



Revealing gendered implications of energy deprivation: Equality Insights

Pacific Women in Energy Conference, Suva
6 October 2022

Understand Poverty.
Inspire Change.

IWDA

INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S
DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY

OUR VISION:

GENDER EQUALITY FOR ALL

OUR PURPOSE:

**TO DEFEND AND ADVANCE
THE RIGHTS OF DIVERSE
WOMEN AND GIRLS**

OUR VALUES:

Feminist

We respect women's diverse experiences, identities, knowledge and strengths and strive to empower women to realise their full and equal rights.

Accountable

We are honest and transparent and are committed to evaluating and communicating the outcomes of our work with integrity. We are accountable to our partners, our supporters and, most of all the diverse women we work with.

Collaborative

We build trusting relationships and strong partnerships as we believe that advancing together with women's rights organisations and networks is crucial for achieving progressive change.

Transformative

We are determined to make real, lasting improvements in women's lives by working to transform the root causes of gender inequality and holding governments and decision makers accountable.

Household-level data
about poverty hides
lived realities

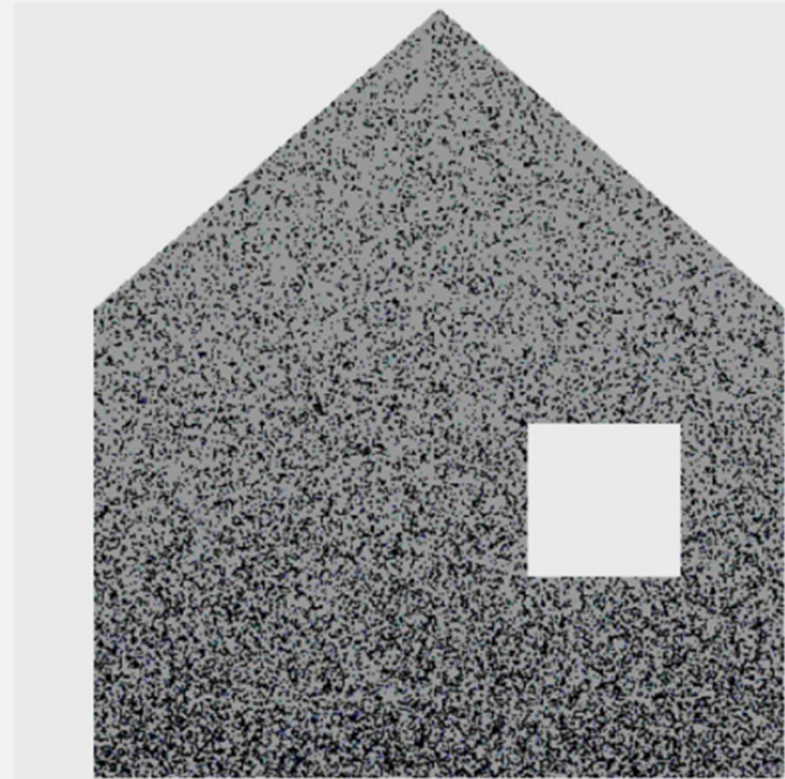


Equality Insights



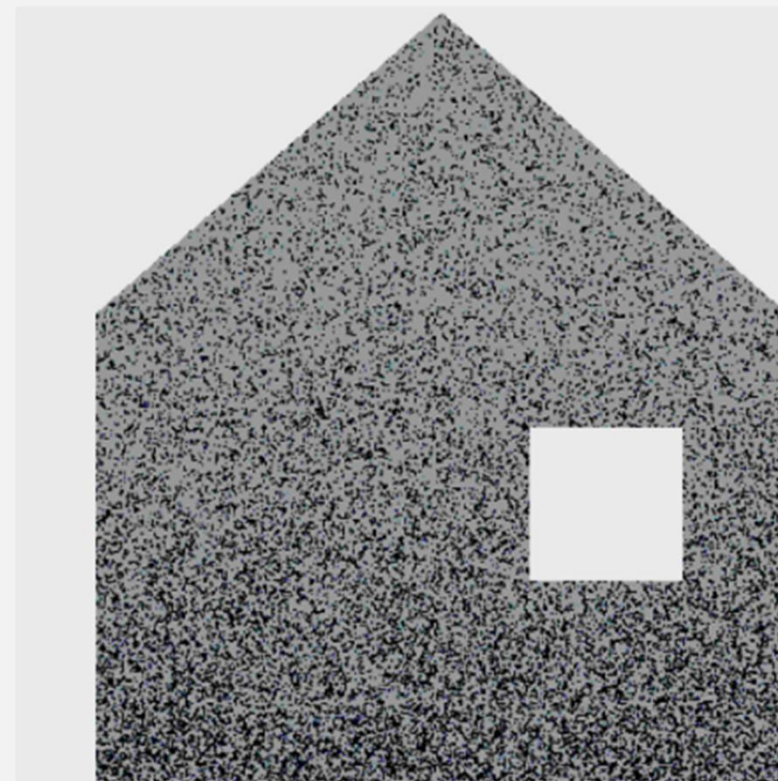
Poverty measurement is gender-unaware by design

- Assesses the poverty of household not individuals
 - which limits disaggregation
 - and is based on flawed assumptions
 - All household members are equally poor or not poor
 - Household members experience similar deprivations
 - Poverty affects everyone in the same ways – regardless of gender (or any other characteristic that differs between members of the same household)
- Information about the circumstances of a household is usually collected from one person
- Focuses on money or a narrow range of other things
- And on things that men and women have in common, excluding factors particular to women



Household-level measurement also undercounts poverty and inequality

- By systematically ignoring any differences inside the household, household-level measurement misses the estimated **1/3** of global inequality that lives inside households
- And misses the implications of gendered division of labour inside the household
- This limits our understanding of the **extent** of poverty and inequality and **who** experiences it

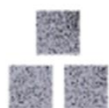


Equality Insights

FINANCIAL INSIGHTS

MULTIDIMENSIONAL INSIGHTS

ASSETS



CLOTHING



EDUCATION



ENERGY



ENVIRONMENT



FAMILY PLANNING



FOOD



HEALTH



RELATIONSHIPS



SAFETY



SANITATION



SHELTER



TIME-USE



VOICE



WATER

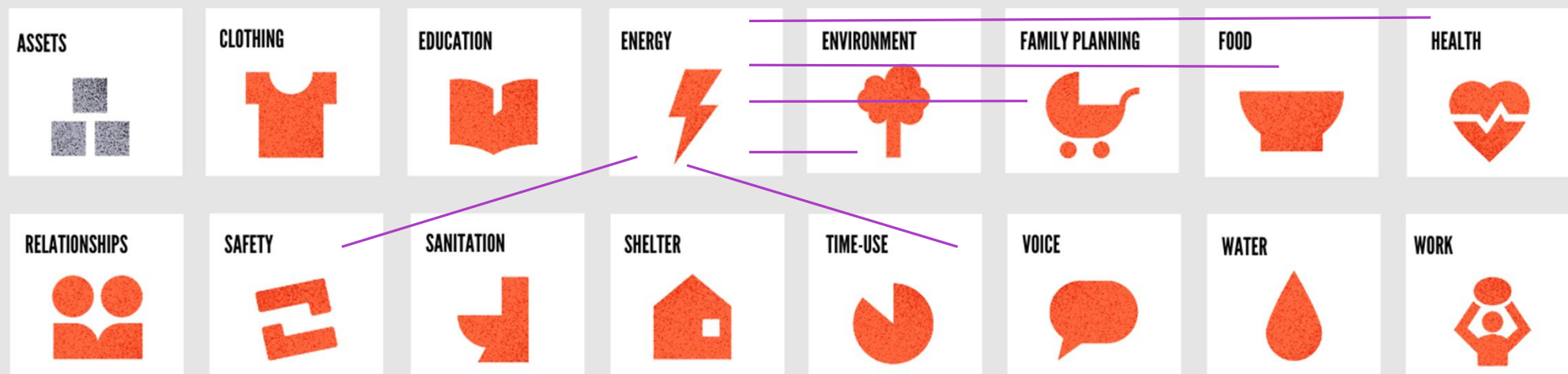


WORK



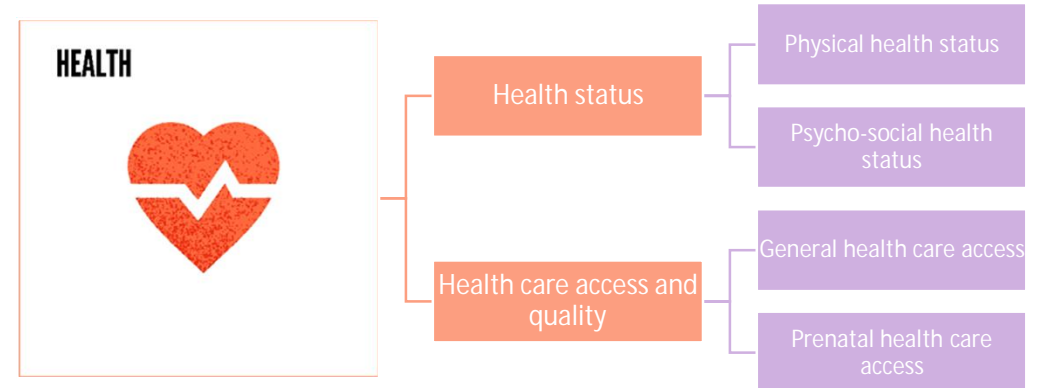
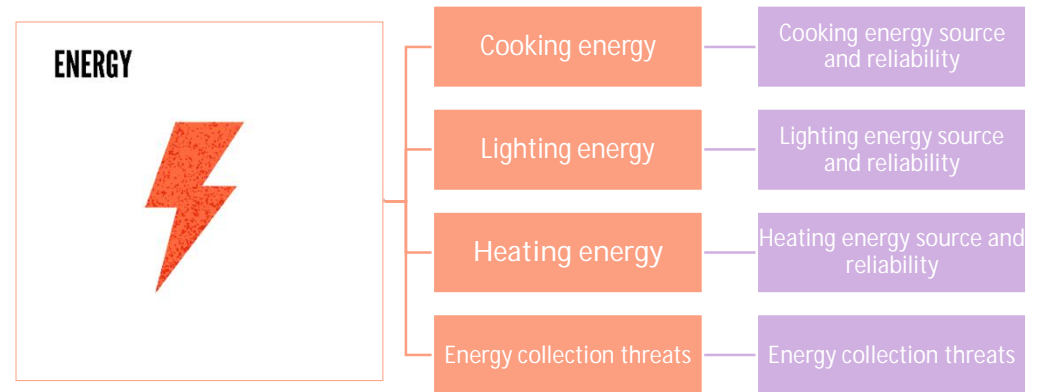
Equality Insights

FINANCIAL INSIGHTS **MULTIDIMENSIONAL INSIGHTS**



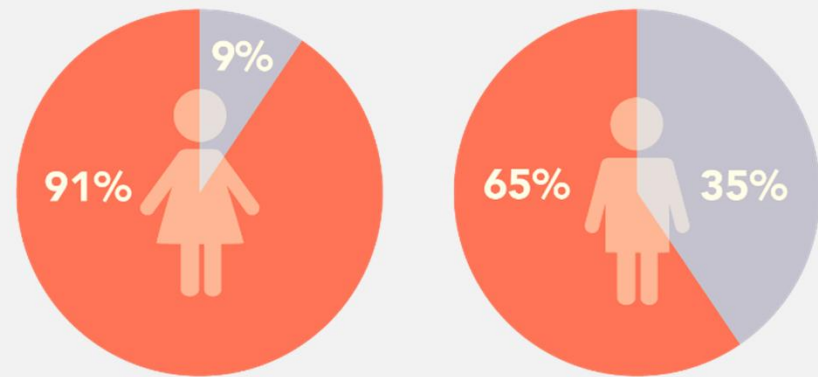
Energy and Health

- Equality Insights measures each of its 15 dimensions by assessing a number of themes and indicators.
- Each dimension is effectively an index that can be disaggregated down to item level, to provide granular detail about *how* an individual is deprived, and which deprivations are driving a person's overall circumstances.



Gendered roles, gendered risks

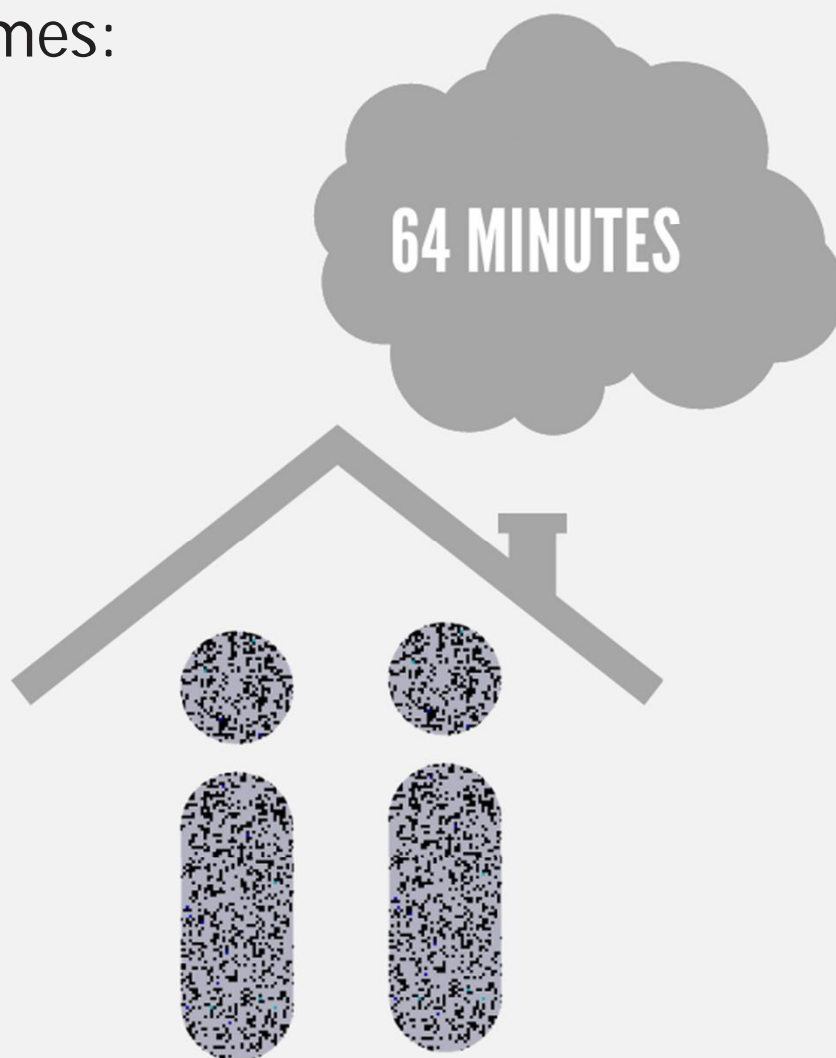
- Energy deprivation has different implications for household members based on gendered roles and responsibilities.
- In Fiji some 91% of women reported exposure to fumes related to cooking and heating, compared to 65% of men.
- So the risk of exposure to unclean cooking fuel is gendered



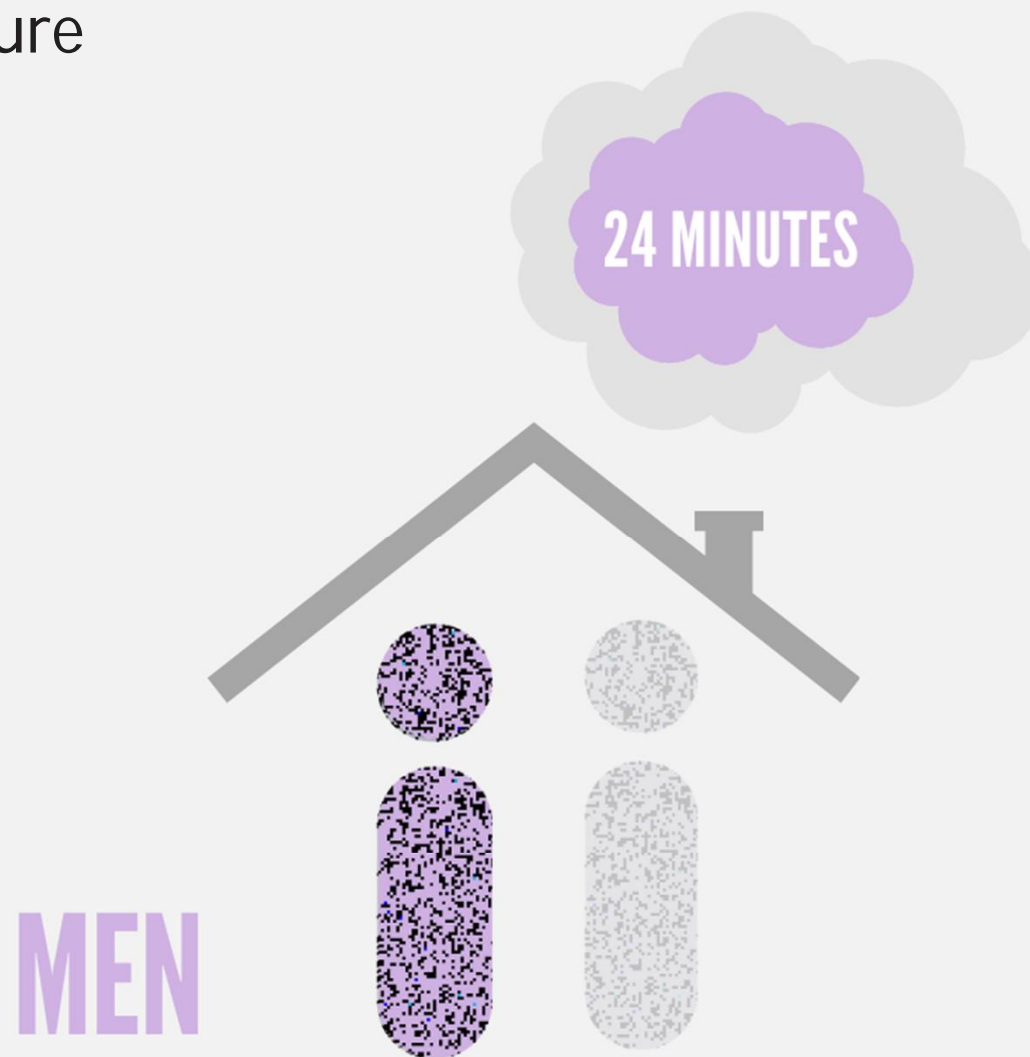
EXPOSURE TO FUMES



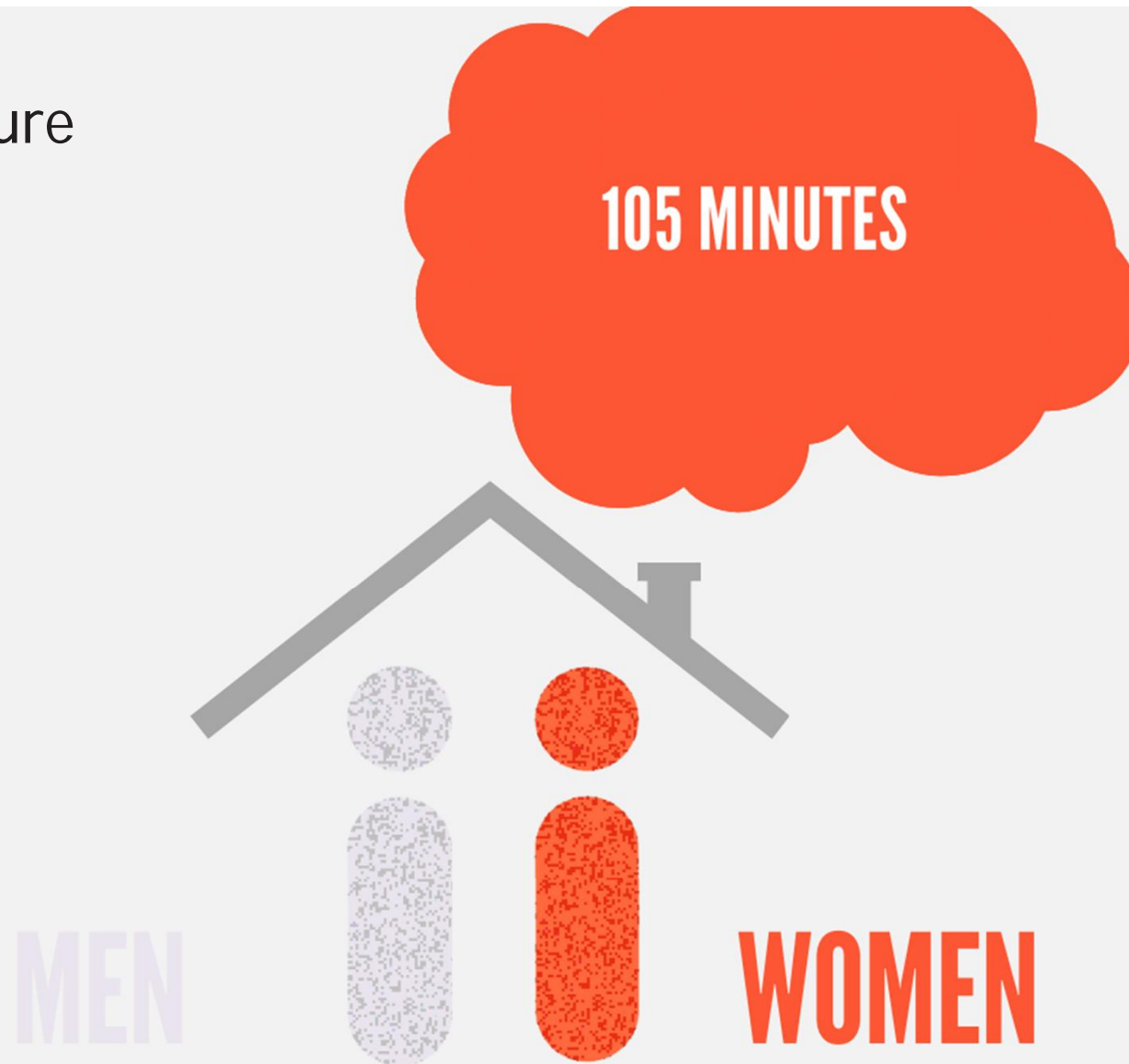
Exposure to harmful fumes: household average



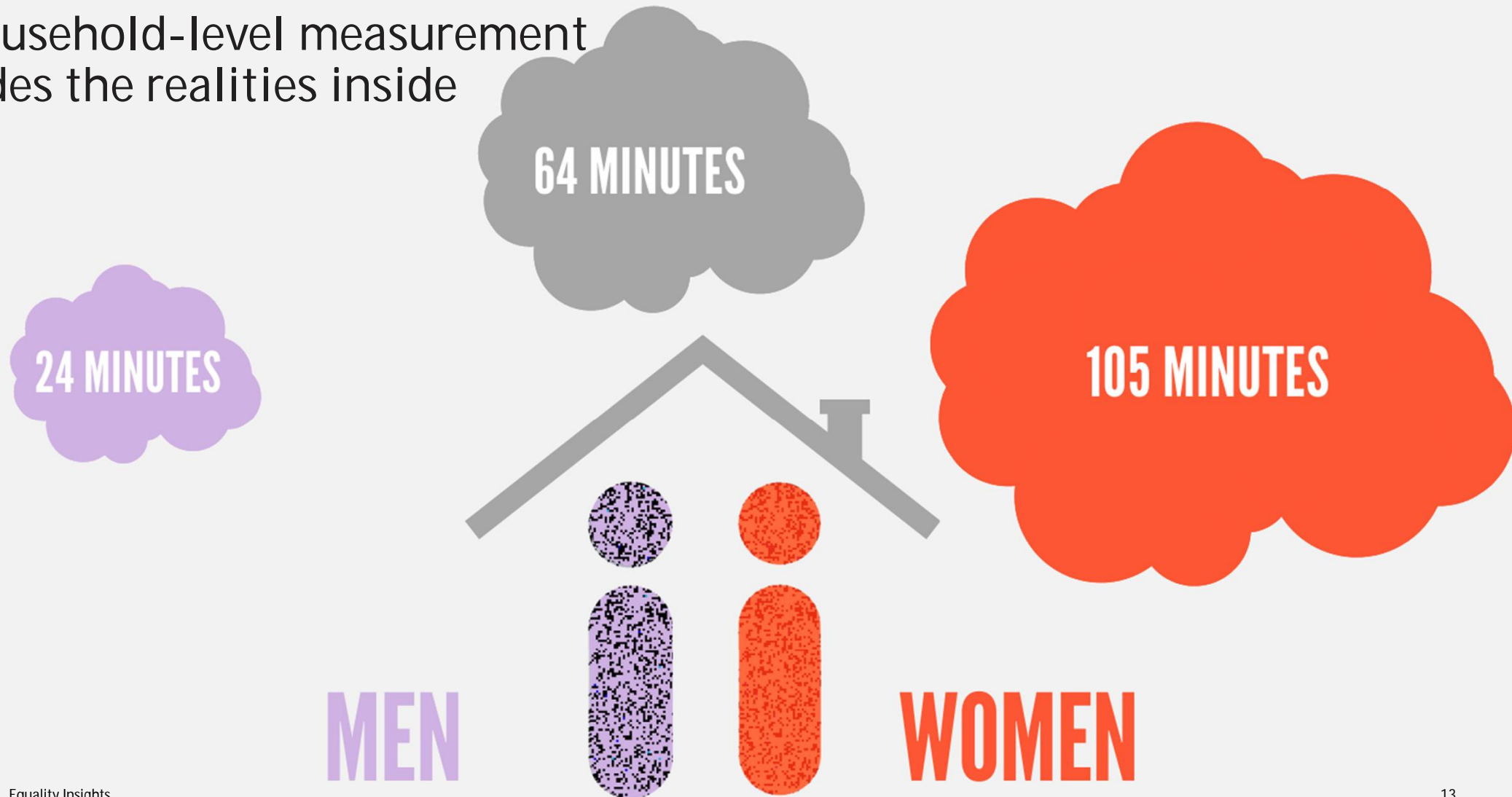
Individual exposure

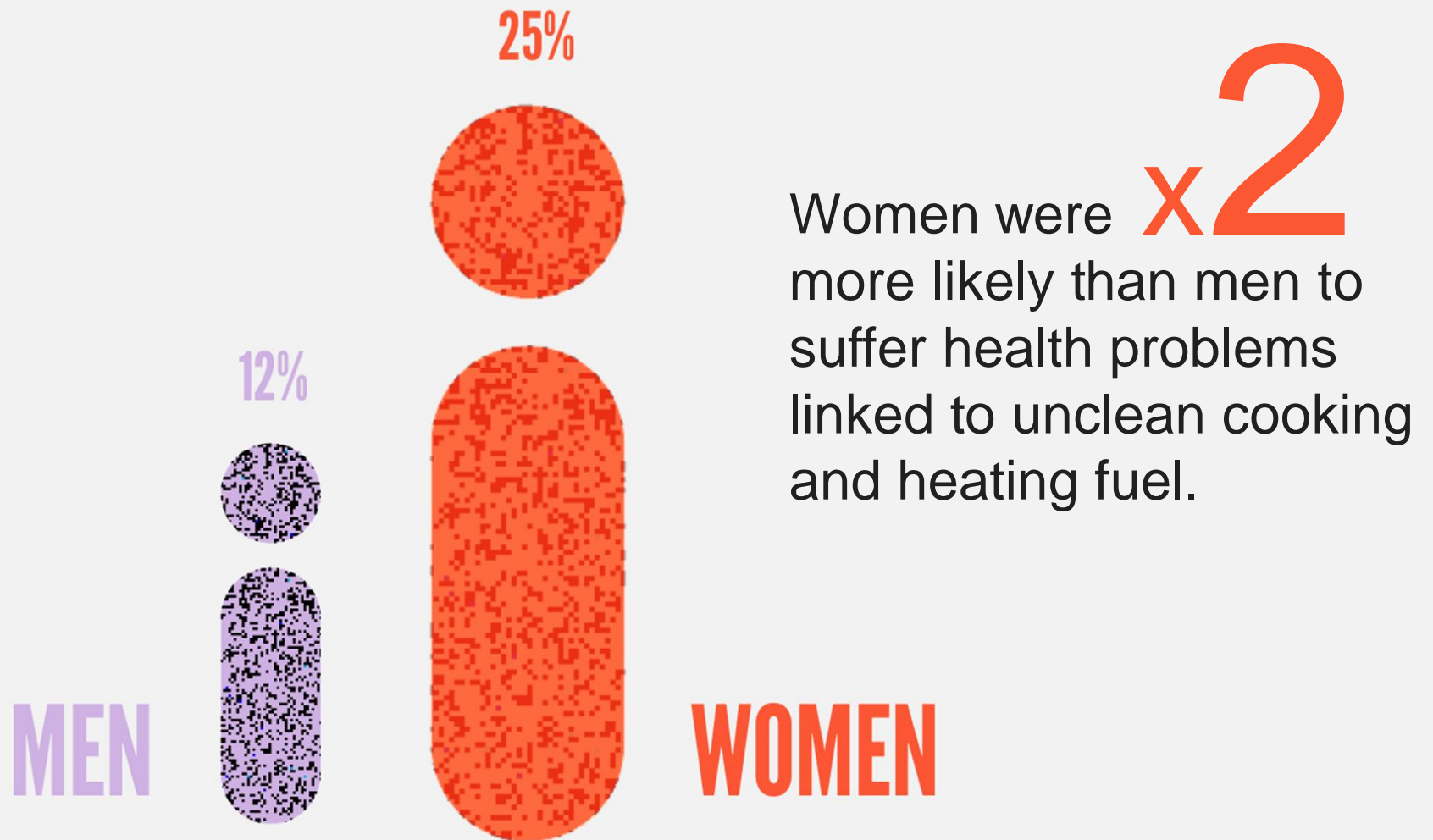


Individual exposure



Household-level measurement
hides the realities inside





And these health problems were more likely to be severe

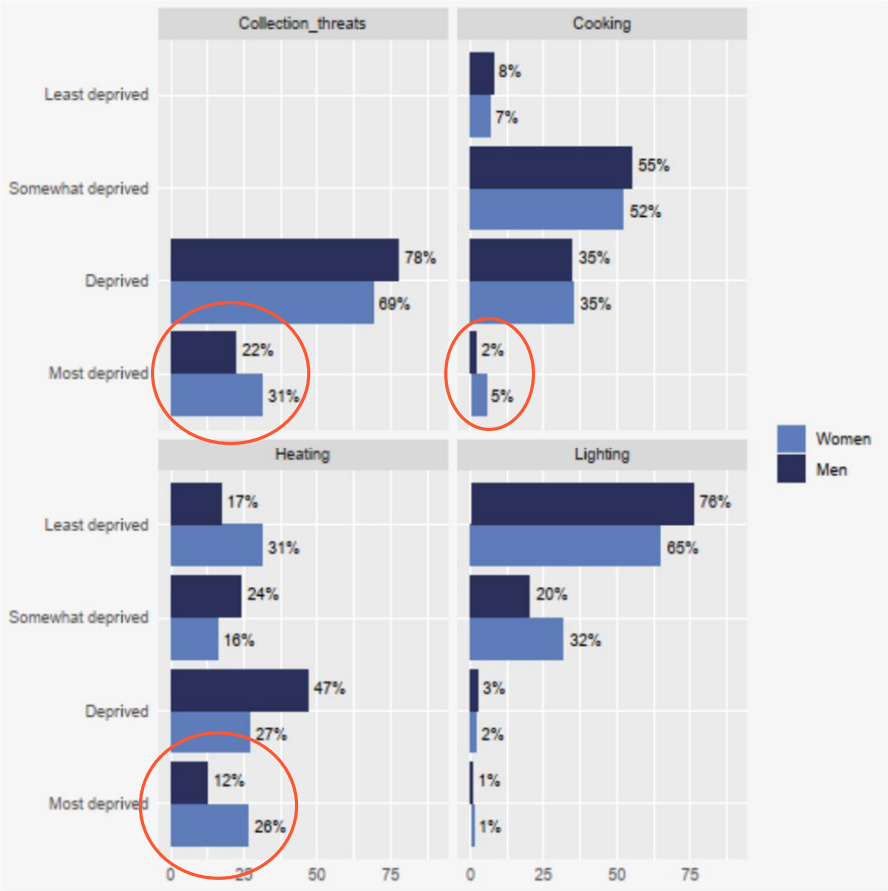
- Equality Insights data helps reveal household variables such as location of kitchen, and type of fuel used
 - And the implications for individuals of gendered norms and an unequal distribution of household responsibilities.
- Women in informal settlements spent most time exposed to fumes.
- Longer exposure times were linked to higher frequency and severity of health problems.

Severity of health problems related to exposure to harmful fumes, Fiji

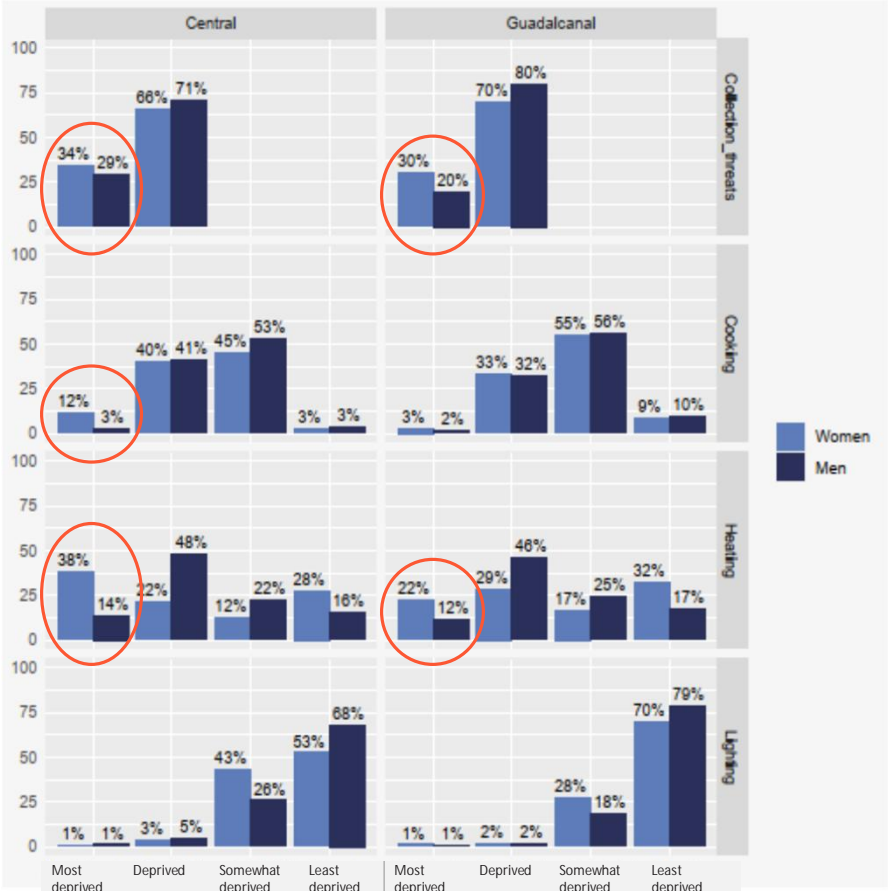
| | Minor | Moderate | Severe |
|-------|-------|----------|--------|
| Women | 33% | 43% | 24% |
| Men | 58% | 33% | 9% |



Energy themes by gender, Solomon Islands



Energy themes by gender & province, Solomon Islands



Correlations with Energy: Fiji (2015-16)

| Energy | |
|---------------|-------|
| Sanitation | 0.34 |
| Shelter | 0.30 |
| Water | 0.23 |
| Education | 0.16 |
| Clothing | 0.15 |
| Food | 0.09 |
| Work | 0.07 |
| Health | 0.05 |
| Relationships | 0.03 |
| Voice | -0.06 |
| Time use | -0.07 |
| Environment | -0.10 |



Sanitation, Shelter and Water are all correlated with Energy, meaning they vary together

Correlations with Energy: Solomon Islands (2020)

| Energy | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Shelter | 0.32 |
| Food | 0.25 |
| Clothing | 0.17 |
| Water | 0.15 |
| Voice | 0.14 |
| Relationships | 0.14 |
| Sanitation | 0.12 |
| Health | 0.10 |
| Time use | 0.04 |
| Education | 0.03 |
| Environment | 0.00 |
| Family Planning | -0.03 |
| Work | -0.03 |

Shelter, Food and clothing are all correlated with Energy, meaning they vary together

“

WITHOUT
DISAGGREGATED DATA
IT IS MORE DIFFICULT TO
ACT, WHICH HAS
HUMAN, SOCIAL,
ECONOMIC AND
POLITICAL
IMPLICATIONS

Vaela Falefahi Ngai, Director, Women's Development Division, Solomon Islands Government Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs, Parallel event, UN Commission on the Status of Women, March 2022



Equality Insights



Equality Insights Rapid

Condensed, for remote, phone-based surveying

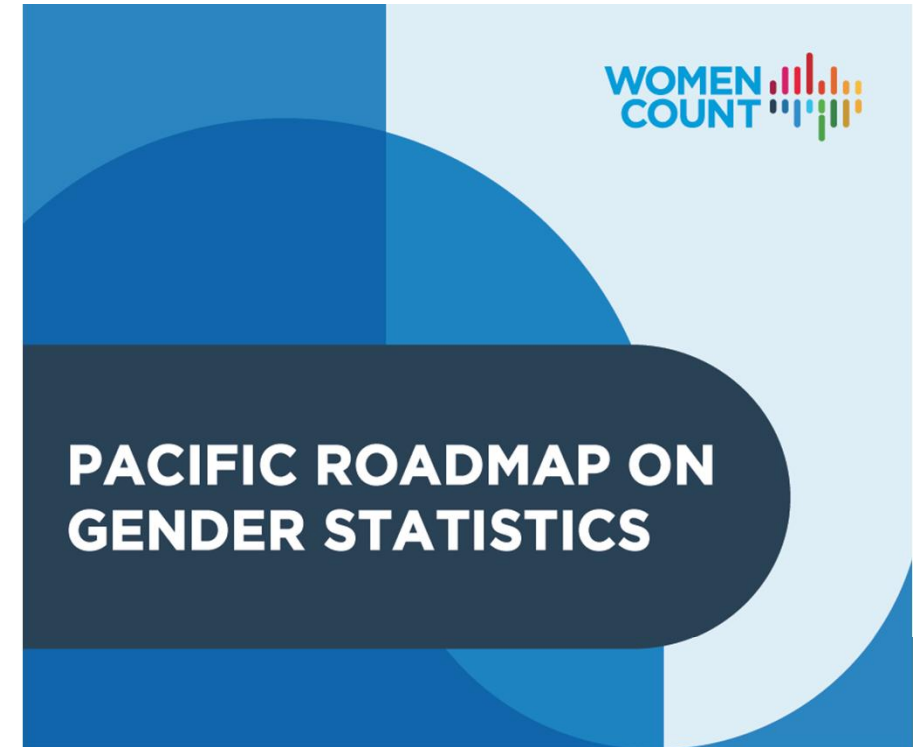
Informed by 14 years of research, testing and refinement

- Developed to address the COVID context
- Optimised for use in the Pacific
- To support gender-responsive recovery
- Initial data collected in Tonga and Solomon Islands in 2022



Regional relevance

- Equality Insights, in its earlier iteration as the Individual Deprivation Measure, is included in the Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics as a 'specialised survey that addresses gender data gaps', alongside MICS, DHS, and others
- Implementing data collection using the survey is a country- and regional-level indicator towards the Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics



Equality Insights



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique





Thank You

Understand Poverty.
Inspire Change.

October 13, 2022

Equality Insights—key features



Individual-level

- Assesses the circumstances of individuals, to understand how experiences of deprivation vary by factors such as gender, age, disability and sociocultural background



Intersectional

- Provides insight into how multiple characteristics such as gender and disability, age and gender intersect to influence the experience of poverty



Multidimensional

- Assesses 15 dimensions of life, based on participatory research across 6 countries with thousands of people with lived experience of poverty
- And also assesses financial deprivation via assets, to show where multidimensional and financial deprivation are related, and where they are not



Gender-sensitive

- Includes areas of life that are shaped by gender, rather than only focusing only on aspects of life that people have in common



Equality Insights—key features



Scalar

- Equality Insights assess each dimension on a scale, to show multiple levels of deprivation; how poor you are influences what you need to be not poor



Within-household

- Samples multiple adults in a household to reveal differences between household members and inequalities inside households
- This can provide insight into dynamics within a household that shape poverty and inequality, and reveal the 'hidden poor' – poor individuals in households that are not classified as poor

Insight into poverty *and* inequality

- Existing composite indices of gender equity tend to include indicators that favour gains by better-off people (eg, parliamentary representation)
- Because *Equality Insights* measures multiple dimensions of life at the individual level, in a way that is gender-sensitive, it provides insights into gender (and other) disparities in relation to dimensions more relevant to people who are less well off

