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 "



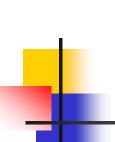
An energy marginality analysis...

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.