



A gender sensitive nationally appropriate mitigation action (NAMA) for the energy sector in Georgia with a focus on multi-stakeholder involvement

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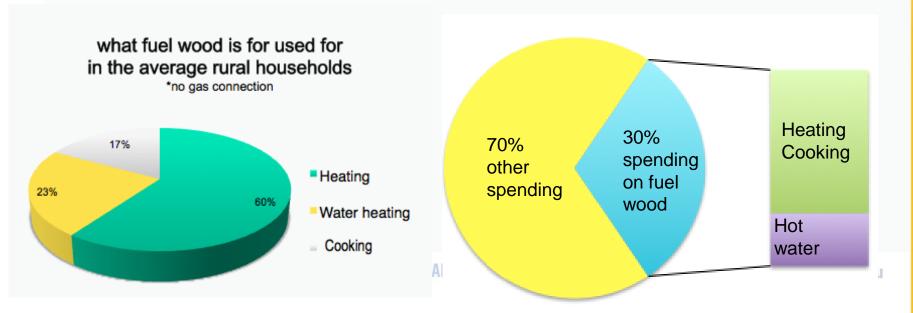
8 July

Baseline situation

Firewood is the main source of energy

This impacts women and increases climate and environmental risks:

- Women's unpaid work burden for preparing fire, hot water
- Indoor air pollution: women and children health most affected
- Erosion and landslides due to **deforestation**: accident risk
- Climate impact: 1.44 million tons of CO2 emissions p/yr by 515.000 rural household and institutions (conservative estimation)



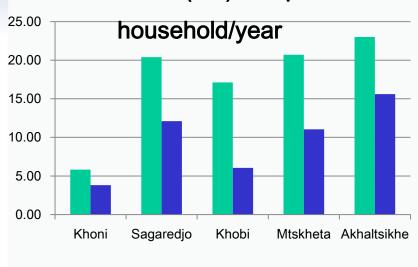
Climate mitigation & economic

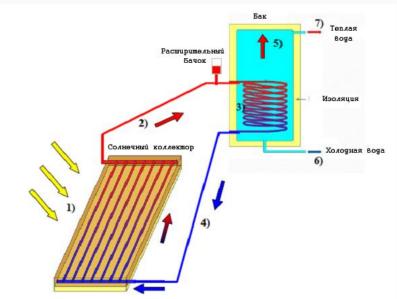
results

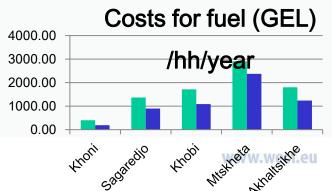
- 400 solar collectors constructed and installed in rural areas
- p/solar collector: reduction of 1000 kg CO2
- Much less spending energy, average 32% savings on household budget



Firewood (m3) use per







Gender Equality: lessons learnt

- Traditional Gender labour division: specific skills for construction only men
- Often in construction and infrastructure projects, only men are employed
- In this pilot phase, gender equality was aimed for in trainings on construction, maintenance and monitoring (MRV)
 - 40% was achieved
- To ensure parity, women were encouraged to become maintenance and monitoring experts – successful strategy!



0.7
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.0
0.0
Workshop Participants

Trained trainers

Safe and Sustainable Energy and Climate Protecti

Benefits for women: lessons learnt

Women benefitted most from SWH installed at their home:

- •reduced unpaid domestic work burden!
- •greater hot water availability for washing, cooking, hygiene



Women were majority of people wanting to invest in SWH

- Women were mostly unable to obtain credit from bank for SWH
- A lease-purchase financial scheme contracted 80% women bring to scale!

Women excellent as monitor and maintenance experts SWH

- •Trained women were reliably monitors, able to gain additional income
- •Women were reliable in using and maintaining SWH properly
- Women great promoters of the technology





Benefits for men: lessons learnt

Men benefitted from SWH installed at their home:

- •reduced unpaid domestic work burden!
- Time and hygiene

Men also want to invest in SWH

•It gives them something meaningful to do



Men excellent construction experts SWH

•Trained men were reliable constructors, able to gain additional income





Special features of Gender-equitable NAMA

- Construction, installation and maintenance of 11.500 Fuel
 Efficient Stoves (50% less wood), 11.500 Solar Water
 Heaters and 11.500 Energy Efficient Insulation Measures
- All technologies using local materials produced in community based technology production units
- Sustainable forest management to ensure remaining biomass is carbon neutral
- Capacity building and jobs for women (50%) and men (50%)
- Creation of a financial mechanism to provide credits at reasonable interest rates (aim is 8% p/yr instead of 20-30% which is common)
- A special 'window'/ instrument to allow access to credit for women in vulnerable situations.

Social Co-benefits

- Improved living standards because increased availability of heat and comfort, energy needs are met, improving the status of rural life;
- Reduced labor burden for women, as they are responsible for keeping the house warm, and for men as they are responsible for bringing and chopping firewood.
- Increased gender equality due to awareness raising and empowering women to play key roles in the local implementation of the NSP (Nama support project)

Economic co-bennefits

- Reduced rural poverty by decreasing energy costs. Beneficiary households have to buy less firewood, gas and electricity and save around 30% of total energy costs.
- 135 Jobs created in areas of: administration, monitoring (more women) construction, installation (more men) and training & maintenance (women & men)
- Enhanced economic development and strengthened private sector by attracting investments in rural areas. Also the input suppliers will experience growth of their businesses
- Reduced national energy dependency as also gas and electricity use will be reduced

Environmental co-benefits

- Save 120 m3 of wood per year by 2021, avoiding overcutting of forests
- reduced exposure to indoor air pollution
- Protection of biodiversity due to improved forest management and habitat conservation

Stakeholder engagement

- Broad stakeholder engagement can draw out barriers to implementation and ensure co-benefits are properly assessed
- Stakeholders are engaged at every stage of preparation of NAMA:
- Developing multi-level, multi stakeholder governance framework
- Preparation of climate change profiles and vulnerability scenarios
- Identification of strategic mitigation and adaptation options leading to low emission, climate resilient development
- Prioritization of strategic options through technological, social, financial feasibility and cost-benefit analyses

Lessons for Lima Gender Action Plan

Technology is not gender neutral!

- Needed: local <u>women and men's participation</u> in ex-ante <u>assessments</u> of cost, risk, <u>gender impacts</u> and benefits
- Assess various options and pathways, including existing traditional and <u>endogenous technologies</u>
- <u>Co-benefits are key for sustainability</u>: gender equality, local jobs and poverty reduction, environmental protection set criteria!
- Parity in participation of women and men in <u>design</u> and <u>adaptation</u> of technologies
- Parity in capacity building, construction, operation & monitoring
- Financing mechanism for technology ensure access for women in vulnerable situations to grants and credits
- Implement CEDAW and SDG Goal 5 to ensure no more barriers to gender equality

THANK YOU!

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