

# Conducting a **gender-responsive** Technology Needs Assessment

**Webinar**

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1PM-2PM CET

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Karina Larsen – Climate Technology Center & Network (CTCN)  
Moderated by Léa Jehl Le Manceau – UNEP DTU Partnership

Technology Needs Assessment

## **Agenda of the webinar**

- 1. Introduction to the webinar**
- 2. Introduction to the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) project**
- 3. Guidance for a gender-responsive TNA**
- 4. Successful examples of gender mainstreaming in climate technology processes**
- 5. Q & A session**



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**Sara Trærup** is a development professional with robust experience in project and team management, as well as research and advisory based work in the fields of climate change, technologies and sustainable development.

Since joining UNEP DTU in 2005, Sara Trærup has supported developing countries in identifying their technology needs, and helped build capacity for accessing finance for implementing these technologies. She is both the global project manager for the TNA project and regional coordinator for Africa.

Sara has a background in agricultural economics, and a PhD in socioeconomic aspects of climate change adaptation.



**Karina Larsen** is responsible for the CTCN's communications and outreach strategy. She also manages the knowledge management system which aims to facilitate sharing of technology information among climate stakeholders.

As Gender Focal Point, Karina advises and supports the Secretariat on the implementation of gender mainstreaming within CTCN operations. Ms. Larsen has over twenty years' experience in global environment and health issues, with previous positions at UNFPA; the Council of Women World Leaders; the Office of the Prime Minister of Iceland, and the American Cancer Society.



**Jiska De Groot** is an energy and development geographer based at the ACDI. She holds a PhD in Human Geography focused on renewable energy and stakeholder engagement, an MSc in International Development Studies and a MA in Cultural Anthropology. In her current position as Senior Researcher at the ACDI, her work focuses on the human dimension of sustainable energy access, energy poverty, gender and capacity building.

She has a strong interest in conducting research that is policy-and practice-relevant with a focus on achieving local development benefits, and assisting with local change processes, for example, through co-design and employing participatory approaches. In addition to her research, Jiska leads the capacity building component of the DFID-funded Transforming Energy Access Programme and is coordinator of the support centre of the Technology Needs Assessment for Anglophone African countries.



A photograph of a man and a woman washing their hands under a water pump in front of solar panels. The man is wearing a striped shirt and a white turban, and the woman is wearing a pink shirt and a colorful sari. They are both smiling. The solar panels are mounted on a metal frame and are tilted towards the sun. The background shows a clear blue sky and some greenery.

# Role of the Technology Needs Assessments in the Nationally Determined Contributions

Sara Trærup ([slmt@dtu.dk](mailto:slmt@dtu.dk))

## What are the Technology Needs Assessments?

### *- climate technology pathways for implementing the Paris Agreement*

TNAs are a set of activities that identify and analyse mitigation and adaptation technology priorities of developing countries

- country driven, implemented by national TNA teams
- stakeholder involvement
- capacity building
- align with national development objectives
- explore synergies with other national processes, strive towards implementation of NDCs

➤ *Funded by the Global Environment Facility,  
implemented by UN Environment through  
UNEP DTU Partnership*

## Capacity building for each step of the process



- National, regional and global capacity building workshops
- Regional centres of excellence
- Technical support missions
- Guidebooks, sectors and methodologies
- Help desk

# ENSURING A GENDER RESPONSIVE TNA

Jiska de Groot



# OUTLINE

1. Introduction: Gender, Gender responsiveness in climate change and the TNA
2. Gender in the setup of the TNA
3. Gender in the Technology Prioritisation Process
4. The Technology Prioritisation Process
5. Gender in the Barrier Analysis and Enabling Frameworks
6. The Technology Action Plan (TAP): How to show your TNA is Gender Responsive?
7. Conclusion: what next?



# I. INTRODUCTION – GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- Women and men are experiencing climate change differently, as **gender inequalities persist** around the world, **affecting the ability of individuals and communities to adapt**.
- **Recognising the important contributions of women as decision makers, stakeholders, educators, carers and experts** across sectors and at all levels can lead to **successful, long-term solutions to climate change**.
- **Women have proven to be leading the way towards more equitable and sustainable solutions to climate change.** Across sectors, women's innovations and expertise have transformed lives and livelihoods, and increased climate resilience and overall well-being.
- Global negotiations have increasingly reflected the growing understanding of gender considerations in climate decision making over the last eight years. **Continued progress towards gender equality at COP21 can help achieve successful climate action**

## **Gender? What exactly is Gender?**

The social, behavioural and cultural attributes, expectations and norms associated with being male or female. This is a set of culturally specific characteristics defining the social behaviour of women and men, boys and girls, and the relationships between them. **So gender is about WOMEN AND MEN!**



# ILLUSTRATING THE GENDER GAP

## GENDER GAPS AROUND THE WORLD

<b>POVERTY</b>	OVER 50% OF THE 1.5 BILLION PEOPLE LIVING ON \$1 A DAY OR LESS ARE WOMEN [SOURCE: UNFPA]
<b>WATER</b>	ON AVERAGE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SPEND 8 OR MORE HOURS PER DAY COLLECTING WATER [SOURCE: UN WOMEN]
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>	GLOBALLY, WOMEN ARE 16.7% OF GOVERNMENT MINISTERS; 19.5% OF PARLIAMENTARIANS; AND 9% HEADS OF STATE [SOURCE: IPU]
<b>FOOD</b>	WOMEN PRODUCE OVER 60% OF FOOD IN SOME COUNTRIES [SOURCE: FAO]
<b>LITERACY</b>	TWO THIRDS OF THE 774 MILLION ILLITERATE ADULTS WORLDWIDE ARE WOMEN [SOURCE: UNSTATS]
<b>LAND</b>	WOMEN OWN JUST 2% OF THE WORLD'S LAND [SOURCE: UN WOMEN]

## CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

### CROP FAILURE



### FUEL SHORTAGE



### WATER SCARCITY



### NATURAL DISASTER



### DISEASE



### DISPLACEMENT



### CONFLICT



## IMPACTS EXACERBATE GENDER INEQUITIES

Women experience increased agricultural work and overall household food production burden

Many women in developing countries can spend between 2-9 hours a day collecting fuel and fodder, and performing cooking chores

Increased burden on women walking further distances to access safe water, impacts the education and economic stability

Women have a higher incidence of mortality in natural disasters ; women can suffer from an increased threat of sexual violence

As caregivers women often experience an increased burden for caring for young, sick and elderly as well as lack of access to health care facilities

Forced migration could exacerbate women's vulnerability

While men are more likely to be killed or injured in fighting, women suffer greatly from other consequences of conflict, such as rape, violence, anxiety and depression

COPYRIGHT (2012) – WOMEN'S ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (WEDO)

Source: Women's Environment and Development Organization – WEDO

# GENDER CONCEPTS

## Gender equity

The process of being fair to women and men. To ensure equity, measures often need to be taken to compensate (or reduce) disparities derived from historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on an equitable basis. Equity leads to equality.

## Gender responsive

Due consideration being given to gender norms, roles and relations and to addressing inequalities generated by unequal norms, roles and relations through remedial action beyond creating gender awareness.

## Gender mainstreaming

The process of assessing the implications for women and men respectively of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. This is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequalities are not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.

## Gender roles

The social and behavioural norms that, within a specific culture, are widely considered to be socially appropriate for individuals of a specific sex. These often determine the traditional responsibilities and tasks assigned to men, women, boys and girls (see gender division of labour). Gender-specific roles are often conditioned by household structure, access to resources, specific impacts of the global economy, conflicts and disasters, and other locally relevant factors such as ecological conditions. Like gender itself, gender roles can evolve over time, in particular through the empowerment of women and the transformation of masculinities.

## WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO TAKE GENDER INTO ACCOUNT IN A PROCESS LIKE THE TNA?

Gender mainstreaming is a process that can help TNA country teams integrate gender issues into their assessments at all levels. Gender analyses are a way in which TNA teams can

- a) understand how gender roles, responsibilities and inequalities may affect the effectiveness of the TNA process and the sustainability of its results;
- b) design and implement technology projects inclusively, that is, in such a way that they will close gender inequality gaps in climate-related technology transfer and implementation, so that both women and men benefit from development and are equitably empowered
- c) Get your technology action plans funded....



## WHY IS ENSURING A GENDER-RESPONSIVE TNA IMPORTANT?

**Mainstreaming gender in the TNA process will result in better outcomes.**

**Inclusion of gender is increasingly becoming a requirement for receiving climate change and development funding, and therefore, essential to the TNA.**

Effective mainstreaming of gender in climate change mitigation and adaptation requires planning and resources, to ensure that general principles are translated into action.

Please note that this applies both at the level of TNA teams and the TNA process more broadly

To help you with this process, a detailed gender guidance has been prepared, which you can access online. The guidance will help the TNA teams to apply a gender lens to their sector and technology prioritization, barrier analysis, and integrate gender considerations in their TAP and project ideas.

## 2. SETUP AND PREPARATION OF THE TNA

There are two key aspects that need to be considered in setting up and preparing the TNA process:

1. **Composition of the TNA team in relation to gender.** More specifically, it is important to ensure that there is a good gender balance in the TNA team. What roles are fulfilled by men and women respectively in the TNA process, and how might this affect outcomes? To illustrate, during stakeholder consultations or interviews, women from certain groups might not feel comfortable responding to questions from men. This shows the importance of TNA teams having a good balance of both men and women to cover their various tasks.
2. **The gender expertise present in the country team,** including setting up a TNA National Steering Committee to ensure that gender targets are met nationally. Selecting team members with knowledge of gender equality

### 3. GENDER IN THE TECHNOLOGY PRIORITISATION PROCESS

#### **The background research**

At a national level the question is

***Where does the TNA sit with existing country policies, strategies and best practices for climate change and gender?***

Down to sector level the following key question needs to be asked:

***How does the TNA process relate to gender equality processes at national level for each of the chosen sectors and subsectors, and how can the TNA help achieve gender goals in specific sectors and sub-sectors?***

# SOME PRACTICAL STEPS IN THE BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT

	What type of documents to review?	How do these documents help you in mainstreaming gender considerations?
International level	<p>SDG implementation documents (e.g. in relation to SDG 5 on gender goal; but also corresponding goals such as SDG 13 on climate change; SDG 7 on Energy, SDG 1 on Poverty, SDG 6 on Water and Sanitation; SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities)</p> <p>UNFCCC documentation</p>	International contextual information on gender and other development goals that are of influence to the TNA objectives.
National level International level	Quantitative and qualitative data, including demographic and health surveys, country data from World Bank, UN and Government, gender analyses and assessments, and research papers that relate to gender and climate change.	Quantitative and qualitative, contextual information on gender dynamics in the country including gender and development priorities at a national level, e.g. how gender is reflected in relevant policies, national sectoral plans, poverty reduction strategy papers and 5 year plans, as well as at an international level, e.g. the Sustainable Development Goals, and in particular Goal 5, that of gender equality, and how this is translated to the national level
Sectoral level	<p>Programme, project or organisational documents related to TNA sectors, gender baseline studies report for TNA sectors, monitoring and evaluation plans and reports for TNA sectors; barrier and opportunity reports for TNA sectors</p> <p>Third party gender studies, gender analyses, assessments and research papers</p>	<p>Understanding the gender context in which TNA sectors are identified; understanding the gender dynamics in adaptation and mitigation sectors; and whether/how gender considerations have been integrated into planning in the sector</p> <p>Qualitative, contextual information on gender within the TNA sectors.</p>

## GENDER SPECIFIC OUTPUTS FROM THE BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT

Integration of gender considerations in the account of the national context, in the form of a written summary of development priorities and goals, intended for distribution to stakeholders and inclusion in the TNA report on Identification and Prioritisation of Technologies.

Inclusion of gender expertise in the constitution of sectoral workgroups.



## 4. THE TECHNOLOGY PRIORISATION PROCESS

Important questions to be considered in this process (and integrated into the fact sheet) are:

1. Does this technology have the potential to address gender inequalities?
2. How can it contribute to achieving gender equality? What is the expected magnitude of the impact?



# GENDER INCLUDED IN THE TECHNOLOGY PRIORITISATION

Identify and categorise technologies, including familiarisation

**GENDER:**

assess gender in the background study and conduct a gender analysis of the technologies.



Assess technologies through MCA

**GENDER:**

include a gender criterion to assess each technology option.



Make final decision

**GENDER:**

ensure gender-sensitive stakeholder engagement in decision-making process; and consider the gender analysis conducted to inform the final decision.



Output: Prioritised list of technologies for adaptation for highest priority subsectors

**GENDER:**

this needs to include a clear indication of gender responsiveness and gender information presented in the prioritised list.

# INCORPORATING GENDER IN THE MULTI-CRITERIA ANALYSIS

Example criteria for mitigation (Sri Lanka), energy sector, gender incorporated

Category	Criteria	
Costs		Cost of Energy Conversion Facility (C)
Benefits	Economic	Local Economic Benefit (LEB)
		Local Share of Technology (LST)
	Social	Direct Employment (DE)
		Potential for Gender Impacts (GI)
		Skill and Capacity Development (SCD)
		Energy Security (ES)
	Environmental	GHG Emission Reduction (GHGR)
		Positive Local Environmental Impacts (PLEI)

Example criteria for adaptation, water sector, gender incorporated

Category	Criteria	
Costs		Cost of technology and Capital maintenance (C)
Benefits	Economic	Local Economic Benefit (LEB)
		Extent of application (EXT)
	Social	Acceptance of the technology (ACC)
		Potential for Gender Impacts (GI)
		Skill and Capacity Development (SCD)
		Capacity to increase water supply (CAP)
	Environmental	Negative Environmental Impact (NEI)
		Capacity to increase water efficient use (EFF)

## SCORING AND WEIGHTING OF GENDER IN THE MCA PROCESS...

- The gender assessment of each of the technologies will inform the assessment of this criterion, which is then included in the performance matrix.
- The scoring for the gender criterion should reflect the strength of the technology in achieving gender equality.
- The input for scoring each technology comes from the technology fact sheets and relevant stakeholders, including the sectoral working groups, consultants, validation workshops and desktop studies. The teams need to determine themselves how much weight they will give to this criterion and in their stakeholder engagement figure out what the scoring should be.

**However, to ensure that gender is accounted for in any TNA assessment, gender should have a minimum weighting of 5%!**

# EXAMPLE OF CRITERIA WEIGHTS FOR MITIGATION, ENERGY SECTOR, GENDER INCLUDED

CATEGORY		CRITERIA	WEIGHT
<b>Costs</b>		Cost of Energy Conversion Facility	18
<b>Benefits</b>	<b>Economic</b>	Local Economic Benefit	18
		Local Share of Technology	7
	<b>Social</b>	Direct Employment	11
		<b>Potential for Gender Impacts</b>	<b>7</b>
		Skill and Capacity Development	7
		Energy Security	12
	<b>Environmental</b>	GHG Emissions Reductions	8
		Positive Local Environmental Impacts	12
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

A range of stakeholders alongside expert opinion need to be sought during this analysis ensure that gender has been taken sufficiently into account. This is best achieved in sectoral working groups in which gender is presented alongside other relevant information.



# 5. GENDER IN THE BARRIER ANALYSIS AND ENABLING FRAMEWORKS

- Gender-related barriers need to be discussed within the broader barrier analysis process.
- The enabling framework will, by implementing specific policies and activities, scale up climate change mitigation and adaptation activities that will improve gender equality.
- The table shows a few examples of how such barriers may be addressed through enabling frameworks

Type of goods	Technology example	Possible barrier	Gender responsive approach
<b>Consumer goods</b>	Improved biomass cookstove	Success demand depends on consumer awareness and acceptance, which may be low among the women who are using the stove as it requires behaviour change	e.g. awareness campaign of the health and climate benefits of improved biomass cookstoves targeting women, who generally are the cooks in the household.
<b>Capital goods</b>	Small hydropower plants	Relative high capital cost, which makes it difficult for women to access, as they often have less access to capital.	e.g. provide subsidies for women who have less access to finance.
<b>Publicly provided goods</b>	Mass transport system	Public ownership or ownership by large company, in which women are often underrepresented.	e.g. ensure representation of women in ownership, for example by setting quota.
<b>Other non-market goods</b>	Daily and seasonal weather forecast for agriculture through mobile phones	Ownership of cell-phones, where among the poor, men generally have main access to the phone.	e.g. delivery mode, for example, via radio, promote uptake of mobile phones among female subsistence

# CREATING AN ENABLING FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER IN THE TNA

Enabling environment element	Areas of influence	Examples of barriers addressed
<b>National macroeconomic conditions</b>	Tax, subsidies and tariff regime subsidies	High cost of capital and interest rate – addressed by providing subsidies for women to access financing for technology
<b>Human, organisational and institutional capacity</b>	Capacity building programmes of organisations and institutions	For gender, ensure that the capacity building programme is representative of both genders. This can be achieved e.g. by gender quota.
<b>Research and technological capacity</b>	Publicly funded research, development and training programmes	Often a low representation of women in STEM degrees. To be achieved by stimulating women into STEM degrees, e.g. by marketing the area and creating an incentive structure
<b>Social and cultural</b>	Information dissemination, outreach and awareness-raising campaigns	Promote awareness raising in a gender sensitive manner, e.g. by targeted women and men in their respective areas of interest.

The enabling environment broader than just the implementation of technology, as it also includes the capacity of various stakeholders

TNA teams need to think about how an enabling environment can be created in which gender equality is increased alongside the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

This may include regulation, market-creation/stimulation, gender-specific support such as subsidies and quota, and financing.

## 6. THE TECHNOLOGY ACTION PLAN (TAP): HOW TO SHOW YOUR TNA IS GENDER RESPONSIVE?

The Technology Action Plan specifies:

- how to implement measures for technology implementation
- who is responsible and when
- how to secure funding.

The TAP thus provides an important opportunity to ensure that gender is incorporated in the technology implementation in the TNA country!

To achieve this, the TAP needs to demonstrate tangible evidence that the project actively contributes to achieving specific gender equality, such as set out in SDG 5.

### **The goals of incorporating gender into the TAP are:**

- to identify a set of concrete gender-related actions needed for the successful implementation of technology in the country
- an indicative budget for gender-mainstreaming as part of an investment proposal for each technology, which can be considered for funding by potential public and/ or private funders
- to ensure that these two goals are achieved when developing their TAPs, TNA teams need to report on gender issues in all components of the TAP.

## 7 STEPS FOR INCLUDING GENDER IN THE TAP

**Step 1:** the scale and ambition of the envisaged technology transfer is discussed, which should include a well-defined ambition for gender

**Step 2:** identify and characterize the actions needed to realize this ambition, including a timeframe, the required resources, and an inclusive, multi-stakeholder process. The gender-related steps in this process are:

- a) Descriptions of barriers and of measures to overcome barriers, in which the gender-related barriers identified in the Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework are revisited and included in the TAP
- b) The selection of actions that refer to the gender-related measures identified during the Barrier Analysis and Enabling Frameworks. It is important to include the most important gender-related measures in the TAP.
- c) Identifying gender-related activities for the selected actions, that is, the specific things that need to be done to make an action work in the context of gender.
- d) Develop project ideas in which the potential gender equality benefits are discussed and presented as part of the presentation of the technology.

**Step 3:** identify the stakeholders to be involved in the implementation of the actions, as well as scheduling and sequencing the specific activities.

Key questions need to be asked, which include: Is there a balanced gender representation among key stakeholders? Is there at least one stakeholder who has the necessary skills and expertise to provide a gender perspective and/or gender perspectives? Are stakeholders willing to seek women's participation during the implementation ?

At this stage, it is also essential to use a gender lens:

a) Who will be involved in carrying out the various activities, based on the questions above?

b) When will the activities take place, including the scheduling and sequencing of specific activities? It is essential that a gender perspective is incorporated into the activities from the beginning.

c) What resources will these stakeholders need to gender-mainstream implementation of the technology



**Step 4** consists of two key areas for gender to be detailed:

1. Capacity-building requirements for implementation of the TAP, which provides an excellent opportunity for the TNA team to ensure that a gender perspective is thoroughly mainstreamed into the TAP.
2. Estimating the cost of actions and activities, which involves developing a TAP budget that includes gender. It is important that gender analyses are conducted of the individual budget items.

**Step 5** The fifth step covers handling risks, contingency planning, next steps and reporting. The main gender issues in respect of management planning are:

- a) will risk be handled in relation to gender (e.g. if the costs of gender mainstreaming are higher than expected)?
- b) contingency planning: for each gender-related uncertainty, it is important that a contingency plan be drawn up to address the risk (e.g. a 'backup' gender organization may be approached).

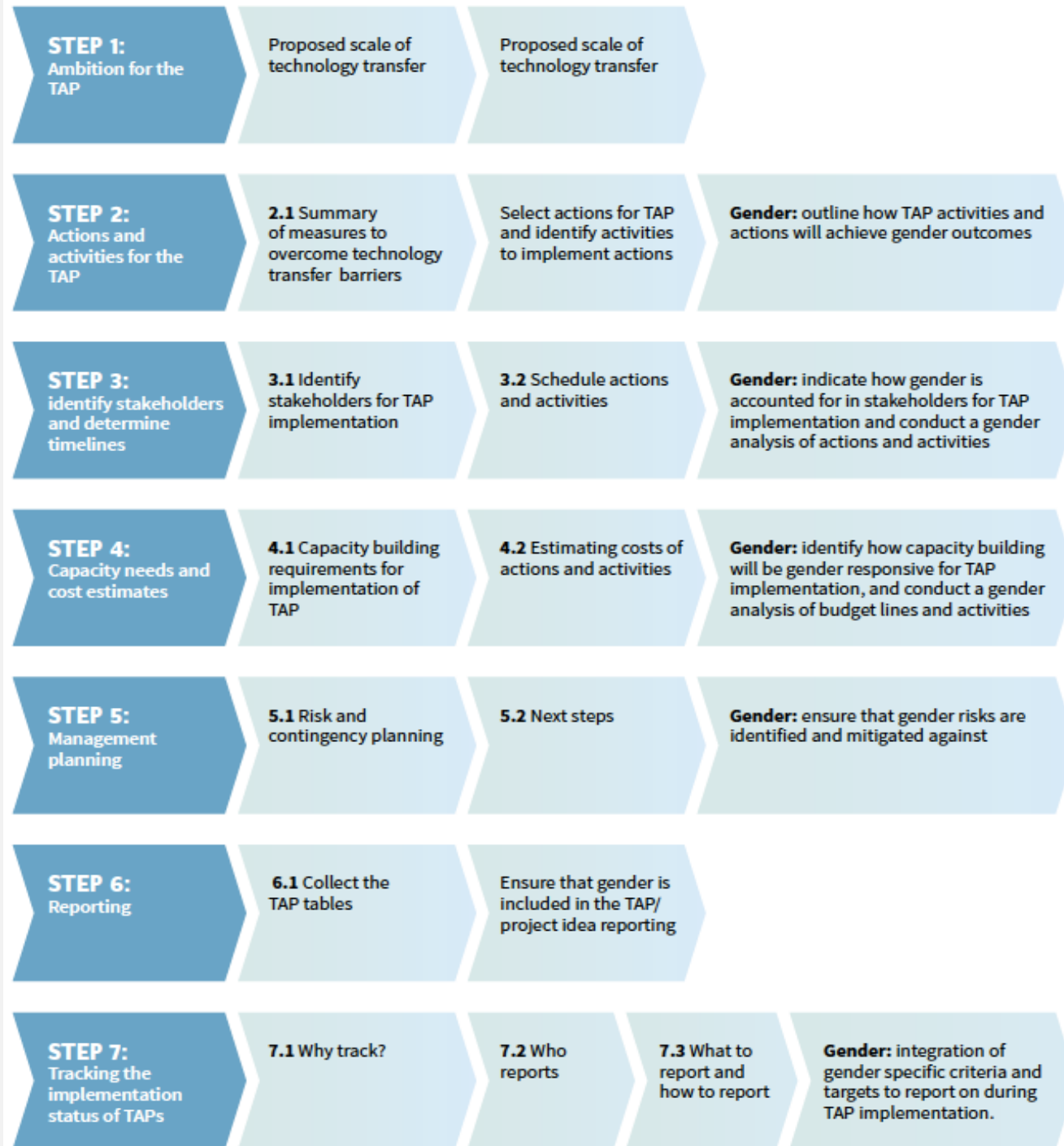
**Step 6:** The sixth step is to collect Steps 1-5 into a series of tables, which will be accumulated in a spreadsheet. This is intended to report and track TAP implementation status. **The gender-mainstreaming activities described in this guide and the specific actions identified need to be accounted for in the spreadsheet.**

**Step 7:** The seventh and final step is to track implementation of the TAP. It is essential that the gender-relevant indicators developed as part of the TAP process are carefully monitored and reported on in order to document the impact of and progress with achieving gender goals.

To operationalize the activities set out in the TAP, a Gender Action Plan can be developed that details the constraints and opportunities for women and men respectively identified during the gender analysis and indicates how these can be fully integrated into the project design. The plan should include:

1. a set of gender-responsive actions that will address the needs of vulnerable women and men in climate action
2. a clear set of gender performance indicators and sex-disaggregated targets against which progress will be measured
3. presentation of gender-responsive development impacts (GCF 2017).

THE FIGURE TO THE RIGHT SHOWS THE DIFFERENT STEPS INVOLVED IN THE TAP, TOGETHER WITH WHAT 'GENDER APPROACH' IN THE TAP LOOKS LIKE



## CONCLUSION – NEXT STEPS FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING OF THE TNA

For further information, the TNA teams can read and implement the step-by-step approach provided in the ***Guidance for a gender-responsive Technology Needs Assessment*** to ensure gender is accounted for in their Technology Needs Assessments

Any questions?



# Examples of Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Technology Processes





# About Us



Agriculture  
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**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

**KNOWLEDGE SHARING**

**COLLABORATION & NETWORKING**



Agriculture & Forestry  
Coastal Zones  
Early Warning & Environmental Assessment  
Human Health  
Infrastructure & Urban Planning  
Marine & Fisheries  
Water

# Pakistan: Technology Guidance and Support for Conducting the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)

CTCN was requested by Government of Pakistan to coordinate the implementation of the TNA/TAP

**Implementer: UDP**



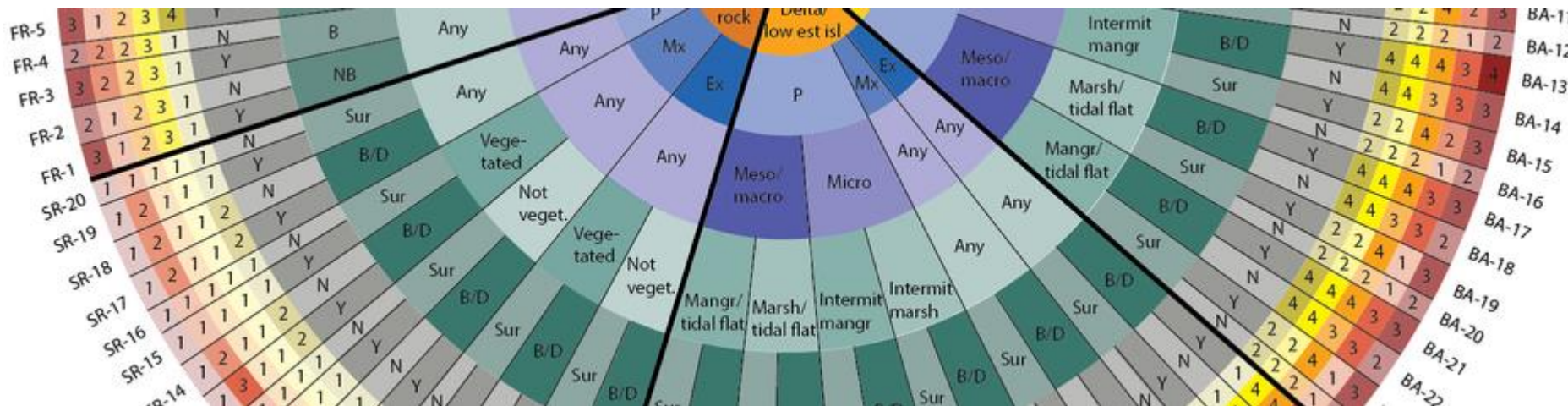
- Gender consideration in barrier analysis
- Identification of social benefits of priority technologies, such as:
  - **Solar pumps:** The technology helps in achieving energy and food security. It can save time for women who retrieve water for drinking and household use. Time saved by women can be utilized for other activities.
  - **Biogas:** Experience from the region shows that on average biogas saves approximately 2 hours per day per family mainly due to the reduction in time used for collecting biomass and/or preparing dung, cooking and cleaning of utensils.

# West Africa: Climate resilience in coastal zones

8 West African countries are partnering with the CTCN and the West African Coastal Observation Mission to establish a regional coastal classification system for coastal management utilizing the Coastal Hazard Wheel.

A comprehensive gender analysis reviewed:

- How coastal risks affect communities
- Gender-differentiated vulnerabilities in West African and Cameroon coastal areas
- The countries intended actions to incorporate gender considerations in coastal risk planning and management
- Factors that encourage change in gender roles





# Examples: Gender and Energy Technologies

CTCN collaborated with the Energy Resources Institute (TERI) to identify and document best practise examples of women's empowerment in energy value chains in India and Nepal



**Women in Energy:**  
Breaking Stereotypes  
and Inspiring Change

## 5 case studies

### India

- Off-grid solar: Solar PV mini grid
- Improved clean cooking
- Grid connected electricity

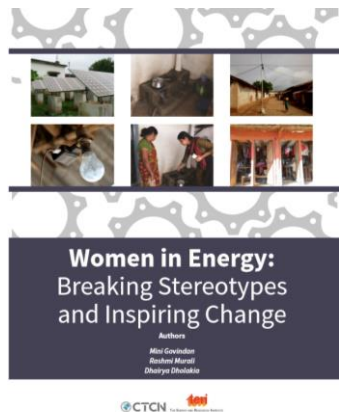
### Nepal

- Off-grid hydro power
- Grid connected electricity system

<https://www.ctc-n.org/news/new-ctcn-publication-women-energy>

# Sharing knowledge on gender and technologies

- [www.ctc-n.org](http://www.ctc-n.org): 700 gender and climate case studies, technology descriptions, publications, webinars, and tools searchable by country, sector and cross-cutting issues
- Recent publications:
  - Up-Scaling Gender Just Climate Solutions (CTCN/WGC/WECEF, Dec 2019)
  - Women in Energy: Breaking Stereotypes and Inspiring Change (CTCN/TERI, Nov 2019)



## UPSCALING GENDER- JUST CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

Overcoming barriers to technology transfer and development from a gender-just approach



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**Spanish  
Cooperation**

## Conducting a **gender-responsive** Technology Needs Assessment

**Q&A session**

**Do you have any question?  
Feel free to ask!**

Technology Needs Assessment

## Conducting a **gender-responsive** Technology Needs Assessment

More information about the TNA: <https://tech-action.unepdtu.org/>

The webinar has been recorded and will be available on the TNA website in the coming days.

If you have any question in relation to this project, feel free to contact Sara Trærup at [slmt@dtu.dk](mailto:slmt@dtu.dk)