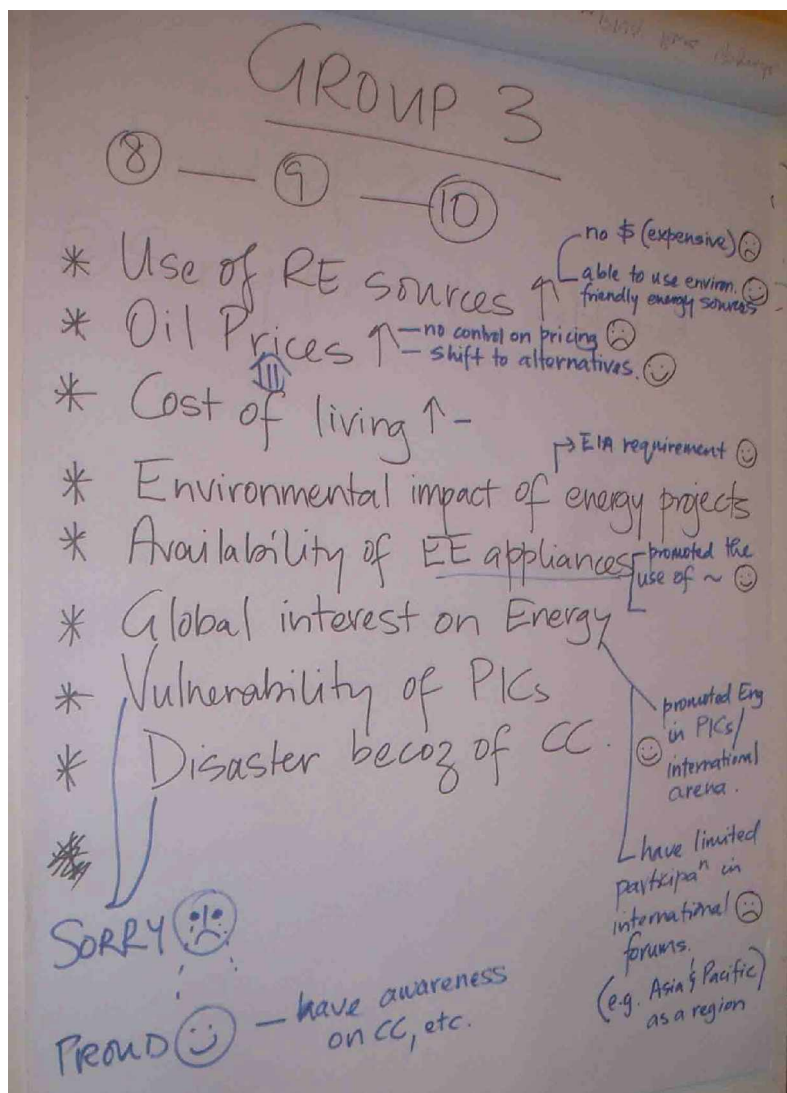
TRENDS	😊	😊	😊
1 training/awareness	✓		
2 Ownership/Resources	✓		✓
6 NGOs/Involvement	✓		
7 Donor's (\$) Interest to Involve	✓		✓

Group 2 Results (Presented by Donald [Vanuatu])

<p>④ Women &amp; Energy <u>Proud</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Women are gradually coming into energy sector – technical/managerial/life</li> <li>② Improved livelihoods of women</li> <li>③</li> </ol> <p><u>Regret #4</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Slow progress of women in energy sector</li> <li>② Mentality/culture as a barrier for full participation of women in energy sector</li> <li>③ Lack of gender needs analysis</li> </ol>	<p><u>Row # 5</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Increase in feasibility studies in RE</li> <li>② Countries are slowly developing database in energy / database exchange on internet</li> <li>③ ↑ national capacity graduation</li> <li>④ Bibliograph – gender + energy → start</li> </ol> <p><u>Regret</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Lack of data on energy</li> <li>② Lack of data on energy &amp; gender linking</li> <li>③ Lack of financial assistance in RD</li> <li>④ lack of national capacity in field of energy</li> </ol>
<p>GROUP 2 4-5-3 4 ⇒ Women &amp; Energy 5 ⇒ Research &amp; development (data) 3 ⇒ Policy Development &amp; Political Will</p> <p><u>Q1 Proud of #3</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Energy is recognised as a priority by National Govt.</li> <li>② Improved coordination/relationship in developing accessibility of energy service (utilities) ⇒ consensus in tariff structure.</li> </ol> <p><u>Q2 Regrets of #3</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Integration of gender at national policy level came late</li> <li>② Energy + Poverty linkages not yet recognised</li> <li>③ Vanuatu – tariff – utility set price – Monopoly</li> </ol>	



### Group 3 Results (Presented by Anare [SOPAC])



### SUMMING UP AND CONCLUDING EXERCISE

Given the facts, trends, and situation we've just uncovered with this planning exercise; and also those situations and things we are sorry for and if we could do something about them then what do you wish or dream should happen by the end of 2008. Even if they are among your wildest dreams, write them down [for the next group exercise]:

Conditions Wished for by the End of 2008  
(Audio file 16 on the CD has the soundtrack)

Instruction: Go to your groups, share your individual dreams, and then make a bigger dream, and write your ideas and wishes that can make your dream come true at the end of 2008, and present it creatively to the group. Write one idea per card on the cards provided; write it big so people can read it afar off. These ideas on cards were called "common-ground" ideas. Creative presentation can be a song, drama or whatever.

## Group Results Presentation:

(Audio file 17 on the CD has the soundtrack)

Group 1 Results presented by Emeline [Winnie] (SOPAC)

Announced by Martin (Papua New Guinea) – WE HAVE SOME DREAMS!!

Like all dreams, whether it is achievable or not we don't know about that, we just dream because it comes naturally to us. This what we have dreamt of:

(Any questions as we go along, you can go ahead and ask me so I can direct you to the dreamer. In the end CAT read out all the hand-written cards)

1) Joini (SIVEC) – By the 2008 energy and gender balance must be our national and regional priority.

[CAT, the Facilitator continued with presenting the rest of the ideas/dreams]

2) Data collection on renewable energy development completed and compiled.

3) Strengthen gender and energy networks nationally, regionally and globally.

4) By 2008 great numbers of men and women would have been trained with various skills, technologies in many different fields of energy production.

5) Renewable energy projects in country up and running.

6) Aid donors must do more than talking.

7) NGOs involved more in energy activities.

8) Renewable energy and gender and energy linkages taught in schools at all curricula levels.

9) All energy plans (national, regional) adopted and implemented by year 2008.

10) PEGSAP 2006-2008 adopted for implementation.

Comments invited:

Arasi (Samoa) – PEGSAP is adopted as of now [CAT – Yes, it just has to be implemented].

Group 2 Results presented by group members [presented after Group 3]

Presentation was introduced by Patrina (SOPAC Consultant)

We have a big dream and some not so big dreams. The big dream is like the long-term goal or the long-term vision. The rest of us (four) our not so big dreams just reaches 2008. John will present the big dream and we will present the rest.

The Big Dream presented by John (Solomon Islands)

The big dream or vision is to have a roadmap set for each country to be economically prosperous with a population that is equitably distributed with the country's wealth – that's for each country in the region.

The not-so-big dreams:

- 1) Carleen (FSM) – There are agendas under that vision, one of them is to prioritise the country living standards to improve and promote the equality of the working force to be more gender sensitive – and that's a very big change.
- 2) Donald (Vanuatu) – Should be astrology to achieve what John's vision up there is. I want to see an increase of promotion of investments in the renewable energy sector in the region. Now that all of you are increasing in population with the reproductive and metabolic energy – there is a demand for energy, and when there is a demand you have to increase the supply to go with the demand, so supply has to come with the renewable technology.
- 3) Petra (Niue) – To have a viable gender and energy analysis process and gender is addressed in all energy policies.
- 4) Patrina (SOPAC Consultant) – And the last dream of the kind of society we want, and part of the 2008 dream is that each country presents a demonstration project that is gender sensitive in terms of planning, implementation, management, monitoring and that the community monitors it themselves i.e. how the gender project had impacted them. The Project uses renewable energy that is from locally-available energy sources, and is community-based, locally-managed, economically-empowering, and documented.

Comments invited:

Arasi (Samoa) – Very nice dream(s) [CAT agreed – Very promising]

Presentations Group 3 (First of 3 groups to present; by Rupeni [SOPAC]):

One of our dreams is to present these dreams the normal way ...

We're trying to look at energy sector as a whole, which means we're looking at the region – and that by 2008 the energy sector will be quite aware of gender issues so we're calling it an 'engendered energy sector' by 2008; therefore one of our dreams is to see 80% access to affordable modern energy services, right now we have 70% not having access.

Two ways of achieving this dream are:

- 1) increase use of renewable energy, say a realistic figure is 10% increase within the next three years; and
- 2) a significant decrease in oil prices like a drop from \$60 to \$40 a barrel in the next three years is one of our biggest dreams.

Two cards on the side are crosscutting issues:

- 1) Funds needed to make the above happen; and
- 2) Readily available energy & gender data.

Comments Invited:

CAT – Make sure your ideas are very clearly expressed, they are your ideas

Joini (SIVCEC) -- Significant oil price decrease, is a highly unlikely scenario. This can only happen if we find significant deposits in our own territories; i.e. we have our own source of oil, or if the



terrorists kill more people in the Middle East, especially those who monopolise the production of oil.

Arasi (Samoa) – We think that if the whole world will turn away from oil to renewables, then OPEC will eventually realise that people are turning away from them. We still dream that there will be significant decreases even without oil deposits in our region.

Rupeni (SOPAC) – We'll help PNG increase their oil production. [Retort from PNG is inaudible]

### Follow-up to Dreams Session

The facilitator proceeded to walk the whole group through each dream – to gauge whether it was already in a language that made the dream feasible or not. A number of dreams were thus returned to the group that spawned it to create more specific actionable ideas that were achievable within the time frame 2006-2008.

CAT – Please have a close look at each of these cards, and see if you still have any comments or questions or clarifications.

Since we are talking about 2008, is there anything on the cards that are here in front of us which is not a feasible thing that we can do within the time frame?

Carleen (FSM) – The oil crisis.

CAT – There is a very big debate ongoing about the oil crisis. So that this [the dream for a price decrease] is not very realistic so probably not in the 'happening' realm. It also something that is beyond our control.

If there is an idea that we should keep – that we as a network can work together to achieve within the time frame, we can group these ideas under the "Common Ground" banner. So everything under this banner will be ideas that we want to do and achieve together by the end of 2008.

If there are ideas that are good and promising for later, then we place those ideas under a "Promising Ideas" banner i.e. "Yes, the idea is important, yes it is good, yes we want to try to achieve but it may be too difficult to deliver on it by the end of 2008."

So let's look at the cards again and see whether these ideas are all common-ground or will some be moved to the promising ideas bin?

Greg (Palau) – Availability of funds.

CAT – I think that this is not an idea but a condition that relates to most cases, and one that is taken into consideration with regard to the possibility of something happening. It is a side note.

Anare (SOPAC) – Availability of funding is a very important consideration, and perhaps it is the way it is written that is not so clear, how about "Governments to increase funding for energy projects," – the perhaps it becomes an idea.

CAT – Ok then write that down and put it on the board. We can still add ideas at this stage.

Donald (Vanuatu) – To increase funding maybe if it is a government-funded project; but the donor agencies have their own agendas also. They have their conditions and requirements so for

the government to seek to specify the amount of funds they want might not succeed because they don't have the right to control the funds. The funds are justified by the donors.

CAT – Maybe or may not be, it depends on the situation.

Arasi (Samoa) – That aspect then becomes a condition on the other board, whereas in this particular case they are referring to government funding.

CAT – I think we put the vision from ..... under promising ideas; because it is something to refer to but it is too big realise within the three years. Like this – "Prioritise the country living standards to improve and promote the equality of the working force to be more gender-sensitive working environment;" probably to make it more clearly something that is attainable if we can rephrase and be more specific as this looks very big and general. Anyone would like to help with a re-working the statement?

Arasi (Samoa) – Just give it back to the Group to rephrase.

CAT – Try to write one specific idea so that that idea is something that can happen, think of it in terms of the activities you would need to do so that the idea happens.

"Increase and promote investment of renewable appropriate technologies" is quite specific.

"Available gender analysis research data, and gender addressed in all policies ...." – there might actually be two ideas here. One is the 'availability of gender data' and the second is 'gender addressed in all national energy policies;' so suggest they be separated onto two cards.

Arasi (Samoa) – You can give it to them (amid laughter) [CAT – Yes].

The last dream by Group 2 is very clear, even though there are many words to describe it, it is the one idea of a gender-sensitive pilot project.

"By 2008, energy and gender balance must be our national and regional priority" – is there something there that is feasible.

Arasi (Samoa) – I think they should rather talk about how to do that, [CAT – Yes, I agree] as an activity [CAT – Yes, shall I give it back?]

CAT – So yes, try to think of what to do to achieve that dream.

"Data collection on renewable energy development completed and compiled" – seems to be very feasible and specific.

"Networking at the national, regional and global level" – is that feasible?

Arasi (Samoa) – We can just add the word 'strengthened.' Because the networks already exists, even at the national level.

"By 2008 great numbers of men and women would have been trained with various skills, technologies in many different fields of energy production" – is this specific enough? Yes, it is quite a good idea.

"Renewable energy projects in country up and running" – I don't understand what this up and running is.

"Aid donors must do more than talking" – This probably belongs to the 'promising ideas' bin? Agreement all around the room.

"NGOs involved more in energy activities" – yes I think that is an idea but we probably need a specific activity so that it can happen.

"Renewable energy and gender and energy linkages taught in schools at all curricula levels" – is that a feasible idea..... Yes to agreement from the floor.

"All energy plans (national, regional) adopted and implemented by year 2008" – Yes this is specific and feasible.

"Engendered energy sector" – I think this is feasible and the activities will be advocacy, supported by data.

"80% access to affordable modern energy services by 2008" – Yes specific enough, but it is a dream, and will have to be worked at to achieve.

"10% increase in use of renewable energy" – Ok this was discussed earlier.

"Availability of data for energy planning" – is I think a good one too.

This one is to be rewritten on the card as "gender and energy to be addressed in all national energy policies" – Yes!!

Carleen (FSM) – About the statement "All energy plans and policies adopted and implemented by year 2008" – is that good? Policies change all the time because of changing technology, so I propose we remove the word "all".

Arasi (Samoa) – There might be merit in it, I don't know, maybe the group who put it up was referring to all the policies that are in draft form right now. What does Group 1 want?

[Some discussion on what Group 1 meant? It is their "all." Group 1 say they mean 'all currently draft' policies to be adopted and implemented]

A compromise is carried "All currently-draft energy plans and policies adopted and implemented by year 2008."

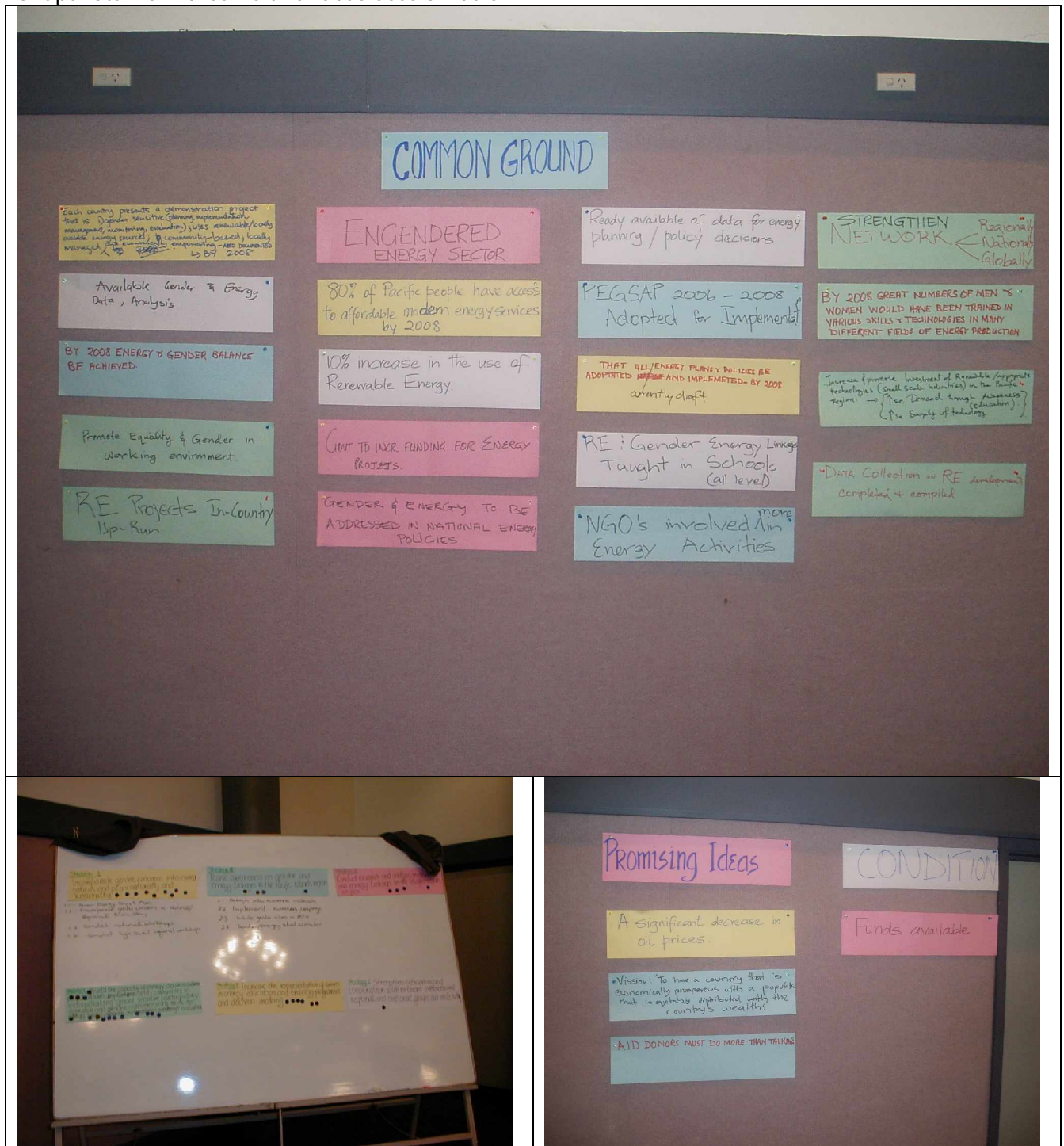
Conclusion & Closure of Planning Session:

CAT – So from part of the morning and during this afternoon you have gone through the process; and we have come up with the ideas. This is a process to remind you, and bring your mind back to the Planning, because tomorrow you are going to specifically discuss about an action plan with Patrina – and for that the trends, making priorities of the trends etc. will be useful to refer to when you will go through the PEGSAP.

Everything will be up on the wall, so that tomorrow when you are working on the action plan, in your group work you can always refer back to whole process and ideas that you have put out in today.

[The Facilitator thanked the participants for their participation and diligence in applying themselves to the sessions she conducted. It was a remarkable feat in that she normally carried out this training over a longer time frame than was allowed at this Workshop.]

Snapshots from dreams and ideas session below:



## OUTCOME OF THE SETTING REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND PLANNING SESSION

COMMON GROUND IDEAS THAT ARE ACHIEVABLE IN PERIOD 2006-2008 (after culling was completed)

- Ø Engendered energy sector
- Ø 80% of Pacific people have access to affordable modern energy services by 2008
- Ø 10% increase in the use of renewable energy
- Ø Govt to increase funding for energy projects
- Ø Ready available data for energy planning/policy decisions
- Ø Gender and energy to be addressed in national energy policies
- Ø Increase and promote investment of renewable/appropriate technologies (small scale industries) in the Pacific region – (increase demand through awareness and education; increase supply of technology)
- Ø Data collection on RE development completed and compiled
- Ø Strengthen Network globally, regionally and nationally
- Ø By 2008 great numbers of men and women would have been trained in various skills and technologies in many different fields of energy production
- Ø RE and gender energy linkages taught in schools (all level)
- Ø That all currently draft energy plans and policies be adopted and implemented by 2008
- Ø PEGSAP 2006 – 2008 adopted and implemented
- Ø Each country presents a demonstration project that is i) gender sensitive (planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation); uses renewable locally available energy sources; community-based; locally managed and economically empowering and documented by 2008
- Ø Available gender and energy data analysis
- Ø By 2008 energy and gender balance be achieved
- Ø RE Project In-country up and running
- Ø Promote equality and gender in working environment
- Ø NGOs involved more in energy activities

These common-ground ideas act as an independent gap analysis of the PEGSAP, and will be viewed alongside the PEGSAP when its final review will be conducted at later on in the Workshop programme.

THE END

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Attachment 01 of Annex 6

WORLD:

- Fossil fuel price increase
  - WSSD
- ENERGIA Training workshops/Meeting – Thailand (2003/2005)
  - Use in oil prices
  - Rise of fuel price
    - MDG
  - Kyoto ratified
    - CSD 9
    - CSD 9/11
  - CSD 14/15 (2006-2007)
  - Pacific Platform Action (PPA)
  - Beginning Programme of P
- 2006 World Summit of rural women
  - Militant women's movement
    - Terrorism
  - World commitment to funding OG
- Bonn Conference (2005) (Renewable Energy)
  - Funds to regional
- Organisations/nations to undertake programmes and projects
  - Iraq war
  - New world order
  - World war II
  - World Aids Day
  - Asina Tsunami

THE PACIFIC REGION:

- REM 2000
- REM 2002
- REM ation2004
- Biofuel Workshop
  - REM 2006
- CSD 9 perpetrating
- Region workshop on Gender & Energy and sustainable development (2003, Nadi)
  - Climate change programme adaptation programme
    - Signatory to Kyoto Protocol
  - Funds for distribution for National Energy Offices
    - ESCAP Women's Gender Conference – 2001
      - MDGs
  - EU Energy Projects
    - PIEP & P
    - PIREP
    - REP-PoR
    - PRETI
- PIEPSAP (in fuel prices SHELL pulling out of the region)
  - PIEP
  - Pacific Plan

THE COUNTRY/ORGANISATION/ GOVERNMENT:

- Coup (Fiji)
    - SOPAC Gender
  - Lack of planning in building more hydropower (SI)
    - Lack of metabolic energy consideration
      - National Women workshop
      - SDP (2003-2005)
      - PNG oil refinery
    - Rural development initiative (REDI)
      - Rural communities
    - SOPAC first women director
      - Cyclone Heta
      - EU-RE project (Palau)
  - Women conference – electrical tariff increase (Palau)
- Women in business-Energy division headed by a woman (Samoa – coconut oil production, organic family composting)
  - NSSD 2004 (National Summit on Sustainable Development – Tuvalu)
  - ComFSM Land Grand extension campaign for women's Group in PNI
    - Strategic Development Plan Fiji (2006-2008)
    - Energy Policy +Energy Plan (2015-2025)
- UNDP Human Development Report-Fiji HDI rating declined significantly
  - PNG signed Billion Power upgrade
  - PNI go local energy saving nutrition
  - Renewable energy (N.P.C) Niue, PNG
  - Energy efficient programme (Niue)
  - Increase in Price of tariff rate (electricity)
    - Increase in Gas Price (SI)
    - Increase of tariff .32 (Niue)
  - Wind power (in two years time) Niue
  - Draft national energy policy Fiji Election 2006

Attachment 02 of Annex 6

## **The Pacific Islands Gender and Energy Trends**

### **Trend 1:**

- Gender – Energy training (Increase)
- Incorporation of energy into school curriculum (On-going)
- Establishment of energy institutes (Increase)
- Gender awareness in energy Sector (Increase)
- Gender mainstreaming

### **Trend 2:**

- Landowner's awareness of the value of their resources (Increase)
- Recognition of community ownership of energy resources (Increase)
- Community consultation in Energy projects (Increase)
- People involvement in energy business

### **Trend 3:**

- Political influence to energy projects (Increase)
- Political awareness of energy (On-going)
- Need for coordinated approach for Gender and Energy development (Increase)
- National energy policies (On-going)
- Restructuring of power utilities-reform (Increase)
- Need to integrate Gender and Energy other sectors at national level (On-going)
- Recognition of the linkage between poverty and energy access (Increase)
- Recognition of energy as a source of development energy sources (Increase)
- Cost of electricity and other(Increase)

### **Trend 4**

- Gender based projects (on-going)
- Number of women engineers (Increase)
- Women in energy offices (Increase)
- Improved access to better energy for household (Increase)
- Burden of women in collecting needs for household (Increase)
- Women own cars and drive (Increase)
- Energy is linked to women development (on-going)
- Recognition of women role in energy development (on-going)

### **Trend 5**

- Needs data on energy (Increase)
- Data on gender and energy (Increase)
- Needs to share best practices (case studies) (on-going)
- Alternative energy studies and research

### **Trend 6**

- Involvement of NGO in Energy activities (Increase)

### **Trend 7**

- Donor's interest to financing energy activities (Increase)

### **Trend 8**

- Vulnerability for pacific islands (Increase)
- Environment impact of energy projects (Increase)



**Trend 9**

- Global interest on energy (Increase)
- Increase cost of living (Increase)
- Increase inefficient oil prices (Increase)

**Trend 10**

- Availability of energy appliances (Increase)
- Growing demand for specific energy technology (Increase)
- Use of renewable energy sources (Increase)

Attachment 03 of Annex 6

### **Trends Summary**

#### **Group 1: Trend number 1,2,6,7**

Trends	Proud	Sorry	What to be done
1) Training/awareness	✓		Needs more of this to be done in all national level
2) Ownership/resources	✓	✓	Access and understand the value of every resource and how to conserve them
6) NGO's Involvement	✓		NGO's is happy with the current involvement that they have in energy but they want more, just give them the mean
7) Donors Interest to involve (\$)	✓	✓	Depend on the situation, donors and receivers happy to help each other its only when the \$ goes to only one person's pocket

#### **Group 2: Trend number 3,4,5.**

4 – Women &amp; energy

5 – Research (data) &amp; development

3 – Policy Development &amp; Political will

#### **Question 1: Proud of #3**

- 1) Energy is recognised as a priority by National Government
- 2) Improved coordination/relationship in developing accessibility of energy service (utilities) consensus on tariff structure

#### **Question 2: Regrets of #3**

- 1) Integration of gender at national policy level came late
- 2) Energy + Poverty linkages not yet recognised
- 3) Vanuatu – tariff – utility set price – monopoly
- 4) Women & Energy

#### **Proud #3**

- 1) Women are gradually coming into energy sector (technical/managerial/life)
- 2) Improve livelihoods of women

#### **Regret #4**

- 1) Slow progress of women in energy sector
- 2) Mentality/culture as a barrier for full participation of women in energy sector
- 3) Lack of gender needs analysis

**Proud #5**

- 1) Increase in feasibility studies in RE
- 2) Countries are slowly developing database in energy/database exchange on internet
- 3) Increase national capacity graduation
- 4) Bibliography – gender + energy + = star +

**Regret**

- 1) Lack of data on energy
- 2) Lack of data on energy & gender linkage
- 3) Lack of financial assistance RD
- 4) Lack of national capacity on field of energy

**Group 3: Trend number 8,9,10**

Trends	What happen	What you wish off
Use of RE sources	No \$ (expensive)	Able to use environment friendly energy sources
Oil Price	No control on pricing	Shift to alternatives
Cost of living		
Environment Impact of energy projects		
Availability of EE appliances	Promoted the use of EE appliances	
Global interest on energy	Promoted Energy in PICS/ international arena	Have limited particular in international forums. (e.g Asia & Pacific as a regiona)
Vulnerability PICs		
Disaster because of CC		



## ANNEX 7 – Adopted PEG Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP)

### The Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan (2006 – 2008)

*[Adopted at the 2005 PEG Workshop – 9 December 2005]*

The purpose of the Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) is to contribute towards mainstreaming gender in the energy sector.

Its goal is: Gender equity in all aspects of energy development

The strategies and actions included in PGSAP will strengthen the proposed gender mainstreaming activities contained in the Pacific Islands Energy Strategic Action Plan (PIESAP) thus contributing to the Pacific Islands Energy Policy vision of: *“Available, reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy for the sustainable development of Pacific Island communities”*.

The activities of the action plan is based largely on the discussions and recommendations of SOPAC member countries at the Regional Workshop on Gender, Energy and Sustainable Development held in Nadi in August, 2003. At this meeting member countries discussed the challenges and proposed future actions for addressing energy and gender nationally and regionally. Among these was the establishment of the “Pacific Energy and Gender Network” (PEG) that was mandated to mobilise individuals and groups committed to achieving gender equality in energy use in the Pacific. The 2005 Regional Strategic Planning Awareness Raising Workshop reaffirm the challenges identified at the 2003 workshop. The PGSAP will be coordinated by the PEG Network to achieve its mandate in the Pacific Islands region.

Challenges to mainstreaming gender in the energy sector in the Pacific as indicated by the member countries at the 2003 Nadi regional workshop are summarised as follows:

- Addressing energy linkages with gender is not a priority for government;
- insufficient research and information on energy and gender linkages in the Pacific;
- lack of gender analysis of energy projects in the Pacific;
- limited technical, human and institutional capacity for gender analysis;
- women in the Pacific are generally unaware or uninterested in energy and gender linkages;
- limited representation of women in the energy sector;
- cultural restrictions influencing gender roles; and
- unequal participation of men and women in decision-making.

The Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan is made up of six key strategies that respond to the above challenges.

1. Incorporate gender concerns into energy policies and plans nationally and regionally.
2. Raise awareness on energy and gender linkages in the Pacific Islands region.
3. Conduct research and analysis on energy and gender linkages in the Pacific islands region.
4. Build the capacity of energy decision makers, project officers, NSAs, village electrification councils and local communities in incorporating gender sensitive participatory approach and gender mainstreaming tools to energy project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
5. Increase the representation of women in energy education and training programmes and decision-making committees.
6. Strengthen networking and cooperation with relevant international, regional and national groups and institutions.

## ACRONYMS

ACP-CE	African-Caribbean Pacific – Commission européenne
CROP EWG	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific – Energy Working Group
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, Netherlands
NEO	National Energy Office
NSAs	Non State Actors
PEG	Pacific Energy and Gender Network
PEGSAP	Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan
PEN	Pacific Energy News
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PIEP	Pacific Islands Energy Policy
PIESAP	Pacific Islands Energy Strategic Action Plan
PRETI	Pacific Renewable Energy Training Initiative
REP-PoR	Regional Energy Programme for Poverty Reduction
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
TOR	Terms of Reference
USP	University of the South Pacific

## NOTE

- The term “Lead Organisation” refers to the organisation that will take a lead role in the specified activity.
- The term “Stakeholders” refers to other organisations that have or may have an interest in the specified activity.
- The term “men and women” refers to men and women of all ages.

# Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan

(2006 – 2008)

## Strategy 1: Incorporate gender concerns into energy policies and plans, nationally and regionally.

Activities	Lead organisation [Stakeholders]	Indicators [Means of Verification]	Assumptions/Risks [Mitigation]	Time Frame
1.1 Review national and regional energy policies and plans to identify gender gaps in energy.	SOPAC (PEG & PIEPSAP)  [NEO, CROP EWG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of review on gender gaps in the energy policies and plans.</li> <li>Number of countries covered in the review.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies and plans already implemented or in draft do not sufficiently address gender issues.</li> <li>Countries are developing draft energy policies and plans.</li> </ul>	2006
1.2 Incorporate gender concerns into the development of regional and national energy policies and plans particularly in the areas of: i) Decision-making; ii) Training access; and iii) Project participation.	SOPAC (PEG)  [PIFS, NEO, CROP EWG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender issues effectively integrated into three (3) draft National Energy Policies and Plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries are developing draft energy policy.</li> <li>Energy policy decision-makers recognise the importance of incorporating gender concerns into energy policies and plans.</li> <li>National policies yet to be endorsed.</li> <li>Ministry responsible for women and women's organisations will be engaged in the energy policy and plan development.</li> <li>Tools and guidelines for mainstreaming gender are available to all stakeholders.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2008
1.3 Conduct national workshops to sensitize politicians, planners and other high level stakeholders on energy and gender issues.	NEO [NSAs, SOPAC (PEG, PIEPSAP)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 national workshop conducted per country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEO are willing to conduct the workshops.</li> <li>Funding available for conducting workshops.</li> </ul>	2006 - 2008
1.4 Use high-level regional forums to address and promote energy and gender issues in Pacific island countries.	SOPAC (PEG)  [PIFS, CROP EWG, NEO, NSAs]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 high-level regional forums that cover energy and gender issues in their agendas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries will prioritise energy and gender issues.</li> <li>Funding availability to host regional high level forums.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2008



## Strategy 2: Raise awareness on energy and gender linkages in the Pacific Islands region.

Activities	Lead organisation [Stakeholders]	Indicators [Means of Verification]	Assumptions/Risks [Mitigation]	Time Frame
2.1 Design public awareness campaign materials on energy and gender in the Pacific with an emphasis on: i) Rural communities; ii) Participation of women; iii) Energy efficiency and conservation; iv) Basic technology safety; and v) installation, operation and maintenance of energy systems.	SOPAC (PEG)  [PIFS, CTA, NEO, NSA, CROP EWG, UNDP (REP-PoR), Ministries of Women & NSAs, public broadcasting agencies]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pacific energy and gender public awareness campaign materials are in place and distributed to countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource availability.</li> <li>Selected topic relevant to national energy interest.</li> </ul>	2006
2.2 Implement Pacific Energy and Gender Public Awareness Campaign in local language via the following means: village meetings; community theatre outreach; church, women and youth meetings; and the mass media.	SOPAC (PEG)  [NEO, CTA, NSA, CROP EWG, UNDP (REP-PoR), USP Centres, Libraries (national, local and schools), local governments and village councils, NSAs, public broadcasting agencies]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raising activity report.</li> <li>Copies of awareness materials produced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds, and resources to produce materials available.</li> <li>Resource material relevant and understood by local communities.</li> <li>Message in resource materials adequately understood by stakeholders.</li> </ul>	2006
2.3 Develop and disseminate an annual PEG newsletter and continue to include gender issues/articles in Pacific Energy Newsletter (PEN).	SOPAC (PEG)  [NEO, CTA, NSA, CROP EWG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 annual PEG Newsletter.</li> <li>Pacific energy and gender articles appearing regularly in PEN.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource availability.</li> <li>PEG network members regularly contribute articles</li> </ul>	2006 – 2008

## Strategy 3: Conduct research and analysis on energy and gender linkages in the Pacific islands region.

Activities	Lead organisation [Stakeholders]	Indicators [Means of Verification]	Assumptions/Risks [Mitigation]	Time Frame
3.1 Conduct a national gender impact assessment of two current rural energy projects in the Pacific. (The assessment to be based on the resource tools and guidelines in Activity 4.1).	SOPAC (PEG)  [PIFS, CROP EWG, NEO, NSAs]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 participatory surveys conducted.</li> <li>Impact assessment of 2 current rural energy projects carried out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource and expertise available to conduct a gender impact assessment.</li> <li>NEO time and resource capacity to coordinate or assist in the assessment.</li> <li>Documentation and gender disaggregated data of rural energy projects available.</li> <li>NEO and community willing to cooperate.</li> <li>Funding available.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2007
3.2 Produce analytical papers on current Pacific energy and gender issues.	SOPAC (PEG)  [USP ENERGIA, NEO, CROP EWG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three (3) analytical papers written on energy and gender in the Pacific.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact assessment of rural energy projects carried out.</li> <li>Participatory surveys carried out.</li> <li>Data and expertise available regionally.</li> <li>Funding available.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2007

**Strategy 4:** Build the capacity of energy decision makers, project officers, NSAs, village electrification councils and local communities in incorporating gender sensitive participatory approach and gender mainstreaming tools to energy project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Activities	Lead organisation [Stakeholders]	Indicators [Means of Verification]	Assumptions/Risks [Mitigation]	Time Frame
<p>4.1 Develop resource tools and guidelines for mainstreaming gender into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of energy programmes and projects in the Pacific.</p> <p>4.1a For decision makers and project officers on energy and gender linkage and gender mainstreaming in energy project cycle.</p> <p>4.1b For project officers and implementers on gender sensitive participatory project planning, monitoring and evaluation.</p>	SOPAC (PEG) [PIFS, ENERGIA, UNDP (REP-PoR)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource tools and guidelines developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International counterparts willing and able to assist in the development of the resource guideline.</li> <li>Technical expertise and resources to develop guidelines available.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2007
4.2 Field test both resource tools (as in 4.1a and 4.1b) developed in 2 Pacific Island countries and make necessary changes and improvement based on the test.	SOPAC (PEG) [PIFS, SOPAC, NEO, SOPAC (PEG), community, CROP EWG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final adopted version of the training modules.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding available.</li> <li>Collaboration from local partners and communities.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2007
<p>4.3 (a) Conduct regional 'Training of Trainers' for decision makers and project officers on energy and gender linkages and gender mainstreaming in energy project cycle.</p> <p>4.3 (b) Conduct regional training of trainers for project officers and implementers on gender sensitive participatory project planning, monitoring and evaluation.</p>	SOPAC (PEG) [PIFS, SOPAC (REP-PoR), ENERGIA, PEG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 trainers per country.</li> <li>Workshop Report.</li> <li>Participant evaluation report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding available.</li> <li>Technical expertise available.</li> <li>Training programme relevant to stakeholders.</li> </ul>	2007
4.4 Adapt, translate and use the training modules at national level.	SOPAC (PEG) [NSA, NEO, SOPAC (PEG) UNDP (REP-PoR), CROP EWG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop Report.</li> <li>Existence of national training modules in local languages.</li> <li>Number of training activities using the modules.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding available.</li> <li>Energy authorities accept importance of training workshop.</li> </ul>	2007
4.5 Promote the involvement of men and women in energy projects.	SOPAC (PEG) [NEO, Community, CROP EWG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender-disaggregated data of people involved in the management of energy projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender balanced participation in the management of energy projects acceptable to community.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2008

Strategy 5: Increase the representation of women in energy education and training programmes and decision-making committees.

Activities	Lead organisation [Stakeholders]	Indicators [Means of Verification]	Assumptions/Risks [Mitigation]	Time Frame
5.1 Promote through the media initiatives encouraging gender balanced representation in energy related courses in educational institution and organisations.	SOPAC (PEG) [USP, Education Department, CROP EWG; national & International agencies & institutions]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity reports on the publicity of gender-disaggregated data of student enrolled and completed energy-related courses.</li> <li>Participation of energy sector in national career expo (Educational Institutions).</li> <li>Provision of posters, pamphlets to students and parents during career exposé.</li> <li>Gender equity in the awards of scholarships.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiatives encouraging women in energy training exist.</li> <li>Relevant gender disaggregated data available and accessible.</li> <li>National Government implements energy and gender policies.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2008
5.2 Promote and encourage the involvement of women in PRETI to ensure gender balanced participation.	SOPAC (PEG) [NEO, ESCAP, National Women's Machinery, PRETI, CROP EWG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National database of men and women engage and working in energy sector.</li> <li>Number of women trained under PRETI.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding and scholarships are available.</li> <li>Samples, prototypes and Manuals are available on renewable energy projects.</li> <li>Governments promote gender and renewable energy projects.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2008
5.3 Promote representation of women at national and rural energy decision making bodies.	SOPAC (PEG) [NEO, Community, CROP EWG]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women &amp; NGO's represented at regional, national and community energy committees.</li> <li>Equitable representation of men &amp; women at national and community level (Energy Committees).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and community energy committees exist.</li> <li>Women keen to participate in committee meetings.</li> </ul>	2006 – 2008



## ANNEX 8 – Adopted Terms of Reference of the PEG Network Final Draft

### Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG)

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE

##### Preamble

Mainstreaming gender in the energy sector is of interest to a number of regional organisations, donor agencies, governmental departments, non-state actors and individuals. As such, a facility is required to coordinate the efforts of these parties to reach their common aim.

The Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG) is mandated to coordinate and mobilize people and organisations, communities especially women and youth, committed to achieving gender equality in energy use in the Pacific. The network was formally established and endorsed at the Regional Workshop on Gender, Energy and Sustainable Development, held from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> of August, 2003 in Nadi, Fiji. The meeting further recommended that SOPAC house and coordinate the PEG network and this was endorsed by the 2003 and supported by 2004 SOPAC Annual Sessions. The meeting further endorsed the formation of a PEG Working Group to coordinate the activities of the network.

##### PEG Network Scope and Mandate

The participants of the 2003 Regional Workshop on Gender, Energy and Sustainable Development defined the mandate and scope of the PEG Network as follows:

##### *Agreed Recommendations on the Establishment of the Pacific Energy and Gender (PEG) Network*

- (i) That the region chooses to endorse and establish a regional gender and energy network, Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG).
- (ii) That the PEG Network includes and welcomes all countries, and all peoples and their organisations that have gender and energy interests in this Oceania region.
- (iii) That the PEG Network becomes, through this workshop a strategy and action, in the Pacific Islands Energy Policy and Plan (PIEPP)<sup>1</sup> in order to further gender equity and sustainable energy development in the region.
- (iv) That this PEG Network is formally established through a coordinating “hub” and initially be hosted by SOPAC.
- (v) That the “hub” or Secretariat for PEG Network exists as a separate function to the host organisation with the option that the “hub” of the Network rotates throughout the region and be hosted by different organisations with suitable capacity.
- (vi) That the PEG Network would welcome regional, national and community organisations to membership and would provide encouragement and opportunity for community based representation.
- (vii) That a small, representative working group be established, by this workshop to plan, oversee and be responsible for the operationalizing of the PEG Network.
- (viii) That the PEG Network through this workshop chooses to accept the invitation extended to the Oceania region, to join the broad international gender and energy network known as ENERGIA.

##### PEG Network Activities

The PEG Network shall perform the following activities and others which will be coordinated by SOPAC as the current host:

- i) Provide gender analysis and advise to the Committee of Regional Organisation of the Pacific (CROP) Energy Working Group;
- ii) Identify and secure funding for energy and gender projects at the national and regional levels;
- iii) Identify energy training opportunities for Pacific women;
- iv) Formalise linkages with ENERGIA through a Memorandum of Understanding;
- v) Coordinate information sharing and advocacy activities among members;

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<sup>1</sup> Now this is referred as two separate documents – Pacific Islands Energy Policy (PIEP) and Pacific Islands Energy Strategic Action Plan (PIESAP)

- vi) Extend invitations to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), University of the South Pacific (USP) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) to join the PEG working group;
- vii) Monitor the implementation of the Pacific Islands Energy Strategy Action Plan to ensure that activities relating to the participation of communities, including women and youth in energy policies, plans and projects are adhered to;
- viii) Implement the Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) 2006 - 2008.

### Sustainability

To ensure the sustainability of the PEG Network, the following activities is proposed:

- i) Identify two motivated and committed individuals from Pacific Island Countries and encourage them to join the current PEG Working Group;
- ii) PEG working group to be given authority to collectively make decisions on the planning, coordination, facilitation and implementation of the above network activities and the implementation of the PGSAP;
- iii) PEG working group to meet annually to discuss work progress and future activities;
- iv) SOPAC and PEG identify and secure funding for the implementation of PGSAP activities;
- v) Encourage national energy officers, non-governmental organisations, civil society groups and private business to become members of the PEG Network via awareness campaigns, identifying and providing training opportunities, access to expert advice relating to energy, provision of educational material, assistance in the compilation and identification of funding assistance for small scale community-based energy projects, etc.;
- vi) Maintain relations with international energy and gender organisations for access to expert advice and assistance in identifying funding opportunities.
- vii) Develop and disseminate a quarterly newsletter/circular to keep members informed on energy and gender related activities occurring in the region.

Current PEG Network Working Group Members (As suggested and endorsed at 2003 Nadi Meeting)

Makerata Sauturaga (Fiji)  
Apisaki Soaki (Tonga)<sup>2</sup>  
Sili'a Kilepoa (Samoa)  
Yogita Chandra (SOPAC)  
Bryan Star (Nauru)  
Kireua Kaiea (Kiribati)  
Donnella Bryce (APACE-VFEG)  
Mark Saupin (IDT International)  
USP Representative  
SPC Representative  
SPREP Representative

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<sup>2</sup> Currently based in Geneva

## ANNEX 9 – Regional Submission on Gender & Energy to CSD14/15

### ENERGY AND GENDER IN THE PACIFIC

14<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD14 / 15)

### PACIFIC PREPARATIONS

This paper provides background information, ongoing implementation activities and initiatives in Energy and Gender in the Pacific Region. Further the paper highlights constraints, challenges and lessons learnt concerning the energy and gender linkages, with the expectation that this material will be taken into account in the discussions during CSD14 and in the recommendations made at CSD15.

The paper is coordinated by Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG), hosted by South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC). The paper has been endorsed by member countries at the 2005 Regional Strategic Planning Awareness Raising Workshop – Pacific Energy and Gender Network, 5-9 December, Nadi, Fiji Islands. Acknowledging ENERGIA and Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-Operation (CTA) for their support to this paper.

This paper is also incorporated into the Regional Pacific Energy Submission paper to CSD 14, which is coordinated by the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) – Energy Working Group.

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## INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND On CSD 14/15

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was established by the UN General Assembly in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit.

The Commission is responsible for reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; as well as providing policy guidance to follow up the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) at the local, national, regional and international levels. The JPOI reaffirmed that the CSD is the high-level forum for sustainable development within the United Nations system.

The CSD meets annually in New York, in two-year cycles, with each cycle focusing on clusters of specific thematic and cross-sectoral issues, outlined in its new multi-year programme of work (2003-2017). The 2006 / 2007 cycle has the following details.

Cycle	Thematic Cluster	Cross-cutting Issues
2006 / 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy for Sustainable Development</li><li>• Industrial Development</li><li>• Air Pollution/Atmosphere</li><li>• Climate Change</li></ul>	Poverty eradication, Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development, Sustainable development in a globalizing world, Health and sustainable development, Sustainable development of SIDS, Sustainable development for Africa, Other regional initiatives, Means of implementation, Institutional framework for sustainable development, Gender equality, and Education

The CSD has opened its sessions to broad participation from both governmental and non-governmental actors, and it supports a number of innovative activities, such as the Partnerships Fair, the Learning Centre and a series of panels, roundtables and side events. The High-level segment features dialogue among Ministers, and Ministers also hold a special dialogue session with Major Groups.

As a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), CSD has 53 member States (about one third of the members are elected on a yearly basis). Each session of the CSD elects a Bureau, comprised of a Chair and four vice-Chairs.

The Review Session – CSD 14

The fourteenth session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-14) will meet at UN Headquarters in New York from 1-12 May 2006. As the first year of the second implementation cycle, CSD-14 will review progress in the following areas: Energy for Sustainable Development; Industrial Development; Air pollution/Atmosphere; and Climate Change.



#### Policy Session – CSD 15

The second implementation cycle under the thematic clusters of Energy for Sustainable Development; Industrial Development; Air pollution/Atmosphere; and Climate Change continues at CSD-15 (30 April - 11 May, 2007) with the Policy Session, when the Commission will decide on measures to speed up implementation and mobilize action to overcome obstacles and constraints, and to build on lessons learned. CSD-15 will be preceded by the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (26 February - 1 March 2007).

#### ONGOING IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES IN ENERGY AND GENDER IN THE PACIFIC REGION

Availability of energy is a key concern in meeting both basic and development needs for every country. The use of energy is a necessary and vital ingredient of socio-economic development and economic growth. In general, energy can contribute to widening opportunities and empowering people to exercise choices. On the other hand, its absence can constrain men, women and youths from contributing to development. Thus, linkages have been established between energy and major socio-economic global issues such as poverty and hardships, gender disparity, population, food security, health, environment, economy, and security.

Interest in gender can be traced back to the Pacific Platform for Action for the Advancement of Women, adopted in 1994 by the 22 governments and administrations served by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) as part of the Noumea Declaration where the importance of women's participation in national and regional development activities<sup>3</sup> was formally recognised.

In the global context these activities are consistent with Principle 20 of the Rio Declaration and Chapter 24 of UN Resolution, Agenda 21, which stresses the vital role women play in the management of the environment and natural resources and calls for the full participation of women in sustainable development programmes. In addition, the recent outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) process reinforce the importance of the women proactive role and gender mainstreaming as mechanisms for poverty eradication.

The UN Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, define the overarching aspirations of contemporary sustainable development thinking, and make unequivocal reference to the need for a gender perspective in all development activities as a key element in promoting sustainability of the environment, societies and economies. Millennium Development Goal 3 targets specifically the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. Although the goal is valuable in themselves, they are also central to achieving all the other Millennium Development Goals.

In the regional context, as a follow-up to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) workshop, held in Perth, Western Australia in June/July 2001 and the Regional Energy Meeting held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands in 2002, the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) acquitted the mandate to assist in coordinating initiatives related to the development and implementation of an action plan for women and energy.

#### Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG)

To set the first milestone, SOPAC convened the regional workshop on "Gender, Energy and Sustainable Development" in Nadi, Fiji Islands from 4-8 August 2003. Recommendations resulting from the workshop included (i) mainstreaming gender into energy and policy planning, (ii) improving networking at national and regional level with relevant stakeholders, (iii) strengthening information dissemination in order to increase awareness of energy and gender issues, (iv) provision of technical assistance, (v) improved gender and energy training and (vi) capacity building at different levels on (a) fund raising and (b) analysing gender impact of the use of different energy sources and technical choices.

Among the identified actions, participants prioritised the establishment of a network through a coordinating "hub" and agreed that a body named "*Pacific Energy and Gender (PEG) Network*" be established and initially hosted by the SOPAC Secretariat.

After endorsing the establishment of a regional gender and energy network, Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG), the participants at the workshop defined its mandate and scope as follows:

#### *Agreed Recommendations on the Establishment of the Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG)*

- (i) That the region chooses to endorse and establish a regional gender and energy network, Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG).
- (ii) That the PEG Network is open for membership to all Pacific island countries, regional, national and community organisations, and other relevant stakeholders that have energy and gender interests in the region.
- (iii) That the PEG Network becomes, a strategic and action medium, in the Pacific Islands Energy Policy (PIEP) and Pacific Islands Energy Strategic Action Plan (PIESAP) in order to further gender equity and mainstreaming for sustainable energy development in the region.

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<sup>3</sup> The *Pacific Platform for Action* was the Pacific contribution to the Global Platform for Action that was endorsed in Beijing in 1995.

- (iv) That the PEG Network was formally established through a coordinating “hub” and initially hosted by SOPAC. The 2005 workshop recommends that SOPAC continue to host PEG;
- (v) That the “hub” or Secretariat for PEG Network exists as a separate function to the host organization with the option that the “hub” of the Network rotates throughout the region and be hosted by different organizations with suitable capacity.
- (vi) That the PEG Working Group established in 2003 continues to plan, oversee and be responsible for the operations of the PEG Network.
- (vii) PEG Network strengthens its linkages and collaborations with the international gender and energy network ENERGIA.
- (viii) PEG Network to implement PEG Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) in collaboration with regional, national and community organisations and other relevant stakeholders

In the Regional Energy Meeting (REM 2004) held in Madang, Papua New Guinea from November 29 – 3 December 2004, the energy officials recommended as follows:

- *We endorse the further development of the Pacific Energy and Gender Network Work Programme through national and regional initiatives.*

#### Pacific Energy and Gender Network’s Accomplishments and On-Going Initiatives

PEG’s ongoing activities include incorporating energy / gender articles into the quarterly Pacific Energy Newsletter (PEN), other regional / international newsletters, mainstreaming gender into regional / national energy policies and building awareness on energy / gender linkages.

Through funding support from partners and donors (Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation [CTA] and ENERGIA), a key project on building awareness on gender and energy issues in the Pacific region was initiated in 2004. The following were the outputs of the project and distributed in the region:

- Posters in three languages (English, Fijian and Hindi)
- Flyers with “game” in three languages (English, Fijian and Hindi)
- Radio programme developed for six Pacific Island Countries, in English and seven local languages (Fijian, Hindi, Kiribati, Samoan, Solomon Pidgin, Tuvaluan and Vanuatu Bislama). The radio spots developed focuses on 3 themes – one spot on energy efficient appliances and bulbs, another on solar energy and the third on gender angle. All three spots underline importance of energy and how it improves livelihoods of the community.
- Video programme (20 mins) *Linkages Between Energy and Gender In the Pacific* in English. It presents successful rural sustainable energy projects such as Driti Community Solar Refrigeration project (Fiji Islands), Lakhani Family Biogas project (Fiji Islands), Atata Community Solar project (Kingdom of Tonga) and Palau Entrepreneur Laundromat experience. The video has already been launched on national television – *Fiji TV* on *The Pacific Way* programme. It is expected that more opportunities will be sought for this video to be played over other national television channels in the region.
- A PEG website has been developed: <http://www.sopac.org/About+PEG>
- An Online Contact database of personnel in the field of energy and gender for the Pacific region has been developed: <http://www.sopac.org/PEG+Database>
- Pacific Energy and Gender Annotated Bibliography has been developed and published. This document summarises the most important materials on gender/ or energy, which refers to the Pacific region, whether written from within or outside the region.
- A mailing list for PEG network has been created: <http://www.dgroups.org/groups/cta/PEG>. The Dgroups provides online tools and services needed to support the activities of the network. It is expected that the PEG Dgroup will further develop once all on the contacts on the online contact database is incorporated into the Dgroup.

The *Regional Strategic Planning and Awareness Raising Workshop – Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG)*, 5-9 December, 2005, Nadi, Fiji Islands, delivered the following outputs:

- Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG) Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) 2006-2008 (attached as Annex 1)
- Regional paper to present at Commission of Sustainable Development CSD 14/15 and at the World Summit of Rural Women 2006 in Africa;
- Increased understanding and capacity in dealing with gender / poverty issues in the energy sector (training – ENERGIA modules adopted to Pacific);
- PEG Terms of Reference
- Common Ground Ideas that are Achievable in the Period 2006-2008, were also generated during the workshop (attached as Annex 2)
- Published and disseminated workshop proceedings.

## ENERGY AND GENDER ISSUES IN THE PACIFIC REGION

[1] Energy has a vital role in achieving sustainable development in the Pacific Region. It is fundamental input to most economic and social activities and a prerequisite for development in other sectors such as education, health, and communications.

[2] It is recognised that women and youth are important stakeholder in the energy sector and their participation is vital to achieve sustainable development.

[3] While women and youth are significant energy users, they are poorly represented in energy policy, planning and development.

### Major Constraints and Challenges

[4] Pacific Island countries face a unique and challenging situation with respect to energy for sustainable development:

- Demographics vary widely between countries, but often feature small, isolated population centres.
- Market access is limited by lack of appropriate technologies to meet quarantine requirements of overseas markets.
- 70% of the regional population is without access to electricity, but access varies widely, from 10% to 100% at the national level.
- Pacific Island countries comprise a wide range of ecosystems, predominantly influenced by marine systems that make infrastructure development difficult and environmental impacts significant.
- Most Pacific island countries do not have indigenous petroleum resources but have a range of renewable energy resources that are generally under utilised.
- The increasing oil prices and Pacific Island countries heavy reliance on fossil fuel raises energy security as well as environmental sustainability concerns for the region.

[5] Pacific island countries and territories have special concerns arising from their situation:

- Environmental vulnerability through climate change and sea level rise is very high, particularly for small islands and low-lying atolls.
- Environmental damage, habitat loss and pollution resulting from development and use of conventional energy sources have significant effects on fragile island ecosystems
- Economic vulnerability due to heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels.
- Energy supply security is vulnerable, given the limited storage for bulk petroleum fuels, which are sourced over a long supply chain at relatively high prices.
- The development of renewable energy resources has been limited by the non-availability of capital, suitable financing mechanisms, appropriate technology, effective institutional mechanisms, and the challenges of developing systems for small remote markets at reasonable cost.
- There is limited scope for market reforms considering the variation in size and density of markets; therefore, appropriate alternatives vary between countries.
- The region has limited human, institutional and technological capacity to respond to these challenges.
- While women are significant energy users, they are poorly represented in energy policy, planning, and development.

[6] Pacific Islands Countries at the 2005 Regional Strategic Planning Awareness Raising Workshop – Pacific Energy and Gender Network, 5-9 December, Nadi, Fiji Islands reaffirmed the constraints and challenges identified at the 2003 workshop as follows:

- Addressing energy linkages with gender is not a priority for government;
- insufficient research and information on energy and gender linkages in the Pacific;
- lack of gender analysis of energy projects in the Pacific;
- limited technical, human and institutional capacity for gender analysis;
- women in the Pacific are generally unaware or uninterested in energy and gender linkages;
- limited representation of women in the energy sector; and
- cultural restrictions influencing gender roles; and unequal participation of men and women in decision-making.

[7] Increase in political instability in some parts of the region has direct impact on the socio-economic condition of a country. Good Governance has been acknowledged as a prerequisite for sustainable development.

[8] Donor requirements do not always correspond to the social and economic needs of the communities.

[9] Government national budgets do not adequately provide for such initiatives as energy and gender projects. This is generally due to energy / gender not recognised as a national priority in terms of government development plans.

[10] The inefficient use of conventional and unconventional energy resources in the region and the need to educate and build awareness on energy efficiency and conservation.

#### Lessons Learnt

[11] The need to mainstream gender into national energy policies and planning, including the provision of assistance on the implementation of existing policies at all levels from government to community.

[12] That relevant NGOs in the Pacific Region be encouraged to include energy as one of their terms of reference, with a clear focus on gender and energy for sustainable development.

[13] The use of participatory methods in all Island Countries to enhance and commence data collection on gender and energy.

[14] To strengthen community based networks developed by community people where the purpose is to support community electrification in the Pacific through advocacy, networking, training and implementation support.

[15] Recognising the need to increase awareness of energy and gender issues, especially at the rural community level, the dissemination of information was considered important and needs to be strengthened.

[16] Identify and provide financial support including micro-credit facilities for work in the energy and gender field, and the development of appropriate and client oriented technologies.

[17] The need for improved gender and energy training and capacity building at different levels through a range of methods, specifically:

- Gender and energy curricular to be included at all education levels, from primary to tertiary level;
- Encourage more female students in technical disciplines; and

[18] In noting that training will be required if gender mainstreaming is to be successfully integrated into energy activities, the following priority training need were identified

- Gender awareness training in government, energy officers, and other stakeholders
- Gender training at community level.
- “Train the Trainer” training within communities to facilitate sustainable development; and
- Seek training opportunities for women in energy technologies.

[19] Community participation which is inclusive of men, women, youth and children is critical for electrification at the rural level.

[20] That language used in energy and gender policy statements be clear, appropriate, gender sensitive and inclusive.

[21] The need to use appropriate language in promoting energy awareness and capacity building in communities.

[22] To identify funding for a workshop on energy and gender awareness.

[23] The need to document and report on the gender impact of different energy types, technology choices and the economic feasibility of projects to be a requirement.

[24] To promote productive use of energy in the rural areas especially income generating activities or small business for women.

[25] National governments to take practical initiative in addressing the alternative energy sources and gender issues with all stakeholders.

[26] Financial institutions to direct resources to regional and national education institutions to build capacity and appropriate technologies for energy resources that encourage gender participation and representation.

[27] Countries need assistance to promote the use of renewable energy to ensure some kind of fuel-security measure established for the Pacific.

## Case Studies

### Fiji Case Study – Driti Village Solar Refrigeration Project

A successful case study demonstrating how a solar refrigerator project improves livelihoods of communities is Fiji Department of Energy project *Driti Village Solar Refrigeration Project* at Bua.

In 2004, the Fiji Department of Energy installed 9 solar panels to the Refrigerator house, this enabled the Driti Community to store their harvested fish in the refrigerator to be sold later. The project further increased flow of income for the Driti Village, as compared to previously when they could only harvest limited fish.

The Solar Refrigeration project is managed by Women's Committee. One of the requirements of the project is that the committee pays a monthly repair and replacement fee of FJD 30. The committee thus established a bank account through the ANZ Rural Banking service whereby the monthly operational and maintenance fee is to be deposited.

Through this project the women and youths of the village are empowered through the technical training in terms of managing the project, and the extra income earned going towards education and other needs.

This case study is featured in the PEG video – *Linkages Between Energy and Gender In the Pacific*.

### Tuvalu Case Study – Shortage in Petroleum Supply – 2005 Scenario

Petroleum is supplied to the country by BP through a local coastal tanker, usually every 2 months. Bulk shipment in October 2005 came in almost after 3 months [Figure 1].

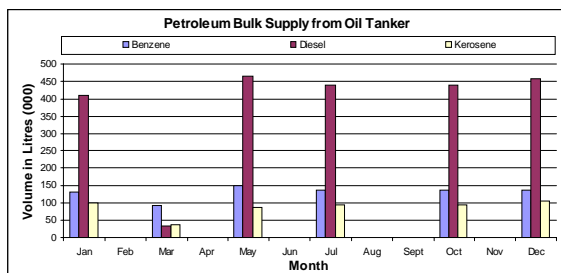


Figure 1

The volume of residual petroleum fuel left in stock before the next trip of the oil tanker often runs out [Figure 2].

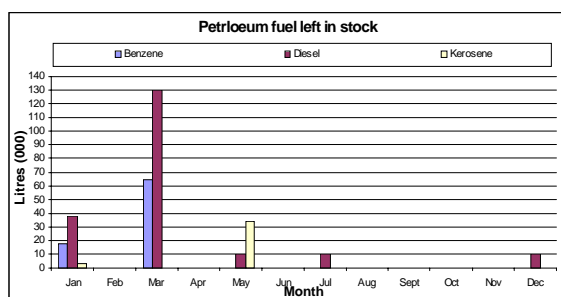


Figure 2

Besides the bulk shipment every 2 months, BP provides additional petroleum fuel in containers of 200 liters drums shipped in by regular general cargo vessel that delivers every month. This supply is a temporary measure to cover the shortage that may be foreseen by the wholesale supplier in considering the rate of consumption and next trip of the oil tanker.

Considering the number of times Tuvalu ran out of petroleum fuel in 2005, it is not difficult to imagine the huge losses that incurred by government as well as the private sectors in goods and services.

The storage capacity of tanks at the BP is the main cause of the deficient supply. Therefore, additional tanks are required at the BP depot to take up sufficient petroleum supply until the next call of the local coastal tanker. Without the additional supply of fuel brought in by the general cargo vessel on a monthly call could have resulted in prolong period without fuel and everything could have been in chaos.

### CONCLUSION

This paper provides background information, lessons learnt concerning the gender aspects of energy, and case studies with the expectation that this material will be taken into account in the discussions during CSD 14 and in the recommendations made at CSD 15. This paper is also incorporated into the Regional Pacific Energy Paper to CSD 14.

Women and youths must be recognised as important stakeholder in the energy sector and their participation is vital to the achievement of sustainable development. Empowerment through capacity building and technical training will increase capacity of communities, including women and youths to effectively participate in energy policy-making, energy projects, programmes and decision-making bodies.

### REFERENCES

- SOPAC, 2003. Report of the Regional Workshop on "Gender, Energy and Sustainable Development" 5-9 December, 2005, Nadi, Fiji Islands.
- SOPAC, 2004. Pacific Islands Energy Policy, Fiji Islands.
- ENERGIA, 2005. Women's Major Group discussion Paper for CSD-14: Engendering The Energy and Climate Change Agenda.

ANNEX 1 – Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) 2006 – 2008

*[see Annex 7 in the PEG 2005 Workshop Proceedings (this volume)]*

## ANNEX 2 – Common Ground Ideas

### Common Ground Ideas that are Achievable in the Period 2006-2008

Member countries at the 2005 Regional Strategic Planning Awareness Raising Workshop through Mind Mapping exercise came up with ideas of how to go about achieving the desired results envisioned to be achievable for 2008, called “common grounds” ideas and are listed below. The common ground ideas are also linked to the Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) 2006-2008.

- Ø Engendered energy sector
- Ø 80% of Pacific people have access to affordable modern energy services by 2008
- Ø 10% increase in the use of renewable energy
- Ø Government to increase funding for energy projects
- Ø Ready available data for energy planning/policy decisions
- Ø Gender and energy to be addressed in national energy policies
- Ø Increase and promote investment of /renewable/appropriate technologies (small scale industries) in the Pacific region – (increase demand through awareness and education; increase supply of technology
- Ø Data collection on renewable energy development completed and compiled
- Ø Strengthen Network globally, regionally and nationally
- Ø By 2008 great numbers of men and women would have been trained in various skills and technologies in many different fields of energy production
- Ø Renewable energy and gender energy linkages taught in schools (all level)
- Ø That all currently draft energy plans and policies be adopted and implemented by 2008
- Ø Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) 2006 – 2008 implemented
- Ø Each country presents a demonstration project that is gender sensitive (planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation); uses renewable locally available energy sources; community-based; locally managed and economically empowering and documented by 2008
- Ø Available gender and energy data analysis
- Ø By 2008 energy and gender balance be achieved
- Ø RE Project In-country up and running
- Ø Promote equality and gender in working environment
- Ø NGOs involved more in energy activities



## ANNEX 10 – Meeting CD

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PACIFIC ENERGY & GENDER NETWORK REGIONAL STRATEGIC PLANNING AND AWARENESS RAISING WORKSHOP, Nadi, Fiji Islands, 5-9 December 2005

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- 02 The Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan 2006-2008
- 03 The Terms of Reference of the Pacific Energy and Gender Network
- 04 Energy and Gender in the Pacific – Submission to CSD14/15
- 05 Proceedings Volume

#### ASSOCIATED PRESENTATIONS:

- 01 Introduction – Yogita Chandra-Bhikabhai (SOPAC)
- 02 Fiji – Progress since 2003 – Makereta Sauturaga
- 03 Niue Power Corporation – Petra Hopokigi
- 04 Regional Energy Update by SOPAC – Rupeni Mario (SOPAC)
- 05 Pacific Islands Energy and Policy Action Planning (PIEPSAP) – Anare Matakitivi (SOPAC)
- 06 Energy and Social Implications Case Study: Biofuels – Jan Cloin (SOPAC)
- 07 Gender & Energy in the Context of Regional Policy (a gender mainstreaming approach) – Samantha Hung (PIFS)
- 08 ENERGIA – International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy – Christine Aristanti (ARECOP)
- 09 Asia Regional Cookstove Program (ARECOP) – Christine Aristanti
- 10 Pacific Energy and Gender Network Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP): Content Introduction – Patrina Dumaru (Consultant)
- 11 Draft Regional Paper – Gender & Energy for CSD 14/15 – Yogita Bhikabhai (SOPAC)
- 12 Workshop on Gender and Energy Objectives and Structure – Christine Aristanti (ENERGIA/ARECOP)
- 13 Workshop on Gender and Energy: Understanding Gender, Gender Roles & Relations – Christine Aristanti (ENERGIA/ARECOP)
- 14 Workshop on Gender and Energy: Analysing Gender Roles & Relations Session 2 – Christine Aristanti (ENERGIA/ARECOP)
- 15 Workshop on Gender and Energy: Gender & Energy – Christine Aristanti (ENERGIA/ARECOP)
- 16 Workshop on Gender and Energy: Gender roles and metabolic energy – Christine Aristanti (ENERGIA/ARECOP)
- 17 Workshop on Gender and Energy: Types of Project Approaches as regards Gender – Christine Aristanti (ENERGIA/ARECOP)
- 18 Workshop on Gender and Energy: Gender Needs and Issues – Christine Aristanti (ENERGIA/ARECOP)
- 19 Workshop on Gender and Energy: Gender Goals in Energy Planning – Christine Aristanti (ENERGIA/ARECOP)

#### IMAGES FROM THE WORKSHOP

#### SOUND ARCHIVES

(Also available from the SOPAC Secretariat on request)