**CLEAN ENERGIES IN FAVOR OF WOMEN**

**Justification**

In Guatemala, the performance of women has been historical and cultural in the preservation of the environment, mainly in the indigenous populations, that constitute more than 65% of the population.

So that women have a fundamental role in the preservation of the environment, since we are in charge with the responsibilities of the households, creating and generating production characteristics and sustainable and ecological consumption. Therefore, working women, in the planning and execution of environmental policies is still precarious.

**So based on:**

* In Beijing 1995 it was identified the necessity of to incorporate a gender perspective in all the strategies oriented towards Sustainable Development, as one of the 12 spheres of special concern.
* The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women examined the issue relating to women and the environment in the 41st period of sessions, carried out in 1997.
* SDG 7, from the 2030 Agenda: In households, women are the ones that manage the use of energy… they spend hours each day gathering fuel to cook and to warm up their houses. Many of them suffer of bad health due to the pollution of the air that is generated inside the house. Some of the indicators point out that women have more possibilities, in comparison with men, of saving up energy, using up to 22%, in addition of having a bigger will to change daily behaviours. However, the absence of women in the sectors of modern energy production and renewable energy is clear and only represent 20% of the workforce.
* “The access to modern energy is also a key element for the empowerment of women (SDG 5), because rural women and girls are the main responsible of the gross domestic work, the access to energy makes a significant difference to their health and wellbeing. Even if the access to energy services not necessarily means a guaranty to gender equality, it would be very useful to relieve women and girls in heavy duties associated to their daily tasks and giving them time for income generation opportunities and education.
* Women, especially in rural areas, where domestic workers come from, should be considered in the strategies of protection of the environment as an ancestral richness, and as inheritance to their children.

Starting from the necessities of women, from labor and poverty that generates migration, it makes necessary the search for strategic alternatives to improve the conditions of the population in the communities, in the lives of women who are the ones that stay at home and are the ones in charge of the usage of energies and fuels in the household.

**Methodology to use:**

1. Meetings of internal coordination
2. Planification of each activity
3. Elaboration of instruments to gather information
4. Meetings of external coordination
5. Elaboration of technical and financial reports
6. Search of media to promote the theme
7. Systematize the results through logs.