

Thinking of institutional arrangements in the broad sense and with a focus on which departments are involved in which processes (e.g. GEF and GCF processes or consultations for policy formulation) – Can you think of examples from the region (or beyond) where institutional arrangements were conducive to gender integration in national climate policy, plans, strategies and action? Please share your experience

Status quo and plans

Group 1-4

Country/ies/region	Institutional arrangements description	Recent or planned changes and adjustment to institutional arrangements (reform)	Lessons learned	Other input (e.g. NGO work, experience from other sectors etc.)
Benin			Cooperation between NGOs and Ministries works well	Association of women engineers: meeting at the digital and digital ministry to train women in environmental professions. Cooperation in education.
Burkina Faso				Burkina Faso the work of civil society (WEP Burkina) in connection with the national authorities and a hundred women micro-enterprises on industrial symbiosis, with the drafting of a white paper and political recommendations on the circular economy and industrial symbiosis. Promotion of biogas for rural households. With the biogas, the women manage to cook and cook. Allows reduction of deforestation. Reduces the number of km women walk to collect wood. Technology really appreciated by women. The work of civil society (WEP Burkina) in connection with the national authorities and a hundred women micro-
Central African Republic	In the Central African Republic, the institutional framework concerns the establishment of a National Climate Coordination which has within it the Director in charge of Adaptation who is the NGCCFP. This Coordination which has for a mission to revise the NDC and the elaboration of the NAP. The government has a national climate coordination group. The director in charge of adaptation and the NGCCFP. Gender is going to taken into account in NDC and NAP revision. With the update of the NDC, creation of synergies between the two documents which means that gender can really be developed and taken into account.	As part of the REDD + project implemented with the World Bank, efforts are made to take gender into account.	Proposal that the ministries or sectors involved in the elaboration of e.g. NDCs and NAPs can name their Gender Focal Points, who can subsequently strengthen the process. Politicians must be shown the need with the development of these efforts.	
DRC	DRC adheres to agreements made during gender sessions at COP25. Work ongoing to include gender considerations in the NDC	Coalition with gender ministry, civil society etc. to achieve gender action plan for the country	Establishment of a working group with gender and climate change focal point. Regulatory, sectoral consultation with all stakeholders (agriculture, forestry, gender) focuses on the financial problem. Dialogue with banks to implement NDC. Some banks in the DRC are responding positively.	
Gambia				There is a need to enhance coordination and harmonize efforts and sectoral policies 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.			
Guinea	Two departments on gender, one within the Ministry of Social Action for the Promotion of Women and Vulnerable People: Gender and Equity Services Initiative (oversight of the Ministry of Women's Rights and Empowerment). Creation of a second department (law and empowerment of women). National Adaptation Plan integrates the issue of gender, national sustainable development strategy. The National Economic and Social Development Plan (reference tool at national level. All departments are found in it) to consolidate it: national strategy to fight COVID 2019 . National Strategy on Climate Change NDC is being updated and gender is integrated	2nd department created Gender plan (May 2017) takes into account all departments.		
Kenya	The government structures, did initially not know how to mainstream gender issues. Eventually various stakeholders have been able to do so and led by the gender commission they were able to facilitate and incorporate into National Gender workplan. A mandate under the previous UNFCCC Gender Action Plan sought inputs and lessons learned. Kenya made a submission and this kind of network resulted in action in Kenya. Out of this process a Gender working group was established, which was able to bring on board all the government bodies to submit inputs for the one report.	Involvement of both, women and men, is key. The government has mandated and placed gender focal points at relevant departments to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in climate change projects and programs at national and county levels	Various stakeholders have been able to mainstream gender and led by the gender commission they were able to facilitate and incorporate into National Gender workplan. As well as forming partnerships with other institutions. Each stakeholder is critical to engendering climate policies because they bring on board different perspectives. In particular, Research organisations are critical to provide data that can support designing/revising NDCs. b) capacity building on gender and social inclusion for government officials. c) govts are now working and willing to learn with other stakeholders including private sector	Also development partners such as UNDP project has supported integrating gender in the NDC as well as at the Africa level also had multi-level approaches. Government. CBOs, NGOs, Research organisations, Women and indigenous groups, youth's during several workshops to develop guidelines for engendering NDCs and other climate change policies such as NCCSR, NCCAP for Kenya. NGO-CSO perspective: As a Research organization, ICCASA has worked with Kenya government to generate sex-disaggregated data on impacts of climate change and vulnerabilities GIZ: long term strategy, experience of NDC development. Integrating the perspective of civil society was successful, in the next phase work with the finance ministries (limit budget and time) for considering gender in the development of the project.
Madagascar	In Madagascar: as part of the study carried out by the NAP global network, advised to create a gender unit and this unit will monitor the consideration of gender in the priority actions identified in the NAPs in the sectors, in the process of setting this up Working group on climate change, civil society and government. Madagascar also has a REDD + 2019-2023 action plan	In preparation for access to the GCF.		Actions relate to capacity building of CSOs

Mali	Mali has put focal points in key departments: agriculture, forestry and energy. New since the gender action plan: The sustainable development department has set up a climate change focal point which works with the department's focal point. The main mission is the development of a gender and climate change plan. Collaboration in the development of the second NDC. Taking into account gender issues in climate change.			
Nigeria	Nigerian government has mainstreamed gender in the main action plan, coordinating with Ministry of Environment, regional organisations, UNDP. Issues of gender have been at the forefront.	Issues of gender have been mainstreamed in main government policies, strategies and plans. Trying to align national policies and revising the NDC/		NGOs have mainstreamed gender, climate change action and promotion. The participant's NGO produced a song and put gender in perspective featuring women, youth and children.
Rwanda	In Rwanda, the Ministry of gender and family promotion has worked on policies on gender issues. Gender and Climate change are considered as cross cutting issues and all sectors to mainstream them in their national plans. Before national budget approvals, gender issues are incorporated and gender budget statements and tools are used in planning.	Before National budget approvals, gender issues are incorporated and gender budget statements and tools are used in planning	There is a gender monitoring office in Rwanda	While developing Climate Change and Environment budgets gender issues are integrated.
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Senegal	At the Ministerial level there is one gender focal point. There is also a cooperation with UN Women. FAO also supports gender and climate action, also on the Coronovia platform. Institutionalization: Collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment with the CTCN			Also an initiative by a partner in Senegal which is working with the Designated National Entity (END) for the CTCN. A civil society organization can offer technical assistance from the CTCN for a sector local agro-food solar equipment especially for small female businesses.
South Africa			adaptation interventions to be exclusionary of women is detrimental to future food security and will need to be rectified. Safeguards and measures for proper gender consideration in all small state interventions is necessary. In some states, conscious efforts to bring to the fore issues of land tenure and women's rights will be beneficial in the long-term. Women in the region have been known to constitute more than half of the farmers. Strengthen institutions; Strong institutions underpin development	Promote access to resources and basic services; underlying vulnerabilities of small states is the lack of access to productive resources and basic services such as land, health, education, employment, transport, finance and credit. The right balance needs to be established between investment in direct climate change response efforts and general provision of necessary day to day and long-term basic social, physical, and economic needs of citizens in small states
Africa as a whole	Water for all: Chair (Master) for senior executive in water treatment plants were only 9% women in 2009 but are now at 33% of women. The objective of sustainable water development is important, and the objective is to increase the number of women in management.			
Central Africa Commission	2020-2025 action plan takes gender into account. strategy adopted by the Council of Ministers, to support states in gender issues for sectoral policy.	Translation, dissemination of modules to build capacities at national level		
Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance				NGOs in 48 countries in Africa. Collaborations with the Ministry of the Environment in Kenya.
African GCF Gender monitors				The English-speaking network is called African GCF Gender monitors and comprises 95 members, some of whom participate in meetings of the Green Climate Fund
Brazil			Leadership of the Government is key. Have independent funding for groups working on CC and women.	Observatorio do Clima supports civil society, set up a working group on gender and climate change Ensure windows for financing (for example GEF) that are not related to the government can be an opportunity There is a knowledge hub which addresses gender inequality and the environmental aspects. Also offers mentorship programmes for especially women in the Global south
Jamaica	Important the Minister of Environment is also the Minister of Gender			
Saint Lucia	No external incentives per se, except for that agencies can get their goals reached more efficiently through collaborating. Because the projects are conceptualized among several agencies, many agencies benefit from the outputs of projects supported by climate finance.			
Tunisia	Organization with working groups. Two ministries (Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Women). Unit managed by objectives of climate change with Focal Point. Peer committee monitors gender mainstreaming in all policies. Parliamentary network that oversees gender integration. NDC and NAP integrate gender.		Institutional management unit by objectives (GPO, 2018) (Integrates climate change objectives into all sectoral aspects of the state - coordinates policy with other sectors in terms of program implementation, collection of data on gender issues with others sectors)	