

Unpaid work, the care economy and investment in infrastructure

*Infrastructure Services to address the
gendered energy-poverty nexus.*

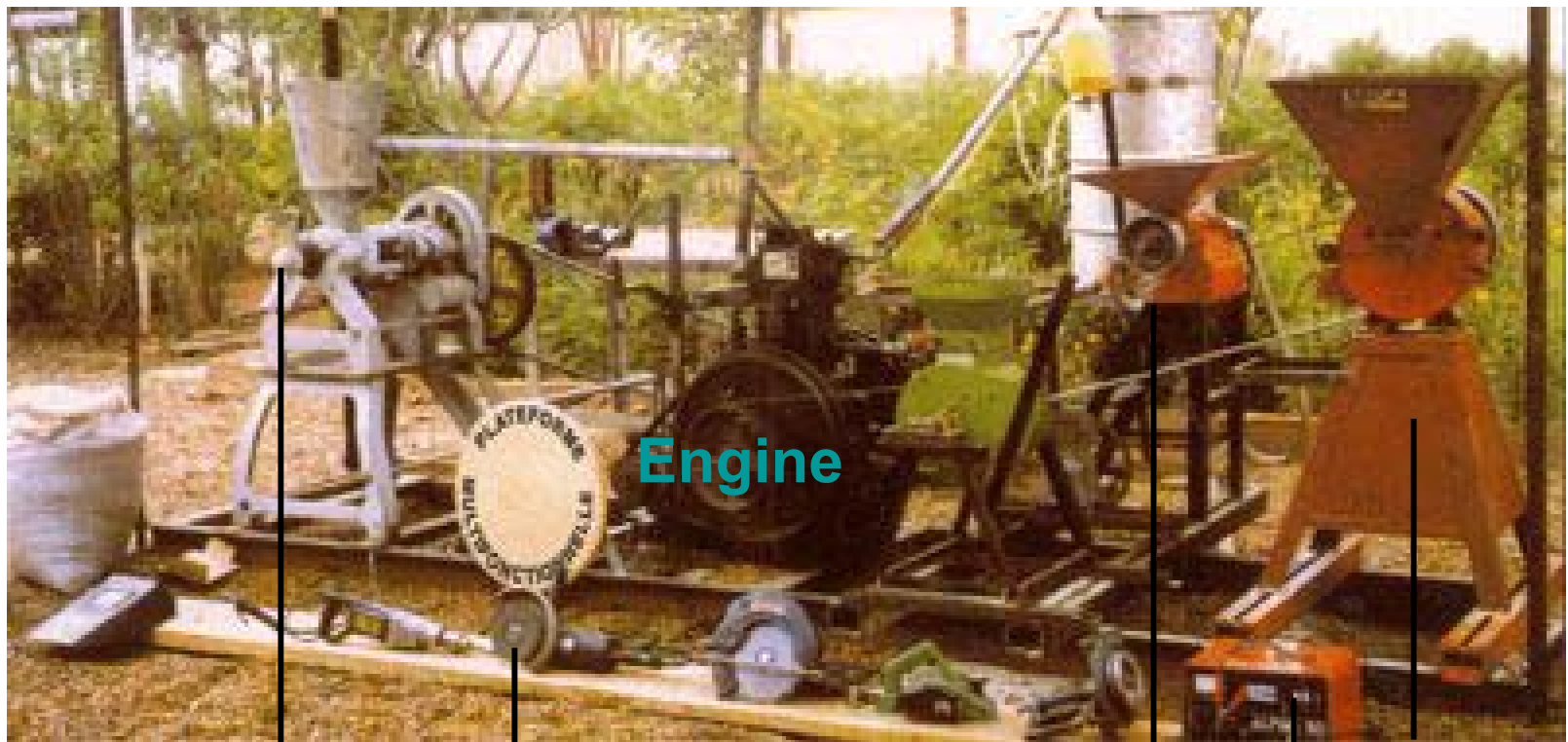
Plan of Presentation

- An infrastructure flow of services approach: the Multifunctional Platforms
- Micro-macro linkages: the conceptual framework for the gendered-energy poverty nexus
- The meso level challenges
- Ongoing sites for making data-reflection- policy-action loops:
 - Policy mainstreaming of MFPs
 - Gender responsive budgeting Initiative in Morocco

The Multifunctional platform

From supply driven to user
defined access to modern energy
services

The Multifunctional Platform supports a **simple diesel engine** that can power different tools : cereal grinding mills, de-huskers, oil presses, joinery carpentry tools, electric pumps and generators ...



Oil press

Saws...

Engine

De-husker

Battery charging

Grinding mill

The MFP approach



- Asset (energy enterprise) owned by women's association, managed by remunerated committee
- Participatory feasibility study on ability and willingness of women and men to buy end-use equipment and to pay for energy services
- Capacity development, record and book keeping and reporting: generating data

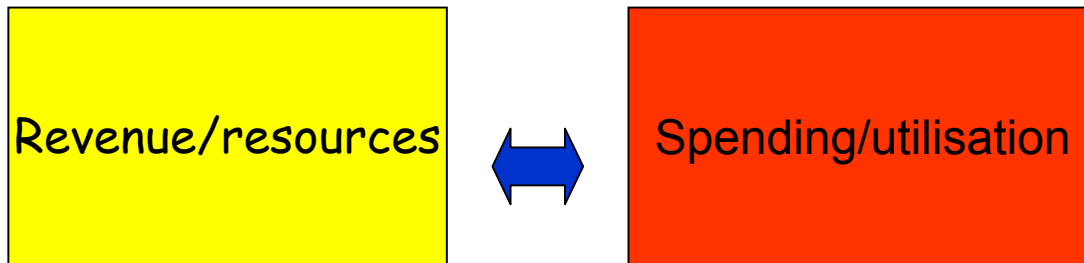


2. Reframing macro-meso- micro linkages

*Overview of conceptual framework
used in capacity building of actors in
policy processes*

What is a budget?

- A plan of how to match resources
With the use of these resources



The allocation of resources [PEM]

- Resources are always scarce in relation to what we need and want to do!
- 3 things to manage the budget therefore:

- 1 Amount of resources matches amount of spending [*discipline*]
- 2 We allocate the money according to our priorities [*effectiveness*]
- 3 We use the money allocated in such a way as to make the best of our scarce resources [**efficiency**]

Allocating resources for pro-poor growth and human development

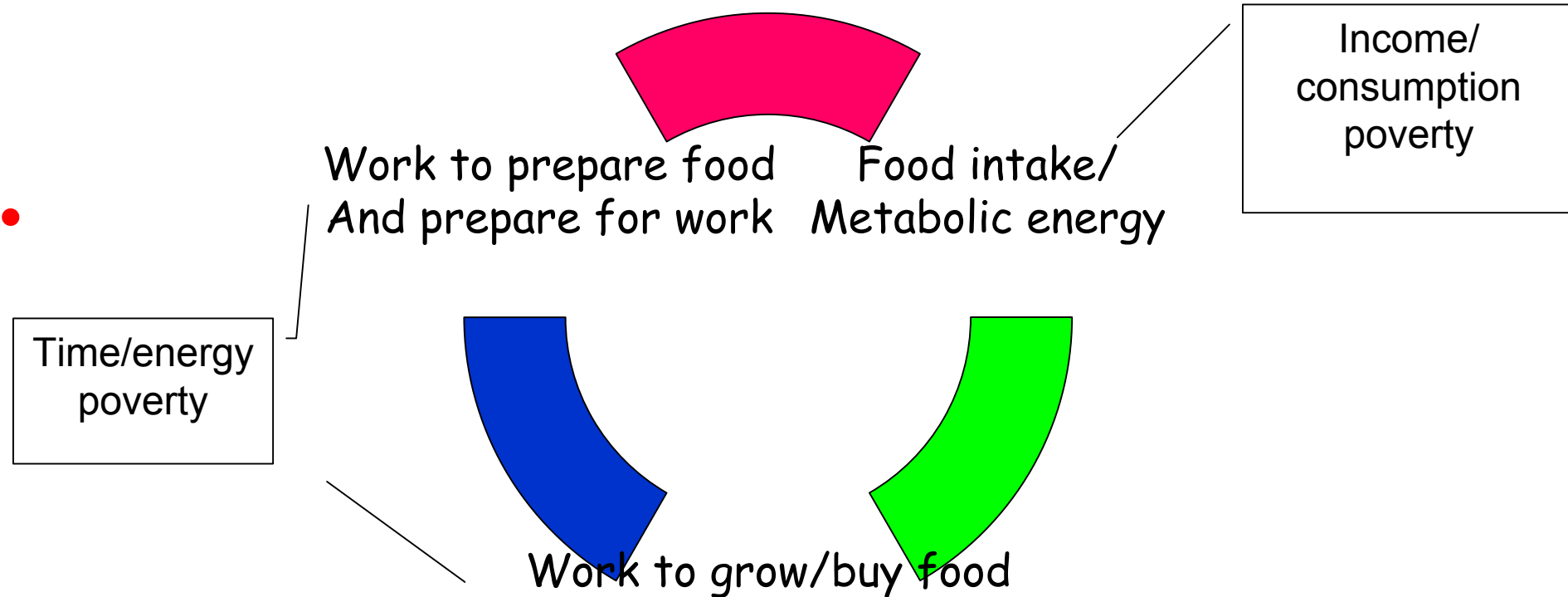
- We have to live within our means.
- But also...
- We have to give ourselves the means to live better

- Expenditure is a means to maintain/increase resources.
- Savings can be reinvested to increase resources
- Trade offs and synergies

How to? :Start from the household budget

- How does one live on less than \$1 a day?
- What resources do the poor (specifically) live on?
 - Individual time and energy (human) to mobilise natural resources
 - Claims on other people's time and energy (intangible, social resources, relationships)
- There is an energy budget/time budget , daily and over life expectancy
- + a money/consumption budget

The flows of energy and materials



What is the cost of a meal daily, every day, on less than 1 \$ a day?

- Get water
- Get firewood
- Grind, pound, dehusk etc.(food processing)
- Collect “wild” ingredients
- Cook meal
- Serve meal
- Wash and clean up

Unpaid services
[ESNA]not considered economic!

- What are the direct costs/expenditure?
- Time/energy
- Materials (non-cultivated and cultivated biological resources)
- The total cost per meal is high.
- The productivity per meal is low

How do households pooling and using resources live on less than \$1 a day?

- How is work organised? Who does what?
 - (daily calendar tool, men women, girls and boys)
- With whom, for whom?
 - (where and on what do daily/seasonal calendars intersect?) *nature of relationships coercion/cooperation*
- How? With what resources?
 - (10 Key Questions Tool)

What are the indirect costs of a meal?



Grow food

- Plus/or



Prepare food

- Plus/or....?

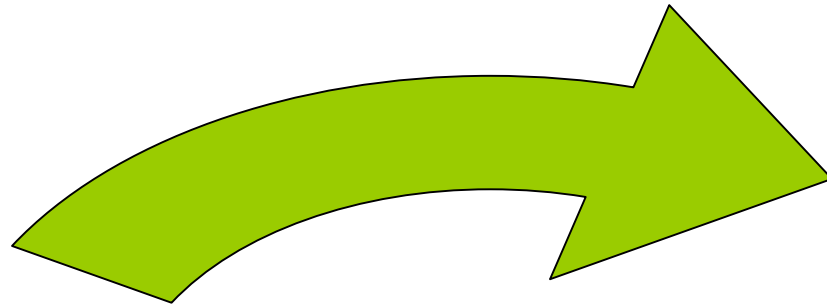
- **Look at Briefing Note on Time Use Classifications**
- Prepare food at the expense of what?
 - Growing food
 - Resting
 - Going to school
 - *Doing those better, more productively*

Poor women and girls' choices?

- You cannot claim others' time and energy
 - Through paying for it in the market
 - Through entitlements to state resources,
 - Through entitlements from NGO organisations, networks, politicians
 - Through commanding other people's labour
- You have limited rights over your own time/energy
- You have limited entitlements in your own right to cultivated and non-cultivated assets and natural resources

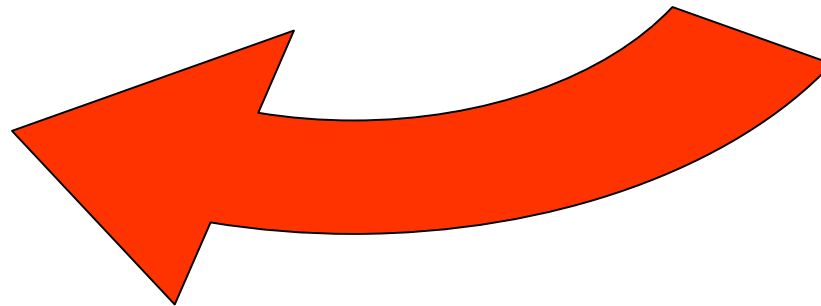
Why does the problem exist? Hierarchy of Causes Tool,
Macro-Meso Micro Tool

The gendered energy poverty trap



**You need money to
access
modern energy
services
to stop depletion of
own
time/energy**

**But, you need to find
the time and energy
to get the money in
the first place**



How to address gendered poverty and inequality?

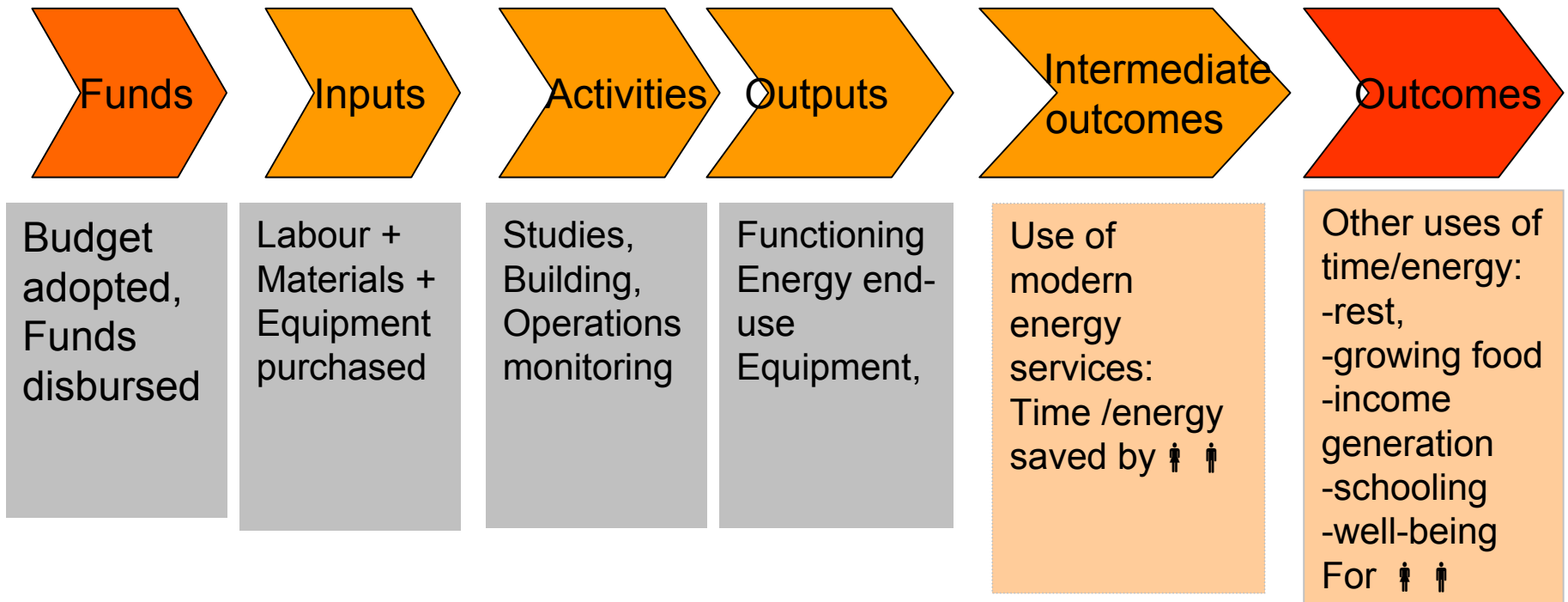
Examine the state budget in the light of this situation analysis

The State budget

- **What should be the priorities?**
 - **Market fails to allocate effectively**
 - **Inequalities**
 - **Non markets: care economy**
- **Where is it directed actually?**
- **How to re-align allocations?**

Doing a gender-responsive results chain

Start from Desired Outcomes



Micro-macro linkages

The Meso level challenges

Challenges

- Supply-driven infrastructure provision
- Input-driven budgeting systems, compounded by division between capital and recurrent budget
- Monitoring and auditing systems (where they exist) tend to only compare budgeted and voted for allocations against actual expenditure
- Sectoral priorities
- Water, sanitation, transport, roads but less so energy
- Within sector priorities and dominant discourses
 - Energy, environment and renewable natural resources and invisibility of depletion of women's (natural/ised) time/energy
- National Statistical Offices in Sub-Saharan Africa still to convert from 1968 SNA to 1993 version
- Segmented practices and division of labour in public administration: statistics, planning, budget, accounting etc

Work in progress

Ongoing sites for iterative reframing of interventions, using conceptual framework

Strategic entry points

- Budgetary reforms, including enlarging macroeconomic frameworks
- Shift to results-based budgeting
- Decentralisation and opportunities for intersectoral coordination around local economic development
 - Localised MDGs
 - Appropriate survey instruments : Community-based Monitoring Systems [MIMAP]

MFP

- A time use module to standard and improved CBMS questionnaire
- Time use survey design (modelling household and community relationships and simulations)
- Quality of data and possibility of measuring energy intensity of activities plus simultaneous activities

MFP and CBMS energy module

- Piloting data-policy-action linkages
 - Involving regional/local planners, technicians and other actors in the design of survey, in data collection and in analysis
 - Engaging local policy makers in using data and indicators in reviewing policy, planning, budgeting

Morocco Gender Budgeting

- Budget managers, programming specialists, statisticians in MoF and key sectoral ministries trained using framework (Manual developed by them as a result)
- Shifting from an infrastructure provision approach to public sector service provisioning geared to user needs
- Refining poverty maps, Poverty social Impact Analysis [PSIA] with time/energy use data in context of deconcentration and decentralisation.