

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.)
Morocco	<p>There is a ministry that oversees the implementation of government policy with regards to gender equality in two stages: The first phase 2012-2016: in which the strategy was clarified, which stipulates that equality principles must be reflected in all development plans. The second phase 2016-2019: concerned the economic empowerment of women in sectoral plans and programs, is supervised by the office of the Prime Minister and involves all relevant sectors. Strategies are prepared to integrate gender in all sectors, including the career path of women and the mechanisms for them to assume positions and decision making roles. In this context, a strategy for the sector in terms of human resources is being developed, for example the creation of nurseries to facilitate the compatibility of family, care responsibilities and paid work.</p> <p>Under the same strategy environmental programs such as climate change, biodiversity and environmental reporting are addressed.</p>		<p>There are deficiencies that cannot be overlooked in terms of empowering women in various sectors.</p> <p>It is important to look at institutional arrangements at the local level which need to involve the people who are impacted by the policies in the policy-making process</p>	<p>There are partnership programs with civil society organizations related to many bodies and through which women's associations are encouraged to develop activities and projects such as waste sorting at the source and producing environmentally friendly bags.</p> <p>There are a number of income-generating activities (for low-income and vulnerable households/families/segments of society) to reduce emigration. Example: There is a project in northern Morocco with the support of UN Women in cooperation with local bodies to develop seeds that are resistant to climate change impacts. This is in addition to many other projects such as environmentally friendly bag and honey production.</p> <p>Women Engage for a Common Future: A project on gender and energy transition in Morocco. Institutional arrangements at local level: setting up an advisory council/committee: equality, equal opportunities and gender approach at local municipality level. It is now mandatory for the 1.500 municipalities to set up this committee and to inform women on climate policies/regulations, and also to raise issues, and share recommendations.</p> <p>They are building capacity to support women at local level to get involved in such committees to ensure engagement between elected authorities and civil society. Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc (ADFM) is implementing this project.</p>
Pakistan	<p>Ministry of Climate Change: ccGAP (GEF and IUCN) Sector specific gender analysis. Training women led organisations (which is delayed due to COVID) Several projects focusing on gender</p>		<p>While there may be many gender related projects and activities taking place, reporting mechanisms are not instituted</p>	
Palestine	<p>The Ministry of Environment is developing a NAP and National Communications that take gender into account. Under the NDC some specific sectors/projects were highlighted including water and sanitation.</p> <p>There are also recent initiatives to gender mainstreaming and build capacity under/through the GCF.</p> <p>Reviewing strategies: Trainings in 2020 and gender assessment with/for Ministry of agriculture, local government, transport, and the energy authority. UNDP and Belgium government recommend and support the integration of gender in climate change planning as climate change can increase social instability: There are three relevant documents: gender responsive roadmap, Toolkit to mainstream gender in Palestine, Gender mainstreaming capacity development programme, mainstreaming gender into climate change planning and action in Palestine</p> <p>Promote institutional capacity building; aim for 50% of women on all relevant committees such as national climate change committee.</p>			