

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))”

Group 1-4

Country	Policies	Legislation	International frameworks and commitments	Lessons learned	previous or planned adjustments/reforms
Australia	SPREP - Pacific Regional Environment Programme - mandate is to provide Intergovernmental framework Australia provides core funding to SPREP and others have provided SPREP with funding to integrate gender In the Pacific there are frameworks that exist to provide coherence				
Bangladesh	Gender policy in different ministries. Indigenous peoples not engaged	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review identifies as many as 37 Divisions and Ministries (plus their departments and autonomous bodies), Local Government Institutions, NGOs, households and private sector in implementing climate sensitive activities using public funds. Under the review, each line ministry was asked to explain separately “how each of its strategic objectives and associated activities related to the objective would contribute towards government’s goals of ‘poverty alleviation’ and of women’s development’.			
Cambodia		In regard to the domestic laws, there is no specific law on CC but the law on DRR (2005) specifically refers to the international mechanism in its article 6 by noting, “The Kingdom of Cambodia shall organize the National Disaster Management Day jointly with the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM) and the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR).” Gender Action Plan (2017) covers priority areas include capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication; gender balance, participation and women’s leadership; coherence; gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation; and monitoring and reporting. Plan is specifically about including gender into existing climate change frameworks, recognizing that gender-responsive climate policy continues to require further strengthening relating to the adaption, mitigation, and related means of implementation, as well as decision-making on the implementation of climate policies			
Fiji	The Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation responsible for advancing gender action plan (GAP) but Ministry of Economy is responsible for climate change, coherence and communication important. Feedback loop from communities to the Ministries is important.				
India	State level climate change action plans (for most states). The output from discussions was a gender framework for these state level CC action plans. Uttarakhand SAPCC includes gender mainstreaming and looks at integration of gender sectorally (agriculture, health, water, forestry, etc)  Looking at gender integration into state climate change policies and national policies including capacity building and coordination among agencies including DRM // Coordination mechanism for civil society organizations to participate and feed into the policy process	State level climate change action plans (for most states). The output from discussions was a gender framework for these state level CC action plans. Uttarakhand SAPCC includes gender mainstreaming and looks at integration of gender sectorally (agriculture, health, water, forestry, etc) The biodiversity laws and forest rights laws can be potential of gender-mainstreaming especially at local level. India has a three-tier government. Madhrapradesh also took several steps.		Only 2 states integrate gender in legislation  Need to highlight women as "actors" and "service providers" not just beneficiaries// Need sufficient coordination across departments // Need greater awareness raising along with science and social research for advocacy // Need a way for women at the grassroots to connect with government in an easier way	
Indonesia	National Action on the adaptation and mitigation of climate change- in emissions-reduction policies and disaster risk reduction	Other regulations implemented in regional and local level (especially technical regulations)	Active member of annual Climate Change Conference, the line ministries have active collaboration with UNFCCC for the gender action plan		

Pakistan	Pakistan NAP for Climate change does not have a specific section for gender and climate change but this was last updated on 2012.			Leveraging social media platforms/ digital platforms to raise awareness. Waste management and such on-ground working bodies are mostly male-dominated. Recently female hiring has increased in urban areas.	
Papua New Guinea	PNG Australia Climate Change Action Plan - aimed at enhancing resilience to CC impacts			Has helped enhance coherence between CC policy and development policies more broadly taking into account PNG's development plans when considering funding	
Philippines	Gender in development plans to track gender outcomes (Gender equality and Women's empowerment). Complementing the Philippine Development Plan, the Commission developed the Gender and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Plan 2019-2025 that has a specific section for the Environment and Climate Change. To better track GEWE outcomes and results, the Compendium of Indicators for Monitorin and Evauation of GEWE in the Philippines was also developed, including gender indicators in Climate Change Adaptation				
Sri Lanka	Integration of gender into the NDC review process in Sri Lanka, which is presently ongoing, 2 years ago initiation of a Gender Action Plan which would be applicable to all policies and plans but this is not yet finalised (or not continued for termination)  Sri Lanka NDC and NAP did not have gender integrated, so a consultation has been undertaken yet there is no traction on this. Yet now, with the NDC update, a renewed focus exists to integrate gender	Sustainable Development Act - which focuses on SDGs including gender, and the ongoing preparation of Policy and Strategy for SDG implementation	Paris Agreement, GCF guidelines on gender when preparing proposals for GCF related activities, Sendai Framework related activities		
Thailand	Not mainstreaming gender in climate policies. Plan to analyze our gaps on the gender topic				
Viet Nam	The National Strategy on Climate Change Response sets it clear that climate response is the responsibility of all bodies including civil society organizations. The Strategy identifies key tasks for civil society organizations is to (1) strengthen the participation of social organizations and (2) promote roles of civil society organizations in monitoring climate change response.				
DRC	Collaboration with other organizations (civil society- women's organizations) working on climate change awareness for indigenous; engaging the energy sector to invest in training for women and young girls in solar energy, more work to do in collating information and experiences- Using SDG Goals to reach Paris Agreement/ Building into education and curriculums				
Pacific region	SPREP - Pacific Regional Environment Programme - mandate is to provide Intergovernmental framework Australia provides core funding to SPREP and others have provided SPREP with funding to integrate gender In the Pacific there are frameworks that exist to provide coherence				

General comments	<p>Development finance perspective: tend to align their work around development plans in country - so planning processes that they take into account are beyond NDCs and NAPs - broader planning processes are taken into consideration.</p> <p>Coherence between climate commitments and SDGs particularly on issue of reporting: is there any lessons learned in terms of having to report on the one reporting framework - duplication among the various reporting frameworks? Any alignment across the frameworks?</p> <p>Gender Focal Points and Gender Action Plans often come at a later stage, and its difficult to retro-fit gender into CC plans or sectoral plans</p> <p>How do we grab policy opportunities when they present themselves? Whether that is an update of a NAP or any other CC policy.</p>
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