

## Addressing the Gender Gap and Skills Shortage in Central Asia's Energy Transition

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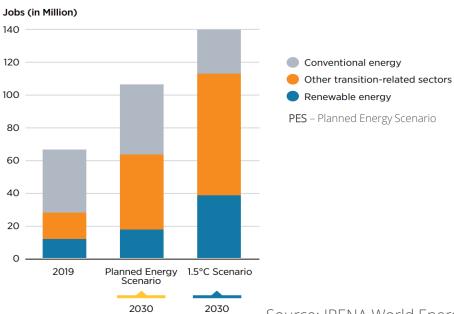
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# When one speaks of the energy transition in Central Asia, what immediately springs to mind?

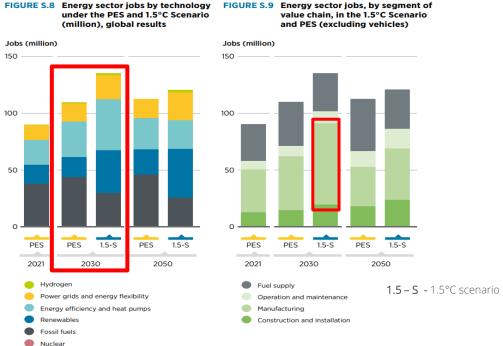


#### Energy sector jobs – Global outlook (1)

FIGURE 3.10 Global energy sector jobs (2019) and under the 1.5°C Scenario and PES (2030)



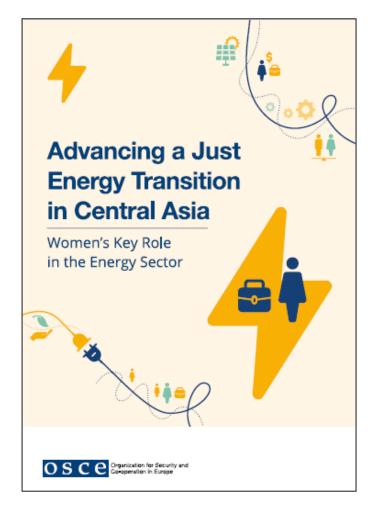
#### Energy sector jobs – Global outlook (2)





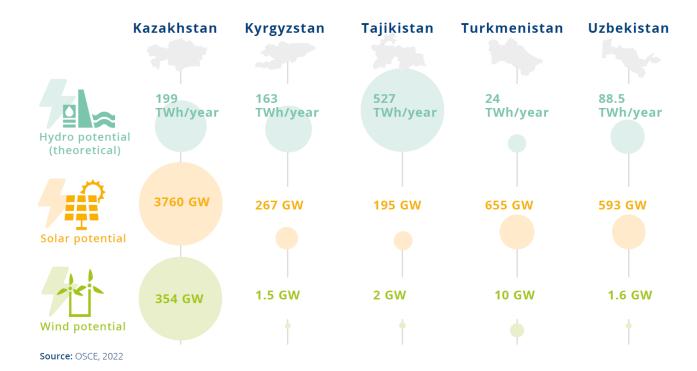
Source: IRENA World Energy Transitions Outlook 2021

### Central Asia in focus



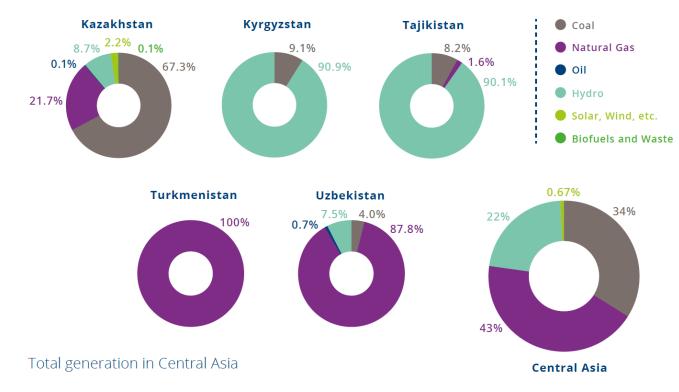


#### Renewable energy potential in Central Asia



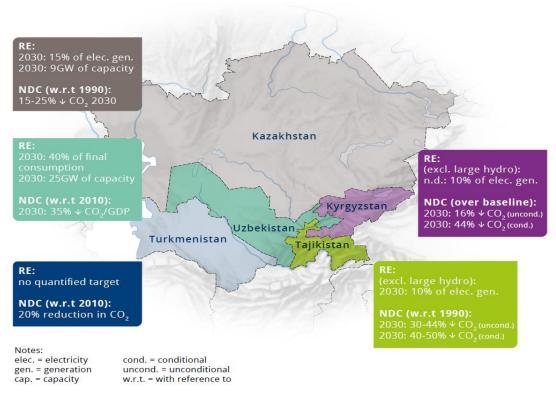


#### **Electricity mix in Central Asia**





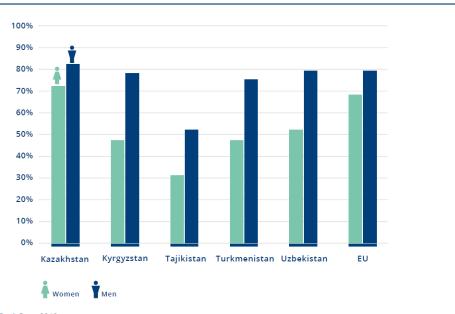
#### Renewable energy and emission reduction targets





#### Labour force participation in Central Asia vs EU

**Figure 6.**Labour force participation (% of population ages 15-64)

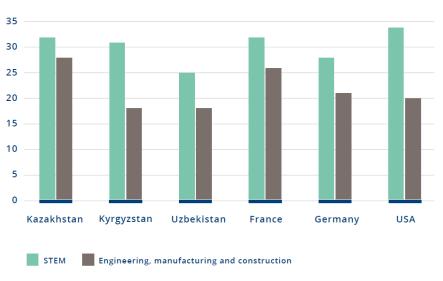


Source: ILO/World Bank Data, 2019



#### Share of women graduates in energy-related fields

**Figure 7.**Share of women graduates in energy-related fields

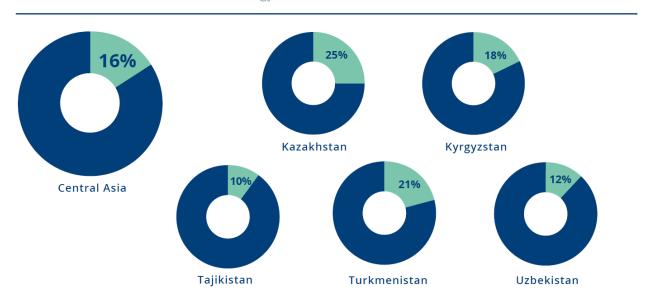


Source: World Bank Open Data



#### **Energy sector workforce in Central Asia (1)**

**Figure 8.** Estimated share of women in the energy sectors of Central Asian countries

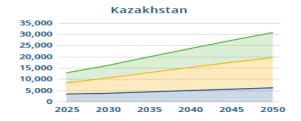


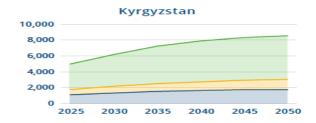
#### **Energy sector workforce in Central Asia (2)**

**Table 3.** Estimated levels of current employment in renewable energy

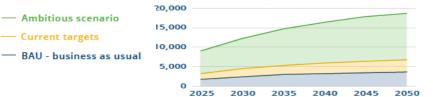
			- C	***		<b>*</b>	
	Hydropower	Solar photovoltaic	Wind	Biogas	Solar heating /	Other	Total
Kazakhstan	2,379	430	533	23	-	-	3,365
Kyrgyzstan	2,000	30	-	60	20	150	2,260
Tajikistan	6,793	-	-	-	-	-	6,793
Uzbekistan	2,961	1,150	-	-	-	-	4,111
Total	14,133	1,610	533	83	20	150	16,529

#### Projected employment in renewables to 2050, by scenario



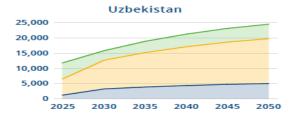






Tajikistan





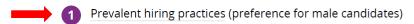




#### Implications for workforce development, Central Asia

The energy transition will not happen if skilled labour is not available in sufficient numbers

#### Barriers to entry into the renewable energy sector in Central Asia



Cultural and social norms (gender stereotypes)

**3** Lack of gender diversity targets (hiring quotas, overall workforce target)

4 Lack of awareness of opportunities (among women)

**6** Limited ability to move or travel for work (family support, social responsibilities)

Prejudices about women's capabilities (technical capabilities, physical strength requirement)

nadequate workplace policies for work-life balance

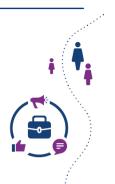
Self-perception (lack of confidence)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ Description
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lack of the right STEM background

10 Lack of the right non-STEM background

"I prefer to hire men in projects involving field work. They tend to be technically sound and easier to work with. I believe that the demand for female perspective is already fulfilled through my guidance"

A female CEO based in Central Asia







#### **OSCE supporting Just Energy Transition in Central Asia**





#### **Data & Analysis**

Surveys, research, interviews: 400+ stakeholders



#### **Capacity Building**

100+ women and girls trained to drive the energy transition

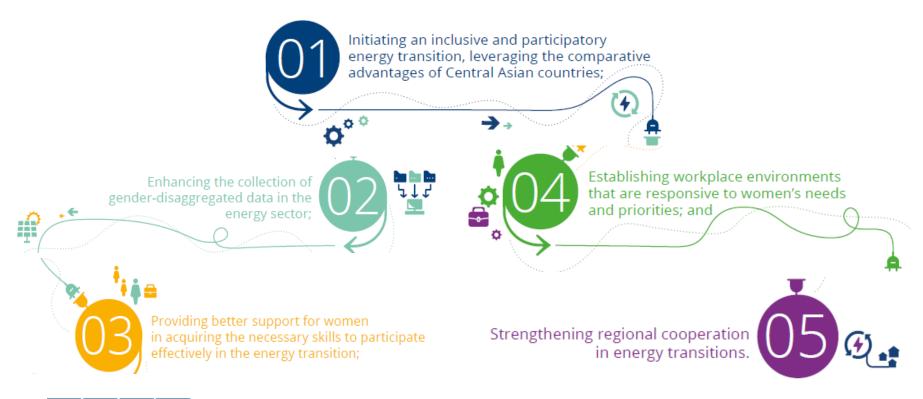


#### **Policy development**

Supporting governments in Just Energy Transition



#### Recommendations





#### **Contact information**

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