

WOMEN AND ENERGY



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ENERGY SECTOR IN PAKISTAN (2006-07)

NO.	INDICATOR	FIGURE
1	TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLIES	60.38 MTOE
2	TOTAL NUMBER OF UN-ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES	Approx. 40,000
3	GROWTH RATE OF VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION	14%/ANNUM
4	PER CAPITA ENERGY CONSUMPTION	0.38 MTOE
5	NUMBER OF CONSUMERS	16.67 MILLION
6	AVERAGE GROWTH RATE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	6.3%



BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ENERGY SECTOR IN PAKISTAN (2006-07)

- Total primary energy supplies are 60.38 MTOE and Per Capita Consumption of Energy is 0.38 MTOE
- Total number of Un-electrified villages is approx. 40,000, whereas growth rate of village electrification is about 14%/annum
- Total number of consumers is 16.67 MILLION and average growth rate of electricity supply is 6.3%



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PARAMETERS

No.	INDICATOR	FIGURE
7	GDP (MP)	PKR 8,706,917 Million
8	GDP GROWTH RATE	7%
9	PER CAPITA INCOME (MP)	PKR 56,064 (US\$ 925)
10	UNEMPLOYED LABOR FORCE IN RURAL AREAS	1.84 MILLION
11	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN RURAL AREAS	5.35%
12	RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE EARNED INCOME	0.34
13	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	26%
14	FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (20-55 YEARS)	7.42
15	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (Male : Female)	64:66 Years

Source: 7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15 (Economic Survey 2006-07), 12, 13 (UNDP, Human Development Report, 2005)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PARAMETERS

No.	SOCIAL INDICATOR	TOTAL (RURAL AREAS) %	FEMALE (RURAL AREAS) %
17	CIVILLIAN LABOR FORCE	34.32 Million	8.10 Million
18	LITERACY RATE	43.9	29.3
19	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4	7.7
22	EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE	32.48 Million	7.47 Million



Source: 17-22 (Pakistan Labour Force Survey, 2005-06)

GENDER ISSUES AND ENERGY

(Rural Areas)

- Rural women are comparatively less informed about the social, financial and material impacts of the efficient use of energy resources.
- Women are more susceptible to indoor air pollution caused by the burning of bio mass, crop residues, untreated coal and other conventional means of energy generation for household purposes.
- While men are engaged outside their homes, women are in better position to apply different energy saving tactics.



GENDER ISSUES AND ENERGY

(Rural Areas)

- In Comparison with men, women's energy consumption behavior grossly affects the health, education and upbringing of children.
- In comparison with boys, the drop out ratio among girl children in villages is mainly due to their unaccounted labor involved in the subsistence economy; particularly energy arrangement efforts at homes and outside.
- While leaving homes for seeking bio mass and other conventional energy producing stuff; rural women invite harassment and other security threats.



GENDER ISSUES AND ENERGY

(Rural Areas)

- The productivity of male worker is equally affected, if he allots extra time for the household energy arrangements.
- Community behaviors for the use of clean renewable technologies significantly affect the socio-economic position of women in rural areas



GENDER AND ENERGY

(Initiatives Required to Empower Women)

- Rural women should be trained in terms of energy conservation issues/products to make optimum use of energy.
- Access to electricity will facilitate rural women to seek education and awareness about health, nutrition and other social and environmental issues.
- Hazardous impacts of traditional cooking and lighting fuel over the health of rural women will be minimized through facilitating their access to clean energy resources e.g. natural gas and electricity.



GENDER AND ENERGY

(Initiatives Required to Empower Women)

- While discouraging the use of bio-mass among rural women, the opportunity cost of their labor and time can be invested in other productive purposes.
- Rural women should be trained to play important role in the community organization for the use of renewable energy resources like. Biogas, photovoltaic etc.
- Women should be encouraged to participate in the energy organizations to involve gender perspective in the energy planning matters; particularly demand side management.



GENDER AND ENERGY

(Initiatives Required to Empower Women)

- Efficient use of energy will help rural women to manage their poverty through savings and other income generation activities.
- Access to clean energy resources will help improve the overall life standards in the rural areas



GENDER AND ENERGY

(Government's Existing Policy)

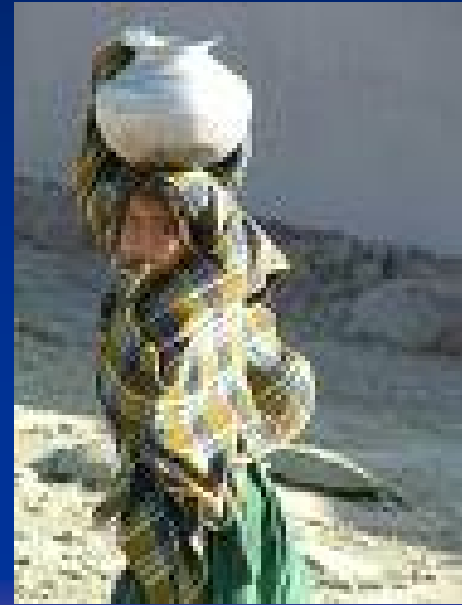
- Existing Policy promotes gender equity through mainstreaming gender issues into all policies, development plans and programs
- The Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan and the Finance Department, Government of Punjab with the support of the Gender Responsive Budgeting Initiative (GRBI) project, have incorporated various gender-sensitive amendments in the government's Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF). This demonstrates the commitment of the government for gender responsive budgeting.



GENDER AND ENERGY

(Government's Existing Policy)

- Beyond Goal No. 3 of MDG's regarding empowerment of women, Government follows the strategy of engendering all the MDG targets, including health, education energy & environment sectors.
- Pakistan Council for Renewable Energy Technologies (PCRET) have disseminated 70,000 efficient cooking stoves ranging in five different models for efficient cooking in rural areas.
- Various initiatives regarding employment quotas, micro credit and low interest credit for rural women are underway for gender sensitive economic empowerment.



GENDER AND ENERGY

(Government's Existing Policy)

- Gender Advisors have been included in the planning processes to assist energy working groups to engender the energy part of the plans.
- The adoption of renewable technologies in rural areas will have significant effect on the gender roles in energy sector. In this regard Government has achieved following projects:
 - 100 Solar Homes Program in Narian Khorian has been executed.
 - 300 micro hydel projects (5- 500 KW) have been installed in NWFP
 - 140 Micro wind turbines have been installed at various sites in Sindh and Baluchistan etc.



GENDER AND ENERGY

(Government's Existing Policy)

Government's ongoing programs for MTFD time frame include:

- Gender Regorm Action Plan (GRAP)
- Periodic Achievement of MDG's
- Database on gender related indicators through Gender Information Management Systems (GIMS)
- Women's political participation project
- National Policy for Development & Empowerment of Women
- Implementation of International Commitments.
- National Plan of Action (NPA) for Women



AGENDA OF NEW GOVERNMENT

- The Manifesto of new Government puts special emphasis on the empowerment of women through ensuring equal rights.
- Among Five Priority Areas (Five “E’s”) of the new Government, the first three are Energy, Environment and Equity. This clearly attributes towards equal access of women to environment friendly energy generation resources.



GENDER AND ENERGY

(Impact Assessment)

Gender Impact Assessment can be quantified through following actions:

- Devising appropriate yardsticks to measure the impact of gender sensitive actions taken in the rural energy sub sector.
- Developing series of Performance Indicators to determine economic performance of rural areas with and without application of gender concerns.
- Developing surveys and structured questionnaires to involve rural women in the impact assessment programs.
- Arranging for credible means of data acquisition through the establishment of model villages

ORGANIZING THE ENERGY SERVICES

(Gender Based Roles)

- Being major beneficiary of clean energy utilization, women can play as catalyst in improving the financial and social status of rural household.
- Towards community development both men and women can create awareness among their categories for the adoption of energy conservation methodologies and diffusion of clean energy products.



ORGANIZING THE ENERGY SERVICES

(Gender Based Roles)

- While saving much of time and money through efficient use of energy, women can play major role in diverting household resources towards education and other social needs of their family.
- While developing bio fuel facilities in the rural areas both male and female can organize their roles in the fuel storage, handling, building infrastructure and other related activities.



ORGANIZING THE ENERGY SERVICES

(Gender Based Roles)

- While getting access to clean energy, woman can play vital role towards the use of modern child care products like water sterilizer, convenient boiling facilities etc.
- Being carefree from the conventional energy arrangements, men can increase their earning through more qualitative contribution in the livelihood activities.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Government should review its energy policy and encourage the associated policy research to accommodate gender perspective in the energy sector.
- Government should organize/instrument media campaign to provide awareness as well as gender-sensitize the rural communities with the energy related matters.
- Government should organize/instrument its capacity development initiatives through mobile training programs in the rural areas; particularly addressing the role of women in the energy conservation matters.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Government should review its tax and duty structure to arrange for inexpensive availability of energy efficient home appliances and other products.
- Government should offer appropriate fiscal incentives to the investors for the development of decentralized power generation facilities in the rural areas through alternate energy technologies.
- Government should encourage NGO's and other stakeholders to collaborate with the government in gender sensitizing the rural communities in the energy related matters



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Government should explore the ways and means to offset the energy price increase to vulnerable groups including women
- Government should create common platforms to motivate individuals, groups and financial institutions to participate in the gender based energy projects



THANK YOU

