

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

Group 1-4

Country	Institutional arrangements description	Recent or planned changes and adjustment to institutional arrangements (reform)	Lessons learned	Institutional arrangements for gender integration and lessons learned from another sectors
Australia	Strengthening institutional engagement between Pacific regional bodies (SPREP) and working with national bodies/ Leveraging CSO engagement		Representation of women in decision-making and leadership and access to information is critical to translate policy into action	
Bangladesh	<p>One of the results from our work in EmPower (Bangladesh, Cambodia &amp; Vietnam), which I would like to highlight, is that all the three countries, is that there policy arrangements in place but still we see not much results in the grass root level. And one of the reasons is the Climate change and gender often work in independent silos. There is a top down approach but then it doesn't really capture inputs from grass root experience. And the CSOs working at the grass root level do not have enough advocacy capacity to push for it. These limitations range from fiancé, data limitations, capacity limitations to designing gender responsive projects and the like.</p> <p>Policy mechanism exists - but results are not there on the ground Independent silos - top-down approach - does not capture experience from the grassroots level CSOs do not have advocacy capacity Data limitation is a challenge - how is it being segregated How to design projects that are more gender responsive even to meet donor needs? Gap between policy level and the grassroots level</p>			
Bhutan	Gender is being considered in the NDC revision process, but the lack of data is hindering the progress. The role of gender focal points is also unclear.			
Cambodia	One of the results from our work in EmPower (Bangladesh, Cambodia & Vietnam), which I would like to highlight, is that all the three countries, is that there policy arrangements in place but still we see not much results in the grass root level. And one of the reasons is the Climate change and gender often work in independent silos. There is a top down approach but then it doesn't really capture inputs from grass root experience. And the CSOs working at the grass root level do not have enough advocacy capacity to push for it. These limitations range from fiancé, data limitations, capacity limitations to designing gender responsive projects and the like.			
Cook Islands	various requirements for gender plans and policies for RE projects. Challenge: keep people from private sector engaged, keep them informed.			
Fiji	Gender integration is not in the NAP at the moment but in process. Lack of data sharing and the role of the focal points is unclear. More coordination and qualitative information is needed between civil societies and governments.		> Quantitative approach to M&E; but from a gender transformative approach - what is needed is the qualitative evidence - has a project resulted in greater equality, etc. (i.e. what worked, how did it work, how can it be improved?) > Multistakeholder approach: there is a need to make the local link to implementation	
India	<p>Min. of Forest, Environment and Climate Change // Ministry of Women and Child Development // Gender Budgeting Cells</p> <p>State Action Plans do not include gender. Only 2 states have integrated gender, this was done with existing institutional structure. Decentralization is important factor to consider. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (2008) mentions that "impacts of climate change will be particularly impacting women" but there are no data or action plan on the same. The NDC does not include a gender dimensions.</p>		<p>Consultations with indigenous and rural women early on. For example programme in Kerala since 1998 on connecting local governments and women CSOs to identify differentiated impacts and increase womens participation.</p> <p>Challenges in implementation of gender equality despite outlining in policy (Clean Cooking Fuel programme example) // Need to build capacity at the subnational level to be able to implement national-level policies and programmes</p>	
Indonesia	Working Group in the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (Gender in Infrastructure and Environment), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and other line ministries- looking at integrating gender into UNFCCC national action plans// promoting collaboration between institutions and coordinating with international processes// Monitoring the NDA particularly on inclusion of grassroots participation in the master plan and in terms of aligning investments with the needs of communities		<p>GCF readiness, Need for clear mechanisms on stakeholder engagement Strengthening implementation of plans mobilizing climate finance, institutional coordination, stakeholder engagement and direct access. Meanwhile, gender is not mentioned as one of the challenges that need to be supported; although in the reality there is lack of gender lens and considerations in all processes of the NDA; * There is no gender expert or women's organization mentioned in the Readiness Team, but safeguards consultant, private sector consultant, investment consultant, communication consultant, etc. The case from Indonesia in the context of GCF shows that there is still a lot of work to pursue gender considerations into the climate national policy and actions. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) as the Ministry responsible for coordinating Gender Integration and Climate Change, does not issue yet any specific policy on gender and climate change that is needed to ensure gender integration in all climate change policies and actions in Indonesia;</p> <p>Gender issues was lacking in all process related to NDA Indonesia although one of the GCF project requirements is about gender consideration based on its Gender Policy. Moreover, clarity on</p>	
Kiribati	Gender Analysis in NAP			

Myanmar	<p>Sectoral Master Plan has incorporated gender dimension, approved by the cabinet. Importance of gender has been incorporated. from the high level, and moving onto policies and action plans (Top-down approach)</p>			
Nepal	<p>Gender Working Group for Forests, Biodiversity and Climate Change, Gender Focal Points, GESI, livelihood and governance inter thematic working group.</p> <p>Recently, the government has formally published a national climate change policy which has a separate thematic area "gender equality". Plan to form gender equality social inclusion thematic working group.</p>	<p>Gender working group for forests, environment and climate change headed by the chief of Planning, Monitoring and Coordination Division of MoFE, there are Gender focal points in each ministry and divisions to assure GESI integration, REDD+ Coordination Committee requires to have a Gender expert in its committee; Also formed GESI, livelihood and governance inter-thematic working group headed by Joint Secretary of Ministry of Women, Children and Senior citizen during the National Adaptation Plan Process, Environment Protection Act 2019 has provision to ensure the representation of women expert and academia from environment and climate change sector in the Environment Protection and Climate Change Management National Council that and have system of Gender responsive budget coding.</p>		<p>There is need to create an enabling/gender responsive working environment for the women staffs and committee members to effectively participate and contribute; Need of recognition and trust on the capacities of women professionals and community women's leadership, management ability and their technical skills for them to be able to contribute and participate meaningfully.</p> <p>The degree of exclusion and vulnerability is highest among the poor single women, highly marginalized indigenous women, Dalit women and poor women from advantaged caste groups living in remote and disaster prone areas. Thus, it is very important to ensure that the different types of vulnerabilities are specifically considered during the program design and program cycle management. It is important to define vulnerability from at least three aspects: i) Historically marginalized (these are gender, caste, class groups) b) Situationally Vulnerable (these are age, disability, single women etc.)+ c) Climate Vulnerable – due to climate change – drought, disasters, floods, landslides etc). Therefore, we should analyze from this perspective too.</p>
New Zealand				
Niue				
Pakistan		<p>Advocacy toolkits have been prepared by CHIP for the CSOs. Local govt. officials have considered adding gender equality into their reforms. Educational institutes have been visited by Ductus exemplo for Grass-root level awareness. Ministry of Climate Change has increased the number of women working in their offices and is working on both adaptation and mitigation in all of Pakistan.</p> <p>Jobs are more flexible towards accepting all genders in governmental institutions. Educational platforms are now promoting gender equality with Climate Change on a national level.</p>		
Philippines	<p>Ensure gender in GCF and People Survival Fund (Adaptation Fund), have participation from relevant government agencies and CSOs like the Climate Change Commission and Philippine Commission on Women (for the government) and AksyonKlima (CSO) for CSOs participation.</p> <p>Working closely with CC Commission- Partnership and MOU formalizing partnership between institutions to mainstream gender into plans and policies/ Resolution 2019 in the CC Commission mandating gender integration/ Extending gender-responsive planning and budgeting across government agencies (5% of budget)-'whole of government approach' / Technical assistance and training on harmonized gender guidelines, evaluation frameworks / Gender mainstreaming in NDC process/ Being part of the technical working group for GCF- submitting funding proposals for review to ensure a gender lens is included</p>	Government resolution		Helped to ensure the gender-differentiated issues are integrated in climate action proposals
Thailand	<p>Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE): ONEP is the focal point of climate change and the one preparing for the NDC and climate change plans. Department of Environment Quality Promotion (DEQP) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE): DEQP has just started to actively engaged in the climate change issue with a designated division-like climate change group within the Department to support CSOs activities.</p> <p>Office of Human Security and Social Welfare, Provincial Level (Kampaengpetch): This Office is supporting and promoting the role of women with some budget. They do not fully understand the NDC and how women can engage in the NDC. Need to raise women's voices in political decision making process.</p> <p>National 25-Year Master Plan on Climate Change put more focus on rapid onsets. Thailand NDC, climate policies, NAPs, etc. does not address human rights, women and gender and the different needs and socio-economic and livelihoods of those who are vulnerable to impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Climate Change Benefit Analysis (CCBA) guidelines which is now being submitted to the cabinet to be used in broader government projects' budget formulation in complimentary to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). This CCBA guidelines will provide assistance to not only the line Ministries but also Budget agency and Policy &amp; Planning &amp; Strategy agency to better develop and monitor public projects in a climate-responsive approach.</p> <p>Thailand is now in process to develop learning and training modules to implement the CCBA guideline for broader audience. And within this framework there are committees that are in support of and are advocating for Gender budgeting with clear specific indicators.</p>		
Viet Nam	<p>One of the results from our work in EmPower (Bangladesh, Cambodia &amp; Vietnam), which I would like to highlight, is that all the three countries, is that there policy arrangements in place but still we see not much results in the grass root level. And one of the reasons is the Climate change and gender often work in independent silos. There is a top down approach but then it doesn't really capture inputs from grass root experience. And the CSOs working at the grass root level do not have enough advocacy capacity to push for it. These limitations range from fiancé, data limitations, capacity limitations to designing gender responsive projects and the like.</p>			
EU	Assigning gender focal points in ministries/departments involved in UNFCCC processes			
Germany	participatory process to meaningfully involve CSOs (environmental, women's organization etc.)			
Jamaica	Bringing together gender focal points and climate change focal points in government to learn from each other			

DRC	Difficulties in gathering data. Working with UN Women and Ministry on Gender, DRC now implemented some strategies on gender issue. COVID is delaying the process. But at the moment trying to include gender aspects in the NDCs. Partnerships among different stakeholders to gather data is in progress. Integration into the curriculum will be carried out next year, gender among issues to be integrated. In DRC with the GCF, we also have the green mini-grid program.			
France	French Development Agency launched its own strategy, bringing very interested Parties together to mainstream gender, has 3 priorities. Collaboration with China, Pakistan, etc.			
General comments	<p>We tend to take gender integration into climate and disaster risk in isolation at the broader national level; in order to build gender into disaster or climate this needs to be built upon overall national integration and women's empowerment in the country. Build climate and disaster vulnerability on top of overall gender policies in the country.</p> <p>How are resources made available to national women's machinery: Resources are needed to support women's organizations - to be able to leverage community networks, local knowledge, bring women's experiences into the decision making processes;</p> <p>How can sub-national structures be accountable to substantively ensuring that the decision making processes are empowering women and girls rather than siloing them in their vulnerabilities? How can this be supported?</p> <p>Many governments in the Pacific have national gender policies. But how can we go about shifting gender equality commitments into the negotiation process?</p>			