Women Engage for a Common Future acknowledges and appreciates the efforts of the UNFCCC Gender Team to organize, during the SB50 in Bonn, a three day in-session workshop on the impact and progress of the Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) and its Gender Action Plan (GAP). We welcome the opportunity to submit our views on the different areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans.

The informal summary of the workshop, as well as the informal report of the submissions on the renewal of the Gender Action Plan, showed a gap in addressing action areas related to gender and technology development and transfer. For this reason, WECF's submission will focus specifically on identifying areas of progress and improvement for gender mainstreaming in the Technology Framework. This submission is made additionally to the GAP Submission made by the Women and Gender Constituebcy, to which WECF also contributed, and which we encourage Parties and the Secretariat to take into consideration.

Although the Paris Agreement's Article 10 failed to integrate gender considerations, the Katowice Package, adopting the Technology framework and establishing the TEC and CTCN as it's implementers, has provided an opportunity to mainstream gender equality in the operationalisation of Article 10 and address the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement.

Due to social and cultural norms, gender inequalities are still very strong in accessing climate technologies and their benefits; women and men, particularly within discriminated groups, do not have the same access to technical training and information about appropriate technologies and their use.
Climate policies must ensure that women and men are equally consulted and engaged in decision-making processes regarding the development and use of technologies, guaranteeing that these are appropriate, safe and affordable.

WECF wishes to provide the following recommendations for the renewal of the Gender Action Plan, structured according to the five key themes stipulated under Decision 15/CMA.1 for the technology framework.

(a) Innovation

It is essential that technology innovation does not exacerbate existing gender inequalities. As stipulated in Article 10, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, accelerating, encouraging and enabling

innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development.

In this sense, 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, and often disappearing due to globalisation. Women bring new perspectives and innovations when identifying and implementing solutions, which are very relevant for climate resilience in different fields such as agriculture, resource management and energy development.

Recommendations for innovation

- Increase women's participation in consultation and decision making processes, as well as in research, development and demonstration plans. This will promote the development, deployment and dissemination of gender responsive innovative technologies and accelerate the scale-up and dissemination of emerging climate solutions.

- Support capacity building for Parties to produce gender-responsive TNAs, as there is still a lack of sex-disaggregated data at national level. TNAs should systematically include gender assessments that enable countries to determine their climate technology priorities with a gender approach. The CTCN and UNEP DTU Guidance on gender-responsive TNAs (https://tech-action.unepdtu.org/?fwp_content_type=tna-guidebook) facilitate gender mainstreaming in technology implementation. Special attention should be paid to local communities and indigenous women.

- Technical roadmaps that are produced by countries as a follow-up of TNAs with the assistance of the CTCN, should also integrate gender considerations and gender-responsive measures, as stated in the CTCN Gender Policiy and Gender Action Plan (https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-policy-and-action-plan-2019-2022).

(b) Implementation

The Technology Mechanism should facilitate and promote enhanced action on technology to help countries to achieve the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, while at the same time recognizing the importance of integrating gender considerations to foster the implementation of technology for transformational changes towards climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development.

The Republic of the Marshall Islands is a best practice example of gender-responsive technology transfer and climate policy implementation. The country has set a national target of 100% renewable energy by 2050. It also conducted a gender assessment of the energy sector, which revealed that women are the main users of decentralized energy systems, but have not been trained to repair these system. Electricians in the Marshall Islands are all men, but often unavailable for technical repairs as most of them are also fishermen. Thanks to this gender analysis, the country has significantly improved it's national climate policy and decided to start an ambitious training

programme for women to become electricians, with a target of 20% at national level in the next decade.

Recommendations for implementation

- Facilitate the implementation of a collaborative technology transfer scheme between developed and developing countries, that consistently ensures that implementers - and the technical assistance provided to them - are gender-responsive.

- Request the TEC to identify up-scalable and replicable projects with gender responsive technology integration, including from good and best practices (such as award schemes) of grassroots women's climate projects, in cooperation with CTCN, the Women and Gender Constituency and other relevant stakeholders.

- Request the TEC to develop a policy brief on gender and technologies, serving the two previous recommendations.

- Support formal and non-formal education and training programmes targeted at women and girls at the national, regional and local levels, with a particular focus on S.T.E.M. and renewable energy and climate adaptation technologies

- For the TEC and CTCN: internal trainings on gender tools and gender strategies and the assessment of all conducted TA's and capacity building missions on their gender responsiveness should be pursued and enhanced. They are fundamental to Identify and develop recommendations for addressing barriers to the development and transfer of socially and environmentally sound technologies. Request the TEC and CTCN to develop a synthesis report with a review of gender considerations being taken in all concluded technical assistance and develop recommendations, as part of the reporting and monitoring activities of the new Gender Action Plan.

(c) Enabling environment and capacity-building

As stated in the Technology framework under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, countries should enhance an enabling environment to promote endogenous and gender-responsive technologies for mitigation and adaptation actions. In the context of technology development and transfer, countries face various challenges, in particular, the lack of knowledge and skills of project leaders on gender sensitive and socially sound technologies.

Recommendations for enabling environment and capacity-building

- Countries must ensure safe and secure spaces for women to participate in consultation and decision-making within the frame of their national climate policy planning and implementation. This is particularly important as women environmental defenders are under constant threat of violence.

- The CTCN Regional forums should be open and inclusive of representatives of CSO's, in particular women's organisations, who can benefit from the proposed capacity building focused on technology transfer and development and can be trainers on endogenous technologies.

- Capacity building for Gender and Climate National Focal points, should integrate gender and technology development and transfer and be strengthened

- Initiatives such as the Gender-Just Climate Solutions Awards, initiated by the Women and Gender Constituency and supported by the CTCN, facilitates the exchange of best practices, experience and knowledge on gender responsive technology development and transfer, and encourages networking among relevant organizations and institutions to create synergies and to enable the upscaling of gender-responsive and/or women-lead (endogenous) technologies. Such initiatives should be supported and strengthened.

- Disseminate tools such as the 'Gender Impact and Monitoring Tool' and the 'Gender train-the-trainers manual' published by WECF, with practical exercises, that build up a common understanding on how to assess gender issues within local, regional and national contexts.

- Better integrate youth in consultations and decision-making processes about technology transfer at national level. Countries should leverage the immense potential, knowledge and skills of university-level young women and men by engaging them actively in the development of environmentally-friendly and socially sound climate technologies.

(d) Collaboration and stakeholder engagement

Collaboration with and engagement of all relevant stakeholders must take place at different stages of the technology cycle. For this purpose, the Technology Mechanism has received mandate to work in an open and inclusive way, including in a gender-responsive manner. This engagement will enhance interaction between those involved in the development and transfer of climate technology and help to share knowledge and mobilize support.

Recommendations for collaboration and stakeholder engagement

- Stakeholder engagement, including stakeholders from local communities and local public authorities, national planners, academia, civil society, women's organisations and environmentally-responsible business is crucial to achieve the transformative scope that we need to face the current climate change emergency. All stakeholders should be requested to address gender dimensions and women's specific needs and their active participation. Safe spaces of dialogue as well as the means to enable the participation of women and feminist organisations should be ensured.

- Parties should enhance the collaboration and synergies with relevant international organizations and institutions, including academia, to leverage their specific expertise and

experience on gender responsive technologies. Therefore Regional Technical Expert Meetings should include the participation of gender experts, capable of providing advice and recommendations on how to develop and implement gender-responsive technologies. To serve this purpose, a roster of gender experts should be published online and regularly updated by the UNFCCC Secretariat.

- Parties should work closely with national stakeholders to develop gender indicators (qualitative and quantitative) and to explore and monitor technology alternatives that are more gender-responsive.

- Instructing women in technological skills can empower them to serve as trainers for their communities, thereby expanding the national skills pool and promoting wider implementation of technology-efficient systems. Parties should invest in climate technology training and STEM education specifically targeting women and girls.

(e) Support

Art. 10 of the Paris Agreement requests developed countries to provide support to developing countries for technology development and transfer, with the aim of achieving balance between mitigation and adaptation. The Technology framework has been established to facilitate the provision of support (both financial and of other type) to developing countries in order to strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer, ensuring regular reporting on progress made, in link with the periodical assessment. Principles guiding the Technology Mechanism should take into account gender considerations, as well as indigenous capacities and endogenous technologies.

Recommendations for support

- The CTCN and TEC should extend the geographical scope and number of capacity building sessions and trainings on gender responsive technology development and transfer, which it should proactively propose. To complement this, we recommend that the CTCN and the TEC organize thematic meetings during intersessionals or COP's with the purpose to reach a diverse group of stakeholders. This stimulates technology cooperation and enhances the development and transfer of technologies to developing countries.

- The CTCN should also collaborate with the GCF to organize gender trainings for NDEs and NDAs, at COPs and regional forums

  One successful example of capacity building is the organization of mentoring workshops for the award winners of the Gender-Just Climate Solutions during Climate COP's. These workshops strengthen the capacities of local women's organizations to understand UNFCCC's climate finance and climate technology transfer mechanisms and lay the foundations for an up-scaling of their exemplary initiatives.

- The CTCN has established a guidance rule in its Gender Policy and Action Plan that at least 1% of the budgets of Technical Assistance and all CTCN programmes and projects should be spent on gender analysis. We recommend to target a higher percentage and to ensure that this rule is being implemented.

- Promote and support alternative finance models which create opportunities for women to access technology development and transfer where traditionally men dominate the access to technical education and employment. For instance, cooperatives* (with democratically shared assets), self-help groups and management committees have demonstrated their potential for enabling communities to become more self-sufficient, as well as attracting financial commitment from public authorities, the private sector and civil society.

- To tackle the financial challenge, WECF recommends countries to create dedicated small grant facilities at national or regional level, accessible for local women and indigenous peoples, with the aim to support their initiatives for gender responsive technologies and their active and equal participation in climate policy planning and implementation.

* *Energy cooperatives led by women - established by WECF - in Georgia, Ukraine, Armenia and Moldova have contributed to introduce new forms of socioeconomic organizations for the production and distribution of appropriate and affordable renewable energy technologies. They boost the energy transition in rural areas and have a transformational impact, addressing existing gender inequalities in the access to energy as well as for employment in this sector. They also contribute to the equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes.*

Useful sources relevant to the topic

Below is a list of sources recommended by Women Engage for a Common Future:

- Gender Just Climate Solutions 2015 to 2018
  WECF and Women and Gender Constituency
  http://womengenderclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/2018-Gender-Just-Climate-Solutions-English.pdf

- GIM Tool - The Gender impact assessment and monitoring tool, 2018
  WECF
  https://www.wecf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/FINAL-GIM-Tool-Jan-19.pdf

- CTCN Gender mainstreaming tool for Response Development Plan
  https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-english

- Mainstreaming gender in mitigation and technology development and transfer interventions: Capacity-building package, 2015
  UNDP
  https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/mainstreaming-gender-in-mitigation-and-technology.html