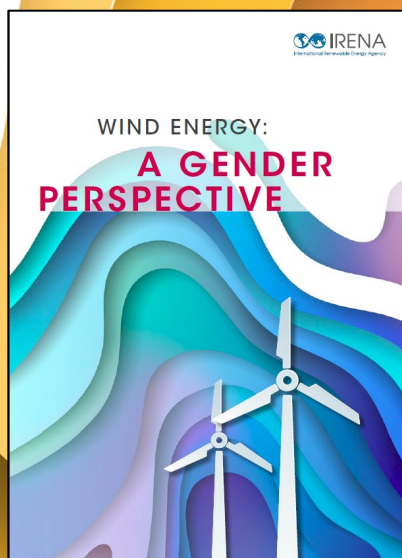
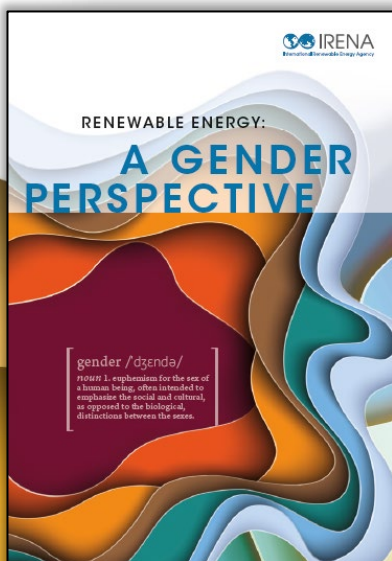


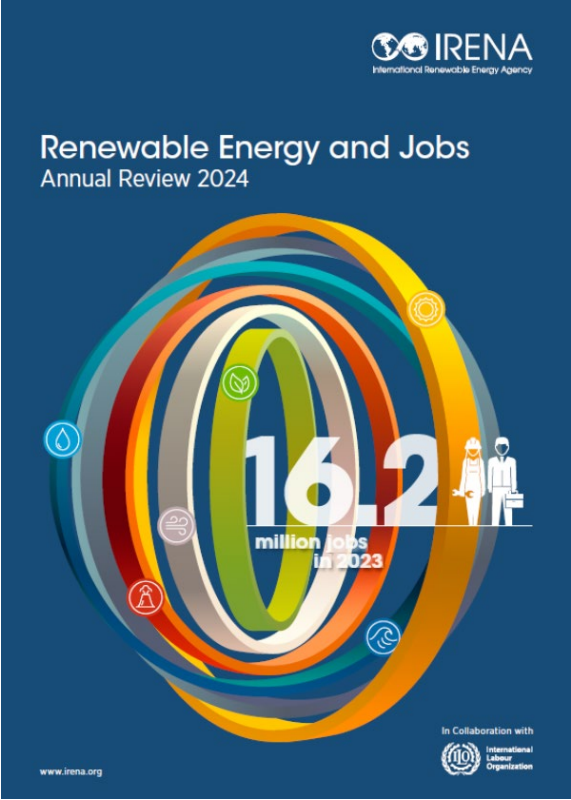
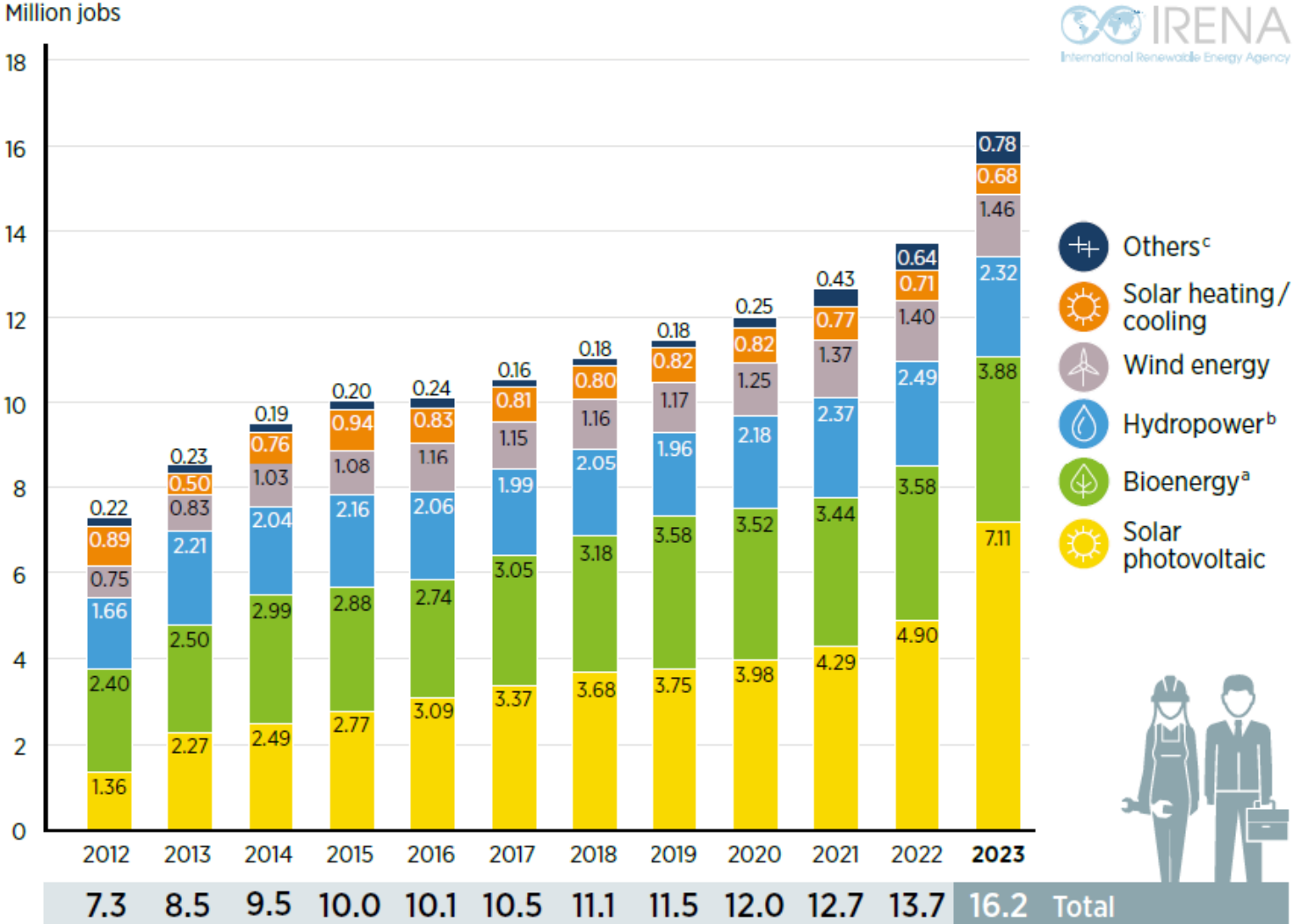
Renewable Energy: A Gender Perspective



Celia García-Baños
Programme Officer, Policy Socioeconomics and Gender
IRENA

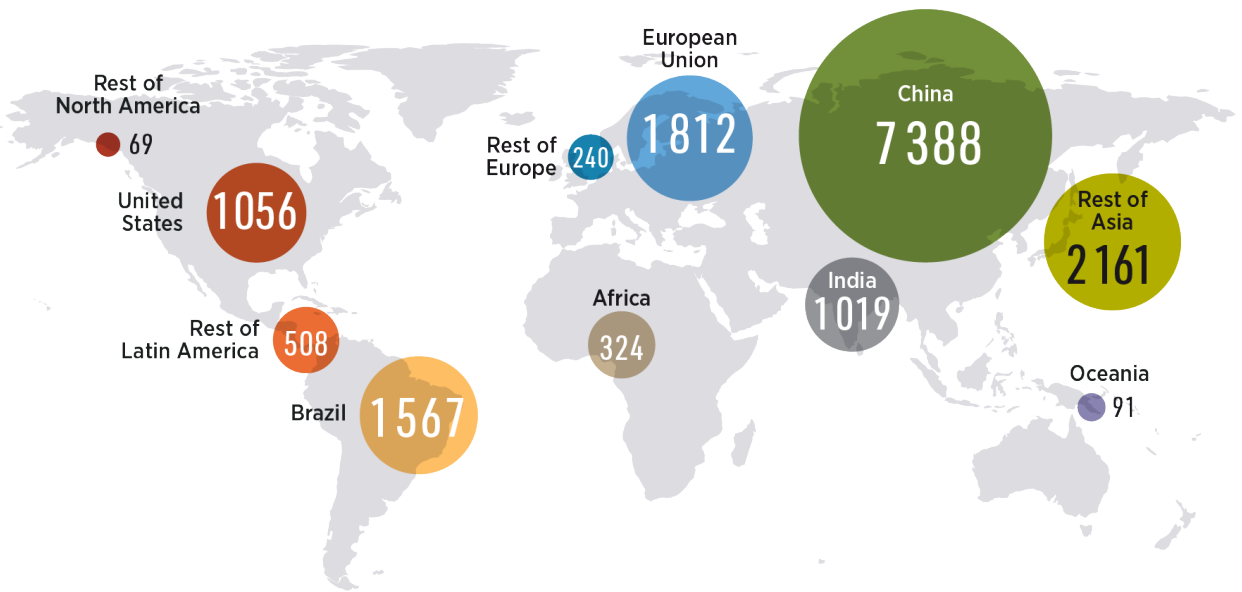
Gender@irena.org

Jobs evolution across RE technologies over the years

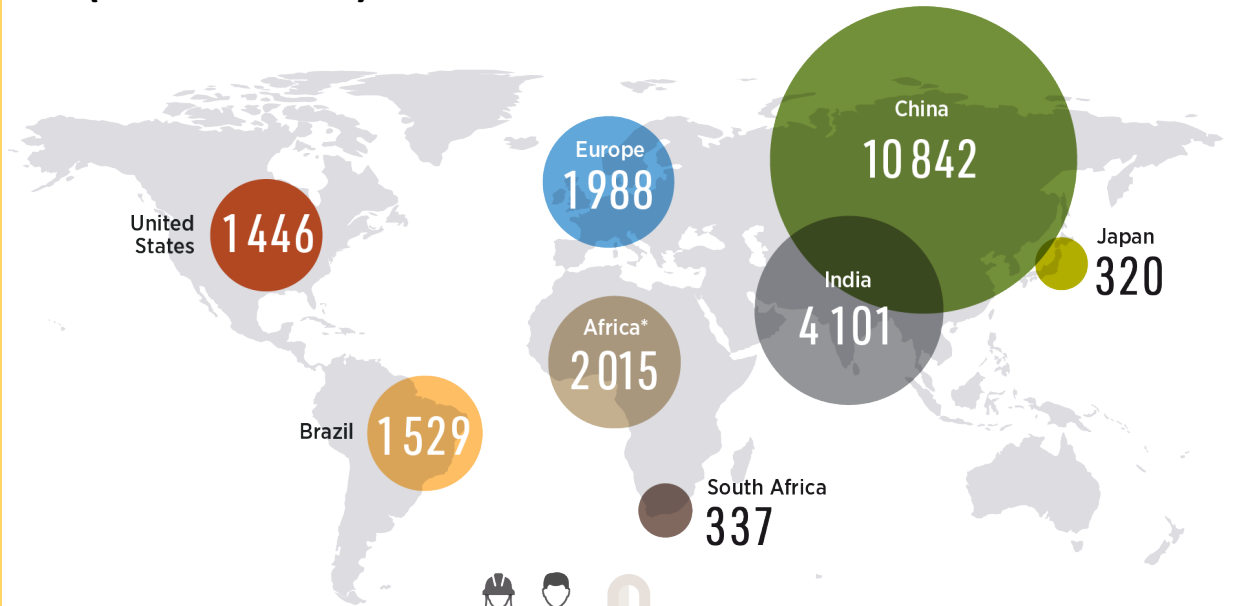


Pathway to 1.5°C, potential for jobs across all the world

Jobs in 2023 (in thousands)



Expected jobs under the 1.5°C scenario in 2030 (in thousands)




16.2 million jobs in 2023

2x

→

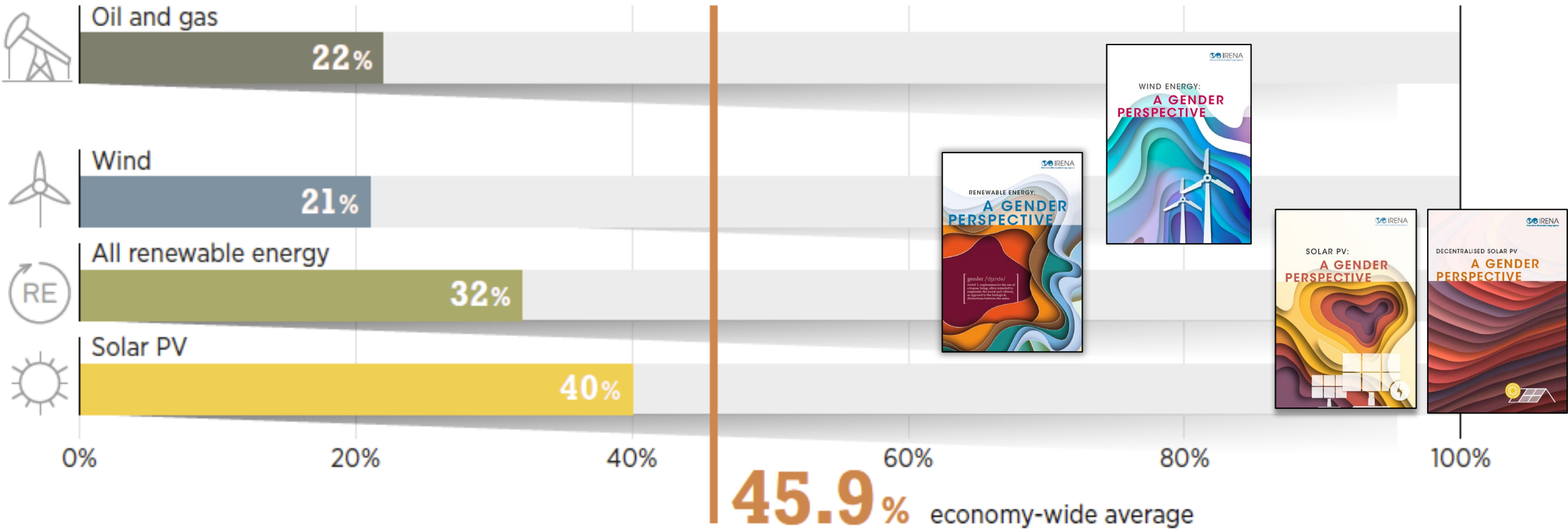
30 million jobs by 2030

PATHWAY TO 1.5°C



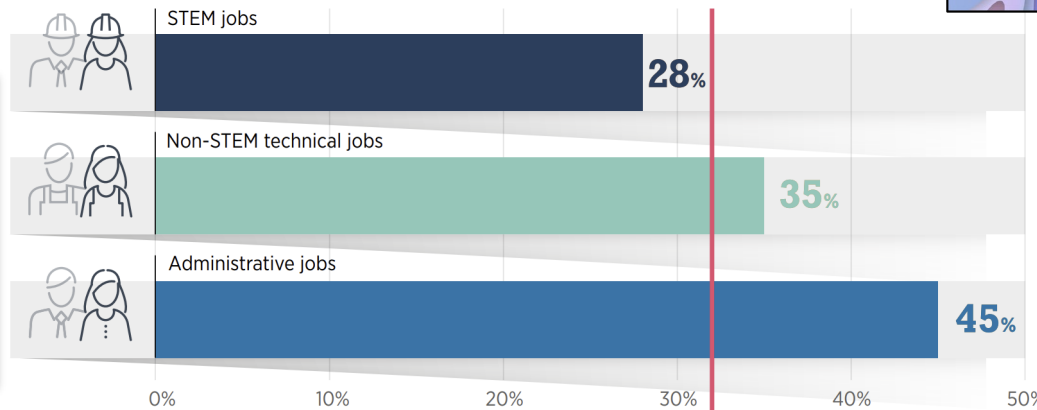
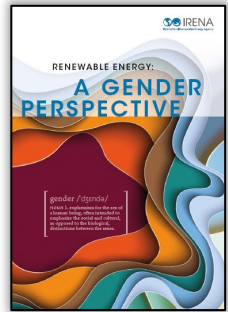
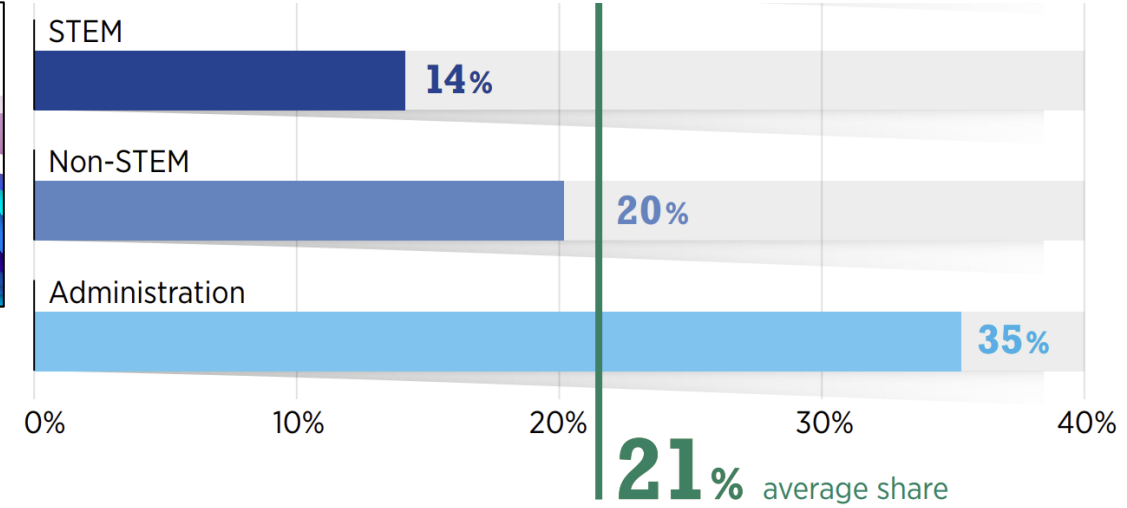
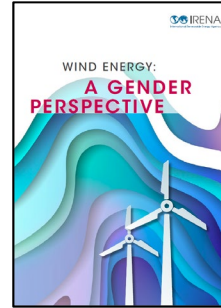


Renewable Energy Jobs: A Gender Perspective



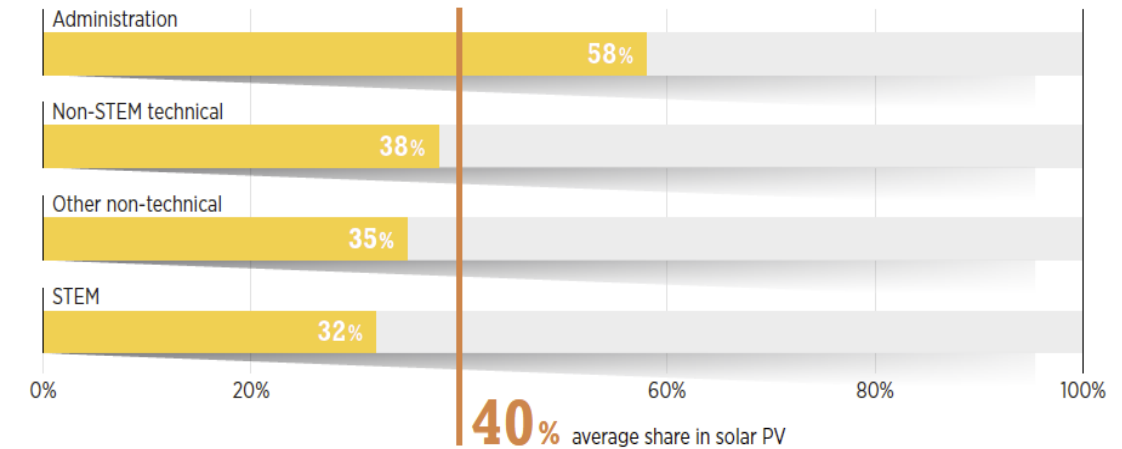
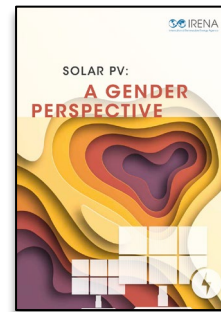
Note: The results did not show any significant difference between off-grid and on-grid employment of women. Therefore we assume similar shares of women in both contexts.

Women's share, by role (STEM, Non-STEM, Administration)

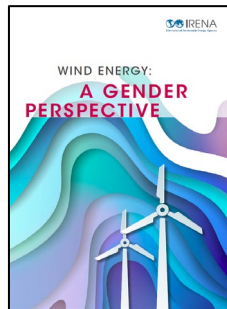
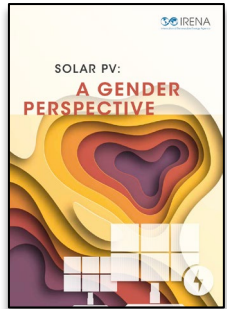
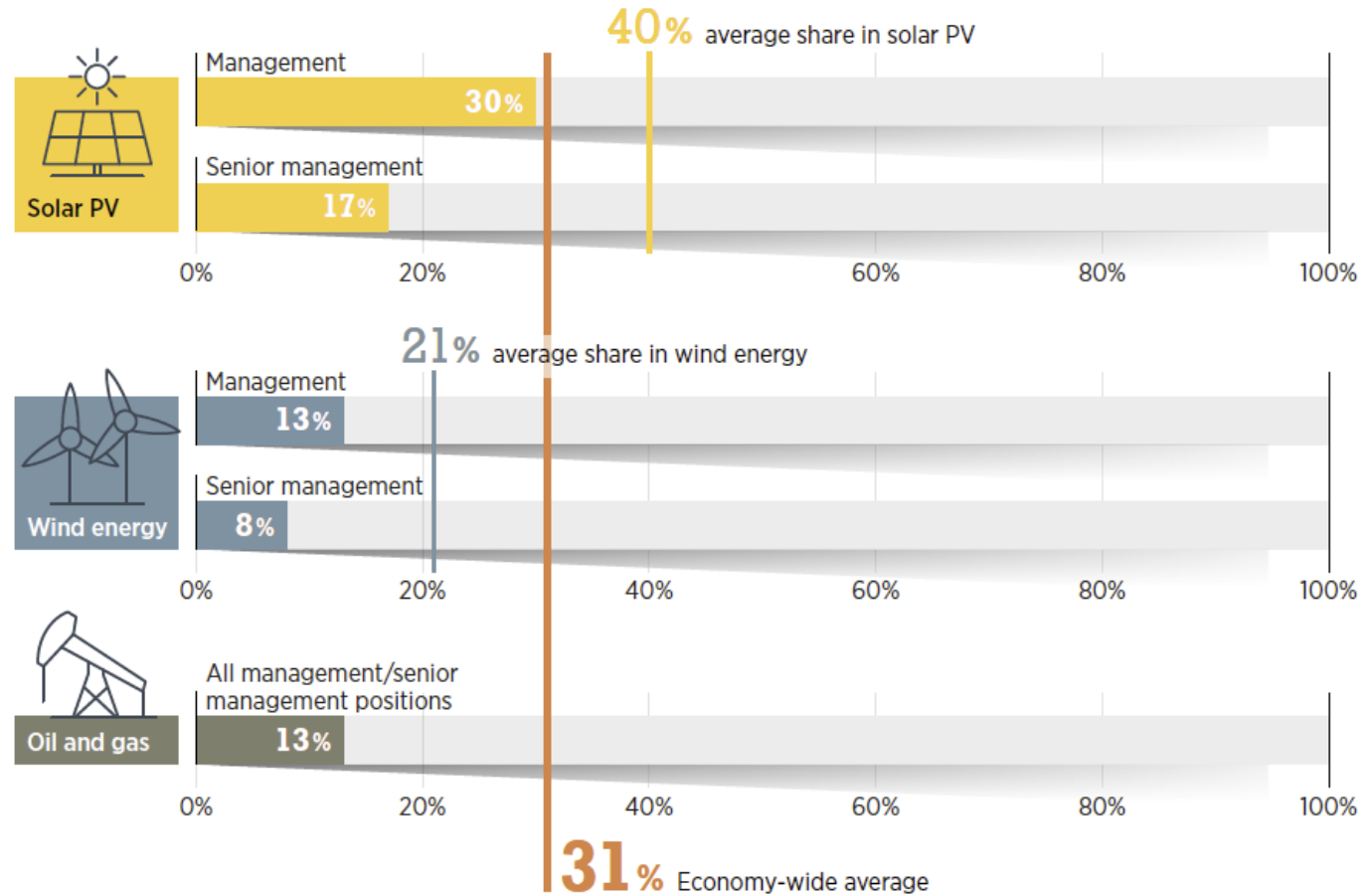
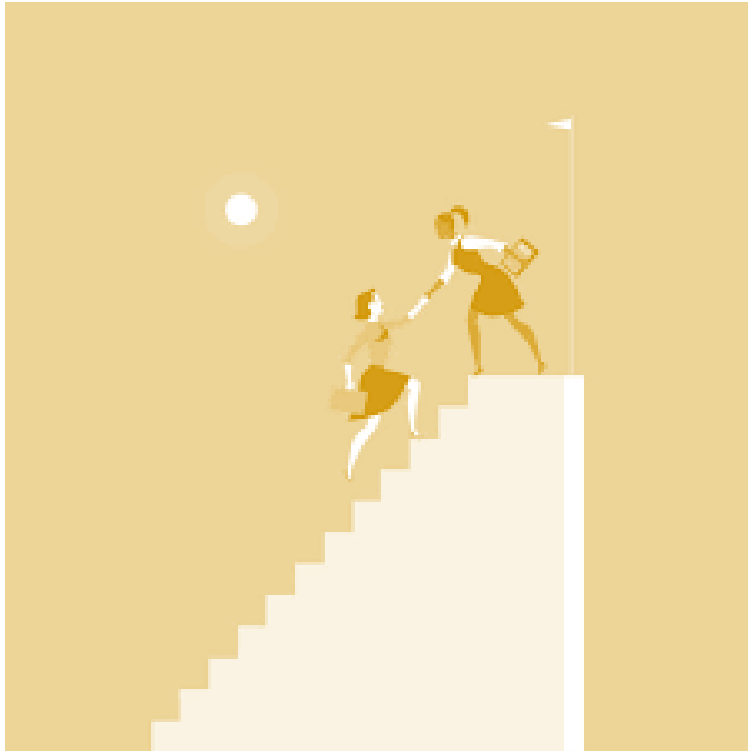


Source: IRENA online gender survey, 2018.

Note: The vertical line indicates the average share of women in renewable energy jobs among survey respondents.

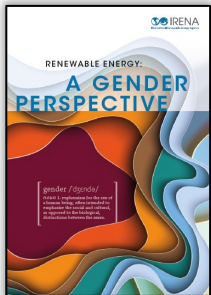
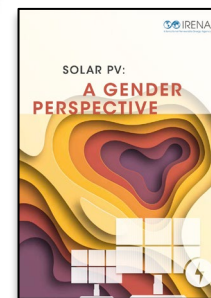
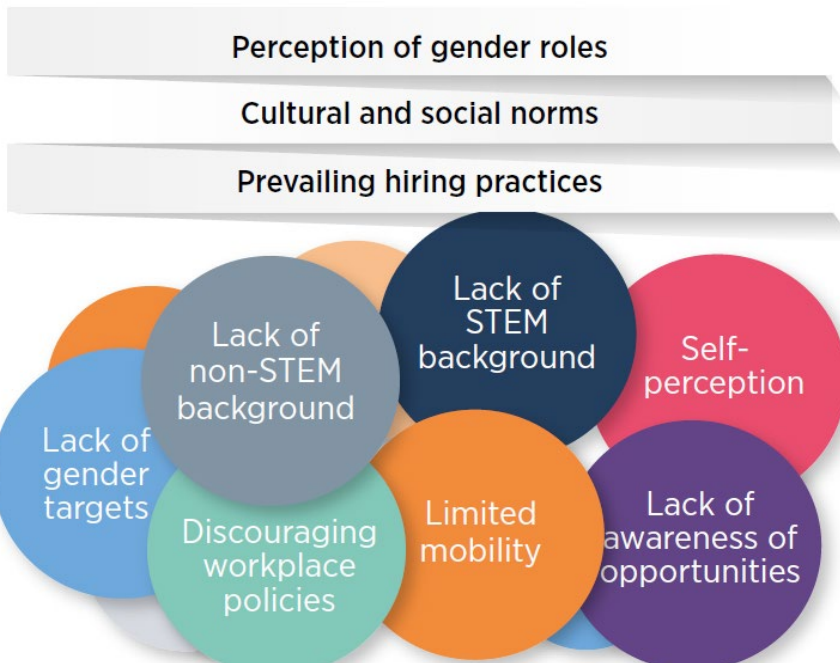
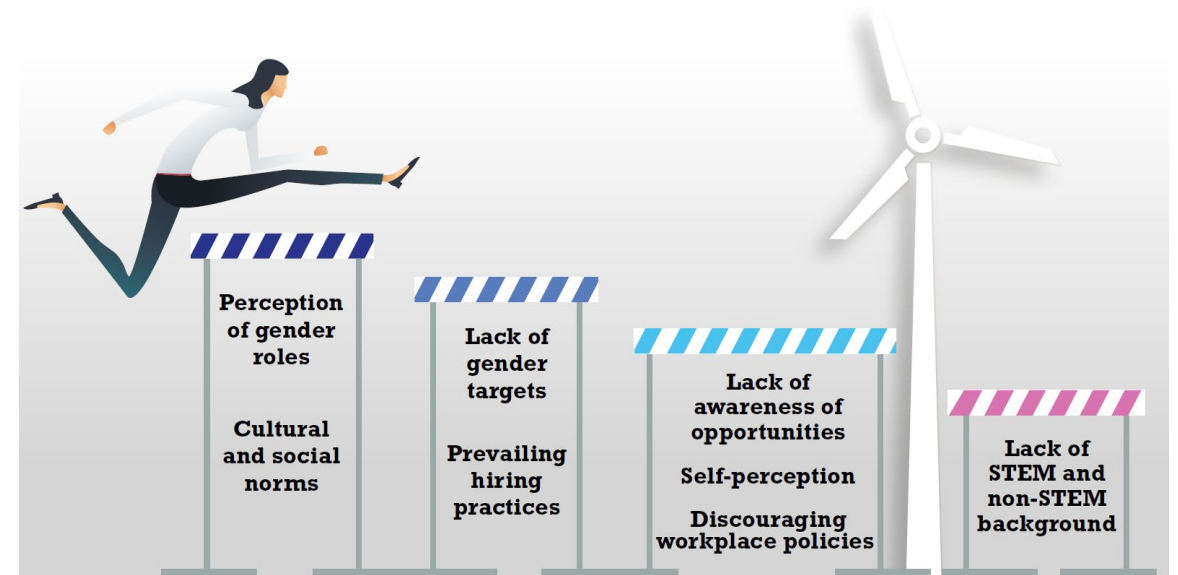
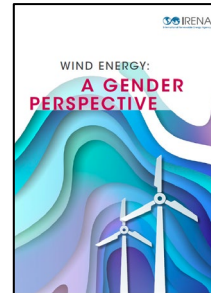


Women's share, in managerial positions

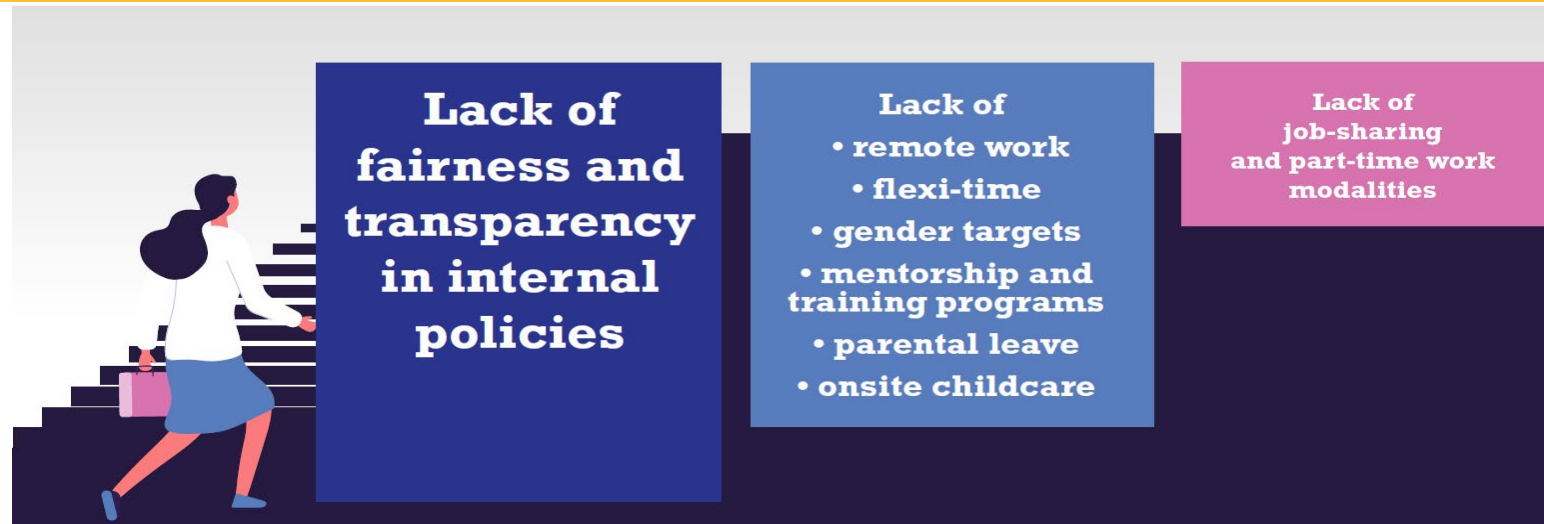
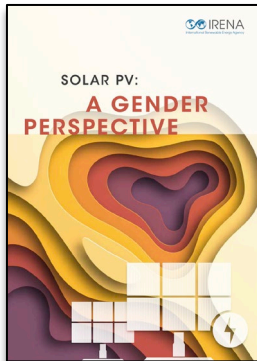
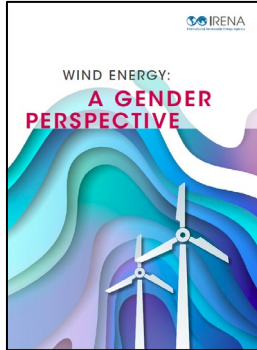


Source: IRENA online solar PV survey, 2021, and IRENA (2021), Grant Thornton (2021) and BCG (2021).

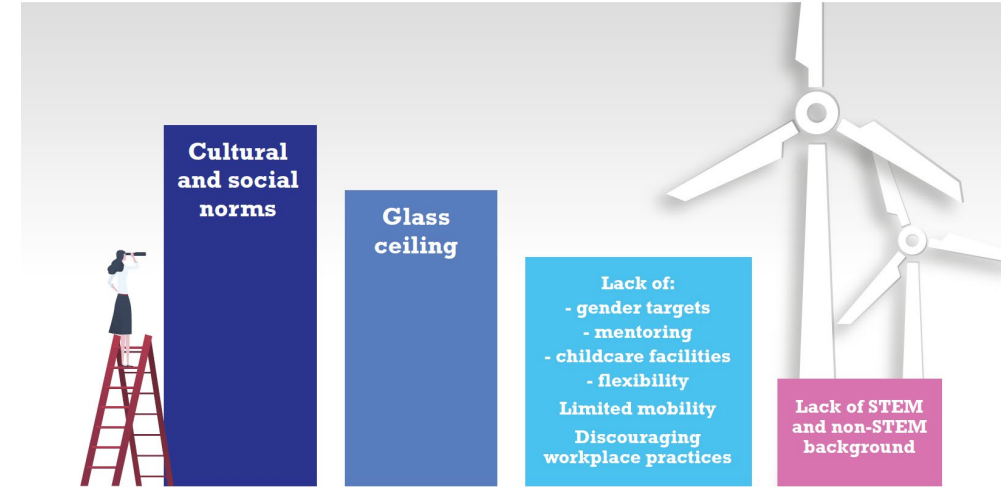
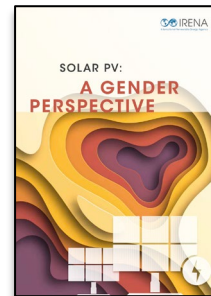
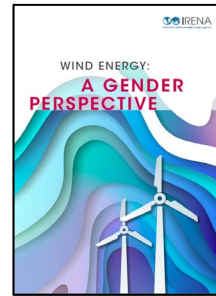
Barriers to entry (RE, Wind, Solar)



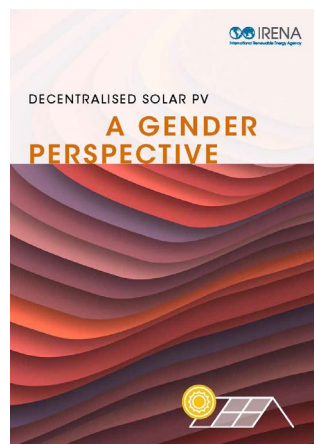
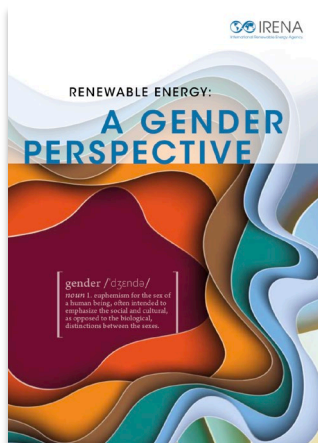
Barriers to retention



Barriers to advancement (RE, Wind, Solar)



Access Context: Opportunities to women's participation



Consultations and planning

- Standardised data collection
- Gender-sensitive consultations
- Gender-desaggregated and localised data collection

Construction

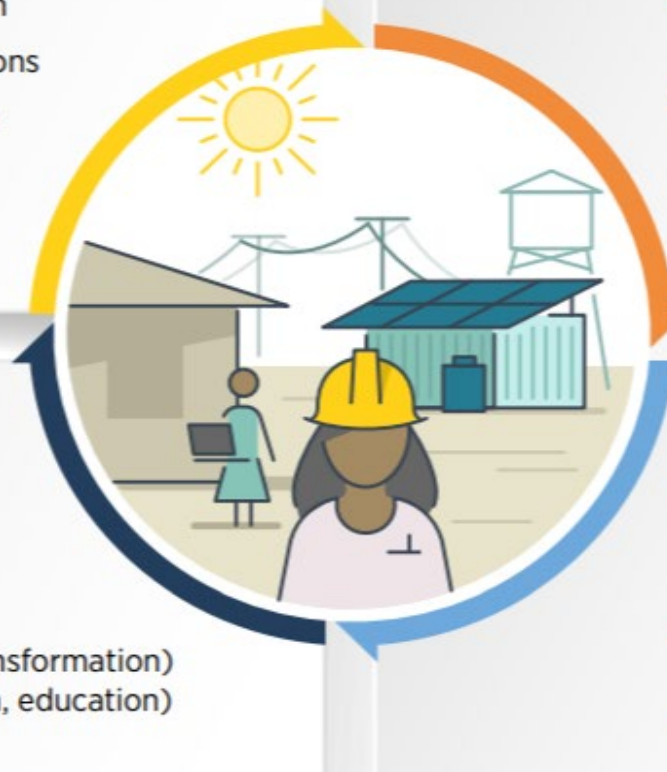
- Women as direct and indirect workforce
- Social and environmental safeguards consider women's needs

Development of productive uses

- Within the household
 - Refrigeration
- Within the community
 - Work (e.g. agricultural transformation)
 - Public services (e.g. health, education)
- Outside the community
 - Semi industrial activities

Operation

- Women collecting revenues and providing service and repairs
- Support to female-headed households
- Affordability and tariff innovation

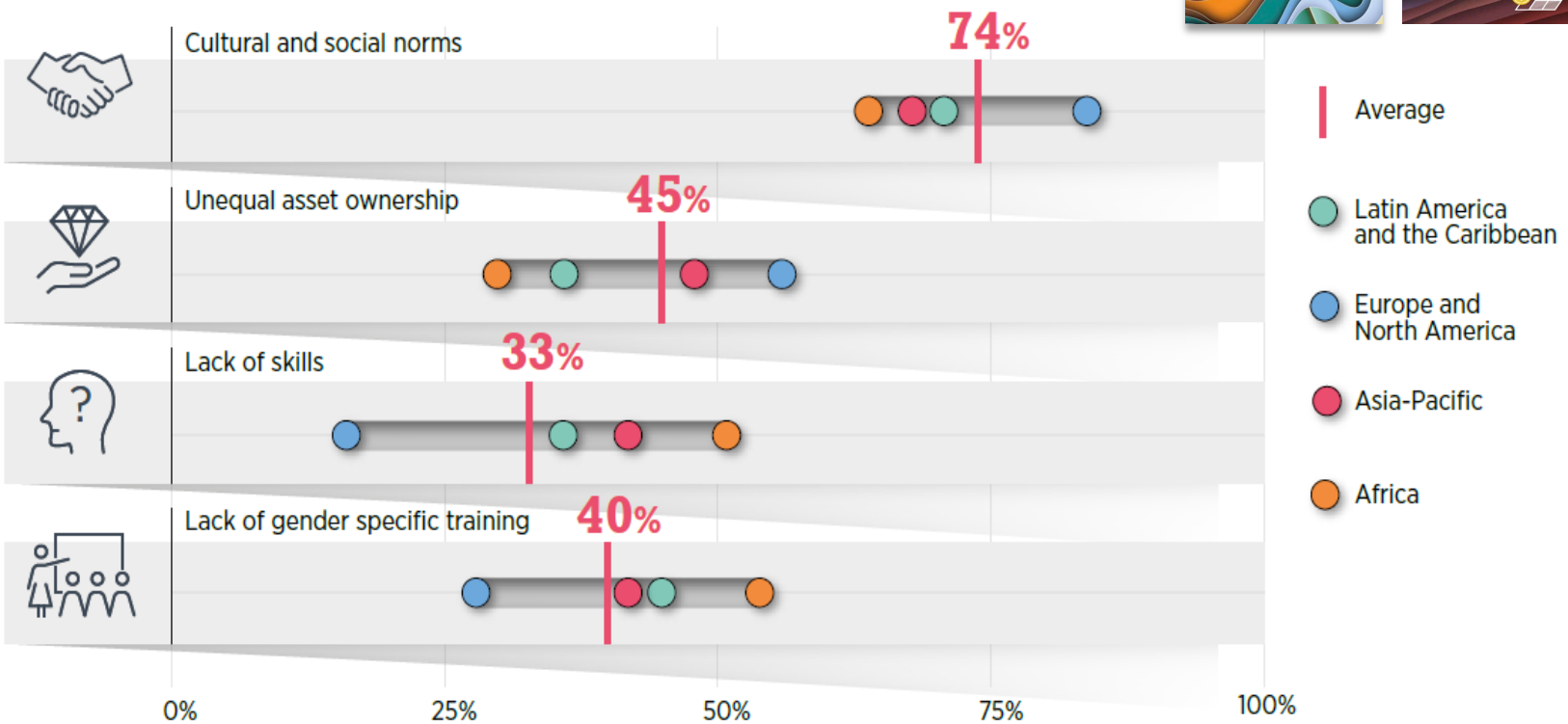


Based on Bogle and Rodriguez (2017).

Access context: Barriers to the participation of women

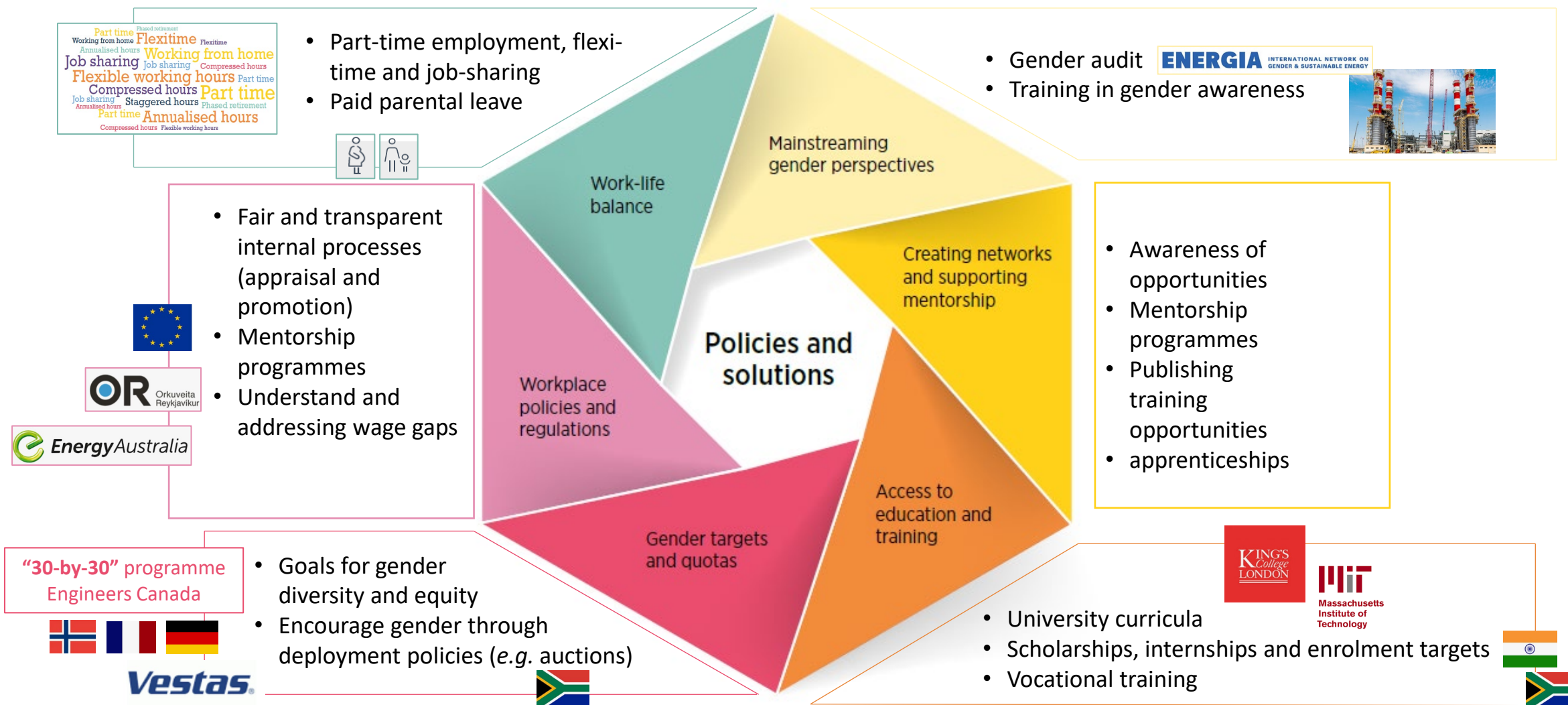


Regional distribution of responses on barriers to women’s participation in the energy access context



Source: IRENA online gender survey, 2018.

Measures and policies to “engender” the energy transition



*Improving women's representation in the renewable energy sector can help attain multiple SDGs, but also, needs to be part of a broader objective: **diversifying the workforce as a whole** so it includes everyone's vision, talents and skills.*

This means not only women, but also all other vulnerable and discriminated groups.





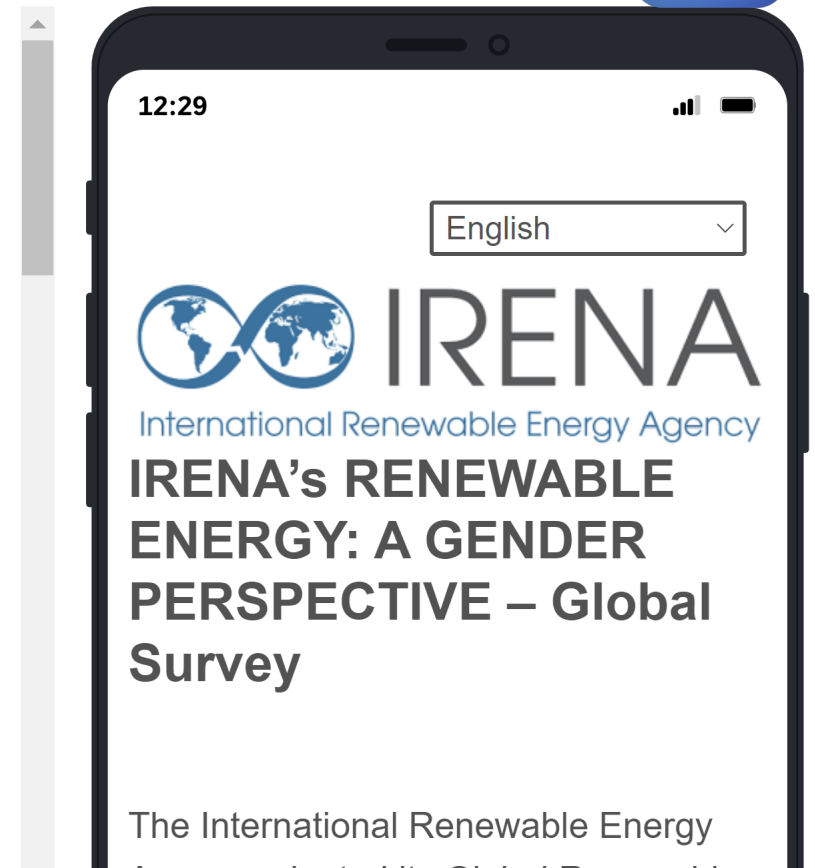
<https://www.irena.org/gendersurvey>

IRENA's RENEWABLE ENERGY: A GENDER PERSPECTIVE – Global Survey



The International Renewable Energy Agency adapted its Global Renewable Energy Gender Survey and the subsequent Global Wind and Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Gender Surveys to conduct an update of the Global Gender Survey for the Renewable Energy Industry.

In 2019, the International Renewable Energy Agency ([IRENA](https://www.irena.org)), building on a groundbreaking survey of employees, companies and institutions, published the first global report dedicated to gender in the renewable energy workforce ([available here](#)). In early 2020, a



Local capacity assessments



Gender assessments



Annual reviews of employment in renewables



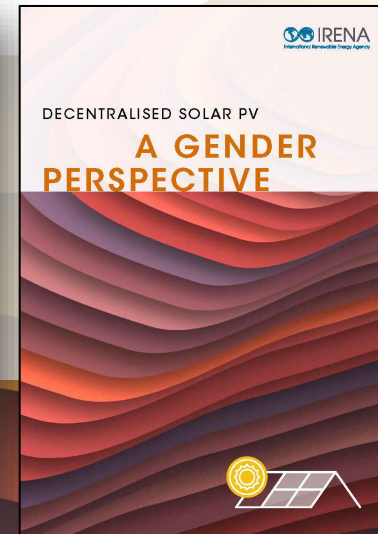
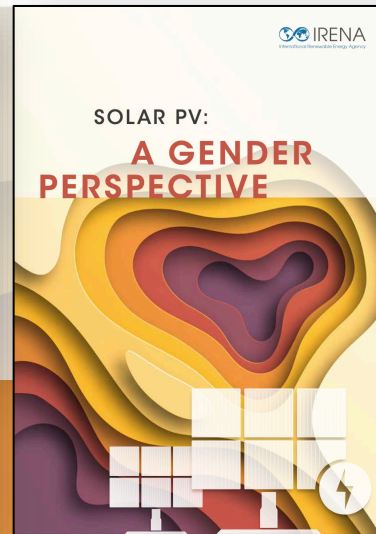
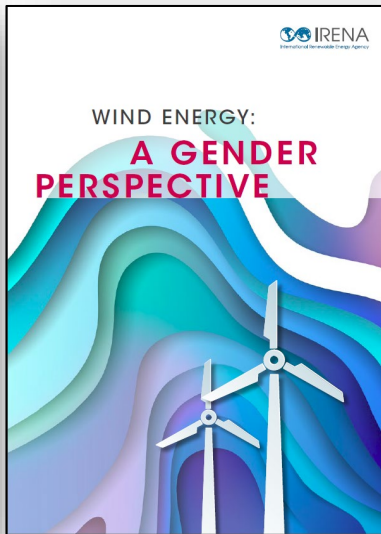
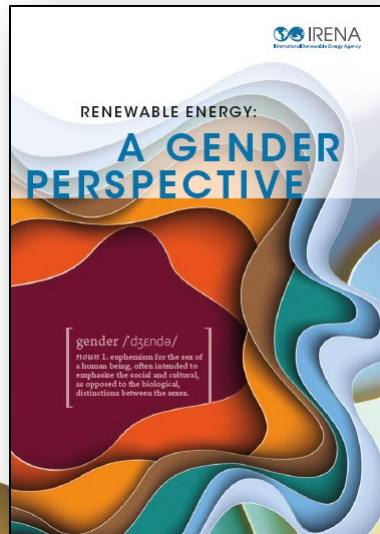
Macro-economic global assessments



Thank you!

www.irena.org/publications

<https://www.irena.org/gendersurvey>



IRENA Gender – Gender@irena.org