



*Request for Proposal (RFP)*  
**Event Management for Dialogue on  
Women's Role in Indonesia's Energy  
Transition**

**Institute for Essential Services Reform**

Tebet Barat Dalam VIII No. 20A-B

Jakarta Selatan

Indonesia

10 May 2022

## 1. Background

Women are in direct contact with energy usage. The use of gas to light a stove or the use of electricity for lighting and the operation of household appliances are some examples of daily activities where women's groups cannot be separated from energy use.

Furthermore, women have three important roles that are closely related to their need for energy<sup>1</sup>:

- The role of women in the household is related to domestic activities, such as cooking food, cleaning the house, washing clothes, etc. In carrying out these activities, women need energy, such as gas or electricity.
- The role of women is related to their work and business, for example online shops, stalls, and office work. In doing this work or business, women are also very dependent on the availability of energy.
- Social roles related to activities in social life, such as organizing, socializing, etc. In carrying out this activity, women will use energy, for example electricity for lighting or for operating electronic equipment used in organizational activities, etc.

Seeing this close relationship of women with energy, the scarcity and lack of energy will hinder women to carry out those various roles.

Providing equal access to energy for all people is one of the government's tasks. However, until now, there are still many Indonesians who do not have access to energy, especially electricity. To overcome this gap, the use of renewable energy sources can be an option, for example the use of solar energy to produce lighting.

A true story told in the IESR Pojok Energi series in April 2019<sup>2</sup> gives us an idea of how Mama Rovina in Lembata, NTT uses solar lights to provide lighting when catching sea cucumbers at night. By utilizing this solar lamp, Mama Rovina can reduce her spending on buying kerosene which in turn improves her financial condition. This Mama Rovina's story is one of several success stories of women who have succeeded in utilizing renewable energy sources to improve their lives financially.

The story above shows that women are the main drivers in the energy transition because it is women who ensure energy availability and regulate energy consumption in the household. Mothers are role models for their children to use energy wisely. Even women in rural areas can become agents in creating cheap alternative energy sources.

However, although almost half of the total population of Indonesia are women (35.1% adult women and 14.4% girls), women's participation in the energy sector is still very low. When in fact, according to the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA), there are many benefits that can be obtained from equality in accessing energy for women.

Therefore, it is very important to ensure that women can access clean, renewable, and affordable energy, so that in the future it will create a positive impact on the surrounding environment. In addition, efforts to encourage women's leadership in the renewable energy sector are also needed, for example by increasing women's participation in work in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, creating women-friendly workplaces, breaking the glass ceiling, and continuing efforts for gender equality in Indonesia. Another thing that is also important to ensure is the existence of policies and actions in the energy transition that involve and provide benefits for women.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://energiterbarukan.org/assets/2019/12/SEMAI-Perempuan-dan-Energi-Terbarukan.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://iesr.or.id/energi-bersih-dan-peran-perempuan>

In this context, IESR is looking for a **contractor to design an online event or series of events**, for example in the form of **webinar, dialogue, podcast, etc.**, including **media publication**, to showcase the role, importance, and contribution of women in supporting Indonesia's energy transition with sound and measurable action plans under budget optimization management in order to raise awareness across different target groups around the question of energy transition through women's participation.

### **About CASE**

Southeast Asia (SEA) is one of the fastest developing regions in the world, with an energy demand which is projected to grow by 70% by 2040. However, fossil fuels will be used to meet most of this demand. Despite huge renewable potential in the region, political and economic interests in the region continue to favor fossil fuels. The main barriers to renewable development are similar throughout the region, such as inconsistent energy planning, inappropriate consideration of renewable energy and energy efficiency potential, concerns over grid capacities and stability, lack of cross-border integration of power systems in the region, etc.

Against this background, Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE) program intends to change the narrative in the power sector in SEA towards an evidence-based energy transition, aiming to increase ambition to meet the goal of the Paris Agreement. It is a regional program that focuses on four countries: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, which represent around 80% of the total energy share in SEA; therefore, the energy development of those countries will have a major impact on the ability of the region to meet its goals.

CASE is being implemented by a consortium, composed of a wide range of organizations and its secretariat will be based in Bangkok, Thailand. The bulk of activities will be implemented by country teams composed of GIZ and local expert organizations while regional activities will be implemented directly by the secretariat managed by GIZ. Two international expert organizations (Agora Energiewende and New Climate Institute) will be supporting the implementation of the program across the four countries with their expertise and experience.

CASE program aims to create evidence and tools that support the energy transition in the region as well as to communicate these outputs to relevant stakeholders and the general public to establish a public discourse about energy transition challenges and benefits. The outputs of CASE are as shown below.

#### Output I: Research and Evidence

- 1.1) The evidence base for an energy transition in SEA is improved.
- 1.2) Research gaps and missing evidence for an energy transition in SEA are identified and addressed
- 1.3) Existing evidence is repackaged and new evidence provided.

#### Output II: Transparency and Mapping

- 2.1) Transparency and coordination of activities related to energy transition is strengthened to maximize synergies.
- 2.2) Stakeholders are mapped
- 2.3) A knowledge platform is established

Output III: Dialogue (non-energy sector)

- 3.1) The dialogue on energy transition within government (and public) bodies is improved.
- 3.2) Relevant non-energy issues and public stakeholders particularly impacted by energy transition related issues are identified.
- 3.3) Non-energy stakeholders are empowered and brought together.

Output IV: Technical Assistance (energy sector)

- 4.1) Capacities of key energy sector stakeholder
- 4.1) Capacities of key energy sector stakeholders on energy transition are strengthened.
- 4.2) Key energy institutions and decision makers on energy transition related (technical and regulatory) issues are trained.
- 4.3) Quality data and information is provided to drive dialogue on energy transition among energy stakeholders and support change.
- 4.4) Knowledge exchange among key energy stakeholders is supported.
- 4.5) A sustainable network of energy think tanks in SEA is set up.

Output V: Promoting public discourse

- 5.1) A public discourse on energy transition is established.
- 5.2) A communication strategy and infrastructure about energy transition in SEA is developed, implemented, and maintained to inform the general public about energy transition challenges, issues and benefits.

## 2. Program Description and Objectives

Under Output III, CASE aims to empower the non-energy stakeholders, which one of these stakeholders that we have identified is women's group. Through this event, we want to help empowering women's group with a better understanding of the benefits and impacts of an energy transition as well as with recommendations on how they can trigger (or participate in) a debate with energy stakeholders, influence their position, and proactively support energy transition. Additionally, CASE is also looking to increase public discourse, and in Indonesia, we see the role of women in achieving this output.

With reference to these, the objectives of designed program will be:

1. Increase the understanding of women's group of the benefits and impacts of an energy transition.
2. Showcase the role and importance of women in supporting Indonesia's energy transition.
3. Highlighting and discussing initiatives by women in utilizing renewable energy to support their daily activities.
4. Promote discussion about the importance of renewable energy and energy transition, especially in its relation to the women activity.

## 3. Task to be performed by contractor

The contractor is responsible for designing an event or series of events and executing it within July – August 2022, achieving the output, complying with the associated indicators, and implementing the activities described below.

**List of tasks:**

**3.1. Program Concept**

- 3.1.1. Develop pre-event promotion materials.
- 3.1.2. Design program concept, including but not limited to proposed speakers (KOL, political or non-political actor, non-energy stakeholder, community leader, youth, etc.) that will act as the representation of this inclusive community. The developed concept needs to be approved by CASE Indonesia team.
- 3.1.3. Design program schedule with coordination with CASE Indonesia.

**3.2. Program Execution and Reporting**

- 3.2.1. Implement the designed programs.
- 3.2.2. Provide report summary of each activity.
- 3.2.3. Provide a post-event publication on digital/print media and social media, including but not limited to collecting surveys, etc.

## **4. Proposal Guidelines and Project Timeline**

### **4.1. Proposal Guidelines**

Proposals will be accepted until 10:00 p.m. Indonesian Western Standard Time (WIB, GMT+0700), Friday, 27 May 2022. Kindly address Project Manager CASE IESR at [agus@iesr.or.id](mailto:agus@iesr.or.id) for inquiries. Any proposals received after this date and time will be regarded as inadmissible. All proposals must be signed by an official agent or representative of the company submitting the proposal.

Evaluation of proposals will be conducted from 30 May – 3 June 2022.

The selection decision for the winning bidder will be made by 6 June 2022.

Upon notification, the contract negotiation with the winning bidder will begin immediately and must proceed extremely quickly to meet the project timeline.

Proposals should not be more than 10 pages in length.

If the organization submitting a proposal must outsource or contract any work to meet the requirements, this must be clearly stated in the proposal. Additionally, costs included in proposals must include any outsourced or contracted work. Any outsourcing or contracting organization must be named and described in the proposal.

Please itemize all costs and include a description of associated services. Contract terms and conditions will be negotiated upon selection of the winning bidder for this RFP.

### **4.2. Timeline**

A draft timeline is presented below. Internal changes may be made if mutually agreed.



## Energy Transition and Women Participation Program

Description	Date
Concept and Design	June 2022
Implementation	July – August 2022
Program Report Submission	September 2022

*Unless otherwise noted, work will be completed by the end of month identified above.*

## 5. Budget

The budget for this work is capped at IDR 50,000,000. The budget includes the applicable tax obligations of each party.

All proposals must include proposed costs with tax (in Indonesian Rupiah/IDR) to complete the tasks described in the project scope. Costs should be stated as one-time or non-recurring costs (NRC).

Pricing should be grouped to show these items:

- Design and concept
- Branding, marketing, promotion
- Execution
- Media publication

NOTE: All costs and fees must be clearly described in each proposal.

## 6. Bidders Qualifications

Bidders should provide a comprehensive and detailed proposal comprising all these following items and should write their proposal following this structure.

### 1. Profiling

- a. Company/organization profile description of experience in designing and executing program as mentioned in the RFP or something similar.
- b. Example of similar programs/events conducted by your organization.
- c. Anticipated resources you will assign to this project (total number of manpower, role, title, experience) including the steering structure.

### 2. Concept

- a. Program concept, including timeline, etc.
- b. Anticipated resources, venues, etc.

### 3. Budget

Bidders must submit a digital copy of their proposal via email to Project Manager CASE IESR at [agus@iesr.or.id](mailto:agus@iesr.or.id) and put [iqbal@iesr.or.id](mailto:iqbal@iesr.or.id) and [ninette@iesr.or.id](mailto:ninette@iesr.or.id) in the CC the latest by 10:00 p.m. Indonesian Western Standard Time (WIB, GMT +0700) on 27 May 2022. Please include “**CASE Indonesia – Women’s Role in Indonesia’s Energy Transition**” in the subject line.