

Gender, transport and health



M.N Matinga, Dunamai Energy

Constant stress over where and how to access energy

Long distances travels: up to 12 km with over 20kgs of wood carried, chronic musculoskeletal injury and poor maternal health outcomes. Men cycling for days without food

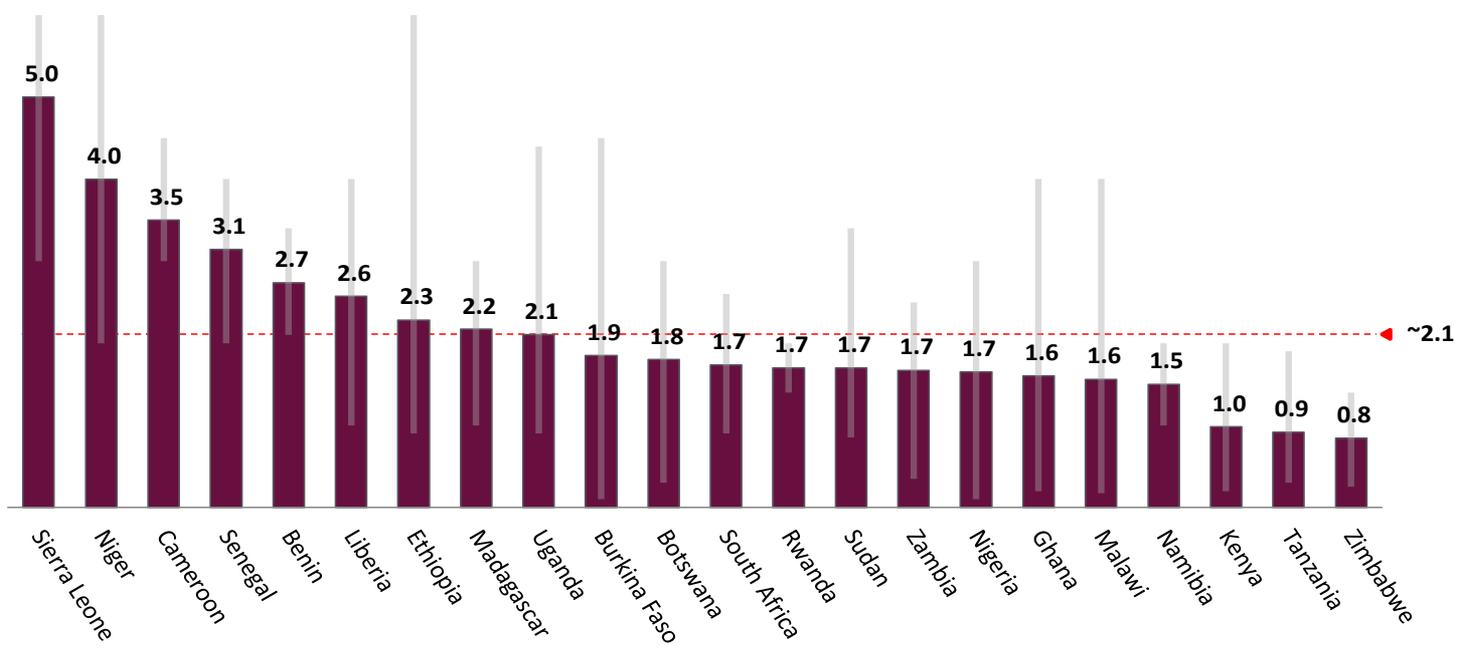
Physical and sexual assaults and harassment

Household air pollution: Worldwide, an estimated 4.3 million deaths annually and accidents

Accidents and other deaths: Poisonings, burns, deaths from paraffin explosions (e.g. 1000 deaths, 1700 injuries and 16,700 cases of [catastrophic] house fires in 2000 in RSA)

Energy use, refrigerators and increases in protein consumption (consumption) – effects on health? Food safety?

Hours per household





Constant stress and often dangerous trade-offs on accessing health services (care-seeking delays)

The high burden on health care seeking and health related transport falls on women, often one to walk or even carry patients to clinics

Inability to access to health services and emergency services

Mobility and access to support networks incl. in context of gender violence, divorce, and marital status changes

Physical and sexual harassment in public spaces and on transport

Safe transport services: accidents and psychological wellbeing

Poor transport systems: air pollution and poor women and men

Gender hierarchy of transport related “rights” and privileges

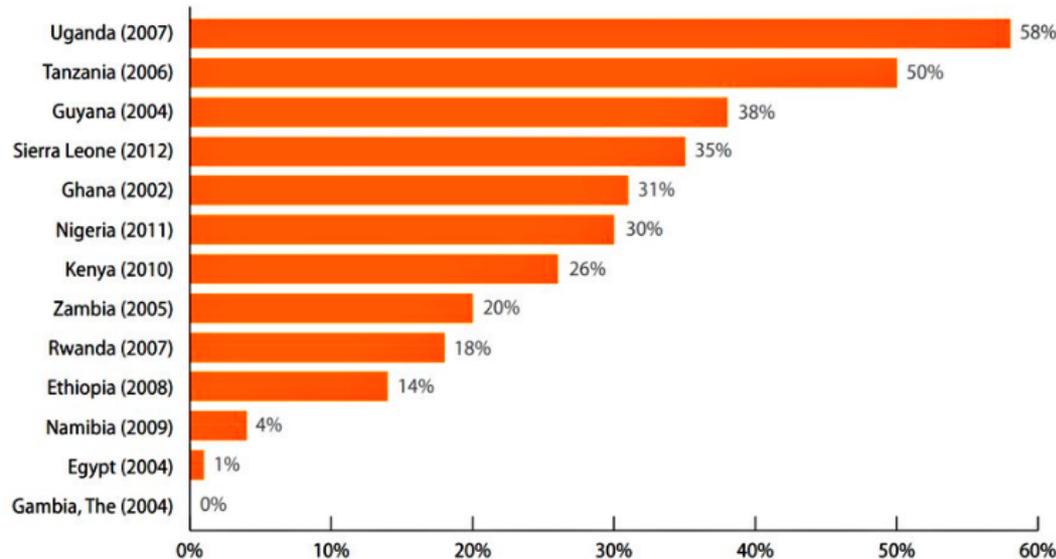


TRANSITIONS IN ENERGY AND TRANSPORT AND POSSIBLE GENDER AND HEALTH

Expanding horizons and options: choice, new gender narratives, space

Reducing time poverty : A key aspect of time poverty from house energy is transporting and processing fuels, water, produce manually

Co-benefits: e.g. traditional approach to health related transport services (rushing a pregnant woman on stretcher/bicycle to a clinic without the energy services to provide emergency care)



only 34% of hospitals and 28% of HCs in Africa have reliable electricity.

TRANSITIONS IN ENERGY AND TRANSPORT, AND POSSIBLE GENDER AND HEALTH IMPACTS

Feedbacks and echoes: Removal of petroleum subsidies because DC can use solar, but impacts of costs of transport including emergency health transport



HOW DOES GENDER MANAGE SES? IF THE SHOE DOESN'T FIT, BIND THE FOOT

Gender: a system of socially defined roles, privileges, attributes and relationships between men and women.

Dominated by men in planning and operations and hence embodies masculine values and tensions

Not just the village man and his village wife or the African Energy Minister and the woman collecting firewood but also the researcher at UT and advocate at CSW vs the village man and woman

Neoliberal capitalism continues to be the overriding framework in energy transition

Reactionary gender lens: How do we fit women in the narrative e.g. Private sector provision of energy for the poor, and women's inclusion in value chains (do you mean markets?)

Thou shall not pollute because I have done the worst already!

HOW DOES PARTICIPATION IN THE TRANSITION INFLUENCE GENDER ROLES AND RELATIONS : PSEUDO-PARTICIPATION AND MANUFACTURING CONSENT? OR GENERAL CONSENSUS

How do different kinds of women and men participate in the energy transition?



- Information, knowledge and power asymmetries leading to pseudo-participation or manufactured consent, and embedding global-local gender relations

HOW DOES PARTICIPATION IN THE TRANSITION INFLUENCE GENDER ROLES AND RELATIONS : PSEUDO-PARTICIPATION AND MANUFACTURING CONSENT? OR GENERAL CONSENSUS

How do different kinds of women and men participate in the energy transition?

- Localised options for energy generation: Community schemes in Africa vs Community schemes elsewhere
- Discursive practices surround women's participation in energy value chains? In transport (Did I hear someone say microcredit?!), household energy vs industrial (job-creating) energy
- What counts in modern energy costs: Internalising costs (what about benefits or cost of lack)
- Legitimacy: Whose voice matters? Who represents whom?
- Can there be an alternative outlook to current energy transition narratives? Or are we in Stepford now?

EMPOWERMENT AND AGENCY IN THE TIME OF SUSTAINABILITY

Empowerment multidimensional

What we tend to ask: how women have moved from a previous position of disadvantage to a present better position.

What we often exclude: whether women's positions have changed with respect to men's, and whether the gender gap has narrowed or disappeared.

What we claim: Changes in access to resources e.g. more cash

What we exclude: Changes in control of the resources e.g. is the woman entrepreneur control how she uses her cash, energy beyond the household

SDG Goal 10: Reduce inequality within **and among countries**

What are the gender, empowerment and agency issues that need to be addressed in order to reduce energy inequality among countries?



Thank you

