

Integrating gender considerations Capacity-building session

Technology Executive Committee

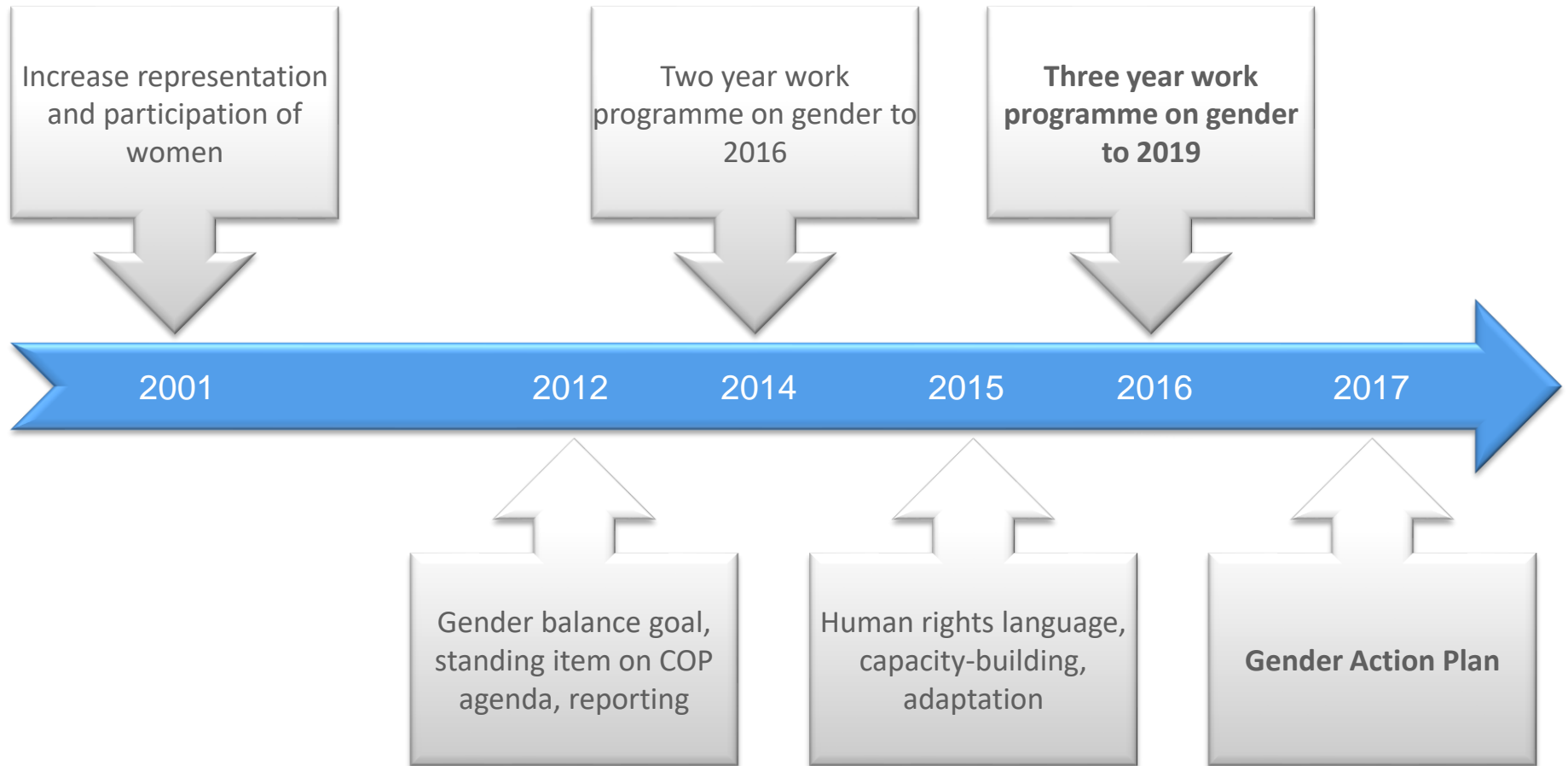
TEC 18, Copenhagen, 25 – 27 March 2019



Fleur Newman, Lead Officer Gender and Climate Change

UN Climate Change secretariat

Gender under the UNFCCC



But that is only part of the picture...

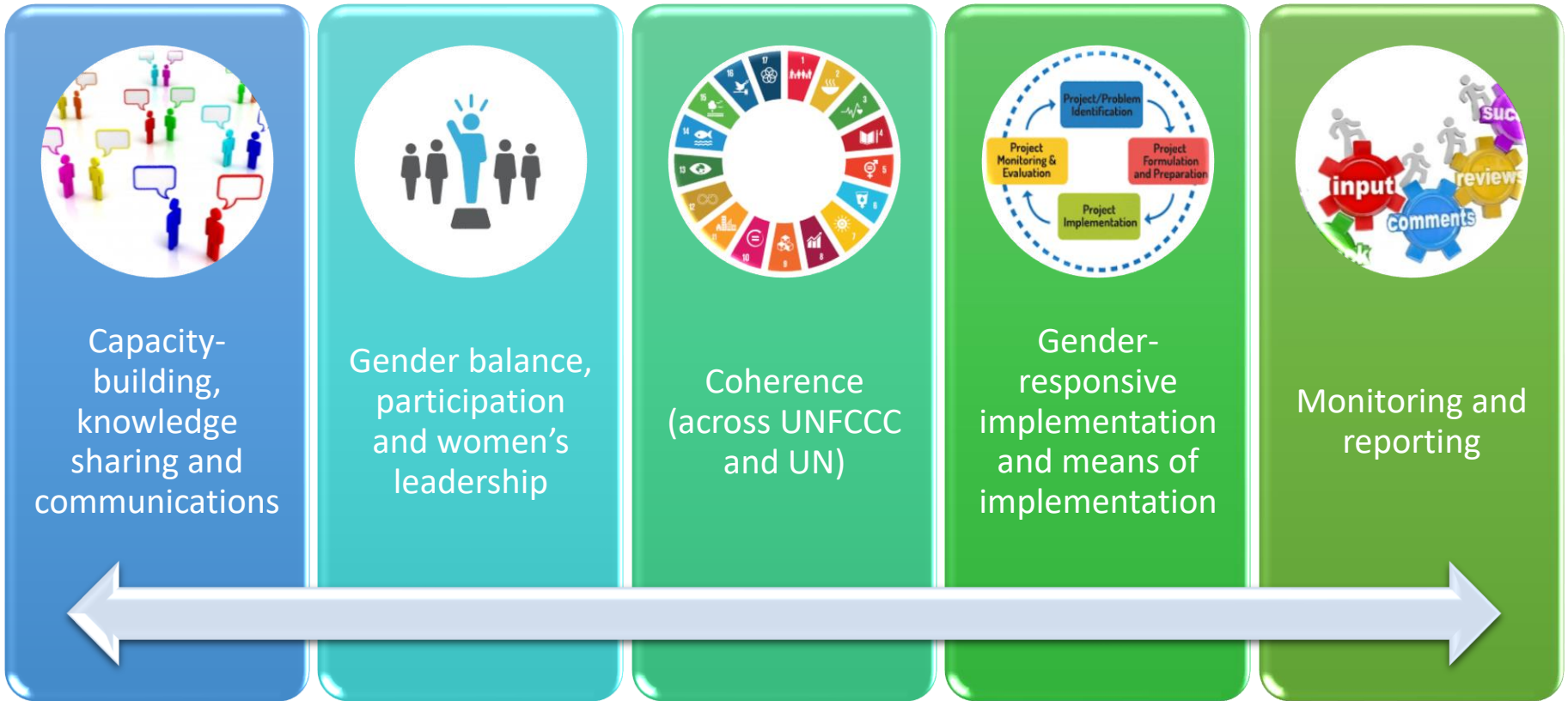


Paris Agreement implementation guidelines 15/CMA.1

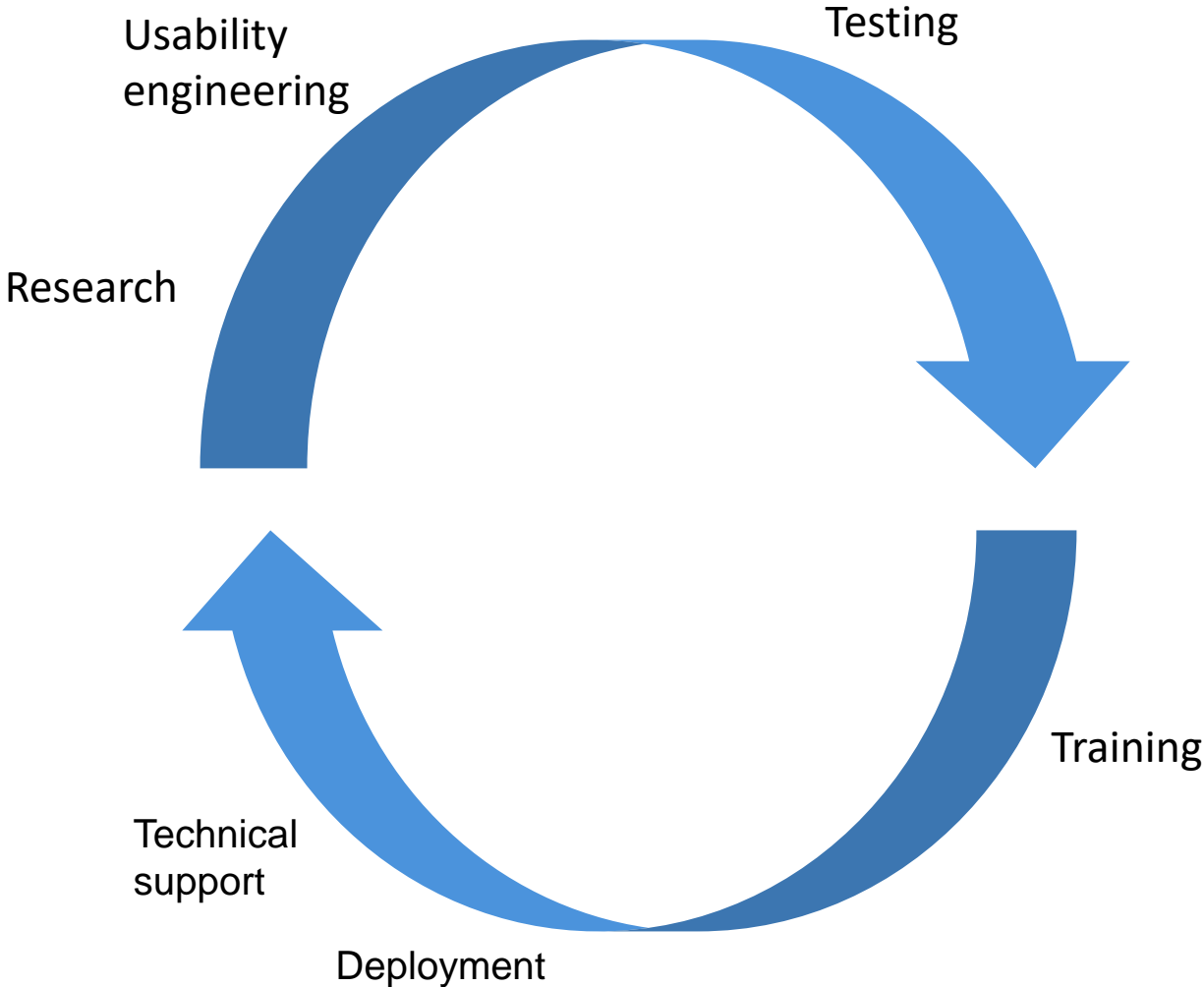
- Principles
- Innovation
- Implementation
- Enabling environment and capacity-building
- Collaboration and stakeholder engagement
- Support



UNFCCC Gender Action Plan



Abbreviated technology development and transfer cycle





- Energy consumption of buildings contributes significantly to global carbon emissions
- Occupant behavior contributes to 80% variation in energy consumption
- Standard office temperature developed in 1960s on the metabolic resting rate of average man

- Recent study reveals that standard overestimates female metabolic rate by up to 35%
- Study finding: accurate representation of thermal demand of all occupants leads to actual energy consumption predictions and real energy savings of buildings



- Average smartphone size is now 5.5 inches
- Average woman's hand is not much bigger than the average smartphone handset
- Equipment continues to be designed around the average male hand
- Yet research indicates for a company like Apple, it has more female than male users

- Recent research found that Google's speech-recognition software was 70% more likely to accurately recognise male speech



Testing

“Men are more likely than women to be involved in a car crash, which means they dominate the numbers of those seriously injured in them. But when a woman is involved in a car crash, **she is 47%** more likely to be seriously injured, **and 71%** more likely to be moderately injured, even when researchers control for factors such as height, weight, seatbelt usage, and crash intensity. She is **also 17%** more likely to die.”



- Crash-test dummies first used in the 1950s
- Based on the 50th-percentile male
- In the models, women are “out of position” drivers



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- These examples relate to physical differences between women and men
 - Gender analysis also takes into account norms, customs and socially imposed roles and responsibilities that create differences and, often, biases and inequalities
 - Rights and effectiveness are impacted when the gender considerations are not taken into account
 - Methodologies exist to identify and address gender considerations – important role for policy
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