

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)
Bahrain	Previously, it was forbidden to employ women in seven occupations. Last month, this ban was lifted.			A need to develop capabilities to empower women	
Jordan	On the governmental level, and through the United Nations Development Program in Jordan, and within the framework of implementing the Rio conventions, Jordan has over the past 4 years, aligned the Rio conventions with national plans and strategies, and created a road map and plan as well as analytical studies to enhance the role of women in all fields. Great interest in enhancing women's participation, and conducting a gender analysis study at the sectoral level			Through the survey that was conducted on women working in the environmental sector, and it was found that most women are qualified to assume leadership positions, but that this is not reflected in reality. Women tend to fill administrative positions in most cases. In the field of opportunities for social integration in rural contexts: Currently there are some economic empowerment and employment projects e.g. women in rural areas in Jordan are being trained on how to shear wool. The sustainable development project for managing pastures, and part of it was a statement about the role of women in managing natural resources. There is an existing study in this area to ensure the expansion of the role of women in managing natural resources, especially in arid and semi-arid regions. Support from the Adaptation Fund in the Jordan Valley region on enhancing the role of women in agricultural work, food security and production. Raising awareness on empowerment.	
Lebanon	There is an SDG Committee - gender/climate linkages			Alignment is complicated because linkages between gender and climate are new in this context and not well understood. Found that it was easier for the government to understand the linkage in the context of SDGs. Developed standard operating procedure for institutions on how they can fulfill mandates on gender and climate.	Work with UW Women and Global Compact
North Macedonia	Connected ministries of climate change and gender issues. Also worked at the local level.			Network of women politicians was very involved in advocating for gender integration. Intervention from the Parliament can raise public involvement. The first step is to get bring people who work in the two areas (climate and gender) together and to enable them to understand each other. They are not used to think in this intersecting way. It took time to educate both sectors on the interdependence.	
Palestine	Mainstreaming gender into climate reporting and building capacity. Recommend that gender mainstreaming in national and local practices.			Recommend stakeholder consultations, raising awareness, and offer financing support to female owned renewable and agricultural projects. Capacity building was important to put mandates into place. Analysis allows those in sectors to integrate gender into their specific work.	
Tunis				Seen to be important: Empowering women who work on environmental policies and other levels. Empowering and encouraging women to take their social rights to walk in the right direction to enable them to challenge climate change problems.	The Association of Environmental Education for Future Generations trained women who work on policies
Balkans/Lebanon				Nature of civil society to be more flexible (and less restricted by bureaucracy and procedures). This is why it is important for them to have forums for knowledge sharing government. NGOs' lessons learned can be captured into national institutions.	UNDP Global Support Project Pilot in Western Balkan Countries and Lebanon on Gender Mainstreaming into Climate Transparency and MRV. Shared experiences and best practices. Countries were able to connect with each other, creating a strong network of countries exchanging experiences. Going forward these countries will share their experience with Central Asian countries.
MENA region					The link between climate change and gender remains unclear for many countries in the region, which impedes the work of governments or organizations regarding the gender approach in environmental and climate policies. The Association of Environmental Education for Future Generations works on several programs in several countries trying to build capacity, simplifying and clarifying the link, and enhancing the participation of women at the (political) local and national levels to create a kind of harmonization and coherence between policies at the national and international levels and between programs and projects at the local level. 1- Promoting the participation of women at the political, local and national levels is seen to create a kind of harmonization and coherence between policies at the national and international levels and between programs and projects at the local level 2- Countries and ministries could designate contact points on the issue of gender to facilitate communication and move forward in the field of the gender approach in national policies 3- Found that there is poor data regarding women in several areas, including tourism, water and energy, which impedes the implementation of policies. A lack of contact points is seen to hinder gender integration alongside other challenges such as weak data
Six countries in Africa					IISD/NAP Global network developed a Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In general, legal and policy frameworks are in place. However, mandates are not always taken up in climate policies or within the NAP process. This could be due to lack of awareness or understanding among actors leading the NAP process. Often gender and climate are treated as two different issues and the linkages are not being made.
General				Institutional arrangements are key to alignment. For example if national climate coordinating committee does not include gender ministry, it will be difficult to ensure alignment. NDC update is an opportunity to align with the NAP process and to also improve in terms of gender integration. This can be an iterative process. Found to be enabling factors: High Level Mandate Influential people that can speak on the issues Integrated analysis to help people understand the linkages (especially for different sectors) Capacity development (dialogue, training, resources) Inclusive processes (Gender balance, different actors to be involved in the decision-making process) Gender and Climate Change Focal Points	