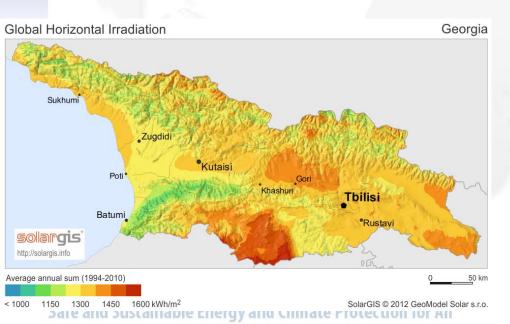




Funding for an gender-sensitive energy NAMA in Georgia:

Efficient use of biomass for equitable, climate proof and sustainable rural development

Case study



Master Class on Access to Climate Finance
Applying a Gender Lens

COP22 Marrakesh, 15 November 2016

Gender-sensitive NAMA

Objective:

- Ensure that Georgia's rural population, ca. 400,000 rural households, have access to affordable, efficient and renewable energy supply with special focus on gender equality,
- Thus replacing firewood and reducing GHG emissions.
- The NSP will create enabling conditions for this transformation.

Planned measures replace inefficient and unsustainable biomass use by three low-carbon technologies

- Solar Water Heaters (SWH)
- Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES)
- Thermal Insulation (TI)

The NSP will finance three intervention areas:

- Developing a sustainable business model through energy cooperatives
- Creating a financial mechanism for equitable access and up-scaling.
- Policy support and promotion of behavior change.

3 Implementation Strategies of NAMA

Create economically sustainable businesses

Business model Energy-Cooperatives Value-chain for economically sustainable low-carbon, equitable, energy sector

Rural Households have sustainable energy technologies

emissions

Less GHG

Address barriers and stimulate first movers

Financial mechanism -> equitable replication Leveraging private finance with subsidy mechanism combined with affordable loans

reduced costs and effort, more comfort and better health, and less unsustainable firewood use

Better Livelihoods for women & men

Transform market and behaviour of users

Policy support and changing behaviour Promoting Sustainable Forest use and lowcarbon economic development



Carbon neutral biomass

Ensuring enabling policies, local economic development and financial support for low income households

Theory of Change Gender Sensitive NAMA Georgia

Low carbon, sustainable, integrated, gender equitable rural development in Georgia

Georgia's rural population - ca. 400,000 households - have access to affordable, efficient and renewable energy supply with special focus on gender equality

Extension of enabling policies

Impact (Year 2031)

Up to 450,000 tons GHG Emissions Reduced Up to 732.000 rural women & men improved energy & livelihoods Carbon neutral biomass / forestry practices and enabling policies

Outcome

Reduced demand of firewood and related reduced GHG emissions Efficient and renewable energy supply and jobs in RE/ EE (women & men) Improved living conditions: reduced labour burden (for women), reduced energy costs, less indoor pollution Policy support for extension of NAMA to more rural households continued subsidy scheme, certification of FES Institutionalised support by the local and national authorities for sustainable forest management

Output (Year 2022) Energycooperatives as basis for investment production, marketing, sales and distribution

Domestic production site and production of units (FES, SWH) Qualified technical staff (women & men) for installation, maintenance and

Additional private & public investments leveraged by NSP subsidies Provision of affordable loans to lowincome households campaigns to change firewood & energy Policy support, in-kind contribution, embedding of NAMA in NDC Guidelines on sustainable forest monitoring & management for local & national Authorities

Activities

Establishment of energy cooperatives

Production of SWH/FES/TI Capacity Building, training staff (tech, business, MRV, gender)

Installation, maintenance & MRV of FES/ SWH/TI

Establishment of financial mechanism Awareness raising on behaviour change Promotion of sustainable forestry, RE/ EE & policy dialogues

Forest monitoring pilot impact of NSP

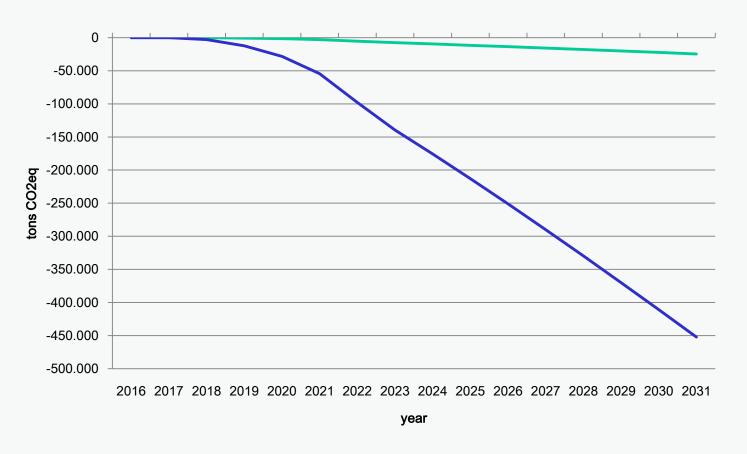
Inputs

Financial support (subsidies, loans, in-kind contributions, infrastructure)

Technical support (capacity building, training, MRV)

The mitigation potential ranges between 24.500 tons and 450.000 t CO₂e

GHG emission reduction potential range by the NAMA (reduction compared to BAU)



NAMA low: CO2eq emissions from non-renewable biomass excluded

Implementation financial mechanism and financing contributions

NSP Implementation	Total costs	NAMA facility	National budget	Private sector	Total finance
Financial mechanism(s)					
SolarWaterHeater (SWH)	7.500.000	2.112.500	403.750	4.983.750	7.500 <mark>.000</mark>
Fuel efficient stoves (FES)	3.750.000	943.750	150.000	2.656.250	3.750 <mark>.000</mark>
Thermal insulation	6.000.000	1.490.000	150.000	4.360.000	6.000 <mark>.000</mark>
Investment for production sites	372.000			372.000	372 <mark>.000</mark>
Total Implementation & Investment	17.622.000	4.546.250	703.750	12.372.000	17.622.000
Total NSP Budget					23.905 <mark>.428</mark>

Cooperative business model attracts private finance

Business model

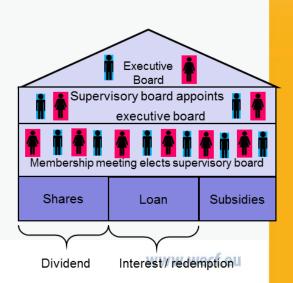
- Construction, implementing and selling of solar collectors, stoves and insulation by experienced technicians
- Marketing of sustainable technologies and awareness raising
- Capacity building
- Continuous development of technologies



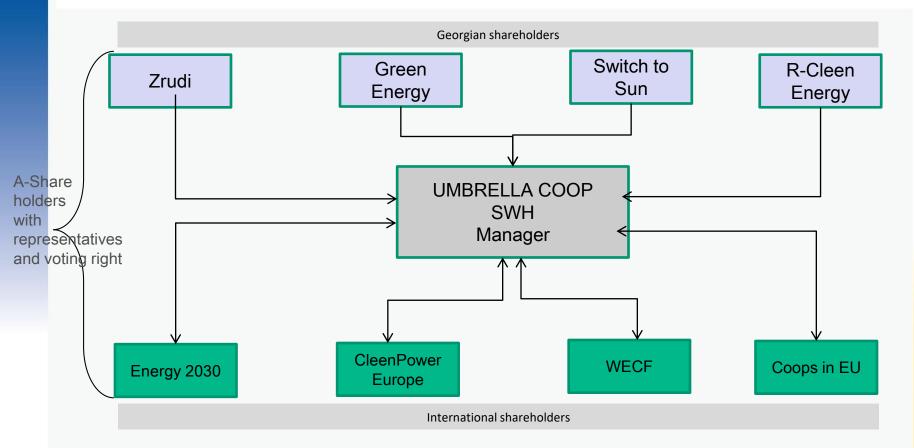
4 energy cooperatives founded with more than 130 members

Advantages

- → Bundling of know-how and provide service and consultation
- → Access to safe & affordable energy in high quality/quantity
- Economic and social benefits: saving cost and time for energy and wood
- → Expand local value chain: job creation for women and men
- Income from dividend
- Include civil society in a broad scope: bottom-up development



Umbrella cooperative

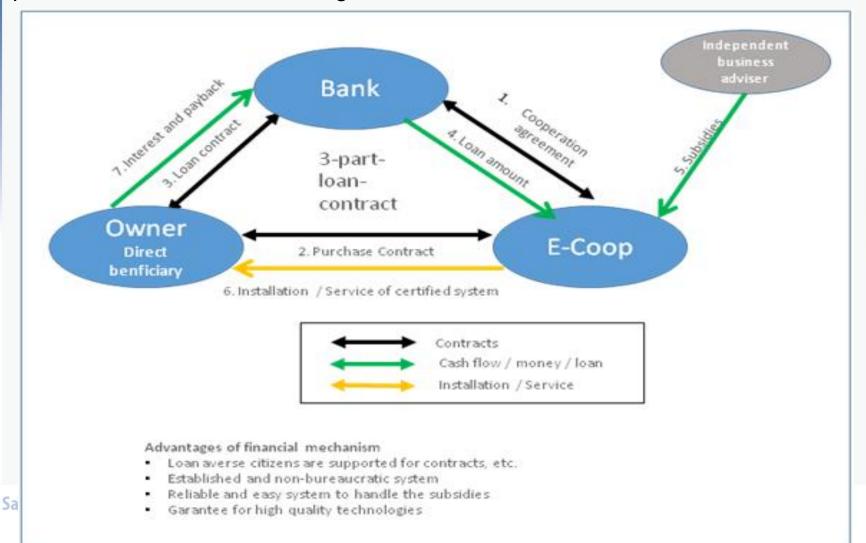


- → Share of 40-100€ for Georgian members of local cooperative (shareholder)
- → Total investments of 370.000€ in production sites and distribution material
- → Representatives of each energy coop in the supervisory board of umbrella cooperative
- → Umbrella coop will produce in high quality and support for marketing, training and certification
- → Energy coops will buy SWH and they are responsible for installation and maintenance

SUsing scarce funding in an equitable, efficient and effective way

Financial mechanism

Leveraging private funding with subsidy mechanism and affordable loans. Mechanism ensure that all interested target groups will be able to invest in the promoted low-carbon technologies.



Political support

- TNA identified SWHs and stoves as country priority for mitigating CC → Ministry of Env. asked for NAMA based on our pilot project
- Mentioned in Georgian NDC
- GIZ support for MRV development through project 'Information Matters'
- Government identifies this NAMA and forest conservation as a national priority
- Phase out of inefficient stoves
- Municipalities are ready to invest in technologies
- 2 times 10.000 signatures of people willing to have stoves and/or SWHs

Funding gender-sensitive NAMA

Beneficiary and community-based approach of coops pays particular attention to small-scale actions, where women play an important role

Gender equality institutionalized in the energy cooperatives

Increase women's participation through clear gender strategies:

- → Quota in board (statute state that min. 40% of positions should be women, aiming 50%) and stimulation of women membership
- → Training for women: leadership, technology, management
- → Awareness raising on gender and the importance of equal particiation for women and men
- → 3-part financial mechanism with local banks

Gender equality results:

- More women have control over energy production
- Women are elected decision makers in the cooperatives on local and umbrella-level
- Access to affordable and safe energy and funding
- Equal income from dividend
- More women are empowered to play key roles in the local implementation

Safe and furtain NA MAGy and Climate Protection for All

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Energy cooperatives in Georgia

Achievements



2015/2016: founding of 4 energy cooperatives



More than 130 members, 40% women

Trainings about technologies, management and marketing



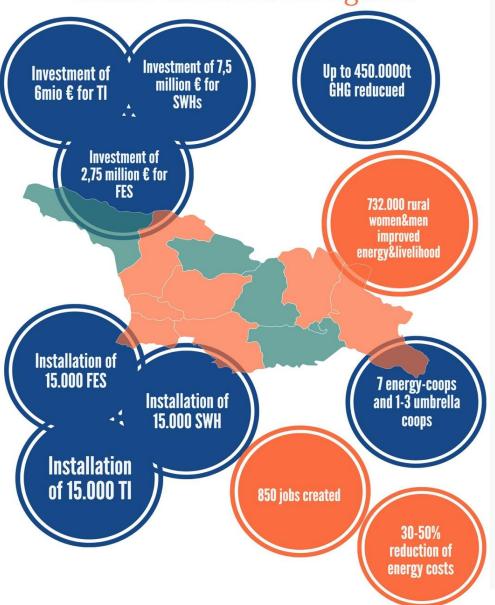
Consultation, selling and installation of 50 Solar Collectors & increased demand



Special trainings for women about leadership and organization



Energy cooperatives as business model for NAMA in figures





Questions or comments?

Thank you for your attention!

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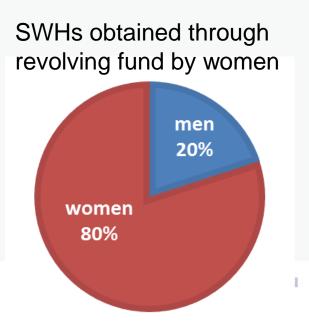




Results of pilot phase

- Women benefitted most from SWH installed at their home
- Women excellent as monitor and maintenance experts
- Women community leadership → active in e-cooperatives
- Revolving fund contracted 80% women bring to scale!
- Political support → Gender sensitive NAMA





Enabeling conditions: Equal participation

- Community based approach
- Address traditional Gender labour division in energy programme
- Build specific expertise of women into planning

Objective: 50% women trained in maintenance, use, MRV

→ 40% achieved





