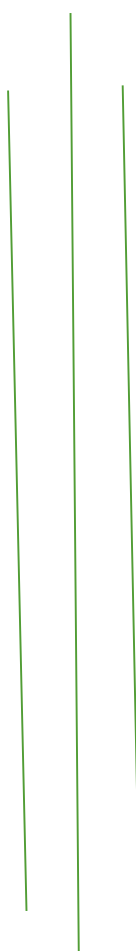




GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION (GESI) MAINSTREAMING GUIDELINE



ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROMOTION CENTER/RENUABLE ENERGY FOR RURAL AREAS
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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAG	Disadvantaged groups
DFID	The Department for International Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FI	Financial Institution
GESI	Gender Equality & Social Inclusion
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH
GoN	Government of Nepal
GSTDS	Group for Social and Technical Development Service
HH	House holds
ICS	Improved cook-stoves
IWM	Improved Water Mill
IEC	Information Education and Communication
KII	Key Informant Interview
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
NPC	National Planning Commission
RDSC	Rural Development Service Centre
RE	Renewable Energy
REIC	Rural Environment Improve Committee
RERA	Renewable Energy for Rural Areas
RET	Renewable Energy Technology
RM	Rural Municipality
RTSP	Regional Technical Service Provider
RUDES	Rural Development and Environment Society
SNV	SNV Netherlands Development Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHS	Solar Home System

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Section 1

Background and Introduction

1.1 Background

In Nepal, some groups, caste and people have been excluded by discrimination practices based on their caste, economic status, sexual identities, language, geographical remoteness, disability, age and religious backgrounds. These excluded people are defined as Disadvantaged Groups (DAGs) (see definition of DAG in Annex 1). As a result, the exclusion made them backward and affected their participation in the nation's equal and holistic development including in the energy sector. To mitigate such exclusions, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) is a very important approach to ensure the right of the poor and excluded women and DAGs in all level of development. It is also essential to increase their participation in decision making level as well in policy formulation, programming, planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring of activities particularly in local and provincial level.

This "Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Mainstreaming Guideline" has been developed by the Renewable Energy for Rural Areas (RERA) project to be used by the local and provincial governments in mainstreaming GESI for their population of women and DAGs particularly in the promotion of Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) and generally for all their planning, implementation and monitoring activities. The RERA is a joint technical support programme for the renewable energy sector of the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The programme is jointly implemented by the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPIC) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH with support of the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV).

1.2 Introduction to the Guideline

1.2.1 Objectives of this Guideline

The objective of developing this guideline is to help the local government and provincial government in mainstreaming GESI in their needs identification, planning, budgeting and implementation of energy interventions including promotion of RET. This guideline will equally be helpful to integrate GESI mainstreaming in the planning and implementation of other relevant sectors apart from RET.

1.2.2 What does the guideline offer?

The use of this guideline begins with the understanding of mainstreaming GESI in energy/RET sector in province and local level. It provides a practical tool and advice for translating theory of GESI into practice. For each of the key stages (analysis and planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring, evaluation) of a local and province level energy related program and activities, the guideline offers a set of guiding questions and a number of useful tips. It calls for reflecting on and being able to answer the key questions for ensuring effective mainstreaming of GESI approach.

1.2.3 Who Can Use the Guideline?

The guideline is designed for those engaged in energy/RET sector, particularly officials of local and provincial governments. However, it can be used by other government entities, and development practitioners that are involved in the planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of energy related intervention and are committed to effectively mainstream GESI in their work.

This guideline may also be equally relevant for other sectors in the subnational levels where mainstreaming GESI is desired. It will be more effective if a contextual analysis of the sector is carried out to adapt/adjust the recommendations of the guideline to that particular sector.

1.2.4 How to Use the Guideline?

The guideline comprises of three different sections, and is meant to be read in its entirety. Section One presents the background and an introduction to the guideline. Section Two presents an introduction to GESI concepts; followed by an overview of GESI in energy sector in the county context, an overview of the situation of GESI in the Energy Sector in rural Nepal and current relevant policy provision in RE sector. Section three deals with GESI for economic empowerment of women and provides a step-by step Guideline for mainstreaming GESI in RE. Some examples are provided as references in the annexes to help the users of this guideline to integrate GESI approaches while designing or implementing energy related activities. The Guideline must be taken as indicative and be applied, where appropriate. Ideally plans that have already been made and ongoing initiatives can also benefit from the guideline through adjusting ongoing and future activities to make them more gender-responsive. The guideline presents step by step process that needs to be followed while designing and implementing GESI in energy sector including examples and formats to strengthen the process.

1.3 The Expected Outcome of the Guideline

With the use of this guideline, it is expected that;

- Issues of women and disadvantaged groups pertaining to renewable energy technologies are recognized and addressed by the concerned stakeholders in the sector.
- Women and members of disadvantaged groups play an active role in the identification, planning and decision-making processes of the renewable energy promotion programs.
- Women and disadvantaged groups make up a proportional share of the beneficiaries of renewable energy promotion Programs.

SECTION 2

Concepts of GESI and its Situational Overview

2.1 Concept of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

GESI is an approach that always challenges existing power relationships, structures and institutions by seeking social, political and economic transformation on each decision making process either in home or community or national levels. GESI seeks to promote active and equal participation of women and DAG in every level of decision making process, enhance capacity and empowerment of target groups; seeks employment and opportunity for target groups, ensure that target groups are equally benefited from equal access and distribution of service and resources. "GESI Mainstreaming" refers to the process whereby barriers and issues of women, poor and excluded people are identified and addressed in all functional areas of infrastructure development system; policies, institutional systems, work environment and culture, programme and budget formulation, service delivery, monitoring, evaluation and research. It takes a GESI perspective in the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as of men an integral part 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 of GESI mainstreaming is to achieve equality.

2.2 GESI in Energy: the Country Context

The total population of Nepal comprises of over 125 caste/ethnic groups. These can be broadly categorized into five groups: Cherty/Bahun, Janajati, Tarai castes, Dalit, and Muslim. The largest group is Janajati (36%), followed by Cherty/Bahun (31%), Tarai castes and Dalit both (14%) and the minority Muslim (4%).¹ The Nepalese social fabric has undergone massive restructuring owing to the political instability stretching over almost two decades and a transformative population as a result of rapid outmigration for employment. As a result, the number of female-headed households continues to increase and it is important to ensure the participation of these women and marginalized communities in the joint effort towards the access to sustainable and equitable energy for all. Data from the World Bank Group shows that the percent of female-headed households has increased from 12.4 per cent in 1996 to 31.6 per cent in 2016. This factor highlights the need to include women and representatives of socially excluded groups, especially from the rural and remote areas, to increase and improve access to modern energy and other resources. However, the decision-making in terms of developing programs and increasing access to energy and water resources has long remained a men's domain.

Poverty rates in 2010-11 were highest among Hill and Tarai Dalits (44 and 38 percent respectively) followed by Middle Tarai Castes (29 percent) and Hill Janjatis (28 percent). The 2010-11 NLSS analyzed poverty rates with disaggregation of Hill and Tarai Upper Castes and Dalits. According to this report, the poverty rate among the Tarai Janajati declined to 26 percent; poverty rate among the Muslim population declined only slightly to 20 percent. Overall, 3 caste and ethnic groups - Upper Caste, Muslims, and Newars - have poverty rates below the average ².

¹ UNFPA 2017, Population Situation Analysis of Nepal, United Nations Population Fund, 2017, Nepal

² MoPE 2017, National Population Report 2017 Ministry of Population and Environment (MoPE) Singha Durbar, Kathmandu

Based on the 14th Periodic Plan of Nepal, 74 per cent of the population has access to electricity for lighting. Of this population, 58 per cent has access to electricity from national grid³. National Planning Commission's 15th plan's approach paper reflected that there are disparities in Human Development Index of different provinces in Nepal. According to the paper, Nepal's HDI for 2018 is 0.490; province three is in a high rank with 0.543 where as Sudur Paschim is 0.431 of. Nepal has huge renewable energy potential, but 85 per cent of energy needs are still met by traditional biomass energy. To date, renewable energy has fulfilled electricity needs of only 25 per cent of population (More than 364,000 biogas plants and 724,000 Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) are installed in rural areas). As per CBS 2011 and Nepal Living Standards Survey 2011, still 77 per cent households depend on fuel-wood for cooking. Around 56% of Tarai Janjatis and Madhesi Dalit depend on cow dung for cooking.

According to the Nepal Demographic Health Survey 2011 (Ministry of Health and Population 2012) 53% of married women who earn cash income are the ones who decide how their cash earnings are used; 40% indicated that the decision is made jointly with their husbands; and only 5% said that the decision is made mainly by their husbands. Women's control over their husband's cash income is less, but two-thirds said that decisions over their husband's earnings are made by themselves (17%) or jointly (50%). This indicates the importance economic engagement plays in the empowerment of women.

In the changed political context and new governance structures with the federal, provincial and local levels, the Government of Nepal has made many efforts in recent years demonstrating its commitment to an equitable and sustainable development. There is a growing awareness towards integrating gender within all development agenda, however, many policies on energy sector still remain gender-neutral and there is a lack of concerted efforts on how to design and implement gender sensitive development initiatives.

Further, these efforts have yet to bring about transformative changes in the lives of the people of Nepal, especially of women and socially excluded populations. A deeper understanding at the local governing levels is required about the different needs of men, women and marginalized societies, nature of barriers that women and socially excluded groups are facing and how inequities affect results of development interventions including energy related. In addition to understanding, the local levels also require capacity as well as means and methods to mainstream GESI in their planning and implementation including that for energy sector. This guideline is an important step towards making available such a tool.

2.3 Current GESI Status in Energy Sector of Municipalities

Similar to other Provinces in Nepal, the Sudoor Paschim Province is also inhabited by a mixed group of people such as Bahun, Chhettri, Janajati, Dalit and others. Women have a major role in managing household energy needs but their contribution is hardly valued. Majority of the population still depend on traditional fuel like fire wood, kerosene, Jharo (resin rich pine heartwood) etc. Electricity is available to only a limited number of households in remote areas. In rural areas where national grid is not available, micro hydro is also an alternative source of electricity but very few have been constructed so far. Besides households use, energy is also necessary for productive activities such as rice milling, processing (drying produce and pressing oil), sugar processing, poultry farming, furniture making, welding units, small canteen/hotel business, tailoring etc. Participation of women and DAGs in productive application of energy such as in managing enterprises helps to set in the motion for their economic and socio-political Empowerment. Women have always been the major managers and users

³ 14th Periodic Plan 2014, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal

of traditional energy resources (fuel-wood, agro-wastes). Women in Nepal spend an average of 3-4 hours a day collecting fuel wood for their daily needs⁴. This is three times more than the time spent by men on unpaid work (6 hours spent by women compared to 1.5 hours spent by men)⁵. Women and children and other family member's health directly suffer through indoor air pollution caused by smoke and unhealthy work places. Common problems caused are suffering from burning of eyes, cough, asthma and also possibly the cause of uterus prolapses due to the drudgery/labor of having to collect loads of fuelwood.

Women in the area spent their productive time (per day ½ to 2 hours) for fetching water from river or natural springs. Water lifting mechanisms can resolve this problem in collecting drinking water especially in remote hilly areas and water scarce Tarai and save time and hard work for women. DAG women are in an even more miserable condition due to caste discrimination practices. Additionally DAGs and women are not aware about the application of RETs for addressing issues of irrigation and drinking water nor about the provision of subsidy available for accessing RET. RERA's GESI study report indicates that still 54-94% households are not aware about RET subsidy and available support mechanisms from the municipalities or the central government (AEPC). This happens due to the lack of proper mechanism for accessing information system for women and DAGs in these remote rural areas. Current communication practice in the RMs are to display information on its notice/bulletin board or making telephone calls. These practices are particularly not effective and suitable for women and DAGs due to their low level of literacy and distance from the Municipalities and Ward offices. Therefore it is most essential to develop more effective information dissemination system for DAG and women.

Beside these, some of the issues identified by various literatures affecting the low access of women and DAGs in RET are as below:

- Low service outreach to women and DAGs in remote and rural areas;
- Low level of affordability and lack of access to financing to women and DAG headed households
- Road and transportation challenges due to geographical remoteness.
- Women and DAGs are generally in poor economic condition. As a result they cannot afford RET.
- There is lack of GESI responsive policies. GESI issue is not considered as a major issue or social issue by decision makers.
- Lack of awareness/knowledge/information about RE-related policy,
- Lack of technical knowledge on possibilities and available technologies
- Lack of participation of women and DAGS in political as well as decision making level especially in the development of programs and projects related to energy, water and its management.,
- Weak coordination linkage and relationship with service providers, financial institutions, and private companies

⁴ *Women, Energy and Water in the Himalayas – Integration of Women in Planning and Management: Policy Guidelines, UNEP and ICIMOD, January 2005*

⁵ *Background Document for of 6th April 2016, "DFID Nepal Support for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Girl – the Sabalaa Programme."*

2.4. Current Policy and provision for GESI mainstreaming in Energy sector

Policy environment and its implementation plays a major role in expanding access to equitable and sustainable energy for all. GESI is in the top priority of the constitution of Nepal. The main vision as promulgated in the constitution is to build Nepal as an inclusive state and to guarantee the right of equality for all citizens. In the constitution, GESI is addressed as a fundamental right (Article 16-48).

The ADB Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Assessment of the Energy Sector Report 2018 points out that legislations emphasizing decentralization and community engagement, such as the Rural Energy Policy 2006, Renewable Energy Subsidy Delivery Mechanism 2013 and the Local Self-Governance Act 1999 contain more GESI friendly provisions compared to provisions with a macro focus, such as the Hydropower Development Policy 2001, or the Environment Protection Act 1997.

At the implementation level, this has been addressed in a series of subsidy policies of Alternative Energy Promotion center (AEPCC) that aim at the expansion of Rural Energy Technologies (RETs). Of these subsidy policies, the Renewable Energy Subsidy Policy 2016 and Renewable Energy Subsidy Delivery Mechanism 2013 have played an important role towards increasing the access to energy for poor households, women and DAGs and providing an opportunity to acquire and apply RET, thereby reducing geographical disparity. These policies make provisions for concessional loan (Article 4.1.2, rural policy 2006) and additional subsidies (Renewable Energy Subsidy Delivery Mechanism 2013, Article 8.2). These also determine criteria for identifying female headed households and socially and economically marginalized communities such as single women, poor, Dalit Janjati and geographically remote inhabitants. However, barriers still exist in the form of lack of awareness and knowledge about these facilities among potential beneficiaries. There is also a general lack of knowledge on how to access and enjoy their Right to Information

Despite existing gaps in policy environment, it goes without saying that the GoN is committed to promoting GESI and progressive policies are still in the process of development. For mainstreaming of GESI in the energy sector as well as other sectors these positive measures need to be implemented at the local level through the federalized government structures. In order to ensure that this happens, the roles of development partners, community-based organizations, and women's groups become vital.

Section 3

GESI Mainstreaming for Empowerment

3.1. Empowerment

Empowerment is a process in which people are able to unite in a group, able to identify their ability and strength, to elaborate and recreate what it is that they can be, and accomplish in a circumstance that they previously were denied. Empowering women and DAGs' is essential for the development of rural areas and that of the country. Their participation in economic activities and household decision making plays a prominent role in transition between statuses. The relationship between women's economic participation and their input into household decision making can improve quality of life of their own, the family and the community. Energy can play a vital role in empowering DAGs and women; for example with electricity, DAGs and women gain the crucial extra time that can be put to productive use. Thus GESI-friendly approach to energy intervention provides opportunities of building ones confidence, gain knowledge which empower women and DAGs both intellectual and economically. The guideline will provide direction to empowerment of women and DAGs to increase their participation either in home or other decision-making position on local /province level. As a result, they will be able to claim their right in energy related services. For this, women and DAGs in rural areas need education, awareness and skill training to increase their personal income. Women in Nepal are largely engaged in agriculture, with most of their work going unrecognized due to the time consuming manual work. Raising agricultural productivity through external inputs, such as energy for irrigation, harvesting technologies, agro processing and agribusinesses can be an efficient way of promoting economic empowerment of women and DAGs.

3.2. Guidelines for GESI Mainstreaming in RE sectors:

3.2.1 GESI-Mainstreaming

GESI mainstreaming is the process of assessing the implications for DAGs, women and men of any planned action, policy or programme, in all areas and at all levels before any decisions are made and throughout the whole process. It is a strategy for making DAG and women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes so that both women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. GESI is not a goal in itself but an approach for promoting gender equality and social inclusion.

3.2.2 GESI Tools: GESI comprises of the following tools:

- **GESI perspective in Analysis** – situational analysis of GESI conditions in policies, practices and its implications for interventions
- **GESI in policy** – Reviews for policy development with respect to addressing GESI issues and adopt GESI friendly measures to address the gaps. The contents of policy documents such as the rationale, objectives and policy implementation strategies must reflect GESI specific analysis and provisions with clearly defined interventions for the targeted groups. For effectiveness of this process GESI experts and representatives from the excluded groups must be included during all steps of policy formulation. Similarly, provincial and local level policies must be formulated such that it promotes gender equality and social inclusion including cultural diversity in the workforce;
- **Institutional arrangements** –Conduct capacity development activities to help develop relevant expertise in relevant units dealing with RET; conduct orientation on GESI (GESI analysis and implementation) for relevant staff and stakeholders in various levels of the Municipalities and Provinces; allocate dedicated personnel and financial resources (GESI Specialist/Focal Persons and dedicated budget line)
- **Monitoring and database:** Based on a proper plan, objectives and target setting, a database must be designed so as to include information of energy sectors' target groups, results, outputs

and activities (quantitative and qualitative); disaggregated data on target groups: gender, caste/ethnicity, well-being, location, female headed households, age and disability must be maintained. Monitoring must be carried out based on GESI checklists and monitoring report must include evidence about changes affecting women, poor, vulnerable and the excluded; changes in their representation, political voice and influence, and change in behavior & capacity of target beneficiaries of community.

3.2.3 Steps for GESI mainstreaming in RE Sectors

The following steps are recommended in order to ensure GESI mainstreaming in RE or in any other sectors. In each step a list of possible activities to undertake are provided. Based on the context⁶ and depending on what data/information is already available, the local government can either decide to undertake all or omit some steps that are deemed redundant.

Step 1- Contextual analysis:

Contextual analysis is an essential task to prepare plan and strategy for RE sector's development. The contextual analysis should be done with a GESI lens. For this task local level and provincial level government should apply the following measures:

- Context analysis of existing GESI situation in municipality or province based on the questionnaire in annex 2.
- Conduct focus group (FDG) discussion with women and DAG to dig-out problems and its underlying causes in RE sector (see annex 3 for list of topics for FDG discussions).
- Assess the gender and social aspect related to energy situation in the municipal level or provincial level
- Explore the context including the key gender, DAGs and social related energy issues.
- Identify potential stakeholders, resources and opportunities for GESI mainstreaming.
- List out the measures to address gender and social aspects of energy challenges.

Step 2- Include GESI in the development of policies, strategies and programs:

'GESI' approach must be adopted from the beginning when local and provincial levels initiate energy policies, program and action. Including GESI responsiveness in policies, strategies and action planning must be taken as one of the basic and underlying aspect. GESI adoption is an iterative process, initiated through planning, feedback and validation workshops with stakeholders. In this process decision makers and key staff of local government and stakeholders can analyze activities with GESI perspective, and identify outcomes and activities needed to achieve the GESI goal. Allocation of sufficient budget for GESI activities is equally important.

The Action Plan is a document that articulates what to achieve from a GESI standpoint, what activities it will undertake towards this, and how it will monitor its progress. (See Annex 4 for GESI Action Plan format). In this step LG and PG will undertake:

- Develop GESI mainstreaming action plan and implement the plan effectively to be accountable to mainstream GESI in policies, program, institutions, structure, behaviors and interventions (see Annex 4 for example of an action plan template).
- The Action Plan must articulate what to achieve from a GESI standpoint, what activities it will undertake towards this, and how it will monitor its progress.
- The action plan should be reviewed and update on the regular basis.
- Ensure women and DAGs are involved in strategy and policy development; planning, implementation and monitoring process through meaningful participation.

⁶ Context is the prevailing situation or environment in the area or locality concerned.

- Ensure GESI responsive RE intervention with sufficient budget allocation for GESI (GESI responsive budgeting). See Annex 5 for examples of GESI responsive budgeting.
- Prioritise and promote RE technologies which has a direct bearing on reducing women's workload, uplifting economic status and improving health. (See Annex -6 for RETs appropriate for women and DAGs) For example, cook stoves (metallic rocket stove, biogas) requiring less attention while cooking, solar water pumping and solar light have a direct bearing on women's workload and improving good health. Similarly, micro hydro which directly or indirectly support the income generating activities of women's and DAGs' as well as easing their task of manual grinding and de-husking paddy are equally important.

Step-3 Institutionalize GESI:

The Constitution, places rural municipalities in the frontline with responsibilities for mainstreaming GESI in RE sector. Establishment of a GESI Unit/desk or focal person in local and provincial level could also be a means to institutionalize GESI which could be done in the Social Development Committee for increased effectiveness or in the Infrastructure Development Committee that oversees technical aspects including energy. As practiced in some RMs of Sudoor Paschim specific Energy Subcommittees can also be established to address energy and RET issue. This unit/person can be given responsibility to assist in developing GESI related policy, procedure and also for participatory community mobilization that ensures the representation of women and DAGs in the decision making position of the relevant committees as well as among the beneficiaries. Similarly, the GESI focal person can also be made responsible to coordinate and collaborate with different development partners, private sectors and other relevant stakeholders. Creating awareness and where possible building capacity of the staff, elected representatives and GESI Focal Persons on GESI therefore remains an issue of utmost importance (see step 4).

To institutionalize GESI LG/PG should undertake the following tasks:

- Social Development Committee under LGs and Ministry of Social Development of provincial government should take the lead role for the institutionalization of GESI as a cross cutting issue in all sector.
- Establish a GESI focal person/desk for supporting the women and marginalized groups with necessary information within the Social Development Committee/Infrastructure Development Committee in the LGs and in the Provincial Ministry of Social Development
- The GESI focal person/desk:
 - ✓ Will be mainly responsible to take lead in GESI mainstreaming in program and policies. (See Annex 7 for ToR for GESI Focal person)
 - ✓ Will take lead in formulating norms for the workplace, addressing grievances and implementing GESI approaches
 - ✓ Facilitate coordination between social and infrastructure Dev. committee in LGs and Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) & Ministry of physical Infrastructure Development (MoPID) in provincial government.

Step 4- Assess and enhance Capacity of service providers and duty bearers:

The local bodies including the provincial agencies are still understaffed as they are still new and evolving. Technical manpower essential to promote RET in most of these bodies are also insufficient thereby negatively impacting on its competency and capacity to facilitate and advise the Social or Infrastructure Development Committee. . LG/PGs are responsible for assessing the capacity of stakeholders in relation to mainstream GESI. Initially they could collaborate with either (I)NGOs or private sector service providers to assess their own capacity strengthening needs/areas and of relevant stakeholders. Subsequently, they can initially undertake joint exercises before carrying such activities independently in their area.

Other stakeholders such as private sector who provide energy services, local financing institutions who provide credit for RETs, civil societies who supports on promotion and awareness on RETs, training

institutions who provide technical training to the RE Technicians can be another level where GESI mainstreaming can be considered. (See Annex 8 for Organizational Assessment checklist and Annex 9 for detail GESI content).

Some suggested steps or activities the LG/PG can initiate in the process of GESI capacity development assessment can be:

- Establish sound relationship and sustainable partnership with CSO, I/NGOs, service providers (public and private) for knowledge exchange, resource mobilization, and sustained quality of services
- Enhance LG/PG's ability to link with agencies/organizations/finance institutes
- Organize a GESI specific capacity development package like training, orientation meeting/workshop among the key staff and decision maker within the LG/PG, CSO, Private Company, financial institute to raise their awareness level on basic concepts of GESI and energy.
- Organize GESI sensitization/awareness sessions among other sectors within the LG/PGs and the elected representatives

Step 5- Awareness raising and empowerment of target groups:

If energy policies, program and actions are to be more GESI sensitive, it is clear that two major transformations need to take place. Firstly, women and DAGs need to be empowered to make informed energy choices. Enabling choice is linked to issues of sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation, including access to income generating activities. Women and DAGs should be able to act upon the energy choices open to them, and their scope for this type of action is linked to decision-making within households. Such a shift in decision making requires women's social and political awareness raising followed by empowerment.

Synchronous with strengthening the demand side it is also essential to strengthen the supply side of RET. RET technologies and equipment needs to be responsive to the specific needs of women and DAGs. Ease of operation, maintenance, availability of after sales services, accessible financing and affordable prices are important factors to be considered. Such responsiveness is much facilitated if energy related institutions, committees, structures, groups and networks were to be inclusive with representation of men and women from different classes, ethnic and economic groups (at least 33 % women and proportional participation of the DAGs'). For empowerment of the target groups the following activities can be considered:

- Apply positive discrimination approach for women and DAGs during participant selection process for planned capacity development activities.
- Enhance knowledge and capacity of women and DAG network in RET, its importance and encourage their involvement in RET related policy and procedures.
- Ensure GESI sensitive behavior and promote GESI friendly environment (for example: use GESI sensitive word and phrase, use IEC material) during the training/capacity building process.
- Mobilize Women and DAG network for RET promotion and awareness raising campaigns.
- Enhance capacity of women and DAG network to coordinate and establish linkages with likeminded RE related government agencies, NGOs INGOs and private sector to mobilize and be benefited from RET services.

Step 6- Economic empowerment and access to finance for women and DAG

In light of the energy shortages the rural poor face, women and DAGs highly value and need multiple energy options to help manage their daily work, time and to enhance economic status. While cooking accounts for a large proportion of domestic energy consumption, women are not only involved in cooking. They are engaged in many other tasks and responsibilities such as in agriculture related businesses (vegetables, poultry farm, goat keeping, dairy), tailoring and crafts, amongst others that could be accomplished more easily and efficiently if they have access to energy including from RE for

lighting and other productive purposes. This type of productive use of energy can be a good source of income for women and DAGs.

As also stated earlier, women and DAG's access to appropriate RETs cannot be realized solely with awareness raising when affordability and access to finance remains a hurdle. Many small-scale enterprises face challenges in the areas of business operation and management, promotion and marketing, mobilization of finances, financial management, and technical expertise. One of the biggest bottlenecks for acceptance and adoption of RET including RE related entrepreneurship by women and DAGs is the general lack of access to financing that are favorable to their needs and priorities. Similarly, FIs also lack awareness as well as knowledge on how to make their financing instruments more oriented towards the unique needs of the women and DAGs. This is an important area where the LGs/PGs, possibly in collaboration with capable agencies from the NGO/INGO and private sector can assist the MFIs to make financing instruments GESI and DAG responsive. Some of the steps that can be take are⁷:

- Select appropriate local micro finance institutes (LMFIs),
- Orient LMFIs on the importance of GESI and RETs
- Strengthen the capacity of LMFIs on developing policies, procedures and instruments that are GESI friendly,
- Orient women and DAGs and provide them necessary information to facilitate/encourage their access to the LMFIs,

Step 7: Entrepreneurship promotion among women and DAGs:

Encouraging women and DAGs to become energy entrepreneurs, rather than merely the beneficiaries of expanded energy services, has multiple development benefits. These include the advancement of women, expansion of economic activities, diversification of productive options, and the creation of new sources of wealth and income to support family investments in education and health. The development of local businesses and enterprises in the RE catchment areas play an important role in employment creation, social stability and economic growth.

This step is a sequential process to step 6 and can only be carried out if step 6 has been implemented. Several of the activities recommended below will require expertise that may not be at the disposal of the LGs. If the LGs are determined to carry on these activities it may do so in collaboration with other agencies (NGOs, INGOs, private sector as the case may be)

- Conduct RE based Business opportunity Assessment in concerned areas with GESI perspective to identify and promote potential RE-based enterprises
- Assess existing RET-based local enterprises (if any), availability of resource (human and physical), existing potential areas to link RETs for enterprises, major business potentials area and identify possible areas of support required for promotion of enterprises in the RE catchment areas)
- Give special attention and priority to women and DAGs-led enterprises and their skill promotion during enterprise assessment, selection.
- Identify capacity needs for skill based business development training and other support to women and DAGs entrepreneurs.
- As per need, provide technical coaching and mentoring and consultation to women and DAGs entrepreneur. Organize exposure/learning sharing visit to women and DAGs that support in their business promotion.

⁷ At early stages the LGs may not themselves be capable of carrying out these steps and may require external assistance from (I)NGOs or private sector organisations

Step 8- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):

Monitoring and evaluation is an important process in any project cycle management. It is therefore also a key process to be performed in RE sector for tracking plan vs achievement, performance and progress with GESI perspective. The local government operation act provide mandate of subjective committee including Monitoring and Evaluation Committee in each local level. The committee is led by Deputy Mayor/Chairperson who is responsible for monitoring the LG level intervention with GESI perspective on regular basis. RE Sector monitoring should be carried out with GESI perspective through regular supervision, field visit and annual reviews by Monitoring and evaluation committee in the initiation of Infrastructure Development Committee. The committee should develop a mechanism to bring-out significant information to address GESI by collection of disaggregated data for analysis with GESI perspective. GESI sensitive M&E can be done as follows:

- Follow an integrated one door monitoring and evaluation mechanism lead by Deputy Chairperson of LGs
- The monitoring plan should include GESI -sensitive indicators (quantitative or qualitative), along with a plan on how, when and by whom these indicators will be captured, and how the Executive Committee will be apprised of the results.
- Establish a systematic monitoring and information system of RE with disaggregated data by sex, ethnicity and remoteness
- Include women and DAGs during monitoring process.
- Include a GESI focal person in the monitoring team.
- Collect feedback from women and poor and excluded groups.
- Prepare M&E formats that clearly captures disaggregation and issues impacting women, and DAGs (See annex -10)
- M&E committee to monitor where the target group accesses the services from and identify any challenges, assess the behavior of service providers and their attitudes towards women and DAGs.
- After monitoring, a way forward should be recommended to ensure future actions for improvement and changes.
- Assess use of social accountability tools (Charter, GESI Audit, complain response mechanism, public hearing, interface meeting etc.) to ensure good governance, transparency, effectiveness of program.

Annexes

Annex 1: List of Disadvantaged Groups (DAGs)

Definition of DAG: Constitution of Nepal, 2015, Part 34 has defined DAGs with "marginalized" terms. As per the constitution - "marginalized" means communities that are made politically, economically and socially backward, are unable to enjoy services and facilities because of discrimination and oppression and of geographical remoteness or deprived thereof and are in lower status than the human development standards mentioned in Federal law, and includes highly marginalized groups and groups on the verge of extinction.

The constitution's Article no. 18 also provided guidance for special provisions for protection, empowerment or development of the citizens including the socially or culturally backward women, Dalit, indigenous people, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim, oppressed class, Pichhada class, minorities, the marginalized, farmers, labours, youths, children, senior citizens, gender and sexual minorities, persons with disabilities, persons in pregnancy, incapacitated or helpless, backward region and indigent Khas Arya.

A- Indigenous Nationalities in Nepal: (Sources: as per CBS 2011, National Foundation For Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)'s Caste list)

- **Endangered Groups :** Kusinda, Bankariya, Raute, Surel, Hyau, Raji, Kisan, Lepcha, Meche, Kushwadiya
- **Ultra-Marginalized groups:** Majhi, Siyar, Lhomi (Singsaba), Thudam, Dhanuk, Chepang, Satar/santhal, Thami, Jhagad, Bote, Danuwar, Baram
- **Marginalized:** Sunuwar/Koinch, Tharu, Tamang, Bhujel, Kumal, Rajwanshi, Gangain, Dhimal, Bhote, Darai, Tazpuriya, Pahari, Tapkegola, Dolpo, Fri, Mugal, Larke Lhopa, Dura, Walung
- **Excluded from service and facility:** Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Chairaton, Tangbe, TigaounleThakali, Barha gaounleThakali, Marfali Thakalai, Sherpa, Yakkha, Chantyal, Jirel, Byasi, Hyalmho.
- **Developed group:** Newar, Thakali

B- Dalit (source: National Dalit commission's caste list as per CBS 2011)

Hill Dalit: Gandharwa (Gaine), Pariyar (Damai, Darji, Suchikar, Nagarji, Dholi, Hudke), Badi, Bishwokarma (Kami, Lohar, Sunar, Oad, Chunaara, Parki, Tamata), Sarki (Mijar, Charmakar, Bhul), Pode (Deula Pujari Jalari) Chyame (Kuchikar, Chyamkhal)

Terai Dalit: Kalar, Kakaihiya, Kori, Khatika, Khatwe (Mandal, Khanga), Chamar (Ram, Mochi, Harijan, Rabidas), Chidimar, Dom (Marik), Tatma (Tanti, Das), Dusadh (Paswan, Hajara), Dhobi (Rajak, Hindu), Paththarkatta, Pasi, Bantar, Musahar, Mestar (Halkhor), Sarbhang (Sarwariya), Natuwa, Dhandi, Dharikar/Dhanka

C- Person with Disabilities: Certified by GoN

D- Other Backward Caste (OBC) (source: Other backward class operational guideline 2072)

Kushwaha, Kurmi, Kumhar, Kahar, Kewat, Kanu, Kamar, Kalwar, Teli, Nuniya, Baniya, Bhediha, Mali, Mallaha, Musalman, Barai, Yadab, Rajbhar, Rajdhob, Rauniyar, Saini, Haluwai, Lodh, Sudi, Hajam, Amat, Kewarat

E- Poor (Definition of Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation)

Very Poor – food sufficiency for 3 month

Poor – Food sufficiency for 6 month

F- Single Women (sources: Single women Security Fund rules 2070):

Widow, divorced left/deserted by husband, unmarried above 35 years: Certified by GoN

People affected by human-made or natural disasters: Certified by GoN

Annex 2: GESI Questionnaires for Baseline Survey for Contextual analysis

SN	Questionnaires'	With whom	Methodology
1	How many households are in the community and where are they located? (caste, sex, and ethnicity) How many households are headed by females and DAGs?	Municipalities	KII
2	# Of social institutions in the community # Of DAG & women in user groups? # Of DAG & women in vital decision making post of the user groups?	Municipalities	KII
3	How many people have access to electricity and clean cooking (improved cook stoves and biogas)? How many female-headed and DAG households have access to electricity and clean cooking?	Municipalities	KII/FGDs
4	Are staffs & representative trained/ oriented on GESI mainstreaming? If yes please explain. (How many staff, what types of GESI training/ orientation)	Municipalities/ Civil Society / private company	KII/FGDs
5	Do you understand the concept of GESI?	Municipalities/ Civil Society / user groups	KII/FGDs
6	Do you have any GESI related policy guideline?	Municipalities/ Civil Society / private company	KII/FGDs
7	Do you have any GESI focal person?	Municipalities/ Civil Society / private company	KII/FGDs
8	Do you have any special program budget for GESI (women & DAGs)?	Municipalities/ Civil Society / private company	KII/FGDs
9	Do you have any criteria for beneficiaries' selection related to GESI?	Municipalities/ Civil Society / private company	KII/FGDs
10	Do you have any support provision for GESI?	Civil Society / private company	KII/FGDs
	Do you have special provision of credit to GESI?	Civil Society / private company	
11	(if there is already user group) the current user /management/construction committees is inclusive ? If yes please provide evidence. If no why?	Municipalities/ Civil Society /	KII/FGDs
12	Are you aware about RE technologies?	User groups	Yes/ No
13	Are you aware of benefit from RE?	User groups	Yes/ No
14	Do you have access to RET?		Yes/No
15	Who owns the RET?		Male Female Other
16	Are you aware about provision of subsidy?	User groups	Yes/ No
17	How much time is spent by women for domestic tasks: - Collecting firewood - Cooking food - Fetching water - Grinding corns - Others		 hourhour
18	Who is primary responsible for use of the energy technology?	User groups	Male Female Other
19	Who has decision-making roles on installation of RE	User groups	Male , Female Other
20	Who contributes cash and kind for purchasing RET?	User groups	Male , Female Other
21	Do women and Disadvantage groups have equal participation in RE technology?	User groups	Yes No
22	Whether male or female repair and maintain the RET?	User groups	Male, Female None
23	What are the main challenges to ensure women & DAGs participation in RE? - Lack of Financial resources , - Lack of favorable policy provision, - Social barriers - Lack of awareness on RE technology: - Work load	Civil Society / private company	Yes/No
24	Do you have any suggestion for effective GESI mainstreaming in energy sector?	Civil Society / private company	Yes/N

Annex3: Checklist for FGD

Theme	Checklist
Energy Uses	• Domestic use (cooking and lighting) • Productive use (Farming, income generation activities) • Others (animal feed, space heating and water boiling)
Source of energy	• Electricity (grid ,solar) , What is electricity used for • List the appliances in the households that run on electricity • Classify the appliances according to luxury and basic needs) • Fuelwood , LPG, RETS (biogas, solar, improved cook stoves)
Access to Energy systems	• Source. Time spent, costs, investment (Fuelwood, LPG, Electricity, RETs • Awareness of energy policies and programs
Consumption	• Amount of fuelwood used per day/week (before and after)
Impacts	• Impacts of using the present energy forms on Health, economy, time
Choice of Energy	• Fuelwood, LPG, Electricity, RETS
Access to RET Services	• Who provides the services such as installation, repair and maintenance
Energy Service Desire?	• Choice and shift in energy use, future actions
Decision making	• Domestic agendas , Economic agendas, Assets acquisition
Economy of women	• (Ownership and control) , Land ownership , Bank Account , Group Saving
Access to Information	• Sources for information, gathering information sought • Community Meeting, Women's Group Meeting • Public Announcement, Informal Community Interactions • Trainings/workshops, Existing knowledge • RETs Village level energy activities Financing schemes
Governance system – general and energy specific	• Participation of women in planning, monitoring Institution/Groups formation • Engagement of women in planning • Demands of women related to energy • Response to demands of women • Participation in trainings/skill development activities
Challenges	• 1)Access 2)services 3) technology 4) Culture and norms 5) Financial
Perspectives of the target group	• On the present energy use • Available services • Preferable Energy • Place of acquiring energy forms • Role of women • Services from the government • Additional energy needs • Suitable process/marketing/availing energy forms and technologies

Annex 4: GESI Mainstreaming Action Plan:

SN	Proposed activities	Expected results	Target Group	Tools
1	Policy Formulation			
	Support in the formulation of GESI friendly RE Policy in the context of the respective RMs	A GESI policy is in place for enabling access to energy for women and the marginalized groups	RMs	Interaction and Consultative meetings with RM, organizations, experts and concern target groups
2	Governance and Institutionalization of GESI friendly Actions for RE Activities			
	Strive to reach gender and diversity balance in all key advisory, decision-making bodies, planning, implementation and monitoring processes	GESI Sensitive action plan in , implementation and monitoring process in place	RMs	Include percentage representation-33% or proportionate; conduct focused group activities (only women ,only single women only men, only DAGs)
	Responsibilities designated for due diligence for implementation of the GESI Policy and Action Plan through internal gender and social inclusion audits; project approval and monitoring process; internal audits include performance against organizational, process-level indicators; report on the implementation of the GESI Policy and Action Plan on an annual basis.	GESI approaches effectively adopted by the RMs in planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting	To be delegated – GESI Focal person//Energy Committee	GESI Audit, periodic review, Annual Report
	Zero tolerance for not adhering to the GESI Policy and Action Plan; evaluate all internal processes and policies (including the GESI Policy and Action Plan), and overall RETs financing in projects for potential implementation breaches , and take corrective action as required.			
	Appoint GESI Focal Person/desk/committee with defined roles and responsibilities and capacitate them for implementing GESI friendly Energy Program, addressing grievances, collecting demands, delivering necessary support	Effective implementation of GESI friendly energy programs with necessary budget allocated for initiatives of energy programs for women and the marginalized groups	RMs	Consultative meeting with like-minded agencies
	Set up norms for conducting meetings/ interactions/trainings in a GESI friendly manner including accountability		RMs	Agenda, curriculum, location, timing
3	Capacity Development			
	Capacity building on integration of GESI in Energy Sectors	The target groups understand the importance of energy needs. Women and marginalized groups are able to identify domestic and productive energy needs of women and the marginalized groups and measures for addressing them	RMs, Private sector, local financial institutions	Trainings, orientation exposure visits, periodic follow up/review
	Orientation of all municipality representatives & staff on implementation GESI friendly actions	Municipality staff provide necessary services in a GESI friendly manner.	RMs	Curriculum developed, trainings, mobilize local NGOS and existing networks (women, Dalits, health worker, self-help groups)
	Leadership Trainings	Target groups are able to raise voice on their needs and participate effectively	GESI Focal person, representatives of women and	Regular training, follow up and create space for exercising the skill attained

		in meetings and decision making process	marginalized groups	
	Capacity building for RMs and concerned personnel on energy technology, uses and energy based enterprises	Voice needs, Informed choices of energy, its effective use and income from clean energy based livelihood activities, targeted service delivery are ensured	GESI Focal person, representatives of women and marginalized groups, Women's groups, women and marginalized groups, financing institutes	Class room training
	Technical training for youth, women and men on RE and its use	Local services of technology supply, repair maintenance, engagement in the supply chain ensured	Local Youth, men and women (target group and general)	Classroom training
	Training on productive use of RE for women and DAGs in enterprises, agriculture, livestock rearing etc.	Economic empowerment of women and DAGs, effective use of installed energy systems	Women and marginalized groups	Classroom training and field based, exposure
	Sensitization programs for private sector and financing institutions (FI, co-operatives, savings and credits groups etc.)	Understand the importance of GESI friendly approaches for the win-win situation	Private sector and FI	Interaction, consultative, periodic meetings
	Develop and promote innovative financing mechanisms for women and marginalized groups		RMs, FIs, Private sector	Consultative meetings and concerned thematic experts
	Engage with media for awareness on RE, rights and access to information	Mass sensitization and access to information	RMs	Consultative meetings and concerned thematic experts; media (FM, print and TV), develop IECs
4	Resource allocation, accessibility and budgeting			
	Strategies for enabling access to RETS for targeted groups for domestic and productive uses	Identified needs, affordability and ensure access	RMs, Private sector and financing institutes and other stakeholders	Include energy needs in the work plan, Consultation, capacity building and periodic reporting
	Allocate/create appropriate human, financial and material resources for GESI responsive intervention to carry out knowledge management, monitoring, evaluation, learning, capacity development, and implementation support with GESI perspectives.	Effective planning, ensured access	RMs, Private sector and financing institutes and other stakeholders	Consultation, capacity building and periodic reporting
5	Operational procedures			
	Capacitate RMS capacities and competencies to operationalize the GESI Policy and Action Plan. Guidelines	RMs prepared to effectively take up GESI approach across the project cycle	RMS and its partners	Trainings, periodic updating and mandatory reporting on GESI results
	Formulation of comprehensive GESI mainstreaming Guideline for the RE sector integrating GESI perspective for respective RMS	All staff and stakeholders of RE sectors follow a common approach in the implementation of RE from a GESI perspective	RMs	Interaction and Consultative meetings with like-minded Organizations, experts and target groups
	Integrate activities on GESI related energy and economic empowerment in the annual plans and ensure adequate budget for the same	GESI Sensitive planning, implementation, budgeting ensured	RMs	Work Plan, dedicated budget,
	Set up a M&E committee including women and DAGs representative	Effective monitoring and data building in place	RMs	Consultative meetings and concerned experts
	Set up indicators and reporting format to capture GESI disaggregated results related to RMs annual plan		RMs	Consultative meetings and concerned experts (refer to SDG tracking report)
6	Knowledge Generation and Communication			

	Develop an inventory of GESI friendly technologies for both domestic and productive uses	Knowledge building of women and DAGs	RMs and experts	booklets
	Set up help desk within RMs for information delivery/sharing on RETs		RMs	Time, types of information, sources, medium of information delivery, knowledge building, consultative meeting. Peer learning, review meetings
	Promote the use of RE for social community services (schools, health, communication etc.) for community, private sector and financing institutes	Women (including single women), DAGs, elderly, disabled, youth have better access to RETs for livelihood transformation and financing	Women (including single women), DAGs, elderly, disabled, youth	Rally, campaigns, hoardings, posters, IEC materials, media, existing women and Dalit's group, voluntary health workers

Annex 5: A Tentative Guideline for GESI Responsive Budgeting

With the advent of the National Constitution 2015, there is an increase in the importance granted to GESI mainstreaming in several development sectors of the country including the ENERGY SECTOR. One important goal, of which budget planners should be mindful, is to emphasize that equality issue of woman the marginalized groups must be present in the work of all ministries and in a wide range of programs. With respect to energy programs and projects, concerned organizations should feel the obligation of taking on board the responsibility of disaggregating and addressing identified GESI gaps. To enhance the GESI responsiveness of the budget process, the concerned agency can use a simple policy analysis approach involving the following steps:

Step One: Situational Analysis: Conduct a situational analysis and generate GESI disaggregated data about their areas of focus. A GESI analysis of baseline data establishes whether there is any difference in men, women and the disadvantaged groups access to three key categories of resources namely;

- GESI Specific Expenditure,
- Expenditure that promote equality of the target group within the public service and
- General or Mainstream Expenditure

This analysis assists in making informed decisions during planning and programming by providing guidance identification of appropriate interventions. To make an effective situational analysis, the following questions should be addressed among others:

- What are specific problems of the sector?
- Where do inequalities with respect to men, women and disadvantaged groups exist in the sector?
- What are the causes of the inequalities regarding the target group?
- What are the constraints and obstacles to the process of achieving equality of the target group in the sector?
- What are the implications of the target group's inequalities in the promotion of the sector?

Step Two: Assessment of Gender Responsiveness of Sector Policy: The objective of this step is to assess the potential impact of a particular policy or program designed to address the inequalities determined through Step One. The following questions are posed to guide the policy assessor:

- Are the needs of women and DAGs, interests, and constraints equally addressed by the current policy/ program?
- Who benefits and how? What constrains does the target group face in accessing or benefiting from the current programs or interventions?
- What changes can be introduced in the current programs to improve the situation of different categories/groups of women and men? To what extent are the objectives of the sector policy and programs consistent with the targeted issue/problem?
- What interventions can be undertaken to address the constraints?

Step Three: Budget Costing and Allocations: Based on the situational and policy analysis, the main aim of Step Three is to cost activities and allocate funds/resources (human, financial and material) to ensure their implementation. It is necessary to bear in mind that there are no separate funds provided to address identified inequalities but an understanding exists that such considerations lie within the agency's ceiling allocated by the Ministry of Finance. Subsequently, GESI considerations of energy programs should be included within the costing exercise of the sector

Step Four: Monitoring Spending: The aim of Step Four is to ensure budget accountability: whether the budgeted expenditure has been distributed as planned for the appropriate target groups. For this purpose, the budget analyst or implementer should be guided by the following questions:

- What are the outputs?
- Is the money being spent as it was planned?
- What is delivered and to whom it is delivered?
- Who has received observed benefits?

Step Five: Assessment of Policy and Expenditure Impact: The purpose of this step is to judge a policy or program on the basis of its outcome. The outputs generated by implemented gendered programs should have impacts on the well-being of different sectors of the population. In this regard, the assessment of the program impact should be guided by the following questions;

- What is the impact of the undertaken actions in terms of equal access for men and women and DAGs to provisions made for energy access?
- What are the effects of the undertaken actions on poverty reduction, especially for women and marginalized groups/individuals?

The assessment is guided by a set of indicators developed as follows:

Input indicators, Output indicators, Outcome indicators. The exercise involves different stakeholders. They have different roles and carry out different activities.

Annex 6: RETs for Women and DAGs Recommended by GESI Study⁸

Technologies					Additionalities	Remarks
ICS	Biogas	Briquettes	Solar	Micro-hydro		
Domestic cooking, Space heating Commercial Cooking and preparing animal feed, brewing alcohol	Community and household systems for cooking and entrepreneurial purpose	Cooking and income generation	Lighting homes and shops, pumping water for drinking and irrigation, mobile repair shops, mushroom and vegetables production, drying fruit, water lifting,	For Light, operating poultry farms, mills, furniture factories, mobile repair shops; for multiple use for PEU like bakery, Dhaka weaving, processing spices,	promote energy for health posts, education and drinking water as well as the production of processed fuel such as briquettes/pellets	Local technicians must also be created to work independently (income generation opportunity) or housed within the Municipalities; train women to deliver the SHS and improved cook stoves

⁸ Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Study in Energy Sector (Sudur Paschim Province), August 2019, S.W. Nepal Pvt. Ltd. (Scott Wilson Nepal)

Annex 7: Terms of Reference for GESI Focal Person

(It can be adapted as per local context)

Background: The Constitution of Nepal places rural municipalities in the frontline with responsibilities for mainstreaming GESI in RE sector. The local government will need to establish GESI focal person in local and provincial level to facilitate developing GESI related policy, procedure and also for participatory community mobilization, ensure the representation of women and DAGS in all level of program intervention. In order to promote the implementation of GESI in local level, several intervention and steps have been planned with GESI perspective. Although the overall responsibility for GESI mainstreaming is recognized as an institutional responsibility and all assembly members, executive members, social development committee and senior management are responsible and accountable for performance in this area,

The GESI focal person will act as a resource person/coordinator on GESI mainstreaming (ensure active participation of target groups, implement GESI with budget plan, capacity building etc.) and be a catalyst for GESI issues in the concern local level.

Tasks and duties of The GESI focal person

- A strong commitment to ensure GESI sensitive issues and agendas in all local level policies and programme.
- Support /facilitate to local government body to develop and implement law, policy, procedure guideline, action plan and strategy with GESI perspective.
- Support /facilitate local government body to plan/allocate GESI responsive program/budget, GESI action plan and its effective implementation with GESI perspective.
- Support /facilitate to establish GESI friendly structure, institution and committee in local level.
- Take initiation to identify GESI and RE related stakeholders (GO, INGOs, financial institution, private companies/sectors, CSOs, DAG networks) as per need and maintain sound coordination collaboration and partnership with them.
- Support/ facilitate resource identification, resource mobilization on RE and GESI sectors.
- Support /facilitate or take lead to conduct GESI related study, research and also support to maintain/update and documentation of RE related disaggregated data and its analysis with GESI perspectives.
- Take initiative role to ensure GESI in RE sectors' planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation process.
- Take initiative role to carry out field visit and monitoring in RE sectors program to ensure GESI perspective in monitoring and evaluation process as well as to prepare progress report and data analysis with GESI.
- Support and facilitate or conduct awareness raising campaign for target groups on GESI in RE, subsidy and special provision, disaster risk reduction/management,
- Support/ advocacy for GESI orientated GESI friendly intervention for target groups.
- Support capacity building activities (Group formation, orientation, training, workshop, exposure visit, and awareness campaign) for target groups and service providers and other duty bearer to integrate GESI in their regular program as a cross cutting theme.
- Maintain close relation and provide needed support to RE related structure's focal person (Energy Unit/ Subcommittee and other subjective committee coordinator)
- Conduct lobby and advocacy to ensure at least 33% women and proportional participants of DAG in each capacity building activities conducted at local level.
- Take lead on celebration of GESI related Day and National campaign like 16 days campaign etc.
- Responsible to conduct GESI audit, GESI monitoring and special visit and prepare GESI action plans.

Annex 8: Organizational Assessment Checklist

CHECKLIST FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

1. What are your responsibilities related to energy, its development and promotion?
2. What are the different types of energy used by purpose in the community?
3. What is the primary fuel used for cooking?
4. What are your plans concerning energy access?
5. What are some potential sources of energy?
6. How do you plan to utilize them in future?
7. Are there any energy service providers in the municipality if not where do you get these services? What are your future plans regarding the energy service providers?
8. Do community service centers (schools, hospitals, telecommunications) have electricity?
9. What is the composition of your governing body? Male Female Ethnic Groups and DAGs
10. What is the nature of your technical staff? – skill and gender
11. Which community is most challenged in terms of energy access?
12. How do you propose helping them out?
13. What are the challenges for women in the present context?
14. How will you be helping them out?
15. In the present fiscal year have you allocated budget for energy sector? If yes how much and for what activities?
16. What is the rate of male migration and how has it affected the activities of women?
17. How do you intend to support energy access for the women headed households and the poor families (DAGS), do you consider the provision of subsidy?

CHECKLIST FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUP (DAGS)

1. What are the different types of energy used by purpose in your community?
2. What do they use for cooking, lighting?
3. What are the different productive activities carried out by your community?
4. Are these activities mechanized? What fuel do they use?
5. What are the challenges in terms of energy access faced by your community?
6. Are there any energy service providers in the municipality?
7. If not where do you get these services from?
8. How do you think these challenges can be overcome?
9. What will you do to overcome the challenges?
10. What support do you need for this?
11. What is the composition of your governing body? Male Female Ethnicity DAGS
12. How effective is their participation and have their issues been heard and addressed?
13. Are there service providers within easy reach by your community? If not where do they have to go to get the necessary services?
14. How do you plan to overcome them?
15. In the present fiscal year have you allocated budget for energy sector? If yes how much and for what activities within your community?
16. What is the rate of male migration and how has it affected the activities of women? What changes have you observed in their roles and responsibilities at the domestic and productive end?
17. What are the main sources of information delivery/dissemination regarding projects/programs/special provisions for women/DAGS

18. Are you aware of the subsidy that is provided in the energy sector (RETS) for women and DAGS, were you able to access it?
19. If yes how, if No why not? Any challenges? What will be most suitable way for the women and DAGs in future in this context

CHECKLIST FOR WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE:

1. What are the different types of energy used by purpose by women?
2. What do they use for cooking, lighting?
3. What are the different productive activities carried out by women in your community?
4. Are these activities mechanized? What fuel do they use?
5. What are the challenges in terms of energy access faced by your community?
6. How do you think these challenges can be overcome?
7. Are there any energy service providers within easy reach by women? If not how far do they need to go to get these services?
8. What are the challenges for women with respect to energy access and use?
9. What will you do to overcome the challenges
10. What support do you need for this?
11. What is the composition of your governing body? Male Female Ethnicity DAGs
12. What is the nature of your technical staff? – skill and gender
13. Women in which community are most challenged in terms of energy access
14. How do you propose helping them out?
15. In view of the challenges for women in the present context, how will you be helping them out?
16. What support do you require?
17. In the present fiscal year, have you allocated budget for energy sector? If yes, how much and for what activities concerning women empowerment?
18. What is the rate of male migration and how has it affected the activities of women? What changes have you observed in their roles and responsibilities at the domestic and productive end?

CHECKLIST FOR GESI FOCAL PERSON:

1. What are the gender aspects that you deal with through the organization?
2. What are the women's economic empowerment activities?
3. What are the energy related activities?
4. What do most households use for cooking, lighting?
5. What are the different productive activities carried out by women in your community?
6. Are these activities mechanized? What fuel do they use?
7. What are the challenges in terms of energy access faced by your community?
8. Are there any energy service providers within easy reach by women? If not how far do they need to go to get these services?
9. What are the challenges for women with respect to energy access and use?
10. How do you think these challenges can be overcome?
11. What will you do to overcome the challenges
12. What support do you need for this?
13. Have these agendas related to energy and women been addressed in your annual plan and what are the actions
14. What support do you require to implement these actions?
15. In the present fiscal year, have you allocated budget for energy sector? If yes, how much and for what activities concerning women empowerment?

16. How will make this known to the target group?
17. Do women participate in while designing the activities for the year, if yes how active are they? Do they mention any activities related to energy access? If no what do you think are the reasons?
18. What must be done and what are the plans for encouraging/increasing women's participation in these meetings?
19. What is the rate of male migration and how has it affected the activities of women? What changes have you observed in their roles and responsibilities at the domestic and productive end?

CHECKLIST FOR CIVIL SOCIETIES

1. Type of civil society
2. Legalities
3. Area of work
4. Do they work on energy and gender related activities
5. What are the different activities carried out so far
6. What are the challenges
7. What should be done to address these challenges
8. What are the challenges of working on gender, poor and marginalized groups?
9. What would be some driving factors to overcome this challenge
10. What has the government done in this aspect
11. What would be your role in executing some of these solutions
12. Do you participate in the local planning meetings
13. What are the common agenda's raised during these meetings? How often are these meetings held
14. Does energy get space in the discussions? How do they relate to improving the lives of women and the DAGs

CHECKLIST FOR BANKS/FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Type of Financial institute
2. Legalities
3. Coverage Area and service sectors (what all-purpose loan is provided)
4. Do they work on energy and gender related activities
5. What preferential support are being provided for women and the poor
6. What are the different activities carried out so far
7. What are the challenges
8. What should be done to address these challenges
9. What are the challenges of working on gender, poor and marginalized groups?
10. What would be some driving factors to overcome this challenge
11. What would be your role in executing some of these solutions
12. Do you have any special policies or revisions for women and DAGs? If yes, what are they? If not what about your plans for this in future?

CHECKLIST FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

1. What are the types of activities within RETs Sector
2. Do you have a Gender GVM and policy
3. What are your engagement with government RETs activities
4. What are the different Gender and Social Inclusion related activities
5. What are the Challenges working with women and the marginalized groups
6. Which is your working area (technology and services) in terms of districts

Annex 9: Programme Outline for Orientation/ Workshop in GESI

Activities	Learning Objectives	Methodology/process
Welcome/Introduction/norms setting, expectation collection & Objectives sharing	To be Familiar with each other and programme objectives	Welcome: Self- introduction with one GESI related words by each participant
Introduction and discussion on Gender Terminologies	To be able to learn and distinguish between Gender and sex, Equality and Equity, Practical and Strategic gender needs	CARD Game – Group work, Power point presentation
Introduction and discussion on Gender Role and social recognition	To be able to Make a list on gender role (Reproductive/productive), Triple role of women in the existing society (productive, reproductive & social involvement), dichotomy of public and private sphere.	Group work, Power point presentation
Gender Sensitivity in development activities	Able to know the importance and understanding of level of gender neutrality, blindness and sensitivity in development activities	Group work, Power point presentation
Concept and theories on GESI Mainstreaming,	Able to say about GESI mainstreaming and clarify the need of its practice on development programme/project.	brain storming Power point presentation
Importance, Constitutional and legal Provision for GESI mainstreaming and energy need of women in particular	Participants enhance their understanding and importance on GESI mainstreaming into and through the development of renewable energy technologies in rural area Able to list out the importance of renewable energy for women and rural women in particular	Groups discussion /work
GESI mainstreaming in RE and women's empowerment	Participants will able to know GESI mainstreaming in RE and women's empowerment	Presentation and Discussion ion
Seven step planning process and integration of RE	Participants will make able to include RE activities in seven step annual planning process.	Group work, Power point presentation
Methods of effective GESI mainstreaming in Energy sector	Able to make a list of activities which directly mainstreams Gender equality and Social inclusion in RE sector	RM wise Groups discussion/ work

Annex 10: GESI Monitoring and Evaluation Format for RE intervention monitoring

Name of Activities	Name Of RM/Province	Total			Dalit			Janjati			Brahmin/Chettri			Madheshi/Muslim		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female

Analysis and Findings: (Questions to ask for in the field)

- ❖ Is monitoring data disaggregated? It may show where there are problems.
- ❖ Are the committee / user groups inclusive?
- ❖ Are women and disadvantaged groups' in key position of the groups and committee?
- ❖ Have the voice of all groups (including women, all castes, ethnicities religions and people with disabilities) considered during planning implementation and capacity building?
- ❖ Have capacity building intervention been carried out for women and DAGs?
- ❖ Is local language used in meetings, interaction & interviews during the monitoring?
- ❖ Are women, poor and disadvantaged groups participating in planning, public audits and other meetings, paid work opportunities and trainings?
- ❖ Are RET affordable and suitable for women and DAGs?
- ❖ Are target group happy with our support/intervention? If not please seek the reason.

Remark and Recommendation (if any):

Annex 11: IEC materials for GESI mainstreaming

9/5/2019



लिंग (Sex) र लैङ्गिकता (Gender) बिच भिन्नता





समानता र समता भनेको के हो ?

सैंगिक समानता (Gender Equality):

सभी महिला समाज हनु, उन्नीसलाई कुपनि सुटकोष, निवृत्त, धन, जल अन्त्ये बाइरामा कुनै पनि विमियको बेलाबाट सारी सोलाउँ समाज सन्त्ये राख्ने समाज व्यवहार, अन्तर र बाह्यबाट दिन समाजमा सन्त्येराख्ने कथा रोक अन्त्येराख्ने, कानुन र विद्यामा अन्त्ये राख्ने अन्त्ये राख्ने समाज सारी एकपुष्पमा कानुम रानै पर्वङ्ग भन्ने मान्ना राख्ने। वैदिक समाजलाई अन्त्ये महिला पुष्पको शारीरिक कथा प्राङ्किक विमलतालाई समाज रानै अन्त्ये होइद। अन्त्ये समाज विमलता रानै महिला-पुष्प, जलावाता सोलाउँ समाज व्यवहार रानै अन्त्ये हो।



के यो समानता (Equality) हो??????



सैससास र ऊर्जा सम्बन्धि राष्ट्रिय, अन्तराष्ट्रिय र संवैधानिक प्रावधान तथा कानूनी व्यवस्थाहरु

अन्तराष्ट्रिय सन्धि सम्झौता तथा प्रतिबद्धताहरु

- समुक्त राष्ट्रसंघिय मानवअधिकार विवरणमाथि घोषणापत्र १९४८,
- अफगानियाण्डा व्यक्तिहरुको अधिकार सम्बन्धी महासन्धि, २००५
- महिला विरुद्ध हुने सर्वप्रकारका भेदभाव उन्मुलन सम्बन्धि महासन्धि १९७९, दुव्यङ्गीन जातेश १९९९, महिला अधिकार सम्बन्धि बेसिड घोषणापत्र र कार्यसूचना, समुक्त राष्ट्रसंघिय सम्बन्धिक सुरक्षा परिषदको १३२५ र १८२०
- सबै प्रकारको जातीय विभेद उन्मुलन महासन्धि, १९४८
- अविवासी जनशक्ती सम्बन्धमा गरिएको अन्तराष्ट्रिय श्रम सन्धिले महासन्धि १९७९ : नं. १५९,
- हाथान्ध श्रमाव्यवहार खप्तत गर्ने व्यवहारहरु सम्बन्धी महासन्धि १९४७
- सम्बन्ध कामका लागि महिला र पुरुष कामदारलाई समान गतिधर्माक प्रदान गर्ने सम्बन्धीमहासन्धि १९४९

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SMARTDEVELOPMENTWORKS

दिगी विकासको लक्ष्यहरुमा सैससास र ऊर्जा

- दिगी विकासको १७ वटा लक्ष्यहरुमध्ये ११ (१, २,३, ४, ५, ७, ११, १२, १३ र १५) वटा लक्ष्य सैससास र ऊर्जा सम्बन्धित छन् जसमा, १ गतिवीको बन्धु, २ शुल्य प्रोड्युसरी, ३ प्रायोगिता तथा कन्साण, ४ वैद्युतिक समानता, ५ सफा पानी तथा सरसफाई, ७ खर्चने प्रान्त सस्ते म्यचड ऊर्जा, ८ सन्तुल्यता तथा दिगी आर्थिक वृद्धि, ११. दिगी सहर र समुदायहरु, १२ बिस्वव्यापकपूर्ण उपभोग तथा उपलब्धता, १३ जनशक्त सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही, १५ शक्ति, सुरक्षा तथा समावेशी समुदाय
- समुक्त राष्ट्रसंघको आर्थिक सामाजिक परिषदबाट वैश्विक समानता मूलप्रचारिकरण भन्ने शब्द पहिलो पटक सन् १९९७ मा परिभाषित गरिएको थियो

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संविधानमा सैससास र ऊर्जा सम्बन्धि व्यवस्था

- संविधानको प्रस्तावनामा नै सबै प्रकारका विभेद र उत्पीडनको खल्व, आर्थिक समानता, समृद्धि र सामाजिक न्याय सुनिश्चित गर्ने समानतात्मक सन्तोरी र सहभागीतामूलक समाजको निर्माण गर्ने संकल्प गरिएको छ । सैससासका नाई कुनै मुराका रुपमा सम्बोधन गर्ने राष्ट्रिय दायित्वकता प्रदान गरिएको छ ।
- सैससास कायम गर्ने तथा आर्थिक, सामाजिकतले पाछाडी पनेका वर्ग तथा समुदायका अधिकार सुरक्षित गर्नका लागि नेपालको संविधानले भाग ३ मा प्राग १५ लेख ४३ सम्म मौखिक हकको व्यवस्था गरेको छ । जसमा १८ मा समानता, २४ मा छुवाछुत विरुद्धको हक, ३० स्वच्छ वातावरणको हक, ३८ महिलाको हक, ३९ बाबलाविकको हक, ४० इमितको हक, ४२ समाजिक न्याय, ४३ सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथैवैगरी भाग ४ मा राज्यका निती तथा विवैधानात्मक सिद्धान्त छाना ३१। भाग ८ र १४ ले पनि सैससास र ऊर्जालाई सम्बोधन गरेका छन् ।
- त्यसैगरी भाग ४ मा राज्यका निती तथा निर्देशनात्मक सिद्धान्त प्राग ३१। ले सरकारात्मक विभेदका आधारमा विशेष व्यवस्था गर्ने नीति अवलम्बन गर्ने उन्नेस गरिएको छ भने भाग ८ र १४ ले पनि सैससास सम्बोधन गरेका छन् ।

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SMARTDEVELOPMENTWORKS

लैससास सम्बन्धि नीतिगत व्यवस्था :

- नेपालको १४औं वीरगा, नेपाल सरकारको राष्ट्रिय कार्यसमन्वय, नीति, कार्यक्रम तथा बजेट बजेटमा समेत लैससास तथा सामाजिक समावेशीकरणका मुद्दाहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने राष्ट्रिय प्राथमिकता दृष्टान्त गरिएको छ ।
- स्थानीय सरकार शासन ऐन २०३२ तथा विधेयक २०३२/लैससास मूलप्रवाहीकरणमा विशेष जोड दिएको छ ।
- प्रमुखी देवानी (संविधान) ऐन, २०७२
- स्थानीय सरकार संचालन ऐन २०७२ मा लैससासको मूलप्रवाहीकरणमा विशेष जोड दिएको छ ।
- स्थानीय तहको लैससास समन्वय तथा सामाजिक समावेशीकरण नीति २०७२

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लैससास सम्बन्धि नीतिगत व्यवस्था :

- गाउँ, नगर, उपमहानगर र महानगरपालिका पदाधिकारीहरूको आधारभूतता, २०७४ (समावेशी योजनाका लागि सहभागितामूलक तथा पारदर्शी रूपमा नीति निर्माण र निर्णय गर्ने, योजनाको छनोट, कार्यान्वयन, कार्यात्मकता, अनुगमन मूल्यांकन, उपयोज्यता समीक्षा गठनमा)
- वैश्व स्थानिकरण निर्देशिका २०७५, सामाजिक परिपालन निर्देशिका २०७५
- लैससास समन्वय तथा सामाजिक समावेशीकरण नीति २०७६
- दुर्गम स्थानका लघु तथा माया जलविद्युत आयोजनाको लागि धन आवेक सहयोग परिपालन कार्यविधि, २०७०
- नविकरण नीति (आर्क) अनुदान परिपालन कार्यविधि २०७०,
- नविकरण नीति (आर्क) अनुदान नीति २०७० (२० सरकार, ३० सरलकर्म, ३० निजी क्षेत्रको लगानी)

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लक्षित वर्गलाई कसरी प्रभावकारी रूपमा लाभान्वित बनाउने ?

- आरक्षण, सकारात्मक विभेदको नीति अचलम्बन र कार्यान्वयन गरेर,
- सरासरीकरणका लागि लक्षित कार्यक्रम संचालन गरेर,
- सामाजिक प्रतिनिधित्व र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गरेर,
- जनचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम संचालन गरेर,
- Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) अवधारणाको अचलम्बन र कार्यान्वयन गरेर
- लैससास परीक्षण प्रक्रियाको अचलम्बन ।

लक्षित लाभान्वित वर्ग केन्द्रित अनुदान

- सामाजिक समेत पात्रतायोग्य समुहलाई **प्रमुखी महिला**, **मुकम्बुटा** प्रभावित विपन्नहरूका **मुकम्बु विपन्न**, नेपाल सरकारले परिपालन गरेको **लैससास** आवेदानी जनजाति तथा **लैससास** लक्षित नीति, २०७३
- लक्षित लाभान्वित वर्गको लागि अनुदान नीतिमा उल्लेख भएको निर्धारित अनुदानमा वैश्व समीक्षामा **वर्ग अनुदानको व्यवस्था** रहेको छ ।

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SMART DEVELOPMENT WORKS

प्रविधि र थप अनुदान	
प्रविधि	थप अनुदान
संघु तथा सामाजिक विज्ञान	प्रति घरधुरी रु. ४०००
बागु कुडाँ	प्रति घरधुरी रु. ४०००
सौर प्रदीप	प्रति घरधुरी रु. ४०००
बायोग्यास	निर्धारित अनुदान रकमको १० प्रतिशत रकम
कृषिको कुडाँ (फार्मा सुधारिएको चुनो)	प्रति चुनो प्रति घरधुरी रु. १०००० र रु. १०,०००
कुडाँको उत्पादनशील प्रयोग	भन्दा बढी नहुने गरी १० प्रतिशतसम्म ।

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SMART DEVELOPMENT WORKS

कुडाँमा लैससासको बर्तमान अवस्था

- नेपालमा अझै पनि २१.१ प्रतिशत जनसङ्ख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा रहेको र कुडाँमा समर्पित संयोजकको सहयोग मध्ये कार्यालय को बने पहुँच हुँदाहुँदै पनि किनभने समयको कारणले को प्रविधि प्रयोग गर्नबाट बाँच्नु छन । (SNV Report 2018)
- ०३ % घरधुरीमा कम्तीमा थप पक्काउन कुनो र बाउसमा निमेर छन ।
- हालसम्म सबैभन्दा धेरै कुडाँ खोलाबाट देखाका कतिप १४ प्रतिशत जनसङ्ख्याको पहुँच पुगेको छ ।
- १४ लाख भन्दा बढी घरधुरीमा रहेर सबैभन्दा धेरै कुडाँको प्रयोग खोलाबाट प्रयोग गरी थप पक्काउन, खोला बग्ने तथा उत्पादनशील परिचालनबाट सामाजिक भागका छन ।
- नेपालमा सबैभन्दा धेरै कुडाँको प्रयोग बन्दाबन्दा बागमती नदी कुडाँको क्षेत्रको कतिप ६४ प्रतिशत घरधुरीमा रहेर कुडाँबाट पनि बढेको छ ।
- २० प्रतिशत जनसङ्ख्याको पहुँच पुगेर अझै बढेको छ । (कारण -नेपालको भौतिक अवस्था, उष्ण क्षेत्र, कतिप)

समाधान र लैससासको विकास र विकास र विकास

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सबैभन्दा धेरै कुडाँ

- प्रविधि उत्पादनको ६२.१ लाख विद्युतको पहुँचमा छन । (SNV 2018) and Report Living Standards survey 2018)
- मध्य तथा मध्य पश्चिमका प्रविधि क्षेत्रमा २१ % बा बाग विद्युतको पहुँचमा छन ।
- प्रविधि पनि कुडाँको विकास समर्पित निर्माण कक्षा र सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रको निर्माणको पदमा मिलाएर तथा पछाडि पछिपछि गर्ने तथा महामात्र र सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रको बागको को बने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रको विकास गर्न सामाजिक क्षेत्रको छन ।
- कतिप २१.१ प्रतिशत जनसङ्ख्याको लागि सबै कुडाँको प्रयोग खोलाबाट छन ।
- समाधान उत्पादनको लागि १४.१ प्रतिशत जनसङ्ख्याको लागि कुडाँको चुनो बग्ने तथा छन ।
- कतिप पनि कतिप १ प्रतिशत ६.१ प्रतिशत जनसङ्ख्याको पहुँच भन्दा धेरै बढेको बग्ने तथा छन ।
- मध्य क्षेत्रको २१ प्रतिशत ६.१ प्रतिशत जनसङ्ख्याको १ लाखमा छन ।
- ४४ प्रतिशत १.१ प्रतिशत जनसङ्ख्याको लागि समर्पित अनुदानको लागि बग्ने तथा छन ।
- कतिप १२ प्रतिशत ११ प्रतिशत बाग कुडाँको उत्पादनशील क्षेत्रको प्रयोग खोलाबाट छन ।

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कुडाँमा लैससासको बर्तमान अवस्था



ऊर्जामा लैंगिक समानता
तथा सामाजिक
समावेशीकरण
मूलप्रवाहीकरणका लागि
स्थानिय नागरिक समाज
संस्थाको भूमिका
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ऊर्जामा लैससास मूलप्रवाहीकरणका लागि स्थानिय नागरिक समाज
संस्थाको र लक्षित वर्गका संजालहरुको भूमिका

- ऊर्जा र लैससास को सम्बन्धित रोज, कानून, नियम, कार्यविधिहरुको बारे भविष्य तथा पछाडी भविष्यका बलाक लक्षित क्षेत्रका कानून तथा विगत प्रचलनहरुको उपलब्धताको बढावा द्याउन सक्ने, जानकारी दिने ।
- भविष्य तथा वर्तमानकालका रोजको बारेमा ऊर्जाका प्रविधिकालाई पहुँच बढाउनका लागि, लैससास तथा ऊर्जा को सम्बन्धित लक्षितप्रवाहीकरणहरुको तर्फको ऊर्जा सन्तुष्टि र पुर्जा, सरकारी नियम, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने, विगत माइक्रोसमाज, लक्षित वर्गको संजाल तथा कटुपत्र, संघर्ष समाधान, संघर्ष समाधान बढाउन तथा सामाजिक सहकारिता बढाउन सक्ने ।
- संघर्ष समाधानको विगतमा कार्यरत बैठक र विवादको बारेमा लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको विषयमा सुरु सुरु गर्न cross cutting गर्न सक्नेछ ।
- भविष्य तथा वर्तमानकालका रोजको बारेमाको बढावा द्याउन नजिकैको लैससास तथा ऊर्जा को सम्बन्धित लक्षितप्रवाहीकरणको बारेमा जानकारी दिने, विगत माइक्रोसमाज, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने, विगत माइक्रोसमाज, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने, विगत माइक्रोसमाज, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने ।

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ऊर्जामा लैससास मूलप्रवाहीकरणका लागि स्थानिय नागरिक समाज
संस्थाको र लक्षित वर्गका संजालहरुको भूमिका

- ऊर्जा र लैससास को सम्बन्धित रोज, कानून, नियम, कार्यविधिहरुको बारेमा जानकारी दिने, विगत माइक्रोसमाज, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने ।
- भविष्य तथा वर्तमानकालका रोजको बारेमा ऊर्जाका प्रविधिकालाई पहुँच बढाउनका लागि, लैससास तथा ऊर्जा को सम्बन्धित लक्षितप्रवाहीकरणहरुको तर्फको ऊर्जा सन्तुष्टि र पुर्जा, सरकारी नियम, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने, विगत माइक्रोसमाज, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने ।
- भविष्य तथा वर्तमानकालका रोजको बारेमा ऊर्जाका प्रविधिकालाई पहुँच बढाउनका लागि, लैससास तथा ऊर्जा को सम्बन्धित लक्षितप्रवाहीकरणहरुको तर्फको ऊर्जा सन्तुष्टि र पुर्जा, सरकारी नियम, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने, विगत माइक्रोसमाज, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने ।
- लैससासको भविष्यका लागि लैससासको लैससास, लैससास र विगतमा लैससासको भविष्यको भविष्य दिने ।
- भविष्य तथा वर्तमानकालका रोजको बारेमा ऊर्जाका प्रविधिकालाई पहुँच बढाउनका लागि, लैससास तथा ऊर्जा को सम्बन्धित लक्षितप्रवाहीकरणहरुको तर्फको ऊर्जा सन्तुष्टि र पुर्जा, सरकारी नियम, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने, विगत माइक्रोसमाज, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने ।
- भविष्य तथा वर्तमानकालका रोजको बारेमा ऊर्जाका प्रविधिकालाई पहुँच बढाउनका लागि, लैससास तथा ऊर्जा को सम्बन्धित लक्षितप्रवाहीकरणहरुको तर्फको ऊर्जा सन्तुष्टि र पुर्जा, सरकारी नियम, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने, विगत माइक्रोसमाज, लैससास, लैससास तथा ऊर्जाको बारेमा जानकारी दिने ।

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