Framework Convention on Climate Change

Technology Executive Committee

19 September 2019

> **Note**: At its 19th meeting, the TEC adopted the approach to integrate gender considerations into its work. The agreed approach is presented below, as extracted from the meeting document TEC/2019/19/10 available on TT:CLEAR in the TEC document page.

General approach to mainstreaming gender

1.   The following is a general approach to integrating gender considerations in TEC work that the TEC may wish to adopt.

1.   Mainstreaming gender considerations

2.   The TEC could identify how gender considerations apply in the context of topics selected for dialogues and TEC Briefs, papers and events with support from e.g. CTCN's network and knowledge partners, CTCN and UNFCCC secretariats or experts within the Women and Gender Constituency.

3.   The TEC could establish a Gender Focal Point within the TEC to assist the TEC in gender-related matters and appoint a member as the focal point to:

(a)   Liaise with other constituted body GFPs, the secretariat, the CTCN and other stakeholders who can support the TEC in implementing the general approach to mainstreaming gender in its work;

(b)   Champion the integration of gender in TEC work, including helping to identify entry points in TEC activities and products;

(c)   Monitor implementation of the approach to identify and share with the TEC at every TEC meeting the challenges and successes in implementation.

2.   Collaboration and stakeholder engagement

4.   The TEC could build a network of gender expertise from which to draw support for its work, including by:

(a)   Inviting and/or encouraging international entities and observer organizations to nominate gender and technology experts to support TEC policy guidance, meetings or events. This should include the CTCN's network and knowledge partners;

(b)   When collaborating with or providing comments to e.g. other constituted bodies, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism or Technology Facilitation Mechanism, consider synergies with their work on gender and if gender could be further strengthened through the collaboration;

(c)   Enhancing collaboration with the CTCN by:

(i)   Seeking and providing inputs and comments from and to the CTCN on related work on gender;

(ii)   Seeking input from the CTCN on policy guidance that could be provided by the TEC to address needs or gaps related to gender and technology.

3.   Monitor its progress and institutionalizing how the TEC integrates gender

5.   When setting up its monitoring and evaluation system, the TEC could include indicators that measure gender integration, enabling the TEC to report on the implementation of this mainstreaming approach and to regularly review lessons learned.

4. Communicate on gender and technology and in a gender-sensitive manner

6.   When developing a communication and outreach strategy the TEC could include objectives on:

(a)   Raising awareness and communicating on the links between gender and technology;

(b)   Consistently using non-discriminatory language and communication to enhance inclusiveness.

5. Organize events that are inclusive and substantively address gender

7.   The TEC can ensure that for its events, including Technical Expert Meetings:

(a)   There are no single-gender panels, that female and male experts are invited to contribute, and that presenters, speakers and resource persons use non-discriminatory language;

(b)   Consult with partners and organizers to establish whether resource persons with relevant gender expertise can be identified and included in the event;

(c)   Request panellists and experts to highlight relevant gender considerations in their presentations and/or ensure that there are experts who can address the topic of gender and technology.

6. Illustrative examples of how to apply the approach

8.   Table 1 below illustrates, through a non-exhaustive list of ideas, how the approach to mainstreaming gender could be applied in the context of the TEC's rolling work plan. The integration of gender considerations would then be reflected in the envisaged outputs. Rationale for why the approach is applicable to the specific activity is also provided where relevant.

Table 1
Illustrative examples of how to apply the approach

Innovation

When identifying, compiling and highlighting best practices, e.g. on NSI or RD&D, best practices on inclusivity and gender fairness could be included and the TEC could communicate the rational for and benefit of inclusivity in technology and innovation.	As noted in the C40 report on inclusive cities numerous studies have revealed the significant under-representation and exclusion of women in innovation and start-up/initiation settings. Yet numerous studies and examples show that diverse teams perform better and that technologies can be exclusionary, inefficient or replicate bias when designed by homogenous teams.
When carrying out analyses or promoting, e.g. innovative approaches and or specific climate technologies, the gendered implications of such approaches and technologies can be highlighted as well as how they could potentially improve gender equality or exacerbate existing inequalities	

Implementation

Any examination of the topic of behavioural change should address how gender and other social factors affect these processes.	Studies show that women and men relate to technologies differently and that this difference is in part caused due to gendered interpretations and behaviour. e.g. meat consumption being associated with masculinity or sustainable choices being associated with femininity lead to men, on average, making more unsustainable choices.

Enabling Environment and capacity building

In the context of enabling environments and capacity-building, elaborate and communicate on the rationale for equal participation and for taking gender into account to improve effectiveness and efficiency of solutions as well as ensuring socially sound climate technology.	Many climate technologies face multiple barriers in their implementation, such as policy, legal, regulatory, economic, financial, market, technical, social and others. These barriers are gendered, e.g. women face gender-specific difficulties in accessing finance. Addressing these specific barriers experience by women through enabling environments and capacity-building can enhance the overall effectiveness of the implementation of climate technologies.
When analyzing or mapping enablers or barriers to development and transfer of technologies or to replicability and scalability of technologies, e.g. in a specific sector such as transportation, apply a gender lens and identify and further elaborate the underlying gendered causes of the barriers as well as potential gender-responsive enabling environments for technology diffusion and transfer.	

Collaboration & stakeholder engagement and support

When collaborating with others or providing support, e.g. the WIM Excom on costal zones, investigate and question the gendered aspects in the respective topic.	Women and men living in coastal zones are differently affected by sudden- and slow-onset events and differently positioned to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. An exploration of the development and use of technology in this context should also encompass a gender perspective.

Monitoring and tracking/evaluation system

Include indicators on the implementation of the approach including gender balance and participation in TEC events, working groups, and	

when seeking inputs for reports and briefs as well as on mainstreaming gender into substantive work.

Collect data and report on the use of the technical policy and operational guidebook on TNAs to integrate gender perspectives with a view to revising as needed