

Regional Initiative for Promoting Small-Scale Renewable Energy Applications in rural areas of the Arab Region

Beirut, Lebanon

30, 31 July 2019

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia



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General Indicators



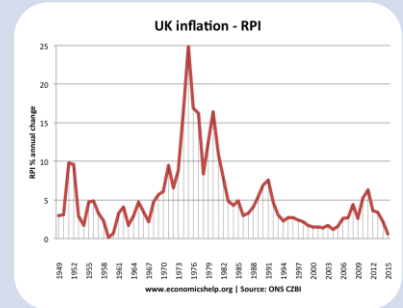
2019:
10.07 m



2018:
42.4 B



2019:
2.2%



2018:
4.6%

Indicators: Economy

- Low growth rates and corresponding insufficient job creation
- High unemployment of 19%, especially amongst youth
 - Q1 2019: male unemployment was 16.4% and female 28.9%
- NEPCO's operating loss amounted to 0.3 percent of GDP in 2018
- Higher electricity tariffs have placed added pressure on water distribution companies (0.2% of GDP)
- Public debt remained broadly stable in 2018 at 94.4 percent of GDP
- S&P downgraded Jordan in October 2017 from BB- to B+, a rating re-affirmed in the March 2018 and March 2019 reviews;

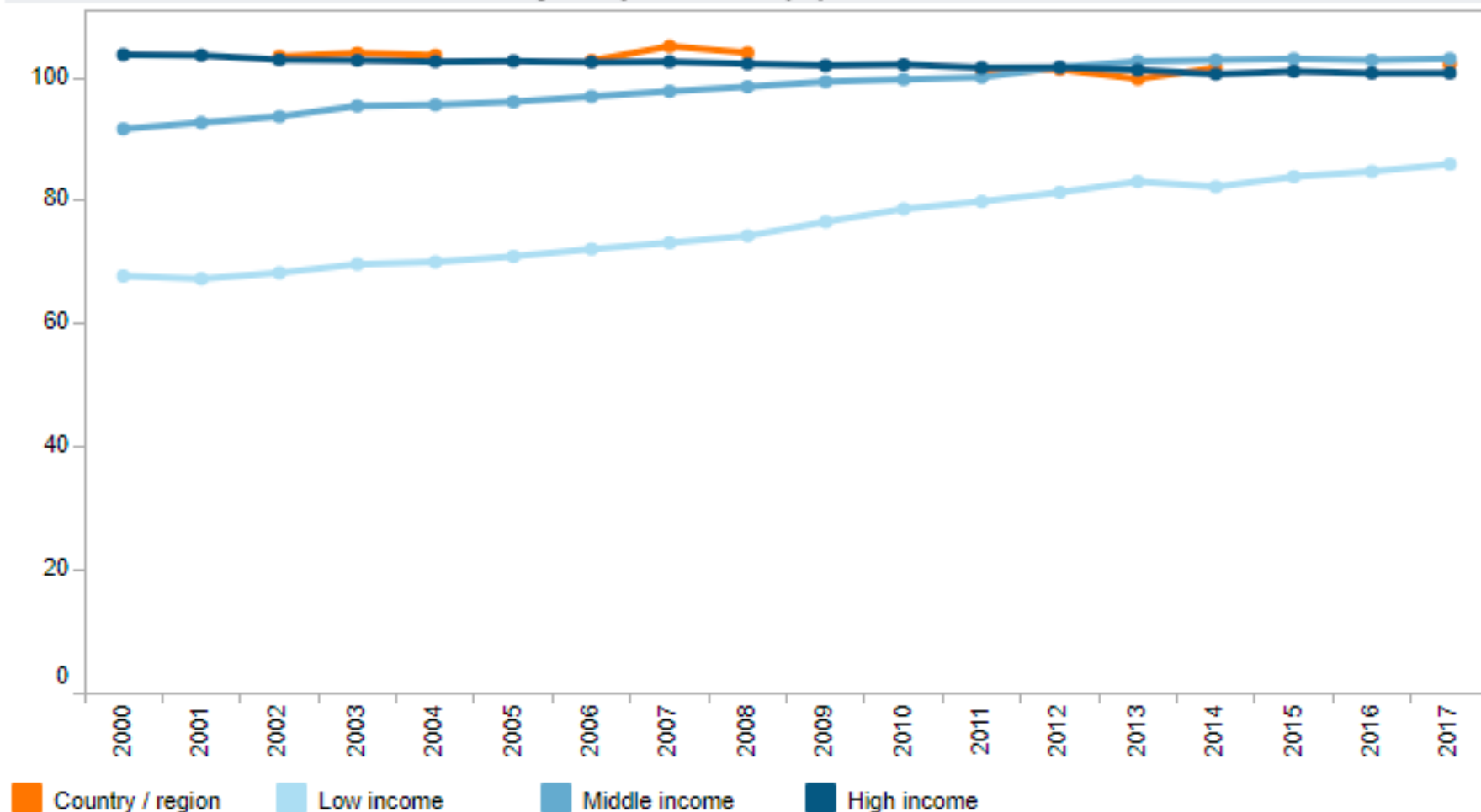
35 National Gender Indicators

GOJ National Gender Indicators					
#	Indicator	Entity	Governorate Disaggregation	Frequency	Latest Year
1	<i>Maternal mortality rate</i>	MOH	No	Annual	2008
2	<i>Fertility rate</i>	MOH	No	Annual	2018
3	<i>Literacy rate</i>	MOH	No	Annual	2018
4	<i>Employment rate</i>	MOL	No	Monthly	2019
5	<i>Employment seeking rate</i>	MOL	No	Monthly	2019
6	<i>Economic participation rate</i>	MOL	No	Annual	2018
7	<i>Assessment of gender gap in economic empowerment</i>	MOL	No	Annual	2018
8	<i>Distribution of Students</i>	MOE	Yes	Annual	2017/2018
9	<i>Distribution of Teachers</i>	MOE	Yes	Annual	2017/2018
10	<i>Enrollment</i>	MOE	Yes	Annual	2017/2018
11	<i>Marital Status</i>	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
12	<i>Marital Status and Educational Level</i>	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
13	<i>Educational Level</i>	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
14	<i>Economic Activity</i>	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
15	<i>Occupation</i>	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
16	<i>Economic Activity Status</i>	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018

#	Indicator	Entity	Governorate Disaggregation	Frequency	Latest Year
17	Economic Activity versus Education Level	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
18	Economic Activity versus Marital Status	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
19	Distribution of Internet Usage	DOS	No	Annual, 2010-2015	2015
20	Politics and Government Officials	DOS	Yes	Annual, 2010-2015	2015
21	Distribution of Lawyers	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
22	Distribution of Judges	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
23	Average Annual Household Income	DOS	Yes	N/A	2013
24	Average Annual Household Expenditures	DOS	Yes	N/A	2013
25	STEM Education Enrolment	DOS	Yes	Annual, 2009-2015	2015
26	Higher Education Enrolment	DOS	Yes	Annual, 2008-2015	2015
27	Secondary Degree Enrolment	DOS	Yes	Annual, 2009-2015	2015
28	Distribution of Graduates from Engineering, Communication, Computer Programs	DOS	Yes	Annual, 2009-2015	2015
29	Life expectancy	DOS	Yes	Annual, 2008-2015	2015
30	Distribution of Health Professionals	DOS	Yes	Annual, 2008-2015	2015
31	Education	DOS	Yes	Annual	2018
32	Economic Indicators	DOS	Yes	Annual	2017
33	Employment by Sector	DOS	Yes	Annual	2017
34	Economic Empowerment	DOS	Yes	Annual	2017
35	Civil Servant/Employees	ALL	N/A	Annual	2018

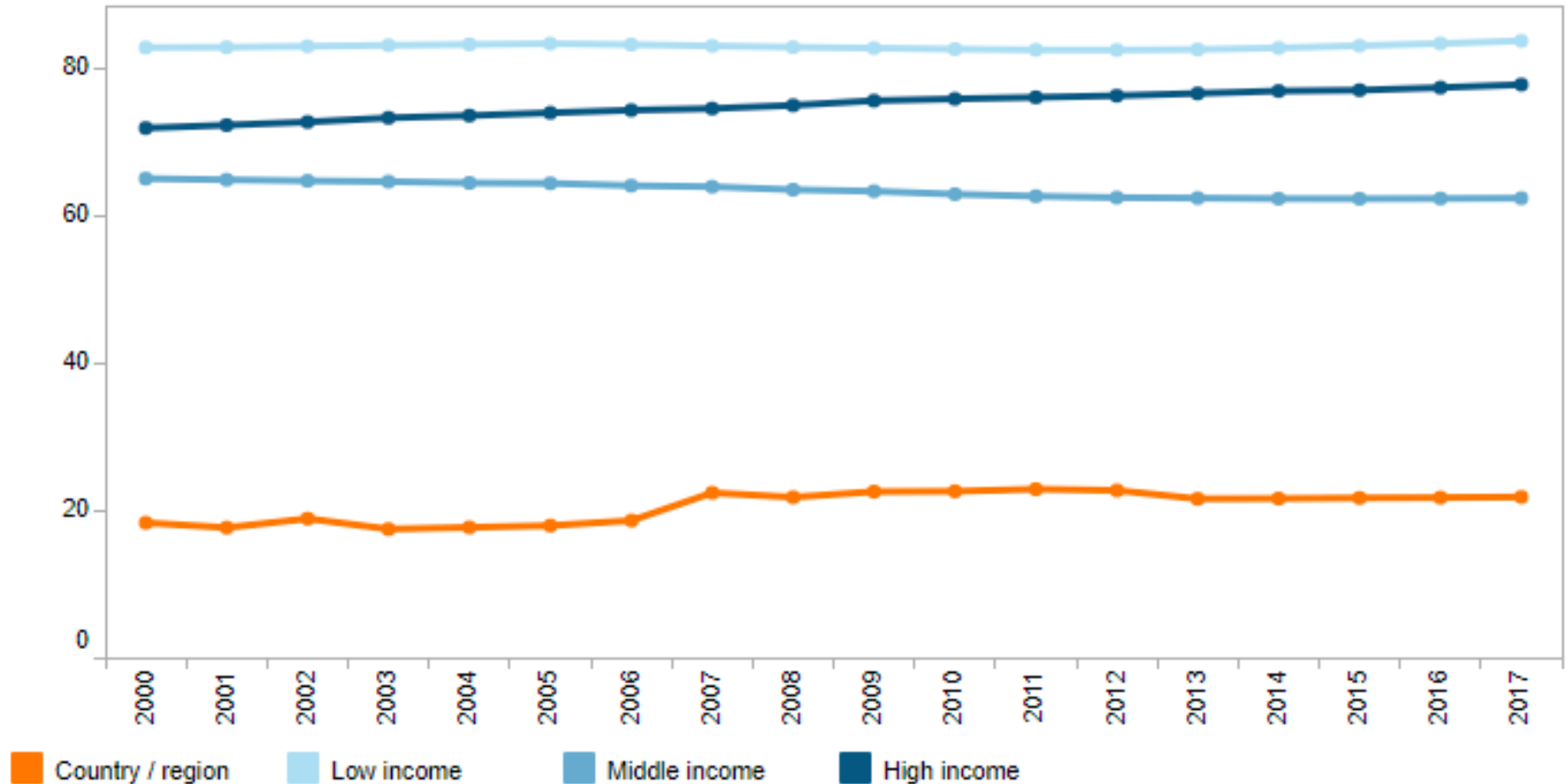
Gender Indicators: Education

Ratio of female to male lower secondary completion rate (%)



Gender Indicators: Labor Force Participation

Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%)



Gender Indicators: STEM Education

STEM Education Enrollment (2015)				
<i>Higher Education Enrollment</i>		Female	Male	Gender Gap
	Universities	51.8	48.2	-3.6
	Science Colleges	47.9	52.1	4.1
	Art Colleges	55.3	44.7	-10.6
	Graduates	55.1	44.9	-10.3
<i>Science College Enrollment</i>	Medicine, Medical, Rehabilitation Colleges	61.4	38.6	-22.8
	Pharmacy Colleges	71.1	28.9	-42.2
	Engineering Colleges	32.3	67.7	35.4
	Computer Science Colleges	41.7	58.3	16.6
	Agriculture Colleges	59	41	-18
	Natural Sciences Colleges	64.7	35.3	-29.4

Barriers for Women Employment: 2017 survey

Transportation

Lack of convenient day care facilities

Unfriendly business environment

Harassment

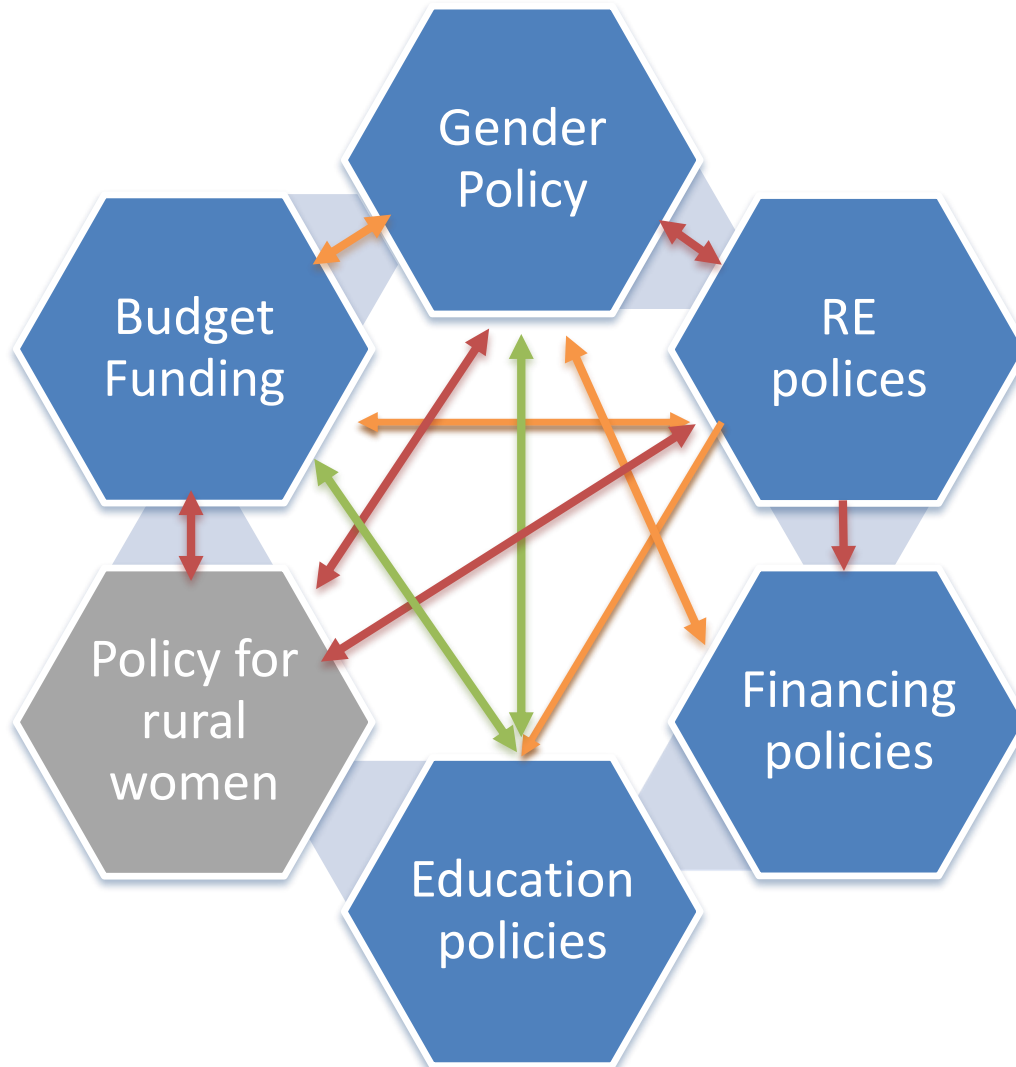
Pay gap

“concerned to hire women out of fear of their familial commitments such as marriage or childbearing.” Association of RES companies in Jordan (2018)

RE Frameworks: Strategies and Policies

- **Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law (2012)**
- **Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (2013)**
- **Bylaw on Exempting Renewable Energy and Systems and Energy Saving Equipment from Custom Fees and Sales Tax (2015)**
- **MoEMR National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2014**
- **MoEMR National Energy Strategy 2015-2025**
- **MoWI National Water Strategy 2016-2025**
- **MoE National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production (2016)**
- **MoE National Climate Change Policy (2013)**

Findings: Gender Assessment



Example: How can we make RE policies more gender mainstreamed?

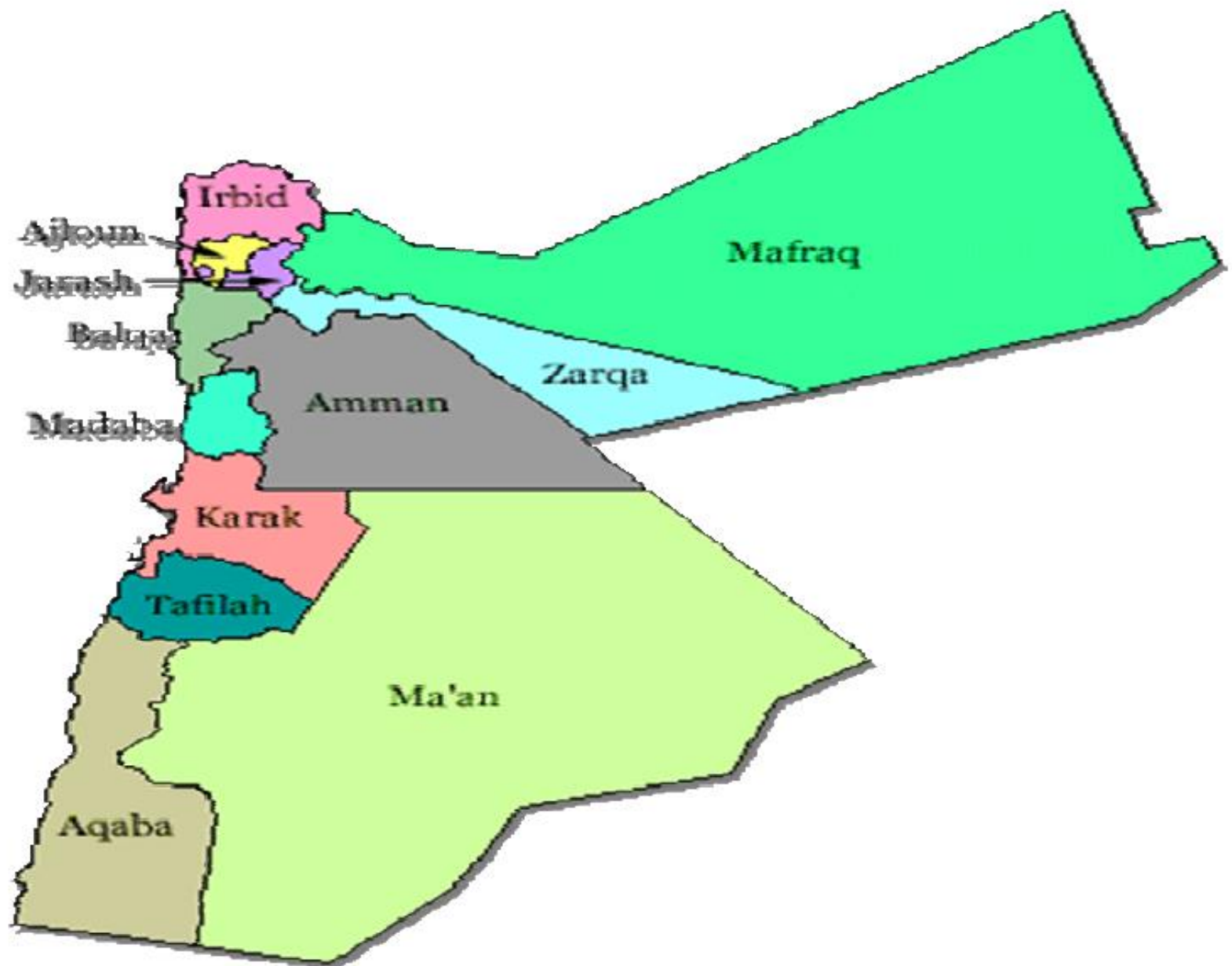
The issue: RES funding/ incentives are conducted through Banks.

The Gender specific issue: Most women in Jordan are un-bankable. Women own very little property to put as collateral. Inheritance laws offer a mechanism where women forfeit their right to owning property, known as *takharuj*.

Women access funding through micro fund institutions, which fund SMEs. Or revolving loans through CBOs. Other social arrangements also are available within small and closed communities.

Micro Fund institutions claim that SMEs and women entrepreneurs are not fully aware of how RE solutions would enhance and scale up their business models.

Opportunity: Micro Fund Institutions are eager to offer a RE product of funding up to 100,000 USD.





Al-Ashaary

Poverty rate: 26% (DOS)

Women head of households 11%

Women unemployment: 35%

Main economic activities: dairy production from sheep, planting herbs with help of cooperative, wool weaving.

High Electricity prices, especially during dairy production season

\$58 -\$110 a month during production season. Noting that the minimum wage in Jordan is \$282



Al-Ashaary

Women entrepreneurs have very weak capacities in conducting feasibility studies, pricing their products, health and safety, packaging and marketing.

Women who produce dairy products at home are becoming more conscious about saving electricity bills. Cooling remains a challenge.

During dairy season, women spend 5-6 hours daily in economic activities.

They perceive the additional income as necessary towards their children's education. 90% of the income is spent on the family.





Al-Ashaary





Rakeen and Battir



Recommendations

Quick interventions:

First: raise awareness about RE in rural areas. REGEND project will offer a case study for cascading and upscaling in other areas. Community radio stations would be key players in this as well.

Second: Design an integrated capacity building program that focuses on financial literacy including pricing, cost calculation and investment, health and safety, packaging and marketing using social media and technology.

Third: Revisit financing models to offer incentives for Micro fund institutions. This will allow women better access to finance.

Fourth: Enhance the agency and collective voice of rural women entrepreneurs through empowering CBOs and platforms such as municipal councils, for example.

Recommendations

Strategic interventions:

First: Data Collection. Investments should be made to expand data collection on behalf of the Department of Statistics so as to consolidate data and allow for researching towards decision support. Data should always be disaggregated by sex, as well as locality and governorate.

Second: Gender-specific indicators should be created and adopted by MEMR in order to track progress and achievement.

Third: Ensure the budget of MEMR is linked to the gender indicators.

Fourth: Redesign vocational courses that focus on RE. This could include cleaning, maintenance and marketing of small scale RE solutions.

Fifth: Monitoring and Evaluation: Stakeholders should collaborate to create a robust monitoring framework to ensure the successful implementation of policy, and track progress and/or setbacks, and lessons learned.

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Thank YOU