



Energizing Equality:

Report Findings and the Road Ahead


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Behind the report



- **ENERGIA, International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy** was founded in 1996 by a group of women involved in gender and energy work in developing countries.
- **IUCN's Global Gender Office (GGO)** was created in 2002 to address gender equality across various environmental sectors and ensure equitable sustainable development.
 - **Gender Equality for Climate Change Opportunities (GECCO)**
 - **Environment and Gender Information (EGI) platform**

Guiding question

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a vertical stack of white hexagonal icons on a green-to-white gradient background. The icons include a sun, a battery, a pie chart, a globe, a recycling symbol, a water drop, a lightbulb, and a computer monitor. At the bottom of the graphic, the top of a woman's head with dark hair and eyes is visible.

To what extent is gender being mainstreamed in energy policies at the national level?

Methods



- Includes 192 energy frameworks from 137 countries
 - 31 Asia & Pacific, 25 Latin American & Caribbean, 28 sub-Saharan African, 4 Middle East, 30 OECD & 19 non-OECD Eurasia countries
- IUCN GGO's gender keyword dictionary was used to identify keyword mentions in frameworks
 - *gender, sex, female, woman, women, girl, equity and equality*
- The keywords were **analyzed for context**, to identify the ways in which gender has been characterized in each framework

Key Findings, 1



- From a sample of **192 documents** from 137 countries, **nearly one-third** of national energy frameworks include gender considerations to some extent.
- Of the frameworks that include gender considerations, **cross-cutting gender issues** related to **time poverty, lack of electrification in rural areas, women's health and well-being, and underrepresentation** in employment and decision-making across the energy sector are the most prominently found themes.

Key Findings, 2

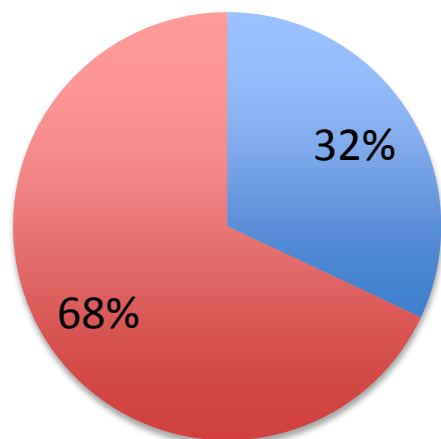


- Of the frameworks that include gender considerations, **57 frameworks (93%) come from developing countries**, particularly from **sub-Saharan Africa (32 frameworks, or 56%)**.
- Energy frameworks from **developed countries**, generally less likely to include gender considerations, tend to put forward a gender-responsive approach through **designing opportunities for women in energy technology and innovation**.

Frequency of Keywords

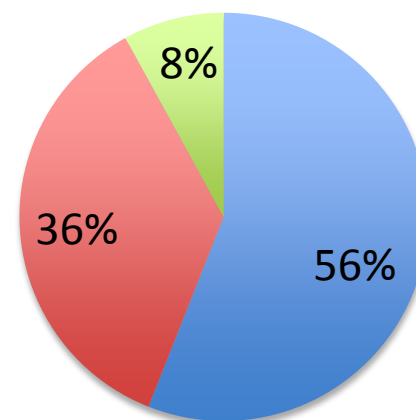
Presence of gender keyword mentions in national energy frameworks

- Frameworks including keywords (61 frameworks)
- Frameworks not including keywords (131 frameworks)



Distribution of 923 gender keyword mentions in national energy frameworks

- women, woman, female, girl (515 mentions)
- gender, sex (337 mentions)
- equality, equity (71 mentions)

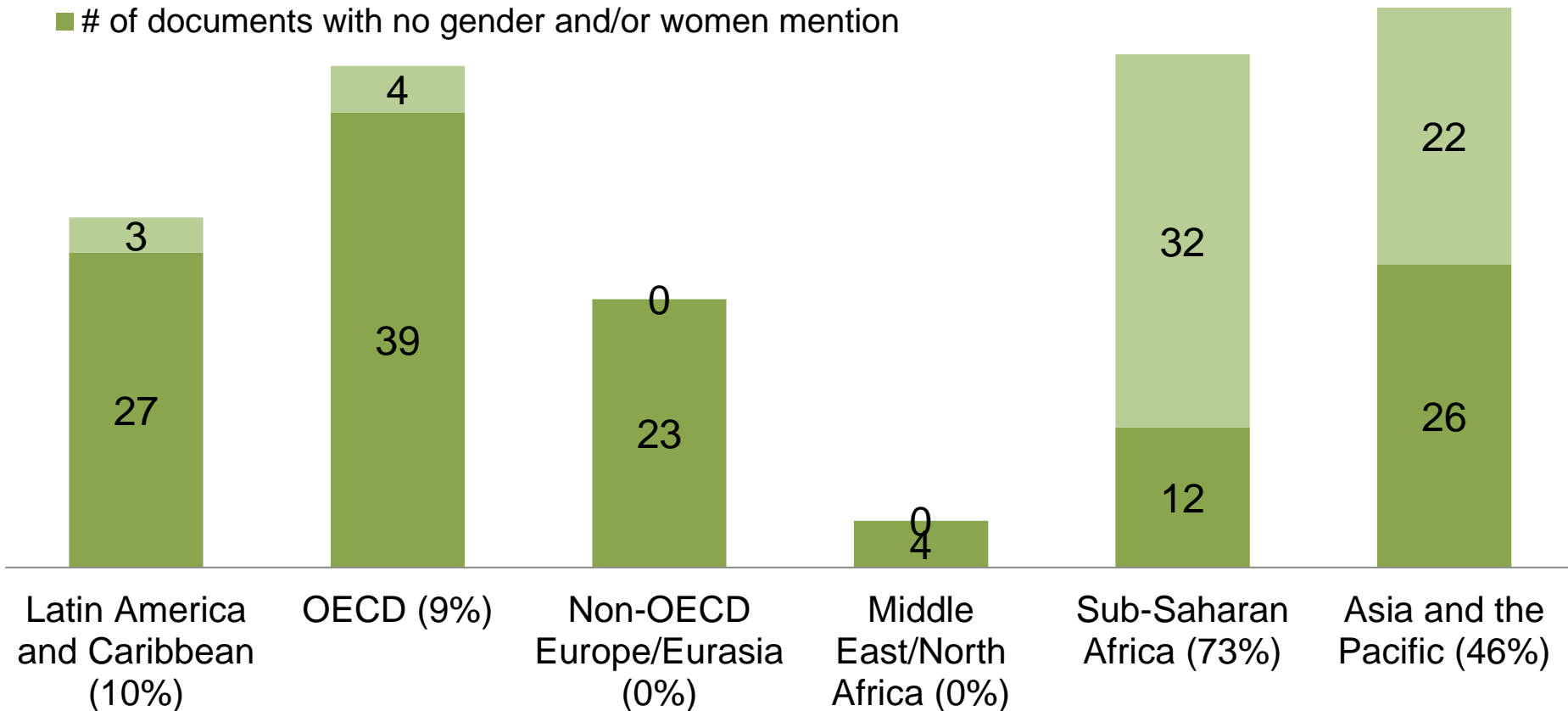


Regional Comparison National Energy Frameworks



■ # of documents with gender and/or women mention

■ # of documents with no gender and/or women mention



Characterization of Women, 1



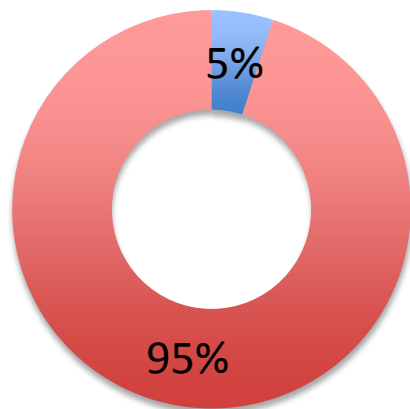
| | As: | When: |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| How are women portrayed? | Vulnerable | Document discusses women's vulnerability to gender-based violence and discrimination. |
| | Beneficiaries | Document includes policies, programs or measures acknowledging women as recipients of economic, social, or other benefits, including educational and capacity-building opportunities. |
| | Stakeholders | Document identifies women as decision makers or as a group targeted for participation in decision making. |
| | Agents of Change | Documents describe women as driving energy sector activities or having a voice in policy change. |

Characterization of Women, 2



Vulnerable

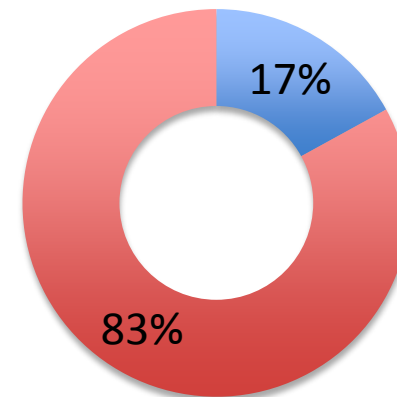
10 Frameworks



Maldives National Energy Policy and Strategy (2010) recognizes that “adequate energy supplies are important...for the protection of vulnerable groups including women and children.”

Beneficiaries

17 Frameworks



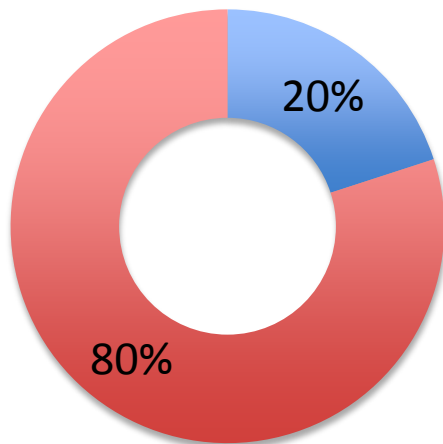
Nigeria’s National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (2014) outlines a specific strategy to establish microcredit facilities for women entrepreneurs produce renewable energy devices and systems

Characterization of Women, 3



Stakeholders

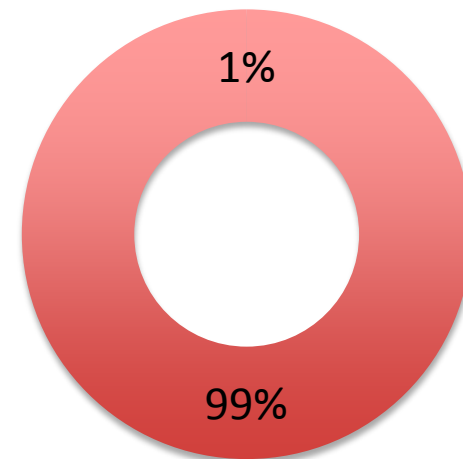
38 Frameworks



National Energy Policy Document of Fiji (2004) calls for improved governance in its national energy sector, particularly with women's participation.

Agents of Change

2 Frameworks



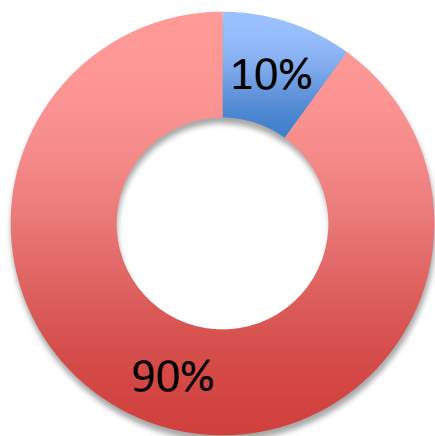
Nigeria's National Energy Masterplan (2014) which includes an activity to organize meetings between women and other stakeholders to make energy policy recommendations to governments.

Cross-Cutting Gender Issues, 1



Energy, Gender & Time Poverty

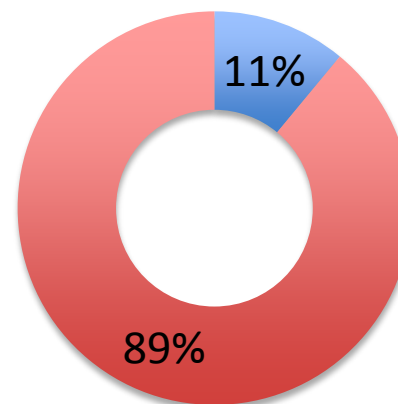
20 Frameworks



The frameworks from Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Fiji, Liberia, Niger and Rwanda note that the burden of fuel collection and cooking—examples of reproductive tasks—falls on women.

Energy and Women's Health and Wellbeing

22 Frameworks



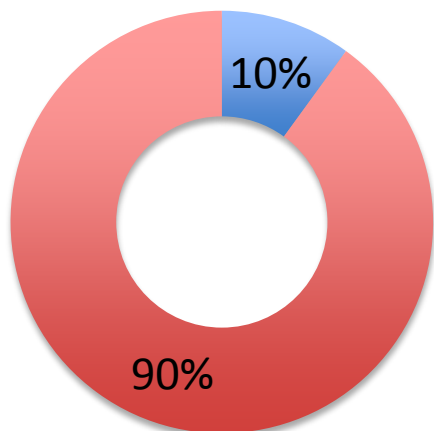
Burundi's *Energy Policy* (2012) notes that increasing energy efficiency through the use of improved cookstoves is a top priority. Mauritius and Bangladesh mention interconnected between energy and physical security.

Cross-Cutting Gender Issues, 2



Gender-Energy Nexus Rural Areas

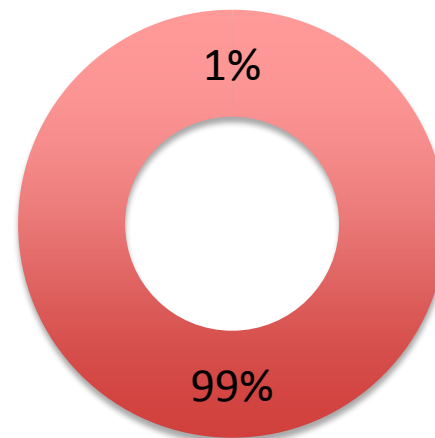
19 Frameworks



Zambia's *National Energy Policy* (2008) commits to mainstreaming gender in rural energy provision programs and emphasizes the unrecognized but vital role women hold as energy providers in rural contexts.

Gender-Energy Nexus Urban Areas

2 Frameworks



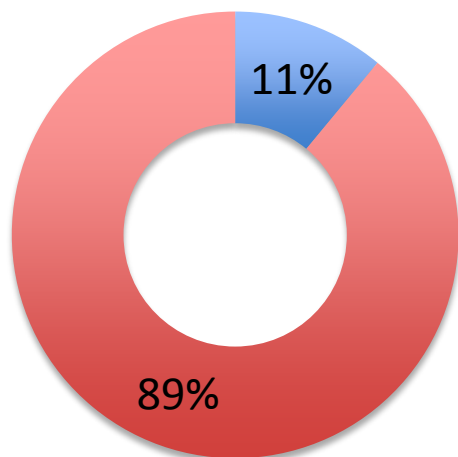
A women's NGO working to end domestic violence in the RMI, provided recommendations for the framework, such as that "all households, particularly those located in urban centers, are equipped with energy-production units for lighting, heating and cooking."

Cross-Cutting Gender Issues, 3



Women in Energy Technology & Innovation

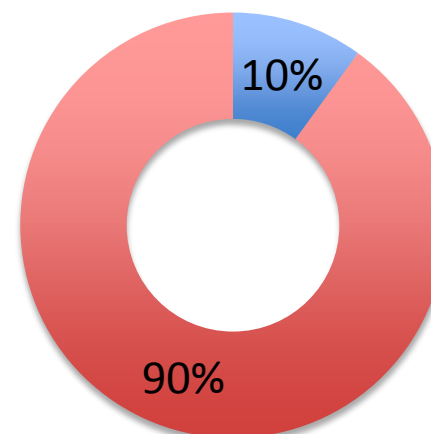
22 Frameworks



Nepal's *Rural Energy Policy* (2006) states that given rural energy's direct link to activities traditionally carried out by women, programs of rural energy technology will be implemented considering it as an integral part of women's enabling activities.

Participation in the Energy Sector

19 Frameworks



Canada's *A Shared Vision for Energy* (2007) and the USA's *Strategic Plan* (2014) both design programs to increase women and minorities' representation in energy-sector training and careers

Powering Forward



- Research and document the **motivation** for mainstreaming gender in energy policies
- Identify **enabling conditions** for countries to mainstream gender into their national frameworks
- **Map** the extent to which gender objectives of the energy policies are set into **action**
- Build on lessons of the traditional energy sector to advance research, build capacity and advocacy to propel an equitable, sustainable and gender-responsive **renewable energy sector**

Thank you



GECCO ENERGY FACTSHEET



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