UK PACT

GEDSI Entry Point Series: Guidance to Promote Equitable and Inclusive Climate Change Mitigation

Version One

Entry Points: Energy and Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion

04/06/2025

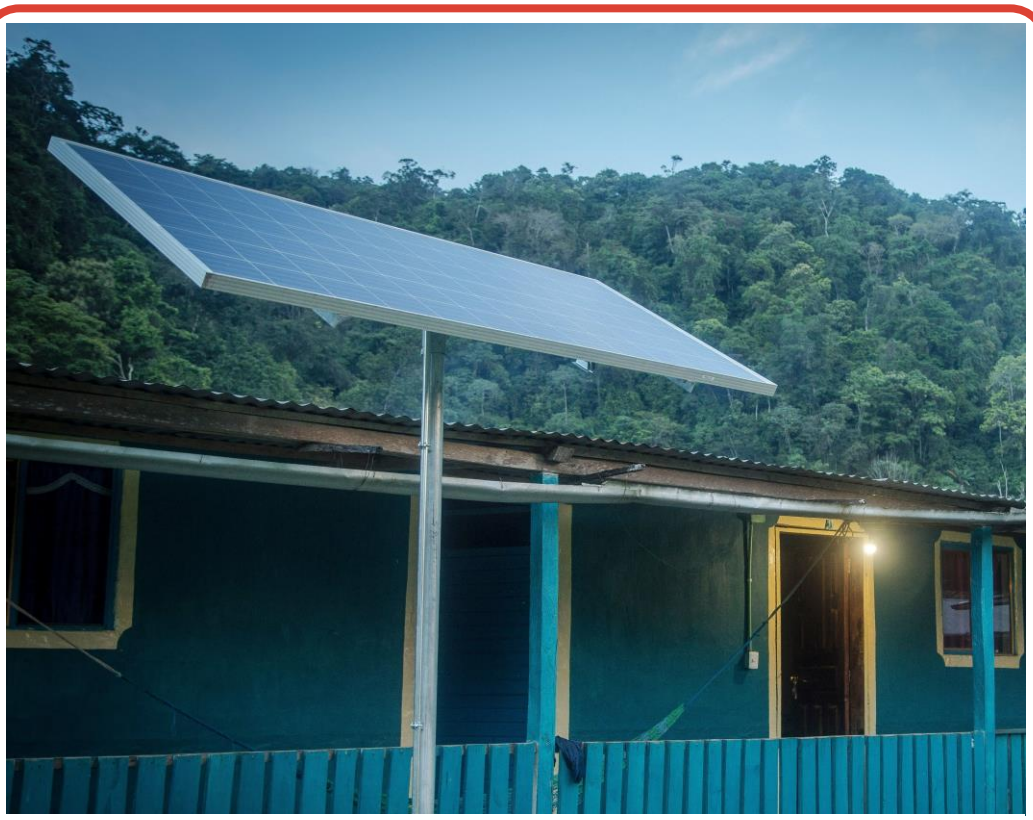
Table of Contents

Introduction

The purpose of the brief is to support UK PACT staff and implementing partners to better appreciate the particular relationship between gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) and the energy sector, and the various 'pathways' that can help to strengthen both the approach and results. It is relevant to all aspects of programme scoping, calls for proposals, design, procurement, delivery/ partnership and monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL).

This brief is part of the 'GEDSI Entry Points' Series, which provides guidance on GEDSI mainstreaming in all of the sectors that the UK PACT programme works in. You can find the other sector briefs, and additional GEDSI resources, on the UK PACT website here.

The brief was written by Emma Grant, UK PACT GEDSI Advisor, and Rebekah Martin, UK PACT GEDSI Manager from consortium partner, Social Development Direct.



UK PACT is supporting Iluméxico to develop affordable financial models for solar energy supply, benefiting rural, isolated, off-grid communities.

The Rationale

Integrating GEDSI into just energy transition programmes is essential for ensuring that the benefits of sustainable energy are equitably distributed. Affordability and accessibility remain fundamental challenges in implementing modern energy transitions at scale, disproportionately impacting women and girls, as well as people with disabilities, people from remote or rural areas, and other historically excluded groups. For example:

- **In Sub-Saharan Africa, only 32% of primary schools had access to electricity** in 2020, showing minimal progress from 30% in 2015[1].
- **An estimated 2.4 billion people currently lack access to clean cooking fuels**, with many relying on biomass (firewood, charcoal, dung) for household energy needs; and **almost 85% of the associated collection and carrying work is done by girls and women**[2].
- Persons with disabilities often have greater reliance on energy and public infrastructure, while facing additional barriers to access. United Nations estimates that **fewer than 50% of households with persons with disabilities have access to energy globally**[3].

The renewable energy sector represents a huge opportunity to change this status quo and build resilience for all. By 2030, renewable energy sources are expected to contribute approximately 80% of new power generation capacity globally[4].

Potential benefits of integrating GEDSI are manifest. While incorporating a GEDSI-lens into energy projects and investments is likely to catalyse and amplify climate action, these new ways of delivering energy can also provide women with new economic opportunities[5]; deliver improved health and education outcomes for children; reduce vulnerability for communities who are dependent on fragile energy grids, improving resilience to climate-related disasters – amongst other benefits.

[1] UNESCO (2023) Can solar power close the school electrification gap? UNESCO.
[2] Peek, A. and Benoit, P. (2023) Invisible Women in Energy: Millions of Household Biomass Producers, Center on Global Energy Policy at Columbia.
[3] Climate Investment Fund (CIF) (2022) Disability Inclusion In Climate Finance, CIF.
[4] International Energy Agency (IEA) (2024) World Energy Investment, IEA.
[5] United Nations Environment Programme (2020). Powering Equality: Women's entrepreneurship transforming Asia's energy sector. UNEP, Bangkok

There are strong commercial reasons for GEDSI responsive energy investments. Women are already responsible for 40% of lighting purchase decisions and represent a significant proportion of energy clients[6]. Recognizing women as key clients is a smart business strategy that can unlock new market opportunities, tap into unmet demand, and expand customer reach.

Energy projects affect women and men in distinct ways so they will engage with them in different ways. Recognizing these differences in how they engage with, benefit from, and contribute to energy solutions can enhance project design, driving greater financial and social returns. This not only boosts community-wide benefits but also strengthens risk management and overall project outcomes.

Note: Throughout this briefing, there is a reference to women's inclusion, but also to other socially excluded communities or groups. In each context, who is excluded and the types of barriers that they face will vary. It is appropriate to carry out a robust GEDSI analysis to better understand which groups are excluded in different contexts.

[6] Alstone, P., Niethammer, C., Mendonça, B., and Eftimie, A. (2011) Expanding Women's Role in Africa's Modern off-grid Lighting Market, IFC/Lighting Africa.

Pathways: Linking GEDSI and Energy

In this note, we set out four principal pathways by which UK PACT clean energy investments can actively contribute to positive GEDSI outcomes, or – equally important – mitigate harmful impacts that clean energy projects might have on women and excluded populations. All offer important entry points for GEDSI.

Each pathway is intended to provide prompts on some of the areas that might enable UK PACT to meet its GEDSI ambitions (whether from a GEDSI sensitive or transformative perspective), as well as deepening its overall climate impact.

The principal pathways linking GEDSI and energy are:

1. Reducing energy poverty for women and excluded communities,

2. Creating livelihood and leadership opportunities and improving working conditions for women and excluded groups,

3. Expanding market activities for women and excluded groups, and

4. Reducing risk of harm.

Reducing Energy Poverty for Women and Excluded Groups

Access to energy for women and for historically excluded groups (for example, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, ethnic and religious minorities, and those living in remote areas) is heavily constrained. Programmes, policies or regulations that can increase affordability or accessibility of energy for these populations can result in a potentially significant social justice / just transition outcome that aligns with UK PACT's ambition to "be empowering when it comes to gender equality, disability and social inclusion, and where possible supporting transformational change"[7].

In households, women are often the primary users and managers of energy, making them a large segment of energy providers' customer base. For example, reliable and affordable energy is essential for enabling women to launch and grow their businesses, many of which originate at home and are part of the informal economy.

Women and girls' domestic responsibilities often include cooking and heating. On average, women and girls dedicate up to 20 hours each week to gathering firewood for household energy needs. Indigenous and rural women are particularly affected, and those in conflict-affected areas exposed to particularly high levels of risk. Expanding energy access can significantly cut down the time spent on domestic chores, allowing women to focus on income-generating activities, pursue education, improve their health, or engage in entrepreneurial ventures (UNDP 2021; EIB, 2021). Notably, women and children account for over 60% of premature deaths linked to household air pollution.

For people with disabilities, improved energy access can transform independence, facilitating assistive technologies (such as electronic medical devices). Energy investments in remote areas can provide lighting that improves safety and enables students from rural and indigenous communities to study longer hours.

[7] From UK PACT Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion strategy (2024)

Example GEDSI Activities

UK PACT projects could deploy a range of possible GEDSI-promoting approaches such as:

- ✓ Interest-free loans for poor households struggling to afford connection costs;
- ✓ Expanding disability inclusive on-grid or mini-grid access for businesses owned by women, informal enterprises, single-parent households, low-income families, rural communities, and marketplaces.
- ✓ Offering reduced connection fees for facilities such as maternal health clinics, women's shelters, educational institutions for women, schools and clinics in rural or indigenous areas, and centres supporting people with disabilities.
- ✓ Providing distribution solutions that help reduce the burden of time-intensive tasks for women or enhance their safety.
- ✓ Introducing financing options to alleviate upfront connection costs for low-income households and small-scale businesses.
- ✓ Designing tariff systems and payment options to enable women-led enterprises and users to access affordable energy, enhancing their productivity—for instance, offering discounted off-peak rates.
- ✓ Aligning energy supply schedules for intermittent services with the peak operational times of women-led businesses.
- ✓ Developing pricing structures and repayment terms in collaboration with organizations that advocate for women's needs, such as local non-profits.
- ✓ Establishing company or utility policies, procedures, and systems that: prioritize women and people with disabilities by tailoring energy solutions to meet their domestic and business needs; recognize informal sector entrepreneurs; and actively engage women-focused groups and organisations of people with disabilities in decision-making processes.

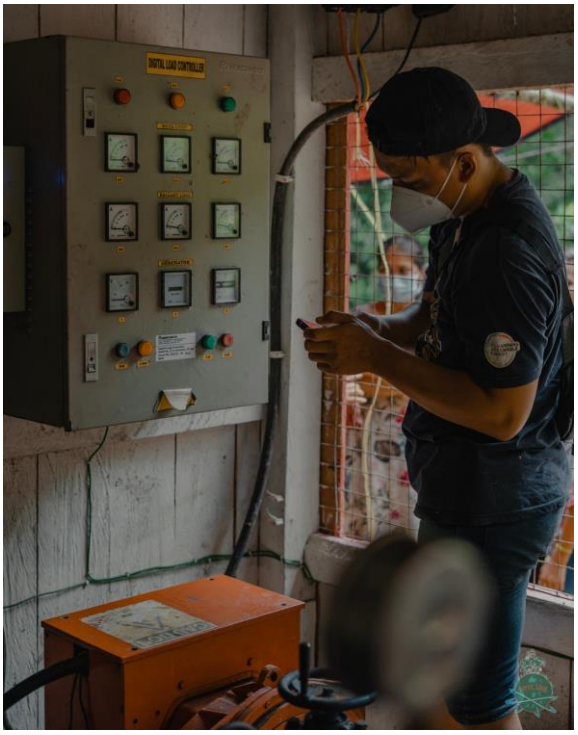
Learning from Practice – UK PACT Case Studies

Renewable energy rural electrification roadmap for Sabah

Implementing partner: Forever Sabah.

This project is working to ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for the state of Sabah in Malaysian Borneo, which accounts for over 70% of Malaysia's unelectrified rural area.

Recognising that meeting the needs of the diversity of households across 400 rural communities requires a nuanced approach, it conducted surveys and focus groups with half of these villages to understand local needs, aspirations, and capacities for electrical power generation among these diverse communities. It has also conducted feasibility studies for renewable energy (micro-hydro and solar) installation for 57 of the villages served by 35 mini-grids.



The Renewable energy rural electrification roadmap for Sabah project worked to meet the needs of remote communities in Malaysian Borneo.

Developing sustainable energy access strategies in Mexico

Implementing partner: Iluméxico

This project provided technical assistance to help beneficiaries in several Mexican states develop strategies to improve universal energy access through solar energy. This aimed to benefit rural, isolated, off- grid communities in Mexico by developing affordable financial models for this energy supply.

The project worked with four states where it identified 2,805 families living off-grid. Based on the analysis of community needs and characteristics, each state designed the base model for the implementation of sustainable rural electrification programmes in collaboration with representatives from different ministries. The project has also implemented a first pilot in Yucatán, installing 11 solar home systems for off-grid families with a sustainable model.

Creating livelihood and leadership opportunities and improving working conditions for women and excluded groups

Women workers are heavily underrepresented in the oil and gas energy sector, somewhat less so in the renewables sector (although still not represented proportionately in senior leadership or decision making positions). The renewable energy sector is more labour-intensive than traditional fossil fuels, making it a prime area for increasing women's involvement as the global energy transition advances. By integrating women into the sector, businesses can better identify underserved markets, design solutions tailored to female consumers, and tap into new demand. Beyond gender, the energy sector can promote broader social inclusion by creating job opportunities for people with disabilities and other groups who have been historically excluded from employment opportunities for different reasons and barriers.

Implementing training initiatives to equip women and individuals from marginalized communities with skills for employment in the renewable energy sector provides a significant opportunity to level the playing field – as well as achieving growth and profitability outcomes[8]. This could include consideration of opportunities to promote women's leadership in energy enterprises to drive inclusive growth.

Women constitute approximately 32% of the renewable energy workforce, indicating significant potential for growth in female employment within this sector[9]. Despite this representation, women hold only about 16% of board seats in the world's largest energy utilities[10]. Research suggests that companies with greater gender diversity on their boards are more likely to achieve better environmental performance, including reductions in energy consumption intensity, greenhouse gas emissions, and water usage. Enhancing gender diversity in leadership positions within the energy sector can therefore contribute to improved environmental outcomes and promote women's participation in traditionally male-dominated industries.

A stronger presence of women in the workforce enhances value chains, boosts operational performance, and generates widespread community benefits. This inclusive approach also helps businesses extend their distribution networks and improve long-term product adoption.

[8] See evidence from Ghana (USAID 2019) and from India .
[9] Global Women Network for the Energy Transition (2020) Women for Sustainable Energy – Strategies to Foster Women's Talent for Transformational Change, Global Women Network for the Energy Transition.
[10] Ernst and Young (EY) (2016) Women in Power and Utilities Index 2016, EY.

Example GEDSI Activities

UK PACT projects could deploy a range of possible GEDSI-promoting approaches such as:

- ✓ **Instituting quotas for female employees** in unskilled roles as well as more advanced positions—such as technicians, senior managers, construction workers, or maintenance staff. Targets can extend to include minimum % of suppliers and subcontractors to be women-owned businesses or female entrepreneurs.
- ✓ **Providing skills development and technical training** programs for women, persons with disability or other socially excluded groups to enter STEM fields and other traditionally male-and/ or elite dominated professions. This includes skilled roles within the supply chain, such as installation and maintenance. Ensuring that existing training is accessible for a wide audience and does not include negative stereotypes.
- ✓ **Implementing inclusive workplace policies** to attract, and enhance job retention for, women, such as paid parental leave, flexible work arrangements, safe and sanitary workplace conditions, and on-site childcare accessible to both men and women with caregiving responsibilities. Understanding and proactively addressing barriers for persons with disability, LGBTQI+ people or other groups can also diversify workforces and improve workplaces for all.
- ✓ **Supporting women's career advancement and leadership** development through initiatives like mentoring, coaching, and specialized training programs, as well as integrating GEDSI topics into standard training sessions, such as considering the different needs of women or people with disabilities in occupational health and safety.
- ✓ **Promoting diversity at all organizational levels** through strategies and human resource practices to attract, recruit, and advance women, ethnic minorities, persons with disability and others in elite-dominated industries and leadership roles.
- ✓ **Engaging female entrepreneurs** in roles such as marketing, sales, distribution, and customer service to strengthen their involvement in the energy supply chain.
- ✓ **Offering targeted skills development programs for female entrepreneurs** and self-employed women and people from other socially excluded groups in the supply chain to help grow their businesses. Training areas could include bookkeeping and accounting, negotiation techniques, marketing and business development, communication and networking, and computer proficiency.
- ✓ **Establishing company or utility processes that promote knowledge exchange** among supply chain participants, such as gathering regular feedback from female supply chain partners, engaging directly with representatives of socially excluded groups to adapt product and service designs, and organizing workshops to foster collaboration and develop shared business strategies.

Learning from Practice – UK PACT Case Studies

Renewable energy integration in Ethiopia

Implementing Partners: Ricardo Energy & Environment, in partnership with Tripleline and the TATA Power Company Ltd.

The project developed a Distribution Network Visibility (DNV+) tool for improved performance, maintenance and integration of renewable energy into the grid.

Alongside developing a DNV+ tool, the Renewable Energy Integration project supported Ethiopian Electric Utility to increase GEDSI considerations throughout their operations.

Working with the Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU), the project developed a GEDSI strategy to improve GEDSI considerations across the organisation and in its operating activities. It included recommendations such as mainstreaming GEDSI within the Mission Statement of the EEU, and preparing a GESI action plan for the whole organisation. It received good feedback from the relevant stakeholders, including the Director of Women in the Children and Youth Affairs Directorate, amongst others. An evaluation and found that the EEU has been making progress in enhancing the capacity of professional women employees, according to the strategy. It also set internal targets for increasing the number of women both in the organisation as a whole, as well as in leadership positions.

Power Sector Reform (PSR) in India

Implementing partners: Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (IIT-K)

The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the Indian electricity sector. The key focus of the programme is to improve electricity access for all by catalysing policy, regulatory and market reforms. PSR works in close partnership with the Ministry of Power, Government of India and is in its second phase.

The project trained more than 200 women professionals, equipping them with skills to take on leadership roles in the power sector. Policy recommendations incorporated the unique needs of marginalized communities, promoting equitable access to energy benefits. Capacity-building initiatives targeted youth and underrepresented groups, fostering long-term socio-economic resilience.

Expanding market activities for women and excluded groups

Developing energy infrastructure and services can unlock growth in dynamic sub-sectors, providing women entrepreneurs with pathways to expand their ventures and create job opportunities for others.

Helping women access affordable financing for energy-efficient appliances and tools that reduce manual labour can empower them to use electricity for productive purposes, ultimately contributing to the long-term profitability of utility companies (ESMP, 2018). While women often gravitate toward sustainability-focused enterprises, they frequently encounter unmet credit needs. Addressing this gap presents a significant opportunity for tapping into an underutilized market with high growth potential.

Example GEDSI Activities

UK PACT projects could deploy a range of possible GEDSI-promoting approaches such as:

- ✓ **Promoting financial inclusion** through initiatives like low-interest loans and tailored support for renewable energy businesses led by women and marginalized communities
- ✓ **Offering products and services that increase access to renewable energy** for households and businesses, such as clean cookstoves, LPG, biomass-based solutions, solar-powered phones, batteries, and chargers.
- ✓ **Introducing financing options** to make heating and lighting equipment more affordable, covering both upfront and ongoing costs.
- ✓ **Investing in research and development** for innovative products that leverage clean energy and support women's livelihoods, both at home and in external workspaces. Examples include home-based agro-processing equipment and portable heating or cooling systems.
- ✓ **Creating investment opportunities tied to climate change initiatives that benefit women and socially excluded groups**, such as training programmes to teach efficient energy use, which help save energy and reduce emissions.
- ✓ **Developing company and utility policies that acknowledge the role of informal sector entrepreneurs**, while engaging local representatives of female workers and business owners—such as trade unions—in decision-making processes.
- ✓ **Designing products and pricing strategies that address GEDSI-specific barriers**, such as limited access to collateral like property or land, by identifying alternative methods to secure loans for energy-related needs.

Learning from Practice – UK PACT Case Studies

The Community Cooling Hub (CCH) in Kenya

Implementing partners: University of Birmingham, in partnership with London South Bank University and the African Centre for Technology Studie.

The Community Cooling Hub Project improved rural access to energy, enabling solutions for cold storage facilities for food and medicine.

Recognising the specific barriers facing women, young farmers and small agribusinesses, the team embedded GEDSI and developed CCH purpose-driven business models in conjunction with policy recommendations to address these barriers. The project was highly participatory by design, ensuring GEDSI mainstreaming at every phase, it used a bottom-up approach where the cold chain and cooling needs of socially excluded groups, particularly women and young people, were captured using the needs assessment framework.

The business models included a pay-as-you-go system to facilitate easy access to cold chain services for women, young farmers and small agribusinesses who often face barriers to accessing services as they have minimal assets. The CCH also improved access for all small farm holders and agri-business entrepreneurs who cannot take risk of high investment on cold chain equipment and infrastructure.

Reducing risk of harm

Another range of entry points for GEDSI involves risk mitigation as opposed to opportunity generation. These entry points typically concern identifying and addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks; assessment of Do No Harm such as exclusion of people from access/ opportunity on the basis of their identity (e.g. ethnic or religious minorities, disability or other) or any unintended negative consequences of the shift to renewables.

Although not necessarily unique to the energy sector[11], risks of harm are included in this note because the Do No Harm principle is fundamental to the ethos of UK PACT – and because there is often an assumption that "the energy transition is 'inherently good' due to the potential contribution of the green transition to mitigating climate change and enhancing energy access. As a result of this, the energy transition often does not fall under scrutiny. This, however, ignores evidence that renewable energy projects have been documented to cause adverse human rights impacts and harms, as well as indications that the regulatory and due diligence frameworks that govern renewable energy projects are frequently under-developed, including when compared to more established energy sectors" (p 4)[12].

The energy sector presents particular risks for women and socially excluded groups. These risks stem from structural inequalities, socio-economic vulnerabilities, and the often top-down nature of large-scale energy projects.

[11] Some of these risks are common to other infrastructure programmes - such as risk of sexual exploitation and GBV associated with large infrastructure programmes such as road building.
[12] Danish Institute for Human Rights (2021) Background scoping paper: women's human rights in the energy transition in Sub-Saharan Africa, Danish Institute for Human Rights.

Key GEDSI Risks in Energy Projects

UK PACT projects in the energy sector should take steps to understand, measure and mitigate risks in the following key areas:

- **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH):**
    - **Displacement and Labor Migration:** Large-scale renewable energy projects, such as hydroelectric dams or solar farms, can displace communities, forcing women and socially excluded groups into precarious living conditions where they are more vulnerable to GBV.
    - **Workforce Dynamics:** As the energy sector expands, construction sites and remote energy facilities often become male-dominated environments, increasing the risk of harassment and exploitation for women entering these spaces. Lack of gender-sensitive policies or grievance mechanisms exacerbates these risks. Children in the local area can be at increased risk of abuse or exploitation through child labour.
    - **Land Rights Disputes:** Women, indigenous peoples, and people from other socially excluded groups, are often excluded from land ownership discussions. When energy projects infringe on communal land, women's limited legal standing can heighten their vulnerability to abuse during resettlement processes.
- **Exacerbating Inequality:**
    - **Limited Access to Benefits:** Women and marginalized communities often face barriers to the financial resources, skills training, and networks needed to engage in or benefit from the renewable energy economy. This widens existing socio-economic gaps and reinforces exclusion from decision-making processes.
    - **Unintended Economic Exclusion:** As countries shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy, jobs in the new sectors often require advanced technical skills. Socially excluded groups, who traditionally have lower access to STEM education and training, risk being left behind, intensifying income inequality.
    - **Energy Access Disparities:** Electrification efforts may prioritise urban centres or wealthier regions, leaving rural and isolated communities without reliable energy access, perpetuating cycles of poverty and limiting opportunities for economic empowerment.
- **Adverse Impact on Livelihoods:**
    - **Disruption of Traditional Practices:** Renewable energy infrastructure projects can occupy agricultural land or disrupt ecosystems that indigenous and rural communities rely on for subsistence farming, fishing, and traditional crafts. This disproportionately affects women and indigenous peoples, who often depend on these activities for income.
    - **Resource Competition:** Large renewable projects can place strain on water resources, disproportionately affecting rural women responsible for water collection. Hydropower plants, for instance, may alter water flows, reducing availability for irrigation and household use.

- **Loss of Informal Sector Jobs:** As the energy transition progresses, women and people from other socially excluded groups who are overrepresented in informal energy sectors (e.g., firewood collection or charcoal production) may face economic displacement without viable alternatives being provided.

- **Additional Risks for Women and Socially Excluded Groups:**
  - **Exclusion from Decision-Making:** Women and socially excluded communities frequently lack representation in energy policy and planning. This exclusion results in energy solutions that fail to address their specific needs, reinforcing systemic inequalities.
  - **Technological Barriers:** Renewable energy solutions, such as solar home systems or electric cooking appliances, often require upfront investments that poorer households cannot afford. Women in low-income households may be excluded from these advancements, limiting their participation in modern energy economies.
  - **Land Grabs and Legal Disempowerment:** Large renewable energy projects can lead to land dispossession without fair compensation, disproportionately impacting women and indigenous communities who already face barriers to land ownership and legal recourse.
  - **Health and Safety Concerns:** The expansion of lithium, cobalt, and other critical mineral mining to support renewable technologies presents health risks for communities living near extraction sites. Women and children, who often perform unregulated labour, are particularly vulnerable to toxic exposure and unsafe working conditions.

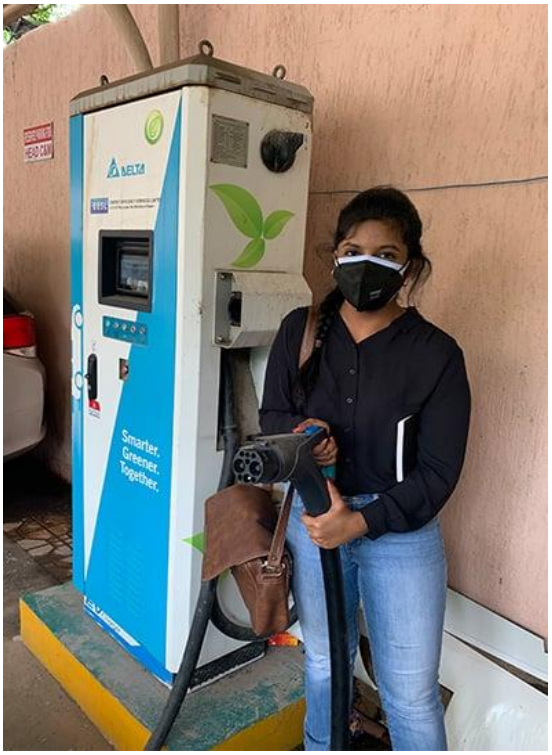
Learning from Practice – Case Studies from UK PACT

Utility-led smart electric vehicle charging for demand response and grid management

Implementing partners: eDRV, BSES Yamuna Power Limited and the Council on Energy, Environment and Water.

This project piloted the concept of utility-led managed electric vehicle (EV) charging in India to demonstrate its potential as a critical tool for power utilities in achieving their demand-side objectives.

By introducing a focus on women and low-income EV drivers, the project gathered reliable and gendered data and evidence on the e-mobility market in India. To develop a smart charging proof of concept and gender-inclusive policy recommendations in the absence of gender-disaggregated data, the project investigated women drivers' EV charging needs. This was done by engaging with charging point operators, fleet operators, and female EV drivers to identify and record specific needs and concerns of women. The research found that their primary concern is safety when using public charging stations, while many lacked the knowledge needed to feel comfortable entering the EV space.



The Utility-led smart electric vehicle charging project in India developed policy recommendations for a managing charging programme that can benefit women and low-income groups.

Key project features to facilitate the access of women to EV charging included developing safe waiting areas and ensuring that there were gender balanced teams in pilot charging stations and outreach activities.

The project also collected evidence that showed women were less likely to benefit from the 'cheaper charging at night' tariff structure due to safety concerns. The findings were embedded into the policy recommendations targeting utility companies, regulators and central and state governments.

Tools and Resources

GEDSI and Energy Data

- ESMAP: Opportunities for women's empowerment in renewable energy – The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) produced a number of reports looking at inclusive employment in different regions.
- IRENA: Country Profiles - The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) website hosts country profiles which include information on access to modern energy, clean cooking and electricity.
- Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report – The Energy Progress Report aims to provide the international community with a global dashboard to register progress on energy access, energy efficiency, renewable energy and international cooperation.

GEDSI Mainstreaming Tools

- GEDSI Guidance for UK PACT Implementing Partners – Provides UK PACT implementing partners with guidance and resources to promote GEDSI mainstreaming in their projects. This includes guidance on processes such as community engagement and participation; inclusive decision-making; safeguarding; disaggregated data collection (by gender, disability status, and other social factors) to monitor the impact of programmes and ensure they are meeting inclusion objectives.
- ADB Gender Toolkit: Energy, Going Beyond the Meter - Provides users with a set of tools to design energy projects that are gender responsive. It contains key questions to be asked during gender analysis, examples of gender-inclusive design features and gender indicators, and a number of case studies of recent ADB financed projects.
- Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Harassment: Emerging Good Practice for the Private Sector - This comprehensive guidance note provides clear guidance for private sector companies and investors on Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH).

Safeguarding Tools

- Infrastructure & Cities for Economic Development: Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Infrastructure Tool – Provides guidance to improve the identification, management and oversight of SEAH risks.
- The Resource and Support Hub on Safeguarding – Supports organisations to strengthen their safeguarding policy and practice against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) by offering a wide range of free tools, training and advice in over 10 languages.

UK PACT

UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT) is a programme funded by the UK Government. UK PACT supports countries that strive to overcome barriers to clean growth and have high emissions reduction potential to accelerate their climate change mitigation efforts.

For any enquiries, please get in touch via email at communications@ukpact.co.uk