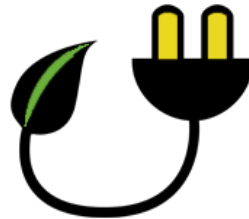


Gender and Energy:

From international commitments to national implementation



Itzá Castañeda
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Global Gender Office

http://www.twitter.com/IUCN_gender
www.genderandenvironment.org
www.iucn.org

Content



- 1. Background:**
poverty and inequality
- 2. International framework**
- 3. National policy**
- 4. Integration challenges**

Declaration of Commitment

Parliamentary Action to Stop Climate Change

3-5 August 2016 | Panama City, Panama

4. Follow up on the legislative actions and efforts taken to materialize the intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) in the periods between the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

7. Consider the **gender implications** and differential approaches in the drafting of legislation to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

1. Background



Before the energy transition...



- ✓ Do economic, social, and environment **inequalities** matter?
- ✓ Are **women and men** equal?
- ✓ Are **women** equal?

GENDER AND ENERGY: generally ruralized



- In localities of less than 2,500 inhabitants, the percentage of households that use coal or firewood is **49.2%**.
- In Mexico City, **6%** of households do not have a kitchen.
- However... gender and energy is a topic that goes beyond the use and consumption of firewood.

Energy poverty



A household is in energy poverty when the people who live there cannot meet their absolute energy needs, which are related to a series comforts and economic goods that are considered essential, in a given time and place, in accordance with social and cultural conventions.



(García Ochoa Rigoberto/ ECLAC)

Energy poverty in Mexico



- There are **12.4 million** households (**43.4%**) in a situation of energy poverty.
- Energy poverty increases as you shift from **urban to rural** areas; it has been observed that the level increases as the size of the locality decreases.
- The number of urban households in energy poverty is **7.8 million** (**27.5%** of the total number of Mexican households).
- **4.5 million** of rural households (**16%** of total) are in the same position.

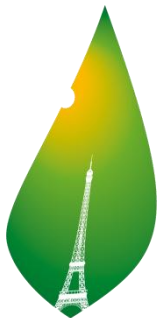


In absolute terms, urban energy poverty is almost double that of rural areas

2. International framework



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



COP21-CMP11

The Paris Agreement

Gender is specifically highlighted in: **adaptation, capacity building, and technology.**

Implementation and the “how” is the challenge

Indicators



- Affordable and clean energy.
- Portion of population with access to electricity.
- Private households using firewood or coal to cook.
- Households with access to energy-saving lightbulbs.
- Houses with access to solar panels and heaters.

Progress



Progressive trend of mentions of “women” and “gender” in mitigation activities.

CDM est. in 1997

NAMA est. in 2007

LEDS est. in 2010

INDCs est. in 2013



In a sample of 3,864 CDM projects, only 5 reference gender or women (2012)

Of 162 NAMAs registered to the Ecofys Database, at least 7 [out of 8 analyzed by GGO] address gender or women (2015)

Of the 86 LEDS registered in the MRV database, at least 12 [out of 27 analyzed by GGO] reference gender or women (2015)

Of the 160 INDCs submitted to the UNFCCC, 64 include references to women or gender (January 2016)

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)



Mexico

- ✓ Reduce GHG emissions by **25%** by 2030.
- ✓ Apply **human rights and gender equality perspectives** as cross-cutting approaches and recognize **women** as important players in the decision-making on energy consumption.
- ✓ Emphasize that measures should not exacerbate the adverse impacts that climate change already causes disproportionately due to **gender inequalities**.

Dominican Republic

- ✓ Reduce GHG emissions by **25%** by 2030.
- ✓ Recognize the role of **women as change agents** to achieve a resilient and low-carbon future.

3. National policies



- Despite these commitments, energy policies **do not** include gender considerations and gender policies **do not** address the issue of energy.
- Except for some cases in **Uruguay**, legal and regulatory frameworks of the region **do not** include gender considerations.



4. Integration challenges



- ✓ **Generate data and statistics disaggregated by sex and indicators that allow for understanding, visualizing, measuring, and comparing use, access, and level of energy poverty.**
- ✓ **This will inform decision-making that “does not leave anyone behind”**
- ✓ Measure energy poverty in households with data disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, rural/urban sectors.
- ✓ Information disaggregated by sex on women and men’s participation in the sector

Private Sector Commitment



- **Gender as a cross-cutting focus in Social Impact Assessment (SIA)**
- **Train external service providers to identify solutions that address gender inequalities (beyond schools, clinics)**



Complementary policies and laws



- In addition to gender gaps, it is important to recognize and transform the existing **legal, technical and institutional barriers**.
- It is not about **adding or aggregating gender**, it is a process of integration.

Thank you!



“Depending on its design and execution, policies and institutions could help to perpetuate the patterns of inequality and exclusion or they can contribute to a more equitable expansion of opportunities for women and men that lead to more sustainable societies”

(UNDP, 2011)