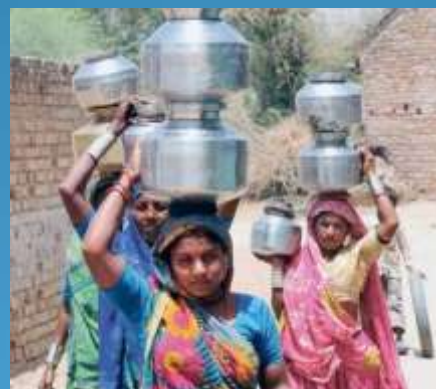




ENERGIA

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Energy and Gender for Sustainable Development



5th Alternative Energy and Power Conference - 2011

Energy, Poverty & Gender

- **More women than men living in poverty.**
- **1.3 billion people living in poverty, 70 percent are women.**
- **More than two thirds of the world's poor are in Asia, with South Asia alone accounting for nearly half of them**
- **2.4 billion people still use traditional biomass fuels – wood, agricultural residues, and dung – for cooking and heating, and nearly 1.6 billion people do not have access to electricity.**
- **Poverty is disproportionately concentrated in the rural areas of the region,**
- **Due to their traditional socially assigned roles, the poor women in rural areas of developing countries have a more difficult time compared to men.**

Gender Mainstreaming

- Gender mainstreaming is a process to ensure that the concerns and needs of both women and men are considered in all planning and policy-making and that all policy-makers are aware of the needs of women and men and their roles and responsibilities.
- Today, there is sufficient amount of evidence to state that energy is closely linked with economic growth, sustainable development , reduction of poverty and energy security.
- The Medium Term Development Framework, the strategy document of the Government emphasized on providing equitable energy growth and essential infrastructure in rural areas with a focus on gender issues.



ENERGIA International

ENERGIA is an international network on gender and sustainable energy. It was founded in 1996.

ENERGIA works on the contention that projects, programs and policies that explicitly address gender and energy issues will result in better outcomes, in terms of the sustainability of energy services as well as the human development opportunities available to, both, women and men.

Lessons and Best Practices

- First, equal access to energy services by women may be the principal route to achieving MDG-related benefits from energy.
- Second, we have evidence, how current cooking energy practices in developing countries have severely negative impacts on the health of women and children, through low birth weights and infant mortality.
- Third, we have best practices that show how women can benefit from energy by mainstreaming gender in energy planning and policy.

Next Steps

The next steps are three:

- First, we need to set specific goals and targets for meeting basic energy needs, similar to MDG targets.
- Second, gender assessment needs to be mainstreamed in the project and policy Cycle
- Third is capacity-building.

ENERGINIA Pakistan

- **An MoU was signed in 2009, in which AEDB agreed to serve as the National Focal Point (NFP) for the ENERGINIA Network Group in Pakistan.**
- **The main objective of this partnership was to make the energy sector gender responsive by integrating gender needs and concerns in the policies and plans of the government.**
- **The formulation of the Medium Term Policy provided an immediate opportunity for the mainstreaming of gender in the Medium Term RE Policy.**

ENERGIA Pakistan Action Plan

- **Establishment of Network Secretariat**
- **Appointment of the National Network Coordination**
- **Network Membership Drive**
- **Consultative Workshop**
- **Devise Communication Strategy**
- **Initiate and Maintain Sustained Dialogue with Policy Makers**
- **Initiate and Maintain Sustained Dialogue with Private Sector**
- **Action research related to Energy Needs of Women and establish links with relevant institutions/projects**



www.energiapakistan.org



Shukriya