



GENDER ACTION PLAN: UPSCALING IMPROVED COOKSTOVE DISSEMINATION IN MYNMAR





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TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENDER ACTION PLAN: Upscaling Improved Cookstove Dissemination in Myanmar ...	1
1. Background and Introduction	4
2. Situation analysis.....	5
3. Cooking energy situation in Myanmar	6
4. The GERES cookstove intervention	7
5. Motivation and potential for gender mainstreaming in the project.....	9
6. Recommendations from the gender baseline report	11
7. Gender action plan	13
8. Activities to achieve the above gender goals	13
9. Gender segregated data collection to support indicators	16
10. Knowledge products to be produced by ENERGIA for the project	16
11. Expected gender impacts	16

1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

GERES, through its global initiative StovePlus, (with support from Switch Asia framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production of European Union) is implementing a program of activities aimed at upscaling improved cookstove sector in Myanmar. The program aims at catalyzing the Improved Cookstove (ICS) sector in Myanmar through an integrated approach to achieve high added value for the local private sector, product quality control, improved access to ICS markets and an informed decision making at the policy level.

ENERGIA, an international network on gender and sustainable energy, was identified as a partner by GERES for the project. ENERGIA contends that projects, programs and policies that explicitly address gender and energy issues will result in better outcomes, for women and men. ENERGIA is a project partner supporting the project with institutionalization of gender mainstreaming practices in household energy projects in Myanmar. It aims to demonstrate that a gender sensitive strategy and implementation benefit the programme, the sector and the community.

The Technical Advisor, ENERGIA has been working with GERES on this project, specifically supporting GERES in the following areas:

- Recommending, designing and taking part in the Gender Rapid Assessment of the Myanmar cookstove sector and analysis / documentation of the observations.
- Sensitizing and training GERES and EGG teams on gender mainstreaming processes; developing documents that capture field observations, creating and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data collected, drawing inferences from data generated and by sharing / disseminating the knowledge generated
- Developing the Gender Baseline Report for the project and using the information contained for developing the Gender Action Plan
- Developing Gender Action Plan (as a part of Project's Strategic Action Plan) including monitoring plan (setting the baseline gender disaggregated indicators)
- Reviewing, quantifying and validating gender specific project goals in the project document and logical framework especially based on the findings of the market assessment.
- Supporting / consulting the Project Manager and the team on specific activities to achieve the gender goals in the project.
- Throughout the project implementation, monitor reporting on gender related activities and ensure its proper communication in project publications
- Prepare presentation and other handouts as required or requested.
- Participate in the role of project partner on Gender in stakeholder consultations and regular project progress meetings / workshops

This Gender Action Plan has been developed after a review of the GERES- Myanmar Cookstove Market Assessment and other pertinent literature review. The ENERGIA technical advisor spent two weeks in Myanmar in two missions (March 2015 in the dry zone and Oct-Nov 2015 in the

delta region) and met all project stakeholders. She has also developed the gender baseline report and documented two tour reports capturing her experiences. In depth discussions on the issues to be addressed in this GAP were also held with Mr. Georgi Dzhartov, the Project Manager.

The Gender Action plan consists of the following elements:

- A gender goal or objective (or what the project aims to achieve from a gender standpoint),
- Specific activities to meet these gender goals, which can be in two areas:
 - Implementation actions
 - Institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in the project or organization, to create the long-term capacity to implement the GAP activities
- Designing a monitoring and evaluation framework to track the performance of gender activities.
- Including gender in project documents, logframes and annual workplans.

In addition and as a background to the GAP, this document presents a situational analysis in terms of the gender aspects of the cooking energy situation in Myanmar, the GERES programme and its gender perspective, and the results from the project baseline survey, which forms a basis for the proposed gender action plan.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Myanmar is listed as one of the LDCs in Southeast Asia. UNDP estimates that about **32%** of the population of Myanmar lives **under the “poverty headcount index”**¹. Myanmar has a human development index of 148². Politically, Myanmar consist of 14 states and regions, 67 districts, 330 townships, 64 sub-townships, 377 towns, 2,914 wards, 14,220 village tracts and 68,290 villages. The majority of population still resides in rural areas. There is clear income cutoff between rural and peri-urban areas, with ~83 % of the population of rural areas earning less than USD 250 /month, while the same number goes down to 67% for peri-urban areas³.

With an average GDP growth rate of 11% in 2000-2012, Myanmar’s economic size has increased six-fold in the past decade. While the industry and service sectors represent over 60% of total GDP, more than 70% of Myanmar’s total labor force is still dependent on agriculture⁴. The financial sector in Myanmar is small, under development and currently represented by 4 state-owned banks and 19 private banks. Microfinance is growing and the estimated market gap is close to 1 billion USD.

Myanmar is well endowed with forest cover yet the country has experienced some of the highest rates of forest loss on Earth. In the past eighty years, mangrove forest reserves in the Ayeyarwady Delta have declined by over 60%. Between 1990 and 2005, Myanmar lost an average of 466,000 hectares of forest per year or 18% of its total forest cover⁵. Since then the

¹ BTI Country Report, Myanmar 2012

² hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/MMR.pdf

³ Myanmar Cookstove Market Assessment Report, Emerging Markets Consulting for GERES 2015

⁴ Myanmar Cookstove Market Assessment Report, Emerging Markets Consulting for GERES 2015

⁵ rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/archive/Myanmar.htm

deforestation rate in Myanmar has increased by 13.5 %; largely a result of agricultural activities, logging, fuel wood collection, and, to a lesser extent, development for energy infrastructure. One of the main factors of forest disturbances is extraction for fuelwood. In 1990, the volume of fuelwood extracted was 35.6 million m³ and it increased to 39.2 million m³ in 2005 (an average of 0.23 million m³/year)⁶.

Overall, about 65% of the rural population lives in areas that present wood fuel balance deficit conditions. South and Central regions present highest wood fuel balance deficit areas. Based on current trends of biomass consumption, UNEP estimates that if 25% of the country's 13 million households shift from traditional to efficient cookstoves- potential emissions reduction would amount to 6.5 million tCO₂ per year⁷.

Overall life expectancy in Myanmar (64.9 years) is ranked 146 out of 196 countries. This difference is more pronounced for women who tend to live almost 10 years shorter than regional comparison countries. The Global Burden of Disease assessment indicated that the three risk factors that account for the most disease burden in Myanmar are dietary risks, tobacco smoking, and household air pollution from solid fuels⁸. A GACC technical study (The state of the Clean and Improved Cookstove Sector) states that globally, household air pollution represents a high risk for women 15 to 49⁹. Over 92% of Myanmar households still use solid fuels as their primary cooking fuel. Myanmar ranked 151 out of 178 countries for population weighted exposure to PM2.5¹⁰.

3. COOKING ENERGY SITUATION IN MYANMAR

Traditional use of biomass for cooking (over open fires, traditional self-made stoves, etc.) not only consumes a lot of fuel, but it also threatens human health and safety, particularly among women and girls. Recent data says "WHO estimates of 4.3 million deaths in 2012 caused by household (indoor) air pollution from fumes from biomass based fuels is known to all. 2013 data from Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation compares the rate of premature death in Myanmar vs. comparison locations (12 ASEAN and SAARC countries). This shows that lower respiratory infections, tuberculosis, COPD and lung cancer are significantly higher than mean in Myanmar¹¹. These are attributable to Indoor Air Pollution (IAP), which is considered to be a global environmental health threat next to the issue of unsafe drinking water. **Interventions that limit IAP should focus on sources of pollution (fuels and equipment), user behavior (risk communication) and their living environments (preventive measures).**

⁶ United Nations Development Programme: Human Development Report 2011' Sustainability and equity' A Better Future for All, New York

⁷ United Nations Development Programme: Human Development Report 2011' Sustainability and equity' A Better Future for All, New York

⁸ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

[https://www.healthdata.org/sites/default/files/files/country_profiles/GBD/ihme_gbd_country_report_myanmar.pdf]

⁹ ESMAP and GACC 2015."The state of the Global Clean and Improved Cooking Sector" Technical Report 007/15

¹⁰ Myanmar Cookstove Market Assessment Report, Emerging Markets Consulting for GERES 2015

¹¹ <http://www.healthdata.org/myanmar>

The majority of population in Myanmar (85%) is still dependent on solid fuels for cooking purposes. Firewood (59%) and charcoal (24%) are the most prevalent fuel sources followed by electricity (15%). In rural environments, the percentage of population relying on firewood increases to 80%. The dominance of firewood in these environments persists across both lower and higher income brackets. Peri-urban environments are dominated by charcoal (45%) and electricity (35%), and there is a strong possibility that this tendency of households to switch from charcoal to electricity is linked to higher income brackets. Field experience though points to a mixed picture of including more cooking appliances (rice cookers using electricity) into the cooking activity alongside ICS, rather than completely abandoning charcoal and wood fuel. Among the 25% of households who use more than one type of fuel, primary firewood users tend to also use charcoal.

The most common type of stove used across country is the three stone open fire (35%), followed by the charcoal stove (23%) and the electric stove (15%). Charcoal stoves (43%) and electric stoves (35%) dominate in peri-urban environments, while three stone is the most predominant stove in rural environments (50%). The penetration of LPG stoves is extremely low.

4. THE GERES COOKSTOVE INTERVENTION

GERES, through its global initiative StovePlus, is implementing a project “Upscaling Improved Cookstove Dissemination in Myanmar” based on best practices from Cambodia and the region funded through EuropeAid/133608/C/ACT/CAI. The project would catalyze the Improved Cookstove (ICS) sector in Myanmar through an integrated and cohesive approach to achieve high added value for local private sector, product quality control, improved access to ICS markets and an informed decision making at the policy level.

Specifically, actions will contribute to the switch to sustainable consumption patterns and behavior by providing biomass fuel consumer groups in Myanmar with improved market-based access to quality Improved Cookstove (ICS) products. This will be achieved through fostering local production and distribution of affordable, locally appropriate and standardized improved cookstoves by entrepreneurs in Myanmar; as well as targeted, gender-sensitive promotion and marketing. The actions proposed would also help create conditions necessary for further development of the sector by supporting the establishment of national testing and stove development facility with the mandate to provide regulatory and quality assurance support. Based on insights obtained into Myanmar’s biomass cooking energy sector situation, during the project development stage GERES identified major obstacles and likely solutions in achieving the sustainable consumption goal of the project.

Myanmar’s current biomass stove markets face the following problems generally and for upscaling:

- Absence of national-scale stove market assessment and baselines;
- Missing general and specific standards for ICS on Union level;
- Fragmentation and high heterogeneity of supply;
- Limited promotion and distribution;

- No consumer communication, especially on efficiency or economic health benefits from using ICS
- Multitude of untested, home designed models with unknown efficiency;
- Absence of standards, quality assurance, production quality control (incl. quality labeling), no safety testing;
- Unregulated and disconnected markets;
- No advocacy for ICS on a policy level, inter-ministerial collaboration on Myanmar Energy
- Low level of business acumen and ability to scale-up ICS production and distribution among local stakeholders
- ICS value-chain is entrenched in non-profit relationships within an immature market
- Multiple and overlapping interests to distribute ICS for free and thus further adversely affect market relations
- Existing monopolistic and/or oligopolistic market conditions in parts of Myanmar
- Insufficient level of technical understanding, capacity and skills of producers, distributors and retailers
- ICS use, retail, distribution, wholesale and production does not have a strong consumer appeal or status symbol

This preliminary understanding of the ground reality pointed to a multi-dimensional forward solution of strengthening the local supply sector of ICS in Myanmar:

- Creating market conditions for upscaling, informed decision making and replication
- Fostering high added-value ICS supply chain through best practices, technology and know-how transfer
- Engaging in the national policy dialogue to develop favourable policy frameworks; providing for removing institutional and financial barriers for sector development

The project implementation has been structured around the aforementioned three areas of intervention within a well-defined framework of work packages. Each of the work packages has strong gender components.

The expected impact of the ICS market in Myanmar would be:

Environmental impact

The use of an estimated **300,000** standardized, quality ICS with the support of the Action will have cumulatively led to a reduction in the consumption of biomass fuels (charcoal, firewood) by **74,000** tons, which translates into potentially **250,000 teqCO₂** of avoided emissions.

Social and gender impact

- 300,000 target families use standardized quality ICS
- Up to 30 ICS producers engaged in the production of 10,000 standardized quality ICS models operating on viable business models : increased profit margins of ICS producers of approx. 0.1 million USD

- 74,000 tons of biomass cooking fuel translated into total monetary savings of up to 5 million USD, also representative of 250,000 tons equivalent of CO₂ avoided emissions to the atmosphere
- For users who collect biomass fuel, mostly women, it will free time for other activities.
- Awareness on health related impacts of solid biomass use and possible mitigation measures will lead to an increase in the number of households adopting cleaner cooking practices (better ventilated kitchens, etc.)
- Improved health for women, as primary cooks.
- On the production side, increased gender-balanced employment will provide stable employment for **200** newly trained skilled craft-persons with increased salaries due to consistent demand for ICS and optimized production.
- **300 people involved** in the distribution of ICS will have benefited from increased profit margins estimated at **0.3 million USD**
- Gender mainstreaming and gender analytic tools used in the design and activities of the Action will allow monitoring of quantifiable evolution of such indicators as impacts of the use of ICS on women's health and livelihoods, women and men's participation, division of tasks and increased empowerment of women at various levels.

Policy impact:

The ICS topic will be better represented in related policy discourses

Technical level:

30 ICS producers will have benefited from technical and business training.

5. MOTIVATION AND POTENTIAL FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE PROJECT

The Gender Inequality Index 2011, ranked Myanmar as 96 out of 146 countries, ahead of some other regional developing country members¹². Disaggregated analysis points to gender disparities in some of the poorest rural areas. Women in Myanmar enjoy equal rights in inheritance laws but patriarchal cultural values related to women's roles and responsibilities still shape familiar relationships, contribute to the gendered division of labour and limit women's participation in decision making.

Myanmar has reached gender parity in education as girls account for 50% of enrolment in schools. The reported literacy rate is over 90%, but school attendance beyond the primary level is very low¹³. Myanmar has a high maternal mortality ratio 240 deaths per 100,000 live births. The number of deaths due to pneumonia, COPD and lung cancer attributable to the use of solid fuels in 2004 is 18,100¹⁴. With almost 100% of rural households cooking on open fires, the burden of firewood collection falls disproportionately on women. More than 58% of the time, it

¹² United Nations Development Programme: Human Development Report 2011' Sustainability and equity' A Better Future for All, New York

¹³ Myanmar Cookstove Market Assessment Report, Emerging Markets Consulting for GERES 2015

¹⁴as cited in WHO, UNDP, 2009

is the women's task to collect firewood and they spend more than 217 hours a year on this activity¹⁵.

In 2011, Mercy Corps Myanmar conducted a Household Energy Poverty Analysis (HAPA) in the Ayeyarwady's Laputta Township. The survey interviewed 396 households in 70 villages around Laputta to understand household and community level energy access situation. The market research found that 87% of rural households used firewood over 3-stone fires and had no access to more fuel efficient cookstoves due to a deficit or absence of a market. Only 13% of rural household used some kind of fuel efficient improved cookstove. All rural households used firewood as the main cooking fuel. In urban and peri-urban areas, 75% of households used ICS with 35% using charcoal and 40% using firewood. The two principal reasons given for not using an ICS were that the households could not afford one (49%) or that they had not heard about benefits of using ICS (38%). Others indicated that "there were no sellers in their area". 100% of households indicated that they would buy an ICS if it was available at their village at an affordable price.

In 2010, 70% of the population had access to safe drinking water but only 26% of the population had access to electricity. Women suffer the most from lack of access to electricity because of the high economic and health costs associated with using biomass as sources of energy. As a result women spend significant amount of time transporting fuel and cooking also takes longer time.

Women's participation in the labour market (85.7%) is higher than that of men (82.9%)¹⁶. The share of women in paid employment outside the agriculture sector was around 44.7% in 2010. In the informal segment, about two-thirds of Myanmar women contribute to household income through economic activity. 70% of Myanmar lives in rural areas with two-third of the population working in the agriculture sector. Women usually work longer hours and have less leisure than men. Traditionally women planters in rural areas and street vendors in urban areas are recognized as women's occupation.

Institutional mechanisms for addressing gender¹⁷

Myanmar's national machinery for promotion of gender equity includes Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief & Rehabilitation, Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs and Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation. However these agencies lack capacity, resources and institutional support to carry out their mandate. Myanmar is signatory to a number of international conventions related to gender and development including Convention for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.

Considering the above, the project conceptualized a high degree of involvement of women into the project processes. The project proposal has visualized several gender positive activities like
(i) Training in gender mainstreaming so that the project team minimally is sensitized to ensure equal social participation and enhance local human capital development outcomes of the project.

¹⁵Mercy Corps-Myanmar, 2012

¹⁶ Myanmar Cookstove Market Assessment Report, Emerging Markets Consulting for GERES 2015

¹⁷ Interim Country Partnership Strategy: Myanmar 2012 -14

(ii) Development of a Gender Action Plan with gender and social impact indicators (as an integral part of the Strategic Action Plan) reflecting gender issues in the demand and supply side, in awareness building and in policy.

ENERGIA the international network on gender and energy with competency and resources to capture knowledge and recommend gender sensitive recommendations was the agency chosen as the GERES partner for gender mainstreaming.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE GENDER BASELINE REPORT

The Gender Baseline Report has captured:

- The country level gender indicators, gender in relevant national policy and generally the country level gender analysis through literature search.
- The cookstove sector gender baseline in the demand and supply side with pointers for a gender mainstreamed cookstove dissemination strategy.
- The existing capacity in the implementation team to identify and address gender issues in the programme
- The existing channels of communication with women on cooking, health and energy issues
- The cultural issues around women's income generation activities.

The suggested next steps from the Gender Baseline report are:

Policy:

- GERES to be continuously engaged in dialogue with Ministries / Nodal agencies of Government of Myanmar (GoM) dealing with women and health and collect / share information / interact with them about issues concerning HAP and women's health. Identify institutions in GoM and non-government agencies that are mandated to work on gender / health / forestry issues and obtain their co-operation / collaboration for the project.
- Identify financial institutions that have special schemes for women's entrepreneurship and link women / family stove producers to these schemes.

Demand side

- Identify occasions and locations where women meet socially in different regions in the project area to carry out awareness programmes / market development for ICS.
- Awareness campaigns to focus on potential health risks to women and its linkage with HAP
- Consider having different gendered approaches in awareness creation in urban and rural areas. Focus on cost saving in addition to safety, ease of use in urban areas. GERES to collect data scientifically on RoI through ICS adoption and use in marketing material
- Screen communication and awareness-building tools directed at men and women, analyze effectiveness of electronic and print media to raise awareness about benefits of ICS.
- Identify influential champions for spreading the message; e.g. the mid wife in the rural area and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on national level

Supply side

- Aim for pay parity for men and women in stove production. This can be done by increasing women's productivity through access to technology and training for women.
- Analyze baseline data on number of family owned and women only stove producing centers in project area. This analysis would help in identifying
 - Whether the production capacity of women owned stove production units is different from the production capacity of family owned units
 - If there is a rural / urban advantage to stove production units owned by women's groups and by family owned groups
 - Whether bulk orders are placed more on women's groups than on family owned units because of locational or any other advantages
 - These and a few other similar criteria could be significant when selection of stove producers for training is carried out.
- Reduce hard labour for women in stove production by creating awareness about technology options for women and motivating them to seek financing for drudgery reducing equipment from stove distributors.
- Identify traditional skills of women in the pottery sector and augment / customize the same for stove production through training. Larger number of women can thus be gainfully employed in cookstove production
- In urban areas, identify sectors / employers of women like health sector, garment factories etc and develop special stove purchase schemes for women employees.
- Gender in retailing of stoves is an aspect that has not yet been adequately understood. Focus on this aspect especially the communication between a woman purchaser and a woman retailer for maximizing purchase of stoves.

Communication / advocacy / general

- Regular assessment of the impact of awareness programmes / capacity building programmes on men and women by integrating gender into their regular surveys
- ENERGIA to show case women stove producers in Myanmar in its publications and recommend other platforms for showcasing their efforts and achievements with sufficient evidence
- ENERGIA consultant to conduct gender mainstreaming programme for GERES management and field teams
- ENERGIA consultant to work with training / capacity building teams for incorporating gender modules into regular training programmes
- ENERGIA consultant to be constantly engaged in contributing to / reviewing / recommending inclusion of gender sensitive communication material in all documentation / questionnaires & surveys / presentation and support with analysis
- ENERGIA consultant to develop gender indicators for M&E for the project

7. GENDER ACTION PLAN

Gender goal:

To enhance adoption of cookstoves, thus improve women's well being and reduce their vulnerabilities by

- Gender friendly communication instruments and mechanisms at all levels
- Strengthen gender related institutional capacity in GERES and thus enable them to eliminate inequalities in knowledge, skill, technology and resource access
- Remove gender gaps in opportunities by mainstreaming gender into cookstove supply chains
- Enhance the adoption and impacts of ICS use for women through demand side actions

Activities that will be undertaken by GERES to achieve the above gender goals, are as follows. ENERGIA will provide support as needed.

A. Building institutional capacity in GERES and project partners to address gender issues

- Incorporate gender into ongoing training programmes conducted by the project (technical, quality, business management)
- Additional gender sensitization and training on gender mainstreaming processes for GERES team
- Review the SCALE project communication strategy, to ensure reach to women and incorporate gender into commercialization plans
- Recommend actions aimed at encouraging women into leadership roles in production and distribution of ICS
 - Offer additional training programmes for women in production on financing, procurement, operations – activities that are not typically managed by women
 - Offer additional training programmes for women stove producers and distributors on management of working capital, working with banks and financial institutions,
 - Offer personality development, confidence building, customer relations and other soft skills training to women
 - Encourage and set up meetings for women in the stove supply chain with govt. officials, NGOs, bulk procurers
- Develop gender sensitization content aimed at men and women aimed at equal opportunities for men and women
- Incorporate gender into sales monitoring plan and database

In addition to the above actions where ENERGIA will backstop GERES, as a project partner, ENERGIA will lead the following actions:

- Participate, in the role of project partner on gender in stakeholder consultations and regular project progress meetings/workshops
- ENERGIA to share documentation, case studies and experiences of last mile retailing of household RE products by women
- Field visits by Technical Advisor, ENERGIA to interact with GERES teams, cookstove users, demand and supply side elements and other relevant stakeholders

- Provide gender inputs into questionnaires and other forms related to data collection, stakeholder consultations, etc.
- Support GERES with gendered assessments of its awareness / capacity building programmes on men and women

B. Strengthening gender aspects on the demand side of ICS dissemination

- Support GERES with resources for women's participation in demand creation; react from a gender perspective to the various initiatives of GERES for demand creation for ICS.
- Recommend proven models to engage last mile users, tested in similar environment for similar products
- Recommend and react to different demand creation initiatives of GERES.
 - Identifying occasions and locations for carrying out awareness programmes / market development for ICS in urban and rural areas e.g. (common meeting points for women – public health centres, markets, bus stops, on festivals, holidays etc. The field staff can be sensitized to identify the opportunities
 - Support with different messaging directed at men and women
 - Awareness campaigns at the village level to include messages on (a) potential health risks to women due to smoke its linkage with IAP , (b) cost saving (c) safety, and (d) ease of use in urban areas
 - Recommend gendered content for awareness campaigns – potential health risks to women because of smoke inhalation, convenience, , cost saving in addition to safety, ease of use in urban areas.
 - Support / react to GERES initiatives to identifying influential champions for spreading the message; e.g. the mid wife in the rural area.

C. Gender as an enabler in the supply side

- Recommend indicators, design questionnaires to identify women with traditional pottery skills but with entrepreneurial inclination for training in stove production
- Incorporate gender specific technical (mechanization, firing of wares, rapid quality assurance techniques) and financial content into training programme that would enable women to earn as much as men in stove production under the existing gender stereotyped production processes for cookstoves;
- Propose technology recommendations for reducing hard labour for women in stove production
- Respond to GERES initiatives in gender-sensitive promotion to end-users and supply chain, also involving Below-the-Line (BTL) marketing techniques

D. Documentation / Reports

- Preparation of the Gender Baseline Report
- Development of the Gender Action Plan compatible with the Strategic Action Plan including monitoring plan
- Gender segregated data management plan and periodic review of the same
- Support reporting gender-related activities in project publications; show case women stove producers in Myanmar and recommend show casing platforms for their efforts and achievements after validating information.

Indicators for achieving gender goals

- Gender Baseline report submitted in June 2015
- No. of gender sensitizations and trainings conducted and no. of staff of GERES who participated in trainings and user feedback forms
- ICS production and distribution training content and schedules incorporate special needs of men and women.
- Final gender action plan aligned to the Strategic Action Plan of GERES submitted in Jan 2016
- First gender segregated data management plan submitted in April 2016 and its subsequent adoption by GERS; the same would capture the following
 - Extent of women's participation in demand creation
 - The drop out rates and productivity performance of men and women are tracked
 - Recommendations from knowledge capture are incorporated into implementation processes
 - Number of men and women in stove production and retailing enumerated and reported
 - Incomes earned by women and men in stove production and retailing estimated and reported
- Marketing and promotional material directed at men and women (differently) results in informed purchase decision making by men and women.
- The relevance, acceptability and utility of drudgery reducing equipment assessed by women stove producers and GERES team from a gender lens
- Documentation captures what worked and what did not in mainstreaming gender in ICS.
- No. of papers presented or panel discussions held that either have references to gender or have gender as the main topic of discussion
- Number of gender recommendations made and / or implemented
- No. of presentations by GERES where gender inputs were sought from ENERGIA
- Number of technical or other reports researched for consolidating gender and energy research.
- Whether any new or existing gender processes, methodologies, developed or used in project operations or for consolidating research.
- Periodic and peer review of knowledge products and documentation helps SWITCH Asia programmes to include gender in their programmes

Outcome level indicators

Outcome level indicators can also be captured through the gender segregated data management plan. A sampling plan may have to be developed for the same. Some of these could be

- Reduced time and effort spent by women in fuelwood collection,
- % of women as primary users expressing satisfaction with the features and quality of stoves disseminated by GERES;
- % (average) of daily cooking needs met through ICS;
- % women engaged in the ICS supply chain

- Increased incomes, reduced drudgery for women in ICS supply chains

8. GENDER SEGREGATED DATA COLLECTION TO SUPPORT INDICATORS

Gender segregated data is an important tool to assess the gap between commitment and delivery of output and to monitor the gender impact of any intervention. Any gender statement or achievement becomes more credible when backed by data. For the present project, indicators for goals 2 and 4 (for achievement on the demand and supply side) can be quantitative based on gender segregated data. ENERGIA would recommend a gender segregated data collection plan in subsequent documentations. .

9. KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS TO BE PRODUCED BY ENERGIA FOR THE PROJECT

- Gender sensitization ppt for GERES teams
- Travel reports to Myanmar by ENERGIA consultant
- Gender Baseline report
- Gender Action Plan with indicators
- A gender segregated data management plan as a tool for engendered M&E.
- Introduce gender into training content as relevant
- Papers presented in different platforms on gender aspects in the project
- Gender related content in sales and retailingas requested
- Recommendations for inclusion of gender in awareness and marketing material
- Report on analysis of gender segregated data
- Report on the methodologies used and gender impact of the project
- Post-project Plan of activities to be discussed with GoM and other relevant stakeholders, as part of the Action Plan

10. EXPECTED GENDER IMPACTS

- A gender-sensitive policy framework that create a favorable environment to **remove institutional and financial barriers** to large-scale utilization of ICS in Myanmar. The same can be replicated across the developing world.
- Experience with participatory processes in ICS dissemination can create well informed stakeholders leading to faster and informed decision making