

Informal compilation and high-level summary of the virtual regional workshops on gender integration into national climate actions

Nov 2020

1. Introduction

To maintain momentum on the gender action plan in the absence of SB sessions in 2020, the secretariat organized virtual workshops on the [gender integration into national climate policies](#), plans, strategies and action between July and October 2020. This document is an informal compilation and further provides a high-level summary of the workshops' format, participation, and discussions. As mandated in activity D.6 of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), an informal report will be prepared for SB 53.

2. Background and Objective

Under the five-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan ([decision 3/CP.25](#)), the secretariat was requested to organize an in-session workshop on gender integration into national climate policies, plans, strategies and actions (GAP Activity D.6) in collaboration with national gender and climate change focal points (NGCCFPs), Parties and relevant organizations during SB52 in June 2020.

2020 is an important year under the UNFCCC process as countries update their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the postponement of in-person meetings under the UNFCCC until 2021, the secretariat organized a virtual event series, including regional workshops on gender integration into climate action, which a closing event during the [Climate Dialogues](#).

The objectives of the regional virtual workshops were to:

- a) Share relevant case studies, examples and lessons learned on the results, impacts and main challenges that Parties face in the integration of gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate;
- b) Provide an opportunity for interaction between Parties with knowledge gaps and challenges, and those Parties and entities that have overcome those challenges.

3. Workshop Format and Delivery

The five regional workshops allowed a wide-range of actors, including many who may not normally attend in-person meetings under the UNFCCC, to discuss in-depth regionally specific considerations in gender data and analysis, institutional arrangements, as well as alignment and

coherence. Speakers and participants shared relevant case studies, examples and lessons learned on the results, impacts and main challenges that Parties face in the integration of gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies, and action. Registration was open to Parties, observers, and other stakeholders and enabled registrants to participate in the webinar as well as provide input during the breakout discussions. Each workshop was also concurrently livestreamed on YouTube to allow a wider audience to learn from the workshops.

The first workshop was held in late July 2020, followed by further workshops scheduled generally two-weeks between sessions concluding in mid-October. The timing of each workshop varied to accommodate the needs of the target region. Table 1 includes details on the organization of each workshop.

Table 1: overview of regional workshops

Region	Date	Time	Language	Co-delivery organizations
Asia & the Pacific	22 July	7:00 CEST	ENG	UN Women, RCC Bangkok
Europe & Central Asia	2 September	13:00 CEST	ENG	UN Women, UNDP
American Continent	16 September	17:00 CEST	ENG & SPN	UNDP, RCC Panama, RCC St. George's
Sub-Saharan Africa	30 September	14:00 CEST	ENG & FRE	UNEP, RCC Kampala, RCC Lomé
Middle East & North Africa	14 October	12 CEST	ENG & ARB	IUCN, RCC Dubai

a. Themes

Drawing on submissions from Parties and observers (GAP activity D.6) as well as findings from previous workshops, key thematic areas were identified that represent significant challenges as well as enablers for the mainstreaming of gender into climate actions. Each workshop began with a panel discussion between representatives of organizations that work on the gender and climate change nexus speaking to the reasoning for gender mainstreaming as well as providing insights on their work, successes, and most significant challenges. Following sessions centred on gender data and analysis for the purpose of climate planning; institutional arrangements; and alignment

and coherence. Each session featured two to three speakers from countries and civil society, focusing on national experience. Between panels, breakout discussion rooms and use of a polling tool in the plenary prompted reflection and facilitated information sharing among participants.

Table 2: Agenda

1	10 min	Opening and Welcome
2	30 min	Panel discussion: Why mainstreaming gender enhances effectiveness of climate action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 speakers
3	30 min	Planning - Gender data and analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 speakers
4	20 min	Institutional Arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 speakers
5	20 min	Break
6	50 min	continued Institutional Arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break-out session (35 minutes)
7	70 min	Alignment and coherence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 speakers • Break-out session (35 minutes)
8	10 min	Partners and networks / Closing

b. Technology

Technologies were deployed to ensure active participation from diverse stakeholders and leverage the benefits of the new virtual engagement format. Additionally, to accommodate a global audience, simultaneous interpretation in French, Spanish, and Arabic was provided (see Table 1 above).

c. Interactive Components

To maintain efficiency in the virtual environment, only moderators and panellists were able to speak on the main floor. However, to foster a sense of community and collaboration, a survey tool was used to ask questions on participants' location as well as perspectives on the status of

gender data and how countries have used it for the development of their NAPs, NCDs or other climate plans (Table 2, section 3). The workshop moderators shared and commented on the results in real-time, which increased knowledge sharing and contributed to greater engagement in the smaller group discussions.

Two thirty-five-minute breakout sessions, splitting participants into four smaller groups, were interspersed in-between the plenary presentations to allow participants to contribute their insights on the status and plans for integrating gender into national climate policies.

The breakout sessions were each led by a facilitator, often from a civil society organization, who provided brief updates on their work on gender and climate change and then guided the group to gather and capture its collective knowledge. During the regional workshops with interpretation, sessions and participants were divided by language.

Each break out group was supported by technical staff and a notetaker, who captured the conversation in a live document visible to all participants, which facilitated accuracy.

The breakout sessions greatly increased the quantity and diversity of information generated.

Each break-out session was followed by a brief report back in plenary and open question on main takeaways through the polling tool. This provided further insights.

4. Delivery

The following sections include information on partner organizations that co-led and supported the delivery of the workshop, speakers and participation. Detailed information is included in Annex I and II.

a. Partners

The success of the regional workshops was due in large part to the strength and diversity of the workshop partners. Co-delivery organizations, country speakers, organization panel speakers, and facilitators each contributed to the delivery of the workshops.

Nine organizations assisting in securing speakers, inviting relevant stakeholders, and supporting the technical delivery of the workshops. Additionally, fifteen speakers from fourteen different organizations spoke on the main floor. A total of forty-six facilitators from eighteen different organizations led the breakout room discussions.

Collaboration with UN partners and UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centres contributed to the positive outcomes of the series.

b. Country Speakers

Twenty-seven country representatives spoke at the workshop on the main floor and another forty-four countries' experiences were shared in break out groups.

c. Participant Breakdown

Interest in the regional workshops was high with nearly 1,000 people registering. Registrations for each workshop varied and ranged from 132 to 346 with additional views on the YouTube livestreams. A variety of stakeholders (government 24%, NGO 31%, academia 8%, UN 17%, IGO 6%, private sector 5%, and other 8%) participated in the workshops.

Male participation increased over the course of the workshops, from 17% to 28%, however these could be regional trends. The increased participation in workshops with interpretation and the diversity in YouTube views suggests that interpretation enabled many to participate in the workshop who would have otherwise been excluded.

5. Takeaways

The format of the regional workshop allowed for participants to share a diversity of information on successes and challenges particular to specific contexts. However, several common themes emerged.

Gender integration into national climate action is progressing as countries realise the climate and social benefits of taking different needs and perspectives into account in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Innovative and sophisticated strategies, programmes, and tools have been developed to support these efforts. However, efforts are challenged e.g. by a lack of general awareness on the climate-gender nexus, technical knowledge, financial resources, comprehensive and relevant datasets, institutional capacity, and isolated or ineffective government structures.

Covid-19 has challenged global climate action, but many stakeholders are working to maintain momentum.

Some developments and successes presented at the workshops

- The NDC revision process is underway in many countries and some plan to integrate gender while a lesser amount has successfully finished the integration process
- Several stakeholders provide targeted as well as enabling support for gender integration into national climate plans such as NDCs and NAPs
- National gender equality legislation was in some contexts found to have facilitated the development of climate-specific gender measures e.g. in the context of Sectoral Action Plans, NAPs, and NDCs

- A whole-of-government approach was found to have been effective to integrate gender by bridging silos between environment, gender, and other ministries
- Establishment of Gender Focal Points and gender thematic working groups within ministries and multi-stakeholder committees were found to have effectively supported the mainstreaming of gender
- Building technical capacity and gender expertise, e.g. through regular workshops, was seen to be key for effective gender mainstreaming
- Creating a gender sensitive work environment, building managerial and technical capacity of women working on climate and promoting networking was found to promote gender equality within institutional structures that could translate into policy
- The participation of civil society in local consultations on climate change was seen to have strengthened gender integration and to a certain degree have compensated limited government resources

Challenges presented at the workshops

- A lack of awareness of the importance and benefits of gender integration in climate action and clear articulation and demonstration of the gender and climate change nexus at objective and implementation level
- Siloed climate change and gender ministries and programmes
- Lack of sex disaggregated data and systematically publishing of data and statistics
- Lack of resources and finance for policy integration, capacity building, and gender/climate programming

All information on the regional workshops, including agendas, presentations, recordings, polling results and break out session outcomes can be found on the [workshop page](#).

Annex III contains a compilation of information shared by country speakers on the main floor.

Table 3: Resources

Region	Presentations and Bios	Workshop Recordings	Polling results	Breakout session outcomes
Asia & the Pacific	See Accordion	ENG	Mentimeter	Inst. Arrangements A. & Coherence
Europe & Central Asia	See Accordion	ENG	Mentimeter	Inst. Arrangements A. & Coherence

American Continent	See Accordion	ENG & SPN	Mentimeter	Inst. Arrangements A. & Coherence
Sub-Saharan Africa	See Accordion	ENG & FRE	Mentimeter	Inst. Arrangements A. & Coherence
Middle East & North Africa	See Accordion	ENG & ARB	Mentimeter	Inst. Arrangements A. & Coherence

Annex I: Partners

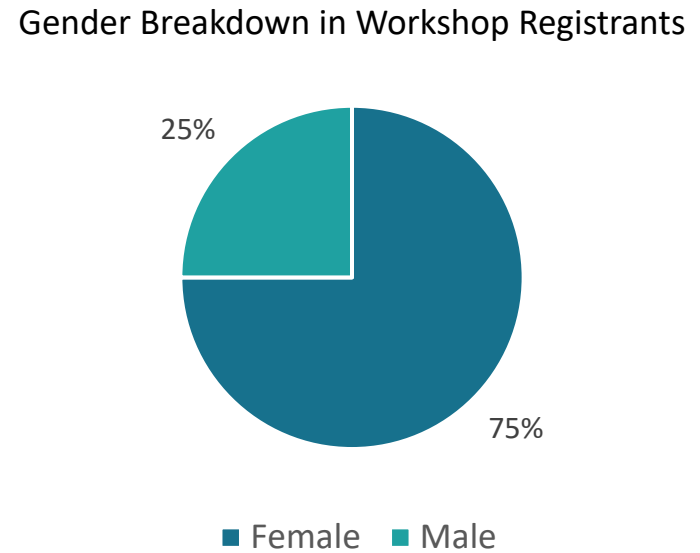
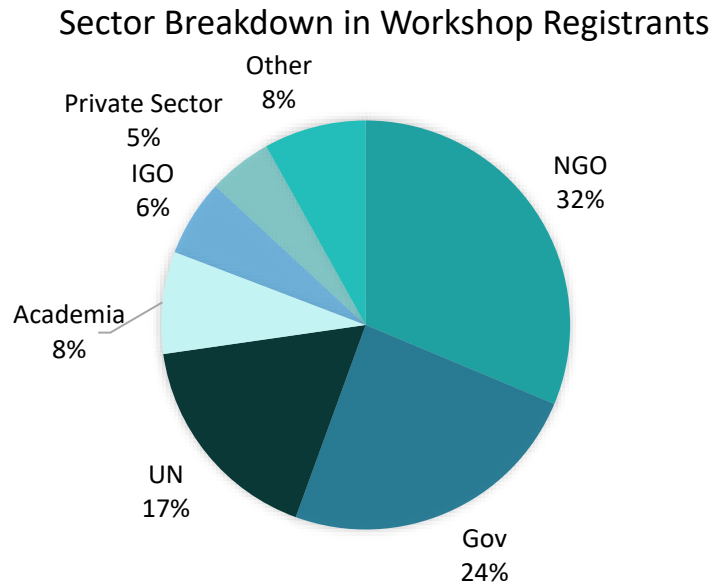
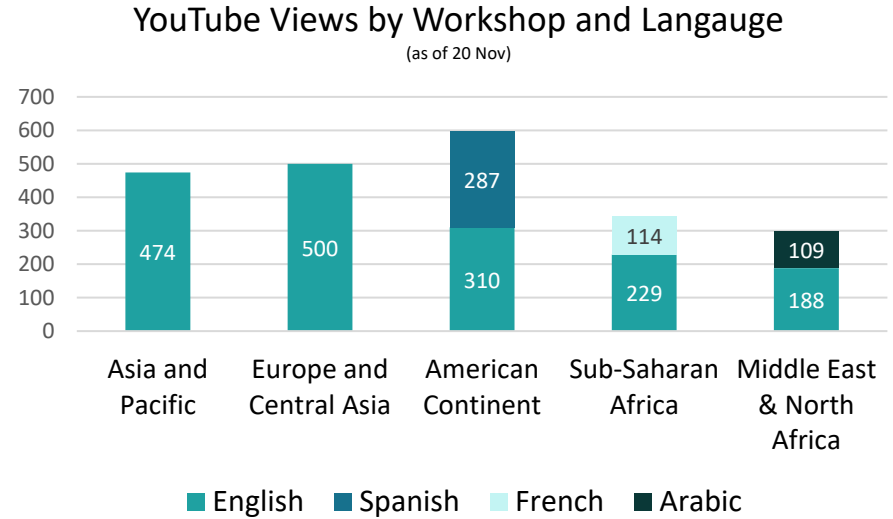
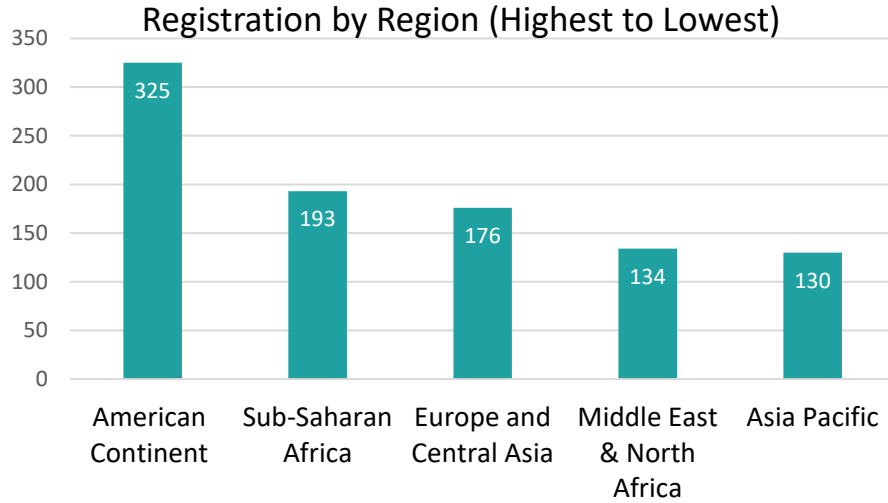
Co-delivery organizations	Facilitators	Speakers (Organizations)	Speakers (Countries)	Opening or Closing Speaker	Moderators
Asia & Pacific					
UN Women	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	EmPower Project (UN Women, UNEP)	Australia	UNFCCC Executive Secretary (video)	Jens Radschinski, Regional Lead at RCC Bangkok
UN Climate Change Regional Collaboration Centre Bangkok (RCC Bangkok)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	SLYCAN Trust	Bangladesh	COP 25 President (Video)	Fleur Newman, UNFCCC Action Empowerment Unit Lead
	NAP Global Network / International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Cambodia		
	SYLCAN Trust	UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Nepal		
	UNEP		Philippines		
	United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth		Viet Nam		
	Women and Gender Constituency Member (WGC)				
Europe & Central Asia					
UN Women	Alga	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	Albania	UNFCCC Executive Secretary (video)	Damiano Borgogno, Coordinator, UNDP/UNEP Global Support Programme
UNDP	AvantGarde Ideas	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Ireland	COP 25 President (Video)	Fleur Newman, UNFCCC

Co-delivery organizations	Facilitators	Speakers (Organizations)	Speakers (Countries)	Opening or Closing Speaker	Moderators
	Gender CC, WGC Member	UN Women Regional Office Europe and Central Asia	Republic of North Macedonia	High-Level Climate Action Champion, UK	
	UNDP	European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)	Moldova		
	Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), WGC Member		Serbia		
	WGC member, LIFE e.V.				
	Women and Gender Working Group – YOUNGO				
American Continent					
UN Climate Change Regional Collaboration Centre Panama (RCC Panama)	EnGENDER Project, UNDP	EmpoderaClima, Women and Gender working group – YOUNGO	Canada	UNFCCC Executive Secretary (video)	Carlos Ruiz-Garvia, Regional Lead at RCC Panama
UN Climate Change Regional Collaboration Centre St. George's (RCC St. George's)	EUROCLIMA+	Latin American Social Sciences Institute (FLACSO)	Chile	COP 25 President (Video)	Vintura Silva, Team Lead/Regional Coordinator at RCC St. George's
UNDP	FAO	UNDP	Jamaica	High-Level Climate Action Champion, Chile	Fleur Newman, UNFCCC
	IDB Invest		Mexico		
	La Ruta del Clima		Saint Lucia		
	NAP Global Network / IISD		St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
	South Centre		Uruguay		
	Women and Gender working group – YOUNGO				
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Regional Collaboration Centre Kampala	FAO	ABANTU for Development	Ivory Coast	UNFCCC Executive Secretary (video)	Moubarak Moukaila, Regional Team Lead for

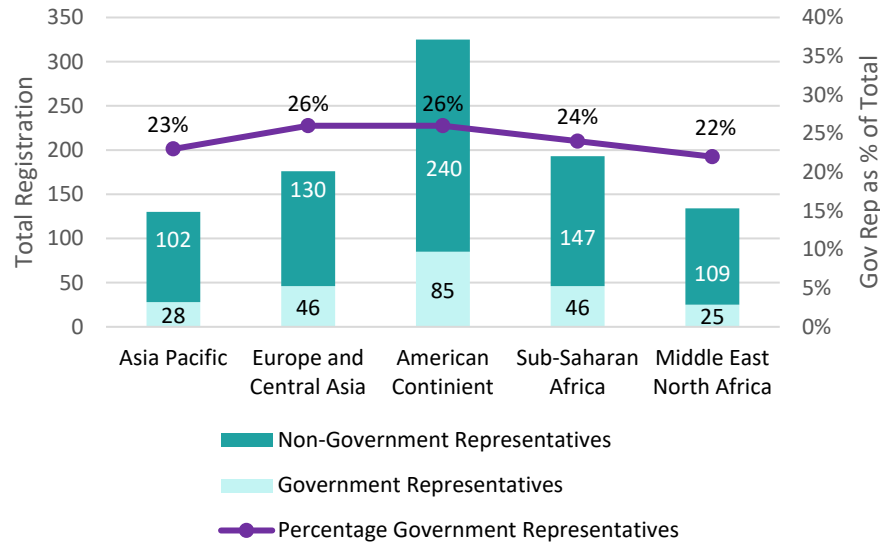
Co-delivery organizations	Facilitators	Speakers (Organizations)	Speakers (Countries)	Opening or Closing Speaker	Moderators
					Regional Collaboration Centre Lomé
Regional Collaboration Centre Lomé	NAP Global Network / IISD	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Kenya	COP 25 President (Video)	Fleur Newman, UNFCCC
UNEP	African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET)	UNDP	Nigeria		
	Gender CC, WGC Member		Rwanda		
	CARE International		Senegal		
	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)		Togo		
	Women and Gender Working Group – YOUNGO				
	The Commonwealth Secretariat				
Middle East & North Africa					
UN Climate Change Regional Collaboration Centre Dubai (RCC Dubai)	Arabian Gulf Women in Environment Network	UNDP (presenting on Lebanon's country experience)	Jordan	UNFCCC Executive Secretary (video)	Maher Tadros, Professor at University of Jordan and IUCN project lead
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Association of Environmental Education for Future Generations	EBRD	Morocco	COP 25 President (Video)	Fleur Newman, UNFCCC
	NAP Global Network / IISD	IUCN	Pakistan	Permanent Representative of the UAE to International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	
	Gender CC, WGC Member	UN Women	Sudan		
	IUCN				

Co-delivery organizations	Facilitators	Speakers (Organizations)	Speakers (Countries)	Opening or Closing Speaker	Moderators
	UNDP				
	University of Jordan				
	WGC member				

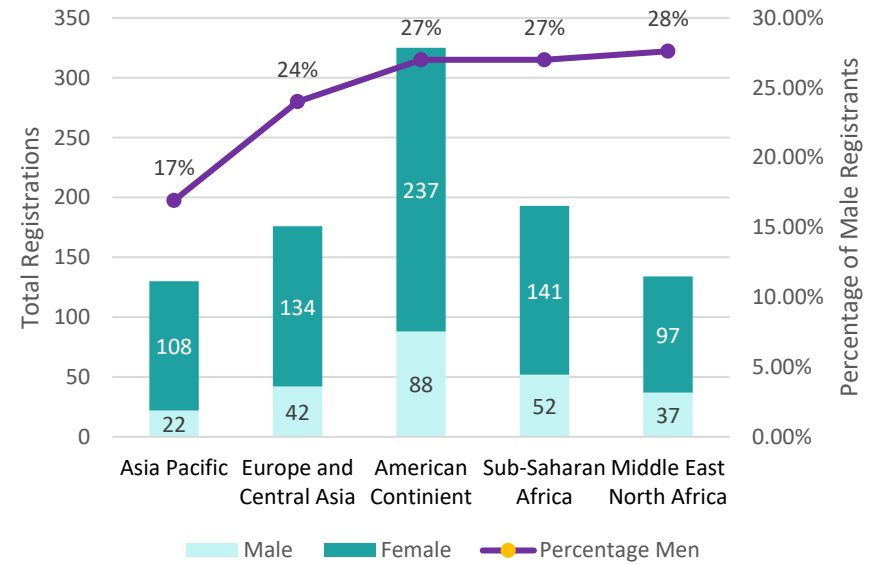
Annex II: Participation



Workshop Registrations by Government and Non-Government Representatives



Workshop Registrations by Gender



II: Country Participation

Country Experience shared on the Main Floor	Workshop	Annex Status	Theme
Albania	Europe and Central Asia	Non-Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence
Australia	Asia Pacific	Annex 1	Planning - Gender data and analysis
Bangladesh	Asia Pacific	Non-Annex 1	Planning - Gender data and analysis
Cambodia	Asia Pacific	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
Canada	American Continent	Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence
Chile	American Continent	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
Ireland	Europe and Central Asia	Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence
Ivory Coast	Sub-Saharan Africa	Non-Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence
Jamaica	American Continent	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
Jordan	Middle East and North Africa	Non-Annex 1	Planning - Gender data and analysis
Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
Lebanon (country experience presented by UNDP)	Middle East and North Africa	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
Mexico	American Continent	Non-Annex 1	Planning - Gender data and analysis
Morocco	Middle East and North Africa	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
Nepal	Asia Pacific	Non-Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	Non-Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence
Pakistan	Middle East and North Africa	Non-Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence
Philippines	Asia Pacific	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
Republic of Moldova	Europe and Central Asia	Non-Annex 1	Planning - Gender data and analysis
Republic of North Macedonia	Europe and Central Asia	Non-Annex 1	Planning - Gender data and analysis
Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	Non-Annex 1	Planning - Gender data and analysis
Saint Lucia	American Continent	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
Serbia	Europe and Central Asia	Non-Annex 1	Institutional Arrangements
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	American Continent	Non-Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence
Sudan	Middle East and North Africa	Non-Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence
Togo	Sub-Saharan Africa	Non-Annex 1	Planning - Gender data and analysis
Uruguay	American Continent	Non-Annex 1	Planning - Gender data and analysis
Viet Nam	Asia Pacific	Non-Annex 1	Alignment and Coherence

Country Experiences in Breakout Sessions					
Argentina	Central African Republic	European Union	Guinea	Lebanon	Panama
Bahrain	Colombia	Fiji	Guyana	Madagascar	Papua New Guinea
Benin	Congo	France	Honduras	Mali	South Africa
Bangladesh	Cook Islands	Gambia	India	Myanmar	Spain
Bhutan	Costa Rica	Germany	Indonesia	North Macedonia	Sri Lanka
Brazil	DRC	Ghana	Jamaica	Pakistan	Suriname
Burkina Faso	Ecuador	Grenada	Kyrgyzstan	Palestine	Thailand

Annex III: Information shared by country speakers on the main floor

Section	Country	NDC related	NAP related	
Asia Pacific				
Gender Data and Analysis - Planning	Australia	<p>Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade released its first climate change action strategy in 2019. The strategy aims at Australia's foreign assistance supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement and promotes social inclusion and sustainable development in the Asia Pacific Region. Success Factor: input was provided by academic community and technical input from department's senior gender specialist and gender equality branch to ensure strategy incorporates gender throughout and is supported by the best available science.</p> <p>There is a lack evidence on the benefits of gender integration and how gender responsive actions leads to more effective climate outcomes. The discussion around sex-disaggregated data builds the evidence base to undertake the meta-analysis on the effectiveness of gender integration on climate strategies. However, Australia recognises that the climate change has differentiated impacts on women and men with women and girls facing higher vulnerability to risks of climate change and that women and girls are part of the solution. As this is reflected in science and research including the IPCC 5th Assessment Report there is enough grounds to recognise and act on the importance of taking gender into account. Australia found during the development of climate action strategy that they count what they measure. If performance metrics are gender blind than the performance will likely be gender blind.</p> <p>Addressing gender equality and women's empowerment is a top priority for Australia's foreign development programme and is integrated into its strategies. In 2016, a gender equality strategy was released and set an ambitious target for the country's development programme. At least 80% of investments must address gender equality throughout their implementation. The annual programme and quality assessment process assesses performance on gender equality and women's empowerment. Tracking progress through the metric has been significant in catalysing attention to gender issues and will continue to help tracking progress of climate actions in supporting gender equality outcomes.</p> <p>Seeing a need to engage with women and girl's specific knowledge and expertise to overcome the bias of traditional male systems of knowledge and power, Australia supports integration of women's traditional knowledge into climate science (metrological organizations) through the Climate and Oceans Support Programme in the Pacific.</p>		

		<p>Australia found the need to collaborate across analytical silos to support effective gender responsive climate policy and action. Australia provides \$1.5 billion dollars in development support annually to the Pacific Region. The policy is to integrate climate change and gender equality into this work. It's important to break down analytical silos at the sector level and use a broad social inclusion approach that recognises gender as one of intersecting social pressures. The Australia-Pacific Climate Partnership provides technical advice on climate change issues to Australia's programmes across the Pacific and across all sectors. In 2018, the partnership undertook a gender equality and social analysis including a literature review of the latest research. Using this analysis as a basis, the partnership has developed a strategy to support gender responsive climate action. It employs a dedicated gender and social inclusion advisor to provide technical advice.</p> <p>Australia encourages monitoring and evaluation processes to assess performance on gender equality through sex disaggregated indicators and supports gender budgeting at the national level in the Pacific. In 2018, a report by Australia's independent Office of Development Effectiveness assessed the evaluations of 26 climate change investments valued at over 640 million between 2006 and 2018. Evidence of specific gender outcomes were found in 1/3rd of investments. This can be improved over time as we continue to track progress.</p> <p>Australia further works with Oxfam in the Mekong on water planning with an emphasis on women specific knowledge.</p> <p>Australia further provided support for gender lens approaches in the work of Private Finance Advisory Network which assists climate and clean energy small and medium enterprises in the Indo-Pacific, which supports women owned businesses and gender equality in all levels of the supply chain</p>		
Institutional Arrangements	Philippines	<p>Philippines has instituted several gender and climate change legislation including the 2009 Magna Carta of Women in which gender mainstreaming was adopted as the strategy to promote and fulfil women's human rights.</p> <p>The Climate Change Act of 2009 mandated the incorporating of a gender sensitive perspective in all climate change efforts. The Act was amended in 2012 towards more gender responsiveness.</p> <p>In 2010, the Philippines Disaster Risk Management Act was passed to ensure disaster risk reduction and climate change measures are gender responsive and sensitive to indigenous knowledge and human rights.</p> <p>The Climate Change Commission in the Philippines is tasked to develop climate change policies and ensure climate change actions are mainstreamed in the programs of different government agencies. The law says climate action needs to be gender sensitives but as this is not the expertise of this ministry, in 2018 an MOU was developed with the Philippines Commission on Women. The Commission is an oversight agency to ensure gender is mainstreamed into government agencies. A year later, the Climate Change Commission issued a resolution to mainstream gender responsive approaches in climate change programs and activities.</p> <p>The Commission is working to monitor and evaluate gender mainstreaming. Developed an approach to guide actions called ""GENDER"" with G as Gender empowerment in climate action is critical, E as Engendering climate actions (NDCO, NCCAP, CCED), N for national and local capacities, D for developing</p>	Yes	

		<p>the climate change and gender monitoring and evaluation toolkit, E for evidence, data, and knowledge, and R for recognising successes and challenges.</p> <p>Gender groups and organizations were invited during the last stages of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) to ensure gender concerns were included.</p> <p>The Philippines is undergoing on a gender analysis on the consideration of gender into the NDC, which will be reflected in the future tracking system.</p> <p>The Philippines is further working on analysing gender responsiveness in climate financing. All agencies are supposed to allocate 5% of total budget for gender activities. There is a need to harmonise the gender budget and climate budget system as well as strengthening linkages.</p> <p>Needs and challenges: To enhance capacity of both local and national agencies working on climate change and gender. There is an agreement between climate and women's commission to provide cross training. Lack of data. Current plans to create an agency for climate statistics; ensuring gender would be included can generate valuable knowledge. Further harmonising gender and climate policies will require close and strong partnership with the mandated government agencies.</p>		
Institutional Arrangements	Cambodia	<p>The Government of Cambodia has made a commitment to including gender into climate policies. Gender is in the progress of being considered into the NDC and National Action Plan. Climate change is being incorporated in the draft gender empowerment strategy.</p> <p>The Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Cambodian National Council for Women are the main government entities to advance the status of women. They promote social accountability, consolidate the whole of government approach, and advise on high-level policy. The Gender and Climate Change Committee was established to oversee capacity building, mainstream gender, and coordinating gender and climate change work at the national and sub-national level. The Gender and Climate Change Committee is part of the inter-governmental working group and provides advice to the National Council for Sustainable Development. Gender plans have received funding.</p> <p>Cambodia is working towards integrating gender into sectoral climate policy and action including agriculture, forestry, economic development, transportation, and water.</p> <p>Needs: Cross-collaboration needs to be enhanced to ensure implementation. Gender budgeting is also needed. There is insufficient funding to support gender integration. Civil society should be consulted. Practical tools are needed to design gender responsive programmes. Capacity needs to be enhanced.</p>	Yes	

Alignment and Coherence	Bangladesh	<p>Climate Change Gender Action Plan: Plan provides guidance on policy issues and initiatives that need to be taken into consideration by the government to address climate change in a gender sensitive manner (2013-2018).</p> <p>Update is planned with technical support from UN Women but delayed due to Covid.</p> <p>Bangladesh's current NDC implementation roadmap and sectoral action plans do not consider gender. NDC will be updated. Looking to consider gender.</p> <p>Department of Environment has initiated the NAP formulation project and health and gender will be considered as a cross-cutting issue.</p> <p>Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009) and Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment in Bangladesh (2018) incorporated gender into its actions.</p>	Yes	Yes
Alignment and Coherence	Nepal	<p>The Government of Nepal has created thematic gender working groups for Forests, Biodiversity and Climate Change and GESI, livelihood and governance. This is supported by the Gender Focal Points. Recently, the government has formally published a national climate change policy which has a separate thematic area on "gender equality." This will lead to the formation of more gender equality social inclusion thematic working group. Training workshops were conducted and have increased technical expertise of working group members.</p> <p>The gender working group for forests, environment and climate change is headed by the chief of Planning, Monitoring and Coordination Division of MoFE. There are gender focal points in each ministry and divisions to ensure GESI integration. The REDD+ Coordination Committee is required to have a Gender expert in its committee. There is also a GESI, livelihood and governance thematic working group headed by Joint Secretary of Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen. The National Adaptation Plan Process - Environment Protection Act 2019 has a provision to ensure the representation of women experts and academia from environment and climate change sector in the Environment Protection and Climate Change Management National Council. There is also a system of gender responsive budget coding.</p> <p>What was found is that climate change is increasing the labour for women which reduced their opportunity to contribute and lead in climate committees and actions. Women are engaged in the day to day forestry programming but excluded from decision making process at the formal and informal level. There is also a gap in skills and knowledge along with underrepresentation of female staff. Women, especially from marginalized groups, need to be trained and involved into the decision-making process. 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 programme design and programme 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. There is a need to create an enabling/gender responsive working environment for women staff and committee members to effectively participate and contribute. There is a need to recognise and trust the capacities of women</p>		

		professionals and community women's leadership, management ability and their technical skills so they can contribute and participate meaningfully.		
Alignment and Coherence	Viet Nam	<p>National Action Plan to Response to Climate Change (2021-2030) is under development. Technical reports will highlight gender gaps in current Sectoral Action Plans. Working to identify challenges and lesson learned from gender perspectives including the lack of sex and age disaggregated data, limited knowledge on designing and implementing gender responsive climate change programmes, and limited programme focus on women and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Recommendations: 1) Ensure participatory mapping, planning, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the consultation of local women. 2) Accompany calculations of emission reduction and resilience enhancement with gender-specific qualitative data and real-life narratives. 3) Ensure a gender approach to loss and damage assessments, and compensation.</p> <p>Success factor was: Collect and use gender-specific data, gender-specific monitoring & evaluation. Promoted recognition of women and local minorities as agents of change.</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction and climate change is included as one priority in the NSGE (for the 1st time). Recognise the close linkage between gender and climate change. Targets: 100% communication programme on disaster and climate change are gender integrated. 100% members of disaster risk management and climate change response committee are trained on gender equality. 100% programmes and plans of disasters and climate change at commune, district and provincial level are gender integrated. At least 30% climate smart agriculture initiatives are led by women.</p> <p>Working to include gender into draft NAP</p>		Yes
Europe and Central Asia				
Gender Data and Analysis - Planning	Republic of North Macedonia	<p>Gender included in national report to UNFCCC. Results to be incorporated into updated national gender plan.</p> <p>Updated national gender plan in development will include separate gender and climate strategy. New law on climate actions is expected to be gender sensitive. Law on equal opportunities under development will include section on climate resiliency.</p> <p>Expect to see climate responsive gender climate policies and climate resilience gender policies by the end of the year.</p> <p>Success factor was: Revision based on 2019 review of gender policies. Political commitment. Developed network of persons working in the field of gender equality and climate change at the administrative level, comprising 319 representatives on both national and local level (61% women). A database of persons at the institutional level (public and state administration), civil and private sectors and academia working in relevant institutions in the field of environment, climate change and gender equality is developed.</p> <p>Gender indicators are being developed for the GHG Inventory, Mitigation Assessment, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment, NDC and MRV.</p> <p>Institutions will have to collect statistics on gender in each measure on climate change. This will support</p>		

		institutional coordination. Further a coordination body will ensure institutional coordination and gender mainstreaming.		
Institutional Arrangements	Serbia	<p>Ministry of Environmental Protection hosts Global Environmental Facility Focal Point and National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management hosts GEF Focal Point. 26 gender focal points in various institutions.</p> <p>First NDCs, Biennial Update Report (BUR), and Second National Communication did not include gender but NDC revision is gender sensitive. Success factor was: a Coordination Body for Gender Equality was established in 2018 to participate in preparation of new NDC. Plan to establish system of Gender Sensitive Data and Indicators, including tracking gender sensitive budget expenditures at the national and local level (MRV) and to increase the capacities of the civil servants and other stakeholders at the sectoral, national and sub-national level, develop Gender and Urban Planning and Gender Inventory of particulate matter emissions and energy consumption, train energy and climate managers at the local level on gender equality and women empowerment</p> <p>Challenges are: Lack of mechanisms to monitor financing and implementation; Limited cross-sectoral collaboration and lack of inclusion of gender and climate change on a project basis; Low level of Institutional and individual capacities; Insufficient financing of gender and climate change programmes</p>	Yes	
Institutional Arrangements	Moldova	<p>National Commission on Climate Change - a permanent formalized decision-making body with the highest representation of key stakeholders: sectorial ministries, LPAs, NGOs, academia, research, private sector, taking into consideration gender dimension through including representatives of Women Associations/NGOs and considering gender equality and social inclusion in all climate-related components: adaptation, GHG emissions and mitigation. Gender mainstreaming into climate - related policy framework including nationalization of SDGs and "Strategy for ensuring equality between women and men in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2017-2021" and of the Action Plan (GD Nr 259 of 28.04.2017). Dedicated area of intervention: climate change offers new opportunities in accelerating actions regarding the transition from gender equality of de jure to de facto gender equality, including the connection of gender equality with climate change.</p> <p>Updated Republic of Moldova's Nationally Determined Contribution - gender equality and social inclusion mainstreamed into both adaptation and mitigation components - 2020 NAP1 (2013-2017) - mainstreaming gender dimension into national and sectorial adaption planning process. NAP2 (2020-2024)- gender-responsive climate change adaptation process Agriculture Sectoral Action Plan (2020-2023)- mainstreaming adaptation into planning processes to reduce vulnerability to climate change at local and central levels in Moldova's agriculture sector.</p>	Yes	Yes

		<p>Plans for: Capacity development on gender mainstreaming at sector and national levels during climate impact, risks and vulnerability assessments; Development of information and guiding materials on gender mainstreaming into climate sectorial planning; Development of gender-responsive programming of climate investments priorities.</p> <p>Gender sensitive M&E (adaptation) and MRV (GHG emissions) systems under development (MARDE)</p> <p>Mainstreaming gender into the operation of National Bureau of Statistics for gender disaggregated data collection. Creation of specialised database on gender GenderPulse (MHLSP) www.genderpulse.md and on climate data collection www.portal.clima.md (MARDE). Gender budgeting and Climate Budget Tracking procedures are undergoing approval process (MARDE, MF)</p> <p>Gender analysis and incorporation of gender perspectives into climate change capacity assessment sectorial reports of energy, transport, forest, health, agriculture, water, and regional development sector.</p> <p>National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2014-2020) to be updated as a gender-responsive climate adaptation policy document.</p> <p>Updated gender-sensitive Low Emission Development Strategy (2050) and its associated implementation guide -under development. Gender analysis and incorporation of gender dimension into sub-national level socio-economic development strategies and their implementation Action Plan at district level</p> <p>Gender Analysis produced for large-scale climate interventions of GCF, GEF, AF, EU, other donors</p> <p>The NCCC applies a cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder Coordination Mechanism to maintain a gender balanced sustainable institutional arrangement, operationalised through the Government Decision nr. 444 of 01.07.2020. Institutionalization of gender-mainstreaming by the climate project team results in gender balanced composition and enhanced expertise at the project level, including project Steering Committee, better outcomes and outputs at the project level, women active participation and leadership in project's activities, better promotion of social inclusiveness in climate-related process, a gender sensitive portfolio of climate-related project ideas and project proposals.</p>		
<p>Alignment and Coherence</p>	<p>Ireland</p>	<p>Ireland's international development policy, "A Better World," highlights both gender equality and climate action as policy priorities.</p> <p>International action has influenced domestic developments. The most successful interventions have been at the sectoral level such as agriculture, disaster planning, social protection, and basic services. Ireland supports focal points in least developed countries.</p> <p>The National Climate Policy oversees the implementation of the plans. Working to make the council gender balanced. Further, the enforcement of accountability is important element to achieve effective policy.</p> <p>Beyond political messaging there is a need to understand what's happening to guide implementation that is gender responsive. Need a better understanding of how climate affects women at the family, business, and other sectors.</p>		

Alignment and Coherence	Albania	<p>The Cross-Sector Strategy on Environment 2013-2020 has no specific part on gender equality; Gender mentioned in NAP once and indirectly for the Medium-Term Budget Plan. No substantive inclusion of climate in gender policies: Third National Strategy on Gender Equality (NSGE) and its Action Plan 2016-2020 no reference to climate change or environment.</p> <p>The Ministry of Tourism and Environment included for the first time in the (third) National Communication a Specific Guideline on Gender Integration in Policies and Programmes that address Climate Change. The guideline is being implemented as part of the Fourth National Communication (started in 2019); a draft Action Plan has been drafted to integrate gender equality in climate change policies and plans; a pilot study being underway with focus in agriculture (Climate Change Adaptation) and RES (Climate Change Mitigation).</p> <p>The Ministry of Tourism and Environment will be supported by UNDP through their Climate Promise Package to revise its NDC by end of 2020 as part of its commitments under the national climate agenda and the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>NDC will be used as a platform to interlink processes of climate change and gender equality. This offers an opportunity to promote inclusive and successful development outcomes and ensures that gender equality aspects are factored into the NDC processes by leveraging analysis, strengthening institutional mechanisms, ensuring gender responsive climate actions and disseminating best practices to enhance national-level capacities.</p> <p>Gender and Climate Action Plan under development. Objective: Acknowledge gender differences in adaptation needs, opportunities and capacities. Promote equitable participation and influence by women and men in climate change decision-making processes. Achieve equitable access to financial resources and other benefits resulting from investments in adaptation between women and men.</p>	Yes	
American Continent				
Gender Data and Analysis - Planning	Mexico	<p>Mexico Feminist Foreign Policy - Made up of five pillars: 1. Foreign policy with a gender perspective and foreign feminist agenda Plus +, 2. An equal MoFA, 3. A MoFA free from violence and safe for all, 4. Equality is seen 5. The MoFA is intersectional</p> <p>Mexico's climate or gender strategies incorporate data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Development Plan (2019-2024) • The National Climate Change Law (2012) • The National Climate Change Strategy • The National REDD+ Strategy • The Programme for Equality between Women and Men (PROIGUALDAD 2019-2024) • The National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change in Mexico • National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources • INEGI: The National Household Survey (ENH) and its module called Households and Environment Module (MOHOMA) and the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS). <p>The Mexican Government has begun inter-ministerial consultations to develop a national strategy for the implementation of the Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan in Mexico.</p> <p>Main focus: building capacities (Priority Area A) and implementation (Priority Area D).</p>		

Gender Data and Analysis - Planning	Uruguay	<p>Uruguay has worked to integrate gender into various strategies: NDC, sectoral planning, Green Climate Fund programmes, and national climate change report/communications.</p> <p>Uruguay categorises measures in the NDC (neutral, sensitive, gender transformative, potentially transformative)</p> <p>Plans to include gender indicators into MRV so the process is transparent. Also need to have sex disaggregated data to allow gender analysis that is specific. This informs gender responsive actions and objectives aligned with goals and programmes of national institutions.</p> <p>Success factor was: Categorised NDC measures according to potential impact on gender inequalities. Indicators were disaggregated by sex and gender-sensitive indicators were included. Gender analysis was included in development process and gender responsive measures were identified in adaptation and mitigation.</p>	Yes	Yes
Institutional Arrangement	Jamaica	<p>Jamaica has developed several national policies to promote gender equality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan (2009) • Gender Sector Plan (2009) • Medium-Term Socio-economic Policy Framework (MTF) • National Policy for Gender Equality (2011) • Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica (2015) <p>Jamaica has found that coordination and advisement mechanisms are critical for advancing the gender and climate cross-cutting issue. The gender and climate change nexus needs to be well articulated at both objective and implementation level.</p> <p>Vision 2030 does not have gender thematic working group. Jamaica is working with UNDP and the GCF to advance climate and gender plan. Would benefit from a multi-stakeholder technical working group on gender. Thematic working group exists under Vision 2030 - Hazard Risk Reduction and Climate Change) but gender and climate change agenda led by different ministries. The Gender Focal Points and Climate Change Focal Point Network facilitate progress. Coordination mechanisms exist.</p> <p>Undertaking efforts with GCF and UNDP to advance gender and climate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a capacity assessment of gender machinery • Strengthen coordination mechanisms (increase dialogue between Gender Focal Points and Climate Change Focal Point Network) • Build Gender & Climate Change nexus (gender assessment and preparation of a Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP); gender mainstreaming in sector policies) • Develop functional multi-stakeholder mechanism (gender Thematic Working Group to ensure the GCCSAP is implemented and gender mainstreamed in Sector Action Plans) • Gender budgeting (further exploration of gender budgeting) 		Yes

Institutional Arrangement	Saint Lucia	<p>Saint Lucia's National Climate Change Committee is an advisory body on climate change matters for two decades and contributed to climate change integration efforts across sectors and agencies. Success factor: 37 agencies representing public, statutory, academic and private sector organizations are involved.</p> <p>Saint Lucia is in the process of development of its national gender equality policy statement and strategy. Saint Lucia is also participating in the EnGenDER project to increase the gender responsiveness of the NAP and Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>Inter-agency collaboration has been a major strength of Saint Lucia's processes. This level of collaboration however requires the support of more direct mobilization on the ground with all groups of beneficiaries, particularly the most vulnerable. Saint Lucia is working with UN Trust Fund for Human Security Project to increase collaboration on the ground.</p>		Yes
Institutional Arrangement	Chile	<p>Chile is working to integrate gender in policies to align with the enhanced Lima work programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan: regional cooperation efforts, and training. Success factor: Strong political commitment and support by Minister of Environment. Last year's social crisis further underlined urgency to consider social and gender consideration during NDC revision process.</p> <p>Chile's Climate Change and Gender Roundtable created and set an agenda to plan, implement and monitor short, medium and long-term gender and climate change goals. Participants build their capacities and share expertise. 70 representatives from different ministries attend the Roundtable. Promotes capacity building and sharing of knowledge (gender specialists learn about climate and climate specialists learn about gender).</p> <p>Gender and Climate Change Integration Checklist includes 18 criteria such as disaggregated data, gender balance, inclusive language and others. This document is regularly updated and used by the gender and climate change round table.</p> <p>Chile's updated NDC includes a Social Pillar of Just Transition and Sustainable Development. Gender equity and equality is an implementation criteria. The Adaptation Pillar considers gender perspectives.</p> <p>Plans to integrate gender approach in reports and National Communications to the UNFCCC and develop a participatory process of the Long-Term Climate Strategy with a gender perspective.</p>	Yes	Yes

Alignment and Coherence	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	<p>National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013-2025 acknowledges gender equality and resilience towards climate change. This is the guiding document for national development and sets the process for the National Adaptation Plan and National Climate Change Policy.</p> <p>Through complementary funding, under the EnGenDER Project, an Environmental and Social Assessment and Technical Study will be undertaken, which would provide the basis for designing an environmentally sound solution to the issue(s) in Salt Whistle Bay and to developing a sustainable livelihoods framework for the socio-economic protection of vulnerable stakeholders.</p> <p>Climate and gender integration is challenged by a limited appreciation across the public sector of the importance of gender within climate change policy and policy actions outside of specific ministries. Work is further limited by the lack of formal national coordinating mechanism. Only informal coordination driven by project implementation is present. In-efficient engagement mechanisms which support the prompt engagement of key stakeholder groups and actors across the public and private sectors, such as civil society and NGO based groups, are a challenge.</p>		Yes
Alignment and Coherence	Canada	<p>Process of mainstreaming gender in development of budgets to minimise the gender gap. In 2017, the first public assessment of the budget from a gender perspective. The Canadian Gender Budgeting Act (Dec. 2018) makes gender budgeting a permanent part of the federal budget-making process. Gender Budget Analysis Plus is a core pillar across all of government.</p> <p>Data availability continues to be challenging. Gender and diversity analysis is limited by the availability of data, especially for certain identity factors (race, sexual orientation, disability etc.).</p> <p>Work will continue to ensure disaggregated data is collected and policy measures are analysed and implemented from an intersectional lens. Focus will be to collect and share consistent and timely administrative data on response measures and inform the recovery. Government will continue to leverage collaboration across government.</p>		
Sub-Saharan Africa				

Gender Data and Analysis - Planning	Togo	<p>Togo is mainstreaming gender in the formulation of the national adaptation plan (NAP) and nationally determined contributions (NDC). While prioritizing adaptation measures, the NAP defines gender as the relationship between men and women and makes gender a guiding principle that it integrates cross-sectionally. The NAP and NDC explicitly considered the gender dimension, but there are gaps. During consultations women's participation was assured.</p> <p>The implementation of the three strategic axes of the NAP is to consider gender-specific needs: (i) the systematic integration of adaptation to climate change into planning documents, (ii) the implementation of adaptation options and capacity building, and (iii) mobilization of financing for adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>There is also a plan to define gender-sensitive indicators in the implementation of actions and implement a gender diagnosis in key sensitive sectors (agriculture, water resources, energy and forestry).</p> <p>Envisioned to propose gender mainstreaming strategies in the revised NDC.</p> <p>Identified challenges: The equitable access of women and men to climate information services is limited by customs and tradition realities; low level of education of women, and lack of equitable representation of women in platforms and networks</p>	Yes	Yes
Gender Data and Analysis - Planning	Rwanda	<p>Rwanda considers Gender and Environment and Climate Change as cross-cutting sectors. This builds upon Rwanda's regional and international commitments which include a gender action plan (UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD, AU). These commitments aim to mainstreaming the gender-environment and climate change nexus into national strategies and policies.</p> <p>Experience of Rwanda in mainstreaming Gender in Environment and climate change policies, strategies and actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and Climate Change Policy (2019) gender is enshrined in the principles aiming at fostering inclusiveness. This policy urges and encourages effective involvement of women and youth in E&CC management, intervention, and decision making as essential. • The Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) states the need to conduct a robust gender analysis assessment for informing gender-responsive approaches in its implementation. • Gender equality and family promotion are crosscutting areas in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1, 2017-2024). The NST1 urges sectors to mainstream gender and family promotion and ensure women and men's equal access, control, and equitable benefits in terms of responsibility and sustainable production and consumption. <p>The gender budgeting programme adopted by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is an important tool in the process of institutionalizing gender responsive budgeting and gender mainstreaming process in central and local government institutions.</p>		

Institutional Arrangements	Senegal	<p>Despite Senegal’s efforts, climate change strategies still do not adequately integrate the gender dimension. The issue of gender has been addressed through some documents, although not in-depth including in the 2006 NAPA which noted that “a particular focus will be on the gender approach” in the implementation policy framework.</p> <p>To overcome challenges associated with the systematic integration of gender into climate action, Senegal identified the following needs: Develop a better understanding, increased political responsibility, and strengthened institutional capacity for gender and climate change Develop and disseminate technical tools for gender mainstreaming in climate policy.</p> <p>In the process of revising the Nationally Determined Contribution, gender is considered a cross-cutting issue to be taken into account in programmes and projects. Among the options identified in the mitigation measures is “the use of modern forms of energy in homes to reduce the workload of women.” The NAP is in development phase of a draft document and a gender consultation has been launched with participation from actors at the local and national level.</p> <p>Next steps: The study is expected to propose strategic and operational guidelines for effective gender mainstreaming in the relevant sectors and at the local level: Develop training modules for gender and climate change for sectoral ministries as well as at the local level; Identify entry points for gender mainstreaming in sectoral climate change projects</p> <p>Senegal is developing several strategies including: Training sector ministries and local government on tools for gender mainstreaming in sector and local planning; financing of two gender-sensitive projects in the agriculture and fisheries sectors; capacity building programmes started in 2018, with regard to the gender focal points of ministries, planning, agriculture, environment, health, women and the plan.</p>	Yes	Yes
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Alignment and Coherence	Nigeria	<p>Nigeria is revising its NDC and including gender, youth, and nature-based solutions. Nigeria also developed the National Action Plan on Climate Change and Gender. It focuses on effective strategies to integrate gender into national instruments including NDCs.</p> <p>The next steps for the national GAP including socialise the document for contributions and conducting a gender analysis for specific NDC sectors. To develop the document, the government decided on the priority selection and approach. The consultation process was wide and included civil society, academia and across regions. The President approved it in August 2020. It is focused on six priority sectors: agriculture, food security, health, energy, sanitation, and waste management. They are also priorities in the national growth plan.</p> <p>During the consultation process for the GAP, there were several challenges including: Sharing responsibilities, Communication and response, Streamlining into National socio-economic plans, Mainstreaming gender in NDC, Low availability of required consultants, Funding</p> <p>The GAP development process thereby generated several recommendations such as instituting an early consultant search and engagement, harmonise other Gender Policies, and clearly defining the budgetary allocation for preparing the GAP.</p>	Yes	
Alignment and Coherence	Ivory Coast	<p>Cote d'Ivoire conducted a study in 2019 to identify how key actors have highlighted the gender-climate link and propose avenues for the national Gender and Climate Strategy. Study findings included: Many stakeholders focused exclusively on women; Gender and climate were siloed leading to a difficulty of collaboration between national institutions; There was a poor understanding of the issue; The lack of reliable, up-to-date sex disaggregated baseline data was a challenge.</p> <p>The strategy was finalised in 2020 with support of the UNDP NDC Support Programme.</p> <p>Recommended that at the institutional and strategic level, integrate the gender approach into the procedures manual to develop local planning documents; create gender process and gender strategies by sector; and review all climate policies with a gender lens. At the level of capacity building of actors, provide training and coaching (gender, gender mainstreaming, climate change, links between two concepts). Conduct ongoing training for gender cell and raise awareness/train the Ministry of Women on climate change issues.</p> <p>Cote d'Ivoire is working to address issues including: deconstructing misconception that gender is just a women's affair, how to move beyond requirements of technical and financial partners, how can the country form concrete commitments outside participation in international forums, what are the mechanisms to ensure integration in various ministries, how can rural policies and programmes be targeted, and how can stakeholders maintain autonomy while pursuing a transformational gender approach?</p>	Yes	

Institutional Arrangements	Kenya	<p>Kenyan law requires both climate change and gender mainstreaming in the functions and operations of all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of both national and devolved (county) governments.</p> <p>Various institutions engaged on gender and climate change. For climate, this includes the Climate Change Council (Policy Oversight), Climate Change Directorate (Operational coordination of CC activities), and importantly Climate Change Units in ministries, departments and agencies (Mainstream CC in sectoral mandate functions). Gender is organised with the National Gender and Equality Commission (Policy oversight), Department in charge of Gender issues (Policy, operational coordination of gender activities), Sectoral Gender Desk Officers (in MDAs)(Mainstream Gender issues in sectoral mandate functions)</p>		
Middle East and North Africa				
Gender Data and Analysis - Planning	Jordan	<p>In Jordan, women play an important role in agriculture and therefore as a business leader. Jordan has been recognised as the first country in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region to focus on mainstreaming gender and vulnerable groups into it's the policy as the result of a long term and multi collaboration amongst national and international delivery partners. Jordan held a workshop on the integration of gender and vulnerable groups was held as part of the NAP process. This builds adaptive capacity by reducing the country's' vulnerability through implementing comprehensive adaptation measures with consideration for gender aspects and the needs of the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Jordan is preparing its Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC. The project, launched in 2019, and there was interest in integrating gender. Firstly, conducted analytical study on integrating gender issues into the project. Analysed gender and climate national policies and worked to collect quantitative and qualitative information.</p> <p>Identified challenges: Lack of data on the impact of climate change on women. Due to COVID-19, the interviews were conducted via Skype which complicated the study. Women are not yet equally represented in high-level climate leadership. Women are not equally represented in technical or national planning commissions. There is also a lack of capacity building and awareness programmes for those working on climate change.</p>		Yes

Institutional Arrangements	Lebanon	<p>Lebanon conducted a Sectoral Baseline Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Step1: A gender analysis was conducted to identify gaps and determine next steps for gender mainstreaming. STEP 2 A prioritization exercise identified which sectors needed further capacity-building in order to focus efforts. STEP 3 Indicators and linkages between gender and the prioritised sectors were identified. STEP 4 Capacity-building sessions for both sectoral and gender experts were organized in cooperation with NCLW. STEP 5 Building on the selected policies, a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was developed to anchor the gender integration in ministerial policies. STEP 6 A gender focal point was designated in each ministry. STEP 7 Gender is integrated into climate-related projects and policies. <p>Preliminary findings include: A discriminatory legal framework; social structure and cultural beliefs that encourage gender inequality; unequal gender relations in economy, politics, care and unpaid work; and lack of adequate data to inform decisions. There were some promising trends: women’s participation in politics and economic sectors is increasing; civil society actors play a positive role to increase gender equality; and gender equality in Lebanon is supported by international actors and donors.</p> <p>Proposed Gender Indicators, identified through the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase (%) in women’s participation in decision-making related to climate planning and action; • Increase (%) in number of women-led organizations in climate related action; • Decrease in inequality regarding access to resources (share of women and men having access to a resource); • Decrease in inequality regarding control over resources (share of women and men having control over a resource) <p>Lebanon's report showed several recommendations on strengthening the Gender Focal Points network through capacity-building on gender, and gender and climate change. Steps include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of public institutions on the benefit of women’s participation in decision-making; • Involving women-led organizations in sectoral workshops, events and trainings; • Establishing indicators to understand the level of participation of the women in institutional processes and include them in climate transparency mechanisms. <p>Lebanon's next steps include: survey climate change mitigation and adaptation policies for sex-disaggregated data opportunities, and agree on gender indicators; publish a report on gender and climate change in Lebanon to raise awareness on the existing linkages; include capacity building sessions on gender and climate change in climate change events; follow up on the SOPs: collect feed-backs from gender focal points; continue working with NCLW on climate change mainstreaming; and include gender considerations in Lebanon’s NDC.</p>	Yes	
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Institutional Arrangements	Morocco	Morocco has a national gender strategy and is working to integrate gender into climate policies. Prepares regular reports on implementation and has developed indicators on outcomes. Gender is not yet sufficiently integrated in all climate policies. Women play an important role in family, agriculture, waste management, and water supply and women are impacted by climate change. Support should be given to women, in particular in adaptation, and should be encouraged to integrate gender into their sectors.		
Alignment and Coherence	Pakistan	<p>In Pakistan, gender has been mainstreamed at the policy level through the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of 2012 and the Climate Change Act of 2017 (Article 4.8.2 (g) 'Incorporate an appropriate role for women into the decision-making process on climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives'</p> <p>Article 2. (3) 'to focus on pro-poor gender sensitive adaptation while also promoting mitigation to the extent possible in a cost-effective manner). However, NDCs are not gender sensitive.</p> <p>Pakistan is working to mainstream gender into the NDC revision process. It is developing a reporting mechanism on gender within the Ministry of Climate Change to mainstreaming gender in all the climate change policies/programmes/projects. The aim is to ensure women are represented in decision-making processes on climate change-related issues. This lead to the establishment of a Climate Change and Gender Forum/ Working Group.</p> <p>Pakistan's gender sensitive projects: GENDER SENSITIVE INITIATIVES: TEN BILLION TREE TSUNAMI Women labourer in government owned nursery at district Haripur, Pakistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood opportunities for women in forestry • Project assisted women to raise plant nurseries at their household in rural areas • Female community mobilization teams of the forest department would approach women mostly disadvantaged and educate and train them <p>GENDER SENSITIVE INITIATIVES: GREEN STIMULUS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prime Minister's Green Stimulus package targeted at COVID-idled youth including women largely focused to divert and re-configure implementation of TBTP to plant trees, raise saplings and protect the plantation from intruders <p>GENDER SENSITIVE INITIATIVES: GLOF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project for scaling-up of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood GLOF risk reduction in Northern Pakistan aims at building resilience through early warning systems, infrastructure and disaster management policies. • These adaptation measures are created with the intentions to build community resilience through enhanced women participation 		

		<p>Pakistan is undertaking a gender-responsive readiness project funded by the GCF with IUCN as an implementing agency. This will build capacities and innovative approaches through development of a national Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP). Proposed Outcomes are 1: Country capacity strengthened to implement gender responsive climate change programme; 2: The project Pipeline is enhanced with gender-responsive actions</p> <p>Pakistan is working to strengthening country capacity to implement gender responsive climate change programme and enhance project pipeline with gender-responsive actions</p> <p>Plans to establish an institutional coordination structure on gender and CC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop sector-specific gender analysis reports for each of the identified national priority sectors • Establish a gender roster of experts and Identify other countries and country representatives, from inside and outside region, to share experiences and engage in Pakistan ccGAP process • Train Pakistani women organizations, gender focal points and other identified stakeholders • Develop a short knowledge product that summarises process, key lessons and promising practices, showcasing Pakistan as the pilot country • Organise National Launch Event to showcase Pakistan's innovative Readiness-phase ccGAP. <p>Enhance Project Pipeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise and validate a national ccGAP, anchored around the country's priority sectors • Convene donors and cross-sectoral implementation partners, including women's organizations and gender focal points, to consider gender-responsive implementation 		
Alignment and Coherence	Sudan	<p>Needs include: Qualitative and quantitative indicators included in action plans to help Parties establish benchmarks for progress, particularly when it comes to implementation and access to finance, and to be able to facilitate support where gaps persist; Capacity building is needed for a range of stakeholders on different methods, concerning gender analysis, budgeting, as well as guidance to financial mechanisms on methods for advancing gender-responsiveness in finance sector; Capacity development and technical assistance for NGCCFPs and exchange knowledge between gender experts from different regions, in addition to the promotion of knowledge exchange and capacity building between national machineries working on gender and environment. Capacity development activities to relevant stakeholders and Parties on how to conduct gender-responsive Technology Needs Assessments in cooperation with UN entities and other NGOs; Research to assess climate change and conflict impact on gender in the LDCs and African regions; Documentation of good practice and lesson learns of gender activities</p> <p>National delegations and regional groups should develop and share policies or strategies being taken to enhance gender equity and balance in their delegations and nominations to boards and bodies.</p>		