

How are countries from the region (or beyond) ensuring coherence and aligning their work on gender and climate change? (In terms of national policy, legislation, different international frameworks and commitments (such as e.g. the SDGs))”

Status quo and plans

Group 1-4

Country/ies/region	Policies	Legislation	International frameworks and commitments	Lessons learned	Other (e.g. NGO work or experience from other sector)
Burundi	Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender of Burundi. There is a consultancy helping the center to develop a document on gender mainstreaming in climate change by identifying the problems and concerns of women in the context of climate change; They are taking stock of existing approaches to mainstreaming climate change and proposals for the Center; Assess the impact of climatic hazards on the different types of land and on women and map the most exposed and degraded areas as well as verify their governance and land status; Conducting an in-depth gender analysis to better understand the differentiated situation of women and men in the nationally determined contribution (NDC); Develop a strategy and action plan capable of transforming the relationships between women and men in the context of climate change; Develop a gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan for the NDC.				
Central African Republic	In the revision of our NDC with the UNDP Climate Promise there is a section dedicated to gender analysis that could be an integral part of the NDC document.				
Congo	In 2013 the Congolese government and UNDP ratified a document for gender mainstreaming for gender validation. For further ratification and alignment. Validation of NDC document that took into account gender and SDGs. Policy for the follow-up on the NDC. Once the objectives have been achieved, the work will continue. How to integrate gender in the NDC for the different actions? Congo has developed a plan of action for the NDC.				
Cote d'Ivoire					NGOs are conducting workshop on this topic
DRC	NDC is under revision. UNDP support to validate NDCs in national policy. Taking into account the issue of gender.				
Gambia				there is a need to enhance coordination and harmonize efforts and sectoral policies. There is a need to establish national platforms on gender and climate nexus	
Ghana	Constitution integrates gender in all actions. Ministry of Environment and Science are integrating gender to a great extent including in environmental policy and in climate change policy. NDC: gender as a crosscutting and thematic area. Gender sector working group: help reviewing the NDC (energy, water, sanitation, areas...) Ghana has integrated gender into climate action.				
Guinee	In the process of updating the NDC. The 3rd national communication also took gender aspects into account. A national gender policy is in place. In relation to the updating of the NDC, different consultants are engaged who work on questionnaires that include gender issues. Guinee has not yet designed a gender and climate change strategy.				
Kenya	In 2010 a new constitution which asserts equal rights of women and men and the national gender equality commission was established as a body under this constitution. In 2019, new gender policy includes climate change and environmenta as key focus areas. The ministry of environment has recently adopted an action plan, with UNFCCC commitments and national plans with a gender focus. Climate change legislation				
Mali	At the beginning of developing the NAP, has just validated the NDC. Gender validation in the NDC. There is a need for capacity building, how to address the issue. In the NAP, gender baseline study, analysis of projects promoted by civil society and proposal for strategic			It should be noted that the team of experts in charge of the review will be supported by an international expert recruited by UN Women in Mali. In other words, taking into account gender is a priority in the development of the new NDC in Mali.	
Nigeria	There is a Gender Action Plan. Alignment is an issue. Working to align national policies and revising the NDCs.		Funding and coordination are not reaching the grassroots. Collaboration between UNDP and Nigerian youths. Developed framework for youths to contribute to NDCs. This is an ongoing process; delayed by Covid. There is a team working to mainstream youths into the NDCs. This is a strong step to make this an open process. Youths can log-in and make their input from different sectors.	A need to integrate climate change at the school system from the primary to the university level. All stakeholders should work together - NGO, CSO, Academia, Government. There is a need for funding. There is a level of urgency that needs to be attached. Perhaps when reporting, there needs to be a way to account for grassroots participation. The inputs of local reports are important but are missing from reports that reach the UNFCCC. There are resources available but a lack of accessibility. Civil society is challenged but try to do what they can. Where there are national laws, they must be adapted at different contexts of the state. You must go through the state national assembly to translate the policy to domestic level. But civil society is constrained by a lack of funding and need to go through the process of capacity training. Policymakers may not be able to access grassroots data. This is a potential role for academia to access this data that could then inform policy. There is a need for improved coordination, which could be led by the government.	National network works to coordinate stakeholders working in climate response. Even where there is technical capacity; funding is an issues. In speaker's state, they have been unable to domesticate national policies. A mapping exercise to identify NGOs working in climate and gender was commissioned. This will be a starting point for further strategizing.
Senegal	Gender is mentioned but without getting to the bottom of the issue. Difficulty is how to address the issue which is a novelty. Integrate gender into planning policies. Experience in the adaptation plan process with 10 sectors, towards a gender baseline study: how gender is taken into account in certain projects - see where we are now - strategic orientation. How to integrate gender.				
Togo	Experience of Togo: In documents there is a gender aspect, but in practice we don't see what is done. Inclusion of gender in NAP and NDC as a guiding principle. For the 2nd phase of the NDC review, strategy is a diagnosis and consultation with all sectors and actors to identify problems and entry points for integrating gender into a revised NDC. The challenge is to verify whether the proposed actions serve the gender perspective - check at the level of indicators. Our options are phrased in a holistic manner. Difficult distinction of resources to men and women. Gender-sensitive strategies and indicators. Also training of civil society to monitor gender mainstreaming, so that both types of actors are monitored. For all to be coherent at the level of the national sustainable development plan. Gender-sensitive targets and indicators. Very interesting point to train people on monitoring.				
Uganda	Requirement that every policy is gender responsive. Constitution protects gender equality.		An office underneath the President's office coordinates the SDGs.	There is a disconnect between the policies and laws that exist with the practice on the ground. What is driving work is the traditional system. While the law is in place, people do not have capacity to invoke the law in favor if there is any discrimination. The majority of people don't have capacity to invoke that law.	
Bangladesh	There is a national gender policy that looks at climate change				
NGO pages vertes	Gender aspects sometimes taken into account in theory but rarely in practice.			Check if the proposed actions bring the share of men and women's actions. Verify the indicators and have effective ones. Difficult to distinguish between resources allocated to men and women. Sectoral training and involvement of civil society to take gender into account is important. Ensure gender mainstreaming at all levels to ensure a coherent approach at the level of the national development plan. Importance of defining gender-sensitive targets and indicators as they will verify the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming.	Invitation to several national workshops. Vulnerable people almost always taken into account. Whether this is the case in practice remains to be seen (this is the case in the documents). Civil society representative, participation in the validation of documents during workshops by invitation of the Ministry, to ensure that gender is taken into account.
Pan-African Association for Climate Justice (PACJA):					Work of the Consortium of over 1000 associations for just and inclusive rights to meet the challenges. Gender mainstreaming in all activities - just completed a study on gender in the NDC in 8 countries. Gender-sensitive index to monitor the NDC for 8 countries