



Gender and NDCs: Country Progress and Key Findings

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



While climate change threatens livelihoods and security across the board, women and girls, particularly those who are living in poverty, often face higher risks and greater burdens from climate change. However, UNDP has a strong emphasis on women as agents of change. This is in contrast to women (as a 'group') being viewed only as 'vulnerable' to climate change and unreactive. The participation of women at many levels must be supported so they can contribute to their needs assessment and prioritisation of initiatives for climate action implementation.

The UNDP NDC Support Programme provides direct financial and technical support to countries on progressing and implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in the context of the Paris Agreement. Accelerating implementation to achieve transformative change in climate change actions, raising ambition of the next generation of NDCs, and mobilizing society to meet NDC targets and deliver climate-resilient development, are all aims of the programme.

The UNDP NDC Support Programme has a Gender-Responsive area of work, which is currently supporting 17 countries to mainstream gender equality within the NDC planning and implementation process.

Although at different stages, the countries involved are analyzing their policy frameworks, strengthening their institutional mechanisms, planning gender-responsive climate change actions and enhancing national-level capacities to incorporate gender equality considerations. Coordinating and connecting the interlinked processes of climate change and gender equality at the national level using the NDC framework as a driver, is expected to promote inclusive climate outcomes, ensure multiplier effects and accelerate progress towards the SDGs. Indeed, the NDC processes both helps implement the Paris Agreement and realize SDGs. Current efforts towards NDC enhancement provide an optimal entry point to improve, embed and start building the blocks to ensure gender integration for future submission cycles.

The Global Gender Workshop held between April 24-26 in Nairobi, Kenya provided an opportunity for the 17 programme countries to share experiences, ideas and lessons learned to date on gender-responsive

NDC process within the three programme areas of governance, planning for implementation and enhanced climate policy instruments. Approximately 90 participants were present at the concentrated two-and-a-half-day workshop. Invitees were one representative from the Ministry of Environment/ Climate Change; one from the Ministry of Gender/ Women's Affairs; and one from the UNDP project team/unit. Representatives from United Nations organizations and non-governmental international organizations supporting or monitoring or otherwise engaged in the NDC process also attended and contributed.

The workshop was participatory and interactive. Discussions covered gender concepts; country achievements; sectoral entry points; improving national coordination, planning and aligning policies; reaching sub-national level; indicators; climate finance; and international processes including the UNFCCC. NDC enhancement and the NDC-SDG nexus was also discussed. Facilitating peer-to-peer exchange across countries allowed countries to pick up and swap strategic and practical ideas about integrating gender equality into NDC planning and implementation. Peer interactions were particularly useful for countries just beginning to integrate gender aspects under the UNDP NDC Support Programme.

Considerable focus was on governance, policy and planning for the NDC process. For example, it was recognized that there is an urgent need to articulate and connect the different climate policy and planning instruments (NDCs, NAPs, Nat Comms, REDD Strategies, etc.) in order to ensure coherence at the national level, as well as coherence with international frameworks.

Many countries are starting with a gender analysis to understand the different roles of women and men in a particular sector, or to understand more broadly how climate change measures may affect them differently. Some countries believe that a lack of gender data is their key limitation, however it is sometimes evident that countries could make better use of available data, and could work more closely with central statistics offices, or data collection points in line ministries.

Some sectors appear at first glance, to be at the early stages of incorporating gender equality perspectives (e.g. transport and energy). Yet upon closer examination,

there is a wealth of evidence available on gender across many sectors, the challenge is to find it, apply it to the national context, and re-apply a gender analysis if further study of the sector is taking place for NDC planning. Even without data, countries are finding ways to act on climate change, which other countries can draw from. For instance, Lebanon is being creative with its gender data, using 'proxy' data. On the other hand, some countries are focusing on gender equality issues in a few sectors first (such as agriculture or waste management). Others have ambitious NDCs attempting to tackle all gender equality issues in all sectors.

Many countries are experiencing limited human resources and capacities to identify and follow through on gender issues. A related area noted is the need to build capacity on climate change amongst gender specialists and those in ministries of gender or women's affairs and the demand to build capacities on gender equality amongst those in climate change directorates or ministries of environment. At the very least, both should understand the predominant issues at stake, and strive to avoid narratives and assumptions about either gender equality issues or appropriate climate actions. Consequently, a significant learning has been on the need to clarify the roles that different institutions can play and how they can complement each other. Working with nonstate actors is also vital and useful. CSOs, research organizations, women's groups and so on often have competence and on the ground experience but may lack the resources for climate action at the scale needed to reduce national greenhouse gases targets.

Much progress has been made across countries on governance and coordination. Participants found that there may be national policies and strategies on climate change, and also national policies on gender equality, but these policies lack horizontal and vertical linkages across sectors and institutions.

Countries may consider vertical, along with horizontal planning and coordination approaches, but with a clear mandate and shared responsibilities for including gender in planning and coordination. The gender realities on the ground, including challenges of adaptation or mitigation must be fed upwards for consideration in planning. High-level champions in powerful positions are still considered necessary as they can lead and catalyze actions at many levels. A further challenge is coordination and an assessment of budgets required to invest in gender responsive climate actions. Weak implementation at the local level is also an issue.

Even when the focus is on women having strong capacities to initiate change, it is necessary to re-emphasize that female headed households in rural and also urban areas still often suffer, typically in relation to wage gaps, non-pay care work burdens, or being able to sign up officially to climate action initiatives. In the final analysis, gender relations between women and men must be considered, along with how institutions can retrench gender roles through norms or procedures. Both women and men at many levels and in both urban and rural areas are the mainstay for ensuring that NDC planning is actually implemented, has effect on greenhouse gas reduction and leaves no one behind as we all strive to implement the Paris Agreement on climate change.

Other important ideas emerging are climate and social justice, and the need for livelihood transitions that do not leave women behind. Responding to climate change undoubtedly requires change in livelihoods. With restructuring there will also be winners and losers. Some individuals may lose their jobs, and some may not be well positioned to avail of new opportunities. In the renewable energy sector for example, women may not be automatically part of new value chains, unless incentives are deliberately provided, and training is targeted also toward women. Whatever jobs and technologies are rational for the long term; women and men who are going to be affected by changes must be brought along with the change processes and accept that transformation is necessary.

If well managed, climate transitions can become a driver of social justice, job creation, inequality reduction and poverty eradication. However, a 'business as usual' approach to climate policy/planning poses challenges to ensure social equity, leaving behind the least well-off households, small-scale producers, or the most deprived and rural regions.

Changes without equity considerations can lead to social unrest and the rise of populist movements. For example, an increase in energy and prices can have adverse effects on the incomes of poor households in particular. The cost of new technologies can reduce access to these technologies for the least well-off. Flexible methodologies to reach those who may be left behind, are required in moving towards a just transition in a country.

Another important idea derived from the workshop was the benefits of increased South-South cooperation, either through regional or virtual meetings, as a way of exchanging knowledge and experiences learned on

integrating gender within NDCs, which countries such as Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Guatemala have engaged in.

Ample opportunity was given to discuss and plan how to translate ideas outlined and shared at the workshop into follow-up actions and concrete measures with responsibilities and a timeframe. Over half the countries present had specific follow-up initiatives related to better coordination and governance; with five countries stressing monitoring and gender responsive indicators. Other follow up actions proposed by workshop participants included reviewing NDCs and aligning policies; conducting gender analyses; with specific activities planned on building capacities of others. More capacity building is required at many levels. Although extremely useful, guidelines and tools will never replace the need for gender expertise and it is necessary to continue to build capacity internally in governments and associated agencies.



Strengthening the linkages between gender-responsive NDCs to broad development benefits/SDGs, various opportunities for enhancement were discussed. For example, UNDP shared ideas on gender responsive NDC enhancement and a data management 'tool' (SDG Climate Action Nexus Tool), which allows users to have project information in a centralized location. Lebanon is currently testing this tool, for example, which can be useful for the management of a group of projects.¹ Better communication on these synergies must reach high level politicians and policy makers. How the UNFCCC process and the gender action plan can support national efforts was underlined.

In terms of identifying concrete opportunities to integrate or strengthen gender equality considerations in governance, planning and policy for current or future enhanced NDCs, evidently countries face various challenges with regard to integrating gender equality. Key points that arose in discussions are highlighted in this workshop report. In sum, champions for gender within institutions must be nurtured, along with incentives to collaborate across institutions, with coordination structures in place that persist regardless of personal changes. Those on the ground, particularly women must be viewed as central to the process of change and well able to act, given incentives, and resources. Climate change budgets must also be allocated towards gender equality goals, and many on the ground and in institutions still require sensitisation and capacity development on gender and climate change issues.

Whilst workshop participants may not have received all the answers from their peers, the workshop process and interactions helped individuals articulate their challenges, which in turn can help them find solutions when they go back home. Undoubtedly the workshop strengthened national partnerships for gender responsive NDCs and partnership with others. Latin American participants called for a regional workshop on a similar theme.

We must continue to actively and equally engage men and women in NDC actions and in decision making to help ensure an inclusive approach in national climate strategies and actions. We must grasp the opportunity that exists to synchronize NDC targets and actions with SDGs so that all are working towards fulfilment of both the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda, and most importantly towards more equitable and sustainable development outcomes.

¹ This UNDP tool enables users identify impacts, define indicators, quantify impacts, set targets and track the progress of actions under their NDC to help them manage the design, development, implementation, financing, measurement, reporting and verification of the various type of actions. The tool also links qualitative indicators to the relevant SDG. <https://www.transparency-partnership.net/documents-tools/sdg-climate-action-nexus-tool-scan-tool>

1. OVERVIEW



The UNDP Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Support Programme² is supporting countries to improve their focus on gender equality as they plan for implementation, enhance or revise their NDCs. Working with both the climate change units within the ministry of environment and the national gender institution, the programme applies an integrated approach to support gender equality and women's empowerment to be considered systematically and in a mutually reinforcing manner across NDC governance, policy and planning.

The UNDP NDC Support Programme organized a global gender workshop on the NDC planning for implementation from April 24-26 in Nairobi, Kenya. Countries that are mainstreaming gender equality in their national climate actions through the UNDP Programme participated in this interactive workshop, which provided ample opportunities for sharing of experiences, and sharing ideas for gender-responsive NDC planning and implementation. The countries who attended were: Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Nepal³, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia. Government representatives from the ministries of environment and ministries of gender and a representative from the project unit from 17 countries were invited to attend (see Participants list Annex 6). Participants also included representatives from other institutions involved in the NDC process. Representatives from IUCN, WRI, UN Women, NDC Partnership, UNFCCC, WEDO, also attended as well as representatives from UNDP's global programmes such as UN REDD, National Communications and Biennial Update Report, and Strengthening Governance of Climate Change Finance Programme.

Most countries involved in the NDC Gender Component of the programme have only recently initiated their gender work, so this workshop was extremely pertinent because it provided opportunities for clarification on gender and NDC planning at an early stage, which should influence subsequent work for all countries involved.

The workshop was jointly hosted by UNDP and the Kenyan government and opened by high level officials.⁴ Workshop participants were given the opportunity to share experiences, learn from what other countries are

doing, examine good practices and success stories as well as identify good strategies for operationalizing a gender responsive NDC. Also, countries discussed around challenges regarding the integration of gender equality into climate change roadmaps/plans.

With a focus on governance (institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms) planning (sectoral/ national) and policy alignment, workshop participants discussed gender concepts; progress on what has been done in each country to date; sectoral entry points; indicators; improving national coordination; reaching sub-national level; planning; aligning policies; climate finance; and international processes including the UNFCCC. There was a strong focus on NDC enhancement and the NDC-SDG nexus. Participants also had opportunities to translate ideas covered during the workshop into action in their country groups. Annex 5 outlines the evaluation results from the workshop, as well as the evaluation rating against the objectives. Annex 5 also contains ratings on different presentations and sessions. Sharing of national progress on NDCs and gender proved to be very useful for all at the workshop. There is a huge opportunity for gender integration into NDCs actions in different sectors and workshop participants appreciated discussions on gender analyses. This report outlines progress, ideas exchanged, and issues.

In essence, the workshop provided a remarkable opportunity to share experiences of progress and share opportunities to overcome challenges to mainstream gender in the NDC process going forward. Looking back to 2016, only 40% of countries made at least one reference to gender equality or women in their INDCs. Although 35 countries referred to women's role in adaptation, this was without specific mention of key sectors or women's roles. Only 18 countries recognized the role of women in mitigation, primarily in relation to sustainable or biomass energy and livestock.

It is expected that with this workshop, and other actions to be planned regionally and at the national level in the future, much stronger efforts on gender responsiveness will be evident in the NDCs of these 17 countries, which can be shared more widely and echoed across the globe.

² The Programme, which works in contribution to the NDC Partnership, is generously supported by the German Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the European Union and the Government of Spain.

³ The climate change work undertaken in Nepal is financially supported by another UNDP programme, but representatives were invited to share their experiences in integrating gender within their climate finance investments, such as budget tagging, as it provides a good example for countries conducting NDC work.

⁴ Speakers included: Hon. Mohamed Elmi, Chief Administrative Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Kenya; Ms. Amanda Serumaga, Resident Representative, UNDP Kenya; Dr. Joyce Mutinda, Chairperson, National Gender & Equality Commission (Kenya); Dr. Charles Mutai, Director of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Kenya

2. WHAT PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES HAVE ACHIEVED



Although implementation of the UNDP NDC Support Programme gender work only began in 2018, countries have made remarkable progress in mainstreaming gender in the NDC process. Undoubtedly, countries were at different starting points, and each country has a unique government and institutional structure. During the workshop, using a ‘knowledge café’, the country representative from 16 countries explained their display of 12 slides

on a ‘poster’.⁵ Rotating workshop participants (from ministries of gender and environment and other international organisation participants) visiting each site were able to briefly learn about the status of gender responsive NDC processes in each country, and the results and use of any gender analyses undertaken. Annex 3 contains a summary of what countries have achieved. The following are milestones identified by country participants themselves.

COUNTRY	MILESTONES
Bhutan	Although the NDC gender component project only began in January 2019, two government project focal points have been appointed from relevant collaborating institutes (environment and gender) ⁶ . An in-depth gender-climate assessment in the priority sectors of agriculture, energy and waste started in June 2019 to be completed by the end of 2019. Capacity building on gender is ongoing for gender focal points in all ministries and in 20 districts and planned for on gender and climate actions (forthcoming).
Chile	A working group on gender and risk management provides a space for discussion and inter-institutional coordination on gender in risk management and disaster response.
Colombia	The <i>Colombian Long Term 2050 Strategy</i> is incorporating a gender approach through the inter-institutional coordination mechanisms with support from various international cooperation programmes, including UNDP (who will accompany the development of the Strategy). In line with ILO guidelines, the strategy will also include a ‘fair transition’ for the workforce.
Cote d’Ivoire	The National Climate Change Programme (NCCP) includes a gender and climate unit with a specific mission to develop and implement a gender and climate change strategy, which is currently in process.
Costa Rica	The women’s national machinery (INAMU) and the appropriate division of the environment ministry (MINAE) are in dialogue with regard to the inclusion of the gender perspective in climate policies and vice versa. ⁷ INAMU has been invited to participate in the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change, which is an advisory body and support to MINAE for monitoring the National Strategy on Climate Change, which has a permanent nature. INAMU also participated to strengthening a gender focus in the National Adaptation Policy. The new National Policy for Equality (2018-2030) includes goals related to strengthening the resilience of women and their participation in risk management.
Ghana	A gender analysis of two NDCs Sectors, agriculture and energy is complete. Ghana has established a functional Gender Working Group under the NDC Support Programme.
Guatemala	Incorporation of gender within legal framework is being examined, and gender disaggregated statistics is being reviewed for both the National Action Plan on Climate Change, and the adaptation plan. Inter-institutional coordination has been initiated between gender units and climate change directorates of different sectoral ministries to agree on which NDC sectors will incorporate gender.
Lebanon	Lebanon’s baseline analysis of gender in climate-relevant policies revealed that gender-responsiveness in policy-making was uneven across ministries, and that there was little understanding of its benefits. ⁸ Energy, water and waste policies are prioritized for further action. Constant cooperation between the ministry of environment and the National Commission for Women (NCLW) as well as women’s ministry is taking place, including to build capacities.
Paraguay	A gender responsive and climate change diagnosis has taken place for the planning processes at the National Commission on Climate Change. Paraguay has a National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change. The Ministry of Women has created a Gender and Environment unit whose representative participates in the meetings of the National Commission on Climate Change.
Philippines	The Philippines has already hired technical experts in gender mainstreaming and NDC planning. They have conducted a gender analysis through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Key Informant Interviews (KII). The Climate Change Commission is allocating a budget for gender mainstreaming in the NDC process and also collaborating with government agencies (e.g. the Philippine Commission on Women), non-government agencies, business sectors and other stakeholders of the NDC process.

5 Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia

6 The National Environment Commission (NEC) and the National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC)

7 The National Institute for Women (INAMU) and the Climate Change Directorate of Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE)

8 The impact, status, opportunity, human resources and external support of different policies was analysed.

COUNTRY	MILESTONES
Uganda	A draft report of a gender analysis for agriculture, energy and waste to feed into the NDC has been prepared. Uganda has set out a climate action innovation challenge grants for women and youth led enterprises/groups on climate actions for both mitigation and adaptation. The business case survey conducted for 35 private sector business was gender responsive and indicated that some of these companies have mainstreamed gender in their operations. The monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) for the energy and waste sectors will have gender indicators, with a system in place to track climate finance flows and gender issues in the NDC progress reporting.
Vietnam	A UN-NGO Climate Change Working Group on Gender (UN-CCWG) was formed to contribute to the NDC revision process and provide coordinated policy advocacy messages on gender responsive NDC development. The UN-CCWG Gender has a draft briefing paper on integrating gender and social inclusion into NDC development and implementation. Two case studies have been drafted with recommendations on targeted gender interventions with indicators (with the most potential) for the NDC mitigation and adaptation NDC chapters. Initial planning for workshops on gender integration has been undertaken.
Zambia	The integration of gender indicators into the NDC implementation plan and the incorporation of gender considerations in the preliminary MRV framework are key milestones in Zambia.

Key messages noted by the facilitators, and also raised in plenary by participants are outlined in the box below.

KEY MESSAGES

WHAT COUNTRIES HAVE ACHIEVED TO DATE

- **Participating countries are taking gender issues seriously and are at different stages in integrating gender into NDCs.**
- **Countries have made progress in national coordination on NDCs. Nationally, there needs to be enhanced coordination/links between the ministry of gender and the minister of environment – this UNDP project provides the incentive for such links. Multilateral partnerships are important for facilitating linkages across ministries and catalysing action.**
- **There is a need to work with a wide range of stakeholders in a country, including CSOs to both ensure gender issues on the ground are known, communicated, and subsequently included in the NDC planning process.**
- **Most countries are experiencing data gaps. Countries should work more with the central statistics offices.**
- **Gender issues are quite diverse and can be context and culture specific. The importance of gender analysis was underlined by countries to identify these context and culturally specific gaps. Common sectors for conducting a gender analysis in most countries is agriculture, followed by energy. Thus, more efforts should be put into conducting gender analyses of other sectors (e.g. transport, waste management).**
- **The results of any gender analysis should be framed so they can be utilised to enhance gender integration into climate change policy and actions. The results should contain recommendations that can practically be incorporated into NDC processes.**
- **Capacity building is important to help those in different sectors oversee and/or implement gender responsive approaches. However, capacity building efforts should be targeted, and focus on applied approaches that are culturally appropriate.**

3. EVIDENCE OF GENDER GAPS IN NDC SECTORS



Typical gender gaps that should be addressed in different sectors and suggestions of how to address these in NDC processes is proving difficult for some countries as they do not have the evidence across all sectors. The workshop provided access to a briefing note on why and how to conduct a gender analysis of sectors⁹, highlighting important aspects to consider when conducting an in-depth gender analysis for NDC formulation and implementation (notably policy alignment; institutional coordination; capacity building; sex-disaggregated data and gender information; and dedicated financial resources).

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Men and women have different roles and limitations and are therefore impacted upon differently in the event of a disaster. The work burden for women and girls increases during and after disasters, as they are typically responsible for securing fuel wood, water and fodder, and caring for the sick and injured. These gender inequalities contribute to the fact that rural women and girls in developing countries are often the most affected by hazards and disasters.

AGRICULTURE

The barriers for smallholder farmers to increase their productivity are well known (e.g. lack of inputs, knowledge, information, credit). According to FAO, small-scale women farmers are more exposed to climate risk compared with men for many of the same reasons that farm productivity is lower for female farmers than males. Women are often excluded from decision-making and may not benefit from technologies and practices that help better adapt to new climatic conditions. Many have been documented. Women have fewer endowments such as resources and asset, and entitlements; they have less access to information and services.

FORESTRY

Common gender gaps include limited recognition and integration of women's role as primary users of forests and knowledge of forests and forest conservation. Existing socio-cultural and political barriers continue to marginalize women and other marginalized groups. Forestry is still often associated with timber and men. Insecure and unequal property and customary rights for women and other marginalized groups can also be a challenge.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The waste sector is a relatively new sector for a gender equality focus. A gendered division of labour can exist in terms of who collects, transports, trades and recycles waste, with different levels of income associated with different roles. Men and women may also hold different attitudes towards waste management. It is important to assess attitudes toward waste management and tailor waste disposal services to respective groups.

ENERGY

It is necessary to also focus on women as users and producers of energy as well as economic actors. Interventions that promote use of improved cook stoves or use of LPG (bottle gas) as a cooking fuel to reduce women's workload and environment damage from solid fuel are proving important. New technologies for the production and sustainable use of renewable energies and biomass energy must reach both women and men.

9 <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/events/2019/20190423-global-gender-workshop/undp-ndcsp-guidance-gender-analysis.pdf>

CLIMATE FINANCE

We still have little evidence on the links between gender and climate change. Gender equality is now included in four major climate finance mechanisms, however overall there tends to be a silo-ed approach, in how gender is integrated into the climate finance sector. At the moment there is limited accountability for finance structures to actively implement gender policies, gender action plans, and gender mainstreaming in constructive ways. A major concern is the participation of women's groups and their access to finance. Direct access to finance and women's funds are required with earmarked budget in projects.

TRANSPORT

Mobility options, both old and new, do not always reach or meet the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, especially women. Those with very low incomes can be priced out of new systems. In some cases, inequalities may be exacerbated by new systems, if they are not thought through in terms of equality issues.

Annex 4 contains a summary of short presentations for the following sectors: forestry; waste management; the energy sector; climate finance; DRR; transport; and agriculture with additional references to further sources.

KEY MESSAGES GENDER ANALYSES

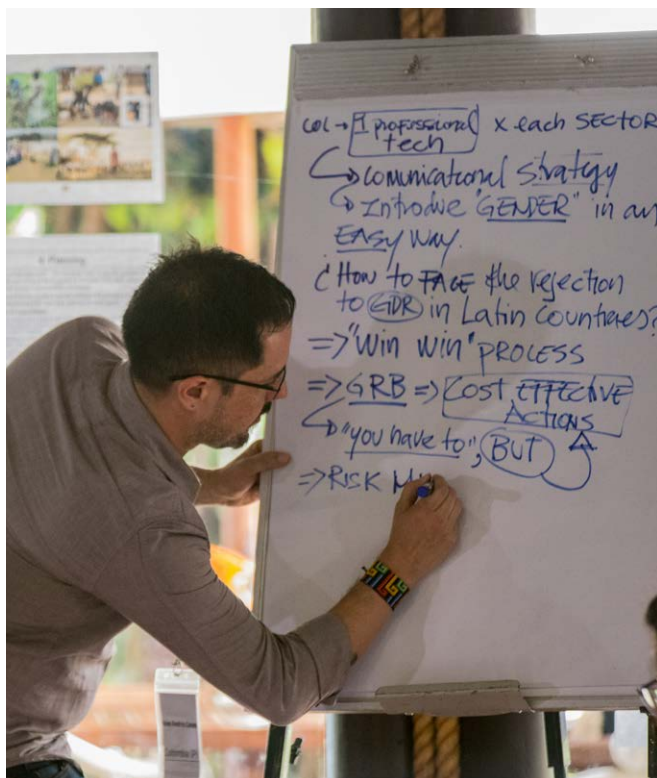
- **Climate change can exacerbate existing gender inequalities. Examples include changes in the division of labor by gender and increased work burdens. Men and women may be differently vulnerable to climate change impacts depending on their age, their livelihood, where they live, their ethnicity, access to information and services etc.**
- **In preparing an NDC plan, or in the preparation of the enhanced NDC, those involved must be able to portray the different experiences /roles for men/women which might have an effect on how they benefit/get involved in sectoral climate change activities.**
- **Moreover, the implications of any gender differences must be discussed to decide what should be done when planning and implementing climate change actions to ensure equality of outcome for women and men or for marginalized groups and others frequently left behind.**
- **Those engaged in the NDC process must be encouraged to consider less obvious areas where gender issues can arise and identify gender gaps. For example, in the energy, waste management or transport sectors.**
- **The practical day-to-day needs of both women and men should be considered, as well as consideration of the structural constraints for both women and men. Gender issues may differ across countries and regions, and can include those that relate to traditions, values and institutions.**
- **Any relevant data on the gender gap must be translated into policy actions or indicative projects that, apart from addressing climate action in the sector, could also in parallel address the gender gaps in the sector.**
- **Closing the gender gap will produce significant gains for society by increasing productivity, reducing poverty and promoting economic growth.**

4. GOVERNANCE / COORDINATION

Under the UNDP NDC Support Programme, governance refers to strengthening institutional arrangements/frameworks and coordination mechanisms.

Inter-agency consultations, inter-ministerial committees, technical working groups, inter-ministerial technical teams on climate change and ‘whole of government/whole of society’ approaches are some of the coordination mechanisms and elements that participating countries have put in place for planning for the implementation of the NDC. All such coordination approaches have to be seen in the context of the political processes at play in each country. The NDC may essentially cover the whole of a country, and have an economy-wide scope, even if some sectors are of priority focus (e.g. energy, agriculture or transport sectors).

Thus, to the greatest possible extent we require coordination across all sectors, if we are to integrate gender equality. Systematic arrangements are particularly necessary across ministries of environment and gender institutions to work together effectively. The involvement of gender government institutions in mainstreaming gender equality within climate efforts is pivotal.



Coordination mechanisms among institutions, require strengthened governance frameworks within the NDC process. There has been considerable progress on coordination efforts across government stakeholder agencies in many countries, representing significant milestones for the countries under the UNDP NDC Support Programme.

Multi-sectoral consultations are certainly necessary at many levels (national, regional and local levels) to ensure buy-in of line ministries and district government, the business sector, as well as communities hosting climate change actions. Some countries have informal working groups, and others have formalized their working group to integrate gender into climate change. Some technical working groups also draw from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), academia and the private sector.

For the purposes of gender responsive NDCs, a key objective of a technical working group is to provide ‘gender’ related advice to the national climate change steering committee, or any sub committees on climate change. These efforts should not be dissolved and rather be built upon since the inputs and work of these coordination mechanisms will again be required during the NDC review process (every five years). Moreover, these coordinating bodies can be levered to support other climate planning processes taking place in the country, particularly when expertise has been developed amongst coordination members. Thus, to whatever extent possible in a given country, coordination should be formalized.

The workshop ‘knowledge café’ country presentations had mentioned many of the coordination mechanisms that have been set up to work on NDCs. Listening to each jurisdiction’s arrangements through paired country group discussions allowed a ‘deeper dive’ into governance issues. The representatives from each country collectively came up with possible options for better national coordination mechanisms for gender responsive climate action. The boxes below outline the various coordination mechanism currently in place across the NDC countries gender work along with reporting from discussions in paired country groups.



PHILIPPINES AND VIETNAM

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSION ON COORDINATION

- **Vietnam** has an UN-NGO Climate Change Working Group on Gender, which contributes to the NDC revision process.
- The **Philippines** has a Climate Change Commission and a Philippine Commission on Women. In 2018, these commissions signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to work together.

The Philippines created an inter-agency technical working group on Gender and NDC to facilitate gender mainstreaming in the NDC process of the Philippines. This group plans to examine every sectoral process for engendering the NDC, although a challenge is limited personnel to attend various meetings. The Philippines representatives strongly recommend finding 'champions' in key relevant agencies to support gender and NDC planning. 'Champions', along with a consultative government process in the Philippines ensure progress is being made. Oversight agencies (economy ministry and the office of the president) ensure there is support from the top.

On the other hand, Vietnam has a gender working group composed of government, development partners, UN Country Teams, CSOs and partners to advocate for the inclusion of gender in Vietnam's NDC. This group is not yet part of the formal NDC formulation process but

is providing advice. They have undertaken a consultation process on including gender in the NDC document. In Vietnam the UN /NGO working group on gender has been invited to provide inputs to and discuss gender with the NDC drafting team. The paired group discussion identified the possible larger role that the Vietnamese Women's Union can play in the NDC process.

In both the Philippines and Vietnam, line ministries do not have staff with capacities to stress the inter-linkages of climate change and gender. However, training on gender and NDC planning presents an opportunity (when offered).

Many different interagency meetings happen at the same time, so it can be difficult to maximise the time gender focal points attend meetings. Champions are needed from key relevant agencies to support gender and NDC work and to raise the profile of the linkages.



BHUTAN AND NEPAL

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSION ON COORDINATION

- In **Bhutan** the National Environment Commission and the National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC) are working together. The NCWC has gender focal points in all agencies.
- **Nepal** operates a decentralization system of governance, with the federal system divided into seven provinces. At UN Country Team level in Nepal, those focused on gender meet quarterly. Nepal has a Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy, with focal points for this strategy in seven sectoral ministries.

The first INDC for Bhutan was reported to be gender blind, as at that time there was a lack of awareness on gender and climate change. Awareness of these linkages is slowly improving. In Bhutan, strengthening coordination between the NDC and the National Commission for Women and Children to jointly develop implementation plans is now on-going.

Similar to other countries, the Nepalese line ministries work in silos, making coordination engagement difficult. Opportunities arise with a quota system in place in Nepal, and gender focal points now appointed in every

ministry. There is a women's development section at local Nepalese government level.

It was agreed that using existing structures is a necessary and important opportunity, such as the women development section in local areas and Gender Focal Points. The gender ministries in both countries must take responsibility and lead in helping others in the NDC sectors to be more gender responsive, whilst also focusing on women specific activities where needed. It was generally agreed that gender ministries should engage more.



PARAGUAY AND CHILE

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSION ON COORDINATION

- **Paraguay's** inter-institutional body, (CNCC) deliberates the National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) and has the task of incorporating the PNCC in its institutions. Whilst the CNCC is composed of representatives of public institutions (including the Ministry of Women) at central, regional and local level, academic institutions, private sector and non-governmental organizations, no formal gender working group has yet been created.
- **Chile** has an NDC Technical Committee comprising the ministries of Economy; Sciences; Environment; the Agency of Sustainability and Climate Change; and an agency promoting production. A Working Group on Gender and Risk Management promotes a space for reflection and inter-institutional coordination on gender in risk management and disaster response. This Working Group is supported by the UN system in Chile amongst others.

Paraguay and Chile reinforced the need for better coordination between climate change institutions and ministries of women so as to integrate gender in climate change actions and integrate gender into NDC process. It was agreed that advocates should take advantage of existing institutional arrangements. In Chile for example, there is one focal point on climate change in the Ministry of Women. More focal points (for example housing, agriculture) must come together to support climate change.

These countries discussed the importance of ensuring there is a budget to implement gender equality issues

in different sectors. They agreed that authorities must be sensitized on the need for sex disaggregated data. Following a gender analysis of a sector or more broadly, they recommended regional workshops, to help involve women in decision making. Indicators on gender are also required, and they recommended 2-3 gender indicators per sector.

A key issue discussed in this group was the need for better and more forceful participation of women in decision making.



GHANA AND KENYA

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSION ON COORDINATION

- In **Ghana**, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) is mandated to coordinate and track progress on gender equality including climate change. Discussions are advancing to operationalise a gender and climate change sub-committee under the National Climate Change Steering Committee, coordinated by MoGCSP.
- In **Kenya**, the National Climate Change Commission (NCCC) provides overarching coordination, with the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) the principal government agency, that also serves as secretariat to the NCCC. The CCD has a gender team who is coordinating on engendering the NDC. National government sectoral agencies mainstream climate at national level and at county government sectoral agencies level as well as with assemblies.

Both countries argued for the use of existing national legal frameworks and policies on gender and climate change. Fortunately, within both countries, such policies and laws already exist, but the challenge is full implementation. Representatives from Ghana and Kenya supported the notion of technical working groups (TWG) comprising sectoral ministries and other stakeholders being a key entry point to influence national steering committees on climate change. The terms of reference for the National Steering Committee should include gender performance as one of the means to assess progress. These participants also stressed ensuring that their climate change and GFPs link to the national steering committee.

Both countries outlined the challenges and need for better coordination including: inadequate technical capacities on climate change or gender; limited financial resources; poor communication channels within the TWG; a lack of political will and understanding amongst high-level decision makers on gender and climate change; and the need for incentivized motivation for TWG members.

Suggestions put forward to overcome the challenge by this group of discussants are: the recruitment of gender and climate change experts; capacity building; lobbying and the use of champions; stronger communications; budget allocations; clear terms of reference; and providing incentives for TWG members.



CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ZAMBIA AND UGANDA

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSION ON COORDINATION

- In **Zambia**, a Steering Committee is the main advisory body to the Council of Ministers on policy and programme coordination and implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC). A Technical Committee is responsible for the approval of proposals and progress reports on climate change implementation, which should be in line with the Climate Change Gender Action Plan.
- **Uganda** has set up a gender and climate change technical team, comprising government, CSOs, the private sector, academia and UN agencies to strengthen gender mainstreaming into the NDC. Uganda also has a gender technical team for CoP negotiations and a UNFCCC gender focal point.
- **Cote d'Ivoire's** Ministry of Family, Women and Children is responsible for gender issues. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development through the National Climate Change Programme (NCCP) provides leadership on gender and climate change activities and is developing a National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change.

This group of countries stressed the need for incentives to ensure gender is institutionalized across the NDC process. For example, they emphasized that some types of incentives are required so all who should attend the TWG will continue to attend subsequent meetings. A typical issue that arises is that when capacities are built, officials leave to go to other jobs. Thus, there has to be systematic integration of gender (built into tools and processes) so that regardless of personnel, attention to gender equality will endure. Again, this group emphasized the ToRs for the TWGs as an entry point for the inclusion of gender equality measures, cautioning that capacity and tools are often still required in the TWGs.

This group outlined that building a good link between the national GFP and the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan focal points, should help to ensure that the international outcomes from the conference of parties (COP) reaches the national NDC implementation level. Zambia presents an example of such close interaction. This group also mentioned the need to define a gender and climate change research agenda (nationally), and it was suggested that linkages are made with national universities, but research results must feed constructively into policy making processes.



PERU AND ECUADOR

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSION ON COORDINATION

- In **Peru**, multi-sectoral works takes place across the Ministry of Women Affairs and Vulnerable Populations and the Ministry of Culture, and 11 other ministries, including technical meetings about mitigation and adaptation measures.
- In **Ecuador**, the Inter-Institutional Climate Change Committee is the high-level body that coordinates climate change actions and decides how to mainstream climate actions across different sectors. A coordination space also exists between the Under-Secretariat for Climate Change at the Ministry of the Environment and the National Council for Gender Equality (CNIG). Another strategic alliance (with the Readiness Project, the ProAmazonia Project and UN Women) is developing a gender methodology to guide thematic working groups.

Like the African group above, this group highlighted that because gender is on the global agenda (with the UNFCCC's gender action plan), an opportunity exists to raise its profile. Indeed, the international legal framework demands a nexus between CEDAW and the UNFCCC. Specific plans, such as climate change gender action plans (e.g. the ccGAP in Peru) are beginning to allow for the institutionalization and coordination of gender. Moreover, having specific resources for gender mainstreaming in the NDC process facilitates coordination and capacity building according to this group.

Yet challenges remain. For example: the tendency towards a territorial approach; the lack of an intersectionality focus (move beyond thinking of women as a homogenous group, but consider rural women, women with disabilities, minority women etc.); the need to move beyond a sectoral vision; a lack of data; and the little known linkages between climate change and

gender nationally. Indeed, the ministry of environment tends to have a specific view, and it can be difficult to integrate gender within that vision. Another issue raised is that national gender agencies tend to be focused on gender-based violence, with gender and climate change way down the list of priorities (particularly with the rise in conservative politics).

To overcome such challenges, it was suggested (similar to other groups) that capacities are enhanced; gender champions in public institutions are courted; civil society and the private sector are engaged; women's organizations capacities are strengthened; and there is a focus on accountability and policies that consider mainstreaming. This group underlined the importance of collecting gender-disaggregated data. This group also debated whether there should be a specific policy on gender that includes all important issues, or whether it is better to mainstream gender into other policies.



LEBANON AND COSTA RICA

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSION ON COORDINATION

- In **Lebanon**, the Ministry of Environment is the climate change focal point and leads NDC preparation and implementation committees. Their role is to coordinate all climate-related activities, including with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW)¹⁰ and the Lebanese State Ministry for Economic Empowerment and Women and Youth (EEWAY). Both are supporting women's participation in the planning of environmental policies and procedures.
- **Costa Rica's** Ministry of Environment is working closely with the National Women's Institution to ensure climate change planning is gender responsive. Regular technical meetings on mitigation actions take place.

Lebanon and Costa Rica stressed anew, how gender and climate change are priorities on the international agenda, and there are now relevant institutions and policies dealing with gender in both countries. With high support from national authorities and communities, these provide good entry points for a focus on both gender and on climate change, although capacity building is sometimes required to link both. Conversely, when there is a change in administration, there can be continuity challenges due to shifts in priorities, with less emphasis on climate actions let alone mainstreaming gender in climate change.

There is always a need to break the silos between different topics, for instance energy and climate change or energy and gender equality. Typical challenges mentioned were enforced by other groups and included the lack of data, both quantitative and qualitative; and budgets/funds. On the other hand, mainstreaming gender and climate change into the actual budgets of projects presents an opportunity, but funds for integrating gender must be requested within specific projects. Continuous emphasis on coordination between various entities such as ministries, civil society and the private sector must remain firmly on the agenda, according to this group of workshop participants. More solid knowledge on the need for such inter-linkages is needed, even within academia.

¹⁰ NCLW's role is to promote women's rights in Lebanese society and enhance gender mainstreaming in public institutions, including the National Strategy for Women in Lebanon (2011-2021) environment and climate change components.



COLOMBIA AND GUATEMALA

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSION ON COORDINATION

- **Colombia** has an Inter-sectoral Climate Change Commission (CICC) which defines guidelines and actions to achieve the NDC on mitigation and adaptation. The CICC is made up of various ministries. A national climate change council supports the decision making processes on climate change management and articulates results with private sector, academia and the Congress. The construction of a 'Strategy 2050' for the management of climate change is underway and will incorporate gender, through inter-institutional coordination for compliance with the NDC by the ministries and various international cooperation programs.
- In **Guatemala**, a National Climate Change Council led by the President of the Republic, has members from ministries related to climate change, academia, private sector, representatives of indigenous peoples, and civil society. The council has space for the National Secretary of Women, who can participate but do not have a vote. Although this Council has not met for over two years, it is in the process of developing clear guidelines.

Colombia and Guatemala underlined how we often must face rejection in terms of attempting to integrate gender into mainstream budgets, and we must face up how to deal with such rejection. In fact, this group discussed how to introduce and communicate on gender in an 'easier' way. This group also emphasized that we must present the gender responsive budget as a cost effective action, which helps ensure that gender equality gains acceptance at the government level.

To ensure better coordination, a technical professional in each ministry must be on board across each priority sectoral ministries. Colombia still experiences a lack of legal grounds for a gender approach, and they are working on suggestions to overcome this lack of legal grounds.

5. POLICY



Under the UNDP NDC Support Programme, the key policy instruments of focus are NDCs, NAMAs, LEDs, National Adaptation Plans, National Communications/Biennial Update Reports, amongst others. Part of the NDC process includes articulating and connecting the dots of different policy instruments. Some countries have climate change policies that outline gender issues. Other countries (Chile) only mention environment in their gender policies and already have climate change policies covering many sectors.

Workshop participants reflected on how we can strategically harness linkages between different policies and leverage mutual benefits across policies. Conceivably, some gender ministries tend to focus on the issues where they can obtain funding and do not engage as much in other areas. For example, gender based violence initiatives have in recent years been a focus of international funding, which although positive, has not yet been linked to climate change actions. At the NDC policy process level, dual questions are: how climate policies in the country help achieve or promote gender-related objectives; and whether climate policies can take into account the gender differentiated impacts of climate change to close gender gaps.

Getting those involved in high-level NDC formulation to examine national gender policies and national strategies on gender equality can be ambitious. This is particularly the case when stated gender policies and strategies may not touch upon some sectors of relevance to climate change (such as energy, transport, forestry). Gender policies tend to focus on health, education, jobs, the scourge of gender based violence, and often rural women. In the main, gender policies and climate change policy and planning considerations are not yet well connected. The extent to which climate impacts are clearly considered in the national gender policy or strategy can be limited. Leveraging from previous experience in gender mainstreaming is imperative. For example, reviewing how gender reached the agenda of different sectors or how gender was mainstreamed into other climate change instruments (for example the NAP or National Communications).

Evidence of gender gaps in different sectors, with mechanisms outlined to implement the gender-related objectives of the climate policies are certainly required. The gender work of the UNDP NDC Support Programme is often contributing to funding a gender analysis. Whilst conducting their gender analyses, countries have begun to examine the climate change policy and sectoral policies that are relevant for NDCs, and are also beginning to assess the extent to which gender differentiated aspects have been incorporated. However, many workshop participants still raised the limitation of evidence and data. Different sectors have more accessible sex disaggregated data than other sectors. For example, there was a perception that agriculture has better gender analysis data. Ghana is an example of a country where the agriculture sector is more advanced than other sectors in terms of advancing gender and climate change adaptation. The transport sector is somewhat new to gender analysis in many countries, as is the waste sector. During the workshop a snapshot of gender issues in seven sectors were presented:

1. Forestry
2. Waste management
3. Energy sector
4. Climate Finance
5. Disaster Risk Reduction
6. Transport
7. Agriculture

Annex 4 contains a summary of the snapshot presented with additional links to useful resources for the sectors. In short, there is much information available on gender in many sectors, the challenge is to locate this information and condense it into policy options.

6. PLANNING



Under the UNDP NDC Support Programme, the planning focus is on NDC national implementation plans or sectoral plans or roadmaps, linked to policy instruments and coordination mechanisms. To meet climate action targets, the NDCs must link with ongoing national planning processes as well as integrate gender equality and women's empowerment aspects in developing or in revising climate change planning (this includes sectoral, national development strategies, NDC plans, or related strategies).

A key objective of the Global Gender Workshop was to exchange experiences on integrating gender equality into roadmaps and other planning instruments for NDC processes. How gender equality policies/plans can be aligned to climate change planning/ policy processes is a question that many countries are now grappling with. In parallel, countries are trying to come to terms with how gender equality issues can be integrated throughout the NDC rather than have a stand-alone section on 'women' or on 'vulnerable groups' which categorize women only as unprotected and in danger, rather than building on women's resilience and leadership (and 'agency'¹¹). Four countries sharing specific and difference aspects of planning, initiated break out group discussions on planning themes. Breakout discussions on aligning gender based instruments with climate change policy instruments brought up other relevant and related issues. Some common points that arose throughout plenary and smaller group planning discussions are outlined below.

ALIGNING PLANNING INSTRUMENTS (PERU)

Firstly, alignment of the different planning mechanisms is a challenge for many countries, particularly those countries with a large number of planning instruments and complex planning mechanisms. The **Peruvian** participants shared their experiences of aligning gender

based instruments – in their case, aligning the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) with the overall Climate Change Policy or NDC process. Key points they mentioned included the need to identify organisations that can lead on gender and climate change and identify high level champions on gender. Using allies such as UN agencies and international NGOs as well as alliances with the private sector or academia to nudge the planning agenda is also helpful. Having mapped the different gender instruments, it is necessary to match them with the climate change actions.

All in all, the national climate change strategy presents an opportunity, and goals (which must be gender responsive) must be articulated within the national planning system. Lobbying is required to get the support of important opinion leaders, hence awareness raising on gender must be targeted towards those with power and resources.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GOVERNANCE

Horizontal and vertical governance/integration were raised as important issues in planning.¹² Vertical governance involves the higher authority delegating responsibilities (from the top) to the subnational levels of government or local state governing bodies. On the other hand, vertical planning requires that concrete actions at the local level reach regional and national levels. Horizontal governance may allow for more citizen involvements or interactive process at sub-national levels and allow for innovation with regard to the inclusion of gender issues. Horizontal integration, however requires an organisation to lead. Horizontal integration also requires a mapping of legal and gender instruments/ policies. Gender equality must be matched to NDC activities, which are then broken down into smaller actions, but still can be linked back to national level indicators.

¹¹ Agency relates to women's independent capability or ability to act on their own will, and includes their confidence to do so, but can differ depending on the environment and society where women live.

¹² Horizontal and vertical governance were also raised during other sessions such as reaching the sub-national level.

MOVING BEYOND PARALLEL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS (PHILIPPINES)

The **Philippines's** NDC will be submitted by the end of June 2019. The Philippines team shared their current experience with regard to starting the NDC planning process, in particular looking at the Philippines's Gender Action Plan and how to ensure this is incorporated into the core planning instruments of the NDC process from the beginning. It uses many existing policies and frameworks to guide the country such as UN CEDAW Recommendation 27, the Climate Change Act, the 2009 Magna Carta for Women. The Philippine Commission on Women, and Climate Change Commission are two oversight agencies helping to engender the NDC process. The Philippines, as with the example from Peru, highlighted the importance of planning instruments not being seen as parallel instruments.

KNOWLEDGE AND DATA

In terms of planning, there is a need for those working on gender equality to also have knowledge on climate change, so there is a common agenda in planning to see where policies and plans cross over. Discussions also focused on the need for national statistical institutions to be involved in providing gender information and sex disaggregated and relevant climate data. Baselines can help to build indicators on the NDC for monitoring plans. All sectoral instruments to address climate change will have to use this baseline data, and ensure budgets for implementation.

BEYOND WOMEN AS 'VULNERABLE' (GHANA)

Ghana shared its views on how the NDC implementation plan /roadmap can attempt to move beyond viewing women only as vulnerable to a focus on strengthening the role and ability of women to act on their own, or use their own capacities to address climate change. Key messages included: not considering women as a homogenous group; working collaboratively; training and capacity development at many levels, and for many actors; and the active participation (rather than representation only) of women at all levels of decision making. The Ghanaian NDC implementation plan is working towards comprehensively incorporating gender concerns.

TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES

Advancing gender equality and supporting women's empowerment is also about transforming traditional roles between women and men. This often means eliminating the burdens for women in terms of the tedious and repetitive daily task they perform (related to water and fuel access). Gender-transformative climate change initiatives would attempt to modify harmful norms and power imbalances, starting with building awareness on these inequalities. Awareness raising of inequalities can start at the household level. Household level sensitization often requires a set of strategies and communications often spearheaded by NGOs and gender institutions. Key celebrity figures can also lead change. Transformative approaches may also focus on raising the status of marginalized groups and ensuring they have a say in what is changed, and how it affects them.

For women to be able to use their own capabilities to flourish, the participation of women at grassroots level in needs assessment, decision making and prioritisation of actions must be supported. Potential areas where 'local people' can contribute (including indigenous knowledge) should be encouraged. Existing mechanisms should be used to raise awareness at the community level. Technical advice must reach the grassroots level. It was mentioned that male and female champions or influencers at the community level can become role models to inspire and raise awareness on climate change actions, such as women who are using alternative methods for fuel rather than wood, or women becoming leaders in renewable energy enterprises. Sharing success stories is important for women's agency. On the other hand, women (and men) require capacity building for entrepreneurial activities. Work with banks may be required so that women have access to financial resources. Linkages to enabling legal frameworks must also be highlighted, such as laws passed on property inheritance.

DO NOT IGNORE WOMEN'S PRACTICAL NEEDS

Yet, women can also be forgotten about and their needs ignored. Women still require a focus on their practical needs (such as water access and efficient cooking stoves). Time use surveys and related information can help understand the constraints felt at the grassroots level. The uptake of existing mechanisms and tools should be monitored - why or why don't both women and men use them. Documenting

how women (and men) acted in a proactive manner helps to change entrenched systems. Female led cooperatives can be important for getting initiatives off the ground, and sustaining them. For example, the Coastal Electrification and Women's Development Cooperatives (UBOMUS) in Bangladesh began 20 years ago with manufacturing solar lamps but are now selling solar panels and solar powered devices. The cooperative has helped to install 73,000 solar systems.¹³ Women, when they group together can have more power to lobby for resources such as land.

LONG TERM PLANNING (COLOMBIA)

Undoubtedly there are some gender equality goals that will take a long time to be accomplished. Long term planning processes are another important facet of the gender and climate change nexus, and relate to creating advantageous circumstances for gender equality later and up to 2050. Long term planning links to the concept of a just transition. In the short term we can integrate gender in plans, projects and programmes, but for the long term we need policies, legal frameworks and links to the SDGs.

Colombia's presentation allowed participants to consider these longer term policy processes – and start considering how gender equality concerns can shape longer term planning instruments (2050). The Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy has four objectives: strengthen policy frameworks; empower actors and sectors; implement climate change actions; and strengthen monitoring systems. The climate change division of the ministry of environment has five main lines of action, and each has a roadmap. Two main goals will include gender in the 2050 strategy.

PLANS MUST BE BROADLY ACCEPTABLE

Although policies and legal frameworks are required, sustained change must be plausible and acceptable from the bottom up. Ghanaian presenters cautioned that we must be mindful of what is practical on the ground, ensuring the plan is implementable. Indeed, with long term planning, there may be changes in government in the short term, so a strengthened national framework is required so that bottom up entry points are included regardless of the policies of the current government. Demographic changes as well as new economic opportunities are important benchmarks for long term planning.



13 https://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/---coop/documents/publication/wcms_633316.pdf or <https://www.wartsila.com/twentyfour7/environment/women-power-in-bangladesh>

7. REACHING THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL



It can often be demanding to translate policy changes and roadmaps with regard to gender, social inclusion and climate change downstream, particularly if changes are a result of top-down planning. Participants further discussed typical obstacles and challenges they face with regard to planning reaching the subnational level or district level. Discussions took place using a ‘Margolis Wheel’ activity¹⁴. Issues that came up in this session and solutions that were put forward included (but are not limited to) the following in the box below.

CHALLENGES REACHING THE SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL	SUGGESTIONS PUT FORWARD BY PEERS ¹⁵
CAPACITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building to understand NDC in relation to gender equality issues is a major obstacle. There can be limited staff capacity at sub-national level to implement gender responsive NDCs. Many are not clear what climate change mainstreaming means, let alone gender mainstreaming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacities at sub-national levels (training awareness). Engage civil society institutions or academic institutions who are knowledgeable about gender equality issues and climate action to help sensitize on gender issues. Train sub-national level experts in project proposal writing on gender and climate change
PRIORITISATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prioritizing of gender is low. Communication of policies on climate change and gender to the district, county or decentralised levels can be tricky, particularly when funding is not decentralised, or when roles are not clearly delineated at this level, or when there are seemingly more priorities at this level. The territorial management and/or autonomous nature of planning at municipality level may mean the non alignment of national and subnational policies. A lack of political will and knowledge of the authorities at the sub-national level with regard to the importance of addressing gender in climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide evidence based examples or develop case studies on why gender in NDC processes is necessary. Communications should carefully explain why gender is important for development plans plus programmes success elsewhere. Support local authorities with financing and technical support to fulfil a gender and climate change mandate. Demystify ‘gender’ – highlight the benefits of mainstreaming gender for the district level and communities. Highlight the role of women in society and for development initiatives more generally.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central governments do not always consider local realities or gender responsive approaches when they are developing policies. A reality check between theory and practice is necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly emphasize what women actually do in many sectors. Underline what would be missing if women’s role and women’s access is missing. We must shore up political will and commitment at all levels.
STRUCTURES AND PLATFORMS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of institutional structures. For instance, the ministry of gender’s presence is often only at the national level, and typically this ministry does not have officers at the provincial or district levels. Strengthening the participation of women to represent their needs in multi-actor platforms of governance can be challenging at sub-national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult local stakeholders, understand local attitudes, cultural and social norms and then translate climate change and gender co-benefits into terms that local communities can relate to. Although unique to Vietnam (and Lao PDR), structures such as the Vietnam Women’s Union¹⁶ are an example of a body with outreach and depth. Look for similar structures in other countries.

¹⁴ This involves participants consulting one another to discuss challenges and share approaches and advice.

¹⁵ Including some solutions that came up in some other sessions of the workshop

¹⁶ The Vietnam Women’s Union (VWU) is a socio-political organization that works at both the macro and micro level. It is a nationwide network, structured at four levels (national, provincial, district and commune) and reaches all Vietnamese villages. The VWU is also represented in the National Assembly and People’s Council at all levels. The VWU works in agreement with various ministries on specific issues (e.g. environmental awareness raising).

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial constraints are prevalent. A lack of financing and other resources (and expertise) is widespread, with not enough funds for programme implementation. How budget or resources for implementing gender and climate change action actually reach the sub-national or district levels depends on country specific systems. Reaching all districts is an expensive venture. CSOs working on ground experience difficulties in accessing funds to implement initiatives that focus specifically on addressing the climate challenges women face. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on resource mobilisation, climate funds. Prepare an NDC financing strategy that provides funding for national activities and also subnational activities. Use a pilot district to showcase what can be done with resources and what can have an impact on livelihoods for men, women and children in the district.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female headed households may not have funds available to pay for connection to the main grid. Female-headed households may not be able to purchase stoves, or LPG, which costs more for one canisters purchase than daily smaller purchases of sticks for cooking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link with social protection measures.

COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination at district level can be challenging, particularly when there is a lack of methodologies to implement gender and development, and climate change plans and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply both a carrot and a stick. For example, use national laws and frameworks as a legal basis for action, obligating local levels to implement, but also know what the gender issues at the subnational level actually are and what the sub-national wish to be prioritized.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural issues can be barriers to implementation, and lessen the involvement of women at different levels. In many rural areas 'machismo' and chauvinism is the norm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with local and traditional leaders and champions to support local implementation. Go also for top management and political leadership.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harnessing the private sector and working with non-state actors in implementation can be an issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-state actors, CSOs and businesses should not be viewed as a homogenous group, with different targeting and messaging for different actors. Mobilise or engage the private sector and stress any policies for gender mainstreaming.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The time frame for projects can be too short. Sustainably reaching the sub-national takes much more time and commitment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be patient, sensitization takes time. Build on immediate case studies and success stories.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue of scaling up and replicating initiatives that have demonstrated good gender results is also a challenge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start in some provinces, pilot, and then try to ensure a cascading approach. Replicate success stories

MONITORING AND EVALUATING PROGRESS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate sex-disaggregated data at the subnational level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure there are centralized systems for monitoring gender mainstreaming. Bhutan is using a national system for gender equality monitoring. Other options are to work through the agency that works on mainstreaming key issues across sectors. The NDC Partnership knowledge portal is proving to be an important source of information for matters related to NDC.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing indicators at the local level is problematic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use any existing systems to also monitor gender equality. Use 'proxy data'. Lebanon uses a lot of proxy data. Review the Indicator Briefing Note prepared for the Global Gender Workshop.¹⁷

¹⁷ <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/events/2019/20190423-global-gender-workshop/undp-ndcsp-global-gender-workshop-gender-responsive-indicators-briefing-note.pdf>

8. GENDER RESPONSIVE INDICATORS

On the issue of gender responsive indicators, examining a set of sectoral indicators allowed participants to critique how we sometimes measure progress (excluding gender responsiveness) and comment on what else (activities that support gender responsiveness) is needed to ensure gender is addressed in sectoral programmes. **A Briefing Note on Gender Responsive Indicators** was prepared for the workshop with examples from different sectors and is available on the Global Gender Workshop website. Five countries plan to work on gender responsive indicators as part of their follow-up to the workshop and for the next phase of their NDC planning.



9. NDC ENHANCEMENT



Under the Paris Agreement, countries are requested to update and revise NDCs by 2020. In terms of enhancing NDCs, countries can strengthen their mitigation ambition, and/or increase resilience through adaptation planning. They can also focus on measures to strengthen implementation, or enhance communications. The expectation is that NDCs become a pathway towards enhanced GHG reduction ambition with more and better (equitable) outcomes. With the enhancement and revision process, there is a valuable opportunity for ensuring NDCs are gender responsive. UNDP outlined that enhancement:

- provides the optimal entry point to embed gender and other forms of social inclusion both in the vision and in the planning
- is an opportunity to improve, embed and start building the blocks to ensure gender integration for future submission cycles.
- is an opportunity to address gaps that are now apparent in the first I/NDC (due to an original lack of time, coordination, data or analyses)
- provides the opportunity to synchronize NDC targets and actions with SDGs so that all are working towards fulfilment of both the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda, and most importantly towards more equitable and sustainable development outcomes.

Workshop participants from **Ecuador** provided an example of how they are using a participatory process to engage and consult sectors for the NDC process. Starting with mitigation, the process aims to better understand the situation on the ground, and feed into the NDC process. Indigenous communities are a priority in Ecuador. Adaptation in certain sectors is more difficult for Ecuador, but is starting to combine both risk and vulnerabilities to climate change, and mapping those affected.

The **Vietnam Women's Union (VWU)** representative at the workshop provided an example of a structure embedded in a country that could be used for the nationwide scaling up of climate change initiatives and also for sensitisation at the village level. The VWU is a social political semi government nationwide structure, with reach to every village in Vietnam. VWU is

represented in the national assembly and the people's council. Although not yet part of the NDC process, because they work at both the macro and micro levels, the VWU is able to identify where inputs could be provided, particularly for disaster risk reduction (DRR) as it closely consults with local communities. The VWU already involves women in planning, provides them with skills (such as being able to swim when floods strike); and livelihood initiatives (income generation aspects of basket weaving). However, as a mass organisation, the VWU members lack detailed climate change expertise. Therefore, an important message is a need to sensitise those with 'good reach' and equip them with credible and sustainable climate actions.

Strengthening synergies between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (frequently called the SDG-NDC Nexus) aims to align the climate and SDG processes, and stimulate action to maximize co-benefits. The SDGs provide another pathway to enhanced ambition. The **World Resources Institute (WRI)** has produced a briefing note which outlines synergies between NDCs and SDGs. SDG gender indicators crosscut climate indicators and vice versa. There are 33 SDG targets for gender equality (ending all forms of discrimination and women's empowerment), and 49 SDG targets for climate action (mitigation, adaptation and a just transition). Challenges inherent in linking NDCs and SDGs relate to fragmented governance. Typically, there is:

- Limited coordination between lead institutions (environment ministries for the NDCs, and perhaps the cabinet level for the SDGs or another section of the environment ministry), focal points and national coordination bodies. This results in a silo approach to strategy planning and defining indicators.
- There can be a lack of leadership for policy integration including a focus on gender equality, or an absence of an overarching strategy for climate change transition.
- Some countries are experiencing a guidance overload, with too many documents on gender and climate change.

According to WRI, if well managed, climate transitions can become a driver of social justice, job creation, inequality reduction and poverty eradication. A 'business as usual' approach to climate policy/planning

poses challenges to ensure social equity, leaving behind the least well-off households, small-scale producers, or the most deprived and rural regions. Changes without equity considerations can lead to social unrest and the rise of populist movements. For example, an increase in energy and prices can have adverse effects on the incomes of poor households in particular. The cost of new technologies can reduce access to these technologies for the least well-off. Job creation in energy sectors may not benefit workers who lost their jobs in carbon intensive industries.

Lebanon provided a national example of NDC-SDG synchronization for planning and monitoring, using a tool (developed by UNDP) called the SDG SCAN. UNDP and the Lebanese government are piloting this SG SCAN tool with the national energy efficiency action plan, which also determines how projects under this energy plan are linked also to SDGs. For example, does the energy plan increase jobs (SDG8), or does it decrease GHGs (SDG13) A challenge raised is that responsibilities within ministries remain in silos, with much needed coordination for any meaningful SDG–NDC nexus.¹⁸



18 The NDC Partnership's Knowledge Portal provides easy access to other tools, guidance, good practice, and funding opportunities

10. CLIMATE FINANCE



UNDP's *Governance of Climate Change Finance Programme*, (linked to the NDC process) provides a framework for integrating gender and climate aspects into budgeting systems/ domestic flows/ investments. Based on the experience of this UNDP programme in Asia and the Pacific, the approach is to mainstream gender using already established systems as well as to work with CSOs, and research institutions on key performance indicators. Bridging the gap between the evidence on the gender impact of climate change and budget planning and formulation is necessary using strategic entry points of the planning and budgeting cycle. Other points included:

- Support the design of gender responsive, climate change adaptive budgets through the preparation of quality planning templates and budget submissions to planning commissions and ministries of finance.
- Use the generated results from gender analysis research to inform budget submissions and for advocacy purposes with ministries of finance and beyond.
- Work continuously to deepen attention to climate change and gender, mainstreaming in public investment programmes and systematize approaches.

Budget tagging is another way to hold governments to account. Expenditure reports on climate related investments can include an analysis of the impacts on gender and the impacts on poverty reduction. Nepal's experience of formulating and tagging climate change financing in the agriculture sector was considered interesting in terms of an example of how gender could be integrated into NDC investment plans, through tagging beneficiaries. Opportunities for initiating budget tagging include:

- Aligning advocacy with financing of NDCs
- Using findings presented at the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
- Campaigns for finance ministers by coalitions for climate action

Challenges include public financial management (PFM) systems that lack flexibility to incorporate integrated approaches; a difficulty in feeding evidence from collaborative research into budget formulation; a long gestation of PFM reforms; and the rotation of reform champions.

Participants had an opportunity to reflect on climate finance information and how this information could be aligned to the NDC process and NDC investment plans in their country.¹⁹ They also contemplated how the NDC investment planning can be a vehicle to discuss and put gender on the agenda, and how tagging sectoral budgets relates to the NDC investment plans. The long term aim is to help conditional funding for initiatives in planning instruments become unconditional.



¹⁹ Some workshop participants stated they required more detail and "how-to" integrate climate change and gender into sectoral budgets.

KEY MESSAGES

CLIMATE FINANCE SESSION

- Use existing gender policies and plans of action (if any exist) to justify gender budgets in NDC financing.
- Develop narrative and metrics to show impact, and to make the case for a focus on gender equality with finance ministries.
- Use well established Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) methods and budget tagging, to support gender-responsive climate financing. Ensure parallel processes are not set up.
- Link gender budgeting work to higher-level finance allocation processes, engaging ministries of planning, finance, and sectors. For example, Athena Infonomics conducted a cost-effective analysis for UN Women in Bangladesh to demonstrate that decisions about climate change investments have impacts for gender equality.²⁰
- Define gender-responsive climate elements and their costs to build concrete figures into budgets. Ensure that gender-related objectives are not forgotten in overall budget calculations, and ultimately fiscal budgets (and policies) better reflect reality.
- Encourage a transparent and accountability framework to support climate financing, as this type of environment is required to ensure gender responsive financing.
- Develop a gender-responsive national climate finance strategy – for both international and domestic funds.
- Explore new resource mobilization initiatives at national and local level (such as green bonds).

Resources:

- Budlender D. 2014. Tracking Climate Change Funds: Learning from Gender-responsive Budgeting: Country Examples of Budget Statements. International Budget Partnership: Washington DC
- Mainstreaming Environment and Climate for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development - A Handbook to Strengthen Planning and Budgeting Processes. UNDP
- The Southern African Development Community (SADC) 2014 guidelines on gender responsive budgeting (Africa focus)
- UNESCAP Regional Forum on Gender-responsive Budgeting (Asia and the Pacific).²¹
- Climate Finance Group for Latin-America and the Caribbean (GFLAC).²²
- Incorporating Gender and Poverty Analysis in the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review: A Methodological Note Draft October 29, 2014

20 <https://www.athenainfonomics.in/?portfolio=climate-change-investments>. Report from UN Women available at <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/09/understanding-cost-effectiveness-of-gender-aware-climate-change>

21 <http://www.unescap.org/events/regional-forum-gender-responsive-budgeting-asia-and-pacific>

22 <https://www.cfas.info/en/consortium-member/gflac-climate-finance-group-latin-america-and-caribbean>

11. THE UNFCCC PROCESS AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING



International processes can support and catalyse national level work on gender responsive NDCs. This session helped countries consider the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan objectives, through providing a space for countries to ask questions on how to better articulate gender and national climate action efforts with international processes (such as the Lima work programme on gender see below). It was noted that the UNFCCC Secretariat is not an implementing entity but can coordinate and work with partners, and is guided by the COP. Fortunately, gender is now a standing agenda item at COP.

The *Lima Work Programme on Gender* (COP in 2014) requested the UNFCCC Secretariat to prepare an action plan for the development for work on gender. As a part of this process, the Secretariat mapped decisions on gender and climate change, including thematic areas that reference gender, and compiled all these decisions. The Lima Work Programme on gender provides a framework for on-going work on gender equality and women's empowerment and underscores the importance of coherence between gender responsive climate policies and action and gender parity in the Convention processes and international instruments and outcomes (CEDAW, 2030 Agenda). Countries can appoint a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring. The Gender Action Plan negotiated and approved at COP 23 (2017) has five priority areas:

KEY MESSAGES UNFCCC'S SUPPORT FOR GENDER

- **The UNFCCC Secretariat is guided by government decisions at COP, and is not an implementing entity but can coordinate and work with partners.**
- **The Lima Work Programme on gender provides a framework for on-going work on gender equality and women's empowerment and can be used at the national level.**
- **The Gender Action Plan has five priority areas: capacity-building; gender balance and women's leadership; coherence; gender-responsive implementation; and monitoring and reporting.**

1. Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication
2. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
3. Coherence
4. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
5. Monitoring and reporting

Thus, aspects of the Lima work programme on gender and the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan can be used to influence the national level focus on gender and NDCs.



12. FOLLOW UP PLANS ON GENDER AND NDCS

Workshop participants discussed in pairs influences they have in terms of power to put issues on the agenda and how they can use their leadership to influence others. These discussions took place prior to planning follow up activities to the workshop. Participants subsequently prioritised some realistic concrete activities for the coming months, translating and capturing learning and insights from the workshop into follow-up steps. Some themes across the NDC country teams are outlined below.

Review of NDC and aligning policies: Forthcoming reviews of the NDC process present an opportunity for follow-up, particularly for those engaged closely with the process. As one country group of representatives stated, the 2020 review of the NDC creates an opportunity for more gender-responsive policies and a participatory approach should be put in place to include all the concerned ministries. Another country is planning to involve more female representatives in the core NDC working group to make it more inclusive. Aligning policies was mentioned by another country, who names specific gender climate change policies that must be aligned to the NDC, with planned linkages also to the intercultural policy.

Gender analysis: Some countries decided to focus on specific sectors for follow-up. One country chose the energy, fisheries and agriculture sectors as priority. Another stated more broadly, they plan to have a gender approach in the different sectoral agendas, without listing the sectors. A smaller country is also planning a seemingly broader gender analysis at the national level. A fourth country is going to conduct a gender analysis on climate related sectors with the explicit purpose of ensuring there is a baseline that outlines who is impacted by climate change.

Governance: Follow up actions from nine countries related to coordination and governance. For example, as outlined by one country representative, they will strive towards better coordination amongst the ministry of gender and ministry that deals with climate action. The need to strengthen the coordination between the gender and environment ministries was highlighted by many (three at least). As representatives of one country indicated, they will have a meeting to identify working group names and institutions to be involved and institutionalize a working group so that there are

specific people with responsibilities to contribute to this process. Three countries will engage better with their National Commission on Women in planning and tackling climate change issues. Using an official MoU was the concrete action put forward by another country, which the representatives believe will help to formalize and institutionalize the national equality institution with climate change work. Four other countries also focused on making more use of that national expertise on women by gender commissions and gender focal points. Another specific follow up described by an African country is to develop a terms of reference to allow collaboration amongst gender and climate change working groups.

Gender responsive indicators: Representatives from five countries mentioned monitoring or gender responsive indicators as an aftereffect of the workshop. This will include working towards gender indicators in the NDC review process or synchronizing the gender action plan with the NDC implementation plan through a workshop that synchronizes sets of indicators. Another country is developing a gender toolkit with indicators to facilitate mainstreaming of gender across all sectors by December 2019. A different country is building an NDC monitoring system, and now plans to include a chapter on gender. One country has a National Adaptation Policy, that already contains an action plan and it now plans to have meetings with the sectors that the policy affects, to develop indicators/ guidelines on gender. Ensuring the terms of reference for thematic working groups include gender and gender responsive monitoring was also mentioned as a follow up by one country.

Capacity development: Representatives from four countries mentioned follow-up that related to building capacities. The technical working group on gender in one country will conduct an assessment of line ministries and their knowledge of NDC and gender, to map their capacity building needs. Representatives from another country expected that their forthcoming planned workshops would help experts see the linkage between climate change and gender. Two countries' representatives stressed that more awareness raising will be a follow up action to ensure gender is mainstreamed or to highlight the linkages to NDC implementing agencies.

Financial resources: Only representatives from one country highlighted that they are planning to mobilize resources.



ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

TIME	SESSION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
DAY 1	LOCATION: IVORY ROOM	
Morning	Registration	Participants sign in for workshop.
	Welcoming remarks	The Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Kenya, welcomes the participants, acknowledging countries represented.
	Overview of UNDP NDC Support Programme	Brief overview of the UNDP NDC Support Programme, including how the workshop objectives link to the gender component of the NDC Support Programme
	Opening remarks	Official remarks by Kenyan dignitaries (5 minutes per speaker) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Amanda Serumaga, Resident Representative, UNDP Kenya Dr. Joyce Mutinda, Chairperson, National Gender & Equality Commission, Kenya, Dr. Charles Mutai, Director of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Kenya Hon. Mohamed Elmi, Chief Administrative Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Kenya
	Keynote speech	Welcome Remarks, Official Opening of Workshop and Keynote address Hon. Mohamed Elmi, Chief Administrative Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Kenya
	Tea/Coffee	Group Photograph, Ivory Room
	Outline of workshop agenda, feedback from pre-workshop survey	Outline of workshop schedule and content, how workshop is organized, what is expected of participants. Share workshop expectations based on feedback from the pre-workshop participant survey.
	Who is present and from where?	Structured paired participant introductions to understand who is present and their link with the NDC process in their country.
	Where are we on gender concepts? (short quiz)	Visual multiple choice 'Quiz' to support all to reach a level playing field with regards to gender related concepts.
	Quiz results	Recap on what we may already know on gender equality.
	What have we achieved so far?	Poster session Part 1. Active session with a number of countries (8) displaying their 12 slides on a flipchart. These are viewed by rotating groups of workshop participants. One person, "host", remains at flipchart location to explain (briefly to each new group) and answer questions about the status of gender responsive NDC processes to date, and the results and use of any gender analyses undertaken. This session is one of two sessions, with the remaining countries displaying their slides after lunch. Workshop objective 1
	Lunch	Location: Café Kigwa
	Afternoon	What have we achieved so far? Continuation from morning session
Feedback from poster sessions		Plenary session with participant impressions from what they viewed across the countries. Country sharing of progress on gender analyses. Workshop objective 1
'Elevator pitches' Quick descriptions of the gender gaps in different sectors		1 slide – 1 sector! Short descriptions (max 2 minutes each) by different resource persons (7) outlining the typical gender gaps that should be addressed in different sectors and suggestions of how to do so in NDC process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Una Murray and Nilay Tuncok, UNDP – Agriculture Ela Ionescu, UN REDD – Forestry Lisa Bow, NDC Partnership – Waste Management Carla Manjate Rombe, IUCN – Energy in Sub-Saharan Africa Margaux Granat, WEDO – Climate Finance Fleur Newman, UNFCCC – Disaster Risk Reduction Natalie Elwell, WRI – Transport Workshop objective 1

TIME	SESSION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
	Tea/Coffee	
	In conversation with Kenyan officials	<p>Panel discussion to give an overview of the Kenyan 'whole of society' approach to the NDC process and how gender was integrated into this approach.</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Michael Okumu, Climate Change Directorate, Kenya (Moderator) • Mr. Peter Omeny, Climate Change Directorate, Kenya • Dr. Sophia Opiyo, Ministry of Water and Sanitation, Kenya • Ms. Jackline Makokha, Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender • Mr. Elijah Torai, Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization • Ms. Beatrice Mwaaura, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation • Ms. Phoebe Makungu, Ministry of Energy <p>Workshop objective 1 & 2</p>
	Close of day and reflections	Summary points presented. Recap on Day 1
	Welcome Reception	Welcome reception in the hotel Location: Mamta Poolside
DAY 2	LOCATION: IVORY ROOM	
Morning	Introduction to Day 2	Welcome and overview of Day 2
	How can we better coordinate nationally on gender and NDC planning?	<p>Paired country group work sharing on institutional coordination mechanisms taking place in respective countries. Each country group spends 15 minutes discussing in their country group and with one other country group. The discussion focus is on national coordination mechanisms for gender responsive climate action and possible options for better coordination.</p> <p>Workshop objective 1 & 2</p>
	Where do we want to go? Integrating gender equality into climate change roadmaps/plans.	<p>Plenary session. Exchanging on integrating gender equality into roadmaps/ plans and other planning instruments and processes and mainstreaming gender in NDC planning process.</p> <p>Overview session and countries (4) share experience on specific aspects of addressing gender in planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Jessica Huertas Campoverde, Peru • Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah, Ghana • Ms. Adriana Gutierrez Bayona, Colombia • Mr. Joe Mari Francisco, Philippines <p>Workshop objective 1 & 2</p>
	How do we get there? Group discussions (planning)	<p>Break out group discussions (4) on different aspects of planning.</p> <p>Specific discussion questions for each group.</p>
	Tea/Coffee	
	Feedback plenary from planning session	Feedback from group discussion by rapporteurs.
	Challenges and different routes to the subnational level	<p>Active session using a peer consulting process. Advising, learning and sharing experiences of NDC implementation challenges with regards to translating plans on gender responsive actions to sub-national or district level.</p> <p>Workshop objective 1</p>
	Feedback from subnational level exercise	<p>Feedback from peer consulting group activity on routes to subnational level. Table conversations.</p> <p>Workshop objective 1</p>
	Lunch	Location: Café Kigwa

TIME	SESSION TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Afternoon	Climate finance and the NDC process	<p>Plenary session with presentations. UNDP's climate finance support linked to NDC process and Nepal's experience of formulating and tagging climate change financing in the agriculture sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madhukar Upadhya, UNDP Nepal • Evelyne Batamuliza, UNDP RBH • Geoffrey Omedo, UNDP Kenya <p>Workshop objective 3</p>
	Tea/Coffee	
	Indicator activity	Critiquing sample indicators for their gender responsiveness (groups)
	Enhancement and revision – NDCs/SDG as a pathway to enhanced ambition	<p>Plenary with short presentations (4) and discussion. Presentations and discussions will focus on the NDC revision process as an entry point for gender responsiveness and opportunities for SDG-NDC nexus with a country example of NDC-SDG synchronization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Allison Towle, UNDP • Mr. Vahakn Kabakian, Lebanon • Ms. Natalie Elwell, WRI • Ms. Nguyen Thi Minh Huong, Viet Nam • Ms. Maria Ines Rivadeneira, Ecuador <p>Workshop objective 3</p>
	Close of day and reflections	Summary points presented. Recap of Day 2.
DAY 3	LOCATION: IVORY ROOM	
Morning	Introduction to Day 3	Welcome and overview of Day 3
	Tea/Coffee & NDC Partnership knowledge portal	<p>Opportunity to find out about NDC Partnership knowledge portal – Presentation, given by Lisa Bow, on NDC Partnership knowledge portal and how to use it.</p> <p>Location: Ivory Room</p>
	How can the international process best support national level work on gender responsive NDC?	<p>Plenary session. UNFCCC Gender Affairs Officer, Fleur Newman, presentation on aspects of the Lima work programme on gender and Gender Action Plan. The discussion focus is on how the national level can contribute to an upward spiral of achievement and ambition on mitigation and adaptation at international level.</p> <p>Workshop objective 3</p>
	Looking ahead and translation into actions	<p>Active session in country groups. Recap, capturing learnings and insights from workshop. Translating learnings into follow-up steps.</p> <p>All workshop objectives</p>
	Closing remarks	Reflections from UNDP, participants and other officials.
	Evaluation of workshop	Participants complete evaluation forms.
	Workshop close and lunch	Location: Café Kigwa

ANNEX 2: METHODOLOGY FOR WORKSHOP

The workshop was very carefully planned, with many discussions on content and methodologies between UNDP staff and the workshop facilitator. Evidently careful planning helped to find the most appropriate ways to allow opportunities for sharing NDC experiences in a meaningful and learning way that would form the core sessions of workshop. Annex 1 presents the schedule. A pre-workshop questionnaire was developed and carefully analyzed and a lot had to be covered in the two- and half-day workshop.

Considerable time was allocated for each country to showcase what they have done using pre-prepared 'posters' which listed key achievements, whilst also listing challenges or questions they would like to discuss. This was done at the workshop using a 'knowledge café' approach. A template for the preparation of these country 'posters' (essentially 12 slides covering different themes) was offered to countries. Feedback comments were provided on draft presentations before they were finalized back in the country.

Paired introductions saved time and allowed for participants to begin to make new contacts. A multi-choice quiz was devised to cover core gender concepts, which proved to be a fun way to cover definitions, with a mixed audience comprising of gender specialists and non-gender specialists. Specific sessions on governance, planning and policy, unpacking what each means, and how gender can or has been integrated/aligned into each aspect were organized. For some sessions, countries that had particular characteristics or methods or results were used to introduce a topic, presenting key points related to the theme.

Other participatory and interactive methodologies used included the 'Margolis Wheel', which is essentially a 'consultant-advisor' session, using a rotating system. This was used to address challenges on NDC and gender responsive activities reaching the sub-national level. This methodology was very popular amongst workshop participants. Paired country discussions and deliberations were used to discuss coordination and experience in terms of the gender and NDC process.

'Elevator pitches' (1 slide 2 minutes to present key gender issues and statistics on a sector) took place for 7 sectors. The content of these sectoral pitches is outlined in Annex 4. Representatives from international organizations attending the workshop kindly prepared

these. UNDP staff and consultants prepared two. Each pitch ended with some concrete suggested actions for the NDC process. Instructions were sent to guide those invited to do these presentations.

Some important presentations took place also, and these were kept short (maximum 10 minutes). For example, for the integration of gender equality into roadmaps and other planning instruments and processes in NDC planning process, four countries were invited to share specific and different aspects of planning (5 minutes each), but could elaborate in smaller 'break-out' group discussions when others asked questions for further clarification. Group work had carefully pre-prepared questions and time was set aside to give adequate opportunities for feedback. Back up briefing notes were prepared for some activities (gender analysis and an exercise on gender responsive indicators). The indicator activity used real examples of indicators, and provided some suggested improvements to these in the briefing note.

ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

BHUTAN

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

The gender responsive NDC implementation in Bhutan was only signed in January 2019, between the National Environment Commission (NEC), National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC), Gross National Happiness Commission and UNDP Bhutan. A project focal point sits in the NEC and the NCWC. An in-depth gender-climate assessment in the agriculture, energy and waste sectors is currently under process through UNDP support, and should be complete by December 2019.

The NEC is hiring 2 international experts to conduct studies on: i) Assessment of RDF as an alternate fuel and ii) Assessment of the impact of choice of electricity grid emission factor for Bhutan on the attractiveness of different types of greenhouse gas mitigation options. UNDP is also in discussion with the NEC and the Thimphu Thromde to pilot waste composting, as well as assist the government on identifying different available technologies. There have been discussions with UNDP Bangkok to support sensitization training on gender mainstreaming, gender climate and gender in the NDC process towards the end of 2019.

Existing mechanism attributed to NCWC efforts include successful institutionalization of GFPs in all ministries and 20 districts with the mandate to mainstream gender into plans and programs. However, the GFPs are not gender specialists, and in many cases, they do not have formal training or expertise in sectors. While capacity building of the GFP is ongoing with support through the various projects, the Gender NDC project will build the capacity of these groups in the area of gender and climate actions.

Bhutan's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

Governance: The National Environment Commission (NEC) and the *National Commission for Women and Children* (NCWC) are working together with regard to gender mainstreaming. An in-depth gender-climate assessment in the NDC priority sectors of agriculture, energy and waste is under process and is expected to complete towards the end of December 2019. The study is expected to provide valuable recommendations. It will look into the interconnected areas of governance (institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms), planning (looking at frameworks and processes of NDC plans, sectoral roadmaps) and policy (policy instruments of mitigation/adaptation actions).

The NCWC leads, having gender focal points in all agencies and in 20 districts. A *Mainstreaming Reference Group* (multisector) has the mandate to mainstream cross cutting issues across all 20 districts plans and in policies. In this regard, outreach officers are being sensitized in gender mainstreaming. A range of other activities has been planned under the project including updating tools/ manuals/ checklists to mainstream gender at all levels of planning and implementation and building capacities. Ensuring the draft climate change policy reflects gender issues is urgent, as well as ensuring the NDC has a gender responsive framework. Bhutan plans to pilot gender responsive approaches in the sustainable waste management with a focus on municipal solid waste and composting and are hoping to find champions to advocate for their work on gender equality.

Planning: The NDC has been mainstreamed into plans, policies and program with specific *National Key Result Areas and Local Government Key Results Areas* on climate. Results area 6: *Carbon Neutral, Climate and Disaster Resilient Development* aims to ensure carbon neutral development path and enhance the capacity to respond, mitigate and adapt to climate change, including building resilience to shock and disaster. However, at the national level there are no proper assessments of financing gaps, which means adequate investment into climate actions are lacking, leading to weak implementation at the local level.

Policy instruments: There are several government policies and strategies linking to climate, however these policies lack horizontal and vertical linkages amongst sectors and local level institutions. Implementation challenges relate to a lack of co-ordination, data and information and knowledge and capacity. While the government policy review undergoes a rigorous process, it also promotes mainstreaming of cross cutting issues (like gender, environment, climate, disaster

and poverty) through the policy protocol screening tool, however there is no robust M&E systems in place to warrant these are translated into actions during implementation. There is also knowledge, capacity gap, and due to conflicting priorities gender mainstreaming is often overlooked. With efforts through the Gender NDC project, the draft climate change policy links well with the NDCs and NAP and acknowledges all priority actions identified in the NDCs and NAPs will be integrated national and local plans with indicative budgetary requirements. The draft policy is also sensitive to gender dynamics and promotes gender consideration during in implementation of its plans.

CHILE

Chile plans to update the NDC by COP 25 with planned public consultations. The Climate Change Framework Law is being elaborated and will target the most vulnerable / poor/ disadvantaged people and communities, integrating this inclusive focus in all voluntary instruments as well as the long term strategy, action plans, adaptation plans. The Ministry of Women and Gender Equity was nominated as a counterpart to participate in the inter-ministerial technical team for climate change. With a change of government, the focus has been on the climate change law, rather than the NDC process. The law will however provide the framework for the NDC process and its governance.

Gender analysis began in October 2018. Interviews took place at a Gender and climate change workshop in December (5 and 6), 2018 with 42 people, with a focus on three GHG sectors: Energy, AFOLU, Waste and three adaptation sectors: Agriculture, Fishing, Tourism.

Chile has now examined gender in a range of climate change policy instruments. Indeed, there are many frameworks, NAPs and sectoral mitigation plans. In their planning process they have attempted to engage a range of 'new' actors such as:

- Local unions, groups in communities.
- Federations of students (primary, secondary education and universities)
- Groupings of rural women
- Civil society councils
- The Observatory of Environmental Conflicts.

To promote women's active participation and leadership in climate governance the plan is to integrate gender indicators and goals in key climate instruments; ensure the effective participation of those listed above; develop specific reports on gender and climate change; build capacity; hold workshops; and ensure there is a 30 percent minimum of women participating in the governance frameworks of climate change. A working group on gender and risk management provides a space for discussion and inter institutional coordination on gender in risk management and disaster response. One rural women focused programme has four areas of focus including entrepreneurship management; business; organisation development; and empowerment. The "Credito Adelante Mujer Rural" programme focuses on ensuring insurance and credit are also accessible to women. A challenge remains in Chile to elaborate specific indicators for gender equality in climate change while ensuring there are specific and applicable recommendations on what to do to address the differential impacts of climate change on women and men.

COLOMBIA

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

The Colombian government decided in preparation for COP24 that the *Colombian Long Term 2050 Strategy* will not only focus on reducing emissions but will have a resilience component. This *2050 Strategy* is an opportunity to consider longer terms plans to reduce vulnerabilities of communities facing climate change impacts. The roadmap for the *2050 Strategy* incorporates a gender approach through the inter-institutional coordination mechanisms with support from

various international cooperation programmes, including UNDP (who will accompany the development of the Strategy). In line with the UN International Labour Organisation's guidelines, the *2050 Strategy* will also include a fair transition approach for the workforce.

Colombia's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

Colombia is also incorporating a gender approach into the conceptual framework of the national policy on climate change. A range of gender policies exist in Colombia. This year, Colombia will work on the synchronization of the *Gender Action Plan within the Climate Change Policy*. Incorporating the participation of women in the decision making and climate change management processes is important in this regard.

The mitigation component of the NDC has approved implementation plans across a range of ministries, with goals to 2030 that also include gender considerations. The NDC (2018-2020) has a territorial and sectoral approach (sustainable development, commerce, industry and tourism, mines and energy, transport, housing, agriculture). Starting July 2019, six ministries will be trained on gender equality and integration in planning. Colombia was able to report on a range of projects with budgets and gender actions, in specific regions and for different policies. Colombia has initiated gender mainstreaming in guidelines being prepared for the Territorial Climate Change Integral Management Plans.

The Inter-Sectoral Commission on Climate Change is fully prepared to integrate gender into Colombia's Climate Change Policy and is making progress in this regard. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) is leading this process, with the support of UNDP, as part of the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy. The Presidential Council for the Equity of Women will follow this process, supporting the gender mainstreaming articulation with the ministries and the National Planning Department (DNP).

COSTA RICA

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

Collaboration between the Department of Construction of Identities and Life Projects of the National Institute for Women (INAMU) and the Climate Change Directorate of Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINEC), is facilitating a gender perspective in climate policies and vice versa. For the first time, the National Policy for Effective Equality between Women and Men (2018-2030) includes goals related to strengthening the resilience of women towards the effects of climate change and their participation in risk management.

A significant achievement is the invitation for the INAMU to participate in the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change, which is an advisory body and support to MINEC for monitoring the National Strategy on Climate Change, which has a permanent nature. Support for the creation of the 5C Women that is a subgroup within the Citizen Advisory Council on Climate Change (5C) is ensuring there are efforts to articulate grassroots organizations in climate action.

Costa Rica's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

The *Ministry of Environment and Energy* is working closely with the *National Women's Institution* with regard to gender responsive climate change planning. Regular technical meetings on mitigation actions are now in place. Costa Rica has made commitments to support the participation of women in REDD+²³ policy making and implementation with the *National Fund for Forest Finance*. In fact, Costa Rica is the sixth country in the world that has a gender plan for the implementation of this strategy.

Costa Rica carried out the first *National Forum on Climate Action* with a gender perspective aimed at staff of public institutions in the environmental sector, gender units of public institutions, municipal offices for women and local governments. Other progress includes a gender and inclusion policy for the agriculture sector currently being developed in collaboration with the *Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock*. Collaboration with the *South-Central Regional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock*, resulted in the development of a consultation methodology with women producers for a regional plan for adaptation to climate change. Costa Rica has also included gender perspectives as a

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cross cutting dimension in many national policy instruments. For example, in the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050; and the NAP (which includes gender equality, indigenous peoples and the national policy for equality between women and men 2018-2030 to name a few). A prioritization for Costa Rica is the collection of information disaggregated by sex, which remains a key challenge for informing public policies.

Also, in line with international agreements and mandates on environmental issues, climate change and disaster risk management, national policies have adopted the gender perspective as a transversal axis. In this way, we can find this axis in the following public policy instruments:

- National Biodiversity Policy 2015-2030: it only mentions gender in the guidelines related to education and public awareness of the value of biodiversity.
- National Biodiversity Strategy 2016-2025: focus on human rights and gender.
- National Risk Management Policy 2016-2030: Human Rights, Sustainable Development and Gender Equity Approach; the latter also based on the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Sendai Framework for Action.
- National Policy of Adaptation to Climate Change: it includes the approaches of Human Rights, Gender Equality, Indigenous Peoples and Integrated Adaptation (ecosystem, community, risk management).
- Gender Plan of the Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and more - REDD +, with Costa Rica being the 6th country in the world that has a gender plan for implementation of this strategy.
- National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050
- For its part, the agricultural sector has also generated important guidelines and mechanisms to incorporate the gender approach as a transversal axis.

The action plans and strategic alliances to set the gender focus in realities of greater and more tangible participation of women in the face of climate action are also supported by the provisions of the Gender Action Plan agreed during the Assembly on Climate Change (COP23), held in Bonn, Germany, in November 2017.

The UNDP project supports the development of a digital portfolio for gender and climate change. This initiative identifies projects of organizations and institutions in the field of climate action, which have the participation of women and a gender approach (and also enriches contributions towards the decarbonization of the economy). The videos can be accessed at: <https://cambioclimatico.go.cr/>

Many gender partnerships are evident in Costa Rica and require strong coordination building synergies with each other. With a strong focus on women's leadership, the project has supported the *Citizen Advisory Council for Climate Change* and supported for the *First National Women's Meeting* of this council. An *Environment and Gender Network*, led by the *Ministry of Environment and Energy*, started in December 2018, to facilitate national dialogue. Another alliance the "*For All Coalition*" promotes gender equality and human rights in multilateral environmental agreements and was an initiative presented by Costa Rica to the UN Secretary General in 2018. The Group of Parties Friends of the *For All Coalition* will be the entity that facilitates the creation of spaces for dialogue and negotiation between the different countries and negotiating groups.

COTE D'IVOIRE

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

In Côte d'Ivoire, the *Ministry of Family, Women and Children* is responsible for gender issues. The *National Observatory of Equality and Gender* (ONEG) also monitors, and formulates proposals to promote gender equality. The *National Climate Change Programme* (NCCP) is the *Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development's* (MINEDD) operational program for the implementation of climate change policies. The NCCP includes a gender and climate unit whose missions are to: (i) develop and implement a strategy on gender and climate change; (ii) ensure that gender issues are taken into account in all initiatives to combat climate change (iii) develop and implement an action plan for a strategic climate strategy for gender. At present, Côte d'Ivoire is in the process of elaborating its *National Strategy*

for *Gender and Climate Change* (SNGCC). Overall, MINEDD through the NCCP provides leadership on gender and climate change activities. With so many strategic documents on gender in Côte d'Ivoire, aligning them is a challenge.

Cote d'Ivoire's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

Côte d'Ivoire has identified the main gender inequalities as gender-based violence, the division of labor and economic disparities between men and women in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors, and domestic tasks. Also, the poorest workers are mostly women with a pay gap of 50 per cent. Other major issues include inequality in access to land rights; child marriages; and the low participation of women in decision making bodies. Côte d'Ivoire conducted a study for climate change adaptation consulting many national stakeholders in the process (entitled: "*For a National Adaptation Plan Process (NAP) that Answers Questions of Gender in Côte d'Ivoire*"), outlining a success story in water pumping.

ECUADOR

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

The synergy created with different key actors, resources, technical capacities and the creation of a network to jointly work with public and private institutions, organizations of women, academia and others are key milestones in Ecuador. The National Council for Gender Equality (CNIG) with assistance from UN Women was important in this regard. Gender considerations were incorporated into the design thinking methodology in participatory workshops in the energy, industrial processes and mitigation residues sectors as well as in agriculture and mitigation sectors and the 6 prioritized adaptation sectors. Seventeen workshops and 696 participants took place. Gender methodologies are being developed, for the Inter-Institutional Committee of Climate Change, to support the NDC Implementation Plan and MRV System as well as to focus on climate finance with a gender lens. A range of activities took place in 2019 including participatory workshops; a national meeting of women and climate change; training for public sector personnel; and the setting up of a technical panel on gender and climate change, which provides a space to debate such issues.

Ecuador's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

The high-level Inter-Institutional Climate Change Committee has been in place since 2010 with 11 public institutions. A gender methodology and guidelines for decision making are being developed for this important committee. A coordination space was created between the Climate Change unit at the Ministry of the Environment and the National Council for Gender Equality (CNIG).

Gender considerations have been included in the design process of the 4th National Communication to the UNFCCC and the National Adaptation Plan for Ecuador. The process for a Gender Action Plan has been initiated. Gender guidelines, documents on concepts and basic tools on gender are available for the NDC formulation process. A gender analysis in prioritized sectors is underway.

GHANA

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

A gender analysis of two NDCs Sectors (Agriculture and Energy) has been conducted, and a functional Gender Working Group under the NDC Support Programme has been established. The Gender Working Group has membership from all critical NDC sectors, CSOs/NGOs, private sector and the academia has been established to provide technical guidance on Gender and Climate change related initiatives. The gender and climate change technical working group (TWG) established under the NDC Support Programme is envisaged to provide technical backstopping to the MoGCSP in the form of specific sectoral knowledge and expertise necessary for effective coordination.

Ghana's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

The *Environment Protection Agency* (EPA) is responsible for managing the gender component of the NDC Support Programme in coordination with the *Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection* (MoGCSP). The EPA also leads efforts for the development of the NDC Implementation Plan and the MRV tool. MoGCSP on the other hand is

responsible for coordinating and tracking progress on all climate change and gender related initiatives related to the NDCs. In line with this mandate, discussions are advanced to establish and operationalize a gender and climate change sub-committee under the *National Climate Change Steering Committee*. This Committee will facilitate and coordinate a gender sensitive NDC implementation process. Plans are advanced to establish a climate change and gender sub-committee under the larger (*National Climate Change*) Committee to be coordinated by the MoGCSP.

Ghana conducted a gender analysis of its NDC actions in 2018. Key findings were that national policies recognize the importance of gender equality in achieving climate goals; agriculture sector policies are more gender responsive than the energy sector; there is weak coordination on climate change and gender related actions; and climate change knowledge is low in MoGCSP. Women's participation and representation in the energy and agriculture sectors needs to be improved. Ghana also found that women do not have satisfactory access to technical knowledge on agriculture (including information on CSA²⁴ practices) due to information access barriers. The public sector lacks skills to develop and implement gender sensitive climate action. There is inadequate sex disaggregated data for planning; and a lack of gender sensitive indicators. Recommendations based on the findings from the gender analysis are being translated into key actions to be mainstreamed into the broader NDC national implementation and sectorial plans to facilitate the implementation of Ghana's climate commitments for the achievement of the objectives. Engagements are currently taking place to have local government authorities integrate climate change and gender into their medium-term development plans.

Ghana's NDC (submitted in 2015) is anchored in a 40-year long-term development plan (GSGDA, NCCP) and many other national policies some which contain gender focused actions. For example, in the energy sector, the focus is on the adoption of clean cooking solutions. In the NDC Implementation Plan the emphasis was on gender and the vulnerable with a priority to build resilience through strengthening coordination, promoting gender and climate change nexus research and institutionalising capacity building.

It is anticipated that Ghana will develop and roll out a country specific gender mainstreaming toolkit/manual for use at all levels and NDC sectors. Capacity building will also take place at many levels. Furthermore, recommendations from the gender analysis are being translated into the implementation of Ghana's climate commitments. A *Gender Action Plan* (GAP) including a comprehensive capacity building programme on gender and the GH-NDC targeting identified sectors is to be developed, along with a gender responsive monitoring and evaluation plan with plans to integrate NDC actions (including gender) into national MRV using high level indicators. Ghana will review policies in the energy sector to identify opportunities to integrate gender. Another strong focus will be on women's access to climate information including climate smart practices and technologies in the agriculture sector is being encouraged. Considerable efforts will be made to collect and use sex-disaggregated data on the nature and impacts of climate change.

The country is using already existing policies as entry points in ensuring gender is mainstreamed into the NDCs, while strengthening the policies that are weak or coming up with new policy guidelines. For example, some of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (MESTI, 2013), National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) (MESTI, 2013), the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy (FC, 2016) and the Forestry Development Master Plan (FDMP) (FC, 2016) have strong gender considerations. The REDD+ for example has a gender strategy and action plan. The agriculture sector also has a Gender and Agriculture Development Strategy (GADS II), this is seen as an entry point for integrating climate change dimensions. In addition, discussions are far advanced to integrate gender and climate change considerations into the new energy policy being formulated as well as deepen the section on climate change in the National Gender Policy.

GUATEMALA

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

For mitigation, the prioritized sectors in the National Action Plan on Climate Change are: energy, transport, industry, forestry and other land uses, agriculture and livestock, solid and liquid waste. The prioritized sectors for adaptation

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are: human health, forest resources, ecosystems and protected areas, coastal marine zone, agriculture, livestock and food security, infrastructure, and water resource management. The legal framework for these sectors is currently under review to assess whether it includes a gender approach and gender disaggregated data. Inter-institutional coordination is being initiated with gender units and climate change directorates across the different ministries prioritized in the National Action Plan on Climate Change, to agree which sectors will incorporate gender in the NDCs.

Guatemala's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

A National Climate Change Council is led by the President of the Republic, and includes ministries related to climate change, academia, the private sector, representatives of indigenous peoples, peasant sector and civil society. The Council has an opportunity for the National Secretary of Women, however without a vote. This Council has not met for more than two years, so it is in the process of obtaining clear and updated guidelines.

Following an analysis of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC), approved in 2016, it was found that it only incorporates gender into its principles, but not in the results, indicators and activities. A proposal will be made in the PANCC to incorporate gender in said plan.

The National Plan of Climate Change incorporates gender equity principles but does not mainstream gender in the action plans for each sector. With a low greenhouse gas emissions national strategy, gender is included in some areas.

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has a Gender Environmental Policy (the *National Policy for the Promotion and Integral Development of Women* or PNPDIM) which considers promoting protection mechanisms for Mayan, Garifuna, and Xinka women and mestizas against the effects of climate change. A Gender Steering Group is responsible for implementing the policy, and each directorate has a representative with responsibility to mainstream gender.

In Guatemala, the gender and climate change strategy is currently being worked out within the context of the NDC. Guatemala is finalizing its NDC roadmap, so it is timely to include gender issues. The *Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources* supported by UNDP will start a gender analysis in May 2019 across the energy, transport, industry, agriculture and livestock, forests, solid and liquid waste (mitigation), and marine-coastal zones and agriculture and food security (adaptation) sectors. The results from the gender analysis will be used and integrated at higher levels through the *National Climate Change Council* where the women secretariat of the presidency has a space to advise. Guatemala is designing a gender and climate change strategy to support implementation of the NDC. The *Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources* will be leading and implementing the strategy.

Thirteen inter-institutional government agencies coordinate (in the areas of forestry, agriculture and livestock, land and agrarian affairs, indigenous population, risk and disasters) the environment and gender policy of the *Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources*. Challenges include understanding on the importance of the NDC; difficulties in reaching consensus when coordinating across different institutional mandates; and support from higher levels. Although gender focal points have been identified, they still require climate change counterparts to work with. All Ministries are expected to have a gender unit, who liaises with the Women's Unit at the Cabinet. The Presidential Secretariat for Women (Seprem) is responsible for coordination, and all work is based on the National Policy for Women and the equal opportunity plan.

On the other hand, at more local levels, there has been a consultation process, with workshops allowing national and regional representatives to provide input on the gender and climate change strategy which supports the NDC roadmap implementation. REDD+ provides an example where women leaders got involved in planning and decision making related to forests. Guatemala is starting to put in place a domestic MRV system. Of note in Guatemala is that a diploma course on "*Gender and climate change*" is offered. In 2018, a gender and climate change diploma course was held for 40 officials involved in climate change, which will contribute to capacity building efforts. The Ministry of Agriculture is implementing an information system in the Directorate of Climate Change which has gender indicators. Finally gender considerations are included in 30 municipal environmental management (13 municipalities of Sacatepéquez, 5 municipalities of Huehuetenango, 12 municipalities of Jutiapa and Jalapa).

LEBANON

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

Lebanon knows where they currently stand with respect to gender equality issues and climate change, have identified the next steps and partners they will work with. The baseline analysis for the status of gender in climate-relevant policies pertaining to all the sectors included in Lebanon's 2015 NDC for both mitigation and adaptation revealed that gender-responsiveness in policy-making was uneven across ministries, and that there was little understanding of its benefits. A prioritization exercise by analyzing the inclusion of gender in the different policies that make up Lebanon's NDC took place. This was undertaken by assessing impact, status, opportunity, human resources and external support. The results showed that the energy, water and waste policies have a significant relationship between gender balance and climate action but did not have enough human resources to integrate gender. Those three sectors were prioritized for further action. Once integration is successful through the identification of entry-points, a more comprehensive implementation of the NDC will be possible.

Constant capacity-building through consultations is key to ensure gender-responsive NDC planning. The stakeholders responsible for implementing the NDC constantly need to see the benefits of gender inclusion and climate mainstreaming into their sectoral policies. Building capacities of those stakeholders with the constant cooperation of the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) and the State Ministry for Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth (EEWAY) is an important strategy for Lebanon.

Lebanon's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

The NDC update and enhancement process is providing Lebanon with an opportunity to better document the assumptions, methodologies and sources that constitute the NDC. The NDC enhancement includes increasing renewable energy targets from 15% to 30% by 2030 and strengthening adaptation measures. Gender and the sustainable development goals will be tackled together. In fact, updating the NDC in Lebanon is providing an opportunity to synchronize gender mainstreaming and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the NDC. In addition, the enhancement process is providing an opportunity to address issues relevant to vulnerable communities such as enhanced planning capacity to meet the energy demand using clean energy, improving mobility, enhancing safety and security etc.

A first draft of a gender analysis (relying on secondary data only) for the NDC has been completed. The analysis did not focus on a sector per se, rather analyzed what areas Lebanon can conduct some further work on, such as the need for capacity building and trainings for women and public institutions and the need to improve data collection systems. An analysis of sectoral policies found there is no systematic inclusion of gender. Some sectoral policies, such as related to forestry and agriculture, have a focus on women's participation (although there are some cultural barriers to gender equality and women's participation), others include a focus on collecting sex-disaggregated data. For instance, Lebanon's National Forest Programme includes the importance of strengthening women's participation and leadership by integrating them in capacity-building programs. The Ministry of Agriculture's Strategy includes sex-disaggregated data for the number and age of farmers, insist on women's participation in agriculture projects and capacity building for a better inclusion of women.

Lebanon has a *National Strategy for Women (2011-2021)*. Climate change is mentioned twice in the strategy: (i) 'enhancing the contribution of women to environmental protection' and ii) 'protecting girls and women in situations of emergency, armed conflict, war and natural disaster'. The Strategy highlights the positive role that women can play along with men to improve social behaviors to mitigate climate change and to adapt to its impacts because of gender roles for household management and possibilities to educate children towards eco-friendly behaviors. The *Strategy* also mentions climate change impacts and the importance to include women in DRR planning, action and capacity building.

The *National Commission For Lebanese Women (NCLW)*, is working with the State Ministry for Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth (EEWAY) and the *Ministry of Environment* and has a network of gender focal points that are coordinating with each other, even though progress in-between institutions has been uneven. Lebanon stakeholders have found that working with different institutions to include gender in the NDC has expanded the existing network of partners to implement the NDC, which enhances institutional arrangements. Gender indicators will be determined in order to be reported, along with other ministry data for climate reporting, which strengthens data transparency.

Recommendations for better synchronization between the focal point network of NCLW and EEWAY are being drafted to improve coordination for NDC and non-NDC related issues.

The 'gender' concept remains vague for a majority of stakeholders. Consultation with public institutions' employees revealed a quite low understanding of gender equality and gender mainstreaming. Gender was often referred to as the number of women employees and rarely linked to a structural issue. As with other countries, gender equality and its linkages to climate change is a relatively new aspect in Lebanon.

Linking NDC implementation and SDG 5 will enhance the achievement of both portfolios through synchronized support and coordination. Working on standard operating procedures to include gender where applicable in different climate-relevant sectoral policies will allow for a targeted gender-balance which will boost climate action. Updating the NDC for 2020 will now take into consideration gender balance.

All upcoming climate policy instruments will integrate gender where data is available. For example, in the upcoming Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), gender will be mainstreamed throughout the document. While preparing project documents for upcoming projects, gender has become a main pillar of implementation and gender action plans are put into place to further the gender balance.

Positive models for action at local and community level that integrate gender into climate change adaptation or mitigation initiatives are important for Lebanon. For example, NCLW has organized a number of workshops in rural villages, as well as in urban cities to increase the awareness of women and strengthen their commitment to environmentally-friendly practices. How changes in laws or policies can be communicated down the line to be implemented at county, district level or decentralized levels is also essential to follow up on. Bottom-up approaches and top-down (through the NDC, SDG committees); along with support from gender focal points and other stakeholders are all necessary to scale out initiatives. However higher-level events (political commitment) in international meetings etc.) are also extremely important, as is education.

KENYA

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

- In-depth gender analysis, focusing on agriculture, water and energy sectors taking place. The Technical Working Group (TWG) has been constituted and several consultative workshops, including the TWG, and sector specific workshops have been held and draft report is ready for further consultation to be finalized by July 2019. The results of the analysis will redefine the NDC actions, making them more gender responsive in the NDC revision (by 2020).
- Development of draft gender responsive indicators to track the NDC actions, which will be further refined and integrated into the design National MRV systems
- Review of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022 with a gender lens to strengthen gender considerations. the NCCAP provided for by the Climate Change Act is also the framework for implementing Kenya's NDC

Kenya's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

Kenya is adopting a 'whole of society' approach to climate change . There is a strong acknowledgement that climate change and gender are both cross cutting issues, which means they affect all sectors and all societies. Gender equality is enshrined in Kenya's Constitution (Article 27, and Article 81b contains the two thirds rule). The *Climate Policy and Climate Change Act* have clear provisions for integrating gender into climate change response actions. In line with the Constitution and the Climate Change Act, Kenya's NDC recognizes the importance of gender equality.

Through the gender analysis process, the Ministry of Environment & Forestry has established a Technical Working Group (TWG), with representation from key government ministries/departments (with gender and climate change experts), CSO, private sector and academia. The TWG on gender analysis will be transformed to TWG to coordinate climate change and gender matters moving forward. Through the gender analysis, there has enhanced understanding of the

importance of gender mainstreaming into climate change and thus increased collaboration and coordination between climate change and gender focal points of the ministries. There is increased participation of the State Department of Gender affairs and the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) in climate change matters. The project will also support specific capacity building to specific target actors on different topics to promote gender equality in the NDC. In Kenya, a stakeholder consultation is a requirement constitutionally and in several acts. Kenya acknowledges that it must involve all relevant stakeholders in the engendering processes- state and non-state actors. Of interest to note is that stakeholder participation demands financial and time resources, and sometimes it is not easy to ensure a gender balance in committees. There is a lot of expertise and experience also amongst non-state actors, so governments must reflect and utilize their expertise.

The outcome of gender analysis will inform and support planning and implementation of gender responsive NDC actions and policies across sectors. Further, the project will support the development of guidelines on gender integration into NDC planning and implementation to strengthen planning for gender responsive climate actions. Capacity building through the project will promote planning for gender responsive actions.

Kenya has developed a *National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)* for the period 2018-2022. The NCCAP is the framework for implementing Kenya's NDC which aims to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as an overall objective, with gender specific actions budgeted. The framework acknowledges that men, women, youth collectively contribute toward Kenya's vision of low carbon and climate resilient development. Inclusive participation is required at all levels, from the grassroots to the national level. The Project supported the gender review workshop of the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022. Revision of the NDC in 2020 will also be informed by the key recommendations/outcomes of the in-depth gender analysis.

The project will facilitate development of the NDC Financing Strategy and Design of National MRV System that are gender responsive. Technical review notes on gender mainstreaming will be prepared to inform these key policy processes. The Project will also support the development of national gender and intergenerational responsive public education and awareness strategy on climate change in line with the Climate Change Act, 2016.

Gender responsive actions are expected to be implemented across government, the private sector and CSOs. Having gender indicators is important and makes it easier to advocate for government ministries to act. Although Kenya has a comprehensive gender and climate change policy landscape, gender gaps persists particularly at the sectoral levels.

Technical and financial resources to support gender integration into the NDC process is a challenge in Kenya. Responsibility for some sectors is devolved to the county level (e.g. agriculture). The focus on gender in agriculture in Kenya has had a long history. The focus is often on gender in specific value chains. At the sub-national level, sensitization is required amongst many including governors, the council of governors, and various county committees. Most Kenyans do not have access to energy and use wood as a main source of fuel. The high cost of connectivity is a constraint for many households. Subsidies may be important. The government is leading in clean cooking technology, but must work closely with CSOs, as they are strong on the ground. Another issue in the energy sector is that most technical and third level students are male. In the final analysis, Kenya needs to encourage women's participation into the energy sector.

PARAGUAY

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

Gender responsive and climate change analysis is in the planning processes in the institution's parts of the National Commission on Climate Change. The Ministry of Women has created a Gender and Environment unit whose representative participates in the meetings of the National Commission on Climate Change.

Paraguay's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

Paraguay has a National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change. Like many other countries, Paraguay is currently revising and updating its NDC. The *National Gender Strategy on Climate Change (ENGCC)* is framing gender

perspectives in climate change public policies but is still pending implementation. The ENGCC is linked to the National Climate Change Policy because the gender strategy used the national climate change policy instruments. Paraguay has an implementation plan for NDCs and this year it will work on the implementation plan for the National Gender and Climate Change Strategy, and incorporate specific indicators to translate into actions across different sectors.

To date, some trainings and capacity building on gender have taken place, and the legal framework and mandates of the Paraguayan state regarding gender mainstreaming and climate change have been examined. The gender analysis results were useful to bring to light some of the gender gaps (and indeed also climate change planning gaps) across various institutions.

An inter-institutional body (CNCC) comprising many agencies, is tasked with the job of incorporating the *National Climate Change Policy* (PNCC) across all institutions. The recent integration of the representative of the Ministry of Women in the decision-making bodies on climate change in Paraguay aims to ensure the inclusion of gender equality in the National Commission on Climate Change.

Under the CNCC, some ad-hoc working groups exist including on REDD+ or on accessing financial resources. As such, there is not yet a so called gender working group, although the CNCC is likely to be a good coordination mechanism to support gender mainstreaming.

The so-called *Third National Communication* analyzed the relationship between gender and vulnerability and is likely to generate information on gender and climate change. An assessment of socio-economic impacts of climate variability by sector (food security and agricultural production, health and epidemiology, water resources) has taken place, which included gender related analyses. Similar to many other countries, there is still a need to build capacities, as concepts of gender, climate change and their relationship still cause confusion. In addition, more information on SDG linkages would be useful for linking gender equalities with climate change actions.

PERU

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

In Peru there is a recognition by the Ministry of the Environment, that gender gaps increase women's vulnerability to the effects of climate change, limiting their adaptive capacity and their role in actions to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases. A gender approach has been incorporated into some planning documents, such as the National Climate Change Strategy and the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan. The involvement of Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations in the Multisectoral Working Group in charge of the NDC is quite an achievement. A gender focus is also incorporated into the elaboration of the Framework Law on Climate Change Regulation. Spaces for indigenous women to participate is considered a good practice.

Peru's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

Gender workshops / trainings are planned for public officials from the NDC's implementing sectors. With such training it is hoped that regional climate change strategies will consider gender, aligning with national documents. Regional planning for the implementation of the NDC will highlight the importance of a gender approach. The NAP will also incorporate gender equality issues.

The poorest populations in Peru tend to be rural and undoubtedly require support to increase productivity and adapt crops to climate change. In April 2018, the Peruvian congress approved the *Framework Law on Climate Change* that will strengthen the management of climate change and make binding all responsibilities for the implementation of the NDC including monitoring and evaluation of its progress. The UNDP project has directly supported four ministries to define their mitigation measures within the framework of the *Multisector Working Group*, which was established to prepare and implement Peru's NDC. These four ministries are linked to economic sectors with vulnerable populations (agriculture, forests, transport and sanitation).

The Peru NDC uses non-sexist language, images and examples that do not reinforce gender stereotypes and promotes equal participation in training processes or access to technologies. Better synergies are required to mainstream gender in the NDC and the *Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change (APGCC)*. The APGCC has quite a number (8) of priority areas (namely: forest; water resources; food safety; energy; solid waste; education; health; and disaster risk management). These priorities have been mapped to the priority areas in the NDC adaptation and mitigation. To better integrate gender in the NDC, training, technical meetings on adaptation and mitigation and a review of measures to integrate gender are still necessary. However, Peru has clearly outlined the process to integrate gender: diagnosis; strengthening capacities to adapt a gender approach; putting in place institutional arrangements; and identifying the gender gap in the target populations. Incorporating gender into budgets/ operational public plans and coordination between various actors, from public and private arena remains a challenge.

Apart from gender, Peru also has a focus in their NDC on inter-generational and inter-cultural issues including indigenous peoples. A comparison was undertaken on how all can be accommodated in planning processes.

PHILIPPINES

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

The Philippines has hired technical persons/ experts in gender mainstreaming for the NDC process; and conducted a gender analysis through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII). It has also allocated budget for gender mainstreaming in the NDC process. The Philippines is in a process of collaboration with government agencies, NGOs, business sectors and other stakeholders for the NDC process.

Philippines's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

The Climate Change Commission (CCC) is working closely with the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) to ensure gender mainstreaming in the NDC process. The CCC is the lead policy-making body on climate change tasked to coordinate government programs, budgets and actions at the national and local government levels, leading on the NDC while the PCW is the national machinery for gender equality and women's empowerment that provides technical services and ensures the development of institutional capabilities for gender and development (GAD) mainstreaming in the Philippines.

The Climate Change Act of 2009, as amended, declared it a policy of the State to incorporate a gender-sensitive, pro-children and pro-poor perspective in all climate change and renewable energy efforts, plans and programs. The PCW has recognized climate change as one of its areas of concern, and created a technical Division to guide government agencies in developing, implementing and monitoring gender-responsive climate actions. Under the 2019 General Appropriations Act (GAA) Special Provision, the PCW in coordination with the CCC, shall develop appropriate tools and guidelines to ensure the mainstreaming of gender considerations in climate change adaptation and mitigation programs.

The NDC Support Project for the Philippines (NSPP) supports the preparation and effective implementation of the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to be submitted by the government to UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement. The NSPP invited PCW to be part of its National Steering Committee (NSC) with the following functions: (i) provides overall guidance and direction to the project, (ii) is responsible for making consensus management decisions, and (iii) reports on the progress and success, as well as the issues and challenges in the project.

In order to ensure that the NDC is gender responsive, a gender analysis is being initiated in the Philippines. The results will feed into the adaptation priorities and mitigation options; as well as climate finance mechanisms and monitoring/ evaluation. Similar to other countries, there is a lack of a centralized sex-disaggregated datasets on Philippine climate change work, lack of a designated NDC office, as well as limited number of technical staff in order to implement the Plans (i.e. Gender Action Plan, NDC Implementation Plan, Financial Plan, NDC M&E Toolkit).

In order to address these issues, the CCC, through the NSPP, initiated the (i) conduct of capacity building and workshops on gender and climate change, (ii) hired technical persons and experts in gender, NDC, MRV and Finance, (iii) allocated budget for gender mainstreaming, (iv) developed knowledge products, (v) started gender analysis on the NDC process through FGDs and KIIs, (vi) collected sex disaggregated data, and (vii) formed a Technical Working

Group on NDC-Gender Mainstreaming/ Action Plan, among others. The capacity building activities and workshops on gender and climate change led by the NSPP included the following: (1) Kapihan: A Forum on Women in Climate Action on May 31, 2018 (2) Inception Workshop of the National Consultant on Gender Mainstreaming in the NDC Process last January 15, 2019 (3) CCC-NSPP Basic Gender Workshop last March 26, 2019 and this Global Gender Workshop.

UGANDA

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

- The NDC Support Programme hired a consultant to carry out a gender analysis for the NDCs in the three key sectors of agriculture, energy and waste, covering two private companies and two district local governments (Moroto and Mbale). Following a validation meeting, the draft report is awaiting finalization.
- Uganda has set a climate action innovation challenge grants for women and youth led companies/enterprises/groups on climate actions for both mitigation and adaptation. This fund will foster participation of women and youth in climate actions and also contribute to NDC implementation.
- The business case for private sector engagement was gender responsive. A business survey was conducted and over 35 companies participated, mainly from the manufacturing sector (e.g. steel companies, renewable energy companies such as biomass, solar, biogas, recycling, infrastructure, utilities, and financing institutions). Survey result indicated that some of these companies have mainstreamed gender in their operations. A digital online platform is being developed to guide the private sector in mitigation actions, assess their contributions, and assess climate finance flows. This platform will inform policies and actions to achieve transformational change in NDC priority sectors.
- The MRV for the energy and waste sectors is yet to be conducted, but they will contain gender indicators. The system shall support data collection and management of the databases for NDC progress reporting. Data collection tools to track climate finance flows and sustainable development impacts will be developed, which can also track gender issues.
- Investment plans will be gender responsive by considering investment opportunities for both women and men in the NDC priority sectors. The Biogas NAMA annual plans and quarter workplans are already considered gender responsive.
- Uganda has developed a gender action plan for the GCF wetlands projects.

Uganda's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

Uganda has formed a gender and climate change technical team that comprises of Government, CSO, Private Sector, Academia and UN Agencies to strengthen the process of mainstreaming gender into Ugandan NDCs. The *Climate Change Department* is the lead implementing partner for the NDC with the *Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)* the lead agency for the promotion of women's empowerment and gender equality.

The priority NDC sectors in Uganda include energy; transport; agriculture; waste management; forestry; and wetland management. Uganda is planning to develop gender responsive NDC investments plans. The UNDP project has engaged the private sector to support the implementation of mitigation activities in the renewable energy sector, with dialogue to engage companies implementing mitigation actions in the energy sector, agriculture, waste management. Indeed, the first meeting to review investment ideas from the private sector had over 60 private sector individuals who provided recommendations for renewable energy, agriculture, waste management. These ideas will inform the process of development of the NDC investment plans for Uganda.

Uganda has initiated the work on conducting a gender analysis of the NDC in two districts (Moroto and Mbale) in the areas of energy, agriculture, waste with a focus also on two private sector companies and two district local governments. The focus is on gender responsiveness in all interventions to ensure that the most vulnerable, disadvantaged and vulnerable communities are beneficiaries from these interventions. Some key gender issues have already been identified. For example, access to energy efficient technologies for different groups (women, youth, persons with disabilities, and men); inadequate skills for using biomass in an energy efficient way (energy saving stoves, making briquettes); land access

for climate smart agriculture production for women and youth; access to finance by women, youth and persons with disabilities; the cost of weather information for certain groups; and inadequate skills for recycling waste.

Uganda has a gender technical team for COP negotiations and UNFCCC gender focal point. A national *gender thematic group* that interfaces with the Annual Conference of Parties (CoP meet) quarterly; and a gender technical team has been formed made up of government, civil society, private sector and development partners. There are no formal institutional frameworks or coordination mechanisms in place for gender responsive climate action, but use will be made of existing mechanisms such as gender focal points. On the whole there is strong political will in Uganda to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, even though more skills for mainstreaming gender and climate change are required. For instance, capacity building and mentoring of the gender focal points on gender and climate change are still required. Many officials require training on how to prepare gender responsive project concepts/proposals; and how to develop gender responsive MRV systems. With strong leadership for gender responsive policies coming from the Head of State, elected officials constitute 35% females in Uganda. Many gender and climate change policies have been passed for example the *Climate Change Bill*, and the *National Climate Change Policy*. The *National Climate Change Policy* acknowledges "*The greater vulnerability of women is mostly due to gender inequality*" but does not provide any clear pathway for action to tackle gender inequality in the country.

Ideally, a fund for gender and climate gender programming for the various line ministries would also be desirable as well as a sub-national fund for other initiatives. However, a plan is underway to have an innovative grant scheme for women and youth for climate smart actions and a plan to establish a climate fund to facilitate gender responsive climate actions is being considered. Although the national MRV framework does not yet have gender disaggregated data, the UNDP NDC Support Programme is supporting the development of sectoral MRV systems for energy and waste sectors and gender issues will be incorporated in the MRV development process. Finally, the gender analysis recommendations which took place under the UNDP programme is expected to link with the SDGs especially goal 5 and 13 including goal 1-10.

VIETNAM

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

A major achievement has been the formulation of the UN-NGO Climate Change Working Group on Gender in 2018 (UN-CCWG Gender) to contribute to the NDC revision process and provide coordinated policy advocacy messages on gender responsive NDC development, as well as share good practices on gender and climate change. Under the UN-CCWG Gender a draft technical briefing paper and gender analysis on Integrating Gender and Social Inclusion into NDC Development and Implementation is on-going by a consultant who also examined the integration of gender within Viet Nam's INDC and reviewed Gender Integration in Draft Technical report for NDC Reviews. The UN-CCWG has drafted two case studies with recommendations on most potential targeted gender interventions with indicators for NDC mitigation and adaptation chapters completed. The UN-CCWG held planning workshops on gender integration prior to each NDC sectoral consultative meetings for NDC writing team and stakeholders.

Vietnam's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

An UN-NGO working group on gender and climate change also exists (*UN-CCWG and Gender*). Members include UN WOMEN, UNDP, GIZ, CCWG (climate change working groups –e.g. CARE, SNV, Green ID, WWF, Oxfam, etc.) and the Vietnam Women's Union (VWU), along with representatives of two ministries, MONRE and MARD (natural resources and environment and agriculture and rural development). The VWU is an important organization to implement NDC gender actions as it works closely with line ministries and development partners and they can simultaneously facilitate and implement the NDC on the ground, with focus on gender in DRR and climate change adaptation measures. It is also a member of the *Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control* (GoV focal point for DRR). VWU has a very strong presence at central, provincial, district, and commune levels.

Generally, there is a need to ensure financial support (domestic and international) is tracked as part of a transparency framework and that the gender differentiated impacts of climate investments and expenditures are included in the monitoring and evaluation system. In order to maximize a focus on synergies and co-benefits (including with SDG 5), a preliminary assessment of gender and social inclusion of targeted mitigation and adaptation measures has

been undertaken by the *UN-CCWG Gender*. It is also important to ensure that high-level policy dialogues put on the agenda co-benefit gender-targeted actions in the NDC measures. The *UN-CCWG* must carefully coordinate policy advocacy messages in this regard.

Gender analysis was requested/updated in review methodologies and technical reports on adaptation; co-benefits; and social-economic impact modelling. The *UN-CCWG Gender* will continue to strengthen the focus on gender analysis in the NDC technical reports and draft NDC consultation, particularly in the adaptation chapter and co-benefits chapter and assessment of alignments with SDG 5. The *UN-CCWG Gender* is currently working on two case studies that will propose recommendations on targeted gender interventions with the most potential as well as indicators for NDC mitigation and adaptation chapters. For mitigation, the case study is looking at, through a gender lens, how gender equality can be an outcome from rural electrification and renewable energy interventions. For adaptation, empowering women with access to climate information services for the agriculture sector is key for adapting to a changing climate. These case studies and their recommendations and proposed indicators will be shared with the NDC writing team. Continuous capacity building on gender mainstreaming and women's leadership in NDC planning is still necessary for many experts/stakeholders, with a need to build capacity of line ministries on gender and the NDC. Specific workshops on gender integration will take place prior to each NDC sectoral consultative meetings for NDC writing team and stakeholders. The *UN-CCWG Gender* will have opportunity to review final draft of NDC and contribute inputs to the text for integration of gender.

The work on gender equality related to the NDC and NDC revision is helping to ensure more participation and involvement of stakeholders working on gender equality. This includes the Viet Nam Women's Union, NGOs that have strong track record working on gender equality. Through the *UN-CCWG Gender*, the capacity of stakeholders, such as the VWU, is being enhanced so that they are more well-informed about the NDC and the process of revision so that they can contribute more during revision process but also later during implementation and future interventions. It is planned to try to enhance the role of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) as the focal ministry for Gender Equality. MOLISA is currently not engaged in the NDC revision process as there is no legal arrangement for their inclusion. The UNDP and MONRE proposed Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), aims at strengthening or developing, when necessary, the current national framework to allow Viet Nam to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the PA. CBIT also includes targeted gender outputs that will work towards more gender integration in the NDC and tracking of NDC progress. For example, one output of the CBIT is to have *gender-disaggregated indicators monitored and reported in the GHG system and NDC tracking tool*.

The technical briefing paper and gender analysis on Integrating Gender and Social Inclusion into NDC Development and Implementation on-going by consultant and the *UN-CCWG Gender* also examined the INDC to highlight the gaps of integrating gender. The related Plan for Implementation of the Paris Agreement (PIPA) (2016) and the 68 tasks and their indicators for monitoring under the PIPA have been noted as gender blind. Therefore, the gender equality work being in the NDC revision process will hopefully lead to more gender responsive PIPA and indicators.

It is intended that the work on gender equality in the NDC revision, as well as in the proposed CBIT (*gender-disaggregated indicators monitored and reported in the GHG system and NDC tracking*), will inform any NCs, BURs, and the new BTR and NIR. The start of discussions on the NDC revision and updates began in Mid-2017 in Vietnam, and technical meetings and write shops by NDC experts with the government task force are on-going. National consultation workshops will take place later in 2019 with the NDC revision expected to be completed by early 2020. All technical reports are coordinated under the *Vietnam Panel for Climate Change (VPCC)* the policy advisory body to the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC). Apart from government ministries being assigned different oversight roles, independent consultations are taking place with UNDP/UN, GIZ, JICA, the World Bank and will take place with other platform such as the *Climate Change Working Group (CCWG)*, the *Vietnam Women's Unions (VWU)* the private sector and academia. This includes assessing the socioeconomic impact acts of mitigation activities, the synergies between adaptation/ mitigation options and the SDGs.

ZAMBIA

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE:

Key milestone is the Integration of Gender indicators into the NDC implementation plan and incorporated gender considerations in the preliminary MRV framework. This was undertaken at a one week working meeting that took place on from 13th to 17th May 2019 at Fringilla Chisamba. This was also a follow up action based on way forward resolutions made by the Zambian delegation during the Global Gender Workshop which took place in Nairobi 24-26.

Zambia's work on gender equality in the NDC with regard to policy, planning and governance:

The *National Policy on Climate Change* (NPCC) provides the institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of climate change activities in Zambia which includes the NDC. The *Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources* coordinates the implementation of climate change activities including the NDC. The *Ministry of Gender* serves as member of technical/ steering committees on climate change, providing policy guidance on ensuring gender issues are included in climate change development.

Gender equality work is fostering and strengthening the existing institutional coordination mechanisms. Since the commencement of the implementation of the NDC Support Programme, the Ministry of Gender has become active in providing policy guidance on gender considerations in climate change in Zambia. The Gender equality work is strengthening and conserving the gains achieved so far in as far as integrated planning is concerned as evidenced in the just ended NDC implementation plan improvement process. The NDC Support Programme's gender responsive message is beginning to filter through and is slowly influencing processes to consider gender issues in various climate change development facets such as BUR, national communication to mention but a few.

A gender analysis has been undertaken to a certain extent, through the *Climate Change Gender Action Plan* (ccGAP), which is the tool developed to ensure Zambia's climate change processes mainstream gender considerations. The ccGAP is premised on the national *Gender Policy* and has highlighted 7 priority areas with outcomes that are expected to be gender responsive (sustainable agriculture; health; forests, including REDD+, water security, including DRR; infrastructure; energy; and tourism). The ccGAP is aligned with the NPCC, recognizes that climate change affects men, women, youth, children and differently-abled persons in different ways. It was noted in the ccGAP that women and children are most vulnerable to health impacts given their traditional roles in the society.

Zambia is also attempting to promote gender equity in access to climate finances, and like other countries, are finding that climate finance acquisition processes are lengthy and those drafting proposals require better knowledge of proposal writing. Building capacities in proposal writing is necessary. A budget of US\$19.1 million is required to implement the ccGAP. Possible funding sources include the national budget, international funding sources including climate finance, private sector. Institutional arrangement requires strengthening so as to operationalise MRV systems and streamline project implementation of the NPCC.

Zambia, like many other countries, considers it important to engage grassroots communities and acknowledges that considerable indigenous knowledge exists. Although Zambia is attempting to promote gender differentiation in the implementation of climate change measures, as well as have gender specific measures and improve the participation of women, youth and children in climate change programmes, it finds that most women's groups lack certain skills to move forward.

ANNEX 4: GENDER GAPS IN 7 SECTORS (ELEVATOR PITCHES)

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FLEUR NEWMAN, GENDER AFFAIRS OFFICER CLIMATE CHANGE SECRETARIAT (UNFCCC)

There are many gender issues that can be raised with regard to reducing disaster risk reduction (DRR) and for building the resilience of communities. In 2013, a Berkeley study found 740 deaths on average every year due to typhoon exposure in the Philippines; post-typhoon mortality among baby girls was approximately 15 times higher than that of boys.

Men and women have different roles and limitations, and are therefore impacted upon differently in the event of a disaster. The work burden for women and girls increases during and after disasters, as they are typically responsible for securing fuel wood, water and fodder, and caring for the sick and injured. These gender inequalities contribute to the fact that rural women and girls in developing countries are often the most affected by hazards and disasters.

Barriers to women's access to information can impair their resilience. When we consider that 60 – 70% of women in developing countries are active in agriculture, they should be targeted for slow onset disasters.

An Indian study on weather and early warning found that when information was given over mobile phones in rural areas only 11% of users were women. We cannot assume that all have the same access to mobile phones. With DRR the context matters and beyond gender, we need to consider ethnicity, poverty, disability, and customs.

Countries should strive to integrate gender considerations and DRR into National Adaptation Plans.

Resources:

- FAO (2016) A gender-responsive approach to disaster risk reduction (DRR) planning in the agriculture sector: Guidance for supporting rural women and men to build resilience in the face of disasters. www.fao.org/3/a-i6531e.pdf
- Gender, adaptation and disaster risk reduction **Issue Brief (456.8 kB)** and **Training Module (770kB)**

GENDER GAPS IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

UNA MURRAY AND NILAY TUNCOK, UNDP CONSULTANTS

Climate change is having significant impacts on agricultural productivity at global level. Some 80 percent of the world's extreme poor live in rural areas where most are dependent on agriculture (single largest employer in the world). The barriers for smallholder farmers to increase their productivity are well known (e.g. lack of inputs, knowledge, information, credit). According to FAO, small-scale women farmers are more exposed to climate risk compared with men for many of the same reasons that farm productivity is lower for female farmers than males. Women are often excluded from decision-making and may not benefit from technologies and practices that help better adapt to new climatic conditions. Many have been documented. Women have fewer endowments such as resources and asset, and entitlements; they have less access to information and services.

A decade ago a Joint UN Programme estimated that women receive only 5 percent of extension services worldwide. Has this improved by 2019? One global food company that trains thousands of farmers estimated that less than 20 percent of the farmers they train are women (Chan and Barrientos, 2010). Another important consideration (often overlooked) is whether a rural household is female headed or not. For NDC planning we need to consider how best to enhance the adaptive capacity and mitigation potential of agricultural systems while improving food security and livelihoods for different types of farming households. Women can play an important role and must be on board for any changes that are being proposed to adapt or mitigate against climate change. Access to markets, information and contracts may help to reduce some climate risk for women (by providing innovations and reducing the risk of on-farm storage losses). What we should do in our NDCs: Adaptation

- When planning projects and programmes for the agriculture sector in the NDC, remember that men and women **are not starting off** at the same point.
- Strive to **understand the gender issues** influencing climate change interventions in the sector.
- Put in place strategies to address **women's constraints** in access to information on various issues in agriculture and put in **place different strategies** to reach female-headed households.
- Put in place **incentives to encourage agricultural advisers**, and private sector investments to consider gender equality issues and address them.

What we should do in our NDCs: Mitigation

Smallholders are not a priority for mitigation, however **women's agency and labour** must be recognized. In the final analysis we must consider who owns, controls, uses and supplies agricultural technologies that mitigate against climate change. We must also carefully consider how are decisions made in rural areas.

Resources:

- Chan, Man-Kwun, and S. Barrientos (2010). "Improving Opportunities for Women in Smallholder-based Supply Chains." <https://docs.gatesfoundation.org/Documents/gender-value-chain-exec-summary.pdf>
- Gender and Agricultural Extension (2013) GIZ on behalf of BMZ
- Born, L, Spillane, C., and Murray, U. (2018) "Integrating gender into index-based agricultural insurance: a focus on South Africa." Development in Practice (2018): 1-15.
- FAO (March 2018) Promoting gender-responsive adaptation in the agriculture sectors: Entry points within National Adaptation Plans Briefing Note. ALSO Closing the gap between men & women in agriculture: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uDM828TpVpY>
- FAO, 2016. The agriculture sectors in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: Analysis. Environment and Natural Resources Management Working Paper No. 62. Rome.
- Murray (2015) Topic Guide Women's Empowerment in a changing Agriculture and Rural Context. <https://www.gov.uk/dfid-research-outputs/topic-guide-women-s-empowerment-in-a-changing-agricultural-and-rural-context>

FORESTRY SECTOR

ELA IONESCU, UN REDD

Common gender gaps in the forestry sector include, but are not limited to:

- Limited recognition and integration of women's role as primary users of forests and knowledge of forests and forest conservation. In Sri Lanka and Vietnam for example, women undertake the majority of the work in the sustainable management of forests.
- Existing socio-cultural and political barriers continue to marginalize women and other marginalized groups. In Cambodia, although the land law recognizes women and men's equal rights to own the land, the registration of joint titles does not guarantee de facto access to land because customary practices do not always fully recognize women's ownership rights.
- Forestry is still often associated with timber and men. In western Brazil, one study found that over 64% of women had cut and collected rubber at some point and 78% had regularly collected latex usually tapped by men. Yet tapping rubber continued to be viewed as a male occupation.

Other issues include insecure and unequal property and customary rights for women and other marginalized groups and an overall lack of awareness. Some actions/policies that countries can consider to address these gender gaps in the forestry sector in NDC implementation:

- Ensure women and women's organizations/groups can actively participate in consultations, decision-making bodies, and workshops, around NDC implementation. Take explicit and deliberate actions to ensure such stakeholder processes are designed and implemented in a gender-responsive manner.
- With local and national state and non-state stakeholders and decision-makers undertake awareness raising efforts on gender. Address misperceptions concerning gender issues, training discussions on the need for and benefits of gender-responsive climate change processes.

Resources:

- <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-and-climate-change.html>
- Gender and REDD+ **Issue Brief (650.4 kB)** and **Training Module (932.6 kB)**
- Sri Lanka: UN-REDD/USAID LEAF/WOCAN (2013). **Women's Inclusion in REDD+ in Sri Lanka: Lessons from Good Practices in Forest, Agriculture and Other Natural Resources Management Sectors**
- Brazil: Kainer K and Duryea M. 1992. Tapping women's knowledge: Plant resource use in extractive reserves, Acre, Brazil. *Economic Botany* 46(4):408–25
- Cambodia: UN-REDD/USAID LEAF/WOCAN (2013). **Women's Inclusion in REDD+ in Cambodia: Lessons from Good Practices in Forest, Agriculture and Other Natural Resources Management Sectors**
- Nigeria: USAID. 2014. Gender Analysis for Strategic Planning for Nigeria. July. Available at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00K232.pdf
- PNG: International Finance Corporation (2010). "Papua New Guinea: Gender and Investment Climate Reform Assessment". Available at https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/cbdeb18049fb10e5a29bebd1a5d13d27/IFC_Gender+and+Inv+Climate+Reform+Assessments+PNG.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
- Ghana: FAO (2017). Gender and Land Rights Database. Ghana. Available at: http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/country-profiles/countries-list/general-introduction/en/?country_iso3=GHA
- Kenya: **UN-REDD Support to National REDD+ Action: Global Programme Framework 2011-2015 (SNA), Annex 14, 2015 Annual Report (see output 2.8)**
- UN-REDD Methodological Brief on Gender (2017) A resource and tool to inform the integration of gender into NDCs, particularly within the forest sector. Annex 1 has various entry points for how gender can be integrated into REDD+ efforts and also provides sample indicators. [here](#)

GENDER ISSUES IN WASTE MANAGEMENT

LISA BOW NDC PARTNERSHIP

The waste sector is a relatively new sector for a gender equality focus. A gendered division of labour can exist in terms of who collects, transports, trades and recycles waste, with different levels of income associated with different roles. Men and women also have different attitudes towards waste management. At the household level, women are primarily responsible for domestic tasks (cleaning, food preparation, laundry, childcare, household maintenance) and thus household waste disposal. When waste removal becomes mechanized (e.g. via carts or delivery vehicles) with pay, men tend to take over. At community and municipal level, women and children tend to be the main waste pickers. However, men are more likely to make decisions about how related infrastructure is developed (e.g. municipal waste disposal infrastructure). The gendered division of labour can lead to unequal economic outcomes. A SIDA study (1) showed a gendered division of labour for the collection, trade and recycling of waste in Ho Chi Minh City, with men benefitting economically over women. For instance:

- Women comprised most of the door-to-door buyers of solid waste products from households.
- Men constituted the majority of shopkeepers who would purchase waste from women buyers.
- Middlemen linked shopkeepers to the recyclers.
- Men were the majority of recyclers or units that transformed products for sale to consumers.

With lower social status, unequal access to economic resources, decision-making and agency, women are often the unpaid labour in waste management at household, community and societal levels. This is reflected in the waste management sector in terms of who does what, who has access to resources, benefits and opportunities. Apart from understanding who does what, we must try to assess attitudes toward waste management and tailor waste disposal services to respective groups. It is also important to ask who benefits from the current division of labour and enable equal opportunity to support both women and men in different roles of their choosing.

In terms of gender responsive policies and actions the following is worth considering in NDCs (2):

Waste collection and recycling: The gendered division of labour affects employment opportunities for women and men; officials can influence how these systems can be more equitable, ensuring that women and men have equal access, credit, training and opportunities to also work in higher grade recycling enterprises.

Environmental communication/education: Messages are more effective if tailored to specific audiences e.g., if it is mostly women who are responsible for organic waste disposal, messages can target women.

Capacity of local waste management authorities: Build capacity of local authorities to use gender analysis in the waste management and disposal sector to ensure equal opportunities, and that the waste management needs of both women and men are met.

The following entry points for gender mainstreaming in waste management can be considered.

- Integrate a gender perspective in assessment studies, planning, implementation and M&E of waste management projects, including an analysis of how waste and resources are valued and used.
- Hold consultations before the introduction of new policies, procedures and technologies, with equal representation of women and men.
- Creation of equal opportunities for men and women to benefit from the awareness raising and training initiatives for waste management.

Resources:

- R. Mehra (et al). (1996). Women in Waste Collection and Recycling in Ho Chi Ming City. Population and Environment: A Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies. 18(2) November.
- (2) B. Woroniuk, J. Schalkwyk (Nov 1998) SIDA

GENDER AND NATIONAL ENERGY FRAMEWORKS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CARLA MANJATE ROMBE, IUCN

Reviewing 45 national energy frameworks (Prebble and Rojas, 2018) from 29 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, IUCN found some interesting results with regard to how women are portrayed.

- Women can be portrayed as vulnerable (5 policy frameworks), beneficiaries (25 policy frameworks), stakeholders (20 policy frameworks) and less frequently as initiating change (only 2 policy frameworks).
- In terms of energy and women's health: over a third (16 frameworks) recognize that household use of biomass fuel sources is detrimental to women's and children's health and a third (15 frameworks) specifically propose interventions designed to address women's energy use while cooking.
- Only 2 frameworks recognize the interconnectedness between energy access and women's physical security; and only 2 frameworks acknowledge the nexus between energy access and improved healthcare services.

How gender as a crosscutting issue is reflected in national energy frameworks was also examined with the following noted:

- mention of energy, gender and time poverty (11 frameworks or 24%)
- highlight the gender-nexus in rural areas (12 frameworks or 27%), whereas only 1 framework mentions the gender-nexus in urban areas
- include reference to energy, gender and education (5 frameworks or 11%)
- examine women in energy technology and innovation (10 frameworks or 22%), but only 7 frameworks (16%) mention women as energy entrepreneurs
- mention women's participation in energy sector careers (6 frameworks or 13%)

In terms of ensuring gender and energy issues are included in NDCs, the following was noted:

Focus on women as users of energy

- Continue to promote use of improved cook stoves.
- Promote use of LPG (bottle gas) as a cooking fuel to reduce women's workload and environment damage from solid fuel.
- Promote and disseminate technologies for the production and sustainable use of biomass energy.
- Improve access to renewable energies.

Focus on women as producers

- Ensure women's participation in community decision-making process (consideration of practical and specific gender needs)
- Promote access to and efficiency in the use of energy and natural resources
- Promote the electrification of rural communities using renewable energies

Focus on women as economic actors

- Train women in manufacturing and repair of improved stoves (to help to create jobs for women).
- Train women in small business management
- There may be a need for a local-level market value-chain analyses to identify and increase productive uses of electricity for women's small businesses.

Resources:

- EGI - Environment and Gender Information. <http://genderandenvironment.org/egi/>
- Energizing Equality: sub-Saharan Africa's integration of gender equality principles in national energy policies (May 2018) Prebble, M. & Rojas, A. IUCN May 2018. This assessment was developed under the Advancing Gender in the Environment (AGENT) initiative, a ten-year program launched by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by IUCN. <https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/iucn-egi-energizing-equality-web.pdf>

DESIGNING TRANSPORT SYSTEMS WITH AND FOR POOR WOMEN

NATALIE ELWELL, WRI

Mobility options, both old and new, do not always reach or meet the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, especially women. Some issues that arise include the following:

- Pricing that accommodates trip changing.
- Infrastructure that accommodates the encumbrances that women carry such as children, elderly and groceries (not to mention infrastructure to allow people with disabilities access to transport).
- Accommodation for safety concerns that span infrastructure, technology, policies and personnel.

Those with very low incomes can be priced out of new systems. In some cases, inequalities may be exacerbated, particularly seen in studies of Bus Rapid Transit, as this mode displaces modes of transport owned, operated and used by lower-income groups. We also see displacement of low-income dwellers as land prices increase around mobility infrastructure installations. From 2004-2013 women's labour force participation rate in India dropped from 37% to 27%, irrespective of age, income, social group or marital status (1). This may be because Indian women trade quality education for safety, spending up to Rs2000 versus men's Rs1,200 (2). Women will travel up to 40 minutes longer for a safe journey where men will increase travel by only 4 minutes for increased safety (3).

For NDC planning:

- Women and marginalized people need a voice in transport planning and management. WRI's research in Bogota revealed that not only are women not employed as drivers in the Bus Rapid Transit, system, they are not employed anywhere in the system. The two government departments primarily responsible for the transport sector in Bogota do have over half women employed, but only about a third of those women hold managerial positions.
- A McKinsey study shows that women hold 29% of senior management positions in transport related companies in Africa – that includes the tourism sector. Women hold 17% of Board positions in the sector across Africa.
- Focusing on users of transport can have many 'wins'. In Semarang City, in Indonesia, improved safety and accessibility of their metro for women, elderly and disabled people encouraging a shift from private vehicles, contributing to 14,000 ton GHG emissions reduction since 2009 (4).
- When designing infrastructure, we need to meet the needs of all people. Thus, for NDC planning, it is important to start from an understanding of what all people need, recognizing that not all people are the same. Between 2014-15, Sao Paulo, Brazil constructed 238 km new bike lanes, dramatically increasing number of women and overall cyclists, helping reduce their GHG emissions (5).
- Planning in the transport sector should engage women and low-income groups in needs assessments and planning; and invest in solutions through data collection and pilot testing. Finally, the capacity of planners and transport personnel must be built.

Resources:

- (1) https://www.hks.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/centers/cid/files/publications/faculty-working-papers/women_work_india_cidwp339.pdf
- (2) and (3) https://grijaborker.files.wordpress.com/2017/11/borker_jmp.pdf
- (4) <https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/ijpd/article/view/916/Budiarti%20and%20Nurhadi>
- (5) <https://3gozaa3xxbpb499ejp30lxc8-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Why-Gender-Matters.pdf>

CLIMATE FINANCE GENDER GAPS

MARGAUX GRANAT WEDO

We still have little evidence on the links between gender and climate change. Gender equality is now included in four major climate finance mechanisms, however overall there tends to be a silo-ed approach, in how gender is integrated into the climate finance sector. Progress is slow. One funding body for climate finance used to request 1 gender indicator; now it expects 2 indicators per proposal.

To ensure climate finance addresses gender gaps there must be institutionalization and implementation of strong/robust gender policies and inclusive structures. At the moment there is limited accountability for finance structures to actively implement gender policies, gender action plans, and gender mainstreaming in constructive ways. Institutionally, there is limited architecture and resources to support thoroughly integrating; limited expertise to support integration contracted, and limited understanding on the links and the beneficial impact this would support in climate action.

A major concern is the participation of women's groups and their access to finance. With limited engagement of women's organizations, and gender equality advocates and specialists in finance mechanism processes, means limited feminist perspectives in project/program design, development, implementation and monitoring/evaluation. The NDC process could ensure the participation and engagement of women's organizations, feminist perspective and gender equality advocates in NDAs IEs, etc. WEDO for example is undertaking considerable work to facilitate women's groups' engagement with climate finance.

Direct access to finance and women's funds are required with earmarked budget in projects. We also need to think beyond multilateral, to bilateral and national financing and budgets. In NDC design and implementation, we require earmarked budgets or gender responsive budgets. Some countries are allocating a certain percentage of funds for gender equality in NDCs (e.g. 5% or more). Institutionalization and implementation of robust gender policies, gender action plans, and inclusive structures is required in many countries. Another important issue is open and accessible data and reports regarding financing.

However, with clear policy guidance and management commitment for gender mainstreaming in climate finance mechanisms, a range of opportunities open. Strong actions are required immediately. Firstly, an enabling environment for inclusive and transparent participation in decision-making bodies for financial mechanisms is required. Operational procedures and tools must be elaborated to guarantee gender-responsive implementation in other key operational policies and to implement gender policies themselves.

For NDC planning and beyond the following is recommended:

- national and regional spaces for women's organizations to participate.
- training for grassroots communities and women's organizations on opportunities to support climate initiatives so they can gain direct/indirect access to financing.
- more open and accessible data and monitoring and evaluation reports on projects provide an opportunity for civil society and other stakeholders to follow and comment on implementation.
- accountability frameworks for gender policies and action plans should be encouraged.
- independent evaluation for periodic gender auditing of the progress made toward realizing gender equality to fund project/ programme implementation.

Resources:

1. WEDO (2019) Enhancing Women's Organizations' Role In, and Access To, Climate Finance **Climate Finance**
2. Global Greengrants Fund. (2018). Our Voices, Our Environment: The State of Funding for Women's Environmental Action. <https://www.greengrants.org/our-voices-our-environment/>
3. Gender-Responsive Budgeting and Climate Finance UNDP webinar: <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/ndc-events/virtual-events/session-iii-gender-responsive-budgeting-and-climate-finance.html>
4. GGCA /UNDP Gender and Climate Finance **Issue Brief**
5. GGCA /UNDP Gender and Climate Finance **Training Module**
6. **Incorporating Gender and Poverty Analysis in the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review: A Methodological Note Draft October 29, 2014**

ANNEX 5: WORKSHOP EVALUATION

The evaluations of the workshop produced very positive rankings and comments. Overall fifty-five workshop participants anonymously completed evaluation forms. According to these evaluations nearly all agreed that the workshop objectives were achieved. An assessment of these forms revealed that all but one workshop participant agreed (9%) or strongly agreed (89%) that the workshop encouraged and facilitated peer-to-peer exchange amongst countries, sharing experiences on integrating gender into NDC Planning. Objective 2 was to increase understanding of relevant entry points to advance gender equality in the NDC process and 55% strongly agreed with a further 38% agreeing that this objective was reached. Four participants were neutral with regard to this objective. Finally, 84% agreed that the workshop improved their understanding of the linkages between gender responsive NDCs and SDGs (29% agreed and 55% strongly agreed). Nine participants ticked that they were 'neutral' neither agreeing nor disagreeing with a statement in the evaluation form. Even though some evaluations were neutral on reaching the objectives, no workshop participants in the evaluation form disagreed that any of the three workshop objectives were reached.

Three quarters felt the workshop increased their understanding of gender analyses with only two workshop participants disagreeing with the statement that the workshop increased their understanding of gender analyses. Almost all (87%) reported that the workshop strengthened their national partnerships for gender responsive NDCs, with only 1 workshop participant disagreeing. Finally, over 90% agreed or strongly agreed that the workshop strengthened partnership with others, with 5 workshop participants remaining neutral on this workshop benefit.

Annex 4 also contains the rankings by workshop participants on specific presentations and sessions. The session that got the most ranking for being "very useful" was the country/poster presentations. The second highest ranking for being "very useful" was the discussion on gender analyses. If we take the ranking "useful" and "very useful" together, for all sessions rankings were above 78%, with over 90% of participants ranking most sessions as either "useful" or "very useful" (the session on climate finance and the NDC process just reached 78% of "useful" rankings, yet still over a quarter of workshop participants found it "very useful").

Fortunately few participants ranked sessions as not useful, but these have been noted.²⁵

Three workshop respondents added in their own additional areas to rank as "very useful". Two mentioned the facilitator/methodology of the workshop; one workshop participant mentioned 'awesome networking' as being very useful.

In an open space provided on the evaluation form, workshop participants could outline their '**biggest learning**' and '**key take-away**' from the workshop.

Similar to objective 1, lessons learned and experiences sharing and learning from others was the most frequent comment (13 workshop respondents) positively listed. Nine workshop participants mentioned the 'biggest learning' as coordination on both gender and climate change with a further two participants stressing the need for closer links between agencies dealing with climate change and those working on gender/women as an important 'take-away'. Better knowledge on how to link gender and climate change was mentioned by eight workshop participants as the 'biggest learning'. Comments in this regard included how gender, culture and traditions are affected by climate change.

Ideas with regard to planning the NDC and gender was mentioned by about 8 respondents as a key take away, including deepening learning on the NDC process or how gender can be planned for within the NDC process, with one respondent mentioning the importance of a multisectoral approach. Five workshop participants particularly liked the SDG-NDC nexus session with three specifically mentioning the presentation by Lebanon on the SCAN too. Three

²⁵ Three workshop respondents ranked the panel discussion with Kenyan officials as not useful; three respondents for the gender quiz; two for the elevator pitches; and two for the session on climate finance. One participant did not find the indicator activity useful and one participant did not find the peer-to-peer activity on reaching the sub-national particularly useful.

mentioned they have learned about the importance of monitoring and evaluation on gender and climate change, with another respondent particularly liking the session on indicators. Two respondents mentioned gender budgeting.

Other comments related to the quiz being a useful way to teach others about gender that they learned a lot about a gender analysis, and one mentioned the importance of not confusing 'gender' with 'women'. Three workshop participants mentioned their take away as being new tools (e.g. tools for advocacy and lobbying). One participant mentioned the importance of building on what exists in the country, and another mentioned the context and country specific nature of gender issues in climate change. Furthermore, one participant mentioned they learned a lot about the UNFCCC, another comment was on learning about networking and another on strengthening capacities at the subnational level.

Participants also had the opportunity to add any **other comments about the workshop** or about gender responsive NDCs. These comments were analysed and are summarised by theme.

Generally, the comments were very positive with most workshop participants finding the workshop "very informative", "excellent", "well planned" with many workshop participants appreciating the facilitation and opportunities for experience sharing.

At least five workshop participants specifically stated they felt the workshop was very well planned, organized and coordinated. Seven workshop participants commented positively on the workshop facilitation or methodologies used. For example, *"I really enjoyed the methodology of the workshop as it is dynamic and people have the opportunity to share experiences on a personal level."* Four participants commented on opportunities for sharing experiences including the poster session. The interactive sessions were particularly liked (advisor/consultant activity). Many participants thanked the organisers and facilitators. Other comments included an appreciation for networking and a suggestion to use "poll everywhere" for similar type quizzes.

At least 6 workshop participants called for another workshop, and five of these, all from Latin America mentioned the need for a workshop at the regional level. The justification given was because of the shared language and the fact that there is much to learn from each other, allowing countries to go deeper on some issues.

Some negative comments were recorded also. Four participants found the agenda too packed, and would have preferred fewer topics. Two would have liked more time on definitions, and learning from sessions and one would have liked more time for country presentations and question and answers. One would have liked more hands on learning, and one mentioned that some sessions were not closed properly. Another participant felt that conceptual guidance should have been given prior to sharing experiences. One mentioned that the climate finance session did not reach expectations. Two mentioned that the focus was too much on 'women' rather than on gender. One workshop respondent felt that the facilitators should have been from the host country region rather than from outside the region. Another felt that allowances should also have been given to delegates from the host country not living nearby.

Finally, some general comments on gender responsive NDCs were that there is a strong need for coordination, networking including with other agencies, and that generally climate change programmes suffer from poor financial support at the local level. Another comment related to the need to enhance gender statistics for climate actions.

GLOBAL GENDER WORKSHOP ON NDC PLANNING FOR IMPLEMENTATION

24-26, APRIL 2019, NAIROBI, KENYA

Evaluation form summary of rankings

HOW WELL DID THE WORKSHOP MEET WITH THE EXPECTED WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES?					
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE
Objective 1: The workshop encouraged and facilitated peer to peer exchange among countries to share experiences and lessons learned on integrating gender equality into NDC planning	89%	9%	2%		
Objective 2: The workshop increased my understanding of relevant entry points to advance gender equality and women's empowerment into the NDCs process going forward in governance, planning and policy.	55%	38%	7%		
Objective 3: The workshop improved my understanding of the linkages between gender-responsive NDCs to broad development benefits/SDGs.	55%	29%	16%		
OTHER BENEFITS					
The workshop increased my understanding of gender analyses	29%	51%	16%	4%	
The workshop strengthening our national partnership for gender responsive NDCs	33%	54%	11%	2%	
The workshop strengthened partnership with others	50%	41%	9%		
WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO RATE THE USEFULNESS OF SPECIFIC PRESENTATIONS AND SESSIONS					
	VERY USEFUL	USEFUL	NEUTRAL	NOT USEFUL	NOT USEFUL AT ALL
Quiz on gender concepts	50%	35%	7%	6%	2%
Country / poster presentations	78%	19%	4%		
Discussions on gender analyses	52%	37%	12%		
"Elevator" pitches (1 slide 1 sector explanation)	35%	53%	8%	4%	
Panel discussions from Kenyan officials	35%	48%	11%	2%	4%
Discussions on improving coordination on gender and NDC planning nationally	44%	48%	7%		
Plenary session that focused on integrating gender equality into climate change planning (4 presentations Peru, Colombia, Philippines, Ghana)	49%	44%	7%		
Smaller group discussion on different aspects of planning (with one of the above countries)	49%	47%	4%		
Activity to peer consult on reaching subnational levels	49%	30%	19%	2%	
Session on climate finance and the NDC process	26%	52%	18%	2%	
Indicator activity	37%	50%	11%	2%	
Session with presentations on the enhancement and revision of NDCs, and the SDGs nexus	41%	50%	9%		
International focus (UNFCCC session) supporting the national level work on gender responsive NDC	54%	37%	9%		
Facilitator/ methodology	2 persons				
Awesome networking	1 person				

ANNEX 6: WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS LIST

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