

The UNFCCC Virtual Regional Workshops on Gender and Climate Change 2020

By Mariama Williams*

Abstract

In the last week of November 2020, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Gender and Climate Team presented its hallmark Global Gender Event as part of the virtual United Nations (UN) Climate Dialogues 2020 (Climate Dialogues). The Climate Dialogues provided "a platform for Parties and other stakeholders to showcase progress made in 2020 and exchange views and ideas across the subsidiary bodies and COP agendas mandated for 2020". They were held in lieu of the annual meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) previously slated to take place in the United Kingdom in December 2020. The virtual Global Gender Event held on November 26, 2020 occurred in two parts. Part 1, **Acting on the gender and climate GAP: progress and reflections** highlighted progress and reflections made at the regional workshops on gender and climate change held by the Gender team earlier in the year. Part 2, **Women for Results: showcasing women's leadership on climate change** showcased women's leadership on climate change including the five winning projects of the 2020 UN Global Climate Action Awards¹.

*L'équipe « Genre et climat » de la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC) a organisé un événement phare sur ce thème dans le cadre des dialogues virtuels des Nations unies sur le changement climatique 2020 (Dialogues sur le climat), qui s'est tenu au cours de la dernière semaine de novembre. L'objectif des Dialogues sur le climat est « de fournir une plate-forme aux participants et aux autres parties prenantes pour présenter les progrès réalisés en 2020 et échanger des points de vue et des idées sur les organes subsidiaires et les ordres du jour de la COP mandatés pour 2020 ». Ils remplacent la réunion annuelle de la Conférence des Parties (COP) qui devait avoir lieu au Royaume-Uni en décembre 2020. Cet événement mondial, qui s'est déroulé le 26 novembre 2020 en mode virtuel, comportait deux parties. La première, intitulée « **Plan d'action genre et climat : progrès et réflexions** », a permis de souligner les progrès réalisés et de discuter des conclusions issues des ateliers régionaux sur le genre et le changement climatique organisés par l'équipe Genre plus tôt dans l'année. La deuxième, intitulée « **Les femmes actrices du changement : renforcer le leadership féminin face aux changements climatiques** » a mis en évidence le leadership des femmes face au changement climatique, au travers notamment de cinq projets, lauréats du Prix mondial de l'action climatique des Nations unies 2020.*

*En la última semana de noviembre de 2020, el equipo de Género y cambio climático de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC) presentó su distintivo Evento mundial sobre género como parte de los eventos virtuales Diálogos sobre el Clima de las Naciones Unidas 2020 (Diálogos sobre el clima). Los Diálogos sobre el clima ofrecen "una plataforma para que las Partes, y otros interesados que no son Partes, muestren los progresos realizados en 2020, e intercambien opiniones e ideas entre los órganos subsidiarios y los programas de la Conferencia de las Partes encomendados para 2020". Se celebraron en lugar de la reunión anual de la Conferencia de las Partes que en un principio iba a tener lugar en el Reino Unido en diciembre de 2020. El Evento mundial sobre género, celebrado virtualmente el 26 de noviembre de 2020, ocurrió en dos partes. En la primera parte, **Actuar sobre la BRECHA de género y climática: progreso y reflexiones**, se puso de relieve el progreso y las reflexiones realizados en los talleres regionales sobre género y cambio climático que el equipo de Género había llevado a cabo con anterioridad este mismo año. En la segunda parte, **Mujeres para lograr resultados: una muestra del liderazgo de las mujeres en materia de cambio climático**, se expuso el liderazgo de las mujeres en materia de cambio climático, incluidos los cinco proyectos ganadores de los Premios de las Naciones Unidas a la Acción Mundial sobre el Clima 2020.*

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Between 22 July and 14 October 2020, the gender team working in collaboration with the United Nations (UN) Climate Change's Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) organized six virtual regional workshops on *gender integration into national climate policies, plans, strategies and actions* in the Americas and the Caribbean (RCCs: Panama and St. George's), Asia & the Pacific (RCC: Bangkok), Sub-Saharan Africa (RCCs: Kampala and Lomé), and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) (RCC: Dubai) (Europe & Central Asia were co-sponsored by UN Women and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)). These workshops covered the thematic contents of the mandated activity in D.6 of the Gender Action Plan as stipulated under the five-year Lima Work Program on gender (decision 3/CP.25, 2019). The regional workshops aimed at sharing "case studies, examples and lessons learned on the results, impacts and main challenges that parties faced in the integration of gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and actions" as well as provided "an opportunity for interaction between Parties with knowledge gaps and challenges and those Parties and entities that have overcome challenges" (UNFCCC, 2020). It was coordinated with as well as enabled the networking of national gender and climate change focal points (NGCCFPS).

According to the Secretariat's informal report⁸ the meetings which generated 1000 registrants, and 132 to 346 on YouTube livestreams were attended by government stakeholders (24% of participants), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (31%), academics (8%), UN (17%), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) (6%) and the private sector (5%) (UNFCCC, 2020). Male participants ranged from 17-28%, depending on the regional participation. The Secretariat further noted that: (1) overall, gender integration into national climate action is progressing as countries realize the climate and social benefits of taking different needs and perspectives into account in mitigation and adaptation to climate change; (2) despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, many stakeholders were vested in maintaining the momentum; (3) a diverse range of successful actions were presented; (4) successes or positive actions identified during the workshops include plans to integrate gender into nationally determined contribution (NDC) processes; and that (5) national gender equality legislations were being used in some countries to facilitate the development of climate-specific gender measures in the context of sectoral action plans, national adaptation plans (NAPs) and NDCs (UNFCCC, 2020). Selected snapshots of developing countries' presentations on these points are highlighted in the accompanying annex.

Participants – CSOs, individual researchers/activists, gender machineries and UN agencies supporting the work on gender and climate at regional and country levels shared information and perspectives on what was happening regionally with regard to gender specific data and analysis, institutional arrangements,

alignment and coherence (UNFCCC, 2020). (These thematic areas on which Parties shared were designed based on submissions from Parties and Observers and findings from previous workshops (UNFCCC, 2020).

The Secretariat's report argued that a key implicit assumption running through the meetings was that mainstreaming gender enhances the effectiveness of climate action. Many country representatives shared that they found the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) gender action plan (GAP) "a useful tool for engendering the climate change agenda" nationally and regionally. This was found to be especially so with regard to discussions around NAPs and the updating and revising of NDCs, the main instrument for implementing the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which further implemented the climate convention. Parties from Chile, Jamaica, Mexico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines highlighted the main challenges, such as knowledge (capacity and finance) gaps, that they faced in seeking to integrate gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and actions.

The South Centre has actively participated in the discussions leading up to the Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan, including making submissions to the various bodies under the Convention and effectively participating in expert groups, facilitating and making presentations at in-session workshops on the various thematic topics (adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology transfer and development, capacity building, etc.). The Centre has also supported its members as well as developing country groupings, on demand, on these issues.

Successes and challenges presented at the workshop

Successes include:

- The NDC revision process is underway in many countries and some plan to integrate gender while a lesser amount has successfully finished the integration process.
- Several stakeholders provide targeted as well as enabling support for gender integration into national climate plans such as NDCs and NAPs.
- National gender equality legislation was in some contexts found to have facilitated the development of climate-specific gender measures e.g. in the context of Sectoral Action Plans, NAPs, and NDCs.
- A whole-of-government approach was found to have been effective to integrate gender by bridging silos between environment, gender, and other ministries.
- Establishment of Gender Focal Points and gender thematic working groups within ministries and multi-stakeholder committees were found to have effectively supported the mainstreaming of gender.
- Building technical capacity and gender expertise, e.g. through regular workshops, was seen to be key

for effective gender mainstreaming.

- Creating a gender sensitive work environment, building managerial and technical capacity of women working on climate and promoting networking was found to promote gender equality within institutional structures that could translate into policy.
- The participation of civil society in local consultations on climate change was seen to have strengthened gender integration and to a certain degree have compensated limited government resources.

Overall challenges governments reported in facilitating gender and climate change:

- A lack of awareness of the importance and benefits of gender integration in climate action and clear articulation and demonstration of the gender and climate change nexus at objective and implementation level
- Institutional capacity and isolated or ineffective governance structures
- Siloed climate change and gender ministries and programmes
- Lack of sex disaggregated data, datasets and systematically publishing of data and statistics
- Lack of resources, technical knowledge and finance for policy integration, capacity building, and gender/climate programming (UNFCCC, 2020, p. 6)

Annex

Selected snapshots of developing countries' activities and actions to integrate gender in climate change policies, plans and projects as well as areas of successes and challenges highlighted at the virtual regional workshops, 22 July to 14 October 2020

1. Gender in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and its revision

- The Philippines' gender groups and organizations were invited during the last stages of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) to ensure gender concerns were included.
- The Philippines is undergoing a gender analysis on the consideration of gender into the NDC, which will be reflected in the future tracking system. Gender is in progress of being considered into the NDC and National Action Plan and climate change is being incorporated in the draft gender empowerment strategy.
- Bangladesh's current NDC implementation roadmap and sectoral action plans do not consider gender. But the NDC will be updated to consider gender.
- In Macedonia, gender indicators are being developed for the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory, Mitigation Assessment, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment, NDC and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).
- Uruguay has worked to integrate gender into various strategies: the NDC, sectoral planning, Green Climate Fund programmes, and the national climate change report/communications.
- Uruguay categorizes measures in the NDC according to potential impact on gender inequalities (in terms of neutral, sensitive, gender transformative, potentially transformative)
- Uruguay - Indicators were disaggregated by sex and gender-sensitive indicators were included. Gender analysis was included in development

The Lima Work Programme and the Gender Action Plan (elements)

The Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) was adopted in 2014 (Decision 18/CP. 20) and extended for three years by the Conference of the Parties (COP) 22 (2016, [Decision 21/CP.22](#)) with a mandate review at COP 25 (2019). COP 23 (2017) established a gender action plan (GAP) under the UNFCCC. COP 25 ([Decision 3/CP.25](#)) agreed to a 5-year Enhanced LWPG with further work to be undertaken in November 2024. The goal of the LWPG is to advance gender balance and integrate gender considerations into the work of Parties and the secretariat in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement so as to achieve gender responsive climate policy and action.

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) which has 5 priority areas with objectives (Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication (A); Gender balance, participation and women's leadership (B); Coherence -- strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the work of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the secretariat and other United Nations entities and stakeholders (C); Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation (D); and Monitoring and reporting (E)), 20 actions, and 35 outputs, is scheduled to have an intermediate review of its implementation in June 2022. (For more details, please see tables of annex in FCCC/CP/2019/L.3 Gender and Climate Change - https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019_L03E.pdf).

process and gender responsive measures were identified in adaptation and mitigation.

- Chile's updated NDC includes a Social Pillar of Just Transition and Sustainable Development. Gender equity and equality is an implementation criteria. The Adaptation Pillar considers gender perspectives.
- Senegal is in the process of revising the NDC and gender is considered a cross-cutting issue to be taken into account in programmes and projects. Among the options identified in the mitigation measures is "the use of modern forms of energy in homes to reduce the workload of women".
- Nigeria is revising its NDC and including gender, youth, and nature-based solutions.
- Nigeria also developed the National Action Plan on Climate Change and Gender. It focuses on effective strategies to integrate gender into national instruments including NDCs.

2. Gender in National Adaptation Plans (NAPS) and related adaptation instruments

- Cambodia is working towards integrating gender into sectoral climate policy and action including agriculture, forestry, economic development, transportation, and water.
- Bangladesh's Department of Environment has initiated the NAP formulation project and health and gender will be considered as a cross-cutting issue.
- Nepal's National Adaptation Plan Process - Environment Protection Act 2019 has a provision to ensure the representation of women experts and academia from the environment and climate change sector in the Environment Protection and Climate Change Management National Council.
- Vietnam's National Action Plan to Response to Climate Change (2021-2030) is under development.
- Vietnam's technical reports will highlight gender gaps in current Sectoral Action Plans. Work on going to include gender into the NAP draft.
- Vietnam integrated gender into disaster risk reduction and climate change is included as one priority in the New Strategy on Gender Equality (NSGE) and recognizes the close linkage between gender and climate change. Targets: 100% communication programme on disaster and climate change are gender integrated. 100% members of disaster risk management and climate change response committee are trained on gender equality. 100% programmes and plans of disasters and climate change at commune, district and provincial level are gender integrated. At least 30% climate smart

agriculture initiatives are led by women.

- St. Vincent & the Grenadines' National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013-2025 acknowledges gender equality and resilience towards climate change. This is the guiding document for national development and sets the process for the National Adaptation Plan and National Climate Change Policy EnGenDER Project. An Environmental and Social Assessment and Technical Study will be undertaken, which would provide the basis for designing an environmentally sound solution to the issue(s) in Salt Whistle Bay and to developing a sustainable livelihoods framework for the socio-economic protection of vulnerable stakeholders.
- Senegal's NAP is in the development phase of a draft document and a gender consultation has been launched with participation from actors at the local and national level.
- Senegal is developing several strategies including: Training sector ministries and local government on tools for gender mainstreaming in sector and local planning; financing of two gender-sensitive projects in the agriculture and fisheries sectors; capacity-building programmes started in 2018, with regard to the gender focal points of ministries, planning, agriculture, environment, health, women and the plan.
- Jordan held a workshop on the integration of gender and vulnerable groups as part of the NAP process. This builds adaptive capacity by reducing the country's' vulnerability through implementing comprehensive adaptation measures with consideration for gender aspects and the needs of the most vulnerable groups.
- Lebanon conducted a Sectoral Baseline Assessment – STEP 1: A gender analysis was conducted to identify gaps and determine next steps for gender mainstreaming. STEP 2: A prioritization exercise identified which sectors needed further capacity-building in order to focus efforts. STEP 3: Indicators and linkages between gender and the prioritized sectors were identified. STEP 4: Capacity-building sessions for both sectoral and gender experts were organized in cooperation with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW). STEP 5: Building on the selected policies, a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was developed to anchor the gender integration in ministerial policies. STEP 6: A gender focal point was designated in each ministry. STEP 7: Gender is integrated into climate-related projects and policies.

3. Gender and budget/climate finance

- The Philippines is further working on analyzing gender responsiveness in climate financing. All

agencies are supposed to allocate 5% of total budget for gender activities. There is a need to harmonize the gender budget and climate budget system as well as strengthen linkages.

- Nepal has a system of gender responsive budget coding.

4. Gender in climate change legislation/gender and climate in gender equality legislation

Here countries also reported on activities or intentions to include gender focal points and gender thematic working groups within ministries and multi-stakeholders committees in addition to advancing gender sensitive legislation and regulation vis-à-vis climate change:

Philippines

The Philippines has instituted several gender and climate change legislations, including the 2009 Magna Carta of Women in which gender mainstreaming was adopted as the strategy to promote and fulfill women's human rights. The Climate Change Act of 2009 mandated the incorporating of a gender sensitive perspective in all climate change efforts. The Act was amended in 2012 towards more gender responsiveness. In 2010, the Philippines Disaster Risk Management Act was passed to ensure disaster risk reduction and climate change measures are gender responsive and sensitive to indigenous knowledge and human rights. The law says climate action needs to be gender sensitive. In 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Climate Change Commission and the Philippines Commission on Women. The Climate Change Commission issued a resolution to mainstream gender responsive approaches in climate change programs and activities.

The Commission is working to monitor and evaluate gender mainstreaming. "GENDER" with G as Gender empowerment in climate action is critical, E as Engendering climate actions (NDCO, NCCAP, CCED), N for national and local capacities, D for developing the climate change and gender monitoring and evaluation toolkit, E for evidence, data, and knowledge, and R for recognizing successes and challenges.

Cambodia

The Gender and Climate Change Committee was established to oversee capacity-building, mainstream gender, and coordinate gender and climate change work at the national and sub-national level. The Gender and Climate Change Committee is part of the inter-governmental working group and provides advice to the National Council for Sustainable Development. Gender plans have received funding.

Bangladesh

Climate Change Gender Action Plan: Plan provides guidance on policy issues and initiatives that need to be taken into consideration by the government to address

climate change in a gender sensitive manner (2013-2018). Update is planned with technical support from UN Women but delayed due to Covid. Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009) and Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment in Bangladesh (2018) incorporated gender into its actions.

Nepal

The Government of Nepal has created thematic gender working groups for Forests, Biodiversity and Climate Change and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), livelihood and governance. The government has formally published a national climate change policy which has a separate thematic area on "gender equality."

The gender working group for forests, environment and climate change is headed by the chief of Planning, Monitoring and Coordination Division of the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE). There are gender focal points in each ministry and divisions to ensure GESI integration. The REDD+ (**reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries**) Coordination Committee is required to have a gender expert in its committee. There is also a GESI, livelihood and governance thematic working group headed by the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens.

Mexico

Mexico incorporated gender into the following instruments: The National Development Plan (2019-2024), The National Climate Change Law (2012), The National Climate Change Strategy, The National REDD+ Strategy, The Programme for Equality between Women and Men (PROIGUALDAD 2019-2024), The National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change in Mexico, The National System of Environmental Information and Natural Resources, INEGI: The National Household Survey (ENH) and its module called Households and Environment Module (MOHOMA) and the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS).

The Mexican Government has begun inter-ministerial consultations to develop a national strategy for the implementation of the Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan in Mexico. Main focus: building capacities (Priority Area A) and implementation (Priority Area D).

Jamaica

Jamaica has developed several national policies to promote gender equality: Vision 2030 Jamaica (Vision 2030 does not have a gender thematic working group.), National Development Plan (2009), Gender Sector Plan (2009), Medium-Term Socio-economic Policy Framework (MTF), National Policy for Gender Equality (2011), Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica (2015). Jamaica is undertaking efforts with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and UNDP to advance gender and climate: undertake a

capacity assessment of gender machinery, strengthen coordination mechanisms (increase dialogue between Gender Focal Points and Climate Change Focal Point Network), build Gender & Climate Change nexus (gender assessment and preparation of a Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP); gender mainstreaming in sector policies), develop functional multi-stakeholder mechanism (gender Thematic Working Group to ensure the GCCSAP is implemented and gender mainstreamed in Sector Action Plans).

St. Lucia

Saint Lucia's National Climate Change Committee is an advisory body on climate change matters for two decades and contributed to climate change integration in the process of development of its national gender equality policy statement and strategy. Saint Lucia is also participating in the EnGenDER project to increase the gender responsiveness of the NAP and Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan.

Chile

Chile's Climate Change and Gender Roundtable created and set an agenda to plan, implement and monitor short, medium and long-term gender and climate change goals. Participants build their capacities and share expertise. 70 representatives from different ministries attend the Roundtable. It promotes capacity building and sharing of knowledge (gender specialists learn about climate and climate specialists learn about gender). The Gender and Climate Change Integration Checklist includes 18 criteria such as disaggregated data, gender balance, inclusive language and others. This document is regularly updated and used by the gender and climate change round table.

Nigeria

Nigeria's next steps for the national GAP include socialising the document for contributions and conducting a gender analysis for specific NDC sectors. During the consultation process for the GAP, there were several challenges including: Sharing responsibilities, Communication and response, Streamlining into National socio-economic plans, Mainstreaming gender in the NDC, Low availability of required consultants, Funding.

The GAP development process thereby generated several recommendations such as instituting an early consultant search and engagement, harmonizing other Gender Policies, and clearly defining the budgetary allocation for preparing the GAP.

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire conducted a study in 2019 to identify how key actors have highlighted the gender-climate link and propose avenues for the national Gender and Climate Strategy. Study findings included: Many stakeholders focused exclusively on women; Gender and climate were siloed leading to a difficulty of collaboration between national institutions; There was a poor understanding of the issue; The lack of reliable, up-to-date

sex disaggregated baseline data was a challenge. The strategy was finalised in 2020 with support of the UNDP NDC Support Programme.

Kenya

Kenyan law requires both climate change and gender mainstreaming in the functions and operations of all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of both national and devolved (county) governments. Various institutions engaged on gender and climate change. For climate, this includes the Climate Change Council (Policy oversight), Climate Change Directorate (Operational coordination of CC activities), and importantly Climate Change Units in ministries, departments and agencies (Mainstream CC in sectoral mandate functions). Gender is organized with the National Gender and Equality Commission (Policy oversight), Department in charge of Gender issues (Policy, operational coordination of gender activities), Sectoral Gender Desk Officers (in MDAs) (Mainstream Gender issues in sectoral mandate functions).

Morocco

Morocco has a national gender strategy and is working to integrate gender into climate policies. It prepares regular reports on implementation and has developed indicators on outcomes. Gender is not yet sufficiently integrated in all climate policies.

Pakistan

In Pakistan, gender has been mainstreamed at the policy level through the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of 2012 and the Climate Change Act of 2017 (Article 4.8.2 (g) "Incorporate an appropriate role for women into the decision-making process on climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives", Article 2. (3) "to focus on pro-poor gender sensitive adaptation while also promoting mitigation to the extent possible in a cost-effective manner"). However, NDCs are not gender sensitive. Pakistan is working to mainstream gender into the NDC revision process. It is developing a reporting mechanism on gender within the Ministry of Climate Change to mainstream gender in all the climate change policies/programmes/projects. The aim is to ensure women are represented in decision-making processes on climate change-related issues. This will lead to the establishment of a Climate Change and Gender Forum/Working Group.

Pakistan is undertaking a gender-responsive readiness project funded by the GCF with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as an implementing agency. This will build capacities and innovative approaches through development of a national Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP).

5. Capacity-building and technical capacity for women working on climate

Philippines

The Philippines seeks to enhance the capacity of both local and national agencies working on climate change and

gender. There is an agreement between the climate and women's commission to provide cross-training.

Togo

Togo is mainstreaming gender in the formulation of the national adaptation plan (NAP) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs). In the NAP it is integrated cross-sectionally. The NAP and NDC explicitly considered the gender dimension, but there are gaps.

The implementation of the three strategic axes of the NAP is to consider gender-specific needs: (i) the systematic integration of adaptation to climate change into planning documents, (ii) the implementation of adaptation options and capacity-building, and (iii) mobilization of financing for adaptation to climate change.

There is also a plan to define gender-sensitive indicators in the implementation of actions and implement a gender diagnosis in key sensitive sectors (agriculture, water resources, energy and forestry).

It envisioned to propose gender mainstreaming strategies in the revised NDC. It identified challenges: The equitable access of women and men to climate information services is limited by customs and tradition realities; low level of education of women; and lack of equitable representation of women in platforms and networks.

Rwanda

Rwanda considers Gender and Environment and Climate Change as cross-cutting sectors. This builds upon Rwanda's regional and international commitments which include a gender action plan (UNFCCC, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), African Union (AU)). These commitments aim to mainstreaming the gender, environment and climate change nexus into national strategies and policies.

Experience of Rwanda in mainstreaming gender in environment and climate change policies, strategies and actions:

- Environmental and Climate Change Policy (2019) - Gender is enshrined in the principles aiming at fostering inclusiveness. This policy urges and encourages effective involvement of women and youth in E&CC management, intervention, and decision making as essential.
- The Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) states the need to conduct a robust gender analysis assessment for informing gender-responsive approaches in its implementation.
- Gender equality and family promotion are cross-cutting areas in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1, 2017-2024). The NST1 urges sectors to mainstream gender and family promotion and ensure women and men's equal access, control, and equitable benefits in terms of responsibility and sustainable production and con-

sumption.

The gender budgeting programme adopted by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is an important tool in the process of institutionalizing gender responsive budgeting and gender mainstreaming process in central and local government institutions.

Adapted from Annex III: information shared by country speakers on the main floor of UNFCCC (2020)

Endnotes:

¹ For more information on the awardees please see: <https://unfccc.int/event/women-for-results-showcasing-women-s-leadership-on-climate-change>.

² The gender and climate change decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 11 "Encourages Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender and climate change focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring". Please also see: **GAP Activity A.2. - Role of NGCCFP** in the report of a recent virtual workshop on the matter (Capacity building and training needs for NGCCFP webinar carried out by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UN Women and Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO), November 2018 - https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NGCCFP_WebinarPPT_English.pdf) and https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/action_for_climate_employment_guidelines.pdf.

³ UNFCCC, *Informal compilation and high-level summary of the virtual regional workshops on gender integration into national climate actions* (2020).

Reference:

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 2020). *Informal compilation and high-level summary of the virtual regional workshops on gender integration into national climate actions*

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