

**PAN-AFRICAN UNIVERSITY  
INSTITUTE FOR WATER AND ENERGY SCIENCES  
(including CLIMATE CHANGE)**

**Master Dissertation**

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master degree in

**ENERGY POLICY**

Presented by

**EbunOluwa Atoke OYESINA**

**MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN NIGERIA'S ENERGY POLICY**

*Defended on 03/09/2019 Before the Following Committee:*

Chair	Souhila Bensmaine	Dr.	University of Tlemcen
Supervisor	Temilade Sesan	Dr.	CPEEL, University of Ibadan
External Examiner	Amel Yousfi	Dr.	University of Tlemcen
Internal Examiner	Dib Amazigh	Dr.	Pan African University, Algeria

*Academic Year: 2017-2019*

**PAN-AFRICAN UNIVERSITY  
INSTITUTE FOR WATER AND ENERGY SCIENCES  
(including CLIMATE CHANGE)**

**MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN NIGERIA'S ENERGY POLICY**

A thesis submitted to the Pan African University of Water and Energy Sciences (including) in partial fulfilment of the requirements for degree of Master of Sciences in Energy (Policy Option).

By

**EBUNOLUWA ATOKE OYESINA (LL. B (HONS), B.L)  
PAUWES 17/MEP11**

Supervisor: Dr. Temilade Sesan

September 2019

Tlemcen, Algeria

## DECLARATION

I, **EBUNOLUWA ATOKE OYESINA**, hereby declare that this thesis represents my personal work, realized to the best of my knowledge. I also declare that all information, material and results from other works presented here, have been fully cited and referenced in accordance with the academic rules and ethics.

EbunOluwa Atoke Oyesina  
(Student)



(Signature)

3rd September, 2019  
(Date)

## CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that they have read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by the Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences, a dissertation entitled **“Mainstreaming Gender in Nigeria’s Energy Policy”**, in fulfilment of the requirement of the award of the degree in Master of Science in Energy Policy (EP).



.....  
Dr. Temilade Sesean  
Supervisor

Date: October 1, 2019

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this dissertation to Mr. and Mrs David Oyesina for their continuous prayers, love and support. Special appreciation goes to my Professor and Mrs Olaniyi for their prayers and encouraging words.

I only made it this far because the sacrifices and wings you gave me to fly.


## STATEMENT OF THE AUTHOR

By my signature below, I declare that this thesis/dissertation is my work. I have followed all ethical principles of scholarship in the preparation, data collection, data analysis, and completion of this thesis or dissertation. I have given all scholarly matter recognition through accurate citations and references. I affirm that I have cited and referenced all sources used in this document. I have made every effort to avoid plagiarism.

I submit this document in partial fulfilment of the requirement for a degree from Pan African University. This document is available from the PAU Library to borrowers under the rules of the library. I declare that I have not submitted this document to any other institution or the award of an academic degree, diploma, or certificate.

Scholars may use brief quotations from this thesis or dissertation without special permission if they make an accurate and complete acknowledgement of the source. The dean of the academic unit may grant permission for extended quotations or reproduction of this document. In all other instances, however, the author must grant permission.

Name: EbunOluwa Atoke Oyesina

Signature: 

Date: 3rd September, 2019

Academic Unit: Energy Policy

Pau Institute: PAUWES

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I sincerely express gratitude to the University of Tlemcen and PAWUES for the rare privilege given to me throughout the programme. I sincerely appreciate all the partners and the African Union Commission for the research grant funding.

I am immensely grateful for a wonderful supervisor Dr. Temilade Sesan for her support and constructive criticism towards the completion of this thesis.

I am extremely grateful for the love and support of Ema Umoeka, Rex Enongene, Bayero Tukur, Donald Aboyni. Thank you all for your words of encouragement, guidance and perseverance throughout the programme.

Finally, my gratitude goes to my Energy Policy colleagues at PAUWES and Fatima Chaib for sticking together and making my two years at Tlemcen memorable.

## **ABSTRACT**

Energy is central to development and rightfully women are key to economic development of a nation based on the triple role women embrace daily. About 70% of African women are without access to energy, resulting in a staggering number of annual deaths, with about 98,000 Nigerian women dying from indoor and outdoor pollution. The inclusion of women in the energy sector is therefore vital for poverty alleviation; addition to the energy value chain. This study sought to find out the challenges of mainstreaming gender in Nigeria's energy policy and equally proposes a conceptual model to overcome these challenges with the appropriate government agencies and organisations playing pivotal roles. This study made use of qualitative approach for data collection via primary and secondary sources. Therefore, using snowball sampling method of qualitative analysis, this researcher explored in detail gender mainstreaming in Nigeria's energy policy as well documentary analysis method for relevant policies. Based on interviews conducted, primary factors affecting gender mainstreaming include lack of political will, lack of policy implementation, dearth of sex/gender-disaggregated data, lack of sustainability of programmes by government, budgetary constraints, poor feedback mechanism, non-involvement of women in the decision-making process, social and cultural stereotype in terms of specific jobs for women as well as the need for inclusion of gender in the planning process of policies. Amongst other recommendations given by the research, the need to have women included in the decision-making process of policymaking to meet gender needs is vital. Therefore, with the conceptual model applied, an effective feedback mechanism from NGOs, CSOs and Academia can help policymakers critically address gender issues. A strong political will paves the way for appropriate budget allocation, involvement of women in decision making resulting in more gender responsive policies. An enabling environment with the right structures for the Gender Management System can be the spring ball the energy sector requires to attain gender equality and overall accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 7.

**Keywords:** Gender mainstreaming, energy policy, women, gender equality.



## RÉSUMÉ

L'énergie est cruciale pour le développement de toute nation et plus essentiellement l'apport des femmes dans le développement économique d'un pays est un élément clé en se référant sur le triple rôle quotidien des femmes. 70% des femmes africaines n'ont pas accès à l'énergie moderne, ce qui produit des statistiques élevés de décès annuels infantiles, avec 98 000 femmes nigérianes tuées par la pollution intérieur et extérieur. L'intégration des femmes dans le secteur de l'énergie est donc indispensable dans la lutte contre la pauvreté et aussi dans l'accroissement de la chaîne de valeur énergétique. Cette étude a pour but d'effectuer une investigation exhaustive sur les défis de l'intégration systématique de l'égalité des genres dans la politique gouvernementale sur l'énergie du Nigéria et propose aussi un modèle conceptuel permettant de relever ces défis plus spécifiquement dans les agences nationales concernées et les autres organisations qui sont dans le domaine énergétique. Une approche qualitative a été utilisée dans cette étude dans la collecte de données en exploitant les sources primaires et secondaires. De ce fait, en utilisant une méthode d'analyse qualitative par échantillonnage, notre recherche a exploré en détail l'aspect de l'intégration de l'égalité des genres en rapport avec la politique énergétique du Nigéria en tenant aussi en considération de la méthode d'analyse documentaire des politiques pertinentes. Des enquêtes effectuées lors de l'échantillonnage, les principaux facteurs, ayant une incidence sur l'intégration de l'égalité des genres qui ont été identifiés, sont le manque de volonté politique, l'inefficacité des plans d'actions politiques, la carence de données relatifs aux facteurs de l'égalité des genres, l'ineffectivité à long terme des programmes du gouvernement, les contraintes budgétaires, l'absence de plan d'évaluation, le manque d'inclusion des femmes dans les prises de décisions, les mauvaises stéréotypes sociaux et culturels concernant les emplois destinées aux femmes ainsi que la nécessité d'inclure le genre dans le processus de planification des politiques gouvernementales. Les recommandations provenant de cette recherche sont la nécessité d'inclure les femmes dans les processus de prise de décision en élaborant des politiques

gouvernementales qui répondent aux besoins des femmes. De ce modèle conceptuel, un mécanisme de feedback de la part des ONG, des OSC et des instituts universitaires peut aider les décideurs politiques à remanier efficacement les questions liées au genre. Une volonté assidue de la part des décideurs peut ouvrir de nouvel horizon concernant une bonne allocation budgétaire et l'encouragement des femmes dans la participation dans les processus de prise de décision Un environnement favorable pour les structures adéquates à la bonne gestion de la problématique liée au genre pourrait booster le secteur de l'énergie vers un meilleur respect de l'égalité des genres et contribuer de ce fait à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable 5 et 7.

Mots-clés: intégration de l'égalité des genres, politique gouvernementale énergétique, femmes, égalité des genres.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AWGGC	African Working Group on Gender and Climate Change
CBOs	Community Based Organizations'
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations'
ECN	Energy Commission of Nigeria
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
ECREE	ECOWAS Center of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
ECOW-GEN	Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access
EPSRA	Electric Power Sector Reform Act
FMEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMWASD	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plans
NEMP	National Energy Master Plan
NEP	National Energy Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations'
NGP	National Gender Policy
NRGI	Natural Resources Governance Institute
NPSP	Nigeria Power Sector Program
NPSP-REA	Nigeria Power Sector Program (NPSP)- Rural Electrification Agency
NREEEP	National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UN WOMEN	United Nations Women

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEP	Women Environment Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
SEforALL	Sustainable Energy for All

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DECLARATION</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>CERTIFICATION</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF THE AUTHOR</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>RÉSUMÉ</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>xiv</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>xiv</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>1.0 Background of Study</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>1.2 Research Question</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>1.3 Research Objectives</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>1.4 Significance of the Study</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>1.6 Limitations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>1.7 Organisation of the Study</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>1.8 Conclusion</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>2.0 Introduction</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>2.0.1 Conceptualisation of Terms</b> .....	<b>12</b>

<b>2.1 The Concept of Gender.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2.2 The Concept of Gender Equality .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>2.3 The Concept of Gender Mainstreaming .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>2.4 The Concept of Gender Planning .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2.5 Gender Needs .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>2.6 Energy and Gender .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2.7.0 Underlying Principles for a Gender Aware Energy Policy .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2.7.1 The Welfare Approach.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2.7.2 The Equality Approach.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>2.7.3 The Anti-Poverty Approach .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>2.7.4 The Efficiency Approach .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>2.7.5 The Empowerment Approach .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>2.8 An Example of Gender Mainstreaming within the ECOWAS Region.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2.9 Conclusion .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Chapter THREE.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>METHODS.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>3.0 Introduction.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>3.1 Research Design .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>3.2 Sampling Technique .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.3 Sources of Data Collected .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.4 Instrument for Data Collection.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.5 Validity of Instrument .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.6 Population of the Study .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.7 Sample Size.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.8 Administration of the Instrument.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.9 Method of Data Analysis.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.10 Ethical Considerations of the Study.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.12 Conclusion .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Chapter FOUR.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>4.0 Introduction.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>4.1 Results .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>4.0.1. Demographic Data of Participants.....</b>	<b>30</b>

Based on the interview guide used for this research as found in appendix H, figure 6 gives a percentile description of resulted derived from the interviews. From this pie chart above, it can be said that about 9% believe, there is an effective policy making process. However, 19% of the participants are of the opinion that budget constraints as well as lack of gender disaggregated data serves as a threat to mainstreaming gender in Nigeria’s energy policy.....32

Although there is an increase in gender awareness, involvement of decision makers as well as strategies for gender mainstreaming as interpreted in figure 6, however the lack of adequate and effective focal gender unit is a deterrent to attaining gender mainstreaming within the energy sector of Nigeria.....32

4.2 Stakeholders Activities to Place Gender on the Energy Agenda .....32

4.3 Legal Framework- Document Review of the Nigerian Energy and Gender Policies..34

    4.3.1 National Gender Policy 2006 .....35

    4.3.2 National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy, 2015 .....36

    4.3.3 National Renewable Energy Action Plans, 2015 -2030 .....37

    4.3.4 National Energy Master Plan 2014 .....38

    4.3.5 National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, 2015-2030 .....40

    4.3.6 Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005 .....41

    4.3.7 Regulation for Mini-Grids 2016 .....42

4.4 Conceptual Framework of Nigeria’s Gender-aware Energy Policy .....43

    4.4.0 Participatory Framework .....44

    4.4.1 Methodological Framework .....46

    4.4.1 Political Framework .....48

    4.4.2 Financial Framework .....49

4.5 Conclusion .....51

CHAPTER FIVE .....51

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND SUMMARY .....51

5.0 Introduction.....51

5.1 Summary .....51

5.2 Recommendation .....56

    5.2.0 Recommendations to Government.....56

    5.2.1 Recommendations to CSOs, NGOs and Academia .....57

    5.2.3 Recommendations for further study.....58

5.4 Conclusion .....58

CHAPTER SIX.....58

<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	58
<b>Appendices</b> .....	65
<b>Appendix A</b> .....	65
<b>Appendix B</b> .....	66
<b>Appendix C</b> .....	67
<b>Appendix D</b> .....	68
<b>Appendix E</b> .....	69
<b>Appendix F</b> .....	70
<b>Appendix G</b> .....	71
<b>Appendix H</b> .....	72
<b>Appendix I</b> .....	74
<b>Appendix J</b> .....	76
<b>Appendix K</b> .....	78
<b>Appendix L</b> .....	79

## LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1:Indoor Air pollution as a result of traditional cook stoves. (Source: Ganguly, 2018)</i> .....	4
<i>Figure 2:Framework for a Gender Management System, Developed by the Commonwealth Secretariat. (Source: NGP Strategic Framework (Implementation Plan) FRN 2008)</i> .....	8
<i>Figure 3:Process to Genderize Energy Policy. (Source: Feenstra, 2002)</i> .....	11
<i>Figure 4: Stages of a Gender Planning Process. (Source: Moser &amp; Levy, 1986)</i> .....	18
<i>Figure 5:Distribution of Participants According to Occupation. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)</i> .....	31
<i>Figure 6: Result based on interview Guide. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)</i> .....	32
<i>Figure 7: The Legal Hierarchy. (Source: NRGI, 2015)</i> .....	35
<i>Figure 8: Action Plan for Gender Issues. (Source: National Energy Masterplan ,2014)</i> .....	40
<i>Figure 9:Action Plan for Gender Issues. (Source: National Energy Masterplan 2014)</i> .....	40
<i>Figure 10:Designation of women in the energy sector. (Source: NPSP-REA, 2019)</i> .....	45
<i>Figure 11:Access to Capacity Building and Development Opportunities. (Source: NPSP-REA, 2019)</i> .....	45
<i>Figure 12: Area of Competence. (Source: NPSP-REA, 2019)</i> .....	46
<i>Figure 13: Graphical Representation of the ENR Gender Strategy. (Source: ENR, 2013)</i> .....	48
<i>Figure 14: The Current state of Nigeria’s Gender-aware Energy Policy, Conceptual Framework. (Source: Feenstra, 2002; Field Survey, 2019)</i> .....	50
<i>Figure 15: Conceptual Model for Achieving Gender Mainstreaming in Nigeria. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)</i> .....	51

## LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1: Household Air Pollution Attributable Deaths. (Source: WHO, Global Health Observatory data repository)</i>	6
<i>Table 2: Six Stages of Gender Planning Process. (Source: Moser &amp; Levy, 1986)</i>	18
<i>Table 3: Strategic and Practical Needs. (Source: Moser, 2003. pp.37-41)</i>	20
<i>Table 4: Women's Autonomy Criteria. (Source: Skutsch, 1998)</i>	24
<i>Table 5: Useful Methods. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)</i>	27
<i>Table 6: Distribution of Participants According to Gender. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)</i>	30
<i>Table 7: Identified Glass Ceilings based on primary data. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)</i>	33
<i>Table 8: Domestic Cooking Energy Targets for 2020 and 2030. (Source: NREAP, 2016; Federal Ministry of Environment, 2015)</i>	37
<i>Table 9: Targets and Strategies for Mainstreaming Gender. (Source: NEEAP 2015-2030 pp. 59)</i>	41
<i>Table 10: Benefits of gender equality and social inclusion. (Source: SEforALL, 2018)</i>	43
<i>Table 11: Conditions for attaining a Gender-aware Energy Policy. (Source: Feenstra, 2002)</i>	43



## **GLOSSARY**

<b>Energy Health Nexus</b>	<b>reducing air pollution, urban health challenges; and climate change health impacts, present and future through the use of clean, reliable, modern and affordable energy resources to reduce certain occupational health risks related to fossil fuel extraction and use, such as respiratory diseases related to coal extraction and cancers from diesel exposure.</b>
<b>Energy Services</b>	<b>Includes lightening, cooking, heating and cooling, pumping water, sterilisation, refrigeration, transportation, communication and power for productive purposes.</b>
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Refers to the socially constructed characteristics of women and men such as norms, roles and relationships of, and between, groups of women and men. It varies from society to society and can be changed.</b>
<b>Gender Awareness</b>	<b>ability of persons or policies to understand the implications of a particular programme, project or policy for both men and women, and to plan according to the needs of both.</b>
<b>Gender-aware Policy</b>	<b>a policy, which takes into account the social relations of women and men as well as differences in their needs, as opposed to a policy specifically for women or men.</b>
<b>Gender Equality</b>	<b>When women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision making, and when the different behaviours, aspirations, and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured.</b>

<b>Gender Inequality</b>	<b>biases against men or women determined by their gender, such that women's and men's participation in different social, political and economic sectors, and in development in general lead to unequal outcomes and benefits.</b>
<b>Gender Gaps</b>	<b>statistical and practical indicators of the differences in access to resources and to social and economic benefits for men and women.</b>
<b>Gender Imbalance</b>	<b>unequal distribution of women's and men's access to and control of resources, services and benefits, and their participation in production and social reproduction.</b>
<b>Gender-mainstreaming</b>	<b>process to realise gender awareness within an organisation and/or its policies, programmes and projects.</b>
<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Actor participating in the development process</b>

(Feenstra, 2002 pp.6, WHO, 2011)

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Background of Study**

As a result of the UN Fourth Conference on Women in 1995, gender mainstreaming is now a vital concept for the attainment of gender equality. Gender mainstreaming is defined by Feenstra (2002) as a process that ensures the recognition of the concerns and needs of women and men in the planning and policy-making process and a gender-sensitive mentality in policy-makers. It is a significant factor for policy influencing, thereby ensuring equal access to and control of resources (Clancy, 2009). This concept sees the importance of incorporating women's concerns as an integral part of policy instead of being referred to as a "distinctive" area. Its main aim is to address gender issues in various sectors of the economy, including the energy sector (ENERGIA, 2010).

Energy is essential for sustainable human development (Annecke, 1999). However, irrespective of the significant expansion schemes to ensure adequate energy access, about 2.7 billion people around the world who are mostly women involved in household activities such as cooking lack access to clean cooking facilities (IEA, 2017). This lack of energy access is indicative of other parts such as poverty, inadequate health care as well as low education levels (UNESCAP, 2003).

It is worth noting that, due to gender roles attributed to various cultures and societies, there are varying levels of access and control to energy sources (UNESCAP,2003). In the context of developing countries, Oliver et al. (2019) posit that women's responsibilities are portrayed by the 'triple role' of procreative work, productive work as well as community work, which refers to activities both at the household and community level. An example cited by Moser & Levy (1986) states that women are responsible for the allocation of limited basic resources just to ensure the survival of their various households, which they sometimes forcefully demand from the state (Moser & Levy, 1986 pp.7). In spite of the heavy involvement with obtaining energy resources, women suffer limited energy access compared to men (UNESCAP,2003).



*Figure 1: Indoor Air pollution as a result of traditional cook stoves. (Source: Ganguly, 2018)*

Policymakers often do not pay adequate attention to the energy differences between men and women, which causes gender bias and disparity of women's needs in policy documents (ENERGIA, 2010). Using Nigeria as a case study for this research, the National Energy Policy has tried to include components which seem to appeal to gender specifically women. These include reducing health hazards arising from the combustion of biomass fuel and the promotion of efficient use of biomass conversion technologies, which is facilitated by the Household Energy department at the Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN, 2003).

However, this does not measure up to the inclusion of gender-specific components in the Nigerian National Energy Policy, consequently taking a clue from Kenya is significant. Due to a gender audit carried out by ENERGIA in Kenya, gender issues were incorporated in the revised 2011 Kenya National Energy Policy (Clancy, 2012). It is, however vital, for policymakers to understand that women are an important target group when developing policies. The scenario which took place in South Africa in 1993, where a small group of women activists attended a National Energy forum resulted in the explicit inclusion of gender issues in the final energy policy document in 1998 also known as the 'Green Paper' (Skutsch et al, 2006).

Not until recently, Nigeria had neglected the gender variable since the 1980s. Gender concerns and women needs were considered an afterthought. Due to such situations, policies developed were gender blind (National Gender Policy, 2009). However, in 2006 National Gender Policy was approved, after which a national gender strategic framework plan for 2008 - 2013 was adopted by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in 2008. It is a 5-year framework based on selected priority areas to establish a strong mechanism for achieving gender equality in all sectors. One of its guiding principles which can be beneficial for the energy sector states

*"Making gender analysis is an integral part of all policy articulation, implementation and evaluation undertaken by not only Government at all tiers and within all arms, but also by all stakeholders* (Ministry for Women's Affairs and Social Development, 2006, pp.6)." The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development has the responsibility for the implementation of the national gender machinery by using policies and legislation of affirmative action to bridge the existing gender gaps (Ministry for Women's Affairs and Social Development, 2006). Such affirmative action policies help to strengthen inclusiveness, empowerment, equality as well as sustainability (Ethel, 2017).

There has been significant progress in the energy sector with the introduction of a Gender Office at Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing and at the Ministry of Science and Technology (ECREEE, 2015; World Bank, 2018). However, there is still a lack of priority given to gender needs in the National Energy Policy. The unavailability of tools, gender-disaggregated data and other essential information to stimulate evidence-based planning constitute constraints for gender mainstreaming in the energy sector (Ministry for Women's Affairs and Social Development, 2006).

### **1.1 Problem Statement**

Although there is still a wide gap in academic literature, energy and gender share a well-defined connection (Clancy, 2012). This domain has been a grave issue for more than twenty years. The energy sector, consequently, requires integrating certain unique gender concerns, for the benefit of diverse groups of women and men. It should be noted that daily decisions made in the energy sector have consequences on women and men resident in rural and poor urban communities. Hence, policymakers have the mandate towards a more inclusive approach; however, this can only be achieved through gender mainstreaming. It is recommended that policymakers address gender inequality in energy towards achieving

sustainable development as well as access to clean and affordable energy. The general misconception is that energy and gender revolve around women and cooking fuels (ECOWAS, 2015).

The justification for a gender mainstreaming policy lies in the fact that women have not substantially realised the perquisites of economic and social development (ECOWAS, 2015). As stated by Stern (2014), household energy consumption accounts for a notable share of national energy consumption across economies owing to the immense use of fuelwood. Indoor air pollution which is a grave hazard is the leading cause of death. Additionally, it ultimately harms the disadvantaged and helpless population: women and children (Ryan, 2014). According to the World Health Organization (2015), the rate of the population using solid fuels in rural communities was over 95% while in the urban areas about 49% (WHO, 2015). See Table 1 for Household air pollution attributable deaths rate of Nigeria in 2016, it also shows that women are usually at the receiving end based on the data.

*Table 1: Household Air Pollution Attributable Deaths. (Source: WHO, Global Health Observatory data repository)*

Causes	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Ischaemic heart diseases	32398 [28550 – 368565]	15348 [13353 – 17555]	17050 [14865 – 19326]
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary disease	9688 [6608 – 12151]	3757 [1094 – 5765]	5931 [4379 – 7037]
Stroke	19782 [17058 – 22904]	7941 [6696 – 9353]	1184 [10047 – 13640]
Lower Respiratory Infections	156022 [121267 – 181784]	79600 [61437 – 93709]	76422 [59842 – 88546]
Total	21836 [183130 – 245722]	106861 [87567 – 122136]	111501 [94363 – 124913]

With a National Gender Policy saddled with the responsibility of using the Gender Management System in partnership with the National Centre on Women in Development and the Bureau of Statistics, these institutions are required to apply gender indicators for research and ensure results are integrated when formulating national planning policies. According to the National Gender Policy 2006, this management system serves as the institutional framework towards achieving the desired goals of the policy (National Gender Policy, 2006,

pp. 23). The lack of adequate involvement of the ministries responsible for gender and energy is the main reason for this research. It is also worthy to note that the Gender Management System has been effectively used by the Federal Ministry of Health in relation to HIV/AIDS (Enhancing Nigeria's Response to HIV and AIDS Programme, 2013).

Figure 2 gives a view of the Conceptual framework for the Gender Management System in Nigeria, with its Four components.

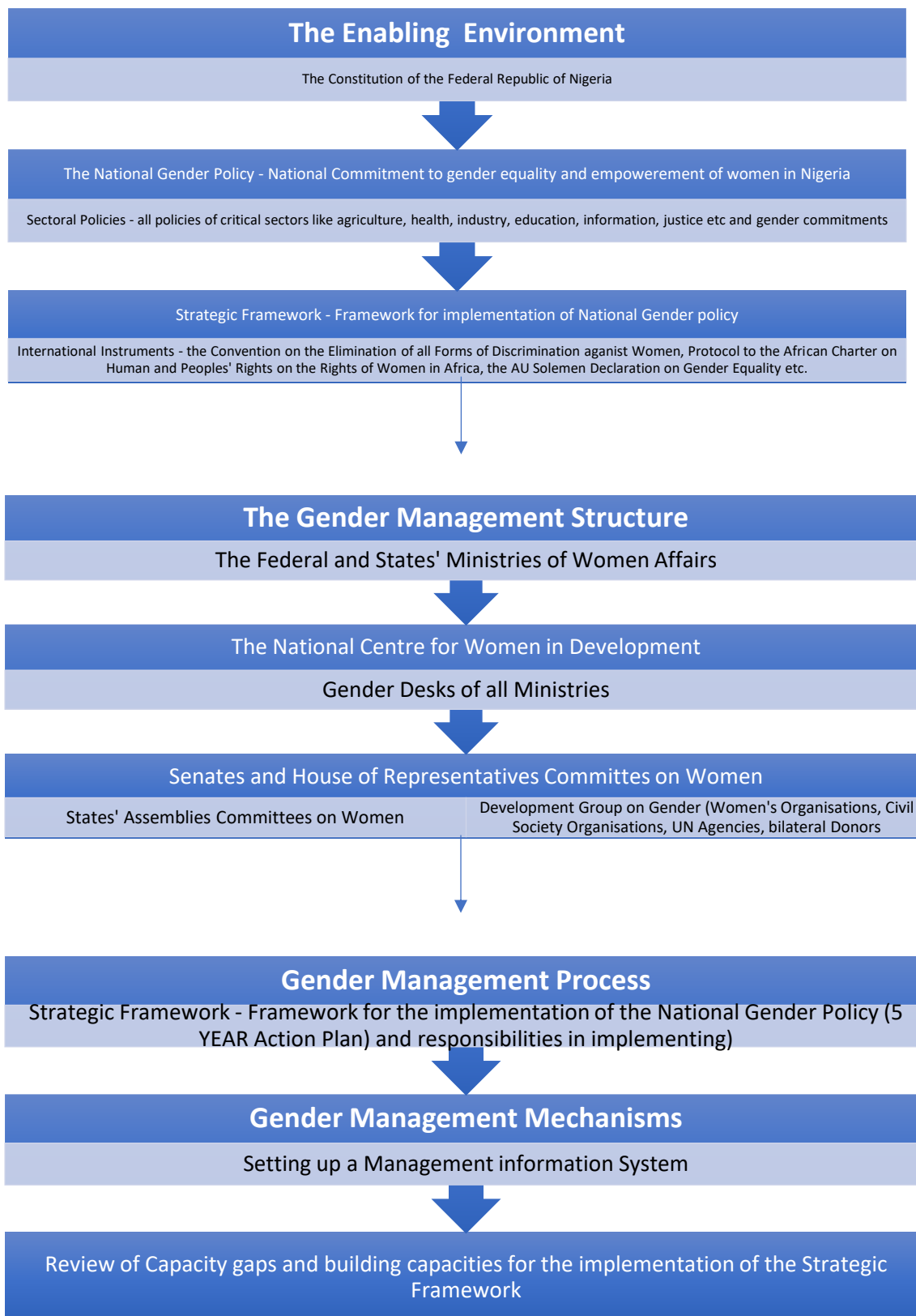


Figure 2: Framework for a Gender Management System, Developed by the Commonwealth Secretariat. (Source: NGP Strategic Framework (Implementation Plan) FRN 2008)



## **1.2 Research Question**

1. In line with Feenstra (2002), does the Nigerian National Energy Policy exhibit traits which are gender friendly?
2. What are the gender gaps missing in Nigeria's National Energy Policy?
3. How can the gender indicators and baselines of the Gender Management System be incorporated into Nigeria's National Energy Policy?
4. What have the different stakeholders done to ensure that gender is put on the energy agenda?
5. How can the experiences of other countries or regional institutions towards incorporating gender in the Energy Policy be applied in Nigeria?

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

The overall objective is to identify pathways for addressing the various gender barriers in Nigeria's energy policies with the sole of aim ensuring that gender mainstreaming is achieved.

To answer the questions listed above, achieving the following objectives of this study, will simultaneously answer the above listed questions:

1. To assess if the National Energy Policy has the traits required for genderizing the policy.
2. To identify the gender gaps in the National Energy Policy as a step towards achieving gender equality in terms of energy.
3. To assess the effectiveness of the Gender Management System's indicators and baselines for the National Energy Policy.
4. To ascertain what stakeholders have done in achieving a gender friendly Energy Policy.
5. To incorporate experiences from other countries or regional institutions which can be well situated for Nigeria's National Energy Policy.

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Energy is vital for human survival and most importantly, in a country like Nigeria with over 180 million people (Live Nigeria,2018), to thrive social and economic development is paramount. Hence the importance of this is required.

1. The study is significant in terms of theoretical and practical approach. Theoretically, this study will increase the relevance of gender in relation to energy policy in Nigeria. It will also shed light on the existing literature concerning the energy policy planning process and how gender is incorporated in development processes and the factors that hinder its actualization.
2. The study will be of great benefit to students and researchers who may want to investigate issues relating to gender mainstreaming and energy.
3. Practically, data which will enhance the understanding of factors hindering gender mainstreaming in Nigeria's National Energy Policy will be produced and the best strategies shall be proffered. Therefore, this study will equip policymakers, governmental and non-governmental organizations with effective recommendations to implement policies and empowerment programmes that would be beneficial towards achieving gender equality in energy.

### **1.5 Scope**

This study involved interviews with gender and energy experts working in government institutions such as the Rural Electrification Agency, Federal Ministry of Environment, Energy Commission of Nigeria and the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. The private sector in form of civil society organisations were not left out. These include Women Environment programme and Clean Technology Hub.

This study is concerned with Nigeria's energy sector and its gender perspective. Thereby looking at the extent to which gender has been mainstreamed in the energy sector and equally the challenges and limitations towards attaining the sustainable development goal 5 and 7. This study proposes a conceptual model which can enhance the energy-gender nexus in Nigeria.

### **1.6 Limitations**

Several government officials who were expected to participate in the study were unwilling to do so. Some participants such as government officials preferred to keep their responses confidential; only giving out very brief information and refused to sign consent forms. Hence, they requested to remain anonymous after which they participated in the study.

## 1.7 Organisation of the Study

Following the introduction in Chapter 1 which shall discuss the background of the study, problem statement, research questions, the significance of the research, limitations of the study and the definition of important concepts used during the research. Chapter 2 provides a review of existing literature with regards to gender and energy policy research such as the central concept which explains the correlation between Gender and Energy Policy. It further gives a detailed description of the underlying principles or policy approaches which are vital for a gender aware energy policy. Finally, it contains an exemplary means of incorporating gender as discovered in the regional energy sector of ECOWAS member states.

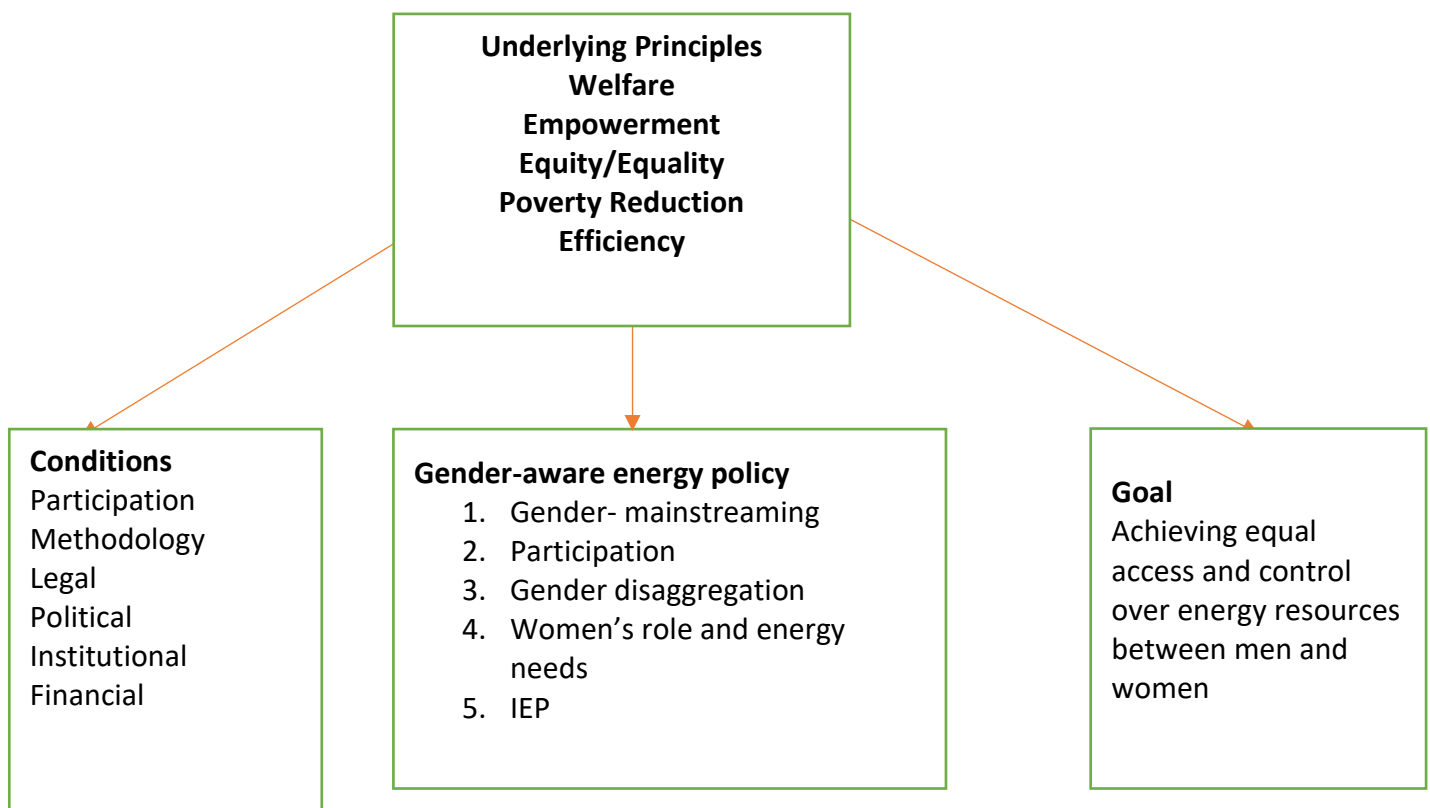


Figure 3: Process to Genderize Energy Policy. (Source: Feenstra, 2002)

Chapter 3 will focus on the methodology which can achieve a gender-aware energy policy in Nigeria. Chapter 4 will focus on the findings from the study. This will involve an analysis of policy documents on gender and energy policy as well as identifying notable frameworks such as the Gender Management System in Nigeria and the loopholes which hinder its integration in the energy policy in Nigeria. This chapter will ascertain if characteristics of a gender friendly energy policy exist in Nigeria's National Energy Policy in line with Feenstra (2002) conceptual framework for genderizing energy policy see Figure 3. Chapter 5 will conclude with a brief summary highlight a few recommendations.

## **1.8 Conclusion**

This first chapter majorly discusses the introductory aspect of the study, opening it up with the background of study, problem statement, research questions and the objectives of the study. It further states the significance, scope, limitations and the organisation of the whole research.

# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the review of selected literature which are relevant to this research work such as the central concept which explains the correlation between Gender and Energy Policy. It further gives a detailed description of the underlying principles or policy approaches which are vital for a gender aware energy policy. Finally, it contains an exemplary means of incorporating gender as discovered in the regional energy sector of ECOWAS member states.

#### **2.0.1 Conceptualisation of Terms**

##### **2.1 The Concept of Gender**

Staudt (2003) states that information related to gender in the 1970s were usually found in obscure texts and mainly in the field of sociology and linguistics. The emergence of gender as a feminist theory was born out of curiosity to understand women's subordination (Reddock, 2000). However, overtime it became a preferred term with much advantage as it was closely linked to public policy. The trait of constructivist thinking as well as its inclusive and relational approach gave it more credit. However, some academicians believe issues of gender are multi-dimensional as it relates to men especially in terms of family planning and sexuality education (Staudt, 2003; Jahan, 1995).

Due to the gradual acceptance of this concept, it had a strategic leverage by ensuring that a once undervalued issue gained political worth likewise in the technical sphere amongst professors and scientists. This therefore resulted in the implementation of women machinery in several nations and equally a transition for gender and development strategies. However,

these applaudable feats, did not correspond to a shift in behaviour or gender equality outcomes (Staudt, 2003).

A plethora of definitions have been constructed in relation to gender, however Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (2013 pp.1) are of the assertion that *Gender is embedded vigorously in our institutions and actions which makes it completely natural*. This is further backed up with Mubarak (1998); Feenstra (2002 pp.21) definition stating that, “*Gender is a system of socially defined roles, privileges, attributes and relationships between women and men, which are not determined by biology, but by social, cultural, political and economic expectations.*”

In considering gender roles, Gondal (2015 pp.5) is of the opinion that society assumes they are a ‘natural’ result of one’s sex, but cross-cultural studies demonstrate that while sex is a universal condition of humans, gender roles vary across culture.” This implies that the concept is transitory, dynamic and culture specific. Owing to the fact that it forms a basis of social construct in line with diverse political, social, cultural and economic conditions, this therefore provides the perceptions of a Western definition as well as an African definition. Hence the concept of gender varies from what it holds in a Western and African society (Feenstra, 2002). The gender roles of women are categorised as productive, reproductive and community/management roles.

Guzura (2017) definition gives a wholistic approach to the concept, defining it as “the difference that sex makes within a society, guiding how we are to think of ourselves, how we interact with others, the social opportunities, occupations, family roles and prestige allowed to males and females”. The significance of the concept of gender can therefore be regarded as a social and cultural construction of masculinity and femininity, it helps to perceive human roles and personalities not in the light of nature but on social factors (Gondal, 2015). It can therefore be regarded as asymmetrical, as it is regarded as a system built to justify inequality (Bornstein, k. 1998; Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2013). And to give an authentic description of how gender is perceived, Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (2013), give a cartoon illustration of the twentieth century about the important role power and influence play in gender stating thus: a man is shown saying to his young son, “I decide all the important issues like whether God is dead or whether the UN should admit Communist China and I let your mother deal with things like which school you should attend or which house we should buy.”

## **2.2 The Concept of Gender Equality**

According to Council of Europe (1998), the achievement of gender mainstreaming cannot be discussed without taking note of gender equality. It connotes equal visibility in relation to empowerment and participation of both sexes in all spheres of life be it public and private. (Council of Europe,1998, pp.7). It's hard to dispute that women and men do not have varying living conditions, however, Gender Equality stands for non-discrimination, it seeks to promote equal contribution in policy-making process as well as the division of influence within the economy (Council of Europe,1998).

The World Development Report (2011) and Council of Europe (1998), describes Gender Equality as a core development objective in its own right, which can be likened to human rights, which must be constantly fought for, protected and promoted. This concept involves accepting and valuing the right to be different and displacing the notion of hierarchy which states that men are higher than women. (Council of Europe,1998). It advocates for partnership, shared responsibility and ensuring a balance in both public and private life (Council of Europe, 1998). It is an integral part of society, a continuous process which keeps developing apart from basic fundamental human rights, it enhances productivity, improves development and more representation of women in institutions.

However, questions still linger in relation to why gender equality seems to be unachievable, there is the notion that its definition gives it a narrow perspective. Another problem is that machineries put in place for equality policies have not been influential (Åseskog, B. 1997, Schalkwijk et al. 1996; Council of Europe,1998). Ministries set out to ensure these policies have some sort of influence, are usually limited in action as well as competencies. A major deterrent to the promotion of equality is that women are not given adequate position in decision-making. (McCrudden, 1996; Council of Europe 1998) Another problem is the void of integrating a gender perspective into all policy areas instead of making specific policies to address issues related to both men and women which is usually one sided (Council of Europe,1998).

To curb these gender imbalance, new approaches are clearly imperative towards the goal of gender equality. Addressing this issue at a higher level in a more structural and broader perspective allows for the inclusion of development actors. It is however interesting to note

that there has been a laudable evolution in respect of gender equality. Although the struggle still continues, there is a significant change although it might be at a slow pace but unprecedented gain has been made in terms of right to education, health and access to jobs and livelihoods. Just as Amartya Sen states that development is a process of expanding freedoms equally for all people, equality seeks to close the gap in the well-being between men and women (World Bank, 2011).

The illustration of the World Bank Report (World Bank, 2011), equates gender equality as smart economics, thereby enhancing economic efficiency in the following ways:

- i. Eradicates barriers hindering women from having the same access as men; all in a bid for competitiveness and globalization
- ii. An increase in women's entire status translates to absolute development in various ways.
- iii. A level playing field is then created; where both men and women are actively involved socially and politically in decision making and shaping of policies.

### **2.3 The Concept of Gender Mainstreaming**

The UN Economic and Social Council adopted an action on gender mainstreaming July, 1997, which gained salience via international public policy with other UN- led and national governments' agreements. This precept, became a crucial element towards achieving a transformative development agenda (Shirin, 2003).

The United Nations Economic and Social Council states that *“Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality”* (ECOSCO, 1997 pp.2). This definition further gives validity to Staudt's (2003) assertion of institutionalizing a gender perspective in all areas and sectors of policy at all levels. This concept requires cognitive, organizational and political approach, for a paradigm shift in culture and way of thinking as well as in the goals, structures and resource allocation of government.

A group of specialists by the Council of Europe during the Beijing Conference in 1995, gave a more valid and policy orientated definition stating that gender mainstreaming is the reorganization, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and at all stages, by the actors normally involved in policy making. This captures the core objective of mainstreaming with a specific goal of incorporating a gender perspective with the involvement of gender experts in policy making. (Council of Europe, 1998 13, 15)

However, in reality Acuner and Kardam (2003 pp.97-98) express the opinion that *“Mainstreaming is a worthy goal but it is a long-term goal that may never be attained in its entirety”*. It is therefore right to say that mainstreaming starts with an existing policy, although it takes time to be implemented however the end result is achieving significant change (DFEE, 1996; Council of Europe,1998).

It should be noted that gender mainstreaming is an upcoming mechanism, hence there are difficulties which accompany its implementation.

1. Misinterpretation of Gender Mainstreaming Concept: As rightly stated by Council of Europe (1998), a poor interpretation of gender mainstreaming is a major problem, that results in the replacement of specific gender equality policies.
2. Required change in policy making approach: It involves a reorganization in the policy making process, as well as the expertise of various actors and the redefinition of outdated approaches to policy making (Council of Europe, 1998).

#### **2.4 The Concept of Gender Planning**

Gender planning serves as a legitimate means of women emancipation towards achieving equality, equity and empowerment, as women play significant roles at different stages of development however, little is reported in terms of policy and programme planning (Moser, 2003; Moser & Levy, 1986). Academicians and research institutions express that “women in development” is a pertinent element for gender planning. Hence, gender planning and development are interrelated in terms of formulation of policies and implementation (Moser, 2003; Moser & Levy, 1986). The non-existence of grafted gender issues in existing policies has been a major setback, as decision-making powers tend to be male-dominated and gender-blind. Furthermore, policy makers and practitioners lack formal training in the discipline of



planning (Moser, 2003; Moser & Levy, 1986). In the same vein, feminist academicians are accused of not simplifying research results into methodological tools to enable practitioners create gender aware practices. Therefore, this resulted in the development of a specific gender planning framework (Moser & Levy, 1986).

Three core stages in a planning process, described by Moser (2003) include the following, these have been incorporated in the gender planning process.

- Policy-making: the process of social and political decision-making about how to allocate resources for the needs and interests of society, concluding with the formulation of a policy strategy.
- Planning: the process of implementation of the policy, often resulting in a plan.
- The organization of implementation: the process of administrative action to accomplish the programme designed, which results in a completed product.

Gender planning process is a continuous process, with stages that tend to interact at different points. Five key principles appropriate for gender planning are as follows:

- Gender needs are based on the different roles of men and women.
- The gender needs of women are construed by their triple role.
- Gender needs are categorized as practical and strategic.
- To attain fulfilment with women's triple role, a cross sectoral planning approach is important.
- The significance of women in development informs their active participation in gender planning (Moser & Levy, 1986).

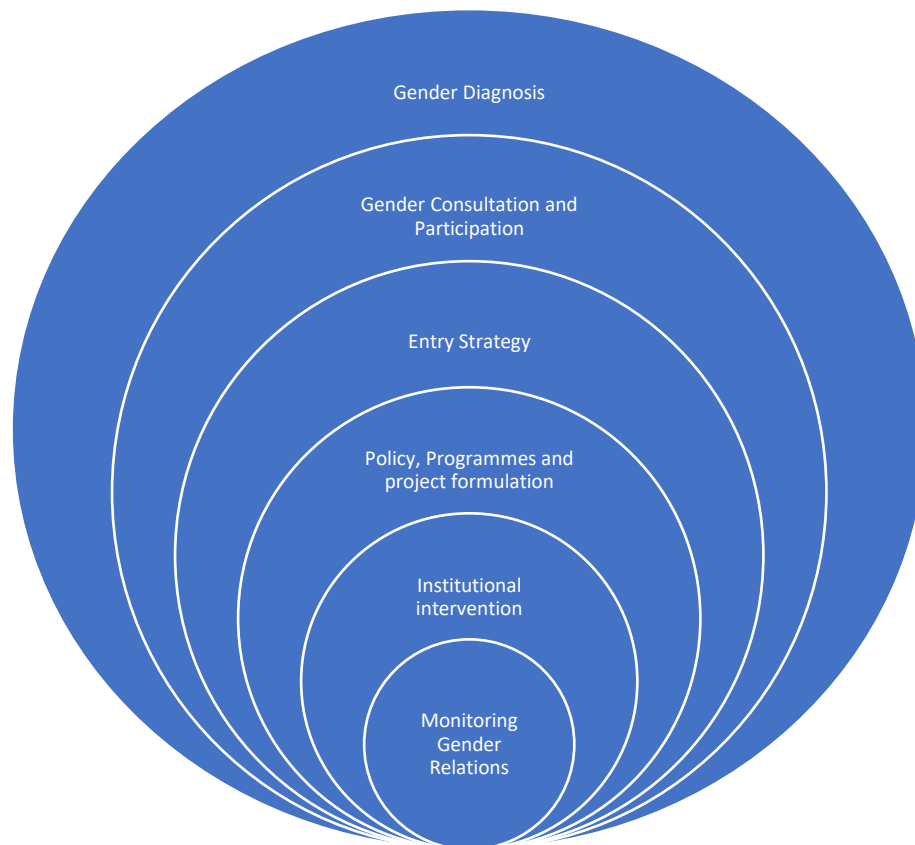


Figure 4: Stages of a Gender Planning Process. (Source: Moser & Levy, 1986)

Moser and Levy (1986 pp.17-20), developed six stages (Figure 4) for gender planning which are not mutually exclusive nor sequential in practice. The six stages are briefly discussed in table 2 below.

Table 2: Six Stages of Gender Planning Process. (Source: Moser & Levy, 1986)

1	Gender Diagnosis: Identifies key problems of government and solutions to meet practical and strategic gender needs.
2	Gender Consultation and Participation: This stage entails the assessment of gender needs through mobilisation and participation of women.
3	Entry Strategy: layouts a set of priority framework for policy formulation, programmes, projects and the intervention of institutions.
4	Policy Programme and Project Formulation: focuses on a cross sectoral approach in policy, programme and project formulation.

5	Institutional Intervention: The primary aim of this stage is to provide implementing agencies with appropriate resources and political commitment to effectively implement policies, programmes and projects.
6	Monitoring Gender Relations: This stage supports the continuous gender planning process; the adaptation stage, reaction to change and ultimately inculcate gender as a natural aspect of planning.

Gender planning seeks to admonish policymakers to employ gender lenses while identifying needs of people. Due to global trends, it is vital that policy and planning is at its best, as critical analysis can propel energy access strategies from a global and national context. Along the process obstacles that prevent the implementation of gender aware policies might arise however, opportunities to leapfrog the existing status quo are available (SEforALL, 2018).

## 2.5 Gender Needs

The basis for gender planning is particularly due to the different gender roles and needs, access and control over resources and decision making. A critical question about the right to plan for women’s needs by Moser (2003) sparked the need for gender planning. This necessitated the dire need to decentralise and actively disseminate gender planning amongst the Third World due to a global emergence of female households based on conditions such as war, insecurity, death and disaster (Moser & Levy, 1986 pp.8, Moser, 2003).

In most Third World countries the triple role of women; reproductive work(childbearing), productive work (earning an income) and managing work (not limited to the household but community level) has been neglected. This in turn translates into limited allocation of resources for the survival of households. With this understanding, identifying the needs of women, serves as the most fundamental planning tool to formulate gender aware policies (Moser & Levy, 1986 pp.8, Moser, 2003). Moser and Levy (1986), therefore emphasize the need for a *“reconceptualization of women’s role in society”*, which paves the way for policy planning strategy with the inclusion of women specific requirements both at the national and local level for an efficient integrative approach to create gender awareness. For instance, cross-sectoral planning for sectors such as environment and employment help to inform a shift in policy (Moser & Levy, 1986 pp.8, Moser, 2003).

Moser and Levy (1986) categorizes gender needs as strategic or practical needs, with specified parameters for the attainment of policy planning. Strategic needs are given much

priority towards achieving a more equal society. While practical gender interests tend towards human survival, such as provision of water and energy (Moser & Levy, 1986).

Table 3: Strategic and Practical Needs. (Source: Moser, 2003. pp.37-41)

Strategic Gender Needs	Practical Gender Needs
Identifies women's needs based on subordination to men in society.	Identifies women's needs based on socially accepted roles in society. Formulated from real conditions women face, basically for human survival.
Seeks to achieve greater equality in terms of gender division of labour, power and control.	It never challenges subordination of women in society.
It varies based on particular cultural and socio-political context, they are formulated.	They are practical needs concerned with standard of living i.e. domestic arena, income-earning activities, at the community level housing and basic services.
Examples include: rights to own land, access to credit, establishment of political equality, measures against domestic violence.	Regarded as a response to an immediate necessity, usually by women.

Women are the primary energy managers in households; serving as economic actors to drive economic growth. It is pertinent to have a unique network with these energy consumers in poor households. It is beneficial to prevent barriers faced by women and marginalized communities; such access to land, financial services, extreme climate-induced weather and indoor air pollution. Therefore, access to clean energy solutions, saves millions of women and children from illness and premature death; with more time for educational and productive activities (SEforAll, 2018; Duflo et al, 2008).

## 2.6 Energy and Gender

A society's wellbeing develops largely on decisions which involve its usage per capital indicating prosperity (Parikh, 1995). The classification of energy use by sector provides authenticity when formulating energy policies (Parikh, 1995). Respectively, the formulation of energy policy for gender is imperative as women make up half of the world's population. Over the years gender issues were closely linked to the household sector (Parikh (1995). However, it transcends the household sector spilling over to the agriculture, food processing and manufacturing. In addition, women are not only energy users but a part of the energy supply system. Women equally have a role to play in the design, adaptation and usage of renewable energy technologies; to enhance their economic autonomy and social status

(Parikh, 1995; UNIDO, 2014). Parikh (1995) also reinforces that gender issues related to the energy sector can be considered as the following:

- Stages of women's development in the economy; urban or rural women.
- Sectoral considerations; based on the different levels of development. Such as household, transport, agriculture and manufacturing.
- 

Access to affordable and non-polluting energy services is fundamental for economic empowerment, poverty reduction, limiting the energy divide but equally violence against women. Until the gender imbalance is reviewed; women remain marginalized from active participation in the decision-making process. Therefore, policymakers are to value the potential and work of women in the energy sector by providing gender responsive energy policies and legal frameworks (UNIDO & UN WOMEN, 2015).

### **2.7.0 Underlying Principles for a Gender Aware Energy Policy**

Policy approaches for Third World countries like Nigeria were designed specifically for low-income women. These policy approaches provide clear conceptual tools to enable government and policy makers and planners to fully grasp, the appropriate interventions to gender needs of women. A fundamental basis for these different policy approaches, lies in the fact that it is usually unclear to national government as well as international agencies, what kind of policies would be beneficial to women. Hence, the works of Buvinic and Moser have paved a pathway in a simplified manner. Nowadays, implementing agencies and policy makers tend to make use of a combination of these approaches based on the peculiar gender needs i.e. Strategic and Practical needs (Moser, 2003).

#### **2.7.1 The Welfare Approach**

It is regarded as the foremost policy approach, which looks out for the needs of women in developing countries. This policy meets practical needs of women based on their reproductive role via a top down approach through international aid relief agencies. It was majorly for low income women; whose primary concern was the welfare of their family. This approach is based on three assumptions. Firstly, women are docile beneficiaries of development. Secondly, the role of motherhood is fundamental for women in society, therefore through child bearing women contribute directly to all divisions of economic development. This approach is family oriented; making women beneficiaries of free goods and services (Feenstra, 2002; Moser, 2003; Moser & Levy, 1986).

It identifies women as the problem and places the solution of family welfare at their disposal. Welfare programmes created describe women as dependent individuals who have accepted their traditional roles. Due to the limitations of the welfare policy, alternative policies were developed to put women on the agenda, such as equity, anti-poverty, efficiency and empowerment (Feenstra, 2002; Moser, 2003; Moser & Levy, 1986).

### **2.7.2 The Equality Approach**

The objective of this policy is to attain equality for women in the development process; thereby influencing women as active/strategic participants. It recognises women's triple role and endeavours to meet strategic needs by virtue of the intervention of government; to give women political and economic autonomy (Moser, 2003). Its application to energy policy, brings to the fall the inequality in the distribution and power over energy resources. This approach challenges the notion that women should be subordinated, thereby placing emphasis on equity and economic independence (Feenstra, 2003; Moser, 2003).

A good trait of the equality policy is it identifies how women have lost ground to men in the development process. Measures are provided through gendered consultative and participatory planning procedures to promote equality. A major criticism of this policy is the lack of methodology, especially a unifying indicator i.e. there is no standard against which success could be measured (Feenstra, 2003; Moser, 2003).

### **2.7.3 The Anti-Poverty Approach**

This policy approach is referred to as the toned-down version of the equality approach. The main aim is to ensure that women of low-income households increase their productivity. With more productivity, women are able to earn more income. It links the economic inequality between men and women to poverty rather than subordination; with emphasis on reduction of income inequality (Moser, 2003).

In terms of energy, poverty reduction supports the integration of gender issues in policy-making, especially with the increase of women headed-households. A positive element of this approach is that productivity would increase employment and income generating opportunities for women; through better access to resources. It aids the reduction of gender

inequality gap, by providing equitable transition to a sustainable energy system. Especially, as women in developing countries live in extreme poverty and are the hardest hit by energy deficits and impacts of climate change. It is therefore mandatory that government and other actors seek to close the global energy access gap (SEforAll, 2018).

#### **2.7.4 The Efficiency Approach**

It advocates for efficient and effective development of women via economic participation. It is mostly applied in development projects with international organisations' like USAID, the World Bank and OECD. As such project managers are involved and have to meet certain deadlines and adhere strictly to the budget. It is important, however that various gender perspectives especially the needs and constraints of men and women are considered. It increases the internal rate of returns of such projects (Moser, 2003; Skutsch, 1998; Feenstra, 2002). In addition to this Skutsch (1998) explains that engaging men and women in energy projects is an effective method of generating gender specific data. Furthermore, energy planners, policymakers would become aware about the appropriate energy system to adopt.

This policy approach became popular during the global economy decline which hit Africa, Latin America. In a bid to alleviate the sufferings Structural Adjustment Programmes were introduced. It placed more emphasis on women's economic participation relating to productive and community managing roles, stating that women have elasticity of time. However, disintegration of households; a shift of reproductive roles to daughters or female family members became the norm (Moser, 2003).

#### **2.7.5 The Empowerment Approach**

This policy asserts that subordination of women should not be seen as the problem of men rather that of colonial and neo-colonial oppression. It pursues the empowerment of women through self-reliance with skills acquisition for all aspects of human existence (Moser, 2003; Feenstra, 2002). To strengthen women's position, energy projects are vivid examples of emancipation that projects the energy sector in a good light. A critical examination of policy statements projects activities which aid the empowerment policy (Skutsch,1998).

An excellent initiative was the submission of projects by the Netherlands Development Assistance (NEDA) for financing. A set of women's autonomy criteria was used to measure emancipation and empowerment (Skutsch, 1998).

Table 4: Women's Autonomy Criteria. (Source: Skutsch, 1998)

Autonomy criteria of the Netherlands Development Assistance (NEDA)
1. Physical autonomy: full control over one's fertility and sexuality
2. Economic autonomy: equal access to and control over means of production
3. Political autonomy: a political say, self-determination and formation of pressure groups pursuing their own freely chosen direction
4. Socio-cultural autonomy: the right to an independent identity and respect.

Only three out of the four listed criteria are important in the energy sector. Criterion 2, makes equal provision available for both men and women; particularly to increase economic opportunities for women. Therefore, through numerous projects women can have access to equal provision of credit; to participate in energy projects through the provision of land and capital. Additionally, Criterion 3, gives men, women, young, old and children the opportunity to express their views; by promoting active engagement and capacity building. It equally paves the way for dialogue with planners and policy makers; where the inputs of both policy makers and the people are considered and weighed before taking ultimate decisions.

Criterion 4 talks about socio-cultural autonomy, pays attention to skills and capacity building of women. With the opportunity to participate in a wider social sphere with their counterpart men. Therefore, by virtue of training and education the long-term goal of emancipation is achieved. Skutsch (1998) advocates for an increase of women's presence in the energy planning profession which is heavily dominated by men. A group believe that the lack of attention towards women's energy concerns is due to the absence of women in the energy planning and supply field. However, another category assert that will the involvement of women in energy discussions result in positive change and does it mean they are more concerned about environmental issues? (Skutsch 1998, Shiva 1989, Jackson 1992, Dankelman, I and Davidson, J., 1988)

An excerpt from Skutsch's article gives validation to the empowerment approach:

***“It can be argued that the greater the extent to which women are actively involved in groups or committees and decision making in the public arena, the greater the encouragement for them to move permanently out of the restricted world of the household.*”**



*The more they are exposed to such activity, the more their self-confidence will be boosted to take on such challenges, and the more their own will to change their circumstance”* (Skutsch, 1998 pp.951).

This approach truly incorporates women’s triple role, aiming to meet strategic gender needs through the deployment of bottom up approach. It has also received rapid attention at the grass root, with local organisations, NGOs and political parties (Skutsch, 1998).

## **2.8 An Example of Gender Mainstreaming within the ECOWAS Region**

On a regional level, ECOWAS established a programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access (ECOW-GEN) in 2013. With a goal of incorporating gender dimensions into policy and programmes, it is the first-ever regional policy with the aim to close gender gaps in the energy sector. Thereby providing an avenue for policy makers to understand the need for gender sensitive policies. It also provides a gender mainstreaming framework endorsed in 2015 for Energy Ministries to achieve energy access goals in a way that leverages the role of women as energy users, community members, business owners, and policymakers. This is in partnership with 15-member states (USAID, 2018; ECREE, 2015; ECOWAS, Draft)

The ECOWAS Center of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in collaboration with the ECOWAS Department for Social Affairs developed a legal framework for the policy. The initiative works along four axes which include:

- Capacity Development
- Support for gender sensitive policy development
- Knowledge management and awareness creation
- Investment promotion and advocacy

The ECW-GEN Programme also focuses on five areas:

1. ECOWAS Women’s Business Fund: to support the establishment and expansion of women-led energy businesses.
2. Women’s Technical Exchange Programme: to facilitate knowledge and technology transfer among women groups.
3. Women’s Economic Empowerment through Energy for Productive Uses: to provide business development and capacity building for rural women.

4. Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Programmes and Projects: to promote a regional gender and energy policy and national strategies for gender equality.
5. Youth Leadership Development in Energy: to empower the West African youth to shape and influence energy developments' in the region through research grants that support the development of high-quality, relevant studies that propose solutions to topical issues (ECREE, 2015 pp.59; USAID, 2018 pp.45; ECOWAS, Draft pp.7).

Other policies that integrate gender mainstreaming at the ECOWAS regional level include:

- ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy,
- ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy,
- the ECOWAS White Paper,
- The ECOWAS Bioenergy Policy and
- Sustainable Energy for All of which ECREE is the focal point for the West African Region (ECREE, 2015).

Energy programmes linked to gender include

- ECOWAS Rural Electrification Programme (ERuReP) 2015 -2020,
- Supporting Energy Efficiency for Access in West Africa (SEEA-WA),
- Promoting a Sustainable Market for Solar photovoltaic (PV) Systems in the ECOWAS Region (Prosper) Initiative and
- the Institutional Capacity Building and Strengthening of Energy and Water Resource Sectors programme. (ECREE, 2015 pp. 53- 56, 59)

This policy validates the attainment of the UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 for universal modern energy access; thereby presenting women with the platform to actualize it. Likewise, the policy authorizes energy regulators to implement gender assessments in energy projects: also gives member states the flexibility to incorporate its provisions in existing policy documents (IRENA, 2019). The success of West Africa's model has become a masterplan for other regions; for instance, East African Regional Centre executed a baseline study to discern possible obstacles and attainment of gender equality by analysing policies and regulatory frameworks. The outcome was the publication titled "Gender and Sustainable Energy Situation Analysis in 2018 (IRENA, 2019).

## **2.9 Conclusion**

This second chapter contains literature relating to important concepts for mainstreaming gender in the energy sector. It further gives a brief review on gender planning as a vital key in the decision-making process with figurative description of the stages of gender planning. In

addition, to attain a gender-aware energy policy underlying principles were briefly discussed to give a better guide to the succeeding chapter. This chapter ends with a successful example of mainstreaming energy in the West African Region, known as the Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access (ECOW-GEN).

## **Chapter THREE**

### **METHODS**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter gives an outline of the research methodology used in gathering data. Therefore, this chapter will address the problems stated as research questions.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research makes use of the qualitative approach, giving facts as well as desktop review of issues relating to Gender Mainstreaming in Nigeria. Qualitative study approach was adopted, which is listed in table 5. It involved analysis of a few policies and/or regulations with the inclusion of people’s perceptions. Therefore, using snowball sampling method of qualitative analysis, this researcher explored in detail gender mainstreaming in Nigeria’s energy policy. This sample technique was chosen due to the population involved in this study. The nature of the study makes it hard to reach the intended population. This technique is therefore regarded as an effective strategy to access prospective participants.

The study involved the use of documentary analysis method in sorting out relevant information such as Government/academic publication, scholarly articles and books. This implies that primary and secondary sources form the backbone of the literature used in this work. However, due to the wide gap of research on this topic such as gender-disaggregated data i.e. (participatory data), instances of successful implementation of gender friendly energy policies were considered. The use of qualitative study serves as a means of convincing policymakers on the need to have a gender friendly energy policy.

*Table 5: Useful Methods. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)*

Literature Review
Interviews: Gender and Energy experts on how to integrate gender mainstreaming in Nigeria’s energy policy.

This study was not just a simple desk review of primary and secondary sources of gender and energy policies and existing literatures on the subject. Consultations with Energy Policy Experts, Gender Policy Experts, research-based visits to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Nigeria Energy Commission and a host of other organisations helped to develop capacity on information gathering.

### **3.2 Sampling Technique**

The researcher used the snowball sampling method, which is a non-probability technique, as this research study is rare. Based on this fact the research involved interviews with government officials and some Non-Governmental Organizations, resulting in the connection of individuals or professionals in Gender or Energy sector.

### **3.3 Sources of Data Collected**

This is a combination of both primary and secondary sources solely based on the fact that this is strictly a qualitative study. Data was retrieved via interviews and also secondary sources such as policies, books, articles and websites.

### **3.4 Instrument for Data Collection**

The instrument used for data collection is the interview. The interview guide followed the pattern which suits this research study.

### **3.5 Validity of Instrument**

Validity of a research instrument ensures that core principles are based on truth and distorted accounts are avoided. Validity therefore helps to measure an instrument accurately. The interview guide was thoroughly reviewed by the supervisor for appropriate modification. A pilot test was carried out with two of the participants included in the sample. This helped with the success of the research.

### **3.6 Population of the Study**

The population of this study comprises of key government ministries, agencies and stakeholders. They include the following: The Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Rural Electrification Agency, Energy Commission of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Power, Works

and Housing, Federal Ministry of Science and technology, Clean Technology Hub, Women Environmental Programme, Rural Women Energy Security.

### **3.7 Sample Size**

The research area, makes it impossible to conduct interviews with likely participants. Hence chain referral was used, although reaching potential participants proved abortive. The researcher ought for assistance from participants who might have similar traits however, only two participants were willing to help. The sample size includes 8 participants, some were able to provide credible and factual mastery on gender mainstreaming.

### **3.8 Administration of the Instrument**

By virtue of data collection request letters from PAUWES and equally support letters from my Supervisor, a lecturer at Centre for Petroleum Energy Economics and Law, (CPEEL), University of Ibadan participants were willing to participate in the study on a face to face basis, making use of the interview guide which can be found in appendix H. The interview guide was formulated using open ended questions to give participants opportunity to answer questions based on their complete knowledge, feeling, and understanding. This means that responses to the interview guide was not limited to a set of options.

### **3.9 Method of Data Analysis**

Data collected for this study was analyzed through in-depth content analysis.

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations of the Study**

The principles of ethics were followed in this research to ensure that participants are guaranteed their rights. Hence, participants engaged in this study on their freewill. This was possible after an information sheet stating the details of the research, supervisor as well as the institution for which this research is carried out were handed over to each participant.

While other participants requested to remain confidential and anonymous, they did not fill the informed consent form due to reasons best known to them. Likewise, some participants refused to be recorded, whereas others who accepted requested non-disclosure to any third party.

### 3.12 Conclusion

This chapter gives in full details of how data collection was obtained by the researcher. It also illustrates the methodology used in ensuring that the objectives of the study are achieved.

## Chapter FOUR RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of data collected, analyses the data and ends with discussions of results. Here, we discuss about what various stakeholders have done to ensure that gender is put on the energy agenda as well as policies. Furthermore, out of the intended number of participants, only 6 institutions agreed to participate in this study. It was difficult getting access to some intended participants, while some declined to participate. Therefore, this study gives an 60% response rate.

### 4.1 Results

#### 4.0.1. Demographic Data of Participants

During the course of data collection, the following variables were determined.

*Table 6: Distribution of Participants According to Gender. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)*

Gender	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Female	5	62.5
Male	3	37.5
Total	8	100

The table above shows that majority of the participants are female (62.5%) while male made up (37.5%). This therefore shows that there is an increasing involvement of women in the energy sector.

Various stakeholders involved in gender and energy sector, in line with this study were from different occupations. This is important to show the vast knowledge each of the participants has acquired over the years as seen in figure 5 below.

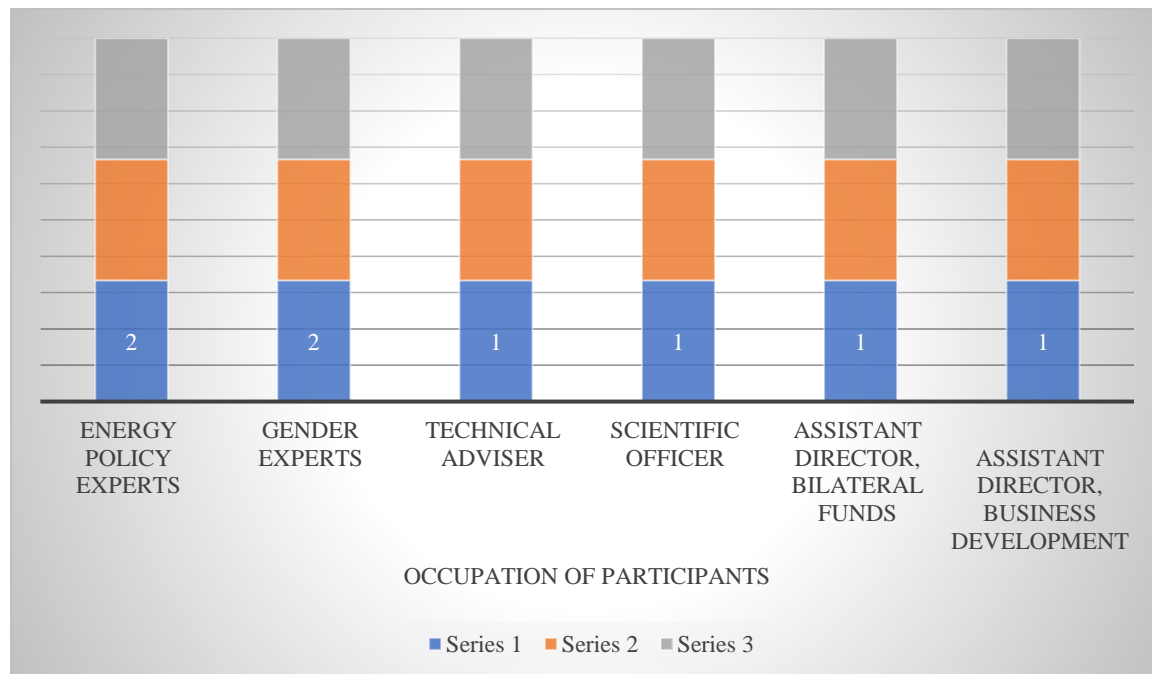


Figure 5: Distribution of Participants According to Occupation. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)

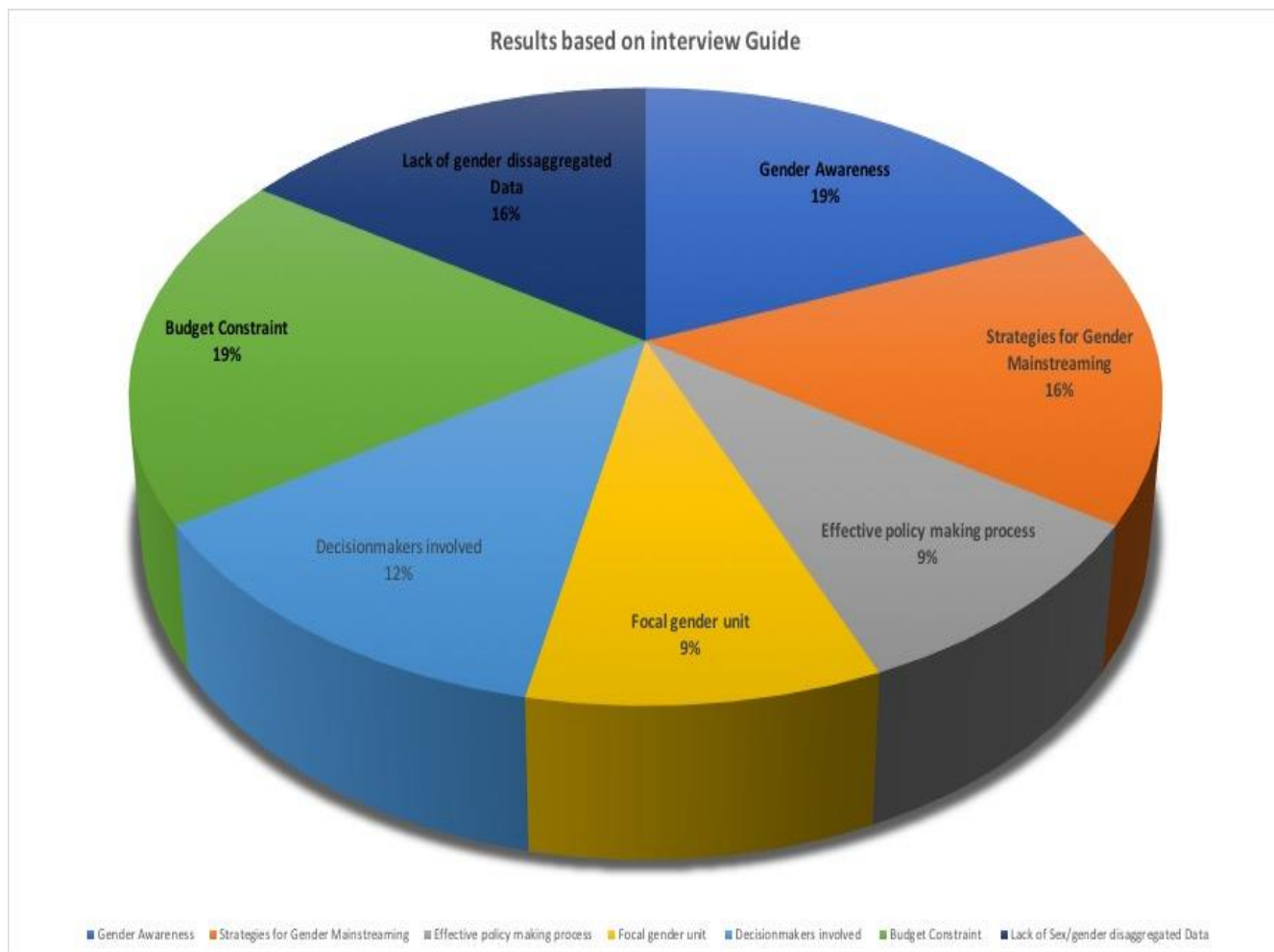


Figure 6: Result based on interview Guide. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)

Based on the interview guide used for this research as found in appendix H, figure 6 gives a percentile description of resulted derived from the interviews. From this pie chart above, it can be said that about 9% believe, there is an effective policy making process. However, 19% of the participants are of the opinion that budget constraints as well as lack of gender disaggregated data serves as a threat to mainstreaming gender in Nigeria’s energy policy.

Although there is an increase in gender awareness, involvement of decision makers as well as strategies for gender mainstreaming as interpreted in figure 6, however the lack of adequate and effective focal gender unit is a deterrent to attaining gender mainstreaming within the energy sector of Nigeria.

#### **4.2 Stakeholders Activities to Place Gender on the Energy Agenda**

Following data collected from a series of interviews as well as policy documents, critical analyses discloses glass ceilings stakeholders surmount in a bid to implement gender aware Energy Policies as stated in Table 7. In the same vein, policy documents which represent the



legal framework were examined to ascertain the degree of strategies and rules put in place for genderizing Nigeria’s Energy Policy.

Furthermore, these analyses help to identify Nigeria’s gender-aware Energy Policy traits in line with Feenstra (2002) conceptual framework. Finally, based on interviews and policy documents a conceptual model is proposed to envisage gender mainstreaming in Nigeria’s Energy Policy.

Table 7: Identified Glass Ceilings based on primary data. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)

Stakeholders	Roles	Challenges
Federal Ministry of Women’s Affairs and Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Initiate policy guidelines and lead the process of gender equality and mainstreaming at both national and international levels</li> <li>-Collaborate with relevant MDAs, NGOs and CSOs on mainstreaming gender in various sectors</li> <li>-Capacity building of gender desk officers in all MDAs</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Lack of political will</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Budgetary constraints</u></b></p> <p>Ineffective implementation of the Gender Management System in the energy sector</p>
Energy Commission of Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Strategic planning for the energy sector</li> <li>-Produce plans and analyse policy framework via National Stakeholder participation</li> <li>-Advice government on energy</li> </ul>	<p>No focal point/advisory gender issues; although a chapter of the National Energy Policy, is dedicated to gender</p> <p><b><u>Lack feedback mechanisms</u></b> from Academia, CBOs and NGOs</p>

	related issues -Coordination of policies to avoid overlaps and gaps	Lack funds Implementation of policies is by other relevant agencies
Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Climate Change	-National implementation of UNFCC Framework  -Development of a Gender Action Plan nationally with the Gender Desk	Funding limitations: due to the non-inclusion of gender issues in the national budget.
Rural Electrification Agency	-Provision of reliable electricity supply for rural dwellers  -Promote female participation in electrification initiatives	Budget constraints  Male domination of the energy sector
Women Environment Programme	-Empower women and youths to guaranteeing their rights to environment, economic and social rights	<u><i>Lack of policy implementation</i></u>  <u><i>Lack of sustainability of programmes by government</i></u>  <u><i>Lack holistic implementation of programmes that are realistic</i></u>
Clean Technology Hub	-Hybrid hub for research development, and incubation of clean technologies for increased energy access and improved climate resilience.  -Organise gender-based programmes to increase energy access for women.  -Empower women to exploring the energy and gender nexus of Nigeria's energy industry.	<u><i>Dearth of women in decision making process</i></u>  <u><i>Demystify prevailing perceptions of women's abilities</i></u>  <u><i>Lack of mentorship and training opportunities</i></u>  <u><i>Lack of gender/sex-disaggregated data</i></u>

#### 4.3 Legal Framework- Document Review of the Nigerian Energy and Gender Policies

According to the Natural Resources Governance institute (2015), *Legal framework comprise a set of documents that include the constitution, legislation, regulations and contracts.*

These documents relate to each other, to form a legal hierarchy as illustrated in the figure 6 below. However, most of the legal framework in relation to Gender and Energy belong to the policy or legislation category. The Natural Resources Governance Institute (2015) is of the opinion that policies and legislation are expected to provide a coherent set of strategies and rules to govern behaviour in the sector. Policies for a particular sector define core set of principles and goals that buttress other rules and activities. Some of these policies are approved via a national legislature or promulgated by the executive. Most blueprint policies are usually developed through diverse consultations that integrates stakeholder feedback and a succinct public approach (NRGI, 2015).

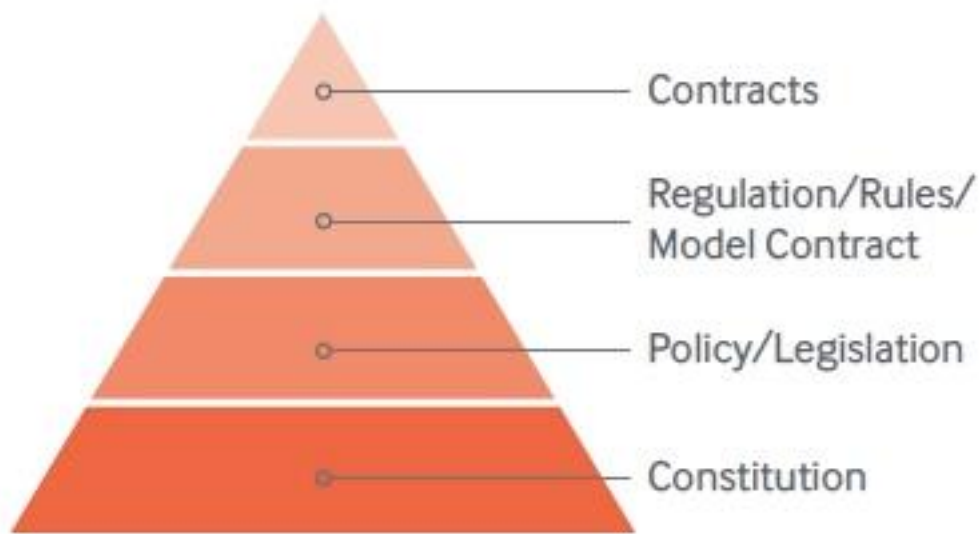


Figure 7: The Legal Hierarchy. (Source: NREGI, 2015)

Based on the various interviews carried out as well as from secondary data some retrieved from participants. The following are some of the energy and gender policies, which give the foundation of creating awareness on gender issues. These include:

1. National Gender Policy 2006
2. National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy, 2015
3. National Renewable Energy Action Plans, 2015 -2030
4. National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, 2015-2030
5. Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005
6. National Energy Master Plan 2014
7. Regulation for Mini-Grids 2016

(Power Africa, 2017)

#### **4.3.1 National Gender Policy 2006**

The National Gender Policy formulated in 2006, recognizes energy as an obstacle for women’s economic empowerment. A National Gender Strategic Framework (Implementation Plan) was developed in 2008 with an institutional Framework known as the Gender Management System. Based on a critical review of this policy document, it fails to address the issue of energy in its policy goals.

Additionally, an interview with an official at the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, revealed that the National Gender Policy became ineffective from 2010 and is expected to be renewed every five years.

*“Engagement with consultants and experts commenced the reviewing process in 2010, 2011 till 2012. However, half way into the process emerging issues such as peace and security, climate change, renewable energy, insurgency in the north eastern part of Nigeria needed to be incorporated. Notwithstanding this limitation and **lack of political will**, the Ministry collaborates with other MDAs by establishing gender focal persons in all MDAs such as the Gender Focal Point in the Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing (World Bank, 2018)”.*

Therefore, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, which serves as the ***institutional framework/national machinery*** for gender issues cannot have all aspects of development included in its policy. Therefore, through partnerships, reforms gender mainstreaming can be achieved at all levels based on its holistic multi sectoral approach.

#### **4.3.2 National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy, 2015**

In a bid to reduce the inefficient consumption pattern in Nigeria’s energy sector, the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy was formulated and approved in 2015. As stated in the policy document, these two sources of energy serve as a strategy to achieve a cleaner and greener energy. This policy was formulated to align with ECOWAS renewable energy (EREP) and ECOWAS energy efficiency policies to explore the usage of renewable energy and effective energy efficiency techniques in Nigeria.

It is therefore appropriate to review this policy in relation to mainstreaming gender in the energy sector. Highlighted below are some key strategies or objectives towards this goal:

- NGOs and international organizations participation in the development of renewable energy for sustainable development in Nigeria.
- Solar energy development, via micro-credit facilities for entrepreneurs especially women groups, to facilitate the operation of commercial solar energy facilities in remote and off grid areas.

- The development of hydropower to increase indigenous participation and apply gender mainstreaming in the planning, design and construction of micro, min and large hydropower stations.

Furthermore, to effectively implement NREEEP: a national renewable energy action plan and a national energy efficiency action plan were introduced into the NREEEP framework. It is therefore vital to review these action plans in relation to gender mainstreaming.

### 4.3.3 National Renewable Energy Action Plans, 2015 -2030

This was implemented to achieve renewable energy targets. A review of the action plan reveals that the inclusion of baseline data and information on renewable energy sources and technologies. It also seeks to promote the development of renewable energy by overcoming barriers to its development. gender disaggregated indicators based on national potentials and socio-economic assessments. Table 8, gives a description of the nation’s domestic cooking energy targets for a span of three decades 2010, 2020 and 2030 respectively with regards to renewable energy applications for domestic uses, which can be linked mostly to women.

Table 8: Domestic Cooking Energy Targets for 2020 and 2030. (Source: NREAP,2016; Federal Ministry of Environment, 2015)

	2010	2020	2030
Share of population using improved cookstoves in %	0.24%	40%	59%
Share of charcoal produced using efficient charcoal production techniques in %	2%	5%	7%
Share of the population using modern fuel alternatives for cooking (e.g. LPG, biogas, solar cookers, kerosene) - % of population	97.66%	55%	34%

However, gaps were identified in this Action Plan, with regards to the institutionalization of improved cooking stoves. Citing from the Action Plan,

*“No national standard for improved cookstoves has been developed so far. Such national standard shall be developed in the near future. So far, no public body has been assigned the responsibility for developing this standard, so Government of Nigeria will develop a*

*supportive framework and will involve regional/international development partners in the development of standards comparable to international best practice.” (NREAP, 2016 pp.46)*

Therefore, although the Nigerian government is proactive in the formulation of policies, measures or agencies required to implement these policies are usually unavailable. This results in policies **lacking sustainability or agencies having overlapping responsibilities.** To buttress this point, one of the participants said the following:

*“The plan by the Federal government to address the challenge of cooking with firewood has never been pursued the right way, this keeps resulting in the death of many women. This is particularly due to disjointed programmes which ineffectively implement the energy policy formulated. There is no gainsaying that **implementation of Nigeria’s energy policy is a huge challenge.** However, it should be **pursued holistically and not left to a single ministry or government agency.** Every ministry or government agency has a role to play and such programmes should realistically address the challenges. After implementing these programmes, it is vital to think in line **with sustainability after a political dispensation draws to an end.**”*

#### **4.3.4 National Energy Master Plan 2014**

The National Energy Masterplan is a direct response to the energy challenges identified in the National Energy Policy. The masterplan guarantees adequate, reliable and affordable energy is made available to alleviate poverty and enhance quality of living. A Gender Action Plan is included in the Masterplan with a description on Figure 8 and 9 below.

Taking an excerpt from the Masterplan, it categorically states the following:

*“It is difficult for many traditional energy planners to understand how gender mainstreaming and empowerment relate to their work as these appear to be political or social welfare concerns. Far removed from decisions about fuel supplies and technology choices. Gender sensitivity may be viewed as an ‘add-on’ to energy programmes, one that is easy to drop off. Energy policy specialists rarely pay attention to gender issues and therefore do not consider gender issues in policy making. Energy planning in reality is gender-blind; it fails to recognize that women’s practical productive and strategic energy needs are different from*

*those of men, so inadvertently discriminates usually against them.” (National Energy Masterplan pp. 174)*

To address the issue at hand, the Masterplan reiterates the integration energy projects into development programmes, to propel the focus from technology-driven interventions to more inclusive initiatives which take account of a community’s social and economic development needs especially that of women. The Masterplan advocates for increased participation of women in energy decision making at all levels to ensure that concerns of women are taken into account.

The strategies to actualize it are as follows:

1. Encouraging and ensuring gender mainstreaming in energy issues, infrastructure programmes and projects.
2. Incorporate gender in energy projects design and implementation and at the micro and macro policy levels. *(National Energy Masterplan pp. 174)*

An interview with a director at the Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) gives acknowledgement to gender issues as a chapter in the Masterplan, however prominence or dedication has not been placed on it. The only link the Energy Commission of Nigeria gave to gender is the energy and health nexus; which is a significant step in the right direction. The notion that the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development be solely responsible for gender issues was implied in about three interviews. The end result would be ineffective attainment of the Action Plan for Gender Issues as specified in the National Energy Masterplan. However, Masterplan specifically stipulates the need to have collaborating agencies and organizations for its implementation.

STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COLLABORATING AGENCIES/ ORGANISATIONS	FUNDING SOURCES	TIMELINE		
					S	M	L
<i>(i) Promoting integrated approaches and various solutions that recognize the importance of wood energy and cooking for poor women and its health implication.</i>	<i>(a) Embarking on sensitizations and outreaches to create awareness on the environmental and health implications of the use of open wood fires.</i>	ECN	FMWA&SD, FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP, NESREA, LGCs, SG	FGN (ECN), DP	*	*	
	<i>(b) Providing energy efficient wood stoves and other kinds of clean energy cooking devices at subsidized prices.</i>	ECN, DTCA	FMWA&SD, FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP	FGN (ECN, DTCA), DP	*	*	
	<i>(c) Organizing trainings for women living in the rural communities to guide them on how to construct energy efficient wood stoves.</i>	ECN	FMWA&SD, FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP, DTCA	FGN (ECN), DP	*	*	
<i>(ii) Providing equal access to credit facilities, extension support services and training in energy and electricity supplies for women's domestic task as well as their micro – enterprise activities.</i>	<i>(a) Providing basic services and solution for rural upliftment by educating women in skill development, electrification and empowerment.</i>	ECN	FMWA&SD, FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP, LGCs, SGs, NCWD	FGN (ECN), DP	*	*	
<i>(iii) Developing a reliable gender responsive statistical data on women that needs empowering.</i>	<i>(a) Conducting a survey for the purpose of generating data.</i>	FMWA&SD	ECN, FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP, NBS, NPC, LGCs, SGs	FGN (ECN), DP	*	*	
<i>(iv) Incorporating gender concerns into energy and rural development policies and programmes.</i>	<i>(a) Organising meetings with women, development partners, and stakeholders at the grassroots level and making recommendations to governments.</i>	ECN	FMWA&SD, FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP	FGN (ECN), DP	*	*	*
<i>(v) Monitoring and evaluating the impacts of rural energy projects on poverty alleviation and gender equity.</i>	<i>(a) Providing continuous monitoring and evaluation and carry out post project impact assessment.</i>	ECN	FMWA&SD, FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP	FGN (ECN), DP	*	*	

Figure 8: Action Plan for Gender Issues. (Source: National Energy Masterplan ,2014).

STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	COLLABORATING AGENCIES/ ORGANISATIONS	FUNDING SOURCES	TIMELINE		
					S	M	L
<i>(vi) Establishing gender units in all MDAs in the energy sector.</i>	<i>(a) Creating gender units in all MDA's.</i>	FMWA&SD	FMWA&SD, FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP, MDAs	FGN (ECN), DP	*	*	
<i>(vii) Ensuring gender sensitive capacity building programmes in the energy sector.</i>	<i>(a) Organizing training and capacity building to accommodate gender mainstreaming responsibility.</i>	FMWA&SD	ECN, FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP, NCWD	FGN (ECN), DP	*	*	*
<i>(viii) Ensuring equal access to electricity for water pumping, agricultural processing, security, work productivity, and health in the framework of sectoral development initiatives.</i>	<i>(a) Reserving a particular percentage of electricity for domestic use.</i> 6	FMWA&SD	FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP, MDAs, DISCO, REA, SGs, LGs, ECN	FGN(FMWA &SD), DP	*	*	*
<i>(ix) Conducting gender sensitive capacity building programmes in the energy sector.</i>	<i>(a) Empowering the train the trainee programme.</i>	FMWA&SD	FMF, OPS, NGOs, DP, MDAs, ECN	FGN (ECN), DP	*	*	

Figure 9: Action Plan for Gender Issues. (Source: National Energy Masterplan 2014)

#### 4.3.5 National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, 2015-2030

This Action Plan is particularly a response call made by ECOWAS towards achieving universal energy access. It was informed by a collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria coordinated by Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing within the framework



of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative. This is ultimately in line with the National Energy Policy of Nigeria to ensure energy efficiency and conservation practices in the utilization of energy.

Instance of gender mainstreaming are inculcated in the Action Plan. These are in forms of programmes such as Energy Efficiency Housing Schemes designed to incorporate micro generation of electricity from renewable energy sources such as solar and biomass (NEEAP, pp.8).

Another initiative is the Nigerian Clean Energy Access Program in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Environment. This program plans to distribute 150 million bulbs as part of the solution to the nation’s epileptic power supply (NEEAP pp. 8). As part of the targets and strategies for clean, safe, efficient and affordable cooking energy solutions, the Action Plan seeks to mainstream gender through underlisted means:

*Table 9: Targets and Strategies for Mainstreaming Gender. (Source: NEEAP 2015-2030 pp. 59)*

- Involvement of women in the conceptualization, development and implementation of energy policies, projects and programmes as much as possible.
- Production promotional messages to address the gender issue and attempt to form partnerships with women's groups (or NGOs in the area).
- Development programmes to train young women to produce, operate and maintain equipment on their own.
- Develop and implement gender-responsive national policies and programmes on clean and efficient cooking.
- Economic empowerment of women through their increased involvement in the cooking energy value chains.
- Capacity building of policy makers and practitioners to integrate gender in their cooking energy policies and programmes.
- Integration of gender indicators in all baseline studies.
- Conduct gender analysis of business models to evaluate economic implications for women in the value chain as well as social benefits and barriers for women related to different production modes.
- Development of practical guidelines for mapping gender in the cooking energy value chains.
- Gender integration in marketing and awareness raising messages at regional level to ensure that women and men are targeted and to ensure the content is gender sensitive.

#### **4.3.6 Electric Power Sector Reform Act, 2005**

The main idea of the EPSR Act is for the formation of companies to take over the functions, assets, liabilities and staff of the National Electricity Power Authority. For the singular objective of developing competitive electricity markets and to provide the license and regulation of electricity generation, transmissions, distribution and supply. Through this Act performance standards, consumer rights and obligations are enforced.

The integration of gender in the power sector was considered in this Act through the establishment of the Rural Electrification Agency by virtue of section 88. The Agency through its Rural Electrification Fund provides equitable regional access to electricity, maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits of rural electrification subsidies, as well as promote expansion of the grid and development of off grid electrification. According to findings during this study, the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) has taken tremendous efforts to mainstream gender in the renewable energy sector. Gender inclusion is a core objective of the Agency, which has been achieved based on the listed activities:

1. Increase in the number of women in senior management from 1 to 6 over the last 20 months.
2. Under the Nigeria Electrification Project, it is mandatory for tender companies to have about 30% females employed for eligibility.
3. Across various REA initiatives, there are 25 female project managers.
4. There are quarterly Gender Workshops, in collaboration with gender advisory groups of REA such as USAID- Nigeria Power Sector Program (NPSP), Deloitte and the Managing Director of REA serves as the gender focal point of the agency. The first workshop took place February 9th, 2019.
5. The Female STEM Internship Programme under the Energizing Education Programme (EEP) facilitated by the REA, reach over 700 female students to receive technical training. The first 180 female STEM students have commenced their EEP internship with 20 students per university (REA, 2019).

#### **4.3.7 Regulation for Mini-Grids 2016**

This regulation was formulated by the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission by virtue of sections 96(1) and 70(8) of the Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005 (EPSRA, 2005). The provision of mini grids serves as a solution to gender and social inclusion gaps specially to reach those not connected to the grid. Through the provision of mini grids, households without access to electricity are given the opportunity to have electricity as a value addition. The benefits of decentralized technologies help women to save time and increases health and safety. This has upgraded women's roles as energy consumers, producers as equally as energy entrepreneurs (World Bank, 2018).

Mini grid energy systems have diverse benefits for gender equality and social inclusion which are briefly highlighted in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Benefits of gender equality and social inclusion. (Source: SEforALL, 2018)

Decentralization	It provides opportunity for access to energy to remote areas and helps to close gender and social gaps.
Affordability	Energy services become more affordable
Entrepreneurship	Through energy access expansion via mini grid or decentralized energy systems, women are empowered economically.

#### 4.4 Conceptual Framework of Nigeria’s Gender-aware Energy Policy

Reviewing the gender and energy policies of Nigeria gives recognition to the existing legal framework for a gender aware energy policy. In the same vein, the analysis revealed that Nigeria has an Institutional Framework which concerns itself with gender related issues. Through Feenstra’s work, a possible trajectory that gender-aware energy policy can be realized are based on the conditions listed in Table 11.

Table 11: Conditions for attaining a Gender-aware Energy Policy. (Source: Feenstra, 2002)

Conditions	Elements
Participatory Framework	-Number of women in energy sector -Participation of women’s movements in the political arena
Methodological Framework	-Gender disaggregated data -Tools and gender analytical methods
Legal Framework	-Position of gender issues in the constitution -Signed and ratified international conventions on gender and/or energy issues
Political Framework	-Existence of gender policy and/affirmative action policy -Policy formulation and implementation -Integration of gender into energy policy
Institutional Framework	-Existence of a national machinery for women
Financial Framework	-Gender budgeting: the allocation of resources to gender issues

#### 4.4.0 Participatory Framework

It offers everyone a voice and a choice. It's implementation with a gender perspective assists in amplifying voices and access to decision-making for those who tend to be marginalized or excluded. The inability of women to exert their influence in matters of concern to them, translates to a denial of their rights (Cornwall, 2003). Women desire to be at par with their male counterparts, with both genders being evenly represented (Feenstra, 2002).

It is imperative that the revised National Energy Masterplan in the future is gender sensitive. Dwelling on the issue of unevenly representation in decision making, one of the participants said;

*“Women are needed in the decision-making process, having women for instance the automobile industry resulted in utility friendly designs and products. **It is unrealistic not to have half of the world's population in the decision-making process.** Women are important in the value chain.”*

Likewise, during the Nigeria Power Sector Program (NPSP)-REA Gender Workshop with over 70 women from across the entire energy value chain, an electronic survey conducted portrays women's view on gender in the energy sector and established a baseline of the current status of gender in the sector. The baseline are as follows:

- designation- a vivid estimation of the likely positions women holds in the energy sector in Nigeria.
- area of competence – gives a rate of women's expertise in the sector and the specific jobs considered more appropriate for women.
- access to capacity building and development opportunities and;

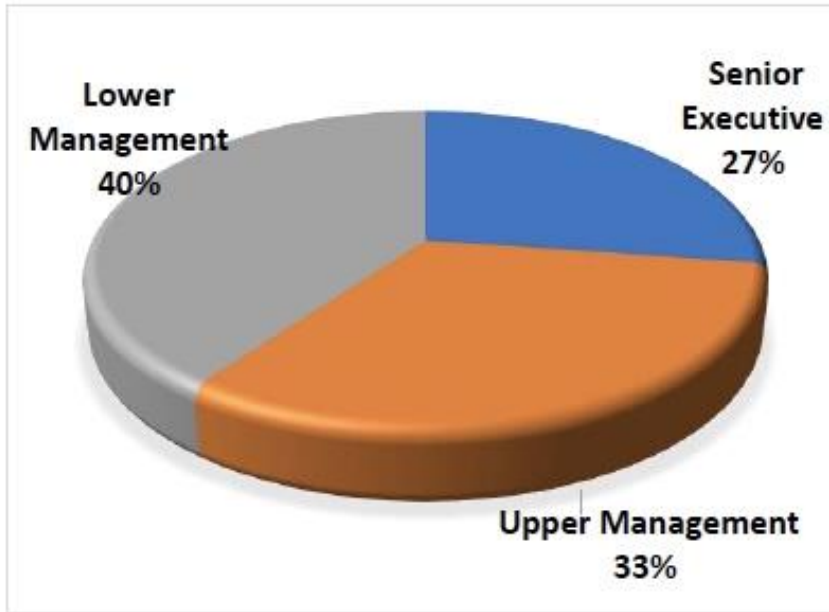


Figure 10: Designation of women in the energy sector. (Source: NPSP-REA, 2019)

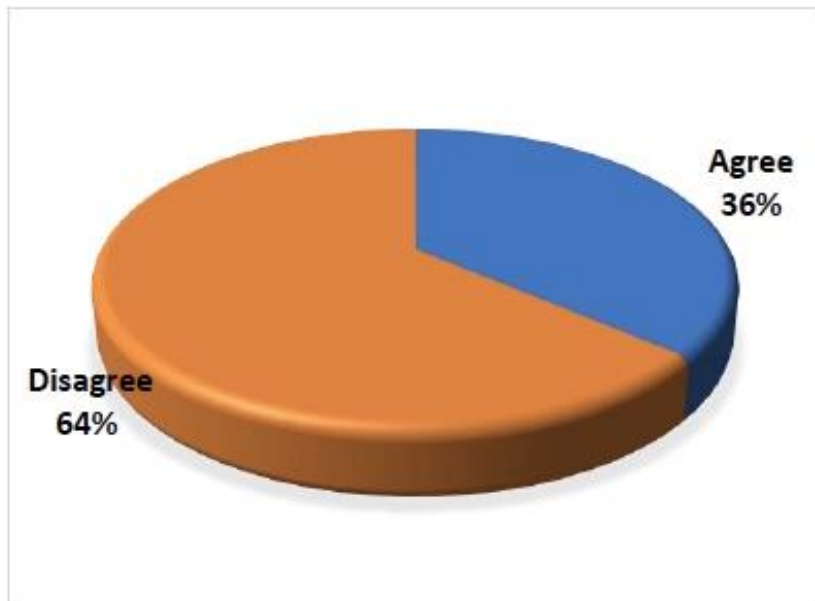


Figure 11: Access to Capacity Building and Development Opportunities. (Source: NPSP-REA, 2019)

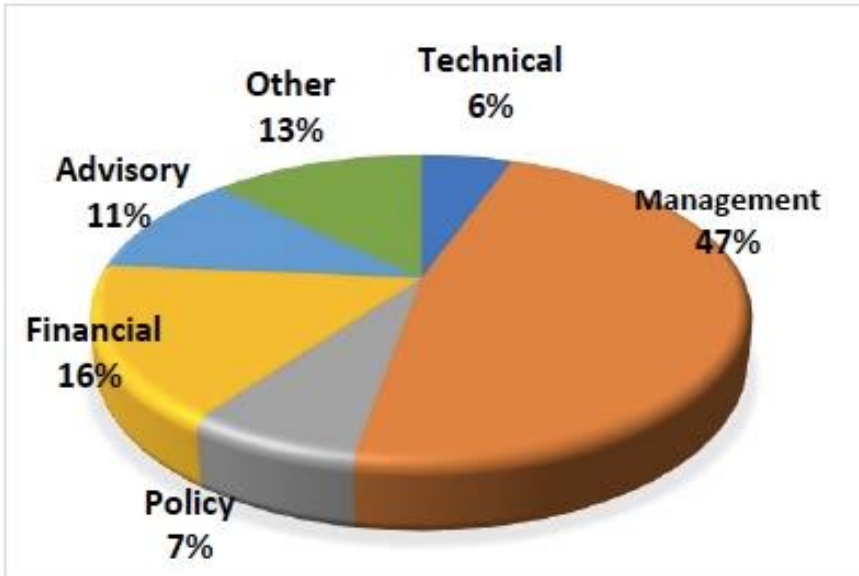


Figure 12: Area of Competence. (Source: NPSP-REA, 2019)

In the same light, an interview with one of participant expresses:

*“the need to demystify the notion that women are not intelligent to take up roles in the energy sector. Women should be included in technical aspect of the energy sector. Although at the top level of government we see that government involves women but this is not the case in the mid-level or lower level, young women need to be groomed to take up such positions. The number of female directors in the energy sector are few. This should not be left in the hands of the public sector, the private sector as a role to play, especially based on the fact that it is male dominated.”*

*“**Social and cultural perception that women are delicate is a stereotype that should be corrected.** Changing these traditional views, will take a long process. This further appears in policymaking as it holds women from achieving their full potential. To ensure full participation of women, **policymakers need to stop lumping women with disabled persons and youths in policies.** Likewise, male counterparts believe women are not technically competent and lack the work experience required. This in turn erodes women’s self-confidence to take up technical positions in the energy sector”.*

#### 4.4.1 Methodological Framework

Efficient and adequate tools are vital for the advancement of gender mainstreaming. ***It serves as a baseline and monitors progress to guide decision making*** (IRENA, 2019). It identifies

gender needs, in a bid to reduce existing gender gap in terms of energy. The lack of gender-disaggregated data and tools hinders the effective evaluation of gender inequality; prohibits the effective use of gender-responsive strategies. **The availability of gender-disaggregated data, helps policy makers make informed policies, making women active energy agents.**

Nigeria's revised National Energy Policy stipulates the introduction of disaggregate for energy usage, supply and impacts by gender in project designs and implementation (World Bank, 2018 pp.113), however its implementation has proved abortive. During the research period, it was extremely difficult to gather information concerning gender-disaggregated data.

Strategies for its implementation is included in National Energy Masterplan Action Plan for Gender issues. However, interviews with officials of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and the Nigerian Energy Commission brought to the fall the unpreparedness for its implementation.

Likewise, National Gender Policy, 2006, places value on gender-disaggregated data as the foundation for implementing successful policies. This is by virtue of a delivery strategy and institutional framework for research and data in the National Gender Policy. However, effective research and data gap keeps recurring.

Included in the National Gender Policy 2006, is the Gender Management System (GMS) an institutional framework which serves as an integrated web of structures, mechanisms, and procedures put in place for the purpose of guiding, managing, and monitoring the process of gender integration into mainstream culture, policies, and programmes in order to bring about gender equality and equity within the context of sustainable development.

However, the baseline and indicators of GMS have been effective in HIV/AIDS. With some GMS elements such as:

- Gender Technical Working Groups,
- Gender Training Events,
- Disaggregated data although not widespread, to inform decision making and;
- Ineffective Budget allocation as well as limited Gender Focal Persons in some states of the federation.

To effectively institutionalization GMS in response to HIV/AIDS, (Figure 12), a gender strategy was developed and should be replicated in the energy sector. This was emphasized during an interview conducted with one participant stating that “*Gender Mainstreaming which is replicated in the Health sector can be achieved equally in the energy/renewable energy sector.*” (Interview with P7, 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2019)

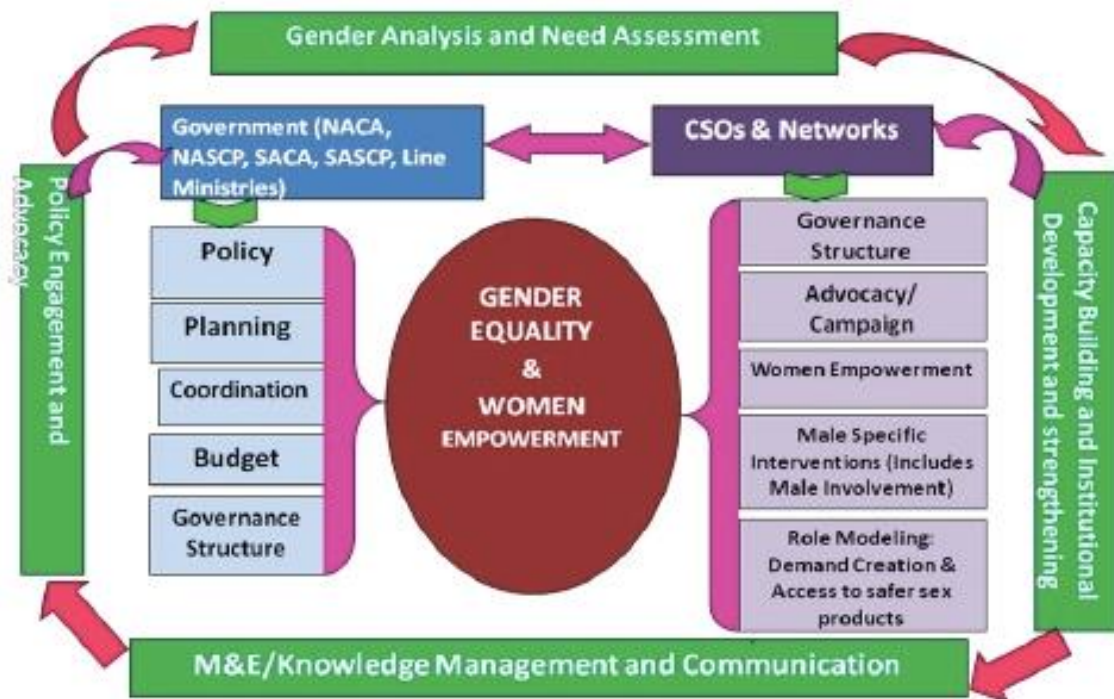


Figure 13: Graphical Representation of the ENR Gender Strategy. (Source: ENR, 2013)

#### 4.4.1 Political Framework

The Nigerian government has a National Gender Policy for the implementation gender mainstreaming. A specific objective of the policy is the development and application of gender mainstreaming approaches and tools compatible with the micro-policy framework of the country. “*However, implementation in the energy sector is just evolving due to global importance being placed on energy and gender by the UN Sustainable Development Goals.*” (Interview with P1, May, 2019).

Likewise, the affirmative action policy of Nigeria is in favour of women bridging gender gaps in political representation by 35% and respectfully in the decision-making process. Active implementation of the affirmative action is quite low, according to findings positions held by women in parliament increased from 3% to 6% in 2000 and 2017 respectively. The percentage of women in ministerial level positions increased by 12% in 2017 (World Bank,



2019). More importantly, according to a participant who is an energy policy expert and gender mainstreaming advocate: the employment of more women than men in her organization in a deliberate attempt to have more women involved in the energy sector.

#### 4.4.2 Financial Framework

Interviews carried out with most of the institutions laid emphasis on the lack of budget and financing for gender activities. Although the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development oversees gender mainstreaming, it collaborates with other MDAs to ensure policies are implemented. The Ministry is engaged in several initiatives and the need for funding is vital for the accomplishment of these tasks, hence funds are never sufficient. This is one critical point most government institutions face due to bureaucracies towards the implementation of projects or programmes. The lack of gender budget has been a major stumbling block to the implementation of policies. However, in the health sector specifically HIV/AIDS gender budgeting has been effective with support from international/development agencies (ENR, 2013).

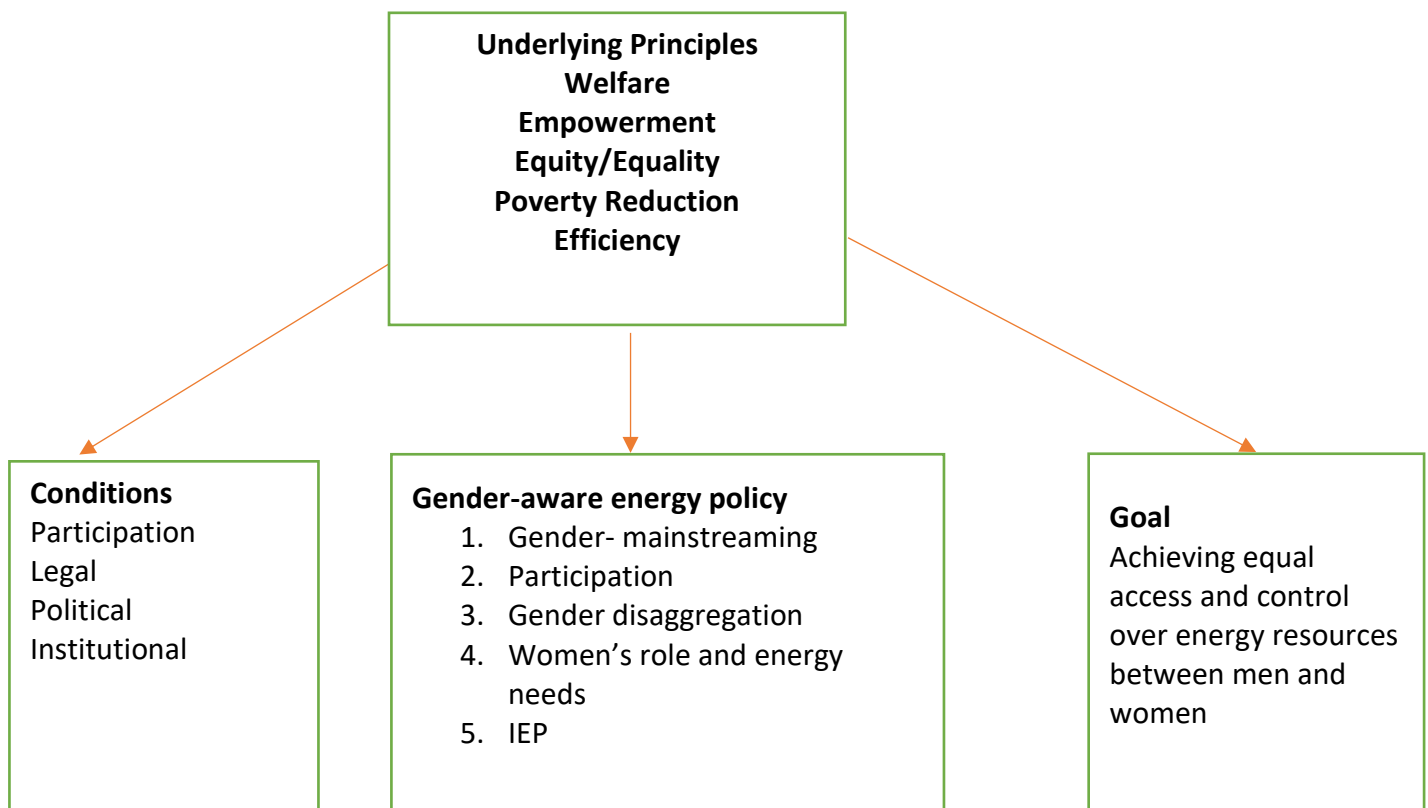


Figure 14: The Current state of Nigeria's Gender-aware Energy Policy, Conceptual Framework. (Source: Feenstra, 2002; Field Survey, 2019)

Nigeria's Current Gender-aware Energy Policy using Feenstra's conceptual framework; gives a summary of the existing mechanisms put in place towards attaining a gender-aware energy policy. It is paramount to give a conceptual model for overcoming major challenges highlighted by stakeholders who participated in this research see Figure 14.

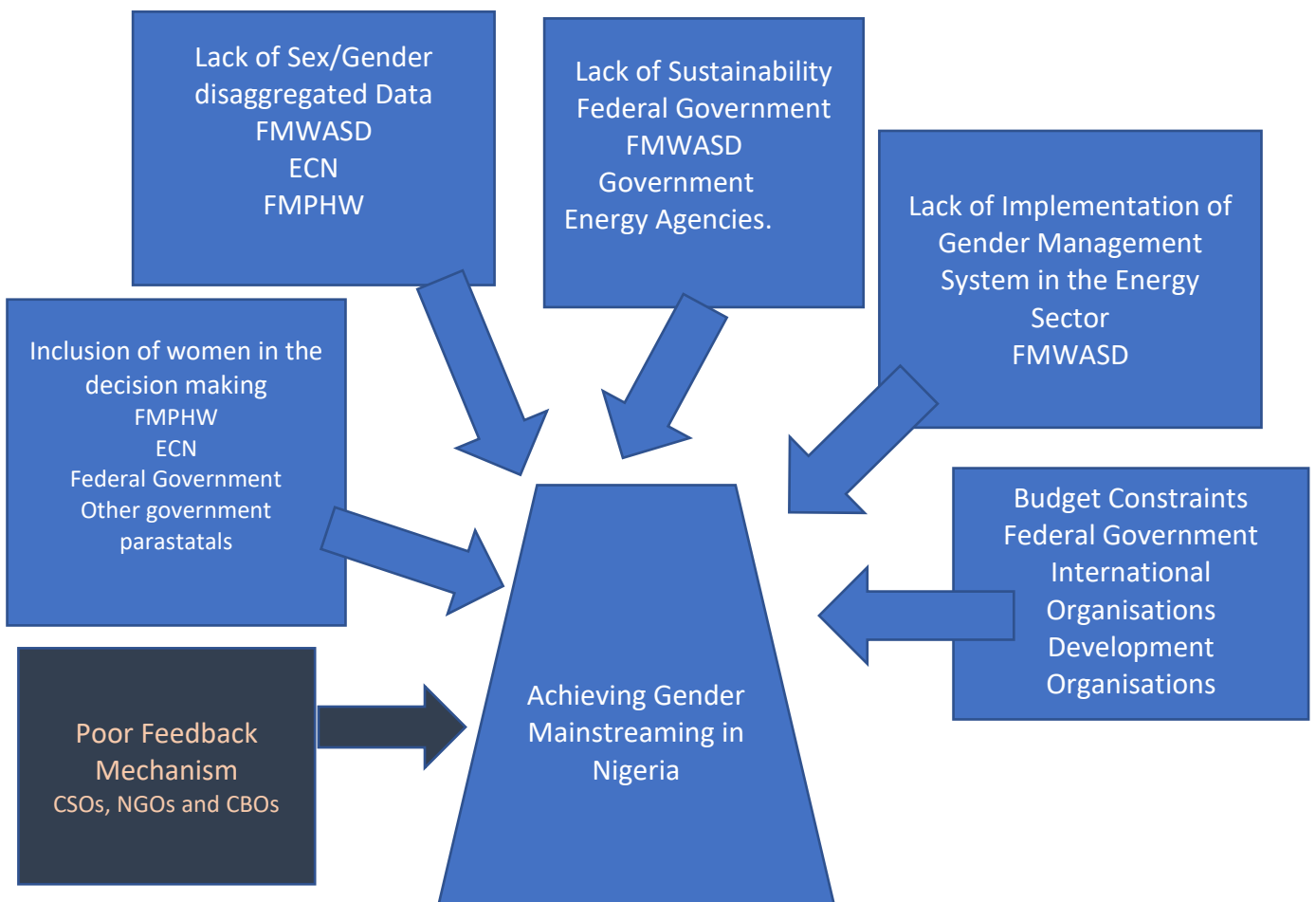




Figure 15: Conceptual Model for Achieving Gender Mainstreaming in Nigeria. (Source: Field Survey, 2019)

#### **4.5 Conclusion**

This chapter discussed in detail, the results of data collected, analysed the data and discussed the results. It also discusses some of the policies that have vital for gender mainstreaming. The study discovered challenges faced in mainstreaming gender and how these setbacks have resulted in an absolute delay of achieving gender equality in Nigeria's energy sector. The chapter ends with a conceptual model for achieving gender mainstreaming in Nigeria.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND SUMMARY**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter concludes the work and gives a summary of various chapters that were discussed in this research. The findings were properly analysed in a bid to bring to the fall the issues hindering gender mainstreaming in Nigeria's Energy policy.

#### **5.1 Summary**

This research brought to the fall reasons why gender mainstreaming in Nigeria's energy policy is gradually becoming a reality. Some of the challenges hindering it were also identified. The study was divided into five chapters.

First chapter began with a background study of gender mainstreaming in the policy making process of the energy sector in Nigeria. It has been regarded as an important factor for policy influencing specially to ensure equal access to and control of resources. For a long-time, women have been at the receiving end of lack to energy access particularly clean cooking

facilities. In the same vein, based on gender roles which are attributed to the diverse cultures and societies that exist, equal access and control of resources vary. Through several studies, it has been discovered that policymakers pay less attention to the different energy needs of men and women, resulting in gender bias and disparity. Looking critically at the situation in Nigeria, through this study it was discovered that the gender variable had been neglected for a while. Policies formulated were considered genderblind, however through the National Gender Policy 2006, a strategic framework plan was initiated as a strong mechanism to ensure gender equality in all sectors.

Through this chapter existing gender gaps which should be addressed by the national gender machinery were identified. This chapter further lists the research questions as well as the research objectives. Such as assessing the traits which make Nigeria's National Energy Policy gender friendly as well as ascertaining what stakeholders have done to achieve a gender friendly energy policy. The major significance of this research highlighted pertains to increasing the relevance of gender in relation to energy policy in Nigeria.

Chapter two mainly focused on the review of selected literature which are vital for the gender and energy policy nexus. With a review of the concept of gender, a gradual acceptance began in the 1970s to fit development strategies by several nations; as gender forms the basis of social construct, which is dynamic and culture specific. The concept of gender equality, which is of utmost importance to gender mainstreaming helps to enhance not only economic efficiency but serves as a level playing field to have both men and women actively involved in decision making. Likewise, through this study gender mainstreaming serves as a paradigm shift for the incorporation of a gender perspective in the development and evaluation of policymaking. To ensure that gender is fully mainstreamed, the concept of gender planning was considered as a legitimate means of women emancipation. Gender planning and development are vital for the formulation and implementation of policies, that meet the gender needs of both men and women. More specifically, practical and strategic needs of women sparked the need for gender planning due to the triple role of women in society and development. Going further, this chapter critically examined the underlying principles or policy approaches designed for third world countries.

A clear understanding of these policies is necessary to equip government and key decision makers with the required tools to formulate and implement gender aware energy policies. Some of these policy approaches include the welfare approach, it identifies women as core

contributors of development by virtue of their motherhood role. The equality approach believes women should be actively involved in the development process, in terms of energy, it advocates for the equal distribution of access and control of resources. The anti-poverty approach which is a toned-down version of the equality approach seeks to ensure that there is economic equality between men and women. This approach is well situated for mainstreaming gender in Nigeria as it increases productivity, thereby creating avenues for employment and income generation for women. With the efficiency approach, reliance is placed on the efficient and effective development of women through economic participation. The empowerment approach, admonishes women to acquire skills and become self-reliance. Through, this approach women are involved in the decision-making process, which in the long run affirms the use of a bottom up approach to achieve gender mainstreaming in Nigeria. This chapter closed with a blueprint for gender mainstreaming within the ECOWAS Region highlighting the dimensions as well as the legal framework put in place for an effective policy.

Chapter three described the qualitative research design employed in the investigation and its execution, which was primarily the use of interviews and documentary review of national policies on gender and energy. Due to the rare nature of this research, desktop review was also carried out. This was important for the analysis of policies and regulations. Through interviews as highlighted in the interview guide found in Appendix H, the research made use of the perception of major stakeholders to explore in detail the issue of gender mainstreaming in Nigeria's energy sector. The snowball sampling method which is a non-probability technique was best preferred for the nature of this research. The sample size for the research included major stakeholders from the following institutions: The Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Rural Electrification Agency, Energy Commission of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Power, Works and Housing, Federal Ministry of Science and technology, Clean Technology Hub, Women Environmental Programme, Rural Women Energy Security. An in-depth analysis of the interviews conducted was necessary to fully grasp and understand the nature of the challenges facing gender mainstreaming in Nigeria's energy sector. Ethical considerations were also considered while carrying out this study to ensure that participants rights were not only guaranteed but that they engaged in this study on their freewill.

Chapter four of this study forms the basis of the research questions and objectives. It provides a presentation of results of data collected, analysis of the data as well discussions of both data and policies reviewed. This chapter furthers seeks to answer questions in relation to the research objective of this study. Out of the intended number of participants, only 6 institutions willing participated. This resulted in a response rate of 60%. Based on the demographic data of participants, majority of the participants in these key institutions were woman who made 62.5% of the demographic while men made up 37.5%. This therefore, shows an increasing involvement of women in the energy sector. Majority of the participants are from diverse professions such as energy policy experts, gender experts, technical adviser, scientific officer, assistant directors. These were professionals with explicit knowledge in the field of gender and energy. An aspect of the research objective critically analysed glass ceilings stakeholders had to surmount in bid to implement gender aware energy policies. This includes the roles stakeholders play as well as the challenges encountered while trying to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in Nigeria's energy policy. Some of these roles include capacity building of gender desk officers in all MDAs by the FMWASD while the ECN is strategically involved in planning for the entire energy sector.

Likewise, through the REA, there is a great emphasis at the core for gender issues; which is being achieved through the participation of women in electrification initiatives. The FMEnv took a further step in its role to develop a gender action plan, in a bid to promote the inclusion of gender in the ministry's policies and activities. Furthermore, with respect to the challenges, the consistent obstacles identified by majority of these institutions include; Lack of political will, budgetary constraints, lack of gender disaggregated data as well as lack of policy implementation. Through these identified challenges, a conceptual model was developed to enhance the attainment of gender mainstreaming in Nigeria's energy policy as identified in figure 15.

Furthermore, this chapter sort to analyse the conditions that exhibit gender friendly aware energy policy in Nigeria. This was achieved through the incorporation of Feenstra's (2002) conditions in the form of frameworks such as the legal, participatory, methodological, financial, political and institutional perspectives. The legal framework included the review of energy and gender policies, such as the National Gender Policy, 2006 which recognizes energy has a main hinderance for economic empowerment. Through this policy, it was discovered that the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development serves as the

institutional framework/machinery for gender issues. A review of the NREEEP 2015, provides some key strategies and objectives; such as in facilitation of solar energy development via micro-credit facilities as well as an increase indigenous participation and the application of gender mainstreaming in the development of hydropower. The National Energy Masterplan 2014, serves as a direct response to energy challenges in a bid to guarantee adequate, reliable and affordable energy. Through the masterplan, a gender action plan was formulated, with strategies to incorporate gender in energy projects design and implementation at the micro and macro policy levels.

By virtue of the EPSRA act 2005, the REA was established by virtue of section 88. This agency has sought to ensure that gender is a core objective of the institution. This is majorly to ensure the provision of equitable regional access to electricity and rural electrification subsidies. Activities carried out by the agency to fulfil its gender mainstreaming ambition includes; the facilitation of the Female Stem Internship Programme under the Energizing Education Programme to reach over 700 female university students. In the same vein, under the Nigerian Electrification, it is mandatory for tender companies to have about 30% females employed for eligibility. The EPSRA act 2005, equally provides the Regulation for Mini-Grids 2016, which serves as a means of attaining gender equality and social inclusion. The benefits can be categorized as decentralization (opportunity for energy access to remote areas which ultimately helps to bring gender and social gaps); affordability and entrepreneurship (women are empowered economically).

Participatory framework desires that women be at par with their male counterparts in terms of decision-making. Based on interviews with experts in the field and gender and energy, some participants expressed the need to demystify the notion that women do not have the capability of taking up roles in the energy sector. Equally, policymakers are admonished to stop lumping up women with disabled persons and youth in policies. The methodological framework, requires efficient and adequate tools for the advancement of gender mainstreaming in Nigeria's energy policy. Although, the revised National Energy Policy, stipulates the introduction of gender disaggregated data for energy project designs and implementation, its implementation has not been successfully accomplished. The failure to get concrete information on this objective of the research from the various participants during interviews, brought to the fall the unpreparedness for its implementation.

Furthermore, the National Gender Policy 2006, provides an institutional framework known as the Gender Management System, which has an integrated structure, mechanism, and procedure put in place for the purpose of guiding, managing and monitoring the process of gender integration into policies and programmes. An effective implementation of the GMS is in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The Nigerian government in collaboration with stakeholders ensured the effective institutionalization of the GMS, it is therefore possible for the energy sector to institutionalize a strategic GMS which can boldly address the energy gender nexus issues affecting Nigeria. The National Gender Policy 2006 serves as Nigeria's political framework for the implementation of gender mainstreaming, however, this policy became ineffective after 5 years due lack of policy review and implementation. Respectfully, the affirmative policy of Nigeria favours bridging the gender gap in political representation by 35%. To fulfil this mandate, the research made findings, which show the need for more implementation. The representation of women in parliament increased from 3% to 6% in 2000 and 2017. A deliberate attempt by a participant interviews to ensure more representation of women, includes the employment of more women than men in her organisation in a bid to get more women involved in the energy sector.

In conclusion, based on interviews with most institutions, the financial framework of the Nigerian government for the gender and energy nexus, seems to be constrained. Most institutions, laid emphasis of the lack of budget for gender related activities, which is considered to be a major stumbling block for the implementation of policies. Therefore, it advisable for the FMWASD to collaborate with other MDAs and international/development agencies for the accomplishment of energy and gender policy and projects.

## **5.2 Recommendation**

Based on this study and findings, the following are the recommendations.

### **5.2.0 Recommendations to Government**

Sustainability of policies formulated by government needs to be admonished to avoid policy overlap. Government institutions need to work in synergy for the attainment of gender



mainstreaming in the energy sector. A reference point is how the gender mainstreaming was institutionalized in the health sector based on a synergy between several MDAs. However, for this to be achieved, the integration of gender planning process is vital if gender issues will be grafted into existing policies as identified in this research.

In line with the principles for a gender aware energy policy, a combination of the antipoverty approach as well as the empowerment approach provides an effective solution in Nigeria. With these principles' women are empowered to become more productive, in terms of income generation, self-reliance with respect to skills acquisition. In a country like Nigeria, with low energy access, the implementation of these two principles, helps to increase the position of women and ultimately fosters the emancipation of women.

This study discovered the need for an urgent review and formulation of the National Gender Policy 2006, which has been ineffective since 2010. To be fully certain that the political framework is improved upon, increase in the representation of women in the political sphere in line with the 35% of the national affirmative policy needs to be revamped. Although, little success has been achieved, however, there is room for improvement.

### **5.2.1 Recommendations to CSOs, NGOs and Academia**

Based on the reputable knowledge on gender and energy, it is highly recommended that these organizations make reports available to government agencies. Through a comprehensive feedback mechanism, policymakers become aware of excesses and shortcomings in the policies that have been formulated, thereby creating a synergy between these institutions and the government.

Workshops, conferences, training programmes as well as advocacy events organized by CSOs and NGOs promote the issues of gender mainstreaming. A vivid example from this research was International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for African Working Group on Gender and Climate Change (AWGGC) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development as well as the Federal Ministry of Environment; Department of Climate Change and the Women Environment Programme (WEP) has been advocating for environmentally friendly practices in a rural community known as **Adikpo in Benue State, Nigeria as a case study** to address gender concerns to climate change

adaptation via advocacy, public campaigns and trainings. Women benefited from capacity building in the area of briquette production as an alternative to source of cooking energy and income. However, funding has been a limiting factor for its propagation.

### **5.2.3 Recommendations for further study**

The lack of sex/gender- disaggregated data poses a threat to closing gender gap in Nigeria's energy sector. The availability of efficient and adequate tools is an effective guide for decision making. Through the availability of data informed policies for attainment of gender equality is possible. This area of research is recommended not just for Nigeria but for various countries as the gender-energy nexus is taking prominence gradually.

### **5.4 Conclusion**

In conclusion, efforts towards attaining gender mainstreaming, is a continuous process which cannot be achieved within a short space of time. This study has shown the need to create synergy between government and private organizations. The context of gender mainstreaming seeks to address pertinent issues affecting women in the sphere of energy access and poverty. With the conceptual model (figure 15) developed, the energy sector of Nigeria can successfully achieve gender mainstreaming.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **REFERENCES**

Anneck, W.J. (1999) Concept Paper for Energy and Women: Lessons Learned. Cape Town: EDRC, University of Cape Town.

Åseskog, B (1997) Mainstreaming of Gender Equality. Presentation at the Seminar on

"Mainstreaming of gender equality - indispensable condition of development and strengthening of democracy", Warsaw (Poland), 30.6.1997.

Bornstein, K. (1998). *My gender workbook. Outline of a Theory of Practice*. Cambridge University Press. Accessed from [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-61621-6\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-61621-6_1) on May 26, 2019.

Clancy, J. (2009) *Late Developers: Gender Mainstreaming in the Energy Sector*. The Netherlands, University of Twente. Accessed from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.574.3264&rep=rep1&type=pdf> on December 22, 2018.

Clancy, J. (2012). *Mainstreaming Gender in the Energy Sector: A Training Manual*. ENERGIA, 2012. *Concepts and Issues in Gender and Energy*, Compiled by Beatrice Khamati-Njenga for, Nairobi.

Cornwall, A. (2003). Whose voices? Whose choices? Reflections on gender and participatory development. *World Development*, 31(8), 1325–1342. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X\(03\)00086-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X(03)00086-X)

Council of Europe. (1998). *Gender Mainstreaming Conceptual Framework, Methodology and Presentation of Good Practices*. France. pp.13-15 Retrieved from [s:%5Cequality%5Ceg-smss%5Ceegsms2.98](https://www.coe.int/t/e/equality/eceg-smss/eegsms2.98) on June 3, 2019

Dankelman, I., & Davidson, J. (1988). *Women and Environment in the Third World: Alliance for the Future*. Earthscan, London

DFID. (2016) [Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Sector Practice and Policy Lessons from the Energia International Network](https://www.energia.org/cm2/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Mainstreaming-gender-in-energy-sector-policy-and-practice_FULL-REPORT.pdf). Accessed from [https://www.energia.org/cm2/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Mainstreaming-gender-in-energy-sector-policy-and-practice\\_FULL-REPORT.pdf](https://www.energia.org/cm2/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Mainstreaming-gender-in-energy-sector-policy-and-practice_FULL-REPORT.pdf) on December 23, 2018.

Duflo, E., Greenstone, M., & Hanna, R. (2008). Indoor air pollution, health and economic well-being. *Surveys and Perspectives Integrating Environment and Society*, 1(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.5194/sapiens-1-1-2008>

Eckert, P.& McConnell-Ginet, S. (2013). Language and gender. (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.pp.1

ECOWAS. Draft Ecowas Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access. Retrieved from [http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/ECOWAS\\_Policy\\_for\\_Gender\\_Mainstreaming\\_in\\_Energy\\_Access.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/ECOWAS_Policy_for_Gender_Mainstreaming_in_Energy_Access.pdf)

ECOSOC. (1997). Gender Mainstreaming Extract from Report of The Economic and Social Council for 1997 (A/52/3, 18 September 1997) Chapter IV Coordination Segment Coordination of The Policies and Activities of The Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of The United Nations, 1997(September), 1–10. Pp.2 Accessed from <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/GMS.PDF> on June 30, 2019

ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE). (2015). Situation Analysis of Energy and Gender Issues in ECOWAS Member States 2015, 116. Retrieved from <http://ecowgen.ecreee.org/wp-content> on December 30, 2018

ECREEE, 2015. Status of Gender Mainstreaming in energy access in Nigeria. Regional Validation Workshop for ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access. Presentation by Barrister Mrs. M. Soyinka-Onijala. Accessed from [http://www.ecreee.org/sites/default/files/documents/news/nigeria\\_country\\_presentation.pdf](http://www.ecreee.org/sites/default/files/documents/news/nigeria_country_presentation.pdf) on December 28, 2018

Energy Commission of Nigeria. (2003) National Energy Policy. Nigeria. Accessed from [http://wacee.net/getattachment/21cca4e4-ef1b-4c59-850198b3e8624b88/National\\_Energy\\_Policy\\_Nigeria.pdf.aspx](http://wacee.net/getattachment/21cca4e4-ef1b-4c59-850198b3e8624b88/National_Energy_Policy_Nigeria.pdf.aspx) on December 27, 2019.

ENERGIA. (2010) Draft National Energy Policy for Lesotho. The International Network on Gender & Energy, The Netherlands. Accessed from <https://www.energia.org/cm2/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Gender-audit-manual.pdf> on January 3, 2019.

Enhancing Nigeria's Response to HIV and AIDS Programme (2013). Institutionalising Gender Management Systems: Experiences and Learning from the Enhancing Nigeria's Response to HIV/AIDS (ENR) Programme. Accessed from <http://www.sfnigeria.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Institutionalising-Gender-Management-Systems-ENR-comp.pdf> on January 4, 2019

Ethel, I. A. (2017). Implementation of Nigeria's National Gender Policy, Revisiting the Affirmative Action. *Int. J. Polit. Sci. Develop.* 5(5) 145-160

Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development. (2006) Strategic Framework for National Gender Policy. Nigeria.

Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development. (2006) National Gender Policy. Nigeria.

Feenstra, M. (2002) Towards a Gender Aware Energy Policy. Department of Public Administration. Enschede, The Netherlands, University of Twente.

Gondal, A.U. (2015). Gender Studies for CSS. Accessed from <https://hostnezt.com/cssfiles/genderstudies/Gender-Studies-by-Amanullah-Gondal-NOA->. on May 20, 2019

Guzura, T. (2017). an Overview of Issues and Concepts in Gender Mainstreaming. *Afro Asian Journal of Social Sciences*, VIII(I), 1–21. Retrieved from <https://www.onlineresearchjournals.com/aajoss/art/225.pdf> on May 24, 2019

IEA. (2017) Access to Clean Cooking. 75739 Paris Cedex 15, France. Accessed from <https://www.iea.org/sdg/cooking/> on January 7, 2019

IRENA. (2019). *Renewable energy: A gender perspective*. Accessed from [https://www.irena.org//media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2019/Jan/IRENA\\_Gender\\_perspective\\_2019.pdf](https://www.irena.org//media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2019/Jan/IRENA_Gender_perspective_2019.pdf) on July 18, 2019

Jahan, R. (1995). *The Elusive Agenda: Mainstreaming Women in Development*. London: Zed Books.

Kardam, N., Acuner, S. (2003) National Women's Machineries; Structures and Spaces. In Shirin, M. R., (Ed.). (2003). *Mainstreaming gender, democratizing the state?: Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women* (1st ed.).(pp.97-98) UK: Manchester

Live Nigeria. (2018) Population of Nigeria. Accessed from <https://www.livepopulation.com/country/nigeria.html> on January 5, 2018

McCrudden, C (1996) *Mainstreaming: The Way Forward?* Paper.

Moser, Caroline O. N., Levy, C. (1986). A Theory and Methodology of Gender Planning Meeting Women's Practical and Strategic Needs (No. 11). London.

Moser, C. O. N. (2003). Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice and Training. Feminist Review. Accessed from <https://doi.org/10.2307/1395333> on June 10, 2019

Natural Resource Government Institute. (2015). Legal Framework Navigating the Web of Laws and Contracts Governing Extractive Industries. *Legal Framework*, 1(March), 7. Accessed from [http://www.resourcegovernance.org/sites/default/files/documents/nrgi\\_primer\\_legal-framework.pdf](http://www.resourcegovernance.org/sites/default/files/documents/nrgi_primer_legal-framework.pdf) on July 17, 2019

Oliver, W.J., Vanessa, G., Cassilde, M., (2019) Gender, culture and energy transitions in rural Africa. *Energy Research & Social Science*, Elsevier. Vol 49, 169-179.

Parikh, J. K. (1995). Gender issues in energy policy. *Energy Policy*, 23(9), 745–754. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0301-4215\(95\)00056-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0301-4215(95)00056-0)

Power Africa. (2017). *Power Africa Gender Analysis Nigeria \_\_Draft Report*.

Reddock, R. (2000). Why Gender? Why Development?. In Parpart, J.L, Connelly, M.P & Barriteau, V.E. (Eds), *Theoretical Perspective on Gender and Development* (pp. 38). Ottawa, ON, Canada: The International Development Research Centre.

Rural Electrification Agency Gender Mainstreaming. (2019). *Energizing Education – Female STEM Students Internship Programme: Rural Electrification Agency's Gender Mainstreaming Initiative*.

Ryan, S.E (2014) Rethinking gender and identity in energy studies. *Energy Research & Social Science* 1 96-105

Schalkwijk, J., Thomas, H& Woroniuk, B. (1996) *Mainstreaming: A Strategy for Achieving Equality between Women & Men. A Think Piece*. Stockholm, SIDA.

Shirin, M. R., (Ed.). (2003). *Mainstreaming gender, democratizing the state?: Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women* (1st ed.). pp.16 UK: Manchester University Press.

Shiva, V. (1988). Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Survival in India. Community practitioner: the journal of the Community Practitioners' & Health Visitors' Association (Vol. 84). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.it.2011.09.001>

Skutsch, M. M. (1998). The gender issue in energy project planning Welfare, empowerment or efficiency? *Energy Policy*, 26(12), 945–955. Accessed from <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421598000378> on June 20, 2019

Skutsch, M., Clancy, J. S., & Leeuw, H. (2006). The Gender Face of Energy: A Training Manual Adapted to the Pacific Context from the ENERGIA Commissioned Training Manual. Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission.

Staudt, K. (2003). Gender mainstreaming: conceptual links to institutional machineries. In Shirin, M. R., (Ed.). (2003). Mainstreaming gender, democratizing the state?: Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women (1st ed.).(pp.47) UK: Manchester University Press.

Stern, P. (2014). Individual and household interactions with energy systems: toward integrated understanding. *Energy Res Soc Sci* 2014; 1:41–8

Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). (2018). Levers of Change: How Global Trends Impact Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Access to Sustainable Energy. Accessed from <https://www.energia.org/.../Levers-of-Change-How-Global-Trends-Impact-Gender-Eq...> June 15, 2019

The National Coalition on Affirmation Action (NCAA), (2009). National Gender Policy Accessed from [http://www.aacoalition.org/national\\_policy\\_women.htm](http://www.aacoalition.org/national_policy_women.htm) on December 30, 2018

UNESCAP. (2003) Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Planning and Policies: Capacity Building on Integration of Energy and Rural Development Planning. Accessed from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.465.1532&rep=rep1&type=pdf> on December 30, 2018

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). (2014). Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Energy and Climate Change Projects. Accessed from [https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/201501/Guide\\_on\\_Gender\\_Mainstreaming\\_ECC\\_0.](https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/201501/Guide_on_Gender_Mainstreaming_ECC_0.)

[pdf](#) on July 4, 2019

UNIDO, & UN Women. (2015). Sustainable Energy for All: the gender dimensions. Accessed from [https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/.../GUIDANCENOTE\\_FINAL\\_WEB\\_s\\_0.pdf](https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/.../GUIDANCENOTE_FINAL_WEB_s_0.pdf) on July 12, 2019

USAID. (2018). Practical Guide To Women in Energy Regulation. Retrieved from <https://pubs.naruc.org/pub/CAA05EA6-CDCE-3F80-DBF6-56F3A3C31C8F> on July 18, 2019

WHO. (2015) Population using solid fuels (estimates) Data by country. Accessed from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.135> on January 4, 2018

World Bank. (2011). Gender Equality and Development. World Development Report 2012. Accessed from <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552070512331332273> on June 5, 2019

World Bank. (2018). *Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Credit in the amount of SDG 2433.4 Million (US\$350 Million Equivalent) to the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the Nigeria Electrification Project.* Accessed from <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/367411530329645409/pdf/Nigeria-Electrification-PAD2524-06052018.pdf> on July 23, 2019

World Bank. (2019). *The Little Data Book on Gender 2019.* World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/ldbgender2019>


World Health Organization. (2011). Health in green economy. Geneva. Accessed from [http://www.who.int/hia/green\\_economy/en/](http://www.who.int/hia/green_economy/en/) on September, 19, 2019



## Appendices

### Appendix A

### Introduction Letter for Data Collection – Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.

 Pan African University  
Institute of Water and Energy Sciences

Ref. **701/PAUWES/2019**

Subject **Introduction Letter**

Dear Sir/Madame,

The Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences (including Climate Change) (PAUWES) is located on the campus of the University of Tlemcen, Algeria.

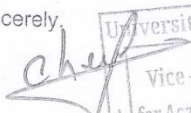
PAUWES is one of the five hubs of the Pan African University established under the African Union aimed at revitalizing African higher education and at boosting research and postgraduate training. PAUWES is the fourth institute after the Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences (PAUGHSS) at the University of Yaounde II in Cameroon; the Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI) at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology in Kenya; and the Institute of Life and Earth Sciences (PAULESI) at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria.

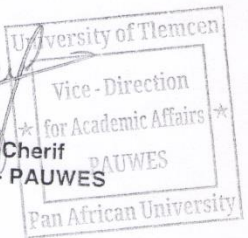
The PAUWES Institute offers graduate students access to leading academic teaching, research and hands-on training in areas vital to the future of African development – water, energy and the challenge of climate change.


In this context, the student at PAUWES, **Ms Ebunoluwa Oyesina Atoke** from Nigeria, preparing a Master in Energy Science, Policy Track wishes to carry out data collection in your institution.

In this regard, we are addressing to you, **Ms Ebunoluwa Oyesina Atoke** for consideration for data collection in your institution.

Sincerely,

  
**Pr. Chewki Ziani-Cherif**  
Deputy-Director - PAUWES





PAU Institute of Water and Energy Sciences,  
(including Climate Change) PAUWES  
c/o Université Abou Bekr Belkaid Tlemcen,  
B.P 119, Campus Chetouane,  
13000 Tlemcen, Algeria  
Phone: +213 40 91 31 88  
director@pauwes.univ-tlemcen.dz  
http://pauwes.univ-tlemcen.dz

Date: **March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2019**

From:  
**Pr. Chewki Ziani-Cherif**  
**Deputy-Director - PAUWES**

To: **Federal Ministry of Women Affairs**  
**Federal Secretariat Complex Phase 1**  
**Shehu Shagari Way P.M.B 229, Central**  
**Business District, Abuja, FCT, Nigeria.**

## Appendix B

### Introduction Letter for Data Collection- Energy Commission of Nigeria



Ref. **703/PAUWES/2019**

Subject **Introduction Letter**

Dear Sir/Madame,

The Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences (including Climate Change) (PAUWES) is located on the campus of the University of Tlemcen, Algeria.

PAUWES is one of the five hubs of the Pan African University established under the African Union aimed at revitalizing African higher education and at boosting research and postgraduate training. PAUWES is the fourth institute after the Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences (PAUGHSS) at the University of Yaounde II in Cameroon; the Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI) at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology in Kenya; and the Institute of Life and Earth Sciences (PAULES) at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria.

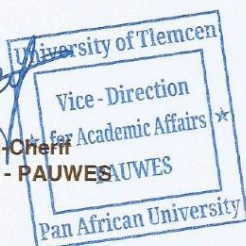
The PAUWES Institute offers graduate students access to leading academic teaching, research and hands-on training in areas vital to the future of African development – water, energy and the challenge of climate change.

In this context, the student at PAUWES, **Ms Ebunoluwa Oyesina Atoke** from Nigeria, preparing a Master in Energy Science, Policy Track wishes to carry out data collection in your institution.

In this regard, we are addressing to you, **Ms Ebunoluwa Oyesina Atoke** for consideration for data collection in your institution.

Sincerely,

**Pr. Chewki Ziani-Cherif**  
**Deputy-Director - PAUWES**



PAU Institute of Water and Energy Sciences,  
(including Climate Change) PAUWES

c/o Université Abou Bekr Belkaid Tlemcen,  
B.P. 119, Campus Chetouane,  
13000 Tlemcen, Algeria

Phone: +213 40 91 31 88

director@pauwes.univ-tlemcen.dz

<http://pauwes.univ-tlemcen.dz>

Date: **March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2019**

From:

**Pr. Chewki Ziani-Cherif**  
**Deputy-Director - PAUWES**

To: **Energy Commission of Nigeria**  
**PLOT 701C Central Business District,**  
**Garki, Phase 1, Abuja, Nigeria.**

## Appendix C

### Introduction Letter for Data Collection- Federal Ministry of Environment



Ref: **702/PAUWES/2019**

Subject **Introduction Letter**

Dear Sir/Madame,

The Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences (including Climate Change) (PAUWES) is located on the campus of the University of Tlemcen, Algeria.

PAUWES is one of the five hubs of the Pan African University established under the African Union aimed at revitalizing African higher education and at boosting research and postgraduate training. PAUWES is the fourth institute after the Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences (PAUGHSS) at the University of Yaounde II in Cameroon; the Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation (PAUSTI) at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology in Kenya; and the Institute of Life and Earth Sciences (PAULES) at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria.

The PAUWES Institute offers graduate students access to leading academic teaching, research and hands-on training in areas vital to the future of African development – water, energy and the challenge of climate change.

In this context, the student at PAUWES, **Ms Ebuloluwa Oyesina Atoke** from Nigeria, preparing a Master in Energy Science, Policy Track wishes to carry out data collection in your institution.

In this regard, we are addressing to you, **Ms Ebuloluwa Oyesina Atoke** for consideration for data collection in your institution.

Sincerely,

  
**Pr. Chewki Ziani-Cherif**  
Deputy-Director PAUWES



PAU Institute of Water and Energy Sciences,  
(including Climate Change) PAUWES

c/o Université Abou Bekr Belkaid Tlemcen,  
B.P. 119, Campus Chetouane,  
13000 Tlemcen, Algeria

Phone: +213 40 91 31 88

director@pauwes.univ-tlemcen.dz

<http://pauwes.univ-tlemcen.dz>

Date: **March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2019**

From:

**Pr. Chewki Ziani-Cherif**  
Deputy-Director - PAUWES

To: **Federal Ministry of Environment**  
340 Independence way, Central Area  
F.C.T, Abuja, Nigeria.

## Appendix D

### Support Letter – Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development



Centre For Petroleum,  
Energy Economics & Law  
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA



May 8, 2019

The Permanent Secretary  
Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development  
Abuja

Attn: Mr Amos Adeyemo

Dear Sir,

#### LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR MS. EBUNOLUWA OYESINA

This is to introduce Ms. Ebunoluwa Oyesina, a student enrolled on the Master of Energy Science programme at the Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences in Algeria. Ebunoluwa is writing her dissertation on the topic "Mainstreaming Gender in Nigeria's Energy Policy", and I am her supervisor on the project. The findings from the project will contribute to the body of knowledge on institutional and policy processes in Nigeria's energy sector.

As part of primary research for the project, Ebunoluwa will be interviewing key stakeholders in several energy institutions within the country. Given your position and influence in the sector, she would like to interview you and/or any other government officials that you might recommend. I would be grateful if you could kindly give her all the support she needs to undertake the study. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or reservations.

Thank you for your continued commitment to supporting academic endeavour in the energy sector, and in Nigeria more broadly.

Yours sincerely,

**Temilade Sesan, Ph.D.**

Adjunct Lecturer, Centre for Petroleum, Energy Economics and Law  
University of Ibadan, Nigeria  
Tel: +234 802 676 6327  
Email: temi@gbengasesan.com

## Appendix E

### Support Letter – Federal Ministry of Environment



Centre For Petroleum,  
Energy Economics & Law  
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA



May 8, 2019

The Director  
Department of Climate Change  
Federal Ministry of the Environment  
Abuja

Attn: Ms. Asmau Jibril

Dear Madam,

#### LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR MS. EBUNOLUWA OYESINA

This is to introduce Ms. Egunoluwa Oyesina, a student enrolled on the Master of Energy Science programme at the Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences in Algeria. Egunoluwa is writing her dissertation on the topic "Mainstreaming Gender in Nigeria's Energy Policy", and I am her supervisor on the project. The findings from the project will contribute to the body of knowledge on institutional and policy processes in Nigeria's energy sector.

As part of primary research for the project, Egunoluwa will be interviewing key stakeholders in several energy institutions within the country. Given your position and influence in the sector, she would like to interview you and/or any other government officials that you might recommend. I would be grateful if you could kindly give her all the support she needs to undertake the study. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or reservations.

Thank you for your continued commitment to supporting academic endeavour in the energy sector, and in Nigeria more broadly.

Yours sincerely,

**Temilade Sesan, Ph.D.**

Adjunct Lecturer, Centre for Petroleum, Energy Economics and Law  
University of Ibadan, Nigeria  
Tel: +234 802 676 6327  
Email: temi@gbengasesan.com

## Appendix F

### Support Letter- Rural Electrification Agency



Centre For Petroleum,  
Energy Economics & Law  
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA



May 8, 2019

The Executive Director  
Rural Electrification Fund  
Abuja

Attn: Dr Victor Richard Osu

Dear Sir,

#### **LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR MS. EBUNOLUWA OYESINA**

This is to introduce Ms. Ebnoluwa Oyesina, a student enrolled on the Master of Energy Science programme at the Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences in Algeria. Ebnoluwa is writing her dissertation on the topic "Mainstreaming Gender in Nigeria's Energy Policy", and I am her supervisor on the project. The findings from the project will contribute to the body of knowledge on institutional and policy processes in Nigeria's energy sector.

As part of primary research for the project, Ebnoluwa will be interviewing key stakeholders in several energy institutions within the country. Given your position and influence in the sector, she would like to interview you and/or any other government officials that you might recommend. I would be grateful if you could kindly give her all the support she needs to undertake the study. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or reservations.

Thank you for your continued commitment to supporting academic endeavour in the energy sector, and in Nigeria more broadly.

Yours sincerely,

**Temilade Sesan, Ph.D.**

Adjunct Lecturer, Centre for Petroleum, Energy Economics and Law  
University of Ibadan, Nigeria  
Tel: +234 802 676 6327  
Email: temi@gbengasesan.com

## Appendix G

### Support Letter- Energy Commission of Nigeria



Centre For Petroleum,  
Energy Economics & Law  
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA



May 8, 2019

Dr Abubakar Malah Umar  
Energy Commission of Nigeria  
Abuja

Dear Sir,

#### LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR MS. EBUNOLUWA OYESINA

This is to introduce Ms. Ebnoluwa Oyesina, a student enrolled on the Master of Energy Science programme at the Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences in Algeria. Ebnoluwa is writing her dissertation on the topic "Mainstreaming Gender in Nigeria's Energy Policy", and I am her supervisor on the project. The findings from the project will contribute to the body of knowledge on institutional and policy processes in Nigeria's energy sector.

As part of primary research for the project, Ebnoluwa will be interviewing key stakeholders in several energy institutions within the country. Given your position and influence in the sector, she would like to interview you and/or any other government officials that you might recommend. I would be grateful if you could kindly give her all the support she needs to undertake the study. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or reservations.

Thank you for your continued commitment to supporting academic endeavour in the energy sector, and in Nigeria more broadly.

Yours sincerely,

**Temilade Sesan, Ph.D.**  
Adjunct Lecturer, Centre for Petroleum, Energy Economics and Law  
University of Ibadan, Nigeria  
Tel: +234 802 676 6327  
Email: temi@gbengasesan.com

## Appendix H

### Interview Guides

#### PART 1

##### INSTITUTIONAL/CULTURE QUESTIONS

1. What are the aims /objectives of the institution?
  - Energy- Conventional, Renewable Energy (Probing Question)
2. Do you think gender is a relevant consideration for the energy sector?
  - Do you think gender is important for the RE sector?
3. Are there strategies put in place towards achieving this?
4. Is there an advisory group/focal point on this issue? (task force, steering committee, expertise)
  - If no, ask Why? (Probing Question)
  - How does the advisory group/focal point function?
5. Do you think its inclusion is a possible reality?
6. Are there decision makers involved in gender mainstreaming?
  - Do they have a gender perspective? (For greater accountability, checks and balances)
7. Is there a seemingly equal balance in ratio of both sexes in your institution?

#### PART 2

##### SECTOR QUESTIONS

8. How does the process of policy-making operate in the institution?
9. Has the institution being involved in any energy policy making?
  - If no, ask why? (Probing Question)
  - What is the institution's role?
  - Was gender mainstreaming considered? Do they reflect a gender perspective?
    - If no, Why? (Probing Question)
    - If Yes, was gender expertise part of the policy formulation? Examples in form of consultation while framing the legislation.
10. What is the sector/institution response to it?
  - Are there specific trainings for stakeholders to acquire knowledge towards a successful policy implementation process?
  - Can you perhaps describe other stakeholders' perspective on this issue?
  - Is there an equal participation without barriers for both sexes?



11. Do ministries/departments have specific policies for gender mainstreaming?
12. Is there existing data for energy institutions to address the needs of men and women?  
(Disaggregated Data on Gender)
13. Do you think there are benefits for the inclusion of gender in Nigeria's Energy Policy?
  - Are there constraints / factors towards its inclusion.... gender mainstreaming?
  - If no, are there factors promoting it? (Probing Question)
  - Do you think there are wider consequences for failing to have gender-sensitive policies?
  - If no why? (Probing Question)

#### Additional Comments

Is there something you would like to add or tell us that you think is important that we have not considered? Thank you very much for your participation.

#### Recommendations

Do you perhaps have recommendations, which might be relevant for this work?

#### Other officials (Seeking for Introduction Letters)

Introductions to other officials who might be relevant for your work

## **Appendix I**

### **Information Sheet**

**Research Title: Mainstreaming Gender in Nigeria's Energy Policy**

**Researcher Investigator: Oyesina EbunOluwa Atoke**

**Address & Contact details of research investigator: Pan African University, Institute of Water and Energy Sciences, Tlemcen, Algeria. +2348097470088**

**Research Supervisor**

**Dr. Temilade Sesan**

#### **What purpose of the study?**

The aim of the research is to add to the body of knowledge in relation to Gender Mainstreaming particularly as it relates to the Energy Sector. The study focuses on the need for policy makers to have a gender-sensitive mentality particularly for women. This research seeks to emphasize the significant factor for policy influencing, thereby ensuring equal access to and control of resources.

In this study, the use of snowball sampling which is a qualitative approach would be used for elite interviews: particularly government officials involved in the policy making structure.

The interviews collected contribute to the research carried out and extracts from many of the interviews will be used to show what has been done so far and still needs to be actualised towards incorporating Gender in Nigeria's Energy Policy.

#### **Why have I been asked to take part?**

You have been contacted with the sole aim to interview people who have experience in policy making particularly in the energy sector. A range of other officials who have such experiences will be interviewed.

#### **Do I have to take part?**

No. It is entirely up to you to decide whether or not you want to take part. If you decide to take part, you will be given this information sheet to keep. You will also be asked to sign a 'consent form'. If you decide to take part, you are still free to stop at any time without giving a reason. No questions will be asked if you stop. Deciding whether or not to take part in the study will not affect the standard of any care you may receive.

#### **What would the interview be like?**

You will be asked if you're willing to have the interview video or audio tape recorded. You will be given the 'consent form'. You only sign this form if you agree to take part in the interview. You will be given a copy of the consent form to keep.

The interview will be a little like a conversation, in your own words. You will be asked to talk about your opinion about the energy policy making process as well as gender mainstreaming in this context.

**How long would the interview take?**

The time it takes for an interview varies, depending on how much you have to say, but most interviews last at least an hour. Remember, if you want to stop the interview at any time, you can do so without giving any reason at all.

**What if I decide to withdraw after the interview has taken place?**

If you decide to leave after an interview has taken place, all video recordings, transcripts and typing of your interview would be destroyed.

**Who is funding the research?**

This research is being funded by the Pan African University, Institute of Water and Energy Sciences, Tlemcen, Algeria.

**Contact for further information**

I hope that this information sheet has told you what you need to know before deciding whether or not to take part. If you have any queries at all about the project please telephone Ebn on this safe mobile numbers that is only used for this project: Ebn: 08097470088

**Appendix J**  
**Consent Form 1 – Energy Commission of Nigeria**

**Title: Gender Mainstreaming in Nigeria's Energy Policy**

**Consent Form for Interviews: a Qualitative study**

Thank you for reading the information sheet about the interview sub-study. If you are happy to participate then please complete and sign the form below. Please initial the boxes below to confirm that you agree with each statement:

*Please Initial box:*

I confirm that I have read and understood the information sheet dated [24/05/2019] and have had the opportunity to ask questions.

I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time without giving any reason and without there being any negative consequences. In addition, should I not wish to answer any particular question or questions, I am free to decline.

I understand that my responses will be kept strictly confidential. I understand that my name will not be linked with the research materials, and will not be identified or identifiable in the report or reports that result from the research.

I agree for this interview to be tape-recorded. I understand that the audio recording made of this interview will be used only for analysis and that extracts from the interview, from which I would not be personally identified, may be used in any conference presentation, report or journal article developed as a result of the research. I understand that no other use will be made of the recording without my written permission, and that no one outside the research team will be allowed access to the original recording.

I agree that my anonymised data will be kept for future research purposes such as publications related to this study after the completion of the study.

I agree to take part in this interview.

DR. A. M. UMAR  
Name of participant

24.05.19  
Date

[Signature]  
Signature

EbinOlunwa Oyesina  
Researcher

24/05/2019  
Date

[Signature]  
Signature

*To be counter-signed and dated electronically for telephone interviews or in the presence of the participant for face to face interviews*

**Copies:** *Once this has been signed by all parties the participant should receive a copy of the signed and dated participant consent form. A copy of the signed and dated consent form should be placed in the main project file which must be kept in a secure location.*

**Appendix K**  
**Consent Form 2- Women Environment Programme**

**Title: Gender Mainstreaming in Nigeria's Energy Policy**

**Consent Form for Interviews: a Qualitative study**

Thank you for reading the information sheet about the interview sub-study. If you are happy to participate then please complete and sign the form below. Please initial the boxes below to confirm that you agree with each statement:

*Please  
Initial box:*

I confirm that I have read and understood the information sheet dated [24/05/2019] and have had the opportunity to ask questions.

J.D

I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time without giving any reason and without there being any negative consequences. In addition, should I not wish to answer any particular question or questions, I am free to decline.

J.D

I understand that my responses will be kept strictly confidential. I understand that my name will not be linked with the research materials, and will not be identified or identifiable in the report or reports that result from the research.

J.D

I agree for this interview to be tape-recorded. I understand that the audio recording made of this interview will be used only for analysis and that extracts from the interview, from which I would not be personally identified, may be used in any conference presentation, report or journal article developed as a result of the research. I understand that no other use will be made of the recording without my written permission, and that no one outside the research team will be allowed access to the original recording.

J.D

I agree that my anonymised data will be kept for future research purposes such as publications related to this study after the completion of the study.

J.D

I agree to take part in this interview.

J.D

Baani John  
Name of participant

11-06-2019  
Date

[Signature]  
Signature

OYESINAE EBUNOLAWA  
Researcher

11th June 2019  
Date

[Signature]  
Signature

*To be counter-signed and dated electronically for telephone interviews or in the presence of the participant for face to face interviews*

**Copies:** *Once this has been signed by all parties the participant should receive a copy of the signed and dated participant consent form. A copy of the signed and dated consent form should be placed in the main project file which must be kept in a secure location.*

**Appendix L**  
**Consent Form 3- Federal Ministry of Environment**

**Title: Gender Mainstreaming in Nigeria's Energy Policy**

**Consent Form for Interviews: a Qualitative study**

Thank you for reading the information sheet about the interview sub-study. If you are happy to participate then please complete and sign the form below. Please initial the boxes below to confirm that you agree with each statement:

*Please  
Initial box:*

I confirm that I have read and understood the information sheet dated [24/05/2019] and have had the opportunity to ask questions.

I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time without giving any reason and without there being any negative consequences. In addition, should I not wish to answer any particular question or questions, I am free to decline.

I understand that my responses will be kept strictly confidential. I understand that my name will not be linked with the research materials, and will not be identified or identifiable in the report or reports that result from the research.

I agree for this interview to be tape-recorded. I understand that the audio recording made of this interview will be used only for analysis and that extracts from the interview, from which I would not be personally identified, may be used in any conference presentation, report or journal article developed as a result of the research. I understand that no other use will be made of the recording without my written permission, and that no one outside the research team will be allowed access to the original recording.

I agree that my anonymised data will be kept for future research purposes such as publications related to this study after the completion of the study.

I agree to take part in this interview.

Oluwabusola Ajibola  
Name of participant

6th June 2019  
Date

AAS  
Signature

OYESINA EBUNOLUWA  
Researcher

06 / June / 2019  
Date

[Signature]  
Signature

*To be counter-signed and dated electronically for telephone interviews or in the presence of the participant for face to face interviews*

**Copies:** *Once this has been signed by all parties the participant should receive a copy of the signed and dated participant consent form. A copy of the signed and dated consent form should be placed in the main project file which must be kept in a secure location.*