REPORT OF THE NATIONAL GENDER AND ENERGY TRAINING WORKSHOP ON STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN ENERGY PLANNING

HELD FROM 4TH TO 7TH APRIL LAGOS, NIGERIA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Gender and Energy Training Workshop was organized between 4\textsuperscript{th} to 7\textsuperscript{th} April 2006 by Friends of Environment (FOTE) in collaboration with the TIE ENERGIA Programme. The workshop was held at the Conference Room, Centre for Educational Technology, Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Nigeria. The theme of the workshop was ‘\textit{Strengthening Capacity for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Planning}’.

A total of 25 participants comprising twenty two (22) trainees and three resource people participated in the training workshop. These include experts and practitioners in the Energy sector, personnel from the Ministries of Environment, Women Affairs, Science and Technology (both State and Federal), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Research Organizations/Institutions, and the Academia (Annex 1).

1.1 THE CONCEPT OF ENERGY AND GENDER

Energy and gender are primarily interlinked. Mainstreaming gender into energy policy, planning, programmes and projects is crucial for poverty reduction and sustainable development. This is because, energy services are mainly utilized by both men and women through heating, lighting and transport. In addition, basic needs of both men and women such as food, shelter, health and education are met through the provision of energy services. Furthermore, energy is a major component in the development of infrastructure because is supports economic activities and social development, and has been taken to be a basic requirement for human development. With the majority of women using and depending on energy fuels particularly biomass, there is need to plan for implementation of programs that focus on economic growth, health improvement and poverty eradication.

1.2 WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES
- Mainstreaming gender into energy policy, programmes and projects by strengthening the human and institutional capacity.

- Increasing awareness, knowledge and skills of development practitioners to integrate gender and energy concerns into sustainable development and poverty reduction programmes.

- Identifying gender gaps in energy poverty policies and make gender and energy issues visible to a wide audience, thereby supporting national and international networking and advocacy initiatives to influence energy policies and programmes.

### 2.0 OPENING SESSION

The first day’s morning session was the official opening ceremony and was chaired by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Lagos, Prof. Oye Ibidapo-Obe. In his remarks the Vice Chancellor appreciated the efforts of Friends of the Environment in bringing such a laudable training programme to his university. He also recognized the role of Energia in highlighting the role of Energy in poverty reduction and women’s empowerment. He pledged to make available the training facilities is University to future training programmes of the NGO. The Dean Faculty of Education, Prof. Ajeyalemi as the host welcomed the trainees, resource people and all invited guests to his faculty. He especially welcomed the representative of Practical Action to Nigeria and wished all participants fruitful deliberations. In her own address (Annex 2) the chairperson, Friends of the Environment (FOTE), Engr. (Mrs.) J. Olu Maduka summarized the objective of the ‘Turning Information into Empowerment: Strengthening Gender and Energy Network in Africa’ (TIE-ENERGIA) which was to create a critical mass of self confident women and gender sensitive men to change policies and practices that affect women’s energy needs. She explained that this workshop is part of activities to train a minimum of 180 development practitioners capable of integrating gender into energy issues in 12 African countries. She graciously welcomed Ms. Lydia Muchiri, of Practical Action-Eastern African. The Energia representative Ms Lydia Muchiri from Practical Action, Nairobi Kenya in her own opening remarks gave a detailed presentation of the background, programmes and potential impacts of the TIE ENERGIA programmes on the African Continent. The vote of thanks capped the opening ceremony and this was given by the General Secretary of the
Friends of the Environment, Engr. Chike Chikwendu at about 11:30 a.m. Group photographs were taken immediately (Annex 3) while the technical session commenced by 12 noon.

### 3.0 TECHNICAL SESSION

3.1 Three daily technical sessions (morning, afternoon and evening) were held (Annex 4). The workshop activities were mainly presentations of the training modules as identified in the TIE ENERGIA programme, group discussions and activities and a field trip.

3.2 The training modules (contained in two hard covered bound volumes and CD and given to each trainee) were built around the following concepts:

- Concept of Gender and Sex
- Gender Needs and Goals
- Gender Needs in Energy Projects
- Concept of Gender Mainstreaming
- Gender Analytic Tools and Frameworks
- Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Projects
- Development of Action Plans
- Participatory Data Gathering Tools (PRA)
- Field Trips

The training methods employed included lectures, discussions, brainstorming, participatory methods, group work, presentations etc. The Energy concepts activities were taken by Prof. Mike Chendo of the Renewable Energy Unit, Physics Department of the University of Lagos. The Gender Analytic Tools and Frameworks and Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Projects activities were presented by Dr. Uchenna Udeani, of the Education Department of the University of Lagos while Ms. Folake Salawu, who attended the TOT Nairobi workshop, presented all the concepts on Gender and Gender Needs and Goals. The other TOT Nairobi participant, Mr. Cyprian Shikong was responsible for all activities concerning the field trip.

### 3.3 THE FIELD TRIP

As part of the workshop activities a field trip was organized to the Ilaje community in the Bariga Local Government Area. The fishing community is located along the Lagos Shoreline. The purpose of the field trip was to enable participants explore the energy needs in the
community and collect data using PRA methods on future energy project planning in the community. The participants were divided into three groups and each group visited an energy project in the community. Their group reports are presented in Annex 5.

3.4 PARTICIPANTS’ ACTION PLANS

As part of the follow up activities planned for post training, the participants were required to develop action plans that will inform how they will put into practice the concepts and skills they learnt during the training. Group and individual action plans were developed along interest and occupational lines. The action plans are included in Annex 6.

4.0 CLOSING SESSION

The closing ceremony was chaired by Dr. H. N. Odogwu, the Head of Department of Science and Technology Education. The General Secretary on behalf of FOTE commended all the participants for their commitment to the training and appealed to them to endeavour to put all they learnt in the training in their different places of work. He pledged that FOTE will strengthen the networking, by making sure participants are linked to each other, to FOTE and ENERGIA. The workshop communiqué (Annex 7) was presented and discussed. Thereafter certificate of participation were presented to all participants.

The participants before their departure filled out a workshop evaluation questionnaire, which was subsequently analyzed (Annex 8). (The percentages presented are based on the answers of the participants to particular items in the questionnaire.)
Annex 1: Nigeria National Gender and Energy & Training Workshop-4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> April 2006
List of Participants and Resource Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone-Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | IHEDIOHA GODWIN       | ICEED, ABUJA                                | Chatti Plaza, 6 Sapele Street, Garki II, Abuja.                         | 08065700661
goddy@yahoo.com
godwin@iceednigeria.org |
| 2. | AJAI M. B.            | FED. MIN. OF ENVRIONMENT                    | Games Village Off Eric Moore, S/L                                       | 08023228544
bolanleajai@yahoo.com |
| 3. | IBEH CHISOM           | UNILAG                                      | Dept. of Physics Univ. of Lagos                                        | 08023595500
chillia@yahoo.com |
| 4. | AJALA OLUFUNMILAYOM    | UNILAG                                      | Dept. of Physics University of Lagos                                    | 08023816464
oluwafunmi@hotmail.com |
| 5. | AFINOWI ADEBIMPE       | Lagos State Minister of Environment         | Sanitation Services Dept. LS Minister of Environment                    | 08023436973
bimpeafinowi@yahoo.co.uk |
uchegbu_godwin@yahoo.com |
| 7. | OKAFOR EBELE E.       | Dept. of Linguistics, African & Asian Studies, Unilag | University of Lagos                                                 | 08023147863
ebele2005@yahoo.com |
| 8. | EJIKEME CHARITY E.    | Fed. Coll. of Edu (Tech) Akoka              | Akoka                                                                   | 08033058763                                      |
08027376205 |
| 11.| UGOJI E. O.           | University of Lagos                         | Dept. of Botany & Microbiology                                         | +2348034016378
ugojie@mail.com |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization/Department</th>
<th>Address/Location</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>B. N. ADEWUNMI</td>
<td>Fed. Ministry of Environment</td>
<td>Games Village Surulere Lagos</td>
<td>08027567013 bn@<a href="mailto:dewunmi@yahoo.com">dewunmi@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>DR. VIRGY ONYENE</td>
<td>Frontispiece Resource Devpt.</td>
<td>No 2 Abubakar Rd, R/way Comp. Ebute-metta Lagos</td>
<td>08026556073 <a href="mailto:frontispiceresource@yahoo.com">frontispiceresource@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>AGOSUN TOLU N.</td>
<td>Nigeria Environmental Society</td>
<td>3/5 Adeyemo Alakija VI.</td>
<td>08038341584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>SMITH O. C.</td>
<td>L/S Min. of Women Affairs</td>
<td>Block 18 Secretariat Alausa, Ikeja</td>
<td>08053047954 <a href="mailto:buyom2000@yahoo.com">buyom2000@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>A. ALODURAHMAN</td>
<td>Energy Commission of Nigeria</td>
<td>P.M.B. 358, Garki, Abuja</td>
<td>08036550695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>HASSAN GADU</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Women Affairs</td>
<td>Federal Secretariat Garki, Abuja</td>
<td>08037085454 <a href="mailto:hasgoodonline@yahoo.com">hasgoodonline@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>STELLA NWOGOH</td>
<td>CCDI</td>
<td>E54 Gat Oboh Drive Millenium homes, Lekki</td>
<td>08023628756 <a href="mailto:stellamartins2000@yahoo.com">stellamartins2000@yahoo.com</a> and <a href="mailto:ccdi@multilinks.com">ccdi@multilinks.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>GAMU FAOZIAH</td>
<td>Dept. of Estate Management, University of Lagos.</td>
<td>Dept of Estate Management, University of Lagos.</td>
<td>08024984820 <a href="mailto:faoziah2001@yahoo.co.uk">faoziah2001@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>CHUKWUEWENIWE NGOZOI HENRY</td>
<td>Government College Ikoyi</td>
<td>Osborne Scn. Staff Quarters Ikoyi</td>
<td>08025124672 <a href="mailto:henro72002@yahoo.co.uk">henro72002@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>ADETUNJI ADELEKE</td>
<td>Dept. of Surveying &amp; Geoinformatics, UNILAG</td>
<td>Dept. of Surveying &amp; Geoinformatics, UNILAG</td>
<td>08024794806 <a href="mailto:adetunjiadeleke@yahoo.com">adetunjiadeleke@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>DR. UCHENNA UDEANI</td>
<td>University of Lagos</td>
<td>Dept. of Science &amp; Technology Education, University of Lagos</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ucheudeani@yahoo.co.uk">ucheudeani@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>DR. MIKE CHENDO</td>
<td>University of Lagos</td>
<td>Department of Physics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>LYDIA, MUCHIRI</td>
<td>Practical Action-Eastern Africa</td>
<td>BOX 39493-00623 NAIROBI, KENYA</td>
<td>+254-2-2713540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Lydia.muchiri@practicalaction.co.ke">Lydia.muchiri@practicalaction.co.ke</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All protocols Observed

I welcome you all to this training workshop with the theme “Strengthening Capacity for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Planning”. This workshop is part of a global programme of work developed and coordinated by the ENERGIA International network on Gender and Energy. ENERGIA network Secretariat is based at the ETC Foundation in Netherlands which coordinates activities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific regions. This training is part of a training programme for Africa titled ‘Turning Information into Empowerment: Strengthening Gender and Energy Networking in Africa’ (TIE-ENERGIA). The programme is funded by the European Community (COOPENER) programme with co-funding from the Directorate General of International Co-operation of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

It is being implemented by ETC Foundation in Netherlands with consortium partners Eco (Netherlands), Practical Action – Eastern Africa (Kenya), KuSINI (Netherlands), East Africa Energy Technology Development (EAETDN) network (Uganda).

This regional programme has as its prime goal to integrate gender into energy issues in Africa by strengthening the human and institutional capacity within and beyond the Africa Gender and Energy network, consisting of 12 countries. These include Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

The main objectives are:
To create a critical mass of self-confident women and gender sensitive men who would engage in changing policies, programmes and practices that affect women’s energy needs;

To increase awareness, knowledge and skills of a selected group of development practitioners - planners, policy makers, project implementers – to integrate gender and energy concerns into sustainable development and poverty reduction programmes;

To identify gender gaps in energy – poverty policies and make gender and energy issues visible to a wide audience, thereby supporting national and international networking and advocacy initiatives to influence energy policies and programmes.

The project is being implemented through components such as Strengthening of the Regional Gender and Energy Network through training of trainers; Education and Training of practitioners at the national level; Gender Audits of Energy Policies and Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Policy; and Dissemination of Information on activities and findings of project within and across the countries and to greater audiences regionally and internationally.

This workshop is part of the activities that fall within the Education and Training component and the expected output is to have a minimum of 180 development practitioners capable of integrating gender into energy issues in 12 African countries and engaging in advocacy for gender in energy issues.

I am proud to report that this workshop is the first of the national workshops to be held in Africa.

The agency coordinating the Education and Training component of the programme in Africa is Practical Action- Eastern Africa (formerly known as Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) based in Nairobi, Kenya. I am happy to report that we have a representative of Practical Action- Eastern Africa with us today.
We are currently the sub-regional Focal point of ENERGIA in the Anglophone West Africa sub-region which has countries like Ghana, Mali and Senegal under our affiliation, which are all participating in the ENERGIA global programme. Our organization, Friends of the Environment is the ENERGIA National Focal Point in Nigeria and is one of the twelve countries involved in the TIE-ENERGIA training programme.

There is an undeniable link between access to modern energy services and economic development and the crucial role energy plays in modern economies is being increasingly recognized. Thus, energy production and use constitutes a major driver for sustainable development. In Africa, women are the major producers and users of household energy, thus access to modern energy services will reduce the number of women in poverty. However, today a large number of women in Africa still depend on firewood and charcoal, reflecting the low level of economic activities and poverty on the continent. Poverty eradication is currently the greatest global challenge and an impediment for achieving sustainable development. Moving Africa out of poverty requires a substantial increase in affordable energy usage, while minimising environmental hazards and ensuring social equitability and sustainability.

Nigeria has enormous potentials to be a great nation. It has a large population, vast fertile agricultural land, vibrant informal sector and is endowed with abundant mineral resources. Despite these impressive data, Nigeria’s economic and social development indicators have always fallen below even the abysmal average of developing countries. 75% of the Nigerian population lives below the poverty line of $1 per day and women constitute a majority of these. Gender roles in Nigeria to a certain extent contribute to this situation as it relegates women to certain sectors of the labour market which are usually non-monitized and thus have contributed to undervaluing of women’s work. Disaggregated energy use patterns of households are not available to decision makers and planners largely due to lack of concern and understanding about gender issues. Fuelwood remains the pivot of household energy, on which the domestic and economic activities of rural Nigerians are based and which women are the major users. They expend a lot of
human energy as they walk long distances searching for the ever depleting supplies of fuelwood.

Gender inequalities result from culturally established differences in the roles and status of men and women in Nigeria. Nigeria needs to explore ways of using new policies to promote safer and healthier energy services and to empower women to meaningfully participate in planning for their energy needs. As a starting point for gender-sensitive energy planning, it is important to identify the energy services of primary importance to women and to consider options for providing those services. Energy planning is often focused on increasing supplies of fuel or electricity, especially for industrial and urban uses, with little attention paid to the energy demands of rural and poor peri-urban women. Rural energy needs for domestic, agricultural, and small-scale informal production activities, where women predominate, are usually given low priority.

This workshop is thus intended to increase awareness, knowledge and skills of development practitioners to integrate gender and energy concerns into sustainable development and poverty reduction programmes. I believe that in the next one week, we will have trained about 20 experts on the crucial role gender plays in energy policy and planning.

Once again, I welcome you all and hope you will have a fulfilling workshop.

Engr. (Mrs) J.O. Maduka
Annex 3: FRIENDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

National Gender and Energy Training Workshop
4th – 7th April 2006

TIMETABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day &amp; Date</th>
<th>9.00 – 11.30</th>
<th>11.30-12.00</th>
<th>12.00-2.00</th>
<th>2.00-3.00</th>
<th>3.00-5.00</th>
<th>5.00-6.00</th>
<th>6.00-6.30</th>
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<tr>
<td>DAY ONE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday 3/04/06</td>
<td></td>
<td>ARRIVAL &amp; REGISTRATION</td>
<td>Group Dinner</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAY TWO</td>
<td></td>
<td>09.00 - 10.00 Registration Continues</td>
<td>Refreshment for the Opening Session</td>
<td>12.00 - 1.00 Introduction Course Objectives and Participants Expectations</td>
<td>3.00 – 4.00 Identifying Gender Needs and Goals.</td>
<td>Group Discussion</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday 4/04/06</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00 - 12.00 Opening Session</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00 - 2.00 Concept of Gender</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday 5/04/06</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00 - 11.30 Gender and Energy Planning</td>
<td>Gender Needs in Energy Projects.</td>
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<td>Tea Break</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| DAY FOUR  
| Thursday 6/04/06 |
| 9.00 - 10.00 |
| Review of Previous day Activities. |
| 10.00 - 11.30 |
| Planning for the Field Trip |
| Field Trip Ilaje Community Bariga |
| Analysis of Field Information and Writing of Field Reports in groups. |
| LUNCH |
| DAY FIVE  
| Friday 7/04/06 |
| Group Presentations and Discussions |
| Workshop Evaluation Follow-up Actions. Workshop Communiqué Certificate Ceremony Vote of Thanks |
| DEPARTURE |
| LUNCH |
| Tea Break |
### Annex 4: NATIONAL GENDER AND ENERGY TRAINING WORKSHOP

**4th – 7th April 2006**

#### PARTICIPANTS ACTION PLANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Organisation</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>HINDERANCES</th>
<th>Strategies to Overcome Hindrances</th>
<th>Resources Needed</th>
<th>Sourcing of Needed Resources</th>
<th>Time Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| AJAI, M.B.  
Fed. Min. of Environment | To create awareness about gender issues in the workplace | Organization of informal talks with colleagues in the workplace | Bureaucracy in Government Establishments | None | - Funds  
- Trainers  
- ICT | Self sponsored  
Friends and Co-workers | April 2006 to December 2006 |
| Energy Commission of Nigeria Abuja  
Yusuf A.O. Abdulrahman | To introduce improved fuelwood stove to Zakka village in Katsina State. The project is intended to reduce the quantity of fuelwood the women have to buy or fetch and reduce their exposure to fumes. | - Training workshop to demonstrate the merit of the improved wood stove.  
- Training local potters on how to produce the improved wood stove  
- Training the potters on marketing the improved wood stoves among the womenfolk | | | | | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Support Provided</th>
<th>Funding Sources</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uchegbu G.E. Akunwa L. Fed. Govt. College, Ijanikin</td>
<td>To create awareness and educate secondary school students on the issues of gender and energy in the community</td>
<td>Lack of support from school management</td>
<td>Organizing lectures for management staff on Gender and Energy</td>
<td>Funds to train staff on awareness issues relating to gender and Energy</td>
<td>April 2006 to January 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFINOWI Adebimpe Lagos State Ministry of Environment</td>
<td>Creating awareness on the importance of Gender and Energy Issues to address environmental problems.</td>
<td>None identified</td>
<td>None identified</td>
<td>- Funds-Trainer in Gender and Energy</td>
<td>May 2006 to June 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Organization of seminars and presentations on gender and energy issues as it affects the environment - Production of stickers - Ensuring that gender is mainstreamed at all levels in planning and implementation of policies through appropriate appraisal of projects</td>
<td>Support of top management staff</td>
<td>None identified</td>
<td>None identified</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Proposed Solutions</th>
<th>Funding Sources</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eronini A.B. Fed. Ministry of Science &amp; Technology</td>
<td>Mainstreaming gender in formulation, coordination and implementation of Industry, Technology and Energy based R &amp; D activities as well as projects coordination and implementation.</td>
<td>- to identify areas in the policy structure that are not gender sensitive and then restructure them.</td>
<td>None identified</td>
<td>Funds</td>
<td>- Government Budget - Donor Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chukwueweniwe N. Henry Government College Ikoyi</td>
<td>Action Plan not related to Energy and Gender.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adeleke Adetunji Anthony</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- To provide an analytical medium for cross-analysis of the various factors that contribute to the well-being of women and men, youth and adults in terms of energy needs in a geospatial framework for proper decision making.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- To show the wide differences in the needs and actual energy resources obtained within the various gender classes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- To understand and help to see in clearer perspectives the ecological problems of the environment and how they originate and accumulate over time with respect to human activities and the solution options.</td>
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| Using the Gender analysis tools taught together with various GIS and information technology tools to show the schemes of the problem at hand and create awareness to society and policy makers in proper perspectives in relation to how to solve them. |
| - Lack of existing data in institutions and agencies on ground coupled with the bureaucracy and introduction to gather data afresh or retrieve data from relevant sources. |
| - Institutional support from agencies for provision of offices or workspace and relevant departments to associate with for cost reduction and boost efficiency for a mutually beneficial relationship. |
| - Change in working calendar and public holidays |
| - NGO Support both within and outside the country |
| - Trainers Funds ICT |
| - Own Budget External Sources |

| April 2006 to January 2007 |
Annex 5: NATIONAL GENDER AND ENERGY TRAINING WORKSHOP

WORKSHOP COMMUNIQUE

National Gender and Energy Training Working was organized by Friends of the Environment in collaboration with TIE-Energia Programme at the Conference Room. Centre for Educational Technology University of Lagos. The four day workshop held between 4th -7th April 2006 had as its theme “Strengthening Capacity for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Planning”

The training was based on the following concepts/topics:

- Concept of Gender and sex
- Gender Needs and Goals
- Gender Needs in Energy Projects
- Concept of Gender Mainstreaming and Mainstreaming Gender in Energy Projects
- Gender Analytic Tools and Frameworks
- Participatory Data Gathering Tools (PRA)
- Field trip to Ilaje, Bariga Local Government Area a fishing community to collect data using the PRA methods on energy needs within the community

At the end of the four day workshop the following communique was articulated. The recommendations are as follows

- That the Nigerian Energy Policy should be engendered. There should be adequate representation of Women and Men in developing, designing and implementation of energy policy and projects.

- Government should ensure that strategies are put in place to encourage girls and women to participate in Science, Technology and mathematics subjects and careers. This will increase the chance of more women working in the area of energy and sustainable development.

- Gender mainstreaming of energy projects should be encouraged at the planning and policy formulation stage to make sure that such projects and/or policies are gender aware. Also continuous monitoring and evaluation of the project to ensure effective and efficient project implementation bearing in mind gender needs and goals.

- Societies and communities should encourage the use of renewable energy. For example the introduction and establishment of Biogas plants both in urban and rural communities.
Women especially in the rural areas should be empowered through literacy education, awareness creation through seminars, workshops on women and sustainable development especially in the provision of safer and cleaner energy, reduction in the rate of pollution and diseases that affect women.

Women should be encouraged to form co-operative societies to cater for their strategic needs. These co-operatives should have the capacity to attract micro-credit to enable the women to embark on microscale energy projects in their communities.

Government in order to assist women to maintain some of these projects should run Skill Acquisition Training Programmes to equip these women with skills needed to run and maintain sustainable energy projects.

Women should build capacity in such micro-enterprises such as fruit drying, fish smoking, cassava grating etc.

Government should speed up the process of the use of solar energy as practiced in most Asian countries to improve on the energy needs of women. Emphasis was also on the provision of mechanical and electrical energy in the rural communities. This will help to reduce the stress and drudgery that women face.

Energy projects should also centre on bridging the communication gap existing in our societies especially in rural areas. The provision of solar energy system or rural electrification will enable the establishment of community learning centres so that women will be exposed to a plethora of resources including the internet to provide information on health issues, social problems, human rights, education, legal rights etc.

Finally, the participants came to the conclusion that gender prejudices and negative perceptions should be removed from our socialization process, and that women and men should respect and appreciate the qualities of each other. The expected outcome will be the elimination of prejudices, negative attitudes, obsolete cultural practices that hinder women from realizing their full potentials.

Engr. Chike Chikwendu
General Secretary

Annex 5: NIGERIA NATIONAL GENDER AND ENERGY TRAINING WORKSHOP

WORKSHOP EVALUATION
The following are the objectives for the training workshop evaluation

1. To assess the workshop performance focusing on the analysis of how well the workshop objectives were achieved.

2. To provide a tool that can be used to enhance preparation and management of future workshops

It was expected that from the questionnaire handed to the participants it would be possible to gauge:

a) The effectiveness of the workshop in sensitizing participants on the need for gender mainstreaming in energy projects

b) If the workshop was run efficiently.

c) Workshop impact (direct or otherwise).

d) If the workshop objectives were relevant.

Workshop Evaluation by Participants
23 participants attended the training workshop. A questionnaire was circulated to the participants to evaluate the workshop. The results are as summarized below.

There were 19 respondents which implies about 83% total response. The tables give percentage ratings for the various aspects of the workshop.

1. Participants Expectations from the Training Workshop.
   75% - To have better knowledge on the concept of gender and energy issues.

   35% - To be able to develop a better knowledge and understanding of the topic and be able to integrate gender mainstreaming in projects

   43% - To develop action plans on how to mainstreaming gender into energy planning

   56% - To change attitudes positively towards gender and be equipped technically to train and impart knowledge to others.

2. Expectations Fulfilled
   75% - Yes
   21% - No

3. Time Allocation
   37% - Adequate
63% - Not Adequate

4. Content of the Training Workshop
68% - Found all the modules easy to understand.
32% - Found some aspects of the training difficult to understand.

Topics difficulty to understand include
- Gender Analytic tool
- Energy Concepts
- PRA and planning for the field trip
- Gender needs and goals

Reasons for the difficulties mentioned
- Insufficient time
- Theoretical presentations
- No previous knowledge of the concepts

5. Plans for the way forward

(i) Will you be able to integrate the training skills you have acquired into your work?

100% - Yes
0% - Not yet able

(ii) Indicate skills knowledge and materials acquired
79% - Concept of Gender and Sex
64% - Gender Needs and Goals
78% - Gender Mainstreaming
63% - Gender Analytic Tools and Frameworks
42% - PRA Tools
60% - Data Analysis

(iii) Other Issues that will hinder mainstreaming Gender in energy project planning
20% - Local traditional laws
42% - Gender insensitive leaders
75% Government bureaucracy
69% - Policy inconsistency
82% - Inadequate funding
53% - Lack of personnel
13% - Cultural beliefs
23% - Logistic support
48% - Communication and sensitization of the rural population.
Introduction

- Group Visit the Ilaje fishing Community, Bariga, Lagos
- Group focused on a cooperative owned by the Illeodun fish market association
- The cooperative existed prior to the Better Life for Rural Women programme which later assisted in upgrading the center
- Currently has 57 members all women

Introduction (cntd)

- Fish drying was by small half-drum-type dryers
- Better life programme provided them with modern large scale dryer with shelves
- The central dryer is currently out of use
**Objectives**
- The objectives were
  - To determine the energy needs of the target community
  - To rank the needs of the target community in accordance to their preferences
  - To recommend appropriate intervention for the target community

**Method**
- The group adopted a combination of the following
  - Structure interview
  - Priority ranking
  - Focus group discussion
- We ensured that everyone participated in giving the answers

**Analysis and interpretation of Data**
**Gender issues**
- The upstream is generally dominated by men
- The fish catching rights are allocated by type
- Women are allowed to catch only shrimps
- Crabs are caught by all
- The downstream is restricted to the women
- Some sell fresh while other dry before sales
Analysis and interpretation of Data (cntd)

Energy Use
- Upstream
  - Petrol engine driven boats are used for fishing
  - Others use canoes and fish nets
- Downstream
  - Fuelwood exclusively used for fish drying
  - Kerosene lamps for lighting
  - Rechargeable lamps for lighting
  - Inverters are also used because Electric power supply is epileptic

Current Status of the center
- Members buy sea foods from farmers daily
  - Fish caught exclusively by men also classified by type
  - Shrimps exclusively by women
  - Crabs both gender
- Some of the members sell the fish dry
- Others sell their fish fresh

Economics
- For a batch of one open dryer
  - Cost fish = N800
  - Cost of fuel wood = N200
  - Such batch sells for N1200
- Minimum of N1500 is required to start the fish smoking business
- Men also have a young cooperatives with only 4 members
- However over 200 men are involved in fishing
- Locally made wire net for fishing cost about N100 and last between one and three months depending on the saltiness of water
Slide 10

**Technology**

Central dryer with chimney provided by BLF programme
- Fuelwood fired
- Presently out of use

- Problem faced
  - Rains enter the shed from the sides
  - Quality of output is inferior to the open fired dryer
  - Consumed more fuelwood

**Drum-Type Dryer**
- Fuelwood fired
- Smoke is uncontrolled
- Open to rains and airborne dirt
- Operators are exposed to direct sun rays

Slide 11

**Community Preference**

- Members preferred the local open dryers to the central dryer
- Members wanted the following provided:
  - Cold-room to preserve unsold fish
  - Shed to protect them during rains
  - Improved individual dryers
  - Borehole for washing fish as the water available to them is dirty

Slide 12

**Recommendations**

- Provision of the following is necessary
  - Integrated system consisting of
    - Cold-room for preserving fresh fish
    - Borehole to provide clean water for washing fish
    - Improved fish dryer oven for individual use
    - Renovation of the center to include solar lighting
    - Sanitation of the environment
Slide 13

**Conclusion**

- The energy and gender issues in the Ifelodun cooperative has been analyzed and interventions recommended
- The study was very educative

Slide 14

**HOUSE HOLD ENERGY UTILIZATION AND GENDER ISSUES IN ILAJE-BARIGA, LAGOS**

**By**

Group 3

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4. A. Abdulkareem Energy Commission of Nigeria
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Slide 15

**Introduction**

The group 3 study was aimed at identifying the socio-economic impact of the energy utilization taking into consideration the gender issues among the Ilaje Community in Lagos.
### Slide 16: Objective of the Study

**Objective of the study**

1. To study Gender Issues in Energy Utilization
2. To know the types of Energy Resources used in that area
3. To differentiate the level of participation of Energy Utilization by men and women per house hold.
4. To identify those who are likely to be affected by any proposed energy intervention project.

### Slide 17: Method Used

**Method Used**

- The method used for this study was structured interview using a gender checklist. The samples were randomly selected. We interviewed eight (8) respondents, six (6) are women and two are men.

### Slide 18: Analysis and Interpretation of Data

**Analysis and Interpretation of Data**

Eight house holds were interviewed comprising four women traders, two female tailors and one male tailor and one vulcanizer.

The field work carried out in Ilaje – Bariga community indicated that among eight house hold interviewed...
The energy technologies commonly used were kerosene stove and electric cooker. In most households the technologies were provided and maintained by the men, even though we encountered an exceptional case where all the household requirements such as provision of energy technology were carried out by the woman. We observed that the choice of energy were based on the availability and affordability of the resources. Also the results shows that most household water were purchased from bore holes only one house have a well in their compound. With respect to lighting we observed that most people use candles for lighting especially in the night. Women were at the receiving end of inadequate energy required for household sustenance.
Analysis Cont.

On the average almost all the households were not gender sensitive.

Lessons Learnt

In the process of this study the group learnt the following:
- The respondents were a little bit hesitant to respond to the question because there is no monetary rewards for them
- The questions need to be further simplified in order to get a quicker response.

Recommendation

- Enlightenment campaign to broaden people's understanding of gender issues
- Dig more wells and bore holes in the neighborhood to meet up the short fall in water supply.
- Subsidized the price of kerosene to make it readily available and affordable for the people.
- Provide an alternative renewable energy resources to enhance their power supply option.
Conclusion

The energy and gender issues in this study was taken into consideration and the results obtained was interesting.

Thank you

Annex 7: GROUP 2
FIELD VISIT TO NKA-UFORO-IBAN FUFU PROCESSING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Group Members
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3. Ihedioha Godwin: ICEED, Abuja
4. Stella Nwogoh : CCDI Lagos
5. Ebele Okafor: African /European Lang UNILAG

LOCATION: ILAJE COMMUNITY, BARIGA LGA, LAGOS STATE
INTRODUCTION

The field trip took us to Ilaje community in Bariga LGA of Lagos State. We visited a fufu processing cooperative society. The main economic activity of these women is the production and sales of fufu, a local staple food produced from cassava. This cooperative group was formed about 12 years ago with an initial membership of 30 women across different ethnic group of the federation. However, this membership reduced to 7 as a result of challenges faced such as insecurity, dwindling economic fortunes.

OBJECTIVES

- The objective of the field trip was to identify the following:
  - To identify the primary economic activity of this group of women
  - To identify stakeholders and subdivisions
  - To identify the energy source used by these group of women
  - To identify the gender goals.
  - To examine opportunities and constraints both by local and cultural practices to the planning process
  - To proffer solutions and recommendations or ways of improving the energy need and sustainability of these women.

METHODS USED:

Unstructured interviews

The respondents were asked question based on prevailing circumstances observed especially as it relates to economic and household activities

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

From the questions asked and the responses got we were able to draw out the following analysis and interpretation:

- The major task of the women is processing cassava into fufu for sale, the primary source of the cassava was initially from another cooperative society, but due to the activities of hoodlums who extort money from them, they resulted to buying from retailers or middlemen
- The main source of energy for this processing is fuel wood. This is because firewood is the only alternative available to them
- The women start operations from 6.30a.m and end by 7.00p.m on daily basis except Sundays. This gives them little room for involvement in household maintenance.
- Children, both male and female are involved in the production process as they assist in fetching water, firewood as well as hawking the fufu. This deprives them of their fundamental human rights.

LESSON LEARNT

The project is a gainful economic activity that can be enhanced for greater productivity and income

Given the economic circumstances there is a high level of understanding between the husband, wife and the children
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
Introduce alternative sources of energy such as the use of
- Fuel – efficient stoves constructed in such a way that it will use less firewood and conserve more heat within the system
- The use of sawdust stoves
- Capacity building or training programme to empower the women economically to sustain their families
- Relocation of their project sites due to environmental and health hazards posed by the citing of a high electricity tension system and the environmental degradation and flooding caused by waste dumping in the area
- Funding to improve on the production level