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ESMAP

WOMEN AND ENERGY

The International Network:
Policies and Experience
A Resource Guide

Women and Energy
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A Resource Guide

ESMAP

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Preface

This resource guide reviews the work being done by various international donor agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to incorporate gender issues into energy projects, policies, and energy related activities.

The guide is not meant to be all inclusive. It does not cover all women and development and women and energy matters being handled by the identified donor agencies and other groups.

Likewise, it covers only a sampling of donors, NGOs, and research entities. The work being performed and the policies being defined by developing countries are also not included.

ESMAP hopes that others interested in the roles women play in the energy sector and in development in general will find this report useful. Additional copies can be obtained by writing:

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I Introduction

Beginning in early 1988, ESMAP put into place a program to better integrate women into its energy activities in Third World countries. It was to be carried out in three steps: first, a stocktaking of activities of agencies and researchers working in areas related to women and energy; second, a review of ESMAP's activities with substantive emphasis on women; and lastly, the design and start-up of a strategy and action plan on women and energy.

With the review of its own previous efforts completed, ESMAP has begun implementing its women and energy strategy and action plan, which is described in its 1989 annual report. A full-time Women and Energy Coordinator has been recruited to oversee the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the program. Future reports will set out ESMAP's activities, document progress, and draw policy implications for its overall program.

This report summarizes the first step, the stocktaking activities. It describes the activities, policies, and plans of a number of donor agencies (including UN agencies), research groups, and nongovernmental organizations working in areas related to energy and women. This information was collected in late 1988 and early 1989 through interviews and correspondence with representatives of organizations in Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

To enable agencies and organizations involved in women and energy activities to become better informed as to who is doing what, in which regions, with whom and with what kinds of results, information was solicited in the following areas:

- Major research and field activities, either completed or planned, involving women and energy; integration of women into mainstream energy-related activities; and women's or general development projects with energy components.
- The policies and strategies of international agencies and their constraints, needs, and priorities.
- Women experts, especially national experts, who could participate in future programs on women and energy.

This resource guide divides the organizations into three groupings: donor agencies, United Nations agencies, and NGOs and research groups. Abstracts of the organizations' efforts cover women in development (WID) policy and experience generally and energy activities and WID specifically. Consultants used by each of these groups are also identified. Relevant reports and publications are referenced in footnotes. Requests for documents should be addressed directly to the organizations concerned.

II Research, Documentation, and Information Exchange

Examining the synergism between women and energy is a relatively recent endeavor. In the late 1970s, early conceptual work relating energy to women and development was undertaken.¹ It was not until the mid 1980s, however, that major research and documentation began. Two brochures, one on women and energy and the other on women and forest resources, were published by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) respectively in 1987.²

Current research documents women's special relationship with energy systems and the environment in their role as nurturers and through their activities that depend on biomass resources. It shows that women are important in energy planning because they manage the procurement and use of most energy resources in developing countries' household, agricultural, and small industrial subsectors. Further, it chronicles women as the group most affected by energy scarcity and related environmental degradation and the decline in life support systems. In turn, their families are affected, since women are responsible for meeting their families' basic needs and for household fuel security.

The pronounced imbalance between women's capabilities and their input into decisionmaking that affects them was evident in the research. Women have been ignored generally in develop-

ment programs, although this is changing. They have limited access to land, services, education, extension, marketing, technology, and credit. Yet, women are effective in taking remedial action. At the grassroots level, as well as through their national and international organizations, women are frequently leaders in efforts to protect the environment and improve family welfare.

The findings have emphasized the linkages between energy and development, especially women's roles in meeting their families' basic needs, in generating income, and in protecting the environment. Several major relevant programs on women and energy have been developed. Included among them are:

FAO Forestry for Local Community Development (FLCD) Program FLCD has developed a policy brochure and is working on a project designers' manual on women and forestry, case studies, research, and other related activities.

ILO Energy and Rural Women's Work Project Between 1982 and 1986, the project prepared case studies, synthesis documents, and a policy brochure and held workshops on women and energy.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) UNIFEM, which has been operating since 1976, has a regional focus in the Sahel and Southern Africa Development Coordinating

1 See for example, Irene Tinker, *The Real Energy Crisis: Women's Time* (Washington, DC, Equity Policy Center, 1980); and Marilyn Hoskins, *Women in Forestry for Local Community Development: A Programming Guide* (USAID, 1979).

2 ILO, *Linking Energy with Survival: A Guide to Energy, Environment and Rural Women's Work* (ILO, Geneva, 1987); and FAO, *Restoring the Balance: Women and Forest Resources* (FAO, Rome, 1987).

Committee (SADCC) regions. Its emphasis is on women and food technology, improved stoves, and rural energy.

UN Institute for Training and Research on Women (INSTRAW) INSTRAW, first funded in 1979, has developed multimedia modular training packages on women and new and renewable sources of energy. The organization is cooperating with Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA), a US-based NGO, in gathering data for a UNDP project on this subject in Africa.

Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) "Fuel for Food" Program The program seeks to enhance income generating opportunities through fuel efficient stoves while, at the same time, improving household quality of life and saving fuel.

Several networks in related areas have begun to collect, exchange, and disseminate information

on energy and women. Most of these networks concentrate on specialized topics, for example:

Environmental Liaison Centre International (ELCI), a network of environmental NGOs, is preparing a database of organizations and consultants on women and energy for its study of NGOs in energy planning.

Social Forestry Network, one of four networks run by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), is preparing an annotated bibliography on women and agroforestry as part of its work on social forestry.

Foundation for Woodstove Dissemination (FWD) is a network of stoves program practitioners and researchers. In its work on the linkages between poverty and disease and domestic fuel shortages, the FWD has developed training programs, better methodologies for improving stove efficiency, and more fuel efficient cooking techniques.

III Integrating Women in the Energy Sector

Following the review of the UN Decade for Women in 1985, there has been renewed interest in practical, concrete means of integrating women into development. Many agencies have adopted new women in development policy statements.

Mainstreaming—the integration of women’s concerns into regular programs and projects—is being adopted, while the approach of promoting separate projects for women is phased out. Since WID advisers often lack the level of specialized understanding that mainstreaming requires, agencies are developing training and tools for technical staff to help them find appropriate ways to involve women in their projects. Mainstreaming has proven to be more difficult and complex than separate women’s projects, generally because project officers accustomed to solving technical problems now are faced with time-consuming people problems as well. In the energy sector, mainstreaming has only begun to receive attention.

The energy sector has just started to generate mechanisms and tools for integrating gender issues. There are WID experiences in the energy sector, although many are still ongoing or are too recent to offer clear lessons. Many are buried in project documents or individual memories and are frequently left out of project reports. The collection of baseline data, monitoring, and analysis has not been systematic, so only minimal evaluation of impacts and synthesis of lessons have been possible.

Experiences have come about either by accident, as women were the obvious actors or were inevitably involved in some projects where males were absent; through conscious targeting of women as a subgroup as a result of WID input or individual staff interest; and in special women’s projects in which energy issues are

peripheral to organizational or income generating goals.

A sampling of women and energy projects is given below. Further details on many of these activities can be found in Chapter 4 or by contacting the identified organizations directly.

Energy strategy assessments

- Development of methodologies for participation by local people, including women, in energy and forestry planning. *East-West Center in Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh; CARE/FAO in agroforestry in Africa; ITDG rapid rural energy appraisal in Zimbabwe; IIED*
- Studies on the impact of the fuelwood marketing system and effects of rationalization of the marketing system on women traders and fuelwood carriers. *UNIFEM/ESMAP in Niamey; ILO/IDRC in Addis Ababa*
- National and regional workshops to improve the dialogue between energy policymakers and women’s organizations. *FAO/UNIFEM; ILO/The Netherlands*

Large infrastructure projects

- Identification of constraints on employment of women in large-scale treeplanting efforts. *NORAD in the Blantyre Peri-Urban Fuelwood Project in Malawi; ILO public works program in Burundi; WFP projects*
- Socioeconomic feasibility studies looking at project impacts on women, both as users of the service provided and as employees in the implementing institution. *Oil and gas exploration in China; Bamako-Segou*

electricity transmission line—both CIDA projects

- Development of potential side activities that could generate income for women or improve their situation. *NORAD projects in Zambia (Kafue Gorge) and Niassa Province, Mozambique*

Forestry projects

- Baseline and socioeconomic surveys for planning the participation of women and communities in forestry; development of methodologies and project design manuals. *FLCD/FAO; CIDA Andhra Pradesh social forestry project*
- Employment of women in key positions in project nurseries. *Dutch projects with CARE in Cameroon and fuelwood project with FAO in Sudan*
- Involvement of women's organizations in forestry training and extension and in stove programs. *Burkina Faso "Bois de Village" project; NORAD integrated rural development project in Sri Lanka; UNSO/UNIFEM regional project on improved stoves in the Sahel*
- Allocation of communal property or wastelands to women's groups to manage for their own benefit. *ILO in West Bengal and Gujrat; Netherlands/CARE project in Rwanda*

Improved stoves projects

- Baseline and socioeconomic surveys of cooking and fuel preferences as the first step in project design. *ILO/ESMAP project in Addis Ababa; UNSO and CARE projects; ITDG; FWD*
- Training women in socioeconomic survey techniques and project management. *FWD*
- Studying measures to reduce fuel use through cooking techniques. *FAO/FLCD; ALTERSIAL; FWD*

- Evaluation of health impacts of various cookstoves. *WHO; East-West Center; FWD*

Food and agro-processing/ laborsaving technologies

- Targeting women's groups for income producing technologies designed to reduce labor in women's traditional tasks. *CIDA sorghum huller project in Zimbabwe and solar drying for postharvest processing in Egypt; NORAD artisanal fishing project in Tanzania*
- Technical assistance in food and agro-processing, integrating fuel-saving with income generation and social objectives. *UNIFEM WAFT program; ITDG Fuel for Food program; ALTERSIAL; ILO*
- Studying the impact of laborsaving technology on women's productivity. *UNIFEM*
- Studying the effects of fuel scarcity on women's income activities. *FAO; ILO*
- Creating transport alternatives to reduce time spent in hauling fuelwood. *ILO*

New and renewable sources of energy (NRSE)

- Inclusion of socioeconomic impacts, particularly on women, in project monitoring. *CIDA wind energy project, Niger*
- Involvement of women's organizations in planning, use, and maintenance of renewable energy technologies. *UNIFEM biogas project, Yemen PDR*
- Development of multimedia, modular training packages on women and new and renewable energy sources. *INSTRAW*
- Promoting dialogue with women's organizations and providing training for their staff in new and renewable energy. *INSTRAW with VITA*
- Involvement of women in the production or

acquisition of renewable energy
sources—briquetting of agricultural wastes,

solar energy, micro-hydro, etc. *UNIFEM*

IV Resources

A. DONOR AGENCIES

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
International Development Research Center (IDRC)
German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
Netherlands Directorate-General of Development Cooperation (DGIS)
Royal Norwegian Ministry of Development Cooperation
Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)

B. UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
United Nations Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
UNDP Program for the Promotion of the Role of Women in Water and Environmental Sanitation Services (UNDP/PROWESS)
United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)
World Food Programme (WFP)

C. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, NETWORKS AND RESEARCHERS

Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)
Alternatives Techniques sur les Systemes Alimentaires (ALTERSIAL)
Association Bois de Feu (ABF)
CARE
East-West Center Resources Systems Institute
Environmental Liaison Centre International (ELCI)
Equity Policy Centre (EPOC)
Foundation for Woodstove Dissemination (FWD)
Institute of Development Studies/SPRU of the University of Sussex
Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG)
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Panos Institute
Social Forestry Network

A. Donor Agencies

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)

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WID Policy and Experience

CIDA is increasing emphasis on social impact analysis including gender issues, and large infrastructure programs are being reexamined and reoriented. The main components of its 1986 WID policy and action plan³ are a steering committee of senior managers to oversee guidelines and corporate initiatives, information systems to provide data on WID-related activities, staff training, obligatory analysis of the impact on women in every project proposal, and WID as an element in officers' performance rating. CIDA prefers integrated to women-specific projects. A WID unit assists technical specialists and country desks in project planning. Training initiatives include a proposed all-agency, gender-specific training course in social analysis to provide trainees with practical tools for applying WID/gender analysis to their work.

Energy Activities and WID

The CIDA bilateral energy program is currently

75 percent power sector and 20 percent oil and gas. The remaining 5 percent involves new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE), including improved stoves, wind powered water pumping, solar driers and water heaters, micro hydro, and biogas. CIDA is seeking to ensure women's participation through better definition of their roles. To this end, CIDA is also moving to expand the participation of NGOs in its NRSE projects. CIDA plans to take women and/or users into account more systematically. For example, the role of women in managing and controlling the pumping systems in a wind energy project in Niger will be carefully monitored.⁴

In the energy sector, CIDA has been promoting the use of labor saving technologies, allocating resources, and offering fuel alternatives for the benefit of women. In Zimbabwe, a sorghum dehuller developed in Botswana was introduced in a CIDA project to relieve women of the drudgery of pounding sorghum. In addition, the project called for 25 percent of the sorghum mills to be earmarked for women's groups. A

³ CIDA, *Women in Development: CIDA Action Plan, 1986*.

⁴ University of Waterloo, "Projet Energie Eolienne au Niger, Activity and Financial Report, May-October, 1987," October 1987.

project in Egypt on alternative energy and energy conservation (post harvest processing and drying applications of solar technology) will interact with an integrated development project and a special women's initiative on income generation.

In the area of forestry strategy, CIDA has been trying to move away from traditional models, develop Canadian expertise, and provide more assistance in social aspects, focusing on the poor and women. Country projects increasingly work through NGOs and involve social forestry and agroforestry. Examples of forestry projects with so-called people aspects include Kenya (social forestry), Ethiopia (peri-urban plantations and rural afforestation), Senegal (protection and upgrading of forest reserves), Mali (integrated rural development with energy aspects), and China (forestry training and baseline study on forest management).

In 1983, CIDA provided funding for a large social forestry project in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India,⁵ including a socioeconomic survey of women's needs in the project design. The survey found that women participated actively in household and agricultural chores but were seldom heard in decisionmaking. The project took measures to encourage local women's associations, give women middle management duties, and ensure that at least half of the field staff (village forest workers) would be women. A mid-term evaluation in 1988 found that women were mainly involved in the project as

wage laborers and recommended more effort to include female-headed households (17 percent in the project area) and encourage women beneficiary nurseries. The mission proposed that a rural sociologist or rural development expert, preferably a woman, be hired to develop and implement a system for monitoring social indicators.

In addition to CIDA, another Canadian group that has been involved in both energy and women's issues is the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The IDRC, which supports Third World researchers and provides technical assistance to them, has a WID unit that acts as a resource group for IDRC, sharing information, and advising on WID issues. The WID unit also develops and administers research projects. Two IDRC projects on the effects of fuelwood scarcity on women's household activities in Burkina Faso and India emerged from the ILO project on women and energy. Other projects⁶ include a sociological baseline study on women's roles in forest management and potential for social forestry in Lesotho and a study on female fuelwood carriers in Addis Ababa. IDRC has published a cookstove review⁷ and is planning work in the Philippines on women in forestry and on indoor pollution from woodstoves. It is also supporting a major research project being executed by the Environmental Liaison Centre in Nairobi on women and natural resource management in Africa.

5 Celine Williams, "Forestry is Women's Business Too", *Development*, Autumn 1986, pp. 25-27.

6 Project Summary, IDRC, "The Management of Household Fuel in Rural India: the Role of Women," by the Operations Research Group in Baroda (1985); "Impact of Firewood Shortages on Women's Work and on Family Nutrition" (Burkina Faso), by the Société Africaine d'Etudes et de Développement (SAED) in Ouagadougou (1987); and "Social Forestry" (Lesotho), by the Ministry of Agriculture, Maseru (1988).

7 Hartmut Krugmann, *Review of Issues and Research Relating to Improved Cookstoves*, IDRC-MR 152e, 1987.

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Energy activities and WID

Over the past seven years, GTZ has carried out a number of pilot projects in energy conservation in households, small-scale industries (bakeries), and institutions (schools). The pilot projects served to develop technologies, try out various approaches, and outline strategies for dissemination of information.

From these experiments, GTZ has seen the need to plan projects with local participation, using a grassroots approach. It also emphasizes training and qualifying local staff and project participants. Focus is, therefore, shifting from carrying out projects within GTZ to finding ways to enable local NGOs and governmental organizations to plan and execute projects according to their own needs.

Presently, GTZ is implementing a comprehensive integrated household energy program. Since women are the main focus in this subsector, gender issues play a major role. The program has three main components. The first is an information and advisory service (including a data bank, audio-visuals, and other information

materials and back-stopping for household energy projects). There is also a technical research component (e.g. pilot projects on new cookstove technologies and fuelwood substitutes) as well as efforts to develop and test common guidelines for monitoring and evaluating different aspects of household energy projects. This is a joint effort by GTZ, ITDG, and FWD. International cooperation and innovative efforts to support local institutions and nongovernmental organizations are the third and main area of concentration. In all these efforts, close attention is paid to the impact these activities have on women.

GTZ will emphasize conscious raising activities in the Federal Republic of Germany and developing countries in the interest of promoting sustainable household energy supplies. In the framework of a more general study on women and environment, GTZ is preparing a state-of-the-art report on the aims and activities of German and international governmental and nongovernmental organizations and institutions dealing with the conceptualization and implementation of respective projects and research.

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WID Policy and Experience

Women have participated in many DGIS projects. A review of the Dutch WID policy at the end of the UN Decade for Women (1975-1985), however, found a gap between policy and implementation. In February 1988, Parliament adopted a more specific action program.⁸

The objectives of the DGIS WID policy are to give women improved access to and control over production factors, services, and infrastructure facilities; reduced workload through labor saving technologies; increased involvement in decisionmaking; and better information exchange. The bilateral strategy is to integrate WID objectives in general programs and projects and support projects specifically geared to women, while the multilateral strategy is to foster integration of WID in all multilateral programs and strengthen WID units in multilateral organizations.

Its new action program includes integration of WID in sector policy papers, preparation of sec-

tor papers on WID (the sector paper on women and agriculture⁹ is available), recommendations by WID sector specialists on integrating WID policy in country and regional policy plans, and a data file on women's status to be created for specific countries and regions. The program also requires that all bilateral projects pass through the WID adviser for comment and that, in consultations with governments of counterpart countries, NGOs, and multilaterals, attention to WID issues be given along with encouragement to identify projects where women's participation in the development process can be increased.

Energy Activities and WID

The DGIS Rural Development Section's Energy and Ecology Desk handles energy, forestry, and environmental policy and projects. The section's program¹⁰ attempts to improve women's status, recognizing their primary responsibility for food production and lack of means (land, credit) to increase production.

Most energy assistance is dedicated to

8 Women and Development Programme of Action, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate-General for International Cooperation, June 1987.

9 DGIS, Sector Paper: Women and Agriculture, March 1988.

10 DGIS, Rural Development Sector Programme, The Hague, May 1986.

household energy and channeled through the ESMAP program. There are also some bilateral activities in renewable energy (wind, gasifiers, and stoves),¹¹ industrial energy, and energy conservation. Most forestry projects are agroforestry or social forestry, monitored by the forestry group in the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture also provides general support services to DGIS in agricultural projects and policy.¹²

DGIS prepares an annual list of all projects with significant WID components.¹³ For 1986-87, energy and forestry projects included:

- Burkina Faso - village forestry project,

activities for extension for women (FAO)

- Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Sri Lanka - woodstoves
- Burundi - agroforestry and insight into the role of women (ILO)
- Cape Verde and Nicaragua - wind energy
- Kenya - woodstoves development program (forestry and stoves)
- Rwanda - Gituza agroforestry (CARE)
- West Bengal - wasteland development with women's organizations (ILO).

Consultants

FEMCONSULT is a multidisciplinary group of women consultants who support women's participation in development.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has a book on women and environment with a chapter on women and energy.

WorldWIDE publishes a directory on women and environment.

Education Training Consultants (ETC) Foundation, Consultants for Development Programmes focuses on organizational development and training in forestry, agriculture, water supply, and small enterprises.

MATRIX Consultants has five product groups: women and gender issues in development, wood energy conservation and forestry, small-scale industry development and inter-firm technology transfer, water supply and sanitation, and NGO development.

11 *DGIS/Technology and Development Group of Twente University, Renewable Energy for Developing Countries. 10 years of Dutch Experiences, Report of a Discussion, June 11, 1987.*

12 *See e.g., Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Operational Strategies for Reaching Women in Agriculture, 1987; and Farming Systems and Gender Issues: Implications for Agricultural Training and Projects, February 1988.*

13 *Inventarisatie Vrouwenprojecten, Projecten met een Vrouwencomponent, 1986 and 1987.*

Contacts

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WID Policy and Experience

Norway's WID policy states that women should be a primary target of development assistance and should be integrated into all activities. Current strategy specifies planning and reporting activities, resource mobilization and training, administrative measures, monitoring, and women-oriented assistance by sector. The strategy also includes objectives for multilateral cooperation.¹⁴

Norway places particular importance on its participation with other OECD countries in the Development Assistance Committee which is defining WID criteria for all development projects. These criteria would require that women be consulted in project design and be active participants in their implementation. Constraints to their participation are to be identified and measures designed to overcome them in the product. WID expertise must be involved throughout the project cycle, and women are to be explicitly identified as part of the target group of all components or reasons given why not.

Energy Activities and WID

In 1984, a workshop on women and energy was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture

Forestry Department, the Norwegian Housewives Association, and the Norwegian Water Resources and Electricity Board, with support from NORAD (Norway Aid Agency). A report of the workshop and a bibliography were published.¹⁵

Innovative approaches to integrating women in energy have included eliminating bottlenecks to employment, increasing the number of site activities for infrastructure projects to promote income generating work for women or to mitigate negative impacts, and incorporating women in integrated rural development projects. For example, in Malawi, the Blantyre City Fuelwood Project, a NORAD/SADCC project to relieve bottlenecks to employment, may serve as a model for other SADCC countries.¹⁶

There are several other examples of energy projects with WID components. In Zambia, at the Kafue Gorge Power Station, the project was designed to identify socioeconomic constraints to effective station functioning and to consider settlement and gender issues. In Mozambique, as part of a small-scale hydro project, Eletricidad do Mocambique helped women start up small-scale spinning and weaving and other income generating activities.

Along with these site activities are integrated rural development projects with gender-specific

14 *Norway's Strategy for Assistance to Women in Development, 1985.*

15 *Norwegian Development Group for Women and Energy, Women and Energy, Report from an International Workshop Held in Oslo, June 1984.*

16 *NORAD, Project Analysis for Blantyre City Fuelwood Project in Malawi (FORINDECO, Oslo, 1985).*

objectives. For example, in the Kigoma region of Tanzania an integrated rural development project includes credit for artisanal fishing ac-

tivities but also special support for women including a female extension officer.¹⁷

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¹⁷ Kigoma Region: Feasibility Study of a Possible Rural Development Programme, October 1987.

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (SIDA)

S 10525 Stockholm, SWEDEN

WID Policy and Experience

SIDA has an overall strategy for the integration of women into development cooperation programs but no specific strategy or plan of action for integration of women into energy and environment programs. The objective of the strategy is to integrate women into all mainstream programs. There are concrete plans for efforts to integrate women in India, Nicaragua, and Tanzania. Through its Office of Women in Development, SIDA will support an Advisor on Women and Sustained Development at the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) headquartered in Switzerland.

Energy Activities and WID

Some energy projects have focused specifically on women, for example, the support to the stoves program in Vietnam and support to stove development in India. A small afforestation project in Tanzania involved all household members, not only women.

There are plans to use special energy funds to produce a film on the household energy situation in the Sahel area. The film will focus on women's participation. Discussions have been held at the SIDA Office of Women in Development and the FAO Community Forestry Unit on possible SIDA support for the development of informational film strips on women's involvement in afforestation programs in Africa, similar to those already prepared on "Women and Community Forestry in Sudan."

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B. United Nations Agencies and Departments

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

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Energy Activities and WID

Energy activities, emphasizing energy for rural development, are coordinated through an Inter-Departmental Working Group on Environment and Energy and its executive secretariat, the Environment and Energy Programmes Coordinating Centre (AGRES). Their work includes rural energy assessment and planning, fuelwood programs, promotion of mature and promising renewable energy technologies, and household energy (including involvement of women in rural energy programs).

The Working Group is developing an approach to integrating energy planning into agricultural and rural development planning and training,¹⁸ a rural energy manual, and a training guide for agricultural and rural development planners

using biogas as an example.¹⁹ The group is sponsoring participatory approaches to energy planning, including women's participation, in Asia and has prepared a draft manual on women and energy for agricultural/home economics extension workers to reorient training programs. (An earlier version is being tested in the Philippines; workshops have been held in the Philippines and in Kenya.²⁰)

The FAO Forestry Department is working to involve women more effectively in its programs and project activities. A 1985 evaluation report noted that data on women's participation is often not available when their activities cross over several sectors and appear as integrated components.²¹ A computerized system is being established to disaggregate project data by gender.

18 Rural Energy Planning: Proposal for FAO/ESP programme concerning energy planning for the rural areas of developing countries, Development Policy Studies and Training Service, Policy Analysis Division, December 1986. See also S.K. Chopra, "Energy Planning for Agricultural and Rural Development," Expert Consultation on Energy Assessment and Planning for Rural and Agricultural Development, Rome, 19-22 April 1988.

19 Earthscan Energy Information Program, Identification and Appraisal of Small-Scale Rural Energy Projects: A Training Guide for Agricultural and Rural Development Planners Using Biogas as a Case Study Example (Report to FAO, September 1986).

20 "Energy Saving Technologies for Rural Households: Implications for Interventions", paper for Curriculum Workshop on Reorientation of Home Economics for Rural Development, 13-19 April 1986, Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya; and Proceedings, Workshop on Household Energy: The Role of Home Economics in Formal and Nonformal Education, 27-31 October 1986, SEARCA, Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines. (Contact: M.J. Mermillod.)

21 Virginia Kerns, Reporting on Women and Men in FAO-Assisted Forestry Projects, Forestry Department, 1985.

The FAO's Forestry for Local Community Development Programme (FLCD) has a number of activities relating to women and energy. They have encouraged self-help fuelwood projects,

forestry for local community development, fuel efficient stoves, and a participatory, needs-oriented approach to project design.

Consultants

The FLCD program maintains an informal but active network of highly qualified consultants and resource persons (many of whom are women), especially in the forestry sector.

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WID Policy and Experience

The ILO has several centers of WID expertise, including a coordinating office, a WID expert to promote the integration of women in technical cooperation projects, and focal points in selected departments. ILO's governing body has recommended a WID action plan, and a checklist and guidelines to be used at the project design stage have been finalized for testing.

Modular briefing packages have been proposed, to include fact sheets on the status of women and ongoing projects in the target country; lists of in-country resources and institutions with information on women; gender disaggregated baseline data for identifying target groups and measuring project impact; descriptions of research data collection techniques and techniques for evaluating impacts on women; relevant case study material, guidelines, and terms of reference for better designed projects and successful approaches.

Energy Activities and Women in Development

Due to budget constraints, the ILO has downplayed specific energy sector work in favor of activities that address the employment, training, and social implications of the changing world energy situation. Examples are energy pricing strategies and basic needs, energy for employment and income, occupational safety and health in the energy sector, and impacts of

energy industries.

Between 1982 and 1987, ILO's Rural Employment Policies Branch, with support from Government of the Netherlands, implemented an interregional program whose objectives were to focus attention on the impact of household energy problems on rural women and thereby affect government policy. National teams (in Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, and Senegal) prepared case studies, and national workshops were held in Indonesia and Peru to disseminate results. The results were summarized in a brochure.²²

An expert group meeting under the Energy and Rural Women's Work Project was held in 1985 to evaluate and synthesize research results and propose dissemination and follow-up activities. In 1986, an international workshop (one of the activities recommended to ILO at the 1985 meeting) attended by government policy makers and by representatives of NGOs, donors and UN agencies was held in The Hague to disseminate the project results and discuss future actions.

The following actions were proposed:

- Educate energy policymakers about women's concerns and, in turn, women about energy planning.
- Continue to improve planning of energy projects aimed at rural women and the poor through better coordination between NGOs and government, involvement of women in

22 Linking Energy with Survival: A Guide to Energy, Women and the Environment (1987).

early stages of assessments of household needs, application of studies on the effects of women's participation, and support of grassroots efforts so that women's claims on resources are routinely taken into account.

- Develop pilot projects to improve the productivity of traditional activities and bring women income and other benefits. Improved energy technologies would be used to reduce women's workload, reduce production costs in income-generating activities, and create new employment.
- For household fuel projects, create institutional channels that increase decisionmaking of poor women, by establishing dialogue within the bureaucracy about their concerns, helping them gain legal rights to land and other resources, and teaching them to see their circumstances in terms of widespread issues such as environmental deterioration.

In addition to the interregional rural women's project, ILO activities relevant to women and energy have included:

- wasteland projects in India to revitalize eroded land by giving women access to it for

raising fuel and fodder cash crops²³ (the Self-Employed Women's Association in West Bengal/Danish funding; the Center for Women's Development Studies in Gujarat/Dutch funding)

- improvement of energy intensive, traditional technologies such as fish smoking, solar drying, soap making, and palm oil processing (Ghana²⁴ and Lesotho)
- development of training modules on women and NRSE topics, aimed variously at trainers, planners, and participants and treating UN activities in NRSE, design and implementation of projects and programs, and NRSE systems and technology (INSTRAW)
- preparation of case studies on employment of women in the forestry sector (India,²⁵ Vietnam) and a fuelwood transport study²⁶ (Ethiopia) that may be incorporated into a World Bank peri-urban plantation project²⁷
- studies²⁸ of constraints on women's participation in large-scale projects (India, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Burundi, Nepal and Togo)

23 ILO, "Wasteland Development Through Women's Organizations," *West Bengal and Gujarat (two project documents)*.

24 See ILO, Technological Change, Basic Needs and the Condition of Rural Women, Report of the Joint ILO/Norway Africa Regional Project ILO/NOR/78/RAF/27, 1984; ILO/National Council on Women and Development, Control and Management of Technology by Rural Women of Ghana, 1987; and Technical Manuals on Fish Smoking, Soap Manufacturing, and Palm Oil Processing (1985).

25 Gunilla Olsson, Employment and Income Generation in Social Forestry: A Case Study from Orissa (ILO, 1988).

26 National Urban Planning Institute/ILO, Research on Women in Fuelwood Transport in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, proposal for an IDRC-sponsored research project, January 1988.

27 ULG Consultants Limited, World Bank Addis-Bah Forestry Development Project Socio-Economic Study, Final Report, Volume 4 Addis Ababa: Upgrading of Existing Plantations, June 1987.

28 See e.g. P. Van den Oever-Pereira, Programmes de travaux publics et distribution du temps de travail des femmes: le cas de Burkina Faso (anc. Haute-Volta) (1984); UNDP/ILO, special issue (b) Participation by women in Special Public Works Programmes, in Eighth Joint Meeting for Support to Special Public Works Programmes (Geneva, 23-25 April 1986); Sizue Tomoda, Women and Special Public Works Programmes: A case study of the Mtowambu irrigation (Arusha) and the water supply (Rukwa) projects - Tanzania, WEP Working Paper (August 1987); and L. D'Haese, et al, Enquête sur l'intégration de la femme au programme spécial des travaux publics à haute intensité de main-d'oeuvre à Ruyigi [Burundi] (Université du Burundi, Bujumbura, juin 1988).

- surveys of transport that focus on the carrying of fuel and water by women, the costliness of this activity in terms of constraints on other productive activities, its neglect in favor of

large-scale projects such as market roads, and the possibilities for interventions closer to home such as carts, footpaths, and piped water.

Contacts

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**UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE
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WID Policy and Experience

INSTRAW is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nation. It serves as a vehicle on the international level for undertaking research and establishing training programs to contribute to the integration and mobilization of women in development. Its headquarters are in the Dominican Republic. INSTRAW cooperates through the United Nations network of cooperative arrangements with bodies and agencies, including UNDP, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations. Its current programs contain five clusters: statistics, indicators, and data on women; issues relevant to policy design; sectoral issues; training methodologies for women in development; and information and communication linked to network building.

Energy Activities and WID

INSTRAW started an energy program in 1985, building up from the NRSE conference in 1981. In 1985, INSTRAW held an expert meeting to prepare policy guidelines on women and NRSE.

Ongoing energy activities include:

- Comparative analysis of environmentally sound stoves (an INSTRAW manual on this subject will be used for training).
- A prototype multimedia training package on women and NRSE aimed at energy policymakers and WID staff (prepared together with the ILO's Turin Center), to be field tested with energy experts.
- Development, in collaboration with the ILO Turin Center, of training materials on women and NRSE for use in training of trainers. The purpose is to promote involvement of women in NRSE projects and in the choice and adaptation of appropriate technologies, as well as to incorporate women in projects and training programs.
- Advocacy for the inclusion of women-related issues in the agenda for various United Nations energy-related meetings.
- A project on NRSE and women in Africa²⁹ is in the final stages of preparation, to be financed by the Africa Region of UNDP and implemented jointly by INSTRAW and VITA. The project aims to develop a national institutional base for supporting women's involvement in energy programs and projects, establish cadres of trainers, and develop concrete and practical mechanisms in each country for women's participation in NRSE. The project countries are still under discussion.

29 Improving Linkages Between Women and Energy Sector Policies, Programmes and Projects with Special Reference to New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE), Proposed Document, UNDP Inter-country Project of the Governments of Sub-Saharan Africa.

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UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)

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WID Policy and Experience

UNICEF probably has the longest standing WID policy of any UN agency due to its mandate to improve the status of children and, by extension, of women. UNICEF has moved from separate projects for women and WID country experts in the early 1980s to the current strategy of integration of women's aspects in mainstream projects, with a WID expert role mainly in monitoring and evaluation. Operational program guidelines are used to monitor achievement of WID objectives. Senior management has participated in training seminars on methodologies for translating policy guidelines into action on a country-by-country basis. Achievement of WID objectives is a component of officer performance evaluations. UNICEF was also one of the first to recognize the constraints to WID including in-country political support and cultural climate, the type and level of national programs, shortage of NGO activities and research institutes through which assistance can be channeled, and the degree of personal commitment of staff.

Energy Activities and WID

UNICEF's approach to the energy sector is closely linked to projects concerning appropriate technology to reduce women's domestic workload; food production, conservation and preparation; improvement of water supplies; and

training and functional literacy for women.

UNICEF became involved with the household fuel crisis in a number of developing countries through its concern about the inordinate amount of time women spend collecting and carrying fuel and the effects on their health and social and economic conditions of their families. The Fund has assisted communities with small-scale forestry and related agroforestry developments, usually in the context of nutrition improvement and agricultural activities. It has also promoted energy saving and improved methods of food processing and has introduced smokeless cooking stoves on a large scale in Bhutan, India, and Nepal for fuel-saving and health purposes. Other small-scale sources of energy, such as solar cooking devices, solar-powered water pumps, small water turbines, and biogas, have frequently been included in UNICEF projects. UNICEF expects to continue this type of work, emphasizing effects on the environment.³⁰

An important point noted by UNICEF in energy projects is that energy projects affect women's labor use, since they require human labor for execution and can add to women's work burden, especially if the technology chosen is not appropriate. This workload can also affect income generation, food production, and water and sanitation efforts.

Other projects have or are being undertaken in

³⁰ UNICEF, *Children, the Environment and UNICEF*, E/ICEF/1988/CRP.5, 30 March 1988.

Bhutan (National Stoves Project), Mozambique (nutrition support, Green Zones Project), Nepal (Small Farmers Development Programme), and the Philippines in relation to agricultural projects; in Cameroon, Ghana, Mauritania, and

Tanzania in various income generating projects; and in Sudan as a reforestation component. UNICEF has published studies on food processing and on improved stoves in Morocco and West Africa.³¹

Consultants

UNICEF field offices (regional offices in Abidjan, Amman, Bangkok, Bogota, Delhi, and Nairobi, plus about 150 country offices) are a good source of information about local women consultants and consultants in general on social issues.

Contact

Development Programmes for Women
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³¹ For example: Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II, Etude sur les Foyers Améliorés, (UNICEF, Rabat, November 1987); and Michel Sidibe, Technologie Apprivoisée: Femmes et Transformation Pratique des Aliments (Mil. Sorgho, Manioc), UNICEF/WCARO, Abidjan.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)

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WID Policy and Experience

The Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women was established by the UN General Assembly in 1975. In 1985, the Fund moved into autonomous association with UNDP as the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Its mandate is to ensure the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities and to support innovative and experimental activities benefitting women. In support of its mainstreaming activities, UNIFEM participates in selected UNDP Round Table exercises, country programming, etc., and has developed model approaches for more effective WID programming.³²

An evaluation³³ of the Fund's experience of 1978-83 demonstrated that projects that decrease women's workload, while simultaneously transforming traditional tasks into small industrial and thus remunerative jobs, are of utmost importance. The evaluation confirmed that major emphasis should be given to integrating women in mainstream programming, as

women's participation is often a most effective entry point to development activities. UNIFEM's experience also showed that the existence of local and national women's organizations and agencies is a necessary condition for project effectiveness.

Energy Activities and WID

The Fund has given special attention to afforestation and fuel saving stoves, recognizing that energy, both human and material, is a major concern of women. ECA (Economic Commission of Africa)/FAO workshops on women and fuelwood in Africa were sponsored in 1980 and 1984.³⁴ Country level projects have included village woodlots, improved stoves, and forest industries (Thailand), the Green Belt Movement (Kenya), and an improved wood burning stoves project covering eight countries in the Sahel. There has also been support for stove dissemination through the Sarvodaya movement in Sri Lanka, and a project has been developed on biogas dissemination with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the national women's associa-

32 See UNIFEM, UNIFEM's Mainstream Experience, including Case Studies of Participation in Round Tables and Country Programmes, UNIFEM Occasional Paper No. 5, October 1987.

33 Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Development Fund for Women, Development Cooperation with Women: Experience and Future Directions of the Fund, New York, 1985.

34 UNECA/ATRCW, Workshop on Firewood and Energy Development for Rural African Women, Bamako, Mali, 2-13 December 1980 (ST/ECA/ATRCW/81/26) and UNECA/ATRCW, Report. ECA/FAO Subregional Seminar on Fuelwood and Energy Development for African Women (Lusaka, Zambia), (E/ECA/ATRCW/84/06), 1984.

tion in the Democratic Republic of Yemen.

UNIFEM's Africa Investment Plan (AIP) has been updated and activities in Africa increased.³⁵ To date, the AIP has emphasized two sectors: the food and agriculture sector and the energy sector. A major project on Women and Food Technology (WAFT), started in 1985, concentrated on crop/food processing technologies. Work has also been done on the impact of technology on women's productivity,

and a networking system proposed to deal specifically with action oriented research on the impact of technology on women's productivity, time, income, employment, social status, empowerment, etc.³⁶ New work planned in Africa includes energy conservation in women's industries (such as brewing and baking) and production or acquisition of renewable energy sources (briquetting of agricultural wastes, use of wind energy, etc.).

Consultants

A roster of qualified women consultants is being developed and will be available for use by other agencies. UNIFEM experts participate frequently in UNDP missions and programming efforts. UNIFEM can assist in identification of national and international consultants and coordination of women's activities at the national level.

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35 Consultative Committee on the UN Development Fund for Women, 23rd Session, 5-11 April 1988, "Update of UNIFEM's Africa Investment Plan."

36 Marilyn Carr and Ruby Sandhu, Women, Technology and Rural Productivity: An Analysis of the Impact of Time and Energy-Saving Technologies on Women, UNIFEM, September 1987.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

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WID Policy and Experience

The UNDP WID mandate is to ensure the integration of women as participants and beneficiaries in all its development programs and projects.³⁷ The WID officer sits on the review board that must approve all major UNDP projects. Support measures include staff WID training, country profiles, and a WIDLINK newsletter. A project review form on WID is attached to all project documents.

Energy Activities and WID

In addition to its close sponsorship of and coordination with the ESMAP program and its women and energy endeavors, the UNDP works actively with women's groups through NGOs. Areas of cooperation with NGOs include dialogue on policy issues, information ex-

change, program planning, implementation and evaluation, and strengthening local NGOs. The UNDP NGO Division's International Tree Project Clearinghouse, an information and liaison service for NGOs and others involved in forestry-related activities, has published a directory of NGOs working in forestry in Africa.³⁸

A trust fund project, the Africa 2000 Network, financed mainly by Canada, supports social and agroforestry activities of African NGOs. Its objectives are to raise food and fuelwood production and fight desertification through social forestry activities, to strengthen local grassroots organizations and NGOs, and to support villagers' actions to resolve their own problems.

The Africa Regional Programme has prepared a project on women and energy, to be executed by INSTRAW and VITA (see notes on INSTRAW for details).

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³⁷ UNDP, "Women in Development: Policy and Procedures," 17 November 1987.

³⁸ *International Tree Project Clearinghouse, A Directory: NGOs in the Forestry Sector, 2nd Africa Edition, 1987.*

UNDP PROGRAM FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION SERVICES (UNDP/PROWESS)

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WID Policy and Experience

Though PROWESS is not involved in women and energy, it is included here because much of what PROWESS has learned in working with women should be useful for women and energy. PROWESS is an interregional UNDP project in support of the UN International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990). Its aim is to demonstrate the value and ways of achieving women's effective involvement in planning, designing, implementing, operating, and maintaining drinking water and waste disposal schemes.

At the country level, PROWESS gives advisory and technical support to demonstrate how women and their communities can be involved in project design, execution, and maintenance; help NGOs serve as community resources for planning and action; develop innovative training and education strategies; train trainers; and

document the experience of women's participation to learn what works and why. PROWESS has prepared a monograph³⁹ on how to involve women in sanitation, jointly with the World Bank Technical Advisory Group on the Decade, and an annotated bibliography and literature review of water supply and sanitation experience.

PROWESS can provide a literature review and annotated bibliography, guidelines for case studies and for project preparation, consultancies to assist in project preparation, direct financial support to country projects, preparation of training manuals, methodology development, and many other services and materials useful to women in energy programs. However, it should be kept in mind that there are some important differences between the energy sector and the water and sanitation sector, and in the institutions involved, that imply a somewhat different approach.

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³⁹ Heli E. Perrett, "Involving Women in Sanitation Projects," TAG Discussion Paper No. 3 (UNDP/World Bank, 1985).

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WID Policy and Experience

UNSO's specific mandate is to protect the Sudano-Sahelian area from desertification. Though it has no specific strategy on involving women in its projects, a number of energy projects do involve women.

Energy Activities and WID

UNSO supports a number of afforestation, reforestation, renewable energy, and energy conservation activities in the Sahel. They range from the establishment of village woodlots and agroforestry development (Burkina Faso), regeneration of native species on farms, agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques and urban green belts (Niger), and fuelwood plantations (Ethiopia) to fuel efficient stoves (Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan), wind energy (Cape Verde, Somalia), fuel briquetting (Sudan), and peat development (Senegal).

Many of these activities involve women, in particular the fuel efficient stoves projects, which usually include user testing. UNSO staff have identified several areas where more work needs to be done. For example, in many projects that

include forestry and stoves, the stove projects (considered less prestigious) become the exclusive domain of the women, while the forestry projects are the domain of the men. To counter this problem, UNSO is trying to get women more involved in forestry activities (Burkina Faso) and to integrate teams of men and women working on stove dissemination (the Gambia). UNSO has found competition between men's and women's groups in tree planting to work well.

In the second phase of its regional stoves program with UNIFEM and CILSS (Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel), UNSO plans to tackle the problem that fuel efficient stoves are not being widely disseminated despite the existence of many models. This effort will involve more attention to the market and to women's needs. Support to artisans to strengthen their production and marketing capabilities is felt to be the key. Because the socioeconomic aspects of the rural energy situation, including women's roles, are still neglected, UNSO has been conducting some small-scale informal fuelwood studies and village surveys.

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WID Policy and Experience

The World Food Programme (WFP) emphasizes the significance of food aid for improving the economic, nutritional, and health levels of low-income women.⁴⁰ WFP is adopting policies and strategies to increase the effectiveness of women as key resources for development.⁴¹ Every WFP project will be viewed in terms of its direct and indirect impact on women, their activities, and resource base, and should include provisions for women's participation. These principles have already been applied in some project designs and evaluations.

Energy Activities and WID

In keeping with its mandate to promote social development and sustainable economic growth, WFP supports projects to plant and manage trees for use as wood energy (fuelwood and charcoal). In 1988, an estimated US\$54 million in wood energy components was approved in projects, mainly executed in cooperation with FAO, UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), and national governments.⁴² WFP is experienced in employment of women in large-scale reforestation and soil erosion projects and has produced policy guidelines.

Consultants

WFP's project design unit is developing a consultant roster and terms of reference for project design, to include gender issues and socioeconomic analysis.

Contacts

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⁴⁰ Breadwinners at Home and at Work: World Food Programme Support to Rural Women During the Decade for Women. Occasional Paper No. 4, October 1985.

⁴¹ Food Aid Strategies for Women in Development, draft, 06.03.87.

⁴² Memo to Q.H. Haque, Chief, ERC from J.P. Nastorg, Acting for Director, EP, Overview Report on the Activities of the UN System in the Area of Natural Resources, 10 February 1988, with annex on "On-going WFP Projects with Energy Components."

C. Nongovernmental Organizations, Networks and Researchers

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WID Policy and Experience

ACORD is an international consortium of 20 NGOs working in Africa. It is active in areas where there is no local NGO network or where innovative work can be effective to support the emergence of local NGOs. In 1986, it was operating in 15 countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

Since 1982, ACORD has been building an active WID policy. Some key steps taken were the development of a checklist for program identification, taking into account effects on women; initiation of projects on women's economic opportunities with commitment to equality; appointment of country program officers to monitor impacts on women; establishment of a women's support group at headquarters for information sharing with the field; meetings to discuss women's policy at organizational and field program levels; preparation and review of women's impact statements as a required component of products; meetings

of national-level women staff to discuss program policies and structures as they relate to women; and the training of women in field program design, evaluation, management, etc.

Energy Activities and WID

Rural energy has been an important part of many ACORD field activities. ACORD, with the urging of African women participating in their activities, is concentrating on reducing time constraints from fuel and water collection.

Fuelwood activities are being included in ACORD projects in Burkina Faso, Mali, Somalia, and Tanzania, among others. Interventions under consideration range from tree planting (women planted 70 percent of the trees for the Somalia project), to new ways of carrying wood where more can be carried than by head-loading (Tanzania), to live hedges (Guinea), to agroforestry (SADCC/ZERO). A policy paper on energy is planned.

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WID Policy and Experience

ALTERSIAL provides technical assistance on food technologies and systems in developing countries. It works with women in its stoves and fuelwood programs.

Energy Activities and WID

ALTERSIAL is carrying out a program "base experimentale economie de bois de feu et cuisson des aliments" in collaboration with Association Bois de Feu and with funding from the Agence Française de Maitrise de l'Energie.¹ Studies and pilot programs on improving energy efficiency have been conducted for palm sugar in Thailand, sorghum beer in Burkina Faso² and Côte d'Ivoire, and gari in Benin. These ex-

periences have shown that, compared to domestic cooking, small-scale food processing requires a specific approach: (i) it is a revenue generating activity so there is an interest in improving all phases of food processing and not just stoves; (ii) fuel consumption is concentrated in a smaller number of users, sometimes already organized, making dissemination and marketing easier; and (iii) the stoves used are specific to each product. ALTERSIAL has also found that small-scale food processing requires an understanding of the dynamics of food chain operations.

ALTERSIAL has also focused on cooking techniques for saving fuel and time and improving nutrition and has published its findings.

Consultants

ALTERSIAL is in contact with national experts who could act as consultants in the field in some countries.

Contacts

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1 *Isabelle Gattegno, "Woodfuel and Small-Scale Food Processing," ALTERSIAL-GRET, 1987.*

2 *Michel Zaffran, La consommation de bois dans la préparation du dolo au Burkina Faso (1985); I. Gattegno and J. Muchnik, Rapport de mission Haute Volta: La fabrication du dolo et l'économie de bois de feu (1983); Philippe Laura, Dolo et bois de feu à Kougsabla (Burkina Faso) (March 1988).*

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Energy Activities and WID

Association Bois de Feu (ABF) was founded in 1981 to create French capability in the field of fuelwood and to establish an international network. It takes a global approach to the fuelwood chain: reforestation and forest management; substitute fuels; improved charcoal production; improved stoves; and fuel

saving campaigns. The orientation is to the user, especially urban households and artisans. ABF has also assisted in the promotion of tree growing in rural areas. Activities include collection, analysis, and dissemination of information (documentation center and newsletter³); training, studies, and research;⁴ and technical support to field projects. Most activities are in francophone Africa.

Contact

Philippe Laura

³ **Bois de Feu Informations: Bulletin trimestriel.**

⁴ **See for example, Manuel pour réaliser de enquêtes de consommation en milieu domestique (1986); Enquête et réflexions sur des projets de reboisement à participation paysanne dans quatre pays sahéliens (1986); various "fiches techniques" on technical subjects of stove design. ABF also produced the French-language version of the Commission of the European Communities' Energy for the People: A Dossier on Woodfuel in the Developing World (produced in English by Panos).**

CARE

660 First Avenue
New York, New York 10016, U.S.A.

WID Policy and Experience

CARE, one of the largest international NGOs operating in developing countries, fosters participation, adaptability, sustainability, and fundamental change in its programs.⁵ CARE does not specifically focus on women, but women are often involved, both as staff and as project participants.

Energy Activities and WID

Since 1974, CARE has been a leader in the field of agroforestry. Historically, CARE has worked with governments in forestry projects but increasingly is working with local NGOs. This trend is leading to more work with women. CARE is cooperating with FAO and the Ford Foundation in jointly preparing case studies on agroforestry in Africa, and although they are not specifically focusing on women, gender issues are expected to be prominent. In the first case study completed (Kenya), 2-1/2 million seedlings were planted in one year, 60 percent by women's groups (based on funeral societies) and 40 percent by schools. These case studies

are for use in training and will be made available to other agencies.

A demonstration activity was begun by the USAID WID office in the fall of 1987 to increase the participation of female beneficiaries in ongoing agriculture, forestry, and income-generating projects. Participation was channeled through NGOs which in turn will work with Peace Corps volunteers in developing gender-specific activities and action plans. CARE will be participating in the activity in its agroforestry projects in Cameroon and Guatemala.

CARE has also been active in improved stoves projects, under its small enterprise development program. Stoves projects can be found in Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Sudan, etc., often in conjunction with forestry projects. In Guatemala, an evaluation of the Lorena stove found that user operation was so difficult that major savings could not be assured and support was stopped.⁶ Stove projects concentrate on production and marketing of existing technologies rather than development of new technologies. Most projects are urban based.

Contacts

Agriculture and Natural Resources *John Michael Kramer*

East Africa *Steve Wallace*

5 "CARE's Program Principles," *Asia Regional Workshop, Chiangmai, Thailand, March 1987.*

6 "High Mass Stove Evaluation, Guatemalan Agroforestry Project, CARE - Guatemala," *Final Report, June 1986.*

EAST-WEST CENTER RESOURCE SYSTEMS INSTITUTE

1717 East-West Road
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Energy Activities and WID

The East-West Center has worked in two directions relevant to the women and energy sector: health impacts of biomass fuels and participation in energy planning.⁷ Both have included significant gender implications.

The Center has published several monographs, including one for WHO (World Health Organization), showing the noxious effects of biomass fuels on women's and children's health in terms of eye and respiratory diseases.⁸ WHO has made some attempts to carry out epidemiological studies and to link research with the introduction of improved stoves, but no major program is underway.

Under the UNDP Regional Energy Development Programme (REDP), executed by ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) and FAO, the Center, together with the Chulalongkorn University Social Science Research Institute of Thailand, has been involved in a rural energy planning project. The project's objective was to strengthen the ability of rural citizens and of planners and institutions in the participating countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal) to formulate, implement, evaluate, and adapt village energy projects and plans to meet local needs and priorities. A report on the activity, including institutional and policy implications for rural development and energy planning, has been submitted to FAO.⁹

Contacts

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ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal)*

Richard Morse

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7 See M. Nural Islam, Richard Morse, and M. Hadi Soesastro, eds., Rural Energy to Meet Development Needs: Asian Village Approaches (Westview Press, Boulder for East-West Center, 1984); and Jamuna Ramakrishna and Kirk R. Smith, Smoke from Cooking Fires: A Case for Participation of Rural Women in Development Planning (1982).

8 See Kirk R. Smith, et al., Air Pollution and Rural Fuels: A Pilot Village Study in India (1982); *op. cit.*, Air Pollution and Rural Fuels: Implications for Policy and Research (1983); and WHO, Biomass Fuel Combustion and Health (1984).

9 Deepak Bajracharya, Richard Morse, Amara Pongsapich, et al., Village Voices in Rural Development and Energy Planning: Participatory Action Research in Nepal, Bangladesh, and Bhutan (East-West Center and Chulalongkorn University, 1987). A Handbook for Participatory Planning and Development with a Focus on Rural Energy is also available from the Chulalongkorn University.

ENVIRONMENTAL LIAISON CENTRE INTERNATIONAL (ELCI)

*P.O.B. 72461
Nairobi, KENYA*

WID Policy and Experience

The ELCI is an international coalition of environmental NGOs from industrial and developing countries that liaises with UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) and performs a number of network functions. In working with NGOs on energy and environmental issues, ELCI is frequently involved in women and energy issues and has held workshops with a women and energy focus.

Energy Activities and WID

Relevant activities of the energy program, past and planned, include: (i) workshops on women and the environment, organized at the UN Decade for Women Conference in Nairobi in 1985, providing an opportunity for input from women environmentalists and NGOs¹⁰ on en-

vironmental and energy issues; (ii) planned expansion and updating of ELCI's energy database and development of an NGO energy directory and a list of NGO periodicals in energy; and (iii) implementation of a major IDRC funded project on women and natural resource management in Africa.

For 1989-91, ELCI is launching a program, "Energy for Sustainable Development", which, by strengthening NGO involvement in the development process, will ensure local participation in defining and implementing sustainable energy policies.¹¹ It will focus on four program areas: household energy and the sustainability of biomass fuels in the economic South, global climatic change, the role of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies in energy planning particularly in the South, and energy use in traditional production systems.

Contacts

Shimwaayi Muntamba (Executive Director)

Anne Heidenreich (Energy Coordinator)

¹⁰ *ELCI. Women and the Environmental Crisis: Forum '85, a report of the proceedings of the workshops on "Women, Environment and Development," July 10-20, 1985, Nairobi, Kenya.*

¹¹ *ELCI. Energy Programme 1989-1991: Energy for Sustainable Development (15 September 1988).*

EQUITY POLICY CENTER (EPOC)

*4818 Drummond Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815, U.S.A.*

EPOC is a small research institute concerned with equity and gender issues in development. EPOC has been doing work on energy and women since the late 1970s. There have been monographs for USAID, and the UN as well as EPOC's own publication.¹² Based on its time allocation studies, EPOC has argued that food

processing and water collection are more important time users than fuel collection. This led to EPOC's more recent work on the processing and selling of streetfoods by women, often as an extension of their household activities for needed cash.

Contact

Irene Tinker (Director)

¹² Irene Tinker, *The Real Rural Energy Crisis: Women's Time* (EPOC, Washington, DC, 1982).

FOUNDATION FOR WOODSTOVE DISSEMINATION (FWD)

*P.O. Box 30979
Nairobi, KENYA*



FWD is a networking institution whose goal is to assist the wide scale dissemination of improved cookstoves in the developing world. This is done mainly by:

- facilitating the exchange of information on cookstoves, especially between stove agencies,
- assisting stove agencies in developing countries to improve the quality of information generated on cookstoves, and
- helping development agencies to formulate and initiate regional programs.

As a result of international workshops in Guatemala¹³ and Zimbabwe¹⁴, FWD has adopted a decentralized structure based on seven regional focal points managed by key local stove agencies. The focal points are in China (CCRERT), Guatemala (CEMAT), India (CORT), Indonesia (YDD), Kenya (KENGO), Senegal (ENDA) and Zimbabwe

(ZERO/ZECON); the Secretariat is headquartered in Nairobi.

FWD has identified several weaknesses in stove programs—poor monitoring, lack of a commercial approach, little contact with the informal sector for stove production, overemphasis on governments rather than NGOs as development actors, and lack of involvement of professional food technologists and nutritionists despite a widespread recognition of the importance of cooking techniques.

FWD activities include seven national surveys to assess the impact of improved cookstoves programs, a study in West Africa on improving nutrition and fuel economy through cooking techniques, and efforts to train women in survey techniques and project management.¹⁵ Recently, FWD started publishing "Stove News", a newsletter produced with assistance from DGIS, the Netherlands.

Consultants

FWD/Matrix

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*Bea Groen
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¹³ FWD, *Stoves for People, International Workshop, Guatemala, 410 October 1987, Statement of the Meeting, prepared by Yvonne Shanahan.*

¹⁴ See e.g., FWD, *Stoves for People: Proceedings of Southern Africa Regional Workshop on Coordination of Activities for an Effective Networking Structure in Cookstoves, Harare, 1113 May 1988.*

¹⁵ G. De Lepeleire, E.T. Ferguson, Th. Steverlynck, *Foyers Ameliores, Elements d' Evaluation Suggestions, Document de Travail du Seminaire CILSSFSTD, 27.93.10.84.*

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (IDS)/SPRU, UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

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Energy Activities and WID

IDS has supported fellows and graduates working on energy and women-related subjects.¹⁶ IDS is currently working on an assessment of Sri Lanka's biomass energy strategy (funded by the ODA (Overseas Development Association)). The strategy attempts to establish the present and likely future extent of biomass energy shortages, evaluate ongoing stove and

community forestry projects, and identify possible alternative courses of action.

SPRU is editing a special issue of **World Development** of case studies on diffusion of NRSEs. An associated consulting firm (Sussex Associates Limited) is preparing a practical guide to the integration of energy issues into rural development projects for the European Communities.

Contacts

Mick Howes (IDS)

Jim Tarrant (IDS)

Andrew Barnett (SPRU)

¹⁶ See Bina Agarwal, Cold Hearths and Barren Slopes: The Woodfuel Crisis in the Third World (Zed Books, London, 1986); and Lori-Ann Thrupp, Women, Wood and Work: The Imperative for Equity in Overcoming a Deeper "Energy Crisis." (Institute of Development Studies, M. Phil Program, Term Paper, April 1983).

INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP (ITDG)

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Rugby CV21 3HT, U.K.*

Energy Activities and WID

ITDG provides technical and nontechnical advice and support to national organizations in small-scale technology, small enterprise development, and biomass energy, including stove programs.

Under its Food for Fuel Programme,¹⁷ work is being done for small-scale energy consuming industries and households in Kenya (woodstoves testing, potter training, fish processing on Lake Victoria¹⁸), India (potter training, stoves), Maldives (assessment), and Sri Lanka (urban stoves, potter training, etc.). ITDG has also done work on estimating the socioeconomic benefits of different stove production and dissemination distribution options.¹⁹ A 1986 draft literature review describes

income-generating activities for women involving a biomass heat process (such as cassava and maize processing and fish smoking).²⁰

Work in the agro-processing sector includes projects in Kenya and Tanzania (sugar processing), Malawi (drum oven bakeries, avocado processing, groundnut oil expelling), Mali (karite butter for soapmaking), Peru (food processing using tray driers), Sri Lanka (kitu treacle syrup, silk reeling/boiling, training), and Zimbabwe (oil expelling, fruit drying).

As part of the UN Conference on the Decade for Women in 1985, a technology guide concentrating on technologies used primarily by women worldwide was published.²¹ ITDG has also done work under UNIFEM's Women and Food Technology Project.

Contacts

Simon Burne

Alex Bush

¹⁷ *Simon Burne and Yvonne Shanahan, Fuel for Food Programme, A Proposal, May 1986; and Kathryn H. Clarke, Annual Report April 1987-March 1988.*

¹⁸ *See Arthur Fleiss, "Fish Processing Project, L. Victoria, Kenya, Ufira & Ragwe Beach Profiles," April 1988.*

¹⁹ *S.S. Burne, "The Social Economics of Stove Production and Distribution," paper presented at the Woodstoves Dissemination conference in Guatemala, October 1987.*

²⁰ *Jill Gordon, Biomass Energy Devices for Income Generation at the Household or Community Level, January 1986.*

²¹ *Ruby Sandhu and Joanne Sandler, The Tech and Tools Book: A Guide to Technologies Women Are Using Worldwide (International Women's Tribune Center and IT Publications, 1986).*

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (IIED)

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London WC1H 0DD, U.K.*

WID Policy and Experience

IIED has traditionally taken an approach linking natural resource issues with poverty and socioeconomic analysis, and their work typically incorporates gender and household issues.

Energy Activities and WID

Relevant work includes a report to NORAD on Biomass Energy Issues and Options for Africa, including a number of case studies, several of which examine gender issues specifically.²² The report advocates a micro approach

to gender issues by noting how a macro assessment can appear to lead to a crisis response and crisis-style solutions.

IIED presented case studies at the Sustainable Development Conference, 28-30 April 1987, some of which treated gender as well as energy-related issues.²³ IIED has also been developing a methodology using rapid rural appraisal in agroecosystem analysis.²⁴ This may be applied in fuel scarce and fuel abundant areas, for women and men, possibly starting in Tanzania.

Contact

Gerald Leach

22 *Gerald Leach and Robin Mearns, Bioenergy Issues and Options for Africa, a Report to the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Development Cooperation, Energy and Development Programme, IIED, draft, January 1988. A revised version of the report has been published as a book, entitled Beyond the Woodfuel Crisis: People, Land and Trees in Africa (London, Earthscan Publications, 1987).*

23 *A number of case studies presented at the conference have been published as a book, Czech Conroy and Miles Litvinoff, eds., 1988 The Greening of Aid: Sustainable Livelihoods in Practice, London, Earthscan Publications.*

24 *See Gorgon R. Conway, Jules N. Pretty and Jennifer A. McCracken, An Introduction to Agroecosystem Analysis and Training Notes for Agroecosystem Analysis and Rapid Rural Appraisal, Sustainable Agriculture Programme, IIED, November 1987.*

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)

*1196 Gland
SWITZERLAND*

The IUCN is a network of environmental and conservation organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental. It has established a working group on women and the environment. A meeting of the group was held in late 1987 to provide input to the World Con-

servation Strategy.²⁵ Women and energy was one subject covered. IUCN's General Assembly in February 1988 resolved to establish a program on women and environment, and an advisor to run the program has been recruited (funded by SIDA).

Contacts

Petronella van der Oever (Population and Sustainable Development Coordinator)

Colette Dhulot (Women and Environment)

²⁵ *IUCN, Women and the World Conservation Strategy: Report on the First Strategy Workshop (Gland, Switzerland, 25-27 November 1987).*

PANOS INSTITUTE

*8 Alfred Place
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Energy Activities and WID

Panos has several activities in which gender issues are involved. Panos sees a need to look at the relationship between dietary change and women's changing roles in urban households. Panos promotes centralized baking, as it eliminates a large portion of household fuel use.

Panos is preparing agroforestry profiles in Africa for SIDA. The need for female extension

workers in agroforestry, as yet, has not been considered to the extent it has in agriculture.

Work by Panos on rural electrification²⁶ has pointed out the value of electricity as a proven technology with benefits for lighting and ironing, easing the drudgery of housework for women, community services such as water pumping and medical care, refrigeration, productive uses in farming and industry, etc. Case studies have been carried out or are ongoing in about ten countries.

Contact

Gerald Foley

²⁶ Gerald Foley, "Rural Electrification Programme; The Rural Electrification Dilemma," presented at Surrey Energy Economics Centre meeting on Rural Electrification in the Third World, March 1988.

SOCIAL FORESTRY NETWORK

*Overseas Development Institute
Regent's College, Inner Circle
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The Social Forestry Network is one of four networks run by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) for the dissemination of research and the exchange of ideas and experience between countries. The network was started in 1985, and 45 percent of its 800 members are in the Third World. It publishes a newsletter, col-

lects documentation, and publishes and distributes short informal articles submitted by members on their field work. A register of members is available.²⁷ The network is preparing an annotated bibliography on women and agroforestry.

Consultants

The network is a source of materials, contacts and consultants on social aspects of forestry, including but not limited to gender issues.

²⁷ ODI Social Forestry Network, Register of Members, October 1987.