



Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy to Implement the National Action Plan to Integrate Gender Issues in Energy Access (PANGE)

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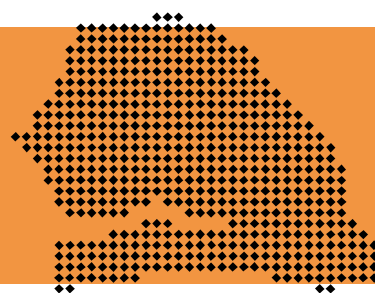
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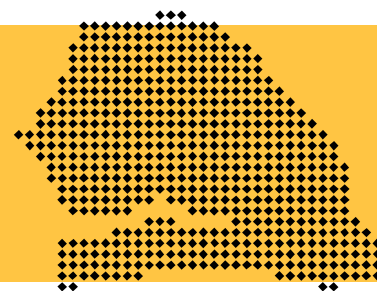
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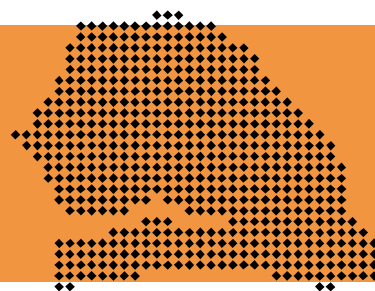
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Abbreviations



ACE TAF	Africa Clean Energy Technical Assistance Facility
ADIE	Government IT Agency
AEME	Agency for the Economy and Control of Energy
ANER	National Renewable Energy Agency
ASER	Senegalese Rural Electrification Agency
CESE	Economic, Social, and Environmental Council
EnDev	Energising Development
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GoS	Government of Senegal
MFFGPE	Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection
MPE	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
PANGE	National Action Plan for Gender Integration in Energy Access
PAP 2A	Adjusted and Accelerated Priority Action Plan
PNB-SN	National Biogas Programme
PSE	Senegal Emerging Plan
PUDC	Emergency Programme for Community Development
PUE	Productive Use of Energy
PUMA	Emergency Programme for the Modernization of Border Axes and Territories
SAS	Stand-Alone Solar
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy Access for All
SNEEG 2	National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality

Introduction



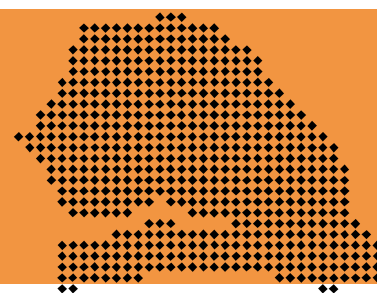
The Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy aims to support the effective implementation by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) of the National Action Plan for Gender Integration in Energy Access (PANGE), by putting GESI considerations at the heart of the Government of Senegal's (GoS) rural electrification plans and strategies. This includes the SE4ALL Operational Plan and other electrification programmes of the GoS, specifically the Emergency Programme for Community Development (PUDC) and the Emergency Programme for the Modernization of Border Axes and Territories (PUMA).

The GESI Strategy aims to also contribute to better coordination of these strategies with other ministerial departments to help the government reach its targets of universal access of electricity. Through this coordination, the MPE will develop a monitoring mechanism that ensures data reporting that will enable measuring and analysis of performance indicators related to energy access by vulnerable communities, including access by women and young people to basic social services in health and education, and productive use of energy (PUE) in remote areas. These indicators will allow the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection (MFFGPE) to conduct its gender audit to assess the objectives and results of the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality (SNEEG 2).

This GESI Strategy is based upon the Africa Clean Energy Technical Assistance Facility (ACE TAF) Recommendations Report. The report was developed based on a sector review with a GESI lens including:

- the Letter of Energy Sector Development Policy (LPDSE 2019-2023) to analyse the gender status in the government energy policy.
 - gender issues in other partner programmes involved in the energy sector, like the Energising Development (EnDev) programme.
 - the Senegal Emerging Plan (PSE), with a focus on its Priority Actions Plan Accelerated and Adjusted (PAP 2A) to analyse the gender considerations in the Covid-19 context.
- In addition, an analysis of the Senegalese context was conducted at the political, economic and social levels for a better understanding of the sector's dynamics to position PANGE as a regional initiative that derives from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) directives, and as a vision embedded in the PSE, mainly to express its ambitions of universal access to electricity by 2025. In that regard, the GESI Strategy aims to catalyse GESI integration in the strategic orientations of the PSE as the baseline of social and economic policy of the GoS.
- A workshop is planned to validate the options and orientations proposed in the strategy by key stakeholders to ensure effective implementation of PANGE. Also, the workshop is an occasion to identify the members of the monitoring committee. The mission of this committee will be to implement the monitoring tool to be developed after this intervention is complete and based on the GIS tool to be developed by EnDev for the energy sector under the lead of MPE.
- review of the final report of the SE4ALL Operational Plan for Senegal to flag its gender gaps and challenges.

1. Context and Justification



A political, economic and social analysis of gender issues in energy policies and programmes flagged the key aspects to consider when drafting the GESI Strategy.

Political GESI disparities

At the political level, the gender disparities noticed in the energy sector led the ECOWAS heads of states and governments to adopt a regional policy to integrate gender considerations in energy access in Monrovia on June 4, 2017. The objective of this policy is to remove the barriers that impede the equal participation of men and women in the expansion of access to energy¹ within the member states' institutions at national level during the period 2016–2030.

PANGE was developed by GoS with the aim of integrating gender considerations in its policy and regulatory framework. A Gender and Equity Unit was established by Decree No. 2017-313 and attached to the General Secretariat of MPE. PANGE was validated by key stakeholders under the leadership of the Secretary General of MPE on October 16, 2020. A committee composed of different gender focal points of the MPE was set up. The Recommendations Report was reviewed and approved by this committee.

Economic considerations

The impacts of Covid-19 led GoS to review its economic strategies. Before the pandemic, the country recorded a growth of 6 per cent. The Priority Actions Plan Adjusted and Accelerated

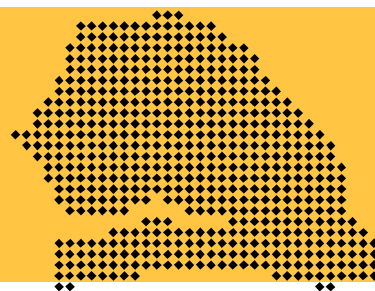
(PAP 2A) of the Senegal Emerging Plan is meant to put the economy in the path of recovery and growth. To achieve this goal, there is need to create a paradigm shift by integrating GESI during the enforcement of policies in the energy sector. The implementation of the SE4ALL plan is an opportunity for GoS to consider and ensure agriculture, fisheries and handcraft sectors have access to energy.

The GESI approach helps to also define the role and importance of energy in the process of economic relaunch in a post-Covid era. However, access to financing remains a barrier to access to energy for several economic sectors. The Donor Round Table² sought to tackle the finance issues by attracting investments needed to finance the electrification plan to reach universal access by 2025, and to ensure the plan is sustainable and inclusive. Furthermore, from the supply-side, microfinance institutions (MFIs) do not have an established mechanism or financial vehicles dedicated to the energy sector, which is likely to expose the demand-side to high costs due to high interest rates.

MPE, in collaboration with ACE TAF and other donor programmes such as Power Africa Ogg-grid Project (PAOP) and EnDev, is developing a result-based financing (RBF) model to support access to energy for 30,000 rural households targeted by the SE4ALL plan to be electrified through stand-alone solar (SAS). This incentive could stimulate innovative and inclusive consumer financing models in the energy sector, and boost economic

1. Recommendations Report on the GESI Strategy to Accelerate the Energy Access of Vulnerable Communities.

2. Co-organised by MPE and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation on April 6 to 8, 2021 to seek donors' and private sector engagement to finance the universal access plan.



activities in agriculture, farming and fisheries, in which women and young people are working as entrepreneurs to transform agricultural products (mangoes, cashew, milk, dried fish). Access to finance for these small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is likely to improve the social and financial inclusion of rural entrepreneurs.

Covid-19 control restrictions exacerbated the negative effects of the health crisis and the disruptions recorded in the food supply chain, making malnutrition even more acute. This situation forced the government to pay more attention to food security and income generation among the vulnerable, which entails greater access to energy and promotion of its productive uses, women empowerment and diversification of value chains. It became evident that it would be difficult for the PSE to aspire to local development when there is lack of access to abundant and affordable energy thus hindering local production.

The Ministerial Decree of May 28, 2020, co-signed between the ministers of Energy and Finance, enacted VAT exemption for a number of renewable energy equipment, expressing the political will to boost access to affordable and reliable energy for the most vulnerable in Senegal. This fiscal incentive aims to reduce the cost of quality products, and to promote renewable energy technologies thus enforcing the energy mix policy in the off-grid areas.

However, effective communication is necessary to ensure positive impacts of this fiscal incentive,

with a particular focus on women-led companies. The lack of access to information constitutes one of the biggest barriers to the integration of women in energy programmes and projects. This discrimination of women is seen not only through their low access to energy, but also their absence or weak participation in energy production and entrepreneurship, which may hinder the universal access by 2025. Addressing this gender disparity beforehand is crucial.



Social and environmental considerations

According to the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD),³ poverty affects more rural areas than urban areas. Better inclusion of rural populations in economic and social issues would therefore contribute significantly to poverty reduction. Social programmes, such as PUDC and PUMA were put in place to address the energy deficit that hinders development in rural areas. The programmes target the development of community infrastructure to operationalise social inclusion through access to basic modern services. Yet, these programmes do not pay enough attention to empowerment of women and young people to trigger sustainable economic development within their localities.

The SE4ALL Operational Plan implemented by the Senegalese Rural Electrification Agency (ASER) outlines the criteria for technology selection to address the energy gap in rural areas.⁴ The criteria is as follows:

3. ANSD (2020). SES 2017-2018.

4. The situation of rural electrification at the end of 2019 indicates that 4,138 rural localities are electrified out of a total of 21,170 localities, which represents a gap of 14,000 rural localities to be electrified by 2025, a rural population of three million people and a rate of 53%.

- ⦿ All localities with more than 1,000 people will be grid-connected.
- ⦿ All localities that are less than 1km from the grid will be grid-connected.
- ⦿ 10km is the maximum limit for grid connection of localities with less than 100 people.

In other words, the plan aims to electrify by 2025:

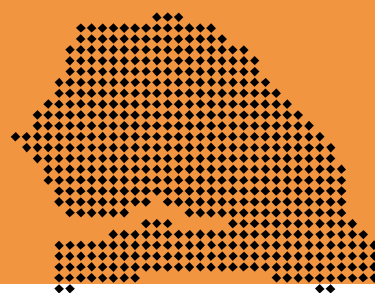
- ⦿ 8,500 localities through extension of the grid, representing 61 per cent of total localities.
- ⦿ 4,500 localities through SAS, which is 32 per cent of localities.
- ⦿ 1,000 localities through the development of mini-grids (7 per cent of localities).

These different solutions offer a wide range of opportunities to ASER to operationalise gender considerations by improving the tariff harmonisation and enhancing PUE to catalyse economic activities in these localities and turn their precarious social conditions owing to their dependence on rain-fed agriculture. More strategically, an interaction between the operational plan and the other programmes is likely to ensure a more effective way of enforcing gender issues in energy access. ASER should position its plan as a leading programme from an institutional standpoint and influence other programmes in terms of best practice in GESI in the energy sector.

The Environment Code is a statutory instrument that could be leveraged to better articulate the energy-gender issues and their relationships to the environment. Indeed, environmental issues are intrinsically linked to the irrational use of resources by vulnerable groups due to lack of access to modern and cleaner energy. In fact, their use of biomass for cooking and lighting entails huge social, environmental and climate risks. These risks become more acute with lack of access to modern and clean energy for the poorest.

By relying on the Environment Code, the Operational Plan and the other programmes are likely to develop a synergy that aligns more proactively with other programmes focused on environmental and climate issues, like the Letter of Policy Sector in Environment; the National Strategy of Sustainable Development; and the Nationally Determined Contributions (CDN). Access to energy is critical to improving the living conditions of the poor, while the preservation and protection of the environment is mandatory to secure their lives and those of future generations. The enforcement framework of this necessary balance is critical to implement the mitigation and adaptation actions targeted in the CDN so as to positively improve the living conditions of the vulnerable groups.

2. Objectives of the GESI Strategy to implement PANGE



General objective

The general objective of the GESI Strategy is to create synergy around PANGE by mutualising the objectives of the SE4ALL Operational Plan implemented by ASER, and the objectives of the other rural electrification programmes like PUDC 1 and 2 and PUMA. Fundamentally, the GESI Strategy aims to change the paradigm by ensuring these plans and strategies enforce gender and social inclusion considerations in the process of implementation. This allows for full consideration of the economic dimension attached to the access to energy, by promoting more effective energy services that are likely to meet the development expectations and priorities of the poor.

The GESI Strategy attempts to develop a generalised and systematic approach that brings the energy sector players at national level and development partners together to integrate gender and social inclusion considerations in the development, implementation and monitoring process. This ultimately ensures a sustainable development of rural areas and underserved populations. It is compulsory to put in place a regulatory framework and a dissemination plan of the best practice. More specifically, the GESI Strategy will align with PANGE as a dynamic institutional framework to set out short- and mid-term objectives to monitor the activities of energy access, with a clear delimitation of roles and responsibilities for stakeholders.



Short-term objectives

The short-term objectives of the GESI Strategy include setting up a synergy framework for all stakeholders involved in rural electrification plans and strategies to integrate GESI considerations in their implementation phases.



Mid-term objectives

More specifically, the GESI Strategy is aimed at:



Developing and enforcing the framework incentives and conditions to engage institutional stakeholders and the other partners to integrate GESI considerations.



Strengthening the technical and methodological frameworks likely to address the barriers to GESI.



Developing a strategy that ensures the integration of GESI in decision-making as well as implementation processes in the energy sector.

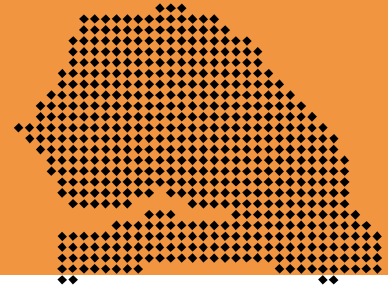


Building the capacity of gender experts involved in the review of the SNEEG 2 and other national programmes, for a better consideration of energy from its cross-sectorial dimension of development.



Creating the conditions of monitoring the interventions in the energy sector, in their interactions with vulnerable communities, to be able to provide data on GESI to the Geographic Information System (GIS) tool monitored by MPE.

3. Methodology



This section outlines the different steps followed to develop the GESI Strategy. Covid-19 restrictions meant that most consultations were conducted virtually, though the semi-structured interviews were carried out face-to-face.

The following institutions were interviewed during the first phase.

- MPE Gender Unit
- National Renewable Energy Agency (ANER)
- Agency for the Economy and Control of Energy (AEME)
- GIZ/Energising Development programme
- National Rural Electrification Agency (ASER)
- Urgency Programme for Community Development (PUDC)

These interviews resulted in the draft of the Recommendations Report, while the following considerations were kept in view:

○ Collect and collate enough information to have a good understanding of:

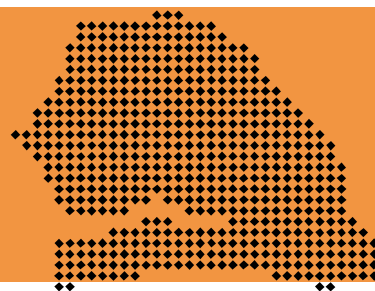
- the gender status in the policies and programmes in the energy sector
- the designs and interactions between PANGE and the other ministries.

○ Ensure we gather the perceptions of the GESI Strategy by all stakeholders involved in PANGE.

The second phase consisted of drafting the GESI Strategy based on the interviews. The strategy supports a structured implementation of PANGE by MPE. But it will also provide performance output indicators to feed the SNEEG 2 monitored by MFFGPE.

The SNEEG 2 is currently under review by the MFFGPE in collaboration with the ministerial departments, including MPE and other partners.

4. Recommendations



The following recommendations have been made and validated by all stakeholders:

1 MPE validated the Operational Plan. Consequently, the plan is considered the reference document for all electrification programmes, ensuring that all villages and localities are considered in the document. There is need to ensure effective coordination through the gender committee under the lead of MPE.

2 The new Letter of Policy Development in the Energy Sector (LPDSE 2019-2023) must be aligned with PANGE to ensure success factors and outcomes are identified individually by each stakeholder.

3 Have stakeholders and interventions mapped to understand the specific aspects that are predominately inclusive and allow MPE to have the ability to correctly monitor and develop synergies between stakeholders.

4 Consider previous action plans developed by other stakeholders to ensure appropriation of PANGE by all stakeholders.

5 Support the implementation of activities planned in PANGE, such as development of a toolbox, creation of a platform, capacity building and update of the monitoring framework with clear identification of criteria and output indicators required for energy plans to integrate GESI.

6 Support ANGE to address the barriers identified in its SWOT analysis and provide a strategy for implementation of energy access interventions for the most vulnerable.

7 Review the adopted approach in PANGE to ensure its cross-sectorial character and allow a synergy of actions for a better performance. If not, an alternative approach should be presented.

8 Analyse the energy products and services and ensure they are in line with the SE4ALL Operational

Plan and are likely to transform the living conditions of vulnerable groups.

9 Identify the resources and partners required for the effective implementation of PANGE.

10 Identify the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.

11 Develop a synergy framework to allow for the successful implementation of PANGE.

12 Indicate a leadership of this framework capable of bringing the changes expected from all stakeholders.

13 Develop a gender database for the correct understanding of customers (end-users) to be able to monitor the impacts of rural electrification programmes or plans during implementation.

14 Develop the outcomes for all stakeholders, both from an institutional and private sector standpoint (viability, profitability of sector, enabling environment).

15 Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework in accordance with the outcomes.

In addition to the interviews, the following sections of the Recommendation Report was referenced to derive these recommendations:

○ Stakeholders mapping in relation to their interests and potential influence in the various policies and strategies in the energy sector. (Refer to annex)

○ The chart presenting the consultations framework with the programme partners, along with the methods and tools to review. (Refer to annex)

○ The Inception Report that outlines the overarching approach and methodology to draft the GESI Strategy.

5. Overview of stakeholders involved in the implementation of PANGE



Africa Clean Energy Technical Assistance Facility (ACE TAF)

ACE TAF is a programme funded by the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). ACE TAF aims to catalyse a market-based approach for the private sector delivery of quality and affordable renewable energy technologies, with a focus on the stand-alone systems market targeting poor and most vulnerable communities. The programme was designed to implement the FCDO Energy Africa Compact in coordination with other donor programmes.

It aims to support governments and the private sector in improving the policy and regulatory framework, increasing knowledge management in the SAS market across 14 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Senegal is the only francophone country in the programme.

ACE TAF's approach to implementation is based on three pillars: (i) improving the enabling environment for the development of the SAS market; (ii) knowledge management for the dissemination of best practice in the sector; and (iii) coordination with other donor programmes to avoid duplication. ACE TAF ensures that the programme aligns interventions with government institutions, the private sector and industry associations, which support the SE4ALL Operational Plan. There are also synergies between the programme and other rural electrification vehicles, such as PUMA and PUDC.



Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE)

MPE develops and enforces the policies developed by the Head of State in the Oil and Gas and Energy Sector. It defines the national rural electrification plans, is in charge of quality assurance of the energy sector, and provides licences and concessions. It also monitors the supply of hydrocarbons and energy, the rational and sustainable use of energy resources, and the implementation of the universal access programme. The adoption of PANGE by GoS, in line with the ECOWAS recommendations, indicates the willingness of MPE to better integrate gender issues in energy policies. The GESI Strategy aims to support effective implementation of this government action plan.

The MPE Gender Unit interacts with some institutional and non-institutional stakeholders that have the common mission to integrate gender issues into energy policies and programmes in Senegal. In addition to the MPE Secretary General, who oversees the Gender Unit, there are various national agencies, including ASER, ANER and AEME. The National Biogas Program (PNB-SN) plays an advisory role for MPE in the implementation of the GESI Strategy, given that PNB already has a few years of experience in inclusive programming and has a gender focal point.

The Intersectoral Committee for the Implementation of Synergies between the Energy Sector and other Strategic Sectors for Poverty Reduction (CIMES/RP) is another coordination framework that

integrates government entities, civil society and the private sector. Although CIMES/RP focuses on energy issues, gender considerations are raised when one of its constituents feels the need to advocate it. Through this CIMES/RP framework, civil society organisations like Enda-Energie and other Technical Assistance Partners (PTFs) like EnDev/GIZ, may find the CIMES/RP forum a place to express and enhance their expertise and experiences in gender mainstreaming in their respective energy interventions.

Emergency Programme for the Modernization of Border Axes and Territories (PUMA)

PUMA is a social and economic development programme developed by GoS to implement Axis 3 of PSE. It aims to more effectively connect the border areas with the rest of the country through construction and upgrading of road, river, marine and telecom infrastructures. The programme is implemented through its three components: development of modern infrastructures, security of populations, and sustainable development of targeted localities. It aims to improve the quality of life of populations in the border territories.




PUMA is designed to promote national cohesion by addressing the economic disparities that lead to migration into and out of the country. Border Plans (SHELFS) were developed to build such infrastructures, along with a matrix of priority actions to operationalise the programme. PUMA is mandated to build basic infrastructure (schools, health facilities, electrification and water) and promote income-generating activities for the populations in border areas.

The decree establishing responsibilities and operational rules (Decree no. 2016-1543 of October 3, 2016) allows PUMA to expand its strategic partnerships to donor programmes, which could be a way to raise funds to consolidate its budget that is estimated to be FCFA600 billion (USD1.08 billion) for the period 2017–2025. The synergy with PANGE is to be established through Axis 1 of PUMA, which “advocates a structural transformation of the economy through the





consolidation of the current vehicles of growth and the development of new sectors that create wealth, jobs, social inclusion and with a strong capacity to export and attract investments”.

Emergency Programme for Community Development (PUDC)

PUDC was launched in July 2015 as a major government strategy to enforce its economic and social policy by promoting rural populations' access to basic social services. The overarching programme objective is to “contribute to the significant improvement of the living conditions of the rural populations through fighting against social inequalities, and sustainable access to basic social and economic infrastructures and services, and the creation of a local economy”. It was designed to address the weaknesses in basic social and economic infrastructures in rural areas, which impede economic development opportunities of rural areas and maintain the poor and most vulnerable in poverty. Consequently, the PUDC aims to:

-  transform the living conditions of populations and fight against social inequalities
-  build 3,048km of roads in rural areas, instal 250 boreholes and water towers and electrify a minimum of 325 villages
-  instal 5,000 productive units to transform post-harvest products across poor rural communities.

PUDC is implemented through four main components:

-  Development of basic social and economic infrastructure in rural areas.
-  Increase of rural productivity, and agricultural and livestock production.
-  Capacity building of local institutions and local stakeholders.
-  Development of a GIS tool to track its projects.

Components 2 and 3 present a synergy between PUDC and PANGE. Therefore, the challenge is to engage PUDC towards the SE4ALL plan, as a common vision and a strategic orientation that is indicated by PAP 2A of PSE.

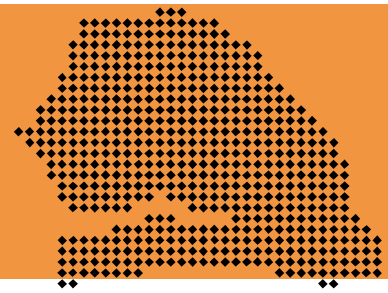


Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection (MFFGPE)

MFFGPE implements the policy defined by the Head of State in social, gender, child protection and poverty eradication issues. It ensures respect for the fundamental rights of women and their protection against abuse and all forms of discrimination, as well as the fundamental rights of children and their protection against all forms of

abuse. MFFGPE oversees SNEEG 2. The current revision of SNEEG 2 offers good momentum to align PANGE with the SE4ALL Operational Plan. This positions ASER as a major stakeholder to enforce the GESI Strategy, based on its function in the energy sector and the objectives.

6. GESI Strategy to implement PANGE



Five priority action categories are suggested to ensure the GESI Strategy is implemented in line with PANGE.

Putting in place a coordination framework of active stakeholders

Mobilisation of stakeholders and engagement to integrate GESI is a pre-requisite to changing the paradigm at institutional level. Once established, there is need for the framework to identify the spaces that are gender-sensitive and are likely to trigger and accommodate GESI in energy policies and programmes, including inclusive and gender-based budgeting.

Capacity building on technical and methodology frameworks to integrate GESI

Although the political will is noted, it is difficult to operationalise the gender and social approach during implementation of programmes in energy access, including by the private sector (energy services providers). When adapting tools and methodologies to the implementation of energy programmes, high importance should be placed on requirements that accommodate unique approaches to interventions, support integration of GESI considerations, develop a monitoring mechanism to measure gender mainstreaming and ensure constant evaluation.

Strategic watch to track gender considerations in decision-making processes and frameworks in the energy sector

This includes the development of coordination frameworks for the key stakeholders involved

in the PSE that are facilitating an alignment with Senegal's political and social reference document. In addition, it is relevant to leverage the Monitoring Board of Operations of the PSE (BOS).

Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management

There is a focal point appointed at each of the entities of MPE, with their own tools and practice of gender. The mutualisation and capitalisation of experiences in GESI contributes to the value of existing resources and knowledge. Specifically, this is aimed at facilitating the evaluation of actions initiated towards energy access for vulnerable groups.

Communication

Stakeholder engagement and actions towards the enforcement of GESI can be easily replicated if the communication aspect is undertaken more strategically. Feedback from stakeholders on performance towards satisfying the needs of vulnerable populations and dissemination of inclusive and gender-sensitive public policies should be highlighted. The synergy framework between the GESI Strategy and the PSE/PAP 2A is presented in the Annex, while the strategy to implement the National Gender Action Plan is presented in Table 1. The table outlines the potential effects of each set of actions, along with the responsible stakeholder and the output indicators that will allow assessment of the effectiveness of implementation of the prioritised core actions.

Table 1: GESI Strategy to implement PANGE

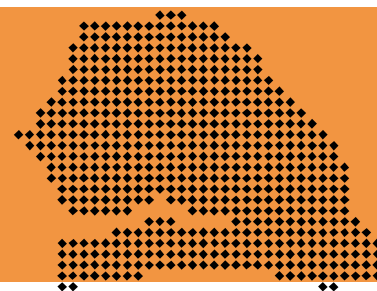
Categories	Action to take	Expected effects	Responsible	Occurrence
1. Stakeholder engagement and commitment to integration of GESI	Organise a workshop for focal points in different sectors to define a coordinated strategy in energy and GESI mainstreaming	Create a framework to enforce gender issues through gender focal points (PFGs)	MPE, PFGs, ministries (Education, Health, Water, Technology, etc)	Half-yearly
	Organise a workshop for Members of Parliament and the Economic, Social, and Environmental Council (CESE) to advocate for more active commitment and set up a monitoring mechanism to follow up recommendations	Enhance the GESI approach and catalyse decision making processes. Create a monitoring mechanism in conjunction with the Energy and Mineral Resources Commission of the National Parliament and the Gender, Equity and Good Governance Commission of the CESE	MPE	Annually
	Support the development of energy plans for municipalities to integrate GESI issues into local planning	Energy plans more sensitive to GESI issues	MPE, MCTDAT, CESE, Association of Local Authorities	To be defined according to the local planning calendar
	Advocate fund raising and opportunities for existing GESI-dedicated funds towards the private sector	Increase investments that target inclusiveness	MPE, BOS, MFB, donors' platform	Biannual
	Involve local community organisations (OCB) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), to improve their knowledge and ensure local programmes and policies are inclusive	Increased awareness and improved implementation of inclusive programmes at local level	MPE, MFFGPE, community associations, women organisations, young people, NGOs	Quarterly
2. Capacity building of technical and methodology frameworks for GESI integration	Build capacity of the gender focal points from different ministries to integrate inclusion from the energy dimension	The GESI dimension and access to energy is clearly considered in the strategies of the various ministries	MPE, research and training institutions, NGOs	Half-yearly follow-up after initial training
	Define gaps and the expertise needed for ministries and other stakeholders at the local level and develop collaboration with NGOs and civil society organisations that promote gender and inclusive programmes	The ministries and other stakeholders have the necessary skills to support other actors in the integration of GESI and access to energy	MPE, other ministries, research institutes	Half-yearly
	Work with research and training institutes to integrate GESI and energy access in	Reinforced training curricula	Universities, research institutes, MEN,	Annual

Categories	Action to take	Expected effects	Responsible	Occurrence
	training and research curricula (ENSUT, CERER, etc.)		institutes active in energy and gender issues, NGOs	
3. Strategic watch to track gender considerations in decision-making processes and frameworks in the energy sector	Develop a partnership with the BOS/ PSE to set up an intelligence mechanism to inform the GESI considerations during government fundraising to develop projects for its PAP2A	Increased investments targeting the inclusive energy programmes	MPE, MFB, MFFGPE, PSE BOS, private sector, etc.	Quarterly
	Target new funding opportunities for new projects and have an intelligence mechanism to check their gender compliance	Identification and monitoring of resources to increase access to energy solutions for vulnerable communities	MPE and programmes, PSE/BOS, private sector, ONG	Quarterly
	Plan periodic strategic meetings with stakeholders to assess the GESI considerations in public policies	Regular monitoring of the GESI mainstreaming approach	MPE and programmes, MFFGPE, PSE/BOS	Half-yearly
4. Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management	Develop a knowledge management system for best practices and experiences (capitalisation and dissemination)	Capacity building of stakeholders	M&E unit to be put in place	Half-yearly after the unit is set up
	Develop specific tools or a GESI toolbox and access to energy to be adapted to different sectors	Ministries and other stakeholders are trained		
	Develop, with the various sectoral ministries, output indicators and monitoring and evaluation tools for GESI integration in access to energy, in the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the redistribution of financial resources - the participation of women in governance and the definition of priorities of energy - the impact on women's economic activities 	Increase knowledge by all ministries on how energy is an enabler for social and economic improvement when programmes are inclusive	MPE, M&E unit to be set up	Output indicators and tools to be developed during the first phase and a monitoring mechanism of implementation tracked on half-yearly basis
	Dissemination of best practices for peer learning by relying on champions in GESI innovations and access to energy (e.g. ENDA Energie - E4I)	Knowledge management through experiences	MPE, programmes in energy sector, NGOs, donor programmes	Quarterly

Table 1: GESI Strategy to implement PANGE (Continued)

Categories	Action to take	Expected effects	Responsible	Occurrence
5. Communication	Engage the media: experience visits	Create a network of journalists on GESI and access to energy; GESI approach and energy broadcasting etc.	MPE and programmes, other ministries	Half-yearly
	Integrate into a website managed by MPE to regularly update data on integrating GESI	Review and accuracy of data, inform and have a database	MPE and programmes	On a regular basis
	Develop communication tools to support objectives: brochures, policy briefs	Enhance the communication	MPE, M&E unit	Quarterly
	Organise field visits	Learning and sharing of experiences	Technical departments and programmes of MPE, NGOs, associations, other ministries	Half-yearly

7. Conclusion



The process of developing the GESI Strategy provided an opportunity to appraise the coordination between stakeholders and the existing tools to gain a deeper understanding of the background and status of social inclusion in Senegal's energy sector. It is particularly interesting to find that some stakeholders are in the process of implementing programmes while others are interested in reviewing the experiences and lessons identified here with the aim of building their capacity and contributing more effectively to inclusivity.

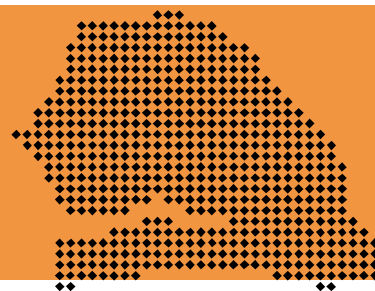
Most stakeholders agree that more inclusive energy programming not only accelerates access to clean and affordable energy for the most vulnerable, but most importantly, it paves the way for economic and development opportunities for the underserved. Additionally, PANGE is bound to change the paradigm both at institutional and local level by putting GESI considerations at the heart of the government's rural strategies for energy access, and by changing the perceptions of the value of SAS at the local level.

The SE4ALL Operational Plan and other electrification programmes are expected to play a

role in meeting the government's universal access to electricity targets, while targeting the most vulnerable. The monitoring mechanism proposed to follow up on the GESI Strategy is critical to ensure the government accomplishes this vision. The monitoring mechanism will also make it easier for the SNEEG 2, currently under review, to more easily measure and analyse the performance indicators related to energy access of vulnerable communities. Undoubtedly, the access of women and young people to basic social services in health and education, and PUE in remote areas would mean positive steps towards social inclusion and sustainable economic development for the populations in off-grid areas.

PSE attempts to overcome the Covid-19 impacts through PAP 2A to put the country in the trajectory of economic growth. Given these plans include recommendations for overcoming challenges in the SAS sector, we are optimistic that the sector will continue to grow, as there is favourable political, economic and social dynamics at play. This is important since 2025 is a few years away.

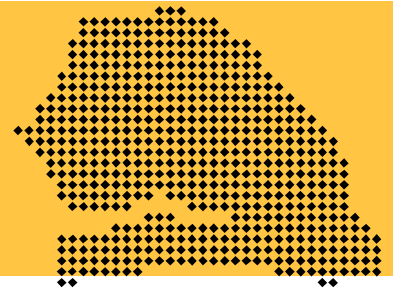
Annex



The synergy framework between the GESI Strategy and the PSE/PAP 2A is presented in Table 2, which outlines the objectives of the PAP 2A and their alignment to the GESI Strategy. Table 3 presents a stakeholder mapping and its relation to the GESI Strategy.

Table 2 - The convergence matrix of the GESI Strategy and the PSE-PAP 2A

Challenges of PSE PAP 2A	Priorities					Possible alignment with objectives of GESI Strategy)	Time frame	Monitoring institution
	Health	Youth	Local economy (tourism and street catering)	Communication and digital transformation (e-services)	Food security			
A strong, inclusive and resilient economy for the well-being of populations	Integration of renewable energy in infrastructure and health services		Implementation of an energy and territories programme, with a view to intensify public and private lighting through clean energies		Promotion of PUE for the transformation of agricultural, horticultural and fisheries products	1 agency and 1 programme converge on PANGE / PSE PAP 2A	2021	Gender Unit
		Democratisation of access to energy in schools, especially in rural areas	Develop an energy and (local) tourism programme to catalyse energy audits, along with incentives for sustainable access to energy services		Development of mini-grids to promote solar irrigation		2022	AEME; ANER
Human capital development		Development of a capacity building curriculum in renewable energy related jobs	Promotion of entrepreneurship of young people and women in solar technologies and biogas, including for e-waste recycling			Signing of partnership agreements with 10 vocational training schools	2022	PNB-SN
		Implementation of incentive measures for youth and women entrepreneurship in energy (supply and demand)				50 SMEs have access to public tenders (ASER, ANER, AEME, others) in the energy sector	2022	Gender Unit



Challenges of PSE PAP 2A	Priorities					Possible alignment with objectives of GESI Strategy)	Time frame	Monitoring institution
	Health	Youth	Local economy (tourism and street catering)	Communication and digital transformation (e-services)	Food security			
Promotion of the digital economy		Support for the development of off-grid services promoting connectivity and economic activities for young people and women	Design of training sessions in digital activities linked to the oil and gas sectors	Improve Internet access in rural areas and inclusion in postal and digital addressing programmes, through the optimisation of electricity networks		The ambition of SE4ALL is coupled with connectivity issues in off-grid areas	2022	ASER; other ministries, ADIE
			Energy-mobility partnership programme, with a view to transitioning local SMEs towards clean energy technologies (i.e. electric bicycles, solar terminals, rechargeable motorcycle batteries)	Modernisation of small mobile equipment of the security forces (police and the gendarmerie) such as computers, printers, cameras, payment devices, etc that are charged by mobile recharging stations		Each year, 20 delivery/distribution companies integrated into the programme	2023	Gender Unit

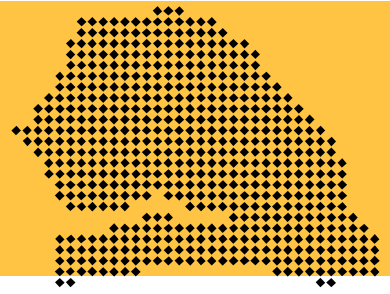


Table 3 - Stakeholder mapping

Stakeholder/Institution name	Description
Africa Clean Energy Technical Assistance Facility (ACE TAF)	Supports the off-grid solar enabling environment to catalyse private sector delivery of quality and affordable solar solutions in favour of the vulnerable communities.
Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE)	Governs the energy sector. The Secretary General of the MPE oversees the activities of the Gender Unit, which coordinates the National Action Plan for the Integration of Gender in Energy Access (PANGE).
National Rural Electrification Agency (ASER)	Implements the government's off-grid rural electrification plans. ASER oversees the SE4ALL Operational Plan, which targets 4,355 vulnerable localities to be electrified through SAS by 2025.
Emergency Programme for the Modernization of Border Axes and Territories (PUMA)	Mandated to build appropriate infrastructures to address the economic disparities that lead to migration in border territories, develop basic infrastructure (schools, health structures, electrification, water) and promote income-generating activities to improve the social conditions of the populations.
Emergency Programme for the Community Development (PUDC)	Designed to address the gap in basic social and economic infrastructures in rural areas, with a focus on economic growth that ensures eradication of poverty in rural areas.
Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection (MFFGPE)	MFFGPE oversees the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality (SNEEG 2). The current revision of the SNEEG 2 provides good momentum to align PANGE with the SE4ALL Operational Plan and ensure output indicators in energy access are designed with gender lenses.
GIZ/Energising Development (EnDev)	Supports government in rural electrification. EnDev is currently proposing, in collaboration with other donor programmes, a result-based financing model to support private sector access to finance so as to reach the poor energy consumers.
GIZ: Programme Energie Durable (PED)	Supports the government in rural electrification with a focus on mini-grids to develop PUE and increase employment in off-grid areas.

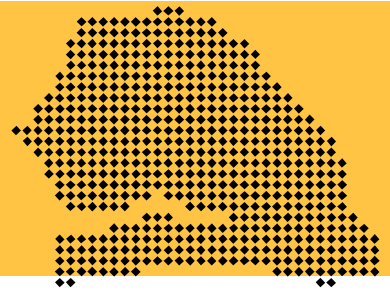


Table 4 -Template for document review and discussions

Questions	Answers	Observations
Subject (What specific topic does the document cover?)		
Issues (What questions is the document trying to answer?)		
Are there assumptions put forward?		
Does the document pertain to the proposed methodology of the work?		
Are the methodology aspects likely to change the relevance of the document, mainly in the analysis and conclusion parts?		
How is the document tackling key issues that are of interest to the assignment?		
Are there enhanced output indicators to show alignment with the discussed topic?		
What are key conclusions and issues flagged by the document?		
What key words structure the document?		
What are the limitations of the document?		
Is there any existing partnership that follows on conclusions or orientations of the document?		

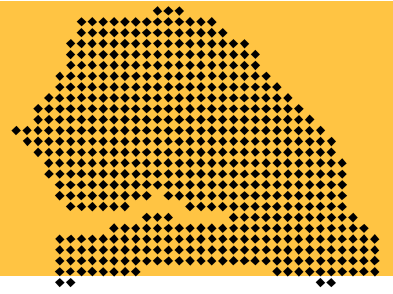


Motion to validate the GESI Strategy to implement PANGE

At a workshop held on June 16, 2021, the participants validated the Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy to implement the National Gender Action (PANGE). The strategy will accelerate access to energy for vulnerable groups.

The participants:

- i) Expressed satisfaction with the process, which was aimed at supporting the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) and the different stakeholders to integrate gender considerations in energy policies and programmes in Senegal.
- ii) Encouraged synergies between the energy sector and the other government entities involved in gender and social inclusion matters.
- iii) Urged different stakeholders, more specifically the decision-makers and other institutional players, to support the strategic direction both at institutional and financial level in order to succeed in enforcing the integration of gender and social inclusion in energy access in a more structured and efficient way, and through an inclusive approach, as indicated in the priority action plans – Adjusted and Accelerated of the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE/PAP 2A), the Operational Plan of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Plan, the National Biogas for Households Programme (PNB-SN) and other energy access strategies.
- iv) Expressed confidence that the authorities shall consider the recommendations made on the following aspects:
 - MPE is committed to integrate the gender considerations in energy policies through



developing tools, building capacity, reinforcing the strategies and communication.

- The dissemination of PANGE through a synergy of actions.
- The financing and commitment of donors.
- The monitoring and evaluation of ongoing actions or actions to be implemented.

While trusting in the commitment of all players, the motion was adopted by all participants, who pledged to disseminate it wherever required.

Dated at Dakar this 16th June, 2021.

List of entities invited:

CRSE	DH
SPE	DAGE
SP/CNH	SAR
GES/PETROGAZ	SENELEC
I. interne	PETROSEN
BPC	AEME
CPM	ASER
CITI	ANER
CEP	PNB
DSR	PED
DEL	ENDEV

Africa Clean Energy Technical Assistance Facility (ACE TAF)

Tetra Tech International Development leads the implementation of the Africa Clean Energy Technical Assistance Facility together with several key partners. Tetra Tech International Development is responsible for the programme set-up, leadership and overall management taking an inclusive and collaborative approach ensuring that we engage partners throughout the implementation of the programme.

Gender and Social
Inclusion (GESI)
Strategy to Implement
the National Action Plan
to Integrate Gender
Issues in Energy Access
(PANGE)

June 2021



Africa Clean Energy



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