

**Gendered Energy
marginality:
Exclusion Through
Informal Social
Norms**



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Using Energy Marginalization to Understand Energy Poverty..

Marginality (Gurung and Kollmair, 2005: 10)

“Marginality is generally used to describe and analyse socio-cultural, political and economic spheres, where disadvantaged people struggle to gain access (societal and spatial) to resources, and full participation in social life ”



An energy marginality analysis...

Two major conceptual frameworks of marginality:

1) Societal framework focusing on human dimensions; emphasises understanding of underlying causes of energy exclusion, inequality, GENDER, social injustice and spatial segregation of people;

2) Physical/Spatial dimension, based on physical location, distance from centres of development, poor integration into systems.



Approach combines the technological with the sociological – an interface between two approaches with a tendency to self-isolate?



Gendered energy marginalization...

- **Comprehension of energy poverty and access entails understanding complex flows through dynamic systems:**

“Women, in particular, may be vulnerable to the effects of poverty and the causes of women’s poverty, and how poverty is experienced, may differ from men.” (Bradshaw et al, 2016: 1).

- **The focus on definition in terms like ‘energy poverty/access’ suggest simplistic economic or technical ‘fixes’ (Makhabane, 2002) and away from complex (but as important) aspects such as GENDERED USE PATTERNS.**
- **Energy poverty relates not just to quantities of energy but ease of access, quality, availability and appropriateness of that energy TO MEN AND WOMEN.**
- **GENDERED ENERGY MARGINALITY - processes of exclusion relating to culture, socio-economic environment, informal social norms and the politics of energy generation, distribution and use.**

How to include
unwritten rules
of society in
policy?
How to
understand
social
conditions
allocating
energy 'roles'
to men and
women?

LEADING TO:

Gendered processes of
exclusion relating to
culture, socio-economic
environment, informal
social norms and the
politics of energy
generation, distribution
and use.