

Strengthening Gender considerations in Technical Needs Assessments for implementation of the Paris Agreement

Tuesday, 10th Dec 2019 Madrid – COP25





Gender Equality

"Gender Equality is the equal enjoyment by women and men of socially valued goods, opportunities, resources, and rewards. The aim is not that women and men become the same, but that their opportunities and life chances become and remain equal."

(OECD, DAC, 1998)



Gender

Gender is socially constructed, and intersects with other social relations (eg. age, race, disability, religion).

When we talk about gender and climate change, gender does not mean women alone.

Gender is a lens through which to view how people, women and men, boys and girls, both experience climate impacts, and their ability to speak, engage in and develop solutions and policies to combat climate change.



Gender decisions in the UNFCCC negotiations

- > 2001 Marrakech, dec 28/CP.7: 1st mention « gender equality » -NAPA's
- > 2010 Cancun, 1/CP.16: importance of gender equality recognized
- ➤ 2011 Durban, dec 2/CP17: CTCN gender mandate 3/CP.17: GCF gender mandate
- > 2012 Doha, dec 23/CP.18 balance & participation
- > 2013 Varsaw, dec 2/CP.19 Loss & damage: sex-disaggregated data collection
- ➤ 2014 Lima, dec 18/CP.20 Lima Work Programme on gender
- > 2015 Paris Agreement CP.21: gender equality in preamble, Art. 7, Art. 11,
- 2016 Marrakech, dec 21/CP.22: continue LWPG
- ➤ 2017 Bonn, adopted Gender Action Plan
- ➤ 2019 Renewed LWPG and second GAP?









Why does gender matter in technology transfer and development?



- Men and women do not have equal access to technology value chains
- Identify barriers and needs
- Women's knowledge & roles should be recognized
- Appropriate technologies, locally owned
- Right to a just transition for women
- Energy democracy is also a gender issue



Recommendations

- technology innovation should not negatively impact the livelihoods of underprivileged women who depend on informal, manual jobs, nor threaten unique ancestral knowledge, often preserved by rural women,
- Enhance particiption of grassroots and indigenous women in technology needs assessments and roadmaps
- Support capacity building for Parties to produce genderresponsive TNAs (sex and gender disaggreagated data, gender analysis)
- collaborative technology transfer scheme between developed and developing countries

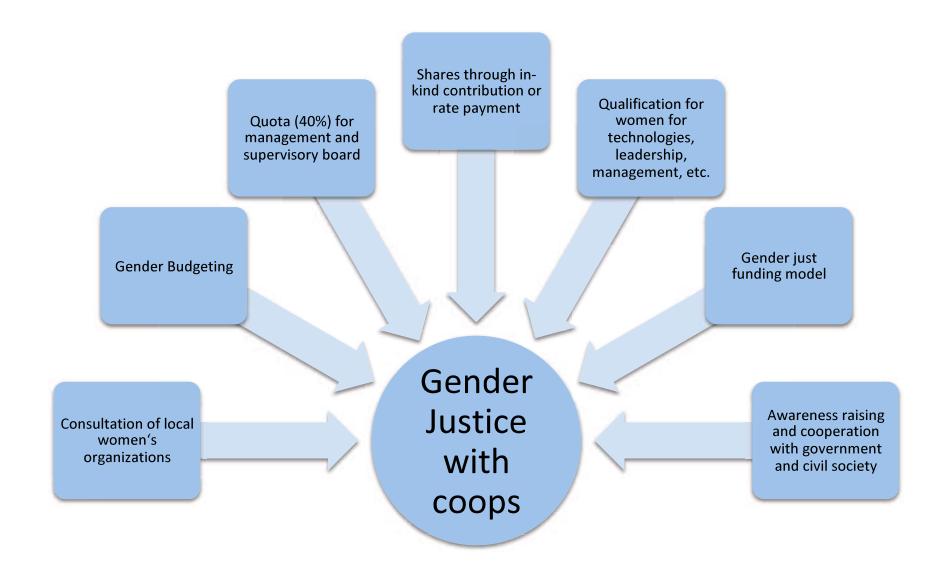


Marshal Islands



Clear gender strategies

for equal participation of women and men



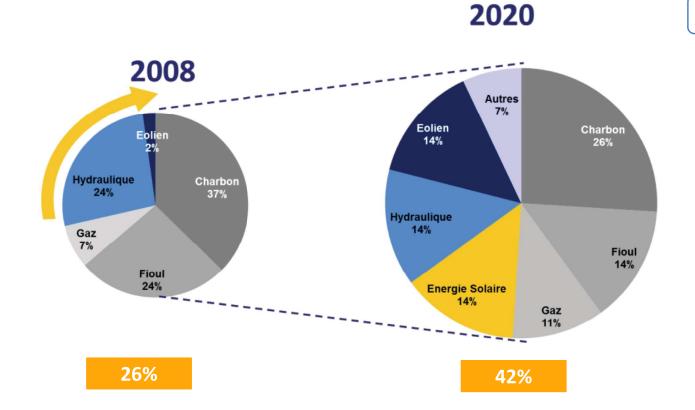


REs share evolution within the national mix

POR RECUERCHE et la SAUVEGRADE de

2030

52%



Roadmap for solar energy deployment to meet national needs

Source: MASEN 2017

Energy solutions for rural areas







Solar Coockers

Processing and cooking

Solar Dryers

Processing food products





Solar Oven / Electrcity Production

Schools buildings, production sites, offices



WOMEN GENDER CONSTITUENCY

Name: Ms. **Trupti Jain**

Organization: Naireeta Services

Country: India

Technology: Rainwater Bungroo®

- Rainwater collection promoted by "Women Climate Leaders"
- Co-ownership model generates income
- Each Bungroo assures food security for 30 to 100 people



Winner #1 TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS SOLUTIONS TECHNIQUES





BETTER WORLD CAMEROON

Cameroon - BWC offers a simple, low cost, sustainable alternative to heavy use of solid fuel by building clean cookstoves with mudbuilding techniques and local materials.

The main objectives of this participatory project are to:
improve the livelihood of women by training them on
the construction of low-emitting mud cookstoves,
reduce air pollution, improve health, and enhance
women's participation in community engagement.
Reaching 300 beneficiaries in 30 communities, BWC
has held 10 participatory stove building workshops
with women's groups; held training of trainers; supported the
establishment of partnerships and cooperatives to foster income
generation; organized annual meetings for all trainees.

WINNER
GENDER JUST CLIMATE SOLUTIONS AWARD

