Course Syllabus for M.Sc. Energy for Sustainable Social Development

**Stakeholder inclusion: Gender mainstreaming and Energy innovation**

(ELECTIVE COURSE III)

Lecture: 4 Year: II

Tutorial: 4 Part: A

Practical: 6

**Objective**:

The course puts emphasis on teaching methodologies for collaboration with stakeholders up to the solution level. The course also touches upon fundamental methods for gender mainstreaming and criteria for the measurement of stakeholder engagement, satisfaction, practical outcomes and effectiveness of proposed solutions. The course puts emphasis strategies to include female stakeholders in the planning, design and decision-making process and discusses energy innovation in relation to local sustainable entrepreneurship.

1. **Introduction to stakeholder inclusion in practice [4]**
2. **Collaboration methodologies and criteria [10]**
   * Mobile ethnography
   * Scenario workshops
   * User testing
   * Cultural probes
   * Stakeholder measurement criteria
3. **Gender mainstreaming in the renewable energy sector [10]**

* Women and energy
* Theory and strategies

1. **Energy innovation [8]**

* Frugal innovation
* Minimum viable solutions
* Sustainable entrepreneurship

1. **Organizing a Stakeholder workshop [16]**

* Organization and planning
* Execution
* Evaluation and usability for the case study and the design solution
* Summarising findings and harmonizing with former results
* Iteration of solution
* Personal reflection

**Text Books, Reference materials and Journals:**

Dugan, M., *Frugal Innovation (2012*), <http://knowinnovation.com/frugal-innovation/>

Eyring, M., J., Johnson, M.W., Nair. H. (2011), New Business Models in Emerging Markets, *Harvard Business Review*, January-February 2011, pages 89-95

Fuad-Luke, A. (2009), *Design Activism*, London: Earthscan

Gurung, J.D., ed (1999). Searching for women’s voices in the Hindu-Kush Himalayas, pp.1-36, Kathmandu, *International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development*.

Hanington, B. (et al), (2012) *Universal Methods of Design: 100 Ways to Research Complex Problems, Develop Innovative Ideas, and Design Effective Solutions*, Beverly, MA: Rockport

Hippel, v. E. (2005). *Democratizing Innovation*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

Keitsch, M (2015), Design Driven Innovation – Applying Minimum Viable Products for Local Entrepreneurship, *20th International Conference on Engineering Design* (ICED15), Milan 27-30 July 2015

Keitsch, M., (et al) (2013), Sustainable Design and Social Entrepreneurship- A Common Path Toward Social Innovation? *Journal of US-China Public Administration*, Vol. 10, No. 6, 618-629.

Laugero, G., (2012). Making Sense of Minimum Viable Products. <http://johnnyholland.org/2012/02/making-sense-of-minimum-viable-products/>

Mahat, I. (2011), Gender, energy, and empowerment: a case study of the Rural Energy Development Program in Nepal. *Development in Practice*, Volume 21, Number 3, May 2011

McCoy, M., Scully P.L. (2002) Deliberative Dialogue to Expand Civic Engagement: What Kind of Talk Does Democracy Need? *National Civic Review*, vol. 91, no. 2, Wiley Pe-riodicals.

Ries, E., (2009). Minimum Viable Product: a guide. Startup Lessons Learned. <http://www.startuplessonslearned.com/2009/08/minimum-viable-product-guide.html>

Sharma, B (et al) (2005), Women, Energy and Water in the Himalayas, Incorporating the Needs and Roles of Women in Water and Energy management – *Project Learning*, ed Thapa et all, Nairobi & Kathmandu: UNEP & ICIMOD

Verganti, R,. (2009). *Design Driven Innovation: Changing the Rules of Competition by Radically Innovating What Things Mean*. Harvard Business School Publishing, Boston, Massachusetts.

Walker, G., Devine-Wright, P. (2008), Community renewable energy: What should it mean? *Energy Policy*, 36, 497-500.