



# Equity & Energy Justice in DFID

David Woolnough DFID  
Sep 2017, Durham





Policy paper

# Leaving no one behind: Our promise

Updated 10 January 2017

## **We commit to putting the last first.**

The Global Goals for Sustainable Development offer a historic opportunity to eradicate extreme poverty and ensure no one is left behind. To realise this opportunity we will prioritise the interests of the world's most vulnerable and disadvantaged people; the poorest of the poor and those people who are most excluded and at risk of violence and discrimination.

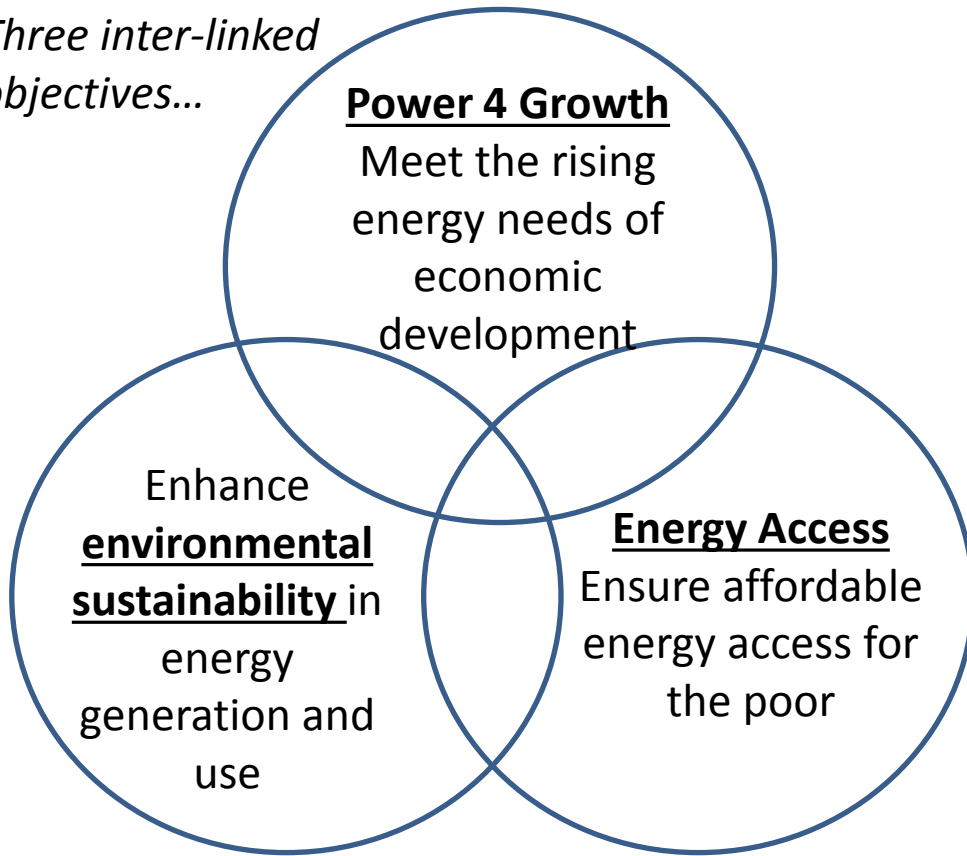
We believe that no one should face the indignity of extreme, absolute, chronic poverty, no one should be denied the opportunity to realise their full potential or to share in progress, no-one should be unfairly burdened by disaster or a changing climate, and no-one should have their interests systematically overlooked. We believe it is in all of our interest to leave no one behind and to ensure a fair opportunity for all, now and for the future.

## **We pledge to ensure that:**

- every person has a fair opportunity in life no matter who or where they are
- people who are furthest behind, who have least opportunity and who are the most excluded will be prioritised
- every person counts and will be counted

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Three inter-linked objectives...



# DFID's Energy Policy Framework

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...delivered through a context-sensitive approach...

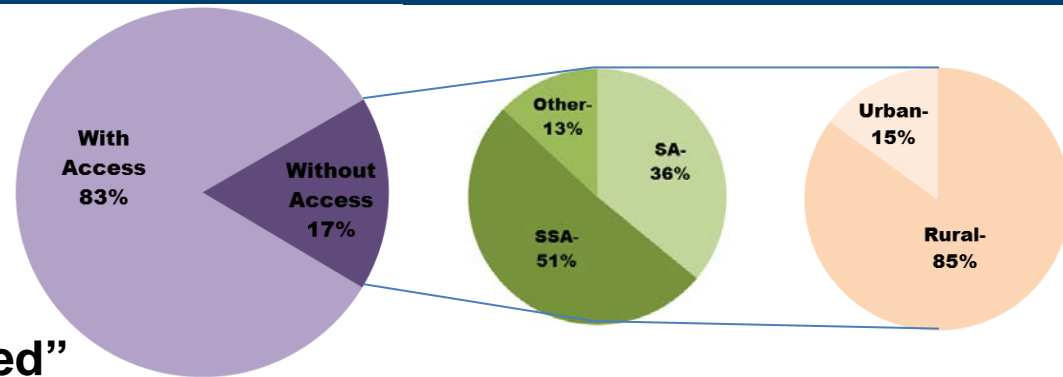
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...with priority actions reflecting our competitive advantage...

	On-grid	Mini-grid	Off-grid
Technical assistance		<u>NIAF</u>	
Capital for start ups and R&D	<u>PIDG</u>	<u>Green Mini Grids</u>	<u>Energy Africa</u>
Development Capital		<u>CDC</u>	
International influencing		<u>SE4All</u>	

# The Challenges

- **Over 1 bn lack of access to modern energy services, mostly in SSA and SA; many more connected but “under-served”**



- **Grid based systems are often insufficient, unreliable and expensive, constrained by poor sector policies, governance and lack of investment. Reliable access is main constraint to growth for most African businesses.**
- **Increasing opportunities for scaling up off-grid clean energy solutions, expanding local grids, and smarter integration with grid systems (solar system cost reductions; new business models- PAYGO; energy efficiency)**
- **But barriers remain – technology development; market limitations; scaling up energy businesses - finance, capacity; enabling environment; etc.**
- **Research Challenges: Addressing barriers to Sustainable Energy Access for All**  
**Scaling up the use of clean energy**

## Programmes

## Outputs

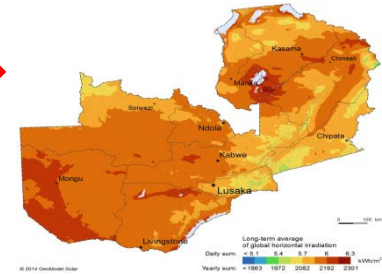
### The Challenges

Addressing Barriers to Sustainable Energy Access for All

**Sustainable Energy, Access and Gender** research on energy & gender, resources & impact.  
**M4D Utilities** mobile enabled service provision, with GSMA (mobile phone trade association)  
**Green Mini Grids** Action Learning and Evaluation  
**Moving Energy Initiative** sustainable energy provision in humanitarian situations,  
**Crowd Power** assesses crowdfunding platforms  
**Transform** Innovation partnership with Unilever  
**Transforming Energy Access** early stage testing and scale up of innovative technologies and business models; including with Shell Foundation and Innovate UK Energy Catalyst  
**Low Energy Inclusive Appliances**

Scaling up the Use of Clean Energy

**ESMAP** addresses a range of energy sector policy and best practice options guidance  
**Understanding Sustainable Energy Solutions** partnership with EPSRC, BEIS.  
**Scaling up clean cooking solutions** includes research into cook stove standards, behaviour change, market development etc.  
**Bio-energy for Sustainable Local Energy Services** and Energy Access in Africa  
**Energy and Economic Growth** links between energy and economic growth





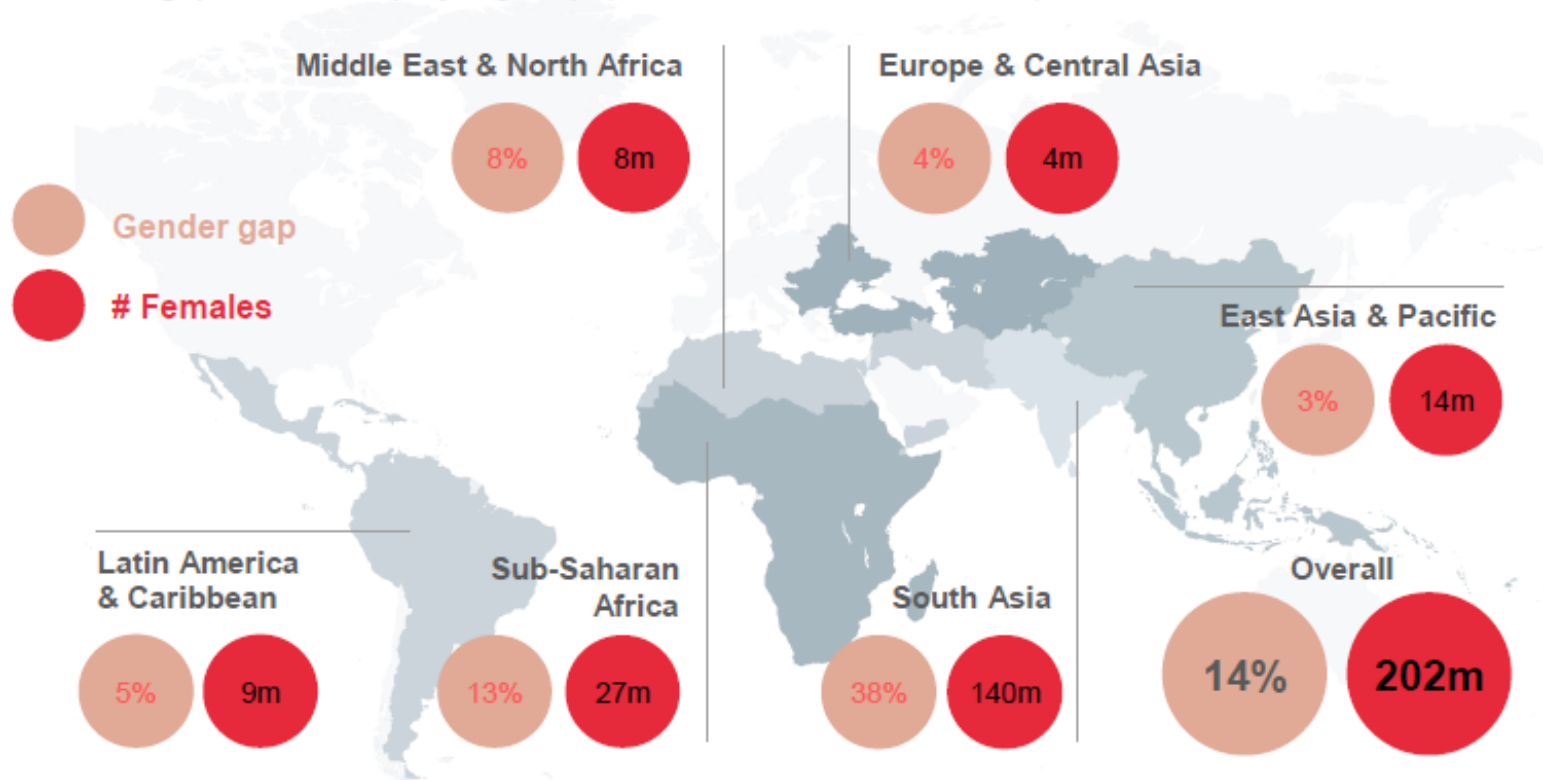
# Gender Equity - Women & Girls

Gender Inclusive Research: Why and How



# Gender gap in mobile phone ownership in low- and middle-income countries

Gender gap in ownership by region (% , absolute number of females)





## ***Sustainable Energy top tips :***

- Target women as consumers of energy for domestic and productive uses and address barriers to access
- Utilise women's knowledge, networks and social position to improve products and services and enhance access
- Address barriers and enable women to take up jobs and become entrepreneurs in the sustainable energy sector

The Laos Rural Electrification Programme found that the number of households **connected to the grid was lower amongst female-headed** households than male-headed households, once it had been extended into their village. To project created a pro-poor, gender-sensitive **subsidy targeted at female-headed households and stakeholder consultations where held at convenient times** for women. This led to an increase of connection rates to 90% and 98% in some villages.

The DFID Green Mini-Grids programme in Kenya and Tanzania supports private sector investment in decentralised access to electricity. The programme:

- includes **apprenticeships for girls**
- requires bidders to maximise engagement of women in supply and maintenance activities
- support to **SME bidders that are female-headed or employ significant numbers of women.**
- **affordable** user fees, connection charges and appliances
- engage with **social norms** around the uptake of clean technology for cooking.
- evaluation will assess impact on women



# Equity – Disability Inclusion



# Equity – Disability Inclusion



- Poorer health outcomes, lower education achievements, less economic participation and higher rates of poverty.
- **Barriers in accessing service**
- High levels of **discrimination and stigma**
- **Exacerbated by other forms of inequalities** e.g. ethnicity, gender, age, geography
- Impacts on families/ communities e.g. households with a disabled member had mean consumption at <60% of the average in Tanzania
- Often *assumed* that people with disabilities will be reached by interventions
- But **not all people with disabilities are dependent** on others. Many are household heads and carers



## **Plan for inclusion from the start**

- Map targets for people with disabilities (remembering 15 – 20% of people have a disability).
- Incentivised partnerships with disability organisations.
- Ensure any infrastructure/tech is built to accessible design.

## **Disaggregate data by disability using the Washington Group questions**

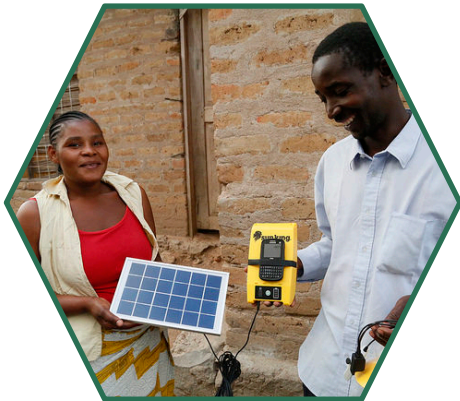
## **Nothing about us without us**

- Wherever possible, programmes to employ and include people with disability as implementers, evaluators and researchers.



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Department  
for International  
Development





# Mobile money gender gap

In low- and middle-income countries, women are 36% less likely than men to have a mobile money account

*Mobile Money Gender Gap = (% of men +15 with a mobile account - % of women +15 with a mobile account) / % of men +15 with a mobile account*

