# Energy poverty, climate change and gender in developing countries

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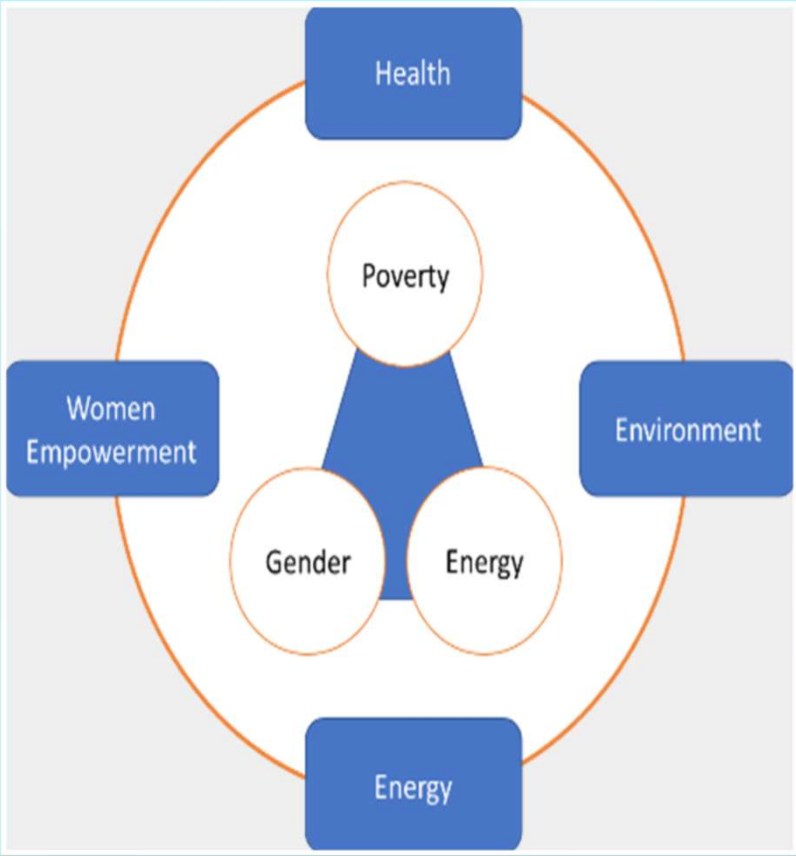
## BACKGROUND #1

- Access to energy is not only vital to the development trajectory of a country but closely tied to the achievement of other sustainable development goals.
- Lack of sufficient access to energy which is termed "energy poverty" continues to remain a major problem in Sub-Saharan Africa. Around 633 million people are estimated to lack access to electricity while 792 million people are still using biomass.
- Climate change will intensify the vulnerability of human-environment systems (Wheeler & von Braun, 2013).

## QUESTIONS #2

- How does climate change affect the energy transition in developing countries?




## DATA #3

- Outcome: Choices of energy
- Data: World Bank living standard measurement surveys
- Controls: Household characteristics

## METHODOLOGY #4

- Logit and probit models :
- Fixed effects

## POLICY IMPLICATIONS #6

- No energy transition among households without proper policies targeting common shocks
- High reliance on traditional cooking fuels
- An evolution in lighting fuels through solar home systems

## MAIN RESULTS #5

- Energy ladder in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Energy stacking plus energy ladder in developing countries
- Climate change worsens energy poverty incidences

## CONCLUSION #7

- Among households in developing countries, a clean slate from tradition to modern energy is unlikely
- Income is a key factor in the energy transition but does not capture the whole story: factors such as cultural preferences for cooking, location, literacy level and marital status among others, influence household fuel choices.
- The non-economic cost of use of traditional fuels is bored by women: negative implications for gender equality efforts