



# Let Women Grab the Toolbox!

Gender & Climate Technology

## FACTS

- ▶ Women have less access to climate technology, due to patriarchal rules or limited financial means. The Paris Agreement's Technology Framework failed to integrate gender considerations in the related Article 10.
- ▶ The two bodies of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism are far from gender parity: the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) counts 35% women while the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) has 25%.
- ▶ Country technology needs assessments (TNAs) continually fail to acknowledge gender. Unlike the gender mandates developed for the GCF, technology transfer does not consider gender mainstreaming as an obligation, thus this is not a priority for Parties.



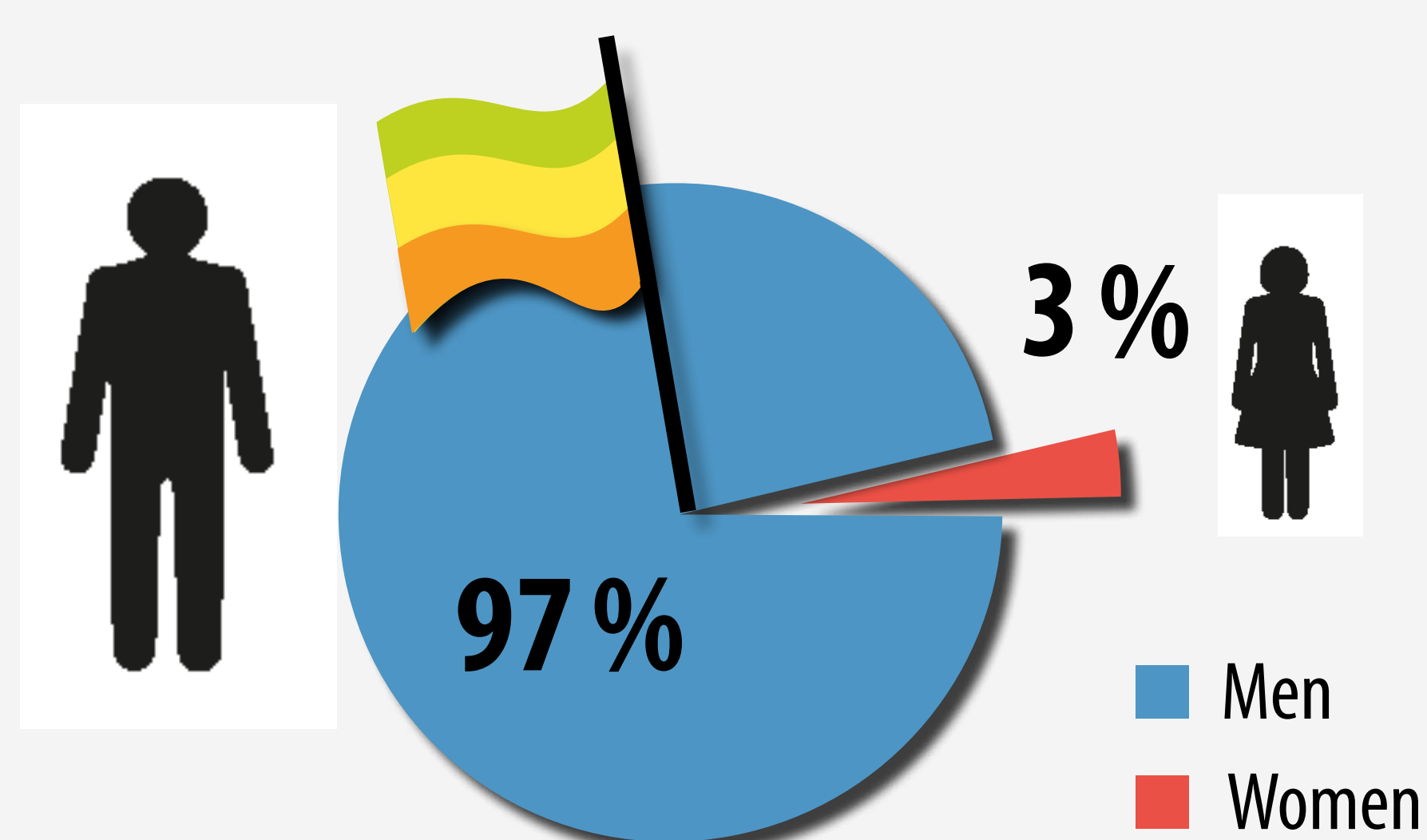
1,2bn

**People worldwide have no access to electricity – most are rural women**

## MAIN CHALLENGES

- ▶ Paris Agreement does not ensure gender-responsive, safe and environmentally sound technology transfer.
- ▶ Women are underrepresented in technology development processes.
- ▶ Little political will to mainstream gender in technology undermines climate policies' effectiveness.

**Women are underrepresented in environment, energy, planning and science ministries**



UN Women, Women in Politics 2017 Map

- ▶ Recognize and upscale traditional knowledge systems, innovation and technologies developed at local level by women in their communities.
- ▶ Ensure greater skill-sharing, capacity building and knowledge opportunities for all women in the development and transfer of climate technologies.
- ▶ Establish a multilateral mechanism under the Technology Framework that actively involves women for gender-responsive, environmentally and socially sound climate technologies, upholding the precautionary principle.



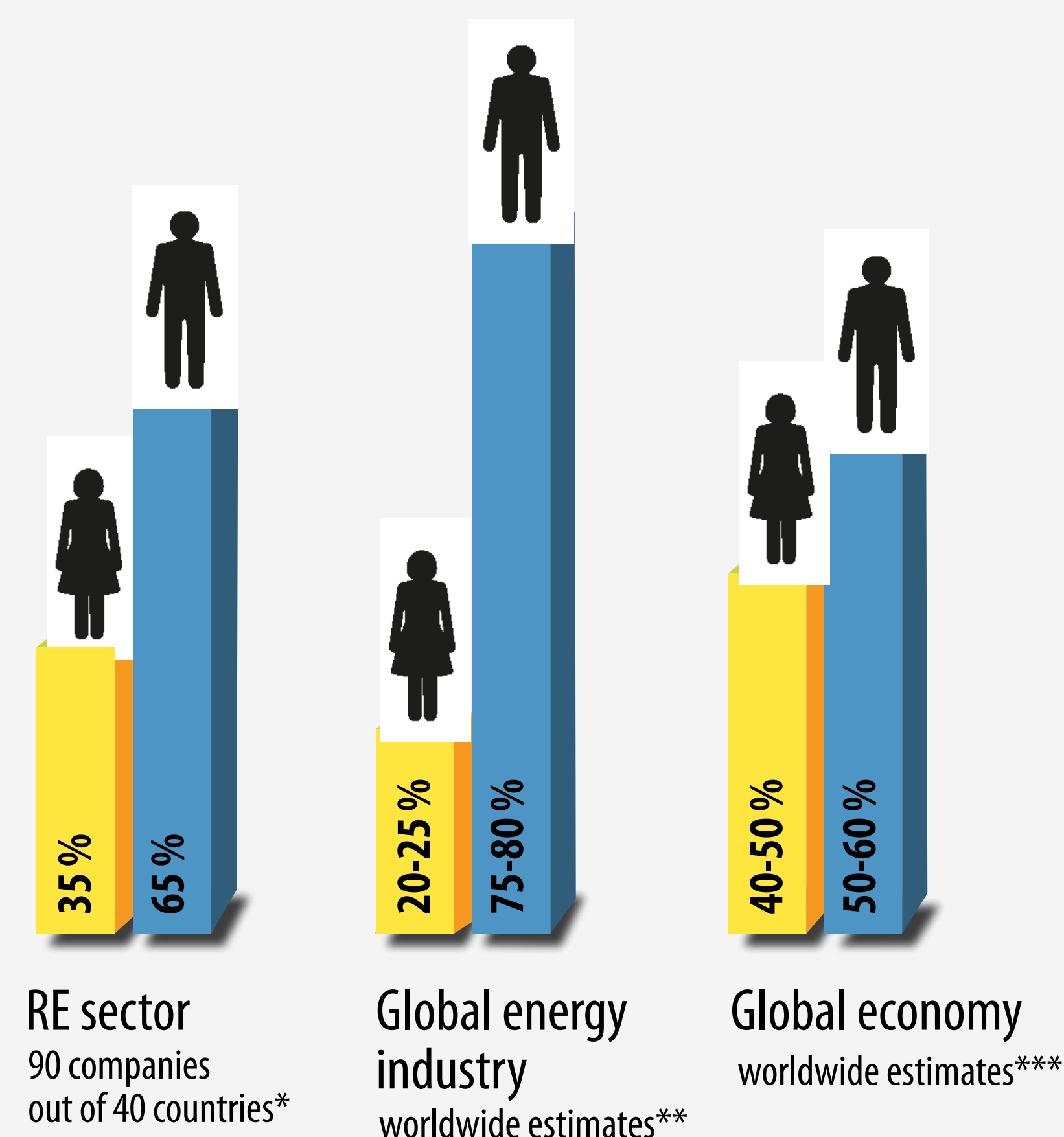
Woman installing a solar lamp in Cameroon



Technology training for women in Georgia

## More opportunities for women in the RE sector?

Average share of women in the workforce



\* IRENA, Renewable Energy and Jobs, Annual Review 2016, \*\* Stevens et al., 2009, \*\*\* World Bank, 2016

## RECOMMENDATIONS