

The care economy: where gender-smart and climate-smart investment meet

PART 1

Explore the care-climate-gender nexus



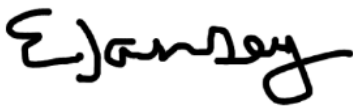
Foreword

Humanity is currently facing a number of deep and structural crises. Key among them are the care crisis and the climate crisis. There is considerable momentum to address issues at the intersection between gender and climate in finance. Investing in the care economy presents a potentially impactful opportunity to do so.

Together with Kore Global and their partners - Intellectap, Core Woman, Busara, and Sagana - Canada's International Development Research Council (IDRC) has been working at the nexus of care, climate, and gender since 2021 as part of the Transforming the Care Economy Through Impact Investing (TCEII) initiative. This collaboration has mapped, profiled, and conducted case studies on a wide range of care economy businesses across Latin America, South and Southeast Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa. All of this research can be found on the [Care Economy Knowledge Hub](#).

This think piece, which is part of IDRC's and Kore Global's ongoing work together, focuses on deep-dive research into 7 businesses that are operating at the care-climate-gender nexus. We share findings on achievements and challenges, and recommendations for impact investors who are interested in the "triple win" of reducing women's and girls' unpaid care work, enhancing climate resilience, and promoting gender equality.

We hope you are inspired!



Erin Tansey
Sustainable and Inclusive Economies Director
International Development Research Council



Citation: Grantham, K., Zelikson, B., and Calder, R. (2024). *The care economy: where gender-smart investment and climate-smart investment meet*. Kore Global, International Development Research Centre

Table of contents

02

Introduction

03

The care-climate-gender nexus

05

Characteristics and impacts of care economy businesses
advancing climate resilience and gender equality

10

Recommendations for investors

12

Endnotes

Introduction

Climate change is not gender-neutral. A growing body of evidence demonstrates that women and girls are disproportionately affected by climate-related shocks and stressors, such as extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, desertification, and increased water scarcity.^{1,2,3} This heightened vulnerability is exacerbated by and stems from pre-existing gender disparities, including women’s unequal decision-making power and lack of access to and control over resources.⁴ Among other impacts, climate change is intensifying women’s and girls’ heavy and unequal responsibility for unpaid care work, particularly in resource-scarce contexts in lower-income countries.⁵

Despite growing recognition of the linkages between care work, climate change, and gender equality—referred to in this report as the “care-climate-gender nexus”—research in this area remains limited. Data on the drivers, impacts, and potential solutions at this nexus is critically lacking, especially from a private sector perspective. Globally, there are a large number of businesses that focus on reducing unpaid care work, while simultaneously enhancing climate resilience and promoting gender equality.⁶

Examples include businesses providing clean cookstoves, solar products, and improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) solutions. However, private-sector care enterprises remain largely absent from the existing literature and evidence base. This is partly due to many of these enterprises not defining themselves as care businesses, despite the positive contributions of their products to women’s disproportionate care burden.

This report demonstrates how investing in such businesses can promote a “triple win” by reducing women’s and girls’ unpaid care work and enhancing climate resilience, and also touches on briefly how it can promote other non-care related aspects of gender equality. Drawing on private sector enterprise data collected and analyzed by [Kore Global](#), [Intellectap](#), [Busara](#), and [CoreWoman](#) in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, it illustrates the characteristics and impacts of care economy businesses that contribute to both climate resilience and gender equality. This includes the specific, quantified impacts of time- and labor-saving products (e.g., clean cookstoves or improved WASH solutions), the environmental benefits of these innovations (e.g., reduced emissions or resource conservation), and the broader socio-economic effects for women consumers (e.g., improved time use or health and safety outcomes).

The report concludes with recommendations for investors to enhance their investments by integrating a stronger care-climate-gender lens. This includes guidance on effectively supporting businesses operating at the intersection of care, climate, and gender, as well as suggestions for assessing these businesses using integrated metrics. It targets private sector and government stakeholders, including development finance institutes (DFIs) and multilateral financial institutions (MFIs), seeking to make strategic, impactful, and profitable investments at the care-climate-gender nexus.



The care-climate-gender nexus

The “**care-climate-gender nexus**” refers to the interconnected relationship wherein climate change exacerbates the unequal distribution of unpaid care work shouldered by women and girls while deepening gender inequalities and increasing their vulnerability to environmental and social challenges.

Globally, women and girls spend an average of 4 hours and 25 minutes each day on unpaid care work, which is 3.2 times more than the time spent by men and boys.⁷

This includes tasks like caring for children, older persons, and persons with illness or disabilities, as well as time spent cooking, cleaning, mending clothes, and collecting household resources like water and fuel.

In low- and middle-income countries, women spend on average 1.4 hours each day collecting fuel (e.g., wood, crop waste, charcoal, and dung) to use for household cooking, lighting, and heating.⁸ This figure varies by region. For example, in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal, women spend upwards of 2.5 hours each day collecting fuel.⁹ In Sierra Leone, Niger, Cameroon, and Senegal this figure rises to more than 3 hours each day.¹⁰ Moreover, the loads that women carry are extremely physically demanding; across Africa, women often transport fuel loads weighing between 25 and 50 kilograms.¹¹ This heavy and unequal responsibility for care work borne by women and girls limits their opportunities for education, employment, civic engagement and leisure, adversely affects their health, and increases their vulnerability to poverty as a result.

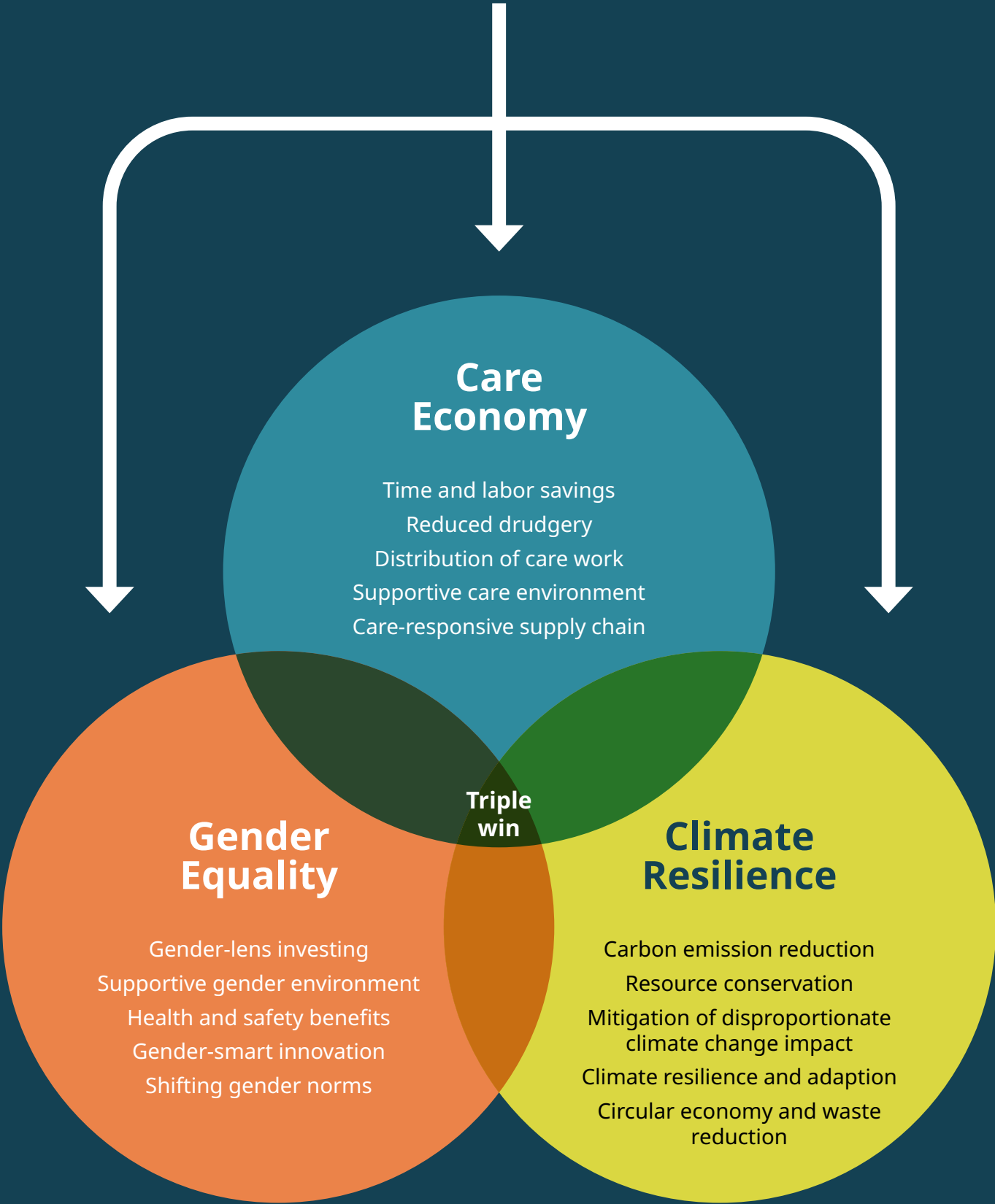
Widespread and intensifying climate change is impacting the amount, distribution, and conditions of unpaid care work shouldered by women and girls.¹² Climate-induced food and water insecurity increases the time and effort required for household tasks like cooking, cleaning, and food production.¹³



The need to travel to more distant and remote areas to collect household fuel and water can also increase women's exposure to health risks such as heat stress, injuries, attacks by wild animals, as well as the risk of gender-based violence.^{14,15} Extreme weather events can further intensify the work involved in caring for households, communities, and the environment by causing widespread damage, injury, and illness, while simultaneously reducing the quality and availability of public services and infrastructure (e.g., hospitals, schools, and WASH facilities).¹⁶ These impacts are felt more acutely by women and girls in resource-scarce contexts in lower-income countries, and by those who experience intersecting forms of marginalization due to their age, race, disability, or other characteristics. For example, environmental crises exacerbate known drivers of child marriage, which in turn increase girls' domestic and care responsibilities at an early age and exposes them to heightened risks of further gender-based violence and harm.¹⁷

Nascent research highlights the potential benefits of targeted action and investment in the care-climate-gender nexus. A recent report commissioned by Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) outlines how initiatives addressing women's economic empowerment, care work, and clean energy are mutually reinforcing, even mutually dependent, constituting a "virtuous circle".¹⁸ It draws on research demonstrating that environmental and climate initiatives, including those that provide renewable energy solutions and energy-efficient appliances, can help to reduce the time and effort required to perform household care work.^{19,20} When coupled with targeted social norms interventions delivering culturally relevant education, media, and advocacy activities, these initiatives can further support the redistribution of unpaid care work to men.²¹ In some contexts, the reduction and redistribution of women's unpaid care work has been shown to free up their time and increase their participation in renewable energy businesses, initiatives, and investments.²²

Investment





Characteristics and impacts of care economy businesses advancing climate resilience and gender equality

Since 2021, Kore Global has been leading a consortium of partners²³ to map, profile, and systematically review care economy businesses through the IDRC-supported Transforming the Care Economy Through Impact Investing (TCEII) initiative.

The first phase of this research aimed to address the critical knowledge gap surrounding care businesses and established the [Care Economy Knowledge Hub](#) as a resource base for stakeholders interested in investing in the care economy.

The Hub features a database of 165 care businesses operating across Latin America, Africa, and Asia, showcasing diverse approaches to recognizing, rewarding, reducing, and redistributing care work across various sectors, geographies, growth stages, and business models. Twenty of these businesses were selected for in-depth exploration through case studies that went beyond their operations and product offerings to assess their impact on women employees, consumers, and the climate.

These case studies provide a nuanced understanding of each business's theory of change and impact journey, offering valuable insights into the lessons learned by these innovators on their pathways to scale, with the ultimate goal of attracting more capital into the care economy to deepen impact.

Seven of the care economy businesses selected for case studies in TCEII Phase 1 contribute to increasing climate resilience, reducing unpaid care burdens, and contributing to broader gender equality outcomes. These businesses are all successful for-profit enterprises in the “Reduce” pathway, providing time- and labor-saving products that reduce the drudgery of household care work, while simultaneously promoting environmental sustainability. This includes the provision of clean cookstoves, biomass-based cooking fuel, fuel-efficient cooking appliances, solar products, water tanks and filters, ecological dry toilets, and other labor-saving technologies. The businesses span various stages of development (i.e., early stage, growth, and expansion) as well as different countries of operation, reflecting the diverse landscape of the care economy sector.



Case studies: Care economy businesses advancing climate resilience and gender equality



Tierra Grata

About: Tierra Grata is a for-profit social enterprise that develops and implements sustainable solutions for energy, water, and sanitation in rural villages across Colombia, focusing on Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities.

Challenge addressed: Their products include solar panels, water filters, and ecological dry toilets, offering environmentally friendly and cost-effective solutions to underserved populations.

Impact created: Tierra Grata addresses the challenges of energy poverty, water scarcity, and inadequate sanitation, reducing the physical strain on women and cutting greenhouse gas emissions by up to 10 million metric tons annually. Women in rural communities save up to 3 hours daily previously spent on fetching water and gathering firewood. The enterprise’s impact includes serving over 22,800 customers, promoting women’s rights through income-generating opportunities, and improving community health with reduced smoke exposure and access to clean water. Tierra Grata also leads capacity-strengthening initiatives and local technical training, empowering residents to maintain their own systems and fostering gender equity through its programs.

Bidhaa Sasa

About: Bidhaa Sasa is a for-profit enterprise based in Kenya, focused on improving the quality of life for rural and low-income households, particularly women, by offering affordable, labor-saving technologies.

Challenge addressed: The company addresses challenges related to physical strain from household work, high energy costs, and health risks from indoor air pollution.

Impact created: By making products like solar lamps, LPG cylinders, and efficient cookstoves accessible, Bidhaa Sasa helps women save time and reduce carbon emissions. Bidhaa Sasa's impact includes increased economic opportunities for women, with 30% using appliances for income-generating activities, and an average monthly savings of 1,260 KES per customer. Women report saving up to 2 hours daily on cooking and experiencing improved health due to reduced exposure to indoor pollutants.

ATEC

About: ATEC is a for-profit enterprise headquartered in Australia that provides clean cooking solutions to rural, peri-urban, and urban households in Bangladesh and Cambodia.

Challenge addressed: ATEC aims to provide an alternative to the use of pollution-producing cooking products that compromise users' health and contribute to climate change.

Impact created: ATEC has significantly impacted climate, care, and gender by reducing women's cooking time by 80%, saving an estimated 3.5 hours per week. With over 11,088 customers, ATEC's solutions have saved more than 14.8 million hours of labor, reduced physical strain from fuel collection, and cut carbon emissions by up to 4 tons per year for biodigester users. Additionally, ATEC's biodigesters allow women to engage in income-generating activities, save on household expenses, and experience improved health due to reduced exposure to cooking pollutants.

Nazava Water Filters

About: Nazava Water Filters is a for-profit enterprise that manufactures and sells affordable ceramic water filters in Indonesia and Kenya, aiming to provide safe and affordable drinking water to low-income communities.

Challenge addressed: The company exports its products to over 30 countries and targets the base of the income pyramid with its low-cost, gravity-based filters.

Impact created: Nazava addresses the challenges of limited access to clean water, the burden of collecting fuel for boiling water, and the health risks associated with waterborne diseases. Their filters save women up to 139 hours per year and reduce the need for fuels like wood and charcoal, which also cuts carbon emissions. The company's impact includes reducing 177,000 tons of CO₂ emissions in 2021, lowering waterborne diseases among users, and increasing disposable time for women by 2-3 hours per day. Women can also earn an average of US\$26 per month selling purified water, supporting their economic independence and improving overall health and well-being in their communities.

BURN Manufacturing

About: BURN Manufacturing is a Kenyan for-profit enterprise that designs, manufactures, and distributes fuel-efficient cooking appliances to reduce indoor pollution, energy consumption, and deforestation.

Challenge addressed: Their mission is to provide clean cooking solutions to underserved communities across sub-Saharan Africa and reduce the unpaid care burden on women and girls.

Impact created: BURN addresses challenges such as health risks from indoor air pollution, deforestation from fuel use, and time spent on fuel collection and cooking. Their products save users 1-3 hours per day and significantly lower household expenses on fuel. The impact includes a 39% reduction in fuel consumption, with customers saving an estimated US\$1,000 in social benefits over three years. Additionally, 97% of respondents reported increased income opportunities, improved health outcomes, and greater safety, with 99% experiencing fewer burns and smoke-related health issues.

Emerging Cooking Solutions

About: Emerging Cooking Solutions Zambia is a for-profit enterprise that distributes imported and locally designed clean cookstoves and biomass-based cooking fuel to low-income families in Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique.

Challenge addressed: The company addresses challenges such as the burden of unpaid care work, indoor air pollution, and the high cost of traditional cooking methods like charcoal and firewood.

Impact created: Their products help women and girls save time on sourcing fuel and cooking while reducing physical strain and improving health outcomes. Emerging Cooking Solutions' impact includes saving customers 1-3 hours per day, reducing 3-4 tons of carbon emissions per household annually, and lowering deforestation rates. Women also benefit from increased economic opportunities, with 24% of full-time employees being women, and report improved health and more time for leisure or income-generating activities.

Powerstove

About: Powerstove is a for-profit company based in Nigeria that designs and manufactures clean cookstoves and bio pellets made from waste.

Challenge addressed: Their Tier 4 cookstoves are smokeless, cook five times faster than traditional stoves, and generate small amounts of electricity for charging phones or lighting.

Impact created: Powerstove addresses challenges such as long cooking times, fuel collection burdens, and exposure to indoor air pollution. Their products save users 1-3 hours per day, reduce carbon emissions by 4 tons annually per stove, and provide affordable, clean energy. The company's impact includes increased economic opportunities for women through employment and entrepreneurship opportunities as last-mile distributors. Powerstove's products also contribute to improved health outcomes due to reduced smoke exposure, and resource conservation through the use of waste-based bio pellets. Powerstove also tracks carbon offsets, enabling the trading of carbon credits, which benefits both users and the environment.



Through their product offerings, the care businesses are making significant contributions towards climate change mitigation. Their energy-efficient products reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while clean cooking solutions decrease reliance on fossil fuels and reduce deforestation in cases where products replace wood-burning stoves. Solar products promote the adoption of renewable energy, and ecological sanitation solutions improve resource management. In our sample, the average annual CO₂ emissions prevented by each of the seven businesses was 673,176 tons, and the total CO₂ emissions prevented by these seven businesses combined was approximately 4,039,054 tons per year. To put this in context, 673,176 tons is roughly equivalent to the annual CO₂ emissions from around 205,000 cars.²⁴ This indicates a significant contribution to reducing carbon emissions on an individual business level. While some businesses reported environmental benefits related to reduced deforestation, information on the number of trees saved and subsequent carbon sequestration enabled was not consistently provided.

Additionally, calculations of CO₂ emissions did not take into account carbon emissions from the production process of these products, nor the carbon emissions involved in their distribution to often rural and remote communities.

Use of the care businesses' products has resulted in measurable time savings for women consumers, with an average of 2 hours saved per day across our sample. These time savings were a result of, for instance, energy-efficient cooking solutions reducing the time women spend collecting fuel and cooking, and water filtration solutions reducing the time women spent collecting and boiling water, or traveling to buy water. While this time saved was theoretically available for women to repurpose for any number of activities (e.g., education, paid work, leisure), there was a trend in the qualitative data collected through interviews with the businesses' customers that, in practice, the time saved is often repurposed for other domestic work or child-rearing activities.

Still, a few consumers, such as women who use Bidhaa Sasa's products, reported having more time for leisure activities like reading or watching television. Notably, none of the businesses systematically surveyed female consumers to understand how they spent the time saved or how they felt about their chosen use of this new-found time.

In addition to time savings, the enterprises in our sample delivered a range of care-related health and safety benefits for women consumers. For clean cooking solutions, these benefits include a reduction in respiratory ailments due to decreased exposure to smoke and indoor air pollution. For example, 99% of BURN Manufacturing's customers reported improved safety outcomes, including reduced risk of burns and less smoke generation compared to their previous stoves. Consumers also reported a decrease in health issues commonly associated with traditional cooking methods, such as headaches, coughs, and suffocation. Similarly, for WASH solutions, consumers experienced a reduction in water-borne diseases.

For instance, only 8% of Nazava Water Filters' consumers reported cases of diarrhea in the past 6 months, compared to 21% of non-users.

The commitment to broader gender equality and the gender impact of these care businesses is evidenced through their internal policies and employment practices. Most of these businesses meet the [2X Criteria](#) for women's employment and leadership, with 5 out of 7 having a female co-founder, and 4 out of 7 rated as "gender-transformative," while the remaining 3 are considered "gender-intentional" according to Kore Global's own assessment.²⁵ A significant number of these businesses also feature representation of women in senior leadership positions - though work remains to be done -, with figures ranging from 20% to 50%. Notably, some report that up to 79% of their full-time employees are women. This highlights a strong dedication to gender parity across all levels of the organization. This commitment to gender equality is further reflected in the workplace policies of roughly half of the businesses, which include equal pay for equal work, anti-discrimination measures, and protections against sexual harassment.





Additionally, the provision of paid maternity and paternity leave in 2 of the businesses underscores their dedication to supporting employees' family responsibilities and promoting a more equitable distribution of care work.

Many of the businesses in our sample also implement programs aimed at making their products more affordable and beneficial for women consumers, while promoting their economic empowerment. Among the various initiatives benefiting women consumers is Nazava Water Filters' payment plans, which allow women to pay for water filters in installments in order to make them financially accessible. Additionally, Nazava offers income-generation opportunities by enabling women to become informal water filter retailers, earning approximately US\$26 per month through sales.

ATEC's Cook-to-Earn program also enhances women's economic empowerment while encouraging reductions in carbon emissions through the sale of clean cookstoves, known as eCooks. Since 2023, ATEC has piloted this incentive program to make their eCooks more affordable for women, offering remittances from the company's carbon credit revenue, paid out via mobile money based on each household's usage of the eCook. Earnings from this program range from US\$5 to US\$10 per month for women consumers.

The businesses in our sample face a range of financing challenges and needs as they navigate different stages of growth. Early-stage ventures primarily seek a mix of grant funding, angel investment, and low-interest debt to fund product development and initial scale-up.

Meanwhile, expansion-stage companies are seeking larger amounts of debt and equity investment to rapidly grow their operations and customer bases. Finally, more mature growth-stage enterprises are exploring a variety of financing options, including impact investing (i.e., debt, equity, and quasi-equity structures) and carbon credit monetization, to fuel continued scaling efforts. Across the board, owners have highlighted a need for capital to scale operations, fund ongoing product development, and manage working capital. Additionally, difficulties in accessing necessary capital are exacerbated by complex national, regional, and international finance infrastructures, including indirect financial flows mediated by multiple government and financial institutions, as well as a lack of investor knowledge and understanding of their business models.

Despite these financing challenges, many care businesses are uniquely positioned in the impact investment landscape due to their triple focus on care, climate, and gender, making them attractive to investors seeking diverse social and environmental outcomes. By providing innovative products that reduce the time and labor required for care work while also championing sustainable practices, these businesses are paving the way for a more equitable and environmentally conscious future. Their success stories offer valuable insights for other entrepreneurs in the care economy and provide compelling evidence for investors and policymakers. Investing in care economy businesses holds the potential for a “triple win”: reducing women’s and girls’ unpaid care work, enhancing climate resilience, and promoting gender equality.





Recommendations for investors

The care economy is where gender-smart investment and climate-smart investment meet. Based on the data and analysis generated from TCEII Phase 1, stakeholders interested in making strategic, profitable investments in the care-climate-gender nexus should consider the following recommendations:

- 1. Adopt a comprehensive strategy to incorporate care into climate investments.** Select investment approaches that strategically address the interconnected aspects of care, climate, and gender. Investing in businesses that have a material impact on women's unpaid care work burdens is an efficient and effective way to bring a stronger gender lens to climate-smart investments. While current "gender-smart" and "climate-smart" strategies have been successful in targeting specific areas, they may, critically, be missing businesses that operate at the nexus of these issues. By adopting an integrated care, climate, and gender analysis into investment processes and decision-making, stakeholders can maximize their impact, leading to deeper and more diverse social and environmental outcomes.

- 2. Support the creation of new approaches for assessing the gender impact of businesses using integrated care and climate metrics.** Currently, investors lack guidance for evaluating businesses operating at this intersection. Private sector and government stakeholders can support the development of tools and frameworks that enable systematic assessment of how well businesses achieve the interconnected goals of reducing unpaid care work, enhancing climate resilience, and promoting gender equality. This will provide investors with a unified framework and common language to make informed decisions that align financial goals with meaningful social and environmental impact.

One potential tool is the integrated “**care-climate-gender rubric**” currently being developed by Kore Global, which will offer key criteria, indicators, and data collection considerations for assessing care businesses holistically across these dimensions. Rather than starting from scratch, the rubric will incorporate established metrics where possible, such as the [2X Criteria](#) for assessing business practices regarding women’s entrepreneurship, leadership, and employment, Sweef Capital’s [Gender ROI](#) tool for assessing diversity, equity, and inclusion in enterprise and investment portfolios, or the [set of metrics](#) developed by the Women in Finance Climate Action Group for applying a gender lens to climate investing. Other resources, such as Oxfam’s [Care Policy Scorecard](#) also include metrics that could be adapted for the private sector.

- 3. Provide flexible and innovative financial support for care economy businesses.** Consider providing flexible financial instruments, such as low-interest loans, long-term financing, and grace periods. These financial terms are crucial for managing cash flow, hiring key personnel such as CFOs and engineers, and investing in critical business infrastructure. Additionally, businesses would benefit from investors who are willing to consider innovative financial arrangements, such as the use of a company’s carbon credits as collateral for loans.



Finally, investors can use the social and environmental impact data collected by care businesses to both provide impact-linked finance and attract additional funding and convince potential investors of the sector’s diverse value and potential.

- 4. Consult with care businesses operating at the care-climate-gender nexus about the types of support they need to effectively scale and succeed.** This consultation should involve discussions on various forms of assistance such as financial resources, operational guidance, technological tools, training programs, and market expansion strategies. By thoroughly understanding their specific needs and challenges, support strategies can be tailored to address businesses’ unique requirements and facilitate their growth and sustainability. Likewise, engaging care businesses in the development of any new investment approaches or assessment tools is crucial for ensuring their relevance and effectiveness.

Endnotes

1. OECD. (2021). Gender and the environment: Building evidence and policies to achieve the SDGs. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/gender-and-the-environment_3d32ca39-en
2. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2022). Summary for policymakers. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf
3. Dupar, M. (2024). Empowering women in just transitions: Insights from the GLOW programme. Climate Development Knowledge Network. <https://just-transitions.cdkn.org/>
4. Duerto-Valero, S. & Kaul, S. (2023). Gendered impacts of climate change: Evidence from Asia. UN Women. <https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/gendered-impacts-climate-change-evidence-asia>
5. UN Women. (2024). The climate-care nexus: Addressing the linkages between climate change and women's and girls' unpaid care, domestic and communal work. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/working-paper-the-climate-care-nexus-en.pdf>
6. Kore Global, Busara, Intellectap, CoreWoman, & Volta/Sagana. (2024). *Simplified Business Profiles*. <https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/12bea717-6012-4c2a-bd99-b8384c5d1d92/content>
7. Addati, L., Cattaneo, U., Esquivel, V. & Valarino, I. (2018). Care work and care jobs for the future of decent work. International Labour Organization. <https://www.ilo.org/publications/major-publications/care-work-and-care-jobs-future-decent-work>
8. UN Women. (2018). Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018>
9. Bloomfield, E. (2014). Gender and livelihoods impacts of clean cookstoves in South Asia. Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. <https://www.cleancookingalliance.org/binary-data/RESOURCE/file/000/000/363-1.pdf>
10. International Energy Agency (IEA). (2017). Energy Access Outlook 2017: From Poverty to Prosperity. https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/9a67c2fc-b605-4994-8eb5-29a0ac219499/WEO2017SpecialReport_EnergyAccessOutlook.pdf
11. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2017). Atlas of Africa energy resources. <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/20476>
12. MacGregor, S., Arora-Jonsson, S. & Cohen, M. (2022). Caring in a changing climate: Centering care work in climate action. Oxfam. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/caring-in-a-changing-climate-centering-care-work-in-climate-action-621353/>
13. UN Women. (2024). The climate-care nexus: Addressing the linkages between climate change and women's and girls' unpaid care, domestic and communal work. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/working-paper-the-climate-care-nexus-en.pdf>
14. Njenga, M., Gitau, J.K. & Mendum, R. (2021). Women's work Is never done: Lifting the gendered burden of firewood collection and household energy use In Kenya. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 77. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2021.102071>

15. Castañeda Camey, I., Sabater, L., Owren, C. & Boyer, A.E. (2020). Gender-based violence and environment linkages: The violence of inequality. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). <https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/48969>
16. International Labour Organization (ILO). (2023). Mainstreaming care work to combat the effects of climate change. <https://www.ilo.org/publications/mainstreaming-care-work-combat-effects-climate-change>
17. Pope, D.H., McMullen, H., Baschieri, A., Philipose, A., Udeh, C., Diallo, J. & McCoy, D. (2022). What is the current evidence for the relationship between the climate and environmental crises and child marriage? A scoping review. *Global Public Health*, 18(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2022.2095655>
18. Grantham, K. (2022). Mapping the intersection of women's economic empowerment, care work, and clean energy. International Development Research Centre. <https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/items/3a4323f4-cbd6-4007-9ba4-a589807c96ff>
19. ENERGIA. (2020). The role of appliances in achieving gender equality and energy access for all. <https://efficiencyforaccess.org/publications/the-role-of-appliances-in-achieving-gender-equality-and-energy-access-for-all>
20. MacGregor, S., Arora-Jonsson, S. & Cohen, M. (2022). Caring in a changing climate: Centering care work in climate action. Oxfam. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/caring-in-a-changing-climate-centering-care-work-in-climate-action-621353/>
21. Rost, L. & Koissy-Kpein, S.A. (2018). Infrastructure and equipment for unpaid care work: Household survey findings from the Philippines, Uganda and Zimbabwe - 2017 Household Care Survey Report. Oxfam. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/infrastructure-and-equipment-for-unpaid-care-work-household-survey-findings-fro-620431/>
22. International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). (2019). Renewable energy: A gender perspective. https://irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2019/Jan/IRENA_Gender_perspective_2019.pdf
23. Consortium partners include Intellectap, CoreWoman, Busrara and Sagana.
24. This calculation was made using the Natural Resources Canada Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator, available at <https://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/corporate/statistics/neud/dpa/calculator/ghg-calculator.cfm>
25. In TCEII Phase 1, the businesses were assessed on a 21-point scale, with scores of 0-7 being gender unintentional, scores of 8-14 being gender intentional, and 15-21 being gender transformative.

www.koreglobal.org