



CTCN

CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY
CENTRE & NETWORK

Years

WEBINAR: Women Greening the Energy Sector

Daye Eom, Shanar Tabrizi
Climate Technology Centre & Network



AGENDA

- Brief intro to CTCN and gender mainstreaming
- [15 min] Dr. Mini Govindan, TERI, Women in Energy: Breaking stereotypes and inspiring change. Case studies from India and Nepal
- [15 min] Ms. Carole Tankeu, S2 Services: Achieving global energy goals through women's empowerment
- [15 min] Ms. Mery Yaou, CTCN NDE and UNFCCC Gender and climate focal point, Togo: Gender mainstreaming of energy policies in West Africa. CTCN technical assistance
- [20 min] Facilitated discussion among speakers on role of policy and how private sector and CSOs can support women's empowerment in the energy sector
- Q&A + Closing remarks

Presentation of Speakers



**WOMEN
GREENING
THE
ENERGY
SECTOR**



Ms Carole Tankeu, Associate and Managing Director S2 Services, Cameroon



Dr Mini Govindan, Senior Researcher, The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), India



Ms Méry Yaou, National Designated Entity of CTCN and UNFCCC Gender & Climate Change Focal Point, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, Togo

The Climate Technology Centre and Network

Organisation

- Operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism
- Consortium of organizations from all regions + Network

Mission and scope

- Mission to stimulate technology cooperation and enhance the development and deployment of technologies in developing countries
- Technologies include any equipment, technique, knowledge and skill needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and for adapting to climate change effects

Core services

- Technical assistance to developing countries
- Knowledge platform on climate technologies
- Capacity building and support to collaboration and partnerships



CTCN Technical Assistance

Country-driven

- Any organization from developing countries can express need
- Request endorsed and submitted by the NDE

Fast and easy access to assistance

- User-friendly access: 4-pages submission, in all UN languages
- Appraisal of request within 1-2 weeks and response design within 2-12 weeks

CTCN selects and contracts relevant experts

- Assistance provided through Consortium and Network (value up to 250,000 US\$)
- Collaboration with financial organizations to trigger funding

Support to remove barriers to technology transfer (financial, technical, institutional)

- ✓ Identification of needs and prioritization of technology, depending on country context
- ✓ Technical recommendation for design and implementation of technology
- ✓ Feasibility analysis of deploying specific technologies
- ✓ Support to scale up use and identify funding for specific technologies
- ✓ Support legal and policy frameworks



Networking and Collaboration

Join our network! Easy and free of cost.

Access commercial opportunities: respond to competitive bidding for delivery of CTCN technical assistance services

Create connection: network with national decision makers and other network members to expand your partnership opportunities and learn about emerging areas of practice

Increase visibility: broaden your organization or company's global reach, including within UNFCCC framework

Exchange knowledge: keep updated on the latest information and share via the CTCN's online technology portal

Examples of collaboration

- Co-host climate related events
- Twinning arrangements with research institutions
- Engage in new technology projects



How to use the webinar platform

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2. Listen by telephone: Please select the “telephone” option in the right-hand display, and a phone number and PIN will display.

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Select the “questions” panel on your screen and type in your questions, at any time during the presentation

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The presentations will be made available after the webinar

All operations guided by CTCN Gender Policy and Action Plan 2019-2022

Technical Assistance

- Gender analysis
- Gender action plan
- Allocated budget for gender mainstreaming
- Sex-disaggregated indicators

Mainstreaming gender for a climate resilient energy system in West Africa



This technical assistance advances the following Sustainable Development Goals:



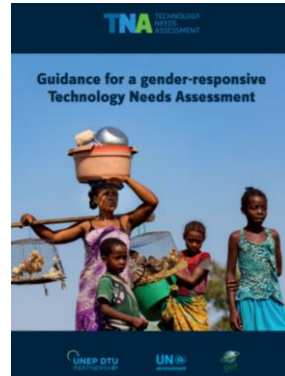
CTCN Gender: Capacity Building

- Capacity building for yearly winners of Gender-Just Climate Solutions Award
- Continued collaboration with UNFCCC Women and Gender Constituency and other key gender partners
- 40+ network members with gender expertise
- Training on gender and climate to partners



CTCN Gender: Knowledge Sharing

- Online Gender Hub with 700+ gender and climate publications, case studies and tools
- Development of gender resource guides, case studies and tools together with network and knowledge partners



CTCN Gender Mainstreaming Tool for Response Plan Development



Objective:
Adaptation, Mitigation

Approach:
Gender

CTCN Keyword Matches:
Gender, Gender mainstreaming

The following is to be viewed as an initial gender mainstreaming guideline during the development of response plans and applies to design, implementation and monitoring of technical assistance. Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of the technical assistance when planning the activities, deliverables, outputs and intended impacts for the response plan, and throughout the whole process. It is a strategy for making women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension



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Women in Energy

Breaking Stereotypes and Inspiring Change

Mini Govindan,
TERI

Rashmi Murali,
TERI



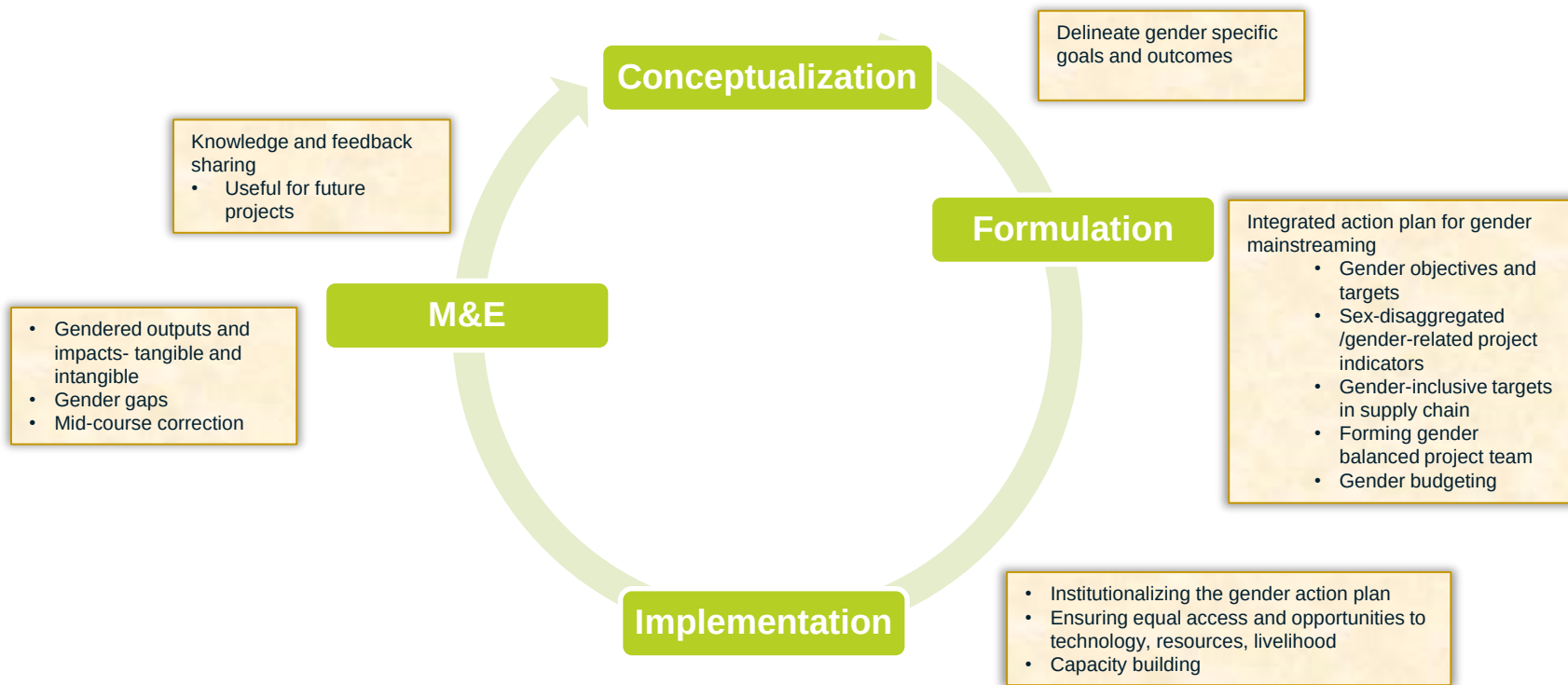
Gender mainstreaming in energy projects

- Women's association with energy **mostly restricted to consumptive use** of energy – lighting, cooking, and to a certain extent for community based activities/entrepreneurial initiatives
 - Primarily viewed as consumers of energy, and less often as equal stakeholders for employment or as decision-makers in energy supply and related services
- Women's productive and consumptive patterns of energy often **not accurately represented in national statistics**
 - Poorly represented as energy professionals/providers
- To realise the goal of SDG 5 & 7 it is important to enhance women's opportunities **to be a part of the entire value chain** – will enable economic autonomy and agency

Objective

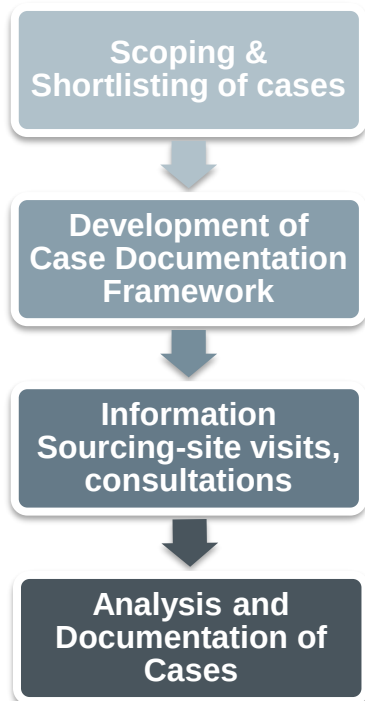
- Gather evidence on gender mainstreaming practices in energy value chain – particularly in supply side from India and Nepal
 - Women-led or women centric energy service delivery models from off grid, grid connected and clean cooking practices

Gender Mainstreaming Framework in energy value chain

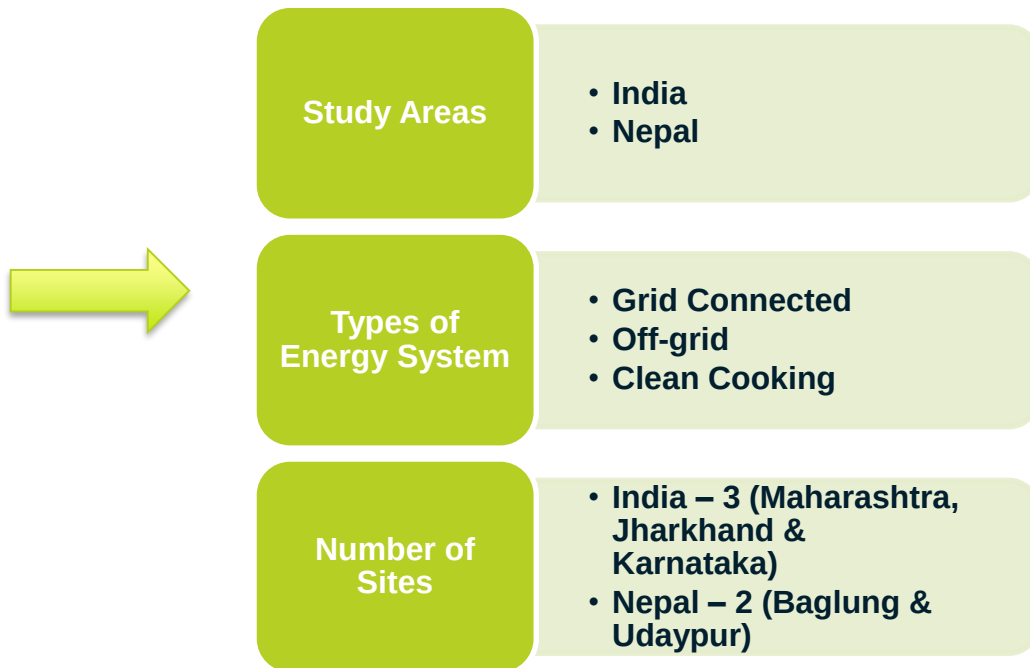


Approach

Case Study Documentation



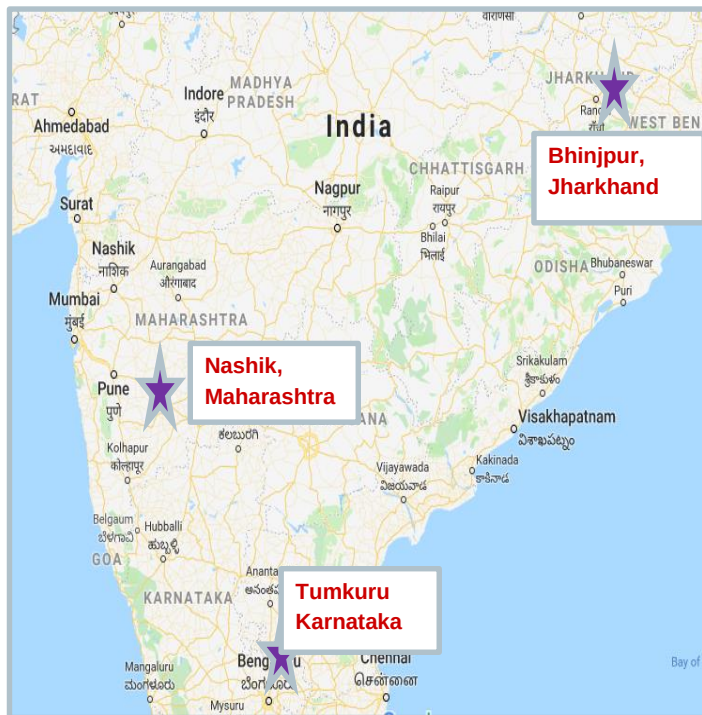
Project Coverage



Selection Criteria for Case studies

Case Study Selection Criteria		
Dimension/Criteria	Description	Measures
Gender Inclusion	Degree to which the Initiative is inclusive/aligned with gender mainstreaming objectives	• Gender targets/Vision/policy • Need assessment/alignment with local priorities • Allocation of financial resources for ensuring gender Inclusion • Involvement of gender (Experts) at various stages • Capacity building for women and men
Scalability	Flexibility of the project to be changed in size or scale	• Replicable/adaptable features of the project
Innovation	A new method, idea, product, etc.	• Novel – approach, product, implementation, results
Sustainability	Whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue after donor funding/support has been withdrawn	• Clear Exit strategy • Governance/ownership • Social and financial sustainability
Impact	Extent to which the activity attains gender objectives and outcomes	• Beneficiary/stakeholder feedback on the effectiveness of the program • Output/outcome depicting extent of achievement of gender objectives

Case Studies - India



Off Grid

Bhinjpur, Jharkhand
PRADAN-Gram Oorja on Solar Micro
Grid

Grid Connected

Nashik, Maharashtra
MSEDCL on Vidyut Sahayak –
Linewomen

Clean Cooking

Tumkuru, Karnataka
TIDE on Rural Women
Entrepreneurship for Clean Cook Stove

Mahila Vidyut Sahayaks of MSEDCL, Nashik, Maharashtra



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Objective	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (Mahavitaran), which is one of the largest state distribution utility in India, initiated a number of programmes like 30% horizontal reservation for women to promote empowerment and gender equality
Approach	Mahavitaran trained and recruited women in the energy value chain - line staff, operators, and vigilance squad amongst other technical jobs, which were earlier dominated by men
Implementation Model	Men and women are trained without discrimination to deal with meter testing, replacement of faulty meters, giving new connections, collecting bills, theft reduction and vigilance Vidyut sahayak - means someone who helps in dealing with electricity. Women are appointed as 'wirewomen' Up-Kendra Sahayak - means someone who is in charge as operators of power sub-stations. Women assume the role of up-kendra sahayaks Damini Pathak - All-women vigilance squad headed by a women engineer and assisted by women employee to address consumer complaints regarding photo meter reading and check meter tampering Tejaswini Samiti - Formed under the leadership of a very senior lady officer at the Head Office, who ensures the smooth working of the women staff
Innovation and Success Factors	Women are given special training and counselling to change their mindset regarding the profession. Their uniforms are similar to those of men to enable them to deal with live wires and climb poles
Challenges	• Initial reluctance to accept uniforms and climb poles • Initial opposition from families • Preference of desk based jobs
Results/Impacts	• More than 2200 women have been recruited and trained as line women • Women have become role models for others in the village • They carry the tag of having a government job • They lead the vigilance squad.
Replicability/Sustainability	• Madhya Pradesh has been inspired to create a similar Pink Zone of all-women technical staff in the electricity board
Lessons Learned	Proper training, motivation and counselling can break barriers and change notions about technical jobs.



Women Stove Builders of TIDE, Tumkur, Karnataka



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Objective	To provide income generating opportunities to rural poor women through the 'Clean Cook Stoves Initiative'
Background	TIDE launched the Sarala stoves (smokeless mud stoves) and stove builders programme in 2002.
Approach	TIDE identified the need and potential for smokeless mud stoves. They conducted awareness and training programmes for potential stove builders. Interested women were chosen for training. TIDE also provides access to finance and markets.
Implementation Model Capacity Building	• TIDE trains women in building cookstoves • They are given cook stove moulds, which they can use to build stoves in households • The material for stove construction, like mud and bricks, is contributed in kind by the household, which is 30% of the project cost, the remaining 70% is supported by TIDE • Complaints and O&M are also handled by women stove builders
Innovation and Success Factors	The technology of the moulds has reduced the skill level required for construction of cook stoves. Mud stoves resemble the traditional stoves, women do not have to make any behavioural change. Acceptance rate of stoves is high, as beneficiaries do not have to bear any cost.
Challenges	Caste issues in the community- cook stove builders can only enter homes of their own caste Mobility problems for women stove builders- reluctant to travel outside the village
Results – Impacts	• Stove building has become an additional and independent source of income for women • Women have agency over the income they earn • Women's level of confidence has increased • Women entrepreneurs are employing other women
Replicability/Sustainability	The model has already been replicated in different states of India by slightly adjusting the technology
Lessons Learned	Engaging women to popularise the model proved to be more successful than using men



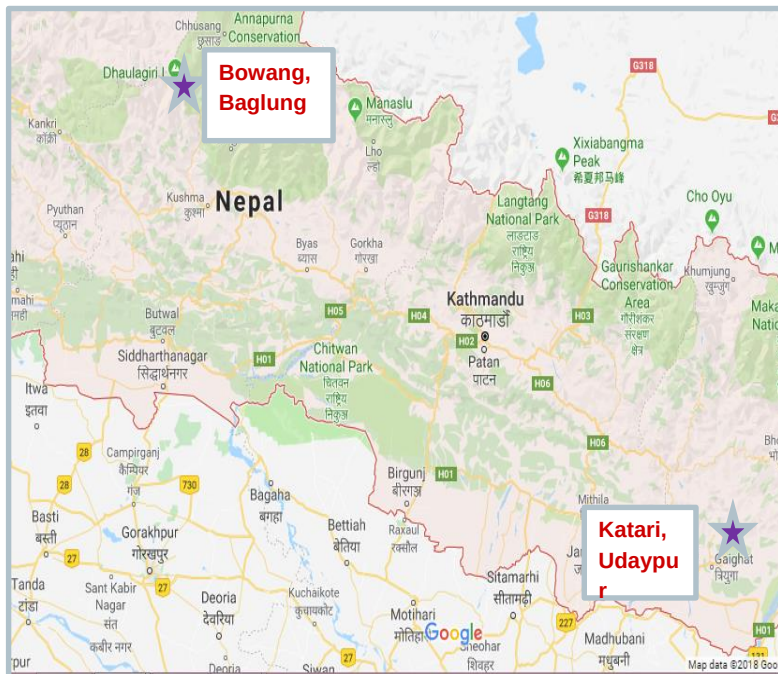
Solar PV mini grid by Pradan-Gram Oorja, Jharkhand



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Objective	To stimulate and enhance the sense of agency among women, so that they experience equal social status and take responsibilities as citizens
Background	Pradan initiated formation of Women's Self Help Groups (SHG's-Mahila Mandals) in 2013. SHG's identified infrastructure as one of their needs. Rural electrification through solar initiated. Gram Oorja established solar mini grid to electrify households.
Approach	Community mobilization adopted through interactive methods. They partnered with women SHG's for development activities. PRADAN staff is trained in gender sensitivity by NGO Jagori.
Implementation Model Capacity Building	- Community approached with solar mini grid proposal. - Men and women taken on an exposure visit to show them solar mini grids by Gram Oorja. - Community takes decision to implement the solar mini grid project. - Solar energy committee formed, having 5 female and 4 male members. The community owns the system. - Men and women trained in basic system operation - Monitoring and evaluation data collected by local women trained by Pradan.
Innovation and Success Factors	In village electricity committee all the major positions occupied by women including president, vice president, treasurer and accountant.
Challenges	- Initial opposition from some men and women to the project - Women require permission from men for key decisions
Results – Impacts	- Women gained awareness and demanded better infrastructure from the government - The model of Raidih block adopted by PRADAN and Gram Oorja for other sites in the state
Replicability - Sustainability	Having women in important positions creates a sense of ownership and contributes to their empowerment.
Lessons Learned	Providing women greater exposure through SHG activities have led to augmenting their confidence, capabilities and reputation in a commendable manner

Case studies - Nepal



Off Grid

Bowang, Baglung
AEPC – CRDC – Village
Committee for Micro Hyro Power
Plant

Grid Connected

NEA – CREE Community Based
Rural Electrification through CREE

Women in Community based Micro Hydro Power in Nepal



Objective	To enhance electricity access to rural areas through renewable energy, especially micro hydro, and create a source of livelihood for the community.
Background	GoN is promoting Hydropower based village electrification in rural areas, involving local organizations and community through different business models.
Approach	Partnership formed between Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPIC), DCRDC, supplier, village community. Women's participation in all stages of project construction & management. Women leadership began at the committee level.
Implementation Model	Women were involved in the construction of the plant. Women's group (Ammah Samuh) contributed from their savings to fill the shortfall for the construction Women included in project management committee – President, treasurer and active members .
Innovation and Success Factors	Due to their continued involvement and contribution to the project, women have bigger say in day-to-day operations. The first woman president was able to solve critical technical issues and successfully managed the plant
Challenges	Women do not have technical know how As micro hydro sites are in remote hilly locations, women find it difficult to reach sites on time in case of repair Inherent resistance from society towards women's involvement in technology
Results – Impacts	Reduction in drudgery Women's confidence and reputation increased
Replicability - Sustainability	Successful management by women of this plant can inspire women involved in other similar projects to take up leadership positions.
Lessons Learned	Given an opportunity, women (even without tech knowledge) could achieve success with their management ability and leadership skills

Success of women-led community rural electrification initiative



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Objective	To increase the grid-connected electrification rate in areas without access to electricity using community utility – Community Rural Electrification Entity (CREE) as a key institution.
Background	Rural Electrification Programme (CREP) launched in 2003/04 introducing Community Rural Electrification Entities (CREE), a key local institution that owns, operates and manages rural electrification. Samudayeeek Balbikash Tatha Mahila Jagaran (Community Children Development and Women Awareness Centre) led by women have been managing rural electrification since a decade in Katari
Approach	The CREE (Samudayeeek Balbikash Tatha Mahila Jagaran) has majority of female governing members. Women are in key positions in CREE – including president. They also promote Women Entrepreneurs through capacity building on businesses using electricity.
Implementation Model	Worked with the government in CREP Formed a CREE for grid electrification supported by Nepal Electricity Authority Employed governing council members in CREE to enhance efficiency and ownership in business
Innovation and Success Factors	Prior experience of the group with women and community in general helped in mobilization Credibility of women leader helped to generate community contribution for electrification Promotion of electricity based occupation through skill building programmes
Challenges	Lack of training for women as technicians No source to develop more enterprises once the sponsored project is over
Results – Impacts	CREE has provided economic opportunities to people Opportunity for skill building for entrepreneurship - 60 women have been trained on different livelihood skills Women are supporting families- gained respect
Replicability - Sustainability	Women centric approach – from mobilizer to manager Promoting productive activities that consume electricity – ensuring business by supporting women
Lessons Learned	Leaders having prior experience of working in gender issues could deliver much better results even in technology oriented projects



Major findings

All the successful case studies reflect gender mainstreaming in one or more stages of the project cycle- conceptualization, formulation, implementation, M&E, though they may not be present in all these stages

- Even minimum involvement of women in any stage of the supply chain has potential to create gender equality outcomes
- It is important to consider gender objectives and targets right at the conceptualization stage
 - Women can be successfully inducted in the energy value chain with proper training, counseling, and additional support. Yet women at higher decision making levels are minimal

More opportunities need to be created for women to be involved in the supply chain

- In order for women to take up challenging roles in the sector, supporting structures are essential- within and beyond the family



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Thank you



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UNFCCC Technology Mechanism

CTCN Webinar Achieving global energy goals through women's empowerment

Ms Carole Tankeu

CTCN Network member S2 Services



Ms Carole Tankeu (Cameroon)

- Senior urban environmentalist with over 20 years experience in public and private sectors.
- Trained as a Biochemist and Ecotoxicologist - Master in International Project Management
- Experience in several African countries
- Associate Director of **Sustainable Services (S2)** - consulting firm in Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development (Cameroon) - Manage the Gender Unit
- S2 services SARL (www.s2-gmbh.com)
- Environmental services, workshops and trainings
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA)
- Gender issues
- Market assessment and feasibility studies
- Support of a financial institution to get the Green Climate Fund accreditation

Professional associations and networks

African Women and International professional associations and networks

- WiAP (Women in African Power –Power Africa –USAID)
- CWEEL-East Africa (The Council on Women in Energy and Environmental Leadership)
- Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET) - former wPOWER Hub -the Partnership on Women's Entrepreneurship in Renewables (wPOWER)

Field visit with CWEEL in Kenya



Gender and energy latest work

- **ROGEP** (Regional Off-grid Solar Market Assessment and Private Sector Support Facility Design) - 19 Countries (15 ECOWAS and CAR, Chad, **Cameroon** and Mauritania) - **WORLD BANK/ECREEE /GREENMAX - KEY EXPERT 4 – GENDER EXPERT**
- **1st Women in Energy and Climate Change Conference** in Yaoundé during Africa Science Week Cameroon (Next Einstein Forum) – December 2019
- *Theme : « Renewable Energy and Climate Change: trends, business and innovation »* and Hands-on Training on Solar Lamp and **W4SECA Launch**
- Co-organizer with my mentee Arielle Kitio - Cameroon Next Einstein Ambassador
- **Youth and Women Empowerment through coaching and mentoring**
- One-on-one coaching of students and early career women in **STEM**
- Coaching and Mentoring young start up founders (education, health...)
- Mentoring through programs (Melvira Academy Program and Afrique XL)

Gender Mainstreaming initiatives by the Government

Strategic documents

National Gender Mainstreaming Initiative

- Employment strategy Document (DSCE), 2009
- National Gender Policy Document 2011-2020, « Cameroon long term vision by 2035 »

Gender Focal Point in Energy Sector ? **NO**

Gender committee at prime minister level

Gender Mainstreaming Programs/Initiatives

- Appropriate Technology Centre

Others

- Green girls NGO
- ACREST (The Africa Center for renewable Energy and Sustainable Technologies)
- REFELA (Rural women and sustainable energy program in Cameroon)
- AFREA (Africa Renewable Energy Access Program) II planned for Cameroon
- Women led-energy enterprise

S2 REEESD Academy

Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) for Sustainable Development (SD)

Cameroon GII 0.569, 141th (2017 index)

What do we do ?

- **Train** : lack of practice and hands-on training for academic degrees holders, bridging the gap is the main reason of launching
- **Demonstrate** : practical assignment, expirement, case-dtudy
- **Sensitize** : through social media, webinar, workshop, publication
- **Share** : relevant best practices from all over the word
- **Empower** (children, women, students, professionals)
- To contribute to achieving SDGs

Women for Sustainable Energy & Climate Action Network (W4SECA)



Objective

Through S2 REESD Academy, empower women to leapfrog sustainable energy access and climate action in Cameroon and SSA

How is S2 REED Academy is Empowering women ?

Hands-on-training and coaching

Capacity Building and Development

- Women & Climate Action
- Women in Energy (Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency solutions)
- Community Based Adaptation

Women for Sustainable Energy & Climate Action Network (W4SECA)

Goals

4 customurized trainings & Coaching

30 hours of training and coaching /session

15 Women trained per session

60 women trained a year (4 training & coaching session/year)

Network growth of min 60 members/year

Expand in Central African Region then other countries

Collaboration with other women professional networks

Key Takeaway & Closing remarks

Good practice to spread across all continent

- Implementation of the gender approach to energy is crucial (Mainstream gender across all aspects of policy)
- Develop initiatives and capacity building
- Strengthening women's capacity and empowerment of women through energy technologies
- Generate gender-specific and sex-disaggregated data on energy access
- Ensure that women's voices are heard in policy development and in the energy sector and climate fight
- Allocate appropriate financial and human resources to implement gender policies on the ground

Thank You! Merci!

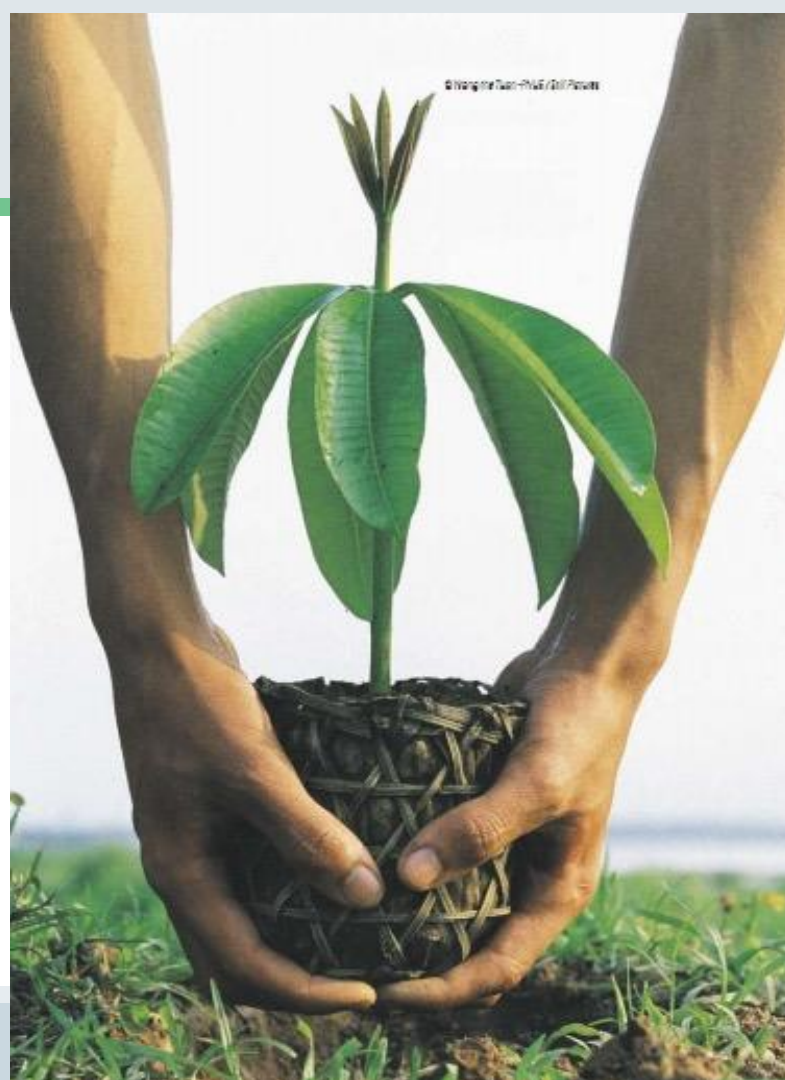
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Mainstreaming Gender for a climate resilient energy system in ECOWAS countries

Years

Ms Mery YAOU, Togo NDE
Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection



THE ECOWAS POLICY ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING FOR ENERGY ACCESS

BACKGROUND

The ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) was established through the ECOWAS regulation of C/REG.23/11/08 of the 61st Session of ECOWAS Council of Ministers in 2008, with the mandate *to contribute to the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of West Africa by improving access to modern, reliable and affordable energy services, energy security and reduction of energy related externalities (GHG, local pollution).*

ECOWAS Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access

ECREEE launched a flagship programme entitled *ECOWAS Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access (ECOW-GEN) in 2013.*

The programme was established against the background that women's potential, in the ECOWAS region, as producers and suppliers of energy services is under-utilized and that empowering women and men to make significant contributions in the implementation of the adopted policies is necessary for the achievement of the Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) goals in West Africa.

THE ECOWAS POLICY ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING FOR ENERGY ACCESS



Two of the key achievements of ECOW-GEN are:

- the adoption of the ***ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access;***
- the validation of the ***ECOWAS Directive on Gender Assessments in Energy Projects.***

ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access

- Recognizing the gender disparities in the energy sector, ECOWAS Heads of State adopted the ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access in Monrovia, on the 4th of June 2017.
- The Policy's goal ***is to address barriers to the equal participation of men and women in the expansion of energy access.*** It sets forth five primary strategic objectives that, if achieved together, would represent the successful mainstreaming of gender into energy access.

THE ECOWAS POLICY ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING FOR ENERGY ACCESS



1. Achieve widespread understanding of energy and gender considerations at all levels of society
2. Ensure that all energy policies, programmes and initiatives, including large energy infrastructures and investments, are non-discriminatory, gender-inclusive, gender-balanced and directed towards addressing inequalities, particularly energy poverty, differentially affecting men and women in the region
3. Increase women's public sector participation in energy-related technical fields and decision-making positions
4. Ensure that women and men have equal opportunities to enter and succeed in energy-related fields in the private sector
5. Establish and maintain a gender responsive monitoring, accountability and review framework for objectives 1-4

CTCN TA on Mainstreaming Gender for a climate resilient energy system in ECOWAS countries



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Specific objective: *To strengthen the local capacity to operationalise the 2017 ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access.*

Focus on two target groups:

1. Gender focal units (GFUs) within the relevant ministries in the ECOWAS countries; and
2. Selected 'replicator' organisations that have links to energy, gender and climate change in ECOWAS countries.

Activity 1.1 PREPARATIONS

- ✓ Map stakeholders that have a link with energy, gender and climate change
- ✓ Review existing capacity building programmes
- ✓ Quick scan of key stakeholders / institutions (and assess their capacity need)
- ✓ Selection of participants

Activity 1.2 TRAINING WORKSHOPS

DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ Develop a gender mainstreaming course
- ✓ Develop a train-the-trainers course on gender mainstreaming in all phases of energy projects
- ✓ Develop a standard training manual for both trainings (trainers' note and participants' note)

IMPLEMENTATION

- ✓ Implementation of a gender mainstreaming course for staff of the GFUs of the ministries
- ✓ Implementation of the train-the-trainers course in gender mainstreaming in all phases of energy projects

Activity 1.3 EVALUATION

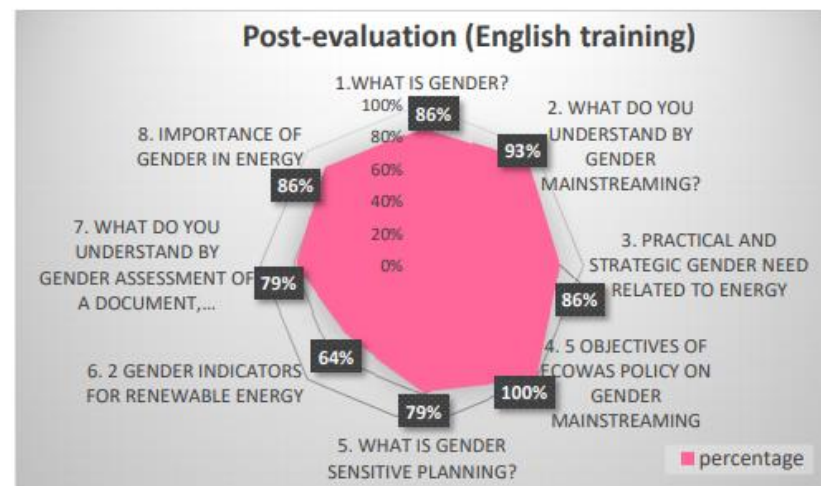
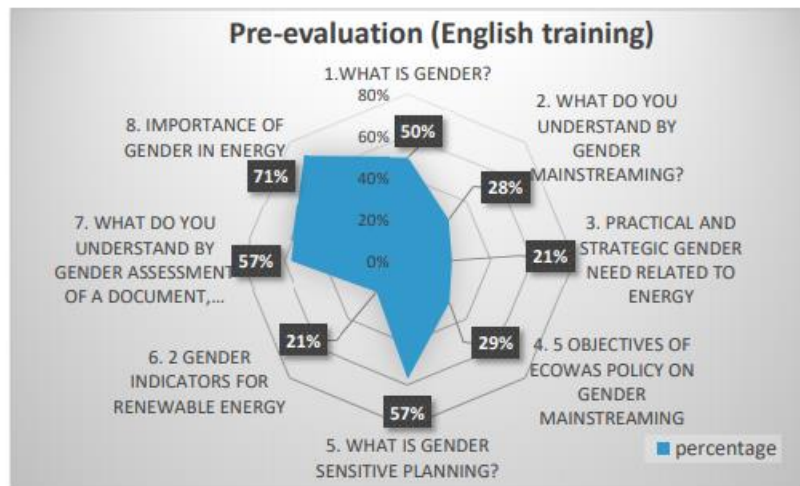
- ✓ Evaluation of training workshops
- ✓ Recommendations for replication and roll-out of the programme

Deliverables

Deliverable 0:	Stakeholder mapping, existing initiatives mapping, needs assessment, draft participant selection, draft trainings agenda and draft replication strategy
Deliverable 1A:	Training for the GFUs of the ministries
Deliverable 1B:	Train-the-trainers training for selected replicator organisations
Deliverable 1C:	Standardised workshop manuals (trainers' notes, trainees handbook) in EN + FR; pdf + print
Deliverable 1D:	Evaluation framework for trainings
Deliverable 2:	Training delivered to 30 participants of GFUs of the ministries
Deliverable 3:	Train-the-trainers training delivered to 15 participants of selected replicator organisations
Deliverable 4:	Evaluation of trainings using the developed evaluation framework

Results

42 (15 English and 27 French-speaking) Gender Focal Units and replicator organisations trained on gender mainstreaming on energy policies and projects



Group picture of participants of the Francophone training



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ECOWAS Gender Policy Training, Accra, 2018

Thank you!

**Renewable energy employs
about 32% women**

**- “Renewable Energy: a
Gender Perspective IRENA,
2019**



- How can we raise ambition on the gender-responsiveness of national energy policies, and what can be expected in terms of the outcomes of these policies?
- How can governments be supported in implementation of gender mainstreaming of energy policies, and move from policy to action?
- How can private sector increase women's participation in the energy value chain, and involve women in the design and distribution of modern energy equipment and services?
- What is the role of CSOs/research institutions? Advocacy?

Q

&

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Ministry of Science and ICT



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Comhshaoil, Pobal agus Rialtas Aitiúil
Environment, Community and Local Government



Spanish
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