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# **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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# Baseline situation

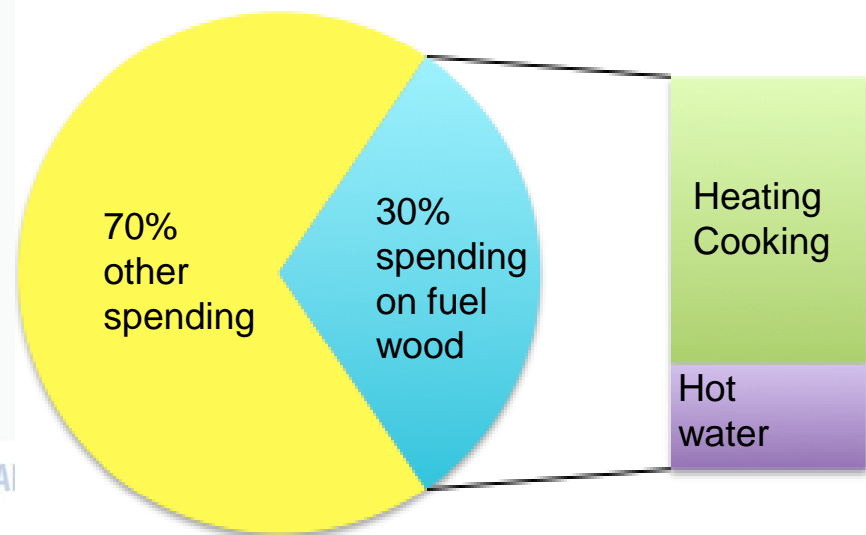
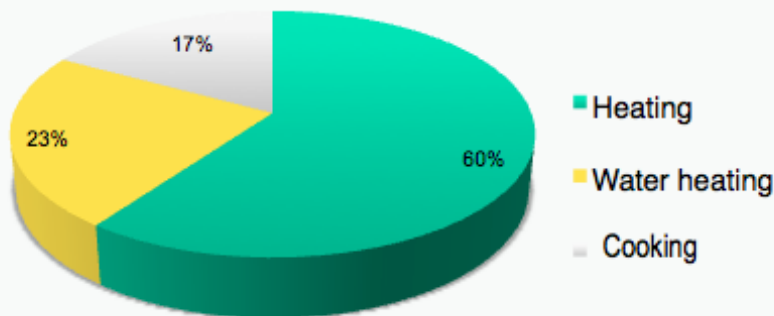
**Firewood** is the main source of energy

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*)

what fuel wood is used for  
in the average rural households

\*no gas connection

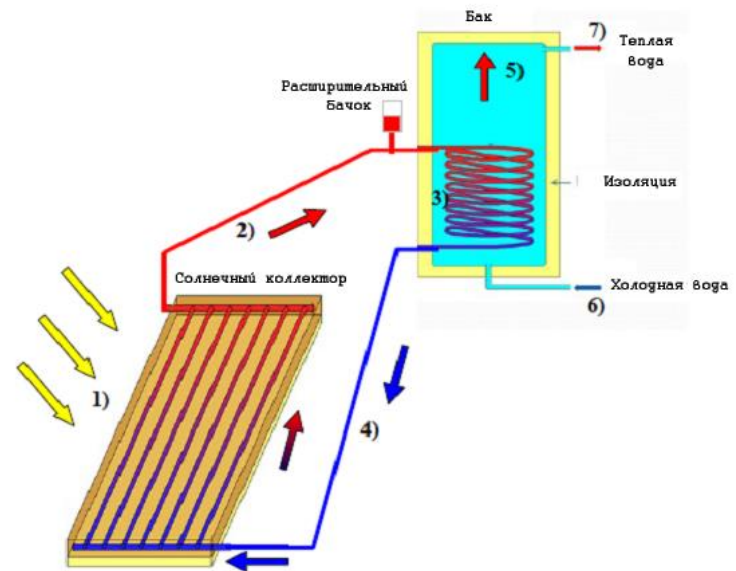
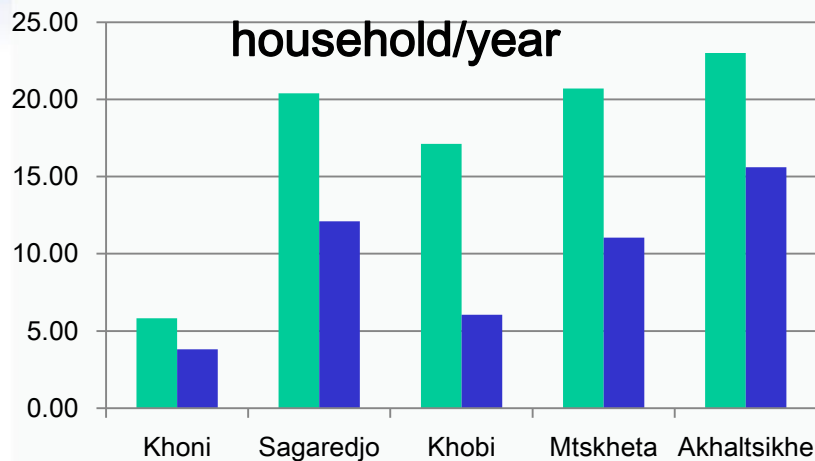


# Climate mitigation & economic results

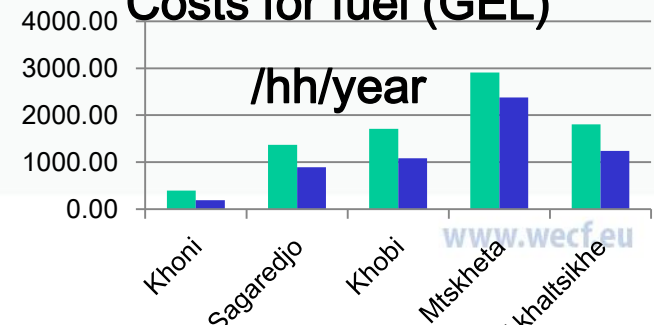
- **400** solar collectors constructed and installed in rural areas
- p/solar collector: reduction of **1000kg CO2**
- Much less spending fire wood, average **32% savings on household budget**

BEFORE AFTER

Firewood (m3) use per household/year

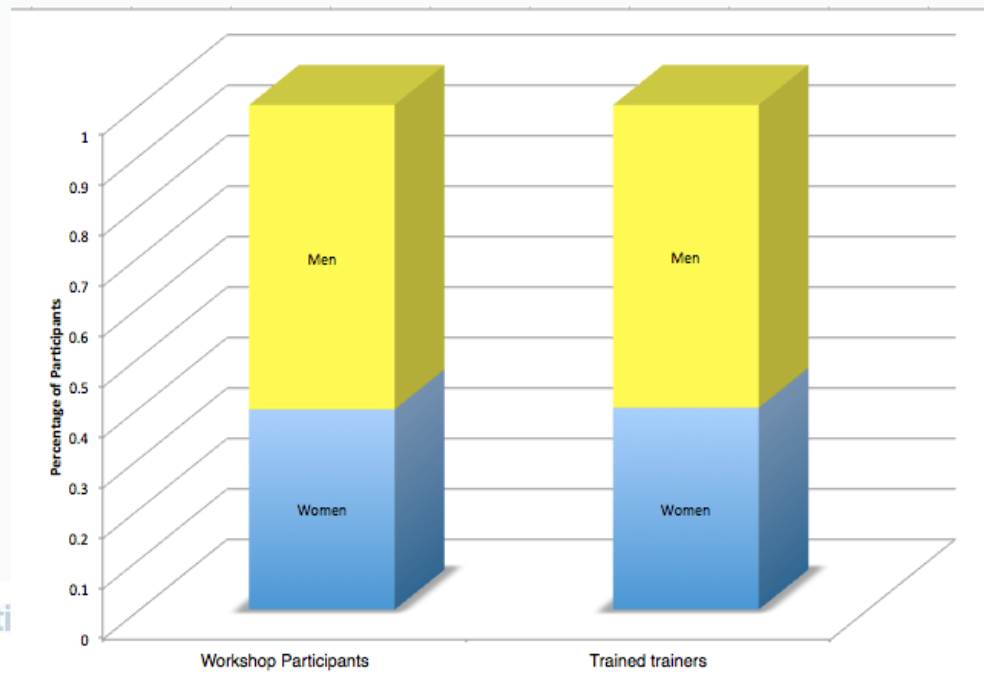


Costs for fuel (GEL)



# 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 !



# 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 10.000 **Fuel Efficient Stoves** (50% less wood) and 10.000 **Solar Water Heaters**
- Both technologies using **local materials** produced in **community based** technology **production units**
- **Capacity building and jobs** for women (50%) and men (50%)
- Job created in areas of: administration, monitoring (**more women**) construction, installation (**more men**) and training & maintenance (**women & men**)
- 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.

# Stakeholders

- Local communities
- Local, Regional, National Authorities
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Infrastructure and Economic Development
- Greens Movement of Georgia
- WECF- Women in Europe for a Common Future
- NGO RCDA - Rural Communities Development Agency
- NGO CSDA – Social Development Center Akhaltsikhe
- Solar Partner Süd, Germany
- SEMA - Association of Ecological Farmers



# 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 women and men's participation in ex-ante assessments of cost, risk, gender impacts and benefits
- Assess various options and pathways, including existing traditional and endogenous technologies
- Co-benefits are key for sustainability: gender equality, local jobs and poverty reduction, environmental protection – set criteria!
- Parity in participation of women and men in design and adaptation 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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