

Supporting last Mile Women Energy Entrepreneurship

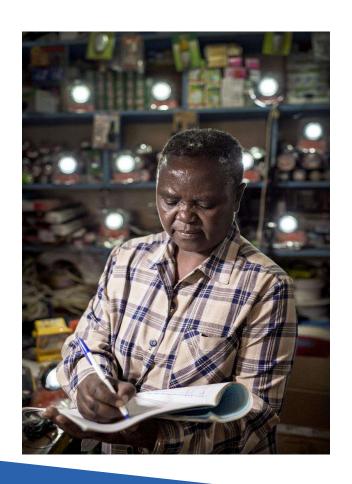
Presenter: Dr. Linda Davis, PhD

"Women Empowerment and Entrepreneurial Development in the Rural Context: The Role of Renewable Energy"

UN-ESCWA, Beirut - Lebanon, 30-31 July 2019

Hosted by:





"In entrepreneurship, women don't need handouts. Women should be engaged because it makes sense for business. We want to make sure that we have strong evidence that demonstrates the catalytic role women can play."

Wanjira Mathai

Who we are....

Energia is an international network stablished in 1996 with a mission

To create an institutional base for mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment into the energy sector in developing countries





Where we work....

Energia works in in 18 countries with 36 partner organisations



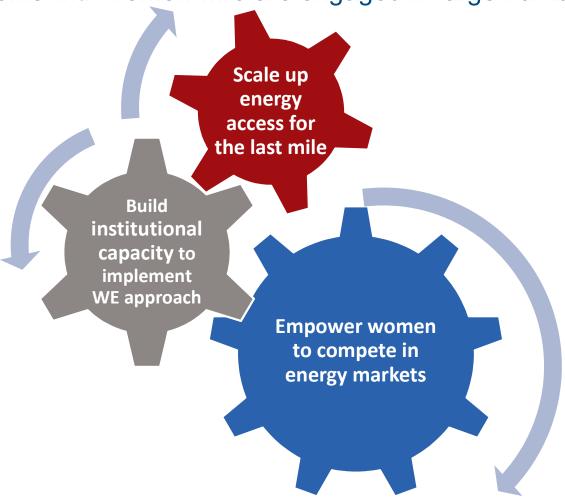
Bangladesh, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, Tanzania, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States



How we work....

Energia works with women who are engaged in large numbers last mile

markets



Why work with women?

Women's distribution network well positioned to reach **last mile markets** that conventional private sector actors find difficult to penetrate



Women outsell men cookstoves sellers by nearly 3 to 1.

GACC, 2015



Women reinvest
90% of their income
into their families
and communitie,
(men only 30 – 40%.

Borges, 2007



70 hours saved by women with improved cookstoves annually. Practical Action, 2015

Women as users and household energy managers determine use and adoption.

Challenges of our work

Several factors hinders the **growth prospects** of women's energy enterprises



Limited access to **financial and business services** affects the growth of rural women's businesses.



Barriers to **education**, **training and information** translate into weaker business skills and low confidence.



Women's businesses are **largely informal**, and hence are left out of extension and business development services



Discriminatory laws, regulations and social norms prevent women from starting and consolidating viable businesses

ENERGIA Women's Economic Empowerment Programme



A tried and tested program approach

The WEE programme used a demand-and-supply side approach

Women led MSEs set up and run sustainable energy businesses.

Women led energy businesses

Women in existing businesses gain from improved energy services

Productive uses of energy

Poor populations gain access to clean energy products and services

Multiplier effects



When women are economically empowered, their households and communities benefit.

So, how are we doing?

The WEE programme has reached over 2.9 million households to date



4153 women engaged in the WEE Programme



5311 people employed by women entrepreneurs



663,097 quality energy products sold

Which strategies have worked?

We seek to use **integrated entry points** and **key strategies** to address significant gaps across the value chain to prioritize women's entrepreneurship.

Employment and Entrepreneurship

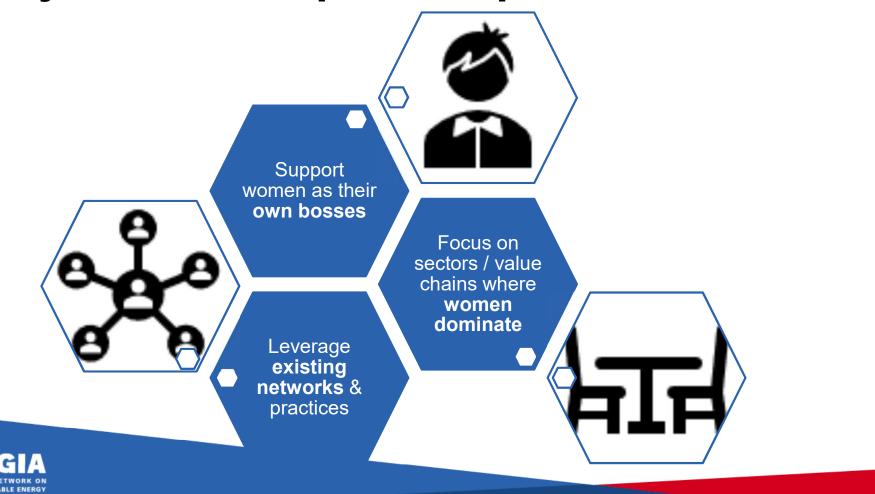
Supply Chain Financing

Capacity building and skills training

Communication, Information & Monitoring

Best Practice

1. Employment and Entrepreneurship



Best Practice

2. Supply Chains and Financing



FINANCE:

Design financing mechanisms with a gender focus



PRIORITIZE:

Analyze market with WEE opportunities in mind



INCLUDE:

Build an inclusive value chain



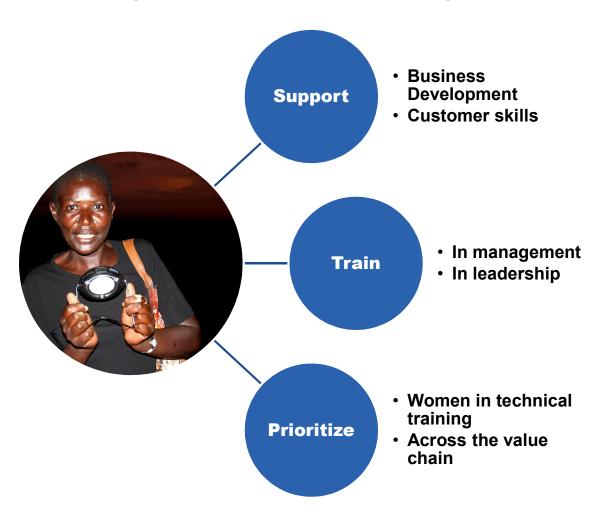


"Making the technologies available is one thing, but making them accessible is where success really lies."

Wanjira Mathai

Best Practice

3. Capacity building and skills training



"As President Obama has noted, women are **powerhouse entrepreneurs**. Women reinvest income into their families and communities. A woman who runs her own business is more likely to send her kids to school and less likely to become a victim of violence."

Bob Godec - Former US Ambassador to Kenya



Best Practice

Communication, Information & Monitoring

Women must be involved in analysis monitoring & evaluation of their successes

and challenges

Engage all stakeholders and use participatory methods

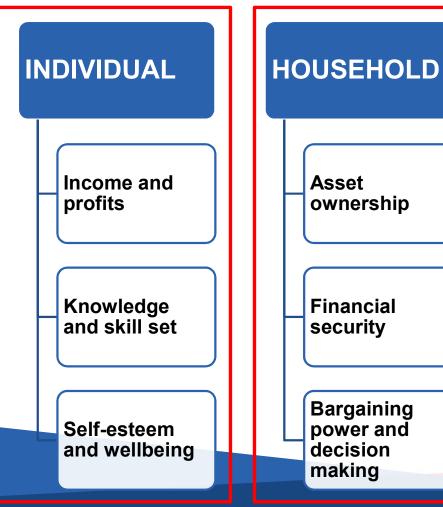
Document the evidence base

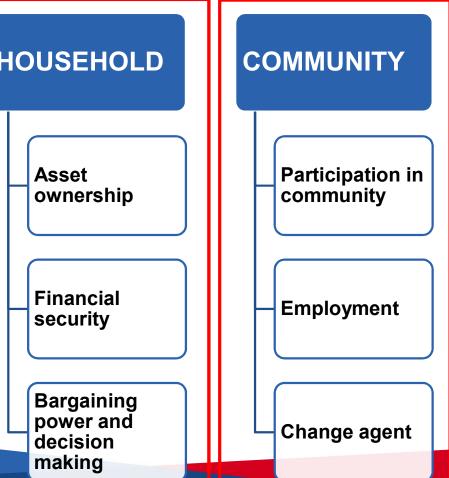




Our theory of change

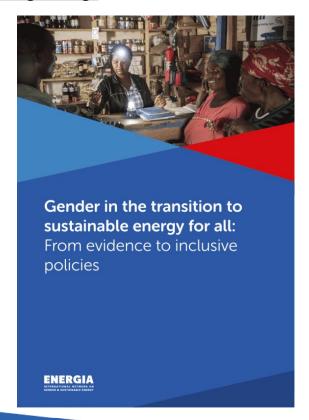
Women catalyze change throughout the community by increasing energy access

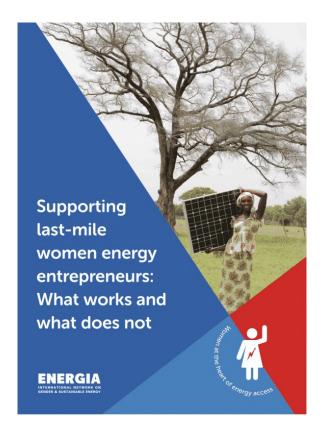




Resources

https://www.energia.org/







Other Resources

www.wpowerhub.org

Best practice principles that underscore success in clean energy entrepreneurship.



Other Resources

www.wpowerhub.org

Essential measures required to accelerate women's involvement in clean energy entrepreneurship.



So, what have we learned so far....?

Key lessons from ENERGIA WEE programme

- **1. COMMITMENT:** Setting up a comprehensive WEE programme requires time, commitment and core resources.
- 2. PARTNERSHIP: When programming, aggregating efforts is important.
- **3. FINANCE:** Access to capital is critical, but must be accompanied by a combination of other measures.
- **4. SUPPORT:** An enabling environment is as important as direct support to the entrepreneurs.
- **5. INTEGRATION:** An ecosystems approach is central to women's enterprise development

Where do we go from here? Scale up WE centric business models **Expand Enabling** women's policies access to environment finance **Going to scale: Action Areas Engage with** Reform the climate business finance environment instruments for women **Building capacity** of women's associations and parliamentarians



If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together.

African Proverb



THANK YOU!

https://www.energia.org







The Global Energy Challenge



1.2 billion people lack access to electricity.

WEO, 2016



2.7 billion people rely on inefficient cooking and heating practices.

WEO. 2016



Up to 5 hours/day spent by women collecting fuel for cooking.

GACC, 2015



4.3 million people die from illnesses attributable to indoor air pollution.

WHO, 2016



50% of pneumonia deaths in children under age 5 are attributed to indoor air pollution.

WHO, 2016



Over 36,000 girls between the ages of 10-14 die from lower respiratory infections often attributed to indoor air pollution.

WHO, 2017



25% of all black carbon arises from inefficient cooking and lighting.
WHO, 2016

The African Energy Challenge



Over 630 million Africans

lack access to electricity.
WEO, 2016



Nearly 50% of deaths from household air pollution in Africa are children under the age 5.

APP, 2015



Over 790 million Africans rely on inefficient cooking and heating practices.

WEO, 2016



economic cost of premature deaths from household air pollution in 2013.

OECD, 2016



600,000 Africans die annually from household air pollution.

APP, 2015



2-4% of Africa's GDP is lost annually due to energy-sector bottlenecks and power shortages.

APP, 2015

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