



## Gender-responsive Climate Change Initiatives and Decision-making

Global Gender and Climate Alliance – GGCA

UNDP, IUCN, WEDO

!

!"#\$%&'()\*+,-#%

AAP	Africa Adaptation Programme – UNDP
AF	Adaptation Fund
AT	Advocacy Team
CAN	Climate Action Network
CDP	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

workshop on climate change

workshop on climate change

workshop on climate change

Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in the Context of Sustainable Development Goals

CDM	Climate Change Mechanism
R	Resilience
I	Integrating
COT	Climate Change Outlook



!

!

Phase 2 logframes (Finland + funding)	Phase 3 logframe	Interventions		
Objective 1: Integrate a gender perspective into policy and		UNDP +	IUCN	WEDO

		finance publications/ knowledge products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Position papers</li> </ul>		members
STRATEGY 1B: Promote the leadership of women government delegates in UNFCCC negotiations through the Women Delegates Fund (Finland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective 2: Promote the leadership of women at global, regional and national levels through the Women Delegates Fund</li> <li>• Strategy 2.1: Enable women delegates to participate effectively in climate change dialogues/negotiations and decision-making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to trainings for WDF delegates</li> <li>• Women delegates participation in regional Cadre of Expert training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation sessions</li> <li>• Support to trainings for WDF delegates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate selection and participation of WDF participants</li> <li>• Lead implementation of capacity building for WDF delegates</li> <li>• Coordinate with consultant providing support (e.g. strategy) to WDF funded delegates</li> </ul>

STRATEGY 1C: Organize global trainings for governments, UN staff, civil society, and international institutions (Finland)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>projects)</li> <li>Knowledge products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in NAPs</li> <li>Gender roadmaps for REDD+</li> <li>Review of CRISTAL</li> <li>Regional ToTs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tech. support on UNFCCC-related processes (e.g. national policy, gender assessments, inputs to national/regional meetings)</li> <li>Gender roadmaps for REDD+</li> </ul>
--	--	---	--	---

STRATEGY 2B: Technical support by cadre of experts to integrate gender in national and global climate change initiatives (Finland)/

!

! ""#\$%&

!

"

- Enhanced awareness and action on gender and CC among central (and some local governments), academia and civil society
  - Climate Finance Study (draft)
- Main activity/action types
  - Strategy:
    - Capacity building, planning and validation workshops

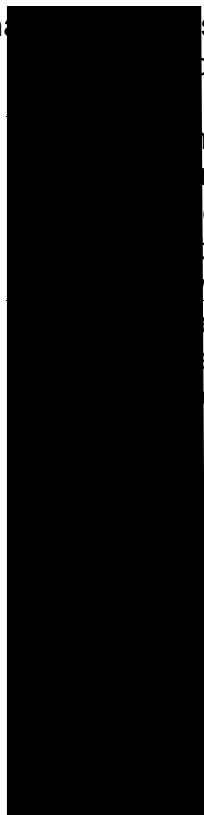


!

<p>report review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP CO: Consulted by Gender Team, established contact with Government for interviews</li> </ul>
<p>Progress on results (e.g. indicators and targets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress on outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy and guidelines yet to be used by Government agencies for gender mainstreaming in CC planning</li> <li>○ Awareness and capacity enhanced</li> <li>○ Gender is now to some extent included in National CC Action Plan (National CC Strategy was “gender blind”)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Progress on outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy document completed</li> <li>○ Finance study draft prepared, final report expected in November 2013.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

External factors and assumptions and their influence:

- [Redacted] factors and windows of opportunity:



national legal/policy framework for gender  
 focal points and CC focal points at all government  
 ons  
 to us AAP as implementation mechanism  
 :  
 e and gender are major and increasing issues on the CC  
 a globally, particularly in relation to work programmes  
 ports established under 2008-13. 3GE/TT38 1F CC

!

"

!

gender is limited, and women are more vulnerable than men to CC and disasters.

2. Finance study: Very relevant as CC finance readiness is critical issue for action and implementation of international agreements and national policies, both in relation to adaptation and mitigation.

Efficiency:

1. Strategy: Generally good efficiency with consultations and strategy and guidelines formulation completed in a fairly short timeframe, but not provisions were made for publication and dissemination
2. Finance study: Poor linkage to national processes and stakeholders, but plans to further consult national stakeholders. Due to difficulties with reaching stakeholders (see above), study is to a large extent based on a desk review and so far not validated by stakeholders (national validation reportedly planned).

Effectiveness (incl. outcomes):

1. Strategy:
  - Generally well-written and relevant documents, but limited awareness, outreach and ownership of it (although validated by workshop participants),– and hence limited scope for influencing sector policies and plans without further support. The strategy and guidelines were intended as a tool to guide gender mainstreaming and it was not the intention to publish it or have officially adopted – but without this formalisation and outreach, there is a risk it will not influence sector planning, or its use will be patchy and person-driven.
  -

!

"#



regional/global levels.

!

!

Country: Liberia

GGCA Partners (UDNP, IUCN, WEDO): IUCN

!

"#



!

ability to address gender concerns in its CC policies and planning.
Efficiency: Overall good efficiency; training, planning, validation and formulation process was completed in 9 months – but presentation to cabinet and endorsement has still not happened after more than a year after completion of the document.
Effectiveness (incl. outcomes): ccGAP process created in a short time enhanced awareness, and resulted in tangible priorities. But some institutional challenges remain to be tackled to ensure the plan is integrated in policies and implemented.
Impact (if relevant/applicable): N/A
Sustainability: Without further external support, the actual implementation of the ccGAP is unlikely. Especially a need to support the mainstreaming of ccGAP into sector policies and plans – perhaps through engaging the political level and planning and finance ministries
Conclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good progress, but actual results not yet consolidated or materialised – further support needed for process.</li><li>• The actual commitment appears to vary between the ministries.</li><li>• While ccGAP is not being implemented, awareness raised is already resulting in some local government staff raising awareness in communities</li></ul>
Recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GGCA/IUCN to continue supporting implementation process, including the preparation of an implementation plan and monitoring mechanisms</li><li>• Once ccGAP endorsed raise awareness with high level in ministries and provide training for county governments on implementation</li><li>• Tackle the issue of ccGAP being seen by many stakeholders as project activities that need donor funding</li><li>• Focus on mainstreaming into sector policies and development plans, so engage with political level and ministries of finance and planning</li><li>• Promote that indicators relevant for gender and CC are included in sector and national development monitoring systems</li></ul>
Lessons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is a real interests in ccGAPs and people become committed and can include CC and gender in their advocacy, so awareness raising resulting from the process is perhaps as important as the ccGAP strategy itself</li><li>• A risk that ccGAPs are perceived as projects which need donor funding</li><li>• Can be a challenge to ensure that the various ministries assign the right people to the ccGAP process</li><li>• It is important that sector ministries understand that they should implement the ccGAP as an integrated part of their work plans – MoGD should have an advisory/support and monitoring role</li></ul>

!

!

!

!

!"#\$%&'()\*+,-\$

Country: BANGLADESH
---------------------

GGCA Partners: UNDP and IUCN
------------------------------

Project title:

1.



!

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Developed better working conditions for women in factory</li><li>○ Work with Brick Manufacturer Owner Association (BMOA) to explain gender issues and women's entrepreneurship</li><li>○ Establish woman doctor on site at brick factory</li><li>○ Produced report "Mitigation in Brick Making Industries in Bangladesh: How Gender Matters"</li><li>○ Lobby to include "gender" into Brick Burning legislation</li><li>○ Awareness raising with Women Chamber of Commerce to attract more women into ownership of brick factories</li></ul>
<p>Management setup:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Which project(s) is GGCA project attached to: <u>IUCN:</u> N/A <u>UNDP:</u> Green Brick Project</li><li>• Implementation team: <u>IUCN:</u> technical support, workshop facilitation and training, document drafting, MoEF gender focal point <u>Government:</u> <u>UNDP:</u> Green Brick Project staff and consultants</li></ul>
<p>Budget and spending:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <u>IUCN:</u> USD 34,264.00</li><li>2. <u>UNDP:</u> USD 29,737.08</li></ol>
<p>Monitoring and reporting: Activities reported in global progress reports and publications of the GGCA</p>
<p>Stakeholders and their role:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <u>IUCN:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• IUCN: coordinating ccGAP process</li><li>• Ministry of Environment and Forests (MofEF): lead government agency working with IUCN on ccGAP and responsible for mainstreaming gender in Bangladesh Climate Change Strategic Action Plan (BCCSAP)</li><li>• Government ministries: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MofWCA); Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MofDMR); Ministry of Social Welfare (MofSW) – participated in national stakeholder strategy writing process</li><li>• ccGAP Steering Committee (Action Aid, DEBTEC, IUCN, MofEF, MoWCA, MoDMR, MoSW) : ensuring participatory process</li><li>• UN Women: provided inputs on food security, social protection and health, disaster management and gender</li><li>• Civil Society: attendance at workshops and support for ccGAP</li></ul></li><li>2. <u>UNDP:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UNDP: management of Green Brick Project</li><li>• Brick Manufacturers and Owners Association: participated in awareness raising events on gender issues</li><li>• Government: MoWCA</li><li>• Women Chamber of Commerce: beginning partnership with BMOA to support women owning brick factories</li></ul></li></ol>
<p>Progress on results (e.g. indicators and targets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Progress on outcomes: <u>IUCN:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ ccGAP endorsed by Ministry of Forestry and Environment</li><li>○ Awareness enhanced amongst government ministries, NGOs and</li></ul></li></ul>

!

"#

research institutes on gender and CC

- People attended TOT training

UNDP:

- Relationship created between brick factory owners and women's chamber of commerce
- Discussions held on inclusion of gender in brick burning legislation

- Progress on outputs:

IUCN:

- ccGAP document endorsed by Government

UNDP:

- Enhanced awareness of brick field owners of women brick labourers' rights through awareness campaign

External factors: risks and assumptions and their influence:

- Enabling factors and windows of opportunity:
  - MoFA has gender focal point
  - MofWCA becoming aware of gender and climate change issues
  - New legislation on brick burning and omissions allowed for discussion on gender and brick factories
  - UNDP's New Strategic Plan integrates comprehensive programming approaches, mainstreaming climate change action into overall national development strategies for sustainable development
- Risks:
  - Tendency to see ccGAP as a project with activities, which need external funding – mainstreaming into sector policies, plans and practices may not fully happen.
  - General election in 2014 might require new government partners and relationships to be built and delay the ccGAP process.

Relevance:

1. IUCN: The ccGAP is very relevant as Bangladeshi capacity and knowledge of CC and gender was limited; women are more vulnerable than men to CC and disasters. There is a broad interest.
2. UNDP: Development of greater efficiency of brick making kilns is very important for reducing carbon emissions and providing better working and living conditions of brick makers, especially women. Evidence was generated on how traditional brick kilns expose female workers to serious health hazards. The project report indicates that *"in light of these findings* ~~the UNDP ccGAP project~~



!

Lessons:

- There is interest in ccGAPs and people can be trained to include CC and gender in advocacy, so awareness raising resulting from the process is important
- ccGAPs can be perceived as projects which need donor funding
- Ensure that sector ministries understand that they should imp

!

"#

!

2d: Vietnam

!!

\$%&'()*+,-./012!
33\$1!45)('6)7!890: 4;!-9\$0;!<. : =>+90: 4!
4)%?6@!(A(B6!%C!90: 4!\$%&'()*!=CCA@6!4)%D)5E E6+! ""#\$%&'()* (+,\$*-\$! +-#+\$&\$. ' *-,)&+' / *-0\$ *-\$12* / ')+\$13' -0+\$4# '5)' )""-\$' -#\$6 *, ' ,)+&\$7*, 8\$7+#9()""-!
-EFB6E6' (5(A%' !F6)A%G!8C)%EH(%>+!1&D&7(!(%!: 6@6E I 6)!" J##!
- ' (6)K6' (A%' +!
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LA' M!(%!90@%&amp;'()*H)6DA%' 5B!F)%D)5E E6+!/N6!G6K6B%FE6' (!%C!(N6!I)A6C!O57!5!?'A' (!A' A(A5(AK6!%C!90: 4;!90!&lt;%E6' !5' G! =PC5E!A' !, A6(!O5E!OA(N!(N6!90-Q: R!R6DA%' 5B! =CCA@6S!!</li> <li>3%5B+!/%)5A76!5O5)6' 677!5' G!NADNBADN(!N%O!(%IA' (6D)5(6!D6' G6)!6T&amp;5BA(*!5' G! O%E6' !6EF%O6)E6' (!F)A' @AFB67!A' (%!\$ \$1!5' G!: RR!F%BA@A67!5' G!5@(A%' 7!5' G!(%! 7(AE&amp;B5(6!5G?&amp;7(E6' (7!(%!6PA7(A' D!5' G! 6O!B6D5B!5' G!F%BA@*!G%&amp;E6' (7!5' G! F)5@(A@67!C%)!F%BA@*!E5M6)7!5(!' 5(A%' 5B!5' G!F)%KA' @A5B!B6K6B7;B6DA7B5(AK6! 5&amp;(N%)A(A67;!N6!, A6(!O5E!&lt;%E6' U7!9' A%' ;!(N6!90;!N6!F)AK5(6!76@(%);!G%' %)7;! -O3=7!5' G!, A6(' 5E676!O3=7S!</li> <li>=! ?6@(AK6H=&amp;(@%E687&gt;+4%BA@*!I)A6C%' !D6' G6)!6T&amp;5BA(*!A' !@BAE5(6!@N5' D6! 5G5F(5(A%' !5' G!GA757(6)!)A7M!)6G&amp;@(A%' !A' !, A6(!O5E!!</li> <li>=&amp;(F&amp;(7+!</li> <li>o . ' N5' @6G!D%K6)' E6' (5O5)6' 677!%' !A77&amp;67!%C!D6' G6)!5' G!\$\$!</li> <li>o 4%BA@*!I)A6C!O)A((6' !I *!90!&lt;%E6' ;!=PC5E;!90: 4;!90-Q: R!5' G!6PF6)!</li> <li>25A' !5@(AKA(*H5@(A%' !(*F67+!</li> <li>o = ' 6!O%)M7N%F!%' !D6' G6)!5' G!@BAE5(6!@N5' D6!</li> <li>o 4)6F5)5(A%' !%C!F%BA@*!I)A6C! *!5' !A' (6)' 5(A%' 5B!6PF6)(!%' !D6' G6)!5' G!@BAE5(6! @N5' D6;!I 5@M7(%FFA' D!(6@N' A@5B!7&amp;FF%)(!%!\$=!57!90: 4H33\$1!5FF)%5@N!</li> </ul>
25' 5D6E6' (!76&F+!
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; NA@N!F)%?6@(87&gt;!A7!33\$1!F)%?6@!(5((5@N6G!(%+=K6)5BB!90: 4!5' G! = ' 6!90!O%)M!%' ! @BAE5(6!@N5' D6!5G5F(5(A%' !5' G!GA757(6)!)A7M!)6G&amp;@(A%' !S!</li> <li>-EFB6E6' (5(A%' !(65E+!</li> <li>o 90: 4!Q&amp;7(5A' 5!B6!: 6K6B%FE6' (!B&amp;7(6)+NA)A' D!%C!@%' 7&amp;B(5' (!O%)M7N%F! C5@ABA(5(A%' ;!F%BA@*!I)A6C!G)5C(A' D!</li> <li>o 90!&lt;%E6' +!%' D%A' D!F)%?6@(!%' !GA757(6)!)A7M!)6G&amp;@(A%' !OA(N!(N6!, A6(!O5E! &lt;%E6' U7!9' A%' !</li> <li>\$%)GA' 5(A%' !OA(N!F5)('6)7!5' G!(N6)!A' A(A5(AK67+!</li> <li>o 90!&lt;%E6' !V!90!&lt;%E6' !F5)('6)6G!OA(N!, A6(!O5E!&lt;%E6' U7!9' A%' !%' !B%@5B! 7)56P66</li> </ul>

!

"#

!

- #\$\$%&' !() \*!+, -&. /0, 123!/02!4, 56+7!8162%&93!&//29323!/02!: , 1; <0, 4!
- =2+/, 1! 696</162<\*!&//29323!/02!: , 1; <0, 4!
- >62/9&' !? , ' 29@!A96, 9\*!&//29323!/02!: , 1; <0, 4!

B1, C12<<! , 9!12<. 5/<!D2!CE!6936+&/, 1<!&93!/&1C2/<F!

- B1, C12<<! , 9!, . /+, ' 2<\*!
  - G: &1292<<!290&9+23!, 9!C29321#++56' &/2!+O&9C2!&3&4/&/6, 9!&93!36<&</21! 16<; !123. +/6, 9!
  - B, 56+7!8162%363!9, /!69%. 29+2!C, 1 219' 29/!4, 56+7!
- B1, C12<<! , 9!, . /4. /<\*!
  - J&+!<O22/K4, 56+7!8162%4124&123!

L\$/219&5!%&+/, 1<\*!16<; <!&93!&<<. ' 4/6, 9<!&93!/026!169%. 29+2\*!

- L9&8569C!%&+/, 1<!&93!: 693, : <!, %!, 44, 1/. 96/7\*!M9+5. <6, 9!, %!C29321!4169+6452!69! N&: \* !"#\$\$%&'()\*+  
!
- O6<; K56' 6/&/6, 9<\*? O652!C29321!4169+6452<!69+5. 323!69!%9&5!31&%/!, %!5&: #! 6' 452' 29/&/6, 9!6<!9, /!&. /, ' &/6+!

O252! &9+2\*!M9+12&<69C!; 9, : 523C2!, %!C29321!&93!+56' &/2!+O&9C2! 217!1252! &9/!%, 1!>62/! P&' !82+&. <2!>62/!P&' !6<!4&1/6+. 5&157!! . 592!&852!/, !/O2!&3! 21<2!%2+<!, %!+56' &/2!+O&9C2! &93!/02<2!2%2+<!/!&12!9, /!C29321!92. /!&5!

L%6+629+7\*!Q&46/&56R23!, 9!, 9C, 69C!: , 1; !+&11623!, . /!87!, /02!141, S2+<!/!&93!6' 452' 29/21<!/!&9<&+6, 9!+, <!/ /, , !O6CO!/, !%, 1!/02!<6R2!, %!/02!C1&9/!U1&9<&+6, 9!+, <!/<69+5. 32!&+6! 6/62<!/O&/!&12!4&1/57!36%2129/!%1, ' ! 9, 1' &5!41&+6+2#4&1/57!&336/6, 9&5!6' 2!87!36%2129/!<!/&%!69!/02!>P!Q#!U027!69+5. 32\*!32! 25, 469C!/02!+, 9+24/! K!632&!, %!: O&/!02!C1&9/!<0, . 53!%, +. <!, 9!14124&169C!41, 4, <&5/!, ! ( (QG!69!&441, 416&/2!%, 1' &/!2' &65!&93! =; 742!2\$+O&9C2<!, 9!4124&1&/6, 9#41, C12<<!&93!+, 9+5. <6, 9!%9&9+6&5!&+,, . 9/69C!124, 1/69C!1/6' 2!/&; 29!%, 1! /O6<12! &5. &/6, 9!

L%2+6! 292<<\* (29321!4169+6452!69+5. 323!69!VOW!5&: !&<14&1/!, %!&9!, 1 21&55!</1&/2C7!, %! <2! 21&5!AP!&93!9&/6, 9&5!, 1C&96R&/6, 9<\*!, 957!69!4&1/!3. 2!/, !/O6<!C1&9/!

M' 4&+!D6%1252! &9/K&4456+&852F\*!UO2!C1&9/!<. 44, 1/!6/<25%O&<9, !3612+!6' 4&+<!X, : 2! 21#6/!6<16' 4, 1/&9/!/, ! &+; 9, : 523C2!/O&/!APVB!Q#!: , 1; <!, 9/69. , . <57!: 6/0!/02!>62/9&' !? , ' 29!A96, 9!&93!WGOV!#\$\$%&' !O&<! <. ++2<<% 557!<. ++22323!69!/02!>? A!82+, ' 69C!&9!, %!6+6&5! 2' 821!69!/02!VOW!<7</2' !<69+2!Y!#+/! " Z[\!UO. <# /O6<!. 44, 1/!#41, 1632!<, ' 2!&/!168. /6, 9/!, !&' . +O!81, &321!41, +2<<!&93!2! 217!<69C52!694. /!6<!, . 9/23!

! =. </&69&8656/7\*!G!, 92-, %!#: , 1; <0, 4!&93!4, 56+7!8162%9, /!<. </&69&852!69!6/<25%#. 952<<169/2C1&/23!69/, !, 9C, 69C! 41, C1&' ' 69C!, 1!4, 56+62<\*!O212!/02!: , 1; !: &<69/2C1&/23!69!/02!: 6321!41, C1&' ' 2!, %!: , 1; !, %!APVB!&93! 4&1/921<#<, !&+/. &557!<. </&69&8656/7!+, . 53!82!<229!&<! 217!O6CO!UO2!%9&9+69C!' , 3&56/7!6<9, /!#%&!92: ! 41, S2+!6<112&56R23!#! /O6<!&441, &+O!<0, . 53!82!+&4/. 123!&93!41, S2+!132<6C9!<0, . 53! 696' 6R2!/02!%9&9+69C! ' , 3&56/7!8. /!69/219&56R23!/O6<!41, +2<<!%, 1!4, <<6852!12456+&/6, 9!, %!/O6<!&441, &+O!

!

!

""

!

\$%&&' (&)!</p></div>

- \* ' +, -(./-01!2!+2(. %!' 3!42+0(%+&!5' &0!%33%60-7%!</li></ul></div>

!

!

!

!

!

"#</p></div>

!

!

! "#\$%&'	! %\$(%&'*&+',&\$()-)(%&'
-----------	---------------------------

!

"#





!

Ruth Right Jones	Gender Focal Point- Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia
Sarwat Chowdhury	CC specialist- UNDP, Bangladesh
Sharmind Neelormi	Consultant- Green Brick Project, Bangladesh
Sieane Laurine Abdul-Baki	Special Assistant to the Minister- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Stella Eunice Warue	Steering Committee Member- Gender CC, Kenya
Suzette Mitchell	Former Country Director Climate Change Consultant- UN Women, Viet Nam
Sylvester R. Lama	

!

"#



!

Other								
4.2 If other, pls explain:								
4.3 If funded in full or in part by WDF – what role did you have as a delegate?								
4.4 What impact have you seen of GGCA's work in UNFCCC and international climate agreements and processes? Pls. describe what/how								

**5. Assessment of training/Capacity building**

5.1 Did you receive any training from WEDO? (pls tick)	Yes	No
---	-----	----

!

"#

!

**6. Use of skills acquired**

6.1 How have you used the knowledge obtained through your involvement and participation in international climate events?	

**Further engagement with GGCA**

6.2 Have you engaged further with GGCA after your participation in climate events? (pls tick)

!

"#

!

the GGCA network for your work? (pls tick)		
Please explain why useful/why not useful:		

**7. Recommendations and comments**

7.1 Do you have any recommendations for the future of GGCA?		
7.2 We would be very grateful for any further comments or observations?		
May we contact you for further information? (pls tick)	Yes	No

!

"#



Did you feel like you were part of a “team”? Did you feel your input was valued?	Yes/No
<b>3. Strategy</b>	
Most of the advocacy effort was focused around the LCA process; did you think this was the appropriate?	Yes/No
Were there particular areas of the negotiations that you thought the team should have prioritized more than it did? If yes, then what were they?	
What would you recommend as strategic entry points?	
Which Parties were your focus?	
Who did you talk to regularly? Did you also have connections via email/phone, in addition to in person?	



!

meaningful insight into regional/country positions on issues that are relevant to your work?	
If yes to above, what issues from the international climate change meetings have you found most critical for the work you do in your region/ country?	
Are certain meetings more valuable to attend than others?	COPs More valuable/Less valuable Intersessionals More /Less Adaptation Fund Board More/Less Adaptation Committee More/Less TEC More/Less TC More/Less Others?
Can you point to specific policies, action plans, legislation or documents, within your national governments, that have included gender with climate change as a result of the work of the GGCA?	
<b>5. Other Comments or Recommendations</b>	
Do you have any further comments or recommendations for the next phase of the Advocacy work of the GGCA?	
In your opinion, what are the priority areas for the GGCA to work on for the next 3 years?	

!

""



!

--

**5. Assessment of training**

5.1 How do you rate the training provided by GGCA? (pls tick)

	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Relevance –					

!

"#

!

Government staff:	
Civil society:	
Academia:	

!

"#





!

! ""#\$%&'%()#\*+,-""./#\*%0-12,3#4%5#\*2-""#\*%&

! ""#\$%&.'%678%5#\*2-""#\*%+-%()#\*+,-""./#%

!

"#

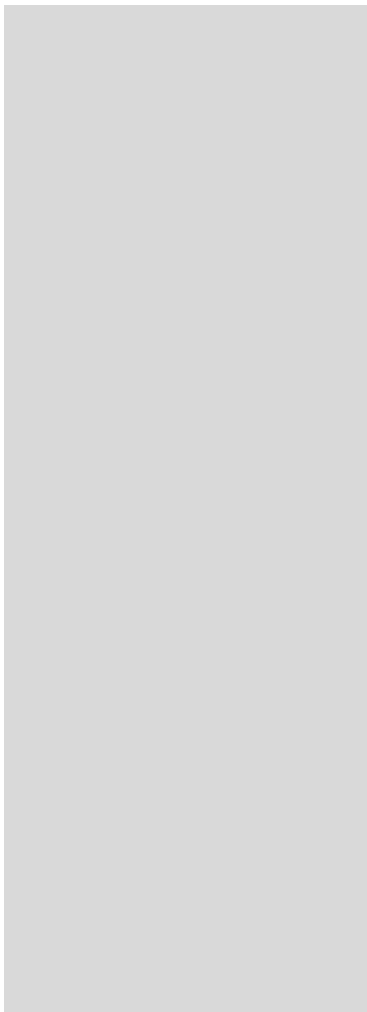
!

<p>2.3 How does gender relate to your work/job?</p> <p>!</p>	<p>adaptation and mitigation action against climate change taken by [my country] will have and address the needs of women and children who are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Thus, as the focal point who is situated in the Office of the Minister- the central office for decision making i have the responsibility of ensuring this task is implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Being an environmentalist and water expert, climate change has impacted much on the water resources and hence a major concern that needs to be addressed</li><li>• [My organisation] is the Focal Point of the UNFCCC, for [my country], for this reason, a group of colleagues as me, search new forms of cooperation, for the combating the climate change in [my country]. In 2010, I was analyst of the International Affairs Office, after the COP16, started in Planning of Policy Environmental Office, attending environment agreements, conventions, projects, plans and others as UNFCCC.</li><li>• Mostly policy aspects. Besides I had to place the projects under [m country] Climate Change Trust Fund to be approved by the Minister.</li><li>• This Team is formed for climate negotiations</li><li>• desk officer at climate change focal point office</li><li>• Part of the team that prepares vulnerability assessment for the national communication</li><li>• [my ministry] has responsibility of state management on hydrology meteorology and climate change. I am working for International Cooperation Department and in charge of climate change issue. I participate in the climate change negotiation and comment to the climate change policy drafts as well as climate change projects.</li><li>• expert on climate change and also lead the national network on climate change!</li><li>• core-component of my work</li><li>• The core mandate of the Ministry is to ensure and coordinate gender mainstreaming in [my country] in all projects, programs and development agenda.</li><li>• Most people affected by water scarcity which the major contribution is climate change, are</li></ul>
--	---

!

"#





security issues due to water scarcity that affects women who are the main food crop growers hence the need to sensitize women on adaptation and mitigation measures to combat climate change impacts

- Since 2009, I participated in work regional groups of gender (IUCN and others), for see the thematic of climate change in [my] representation.
- As the Gender Focal Point of the ministry, I had to look after that the Gender is being incorporated in policies and strategies according to the Govt stand and the COP18 decision
- I am the only female member in the team as a gender and climates change expert
- When developing various policies and regulations related to climate change and other united nations conventions
- Sensitisation of various civil society organisations and women's groups on gender and climate change
- Responding to climate change is a new issue in my country. Woman officials like me have

!

!

!

	<p>gender into the National Climate Change Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• During the COP16, I was attending issues about adaptation and capacity buildings, for WEDO. With the [my] delegation finance and capacity building.</li><li>• I particularly followed the negotiation process on Loss and damage and also NWP.</li><li>• I was one of the members in the [national] Delegation. I am following finance, technology development and transfer, NWP and agriculture.</li><li>• Attending preparatory and official meetings Advocacy the inclusion of gender in various UNFCCC decisions Attending night school organised by WDF as part of the capacity building programme</li><li>• Lead coordinator on adaptation for she [my region'a] group and [my country]</li><li>• I follow the AWG-LCA track</li><li>• Participation on UNFCCC sessions on following the VER and Adaptation, Gender. Coaching the national delegation!</li></ul>
--	--

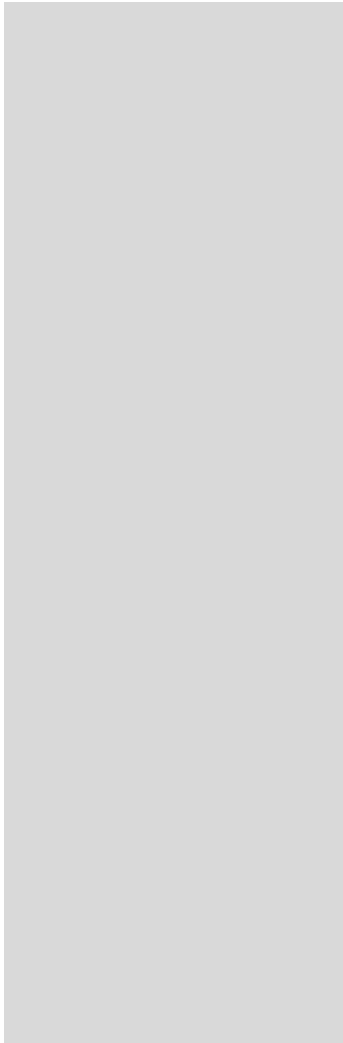
!

"\$" What impact have you seen of GGCA's work in UNFCCC and international climate agreements and processes? Pls. describe what/how!

- 

!

"#



men in the negotiations, 2 of 10 delegates are women, because of Country position is to see scientific, economic and finance issues and is the same in other countries. Most g





!

!

<p>for the future of GGCA?</p>	<p>in CC adaptation for some countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To keep up, they are doing well</li> <li>• Not exactly</li> <li>• GGCA should also extend its work on other MEAs like CBD and UNCCD an Ramsar</li> <li>• The GGCA has been very instrumental in the gender arena. They should continue their work on the implementation of the all the gender aspects in terms of climate change activities.</li> <li>• I think GGCA should continue to support gender and woman activities.</li> </ul>
<p>7.2 We would be very grateful for any further comments or observations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender trainers must be ready to work on culture and religion to address gender issues in CC adaptation for some countries</li> <li>• More exchange/ sharing of events throughout the year would help the female delegates to be more competent and consistent on the issues.</li> <li>• GGCA also think of developing projects and programmes related to gender and climate change to be implemented in developing countries</li> </ul>



!

## **Compilation of GGCA Advocacy Team Evaluations**

!

"#

	opportunity to experience COP deliberations first hand.			
1.2 Were the expectations clear to you?	<b>Travel!</b>	<b>Commitments!</b>	<b>Time!</b>	<b>Comments!</b>
	7	7	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These issues also became clearer over time as the work evolved.</li> <li>• The time question was confusing, I am assuming it was the time allocated to the advocacy efforts</li> </ul>
1.3 Were the overall advocacy goals of the GGCA clear and manageable?	<b>Answer!</b>	<b>Comments!</b>		
	6 Yes/1 No	Manageable, not as clear		
1.4 What do you understand those goals to be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To contribute towards the processes.</li> <li>• Identify entry points and develop argument to ensure at that time a post 2012 agreement which is gender sensitive 0.2( ) 0.2(a)-0.2(s) 0.2(t)0.2(h)-0</li> </ul>			



!

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Very well!</li><li>• Adequate. Although I think during the sessions itself, it was not so easy to navigate our way across different sessions and especially closed meetings.</li><li>• There could have been more preparation for new negotiators.</li><li>• Yes, planning/preparation were detailed and thorough.</li><li>• Not clear what you are asking, if the coordinators made my preparation adequate or if the preparation was lead by the coordinators in an adequate matter? The preparation for UNFCCC negotiations was always lead and organized by the coordinators. They share the adequate materials before hand and during the negotiations, as negotiations tend to change so fast, the needed materials for proper advocacy needed to be generated or shared during the process.</li><li>• Driven largely by the daily event schedule of COP18 events.!</li></ul>
2.2 Were the orientation meetings helpful?!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The orientation meetings were very helpful as it provided the opportunity to understand what processes has been undertaken and what needs to be done given the highly technical nature of the UNFCCC processes and structures.</li><li>• Yes</li><li>• Yes</li><li>• I did not get any orientation meeting.</li><li>• Very much so</li><li>• Yes, they gave a good overview of the expectations, the advocacy strategy and the expertise of advocacy members</li><li>• Somewhat.!</li></ul>

!

"#

!

•

!

"#

!

the year?!	online individual evaluation such as this one. There was no collective reflection to assess progress. Progressed reports were compiled by the coordinators and shared with the team.!
	Some reflections were done but I believe this aspect of the work can be enhanced.!
	My involvement was for a few months only.!

2.9 Did you feel like you were part of a "team"? Did you feel your input was valued?!

Answer!	Comments!
3 Yes!	!
1 N/A!	!

!

"#



!

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No, it was a balance between priorities and opportunities</li><li>• The dynamics of each COP tend to be different. While the consensus that was reached in earlier COPs should not be lost sight of, it seemed quite important to get in groove with the new/emerging issues/changes in the parties positions as the COPs unfold. It might be useful to have an expanded team to address the past + present/future waves of the COPs and regional nuances. Finance, Technology, Mitigation &amp; Adaptation and their key branch issues / forums/ events should continue to be the key foci for advocacy purposes.!</li></ul>
3.3 What would you recommend as strategic entry points?!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Watch the ADP</li><li>• Watch the work of the bodies established as part of the Cancun Agreements implementation</li><li>• Watch operational documents of the funds being designed and / or reformed</li><li>• Country representatives and other regional CSOs and networks</li><li>• Working through our government representatives and start from there. For the Pacific Islands region, gender work has been supported mostly from the non-government sector. Government representatives appear preoccupied with other areas.</li><li>• A much more focused approach on the fundamentals of climate change and the role of developed countries in accounting for gender equality</li><li>• One of the most strategic actions that resulted in entry points in the negotiations where the different delegate orientations. These spaces created an opportunity for advocates to meet the negotiators and for the negotiators to identify (based on expertise) who could provide technical support.</li><li>• In terms of conceptual entry points, the best results were obtained when the rationales to support the link between gender and CC were clear, simple and proven to have an impact on the solutions to CC.</li><li>• While 'Observer' across forums are useful; it might be more pertinent to get UNFCCC to agree for a more stronger and active role statuses than 'Observer' with UNFCCC and all its subsidiary bodies/forums/events along with some veto/voting rights for CSO coalitions such</li></ul>

!

"#



!

	like GGCA to have influence on COP negotiation texts/decisions.!
3.4 Which Parties were your focus? !	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Government delegates, Civil society observers</li><li>• Developing country parties</li><li>• Pacific Islands</li><li>• West African countries</li><li>• My focus during the negotiations was no on the Parties, it was on specific topics. Our advocacy strategy prioritized several issues to be followed and the different advocates would choose which discussions they could follow and contribute to, based on their expertise. We then approached the supporting Parties with position papers or to get a deeper insight of the negotiations. My main focused during the negotiations where land practices such as REDD+ and agriculture. I also followed the KP negotiations on a more informal manner. The Parties that supported the inclusions of text in REDD+ where mainly, EU, Switzerland, Uganda, Malawi and Norway</li><li>• BRIC nations.!</li></ul>
3.5 Who did you talk to regularly? !	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• African delegates</li><li>• Africa</li><li>• Rachel</li><li>• Niue, Fiji, Kiribati</li><li>• Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Sierra Leone and Mali</li><li>• During the negotiations you constantly talk to the negotiators, the chairs, the advocacy team, the women's caucus and other CSO that are following similar issues than yourself</li></ul>

!

"#

- 
- Asia: Even China
  - Country representatives, particularly the developing country reps
  - All of the parties I spoke to were supportive.
  - African country Parties
  - This varied greatly from issue to another. Countries like Iceland, Finland, and Liberia have been long term supporters for gender issues in general. In the case of REDD mainly, EU, Switzerland, Uganda, Malawi and Norway
  - Brazil

!

<p>3.10 How would you define 'success' for the team?!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The recognition and adoption of gender issues by the UNFCCC, irrespective of the narrow view of gender being promoted. This serves as an entry point to push forward for gender responsive outcomes in the other our agenda</li><li>• So bad that the overall LCA lead to an implementing agenda. It would have been the agreed outcome, both the core agreement and all accompanying documents would have a strong gender mandate. But however, the gender decision in Doha, the NAPs guidelines, the LEG three years workplan, an today : A gender portal on the UNFCCC website, all these achievement indicate the success.</li><li>• Satisfactory</li><li>• Increased learning within the group</li><li>• Closer relationships with UNFCCC member parties</li><li>• Inclusion of gender in the UNFCCC processes</li><li>• The continued existence of the GGCA</li><li>• Concrete contributions on gender issues in the UNFCCC process</li><li>• Technical knowledge and skills on gender and climate change</li><li>• Acceptance as a legitimate constituency in the UNFCCC process</li><li>• Perhaps having a list of top 10 priority gender-cc decisions that GGCA would like parties to adopt – prioritize them 1-2 for each COP , work towards getting a worldwide consensus around those strategically throughout the year and getting them adopted tactically by majority parties at each COP ( COP final and adopted decision texts)!</li></ul>
<p>3.11 Did you participate in the Women's Caucus or women's provisional constituency? !</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes , participated I the activities of the Women's constituency such the daily briefing and updates, gender day among others</li><li>• Yes</li><li>• Yes I did. I was only at the meeting for 1 week and participated as much as I could.</li><li>• Yes, actively participated in both</li><li>• Yes I participated actively in both. However the constituency is no longer provisional it is has been already recognized by the Secretariat as an official constituency.</li><li>• Yes- daily informal meetings.!</li></ul>
<p>3.12 Did you find those meetings informative and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They were very useful as it provided a platform to both strategize and also be abreast with the agenda in other areas of the negotiations</li></ul>

!

"#



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perhaps having a list of top 10 priority gender-cc decisions that GGCA would like parties to adopt – prioritize them 1-2 for each COP , work towards getting a worldwide consensus around those strategically throughout the year and getting them adopted tactically by majority parties at each COP ( COP final and adopted decision texts)</li> </ul>
<b>4. Regional/National Impacts</b>	

4.1 How has your participation in the UNFCCC international meetings impacted the other work you do at national level on climate change and /or on gender equality?

!

later share the information with women's networks in the countries we have worked in. Particularly, the understanding of REDD+ and what is decided at the international level has been very important as the topic is highly contentious and there is a lot of misinformation circulating. Being at the negotiations has helped

!

"#

!

!

"#

!

!



!

approach will ensure continuity of the advocacy work at the international, regional and national levels especially when the older generation phase out

- Need to combine international actions with national and regional
- None for now
- Capacity building.
- Funding sources for developing country advocates to access and support participation.
- Face to face interaction.
- Focus more on the responsibility and commitment aspects of climate change as a basis for promoting gender equality
- In preparation for the 2015 agreement in Paris, there should be a focus on the advocacy team, more members should be supported and trained, there should be a revival of the training of trainers and a re validation of the Training Manual to include new information.
- Perhaps having a list of top 10 priority gender-cc decisions that GGCA would like parties to adopt – prioritize them 1-

!

"#



! ""#\$%&' (%) \* +, %- ./0#%1 2%3\$4#056%7 #641"6#6%51%89#65:1"" .:0#%

## CADRE OF EXPERTS- QUESTIONNAIRE COMPILATION

### 1. Personal information

Name:	17 respondents
1.2 Position:	
Email address:	
1.4 Organisation:	

!

climate change issue. I participate in the climate change negotiation and comment to the climate change policy drafts as well as climate change projects.

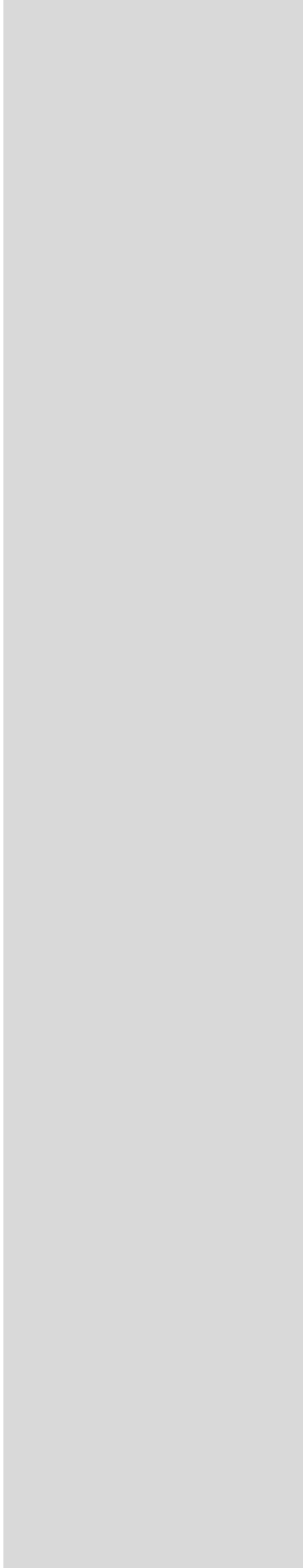
- Training women, men, boys and girls to use improved stoves saves the environment by eliminating the amount of firewood used as well as empowering the women economically. A transition towards low-emission and high-resilient economic growth requires a consideration of gender concerns. Climate change directly impacts my work and the target group I work with.
- It is one of the four result areas of the project specifically focusing on improving the capacity of [my] Government institutions to respond to climate change in the agricultural sector
- First, climate change is a cross-cutting issue and its outstanding problems related to leadership and governance. Second, my research experience and interests are in the area of climate change and gender. Third, [my region] is vulnerable to climate change. The population are dependent on farming and their livelihoods are dependent on natural resources. Therefore, issues of training, follow up, consultancy and research are crucial. My position and experience is highly important in three of the reasons presented above.
- I am climate change advisor [for my org organisation]

!

"#



!



my donor organisations] projects as per the climate change strategy and the country co-operation strategy between the [donor country's] and [recipient country's] Governments

- Issues of gender are mainstreamed and have become key part of every intervention in [my country]

!

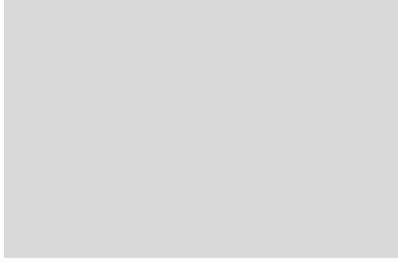
"#

	<p>I also help different departments within the organisation to understand how they work will be better if gender issues are incorporated in their planning and implementation process. Most of all the that I have been able to make the gender committee some members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The target populations affected: We ensure that both males and females benefit from the interventions</li> </ul>

### 3. Involvement in GGCA

What is/was your role in GGCA? (pls tick)				
UNDP cadre of experts	IUCN cadre of experts	UNDP GGCA country project	ccGAP process	Other
12 (Training of Trainers/ resource person)	1	6		4 (key person, Member of the GGCA network)

3.2 If other role, pls specify:



Institutions in [my country]. I initiated (after Nairobi Consultative Meeting of UNDP GGCA regional and national cadre of experts, in June/July 2010) the formation of a think-tank that is the first in [my country]



!

	<p>specialization and future career interests are in gender, disaster relief, climate change, livelihoods, conflict and post-conflict reconstruction that are essentially interlinked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I am a UNDP member of staff</li><li>• I was selected by UNDP CO for my experience (environment, biodiversity, forestry), qualification, contribution and interests in gender and climate change. I was a staff member of UNDP CO (FTA) working as biodiversity/environment expert, however I moved to on from UNDP in 2010 to work full-time on gender and NRM/Climate change</li><li>• I have no idea!</li></ul>
!	

#### 4. GGCA training attended

\$%& Which GGCA trainings/workshops did you attend?!			
Topic/title!	Year!	Country/ Region!	Organiser (pl tick)!

!

"#

## 5. Assessment of training

5.1 How do you rate the training provided by GGCA? (pls tick)					
	Very high (4)	High (3)	Medium (2)	Low (1)	Very low (0)

!

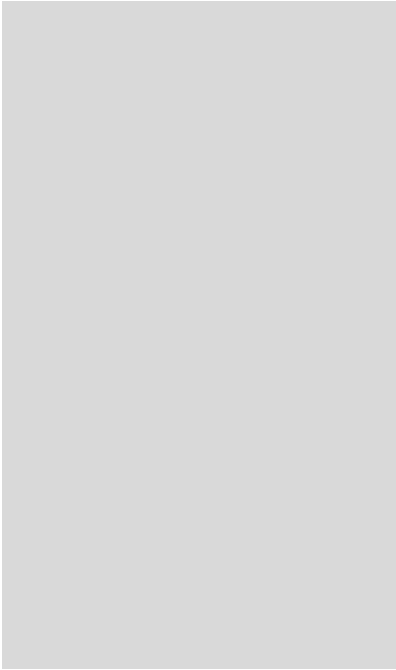
change

- Local examples on gender discrimination were helpful as they stressed the need of integration of gender in planning on climate change. The training manual was quite comprehensive and useful reference material
- The skill of negotiation and the way to integrate gender issue in climate change policy and strategy are the most valuable part of the training. They are useful for my job.
- Gender and Technology. My expertise in natural resources and environment, gender and technology transfer was sharpened by the training and my influence in institutional and community gender mainstreaming; has ensured gender responsiveness in global, regional and national level climate change adaptation policies and initiatives. Immediately after the training Work started at the community level where women were sensitised and cookstoves were disseminated and the work has ensured policies and strategies on climate change has taken gender perspective into account. Awareness on climate change issues for rural/urban women has been done ever since. The case study has been printed on my mind for ever.
- Gender-sensitive strategies on technology development and transfer to support actions on mitigation and adaptation: The training offered practical solutions which could be used, they are also applicable and had the potential for scalability
- Got familiar with gender and climate change assessment and analysis tools (with practical analytical works presented in the workshop) and this has helped me to cascade the tools for many other issues related to gender in particular and green development in general. It triggered many projects and program in my institute on which I am working as my career path.
- South to south learning and sharing of experiences among the different regions and countries to approaches to climate change mitigation and

!

"#

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fact that the training manual was just given but not explained to enhance its use.</li> <li>• Not sure</li> <li>• Do not seem to remember any</li> <li>• Some training on tools of mainstreaming should have been used.</li> <li>• N/A: Training were composted a lot of interesting points and best practices was showed and shared.</li> <li>• Too many issues were compressed making it difficult to get into details</li> <li>• Follow-up training should have been planned to share up-dates on examples and training methodologies</li> <li>• None as I could remember.</li> <li>• Gender mainstreaming in climate change financing mechanisms The financing mechanisms are quite complicated and the area is highly technical and may not be easy to grasp. There is a need to simplify the technical approach that is used, otherwise very useful topic</li> <li>• The time was too short and we come with more thirst for discussions and further stabilization of skills and knowledge. I felt there were rich experts in the venue.</li> <li>• During the training in Bangkok, the sectoral presentations/sessions were not linked to gender and as a result we were not able to get in-depth understanding of the linkages between CC and gender.</li> </ul>
5.4 Comments:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Had a feeling that the focus was much on forestry alone.</li> <li>• Training were quite useful but very short, less than a week, and topics were quite wide needing more time to explore and digest. Follow up training would be great idea in terms of providing feedback, experience and lessons learned</li> <li>• The workshop was well organised and the timing was adhered to accordingly</li> <li>• It would be better if the program could include Cambodia Green Growth Strategic Planning into the course curriculum.</li> <li>• Case studies on climate change adaptation integrating gender planning would be useful as now the much required/ desirable area is adaptation with regard to climate change</li> <li>• The training has made an impact in my work both at the rural and urban levels which knowledge was used during a gender audit of the energy sector in my country. Women are gradually shifting from the use of firewood to cleaner fuels which is encouraging and indicates that when women are trained together with</li> </ul>



their husbands and children they are able to make a difference and are empowered to sharpen their leadership skills as well as understand climate change issues.

- There is need to make the manual's examples more relevant to the different contexts in the world by domesticating the scenarios: for example to many scenari

	<p>creating awareness have become part of my regular contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used training to shape thinking of report on making the business case to mainstream gender and red</li> <li>• Policy and strategy development on gender in forestry, water, energy, agriculture sectors Also one-on-one discussions and conversations</li> <li>• Through discussions with staff of the REDD+ project in the Forestry Department of [my country].</li> <li>• I were a professor in Environmental Study, hence Gender Mainstreaming into environmental issues solving have always been shared among the student.</li> <li>• Institutional gender mainstreaming has been done to sensitise first, management of institutions and through them to the general staff of the affected institutions on the issue of gender and climate change and the need to accelerate green growth through gender responsive awareness creation. The importance of gender in energy planning, technology development and the training of women to handle technology themselves, etc.</li> <li>• 1.Integration of G&amp;CC in secondary school and university curricula 2. in development of specific training manuals and organisational strategies 3. Developing guidelines for mainstreaming G&amp;CC into sector planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Is working to make the knowledge and skills to be part of the Higher Education and Research Institutions program area of work and consultancy.</li> <li>• Used the knowledge in preparing project proposals.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
None: (pls tick if you have done none of the above)	

!

	(BBC Nepal and Al Jazeera, Renewable World) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the time it's multi actors workshop to conduct project or conferences</li> <li>• We conducted mainstreaming workshop twice for the CSOs, Medias, Private Sectors besides government agencies</li> <li>• Better if we can share among the university student</li> <li>• Traditional leaders, religious societies etc.</li> </ul>
--	--

!

"\$% Where did you carry out the capacity building/transfer of knowledge? (pls tick)!

You own country!	Other countries in your region!	Other region(s)!
16!	7!	4!

!

"& Have you used the skills and knowledge obtained in your work in other ways? (pls tick)!	Yes!	No!
	15!	!

7.5 If used, how and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the consultancy work that I do, awareness at the local level, integrate gender and climate issues in the advocacy and lobbying at the local level</li> <li>• I take a strong gender lens to all of the work I do-whether in energy, climate, or violence prevention</li> <li>• From case studies learned at workshop, I have been inspired to design energy project for communities in 2012 but still looking for funds.</li> <li>• Development of budget that are gender sensitive; balancing team composition</li> <li>• Providing suggestions to their draft five year plans</li> <li>• I always shared among my staff and my student</li> <li>• In mainstreaming climate change in the UNDP country office portfolio</li> <li>• for monitoring and evaluation of our developmental projects and also ensuring gender as an integral part of our project proposals</li> </ul>
----------------------------	--

!

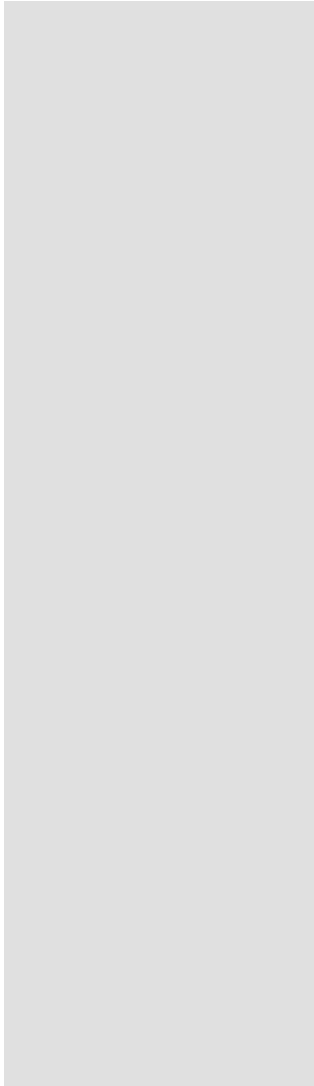
"#

#### 4 Policy briefs

- I integrated them to the training curricula and co-curricular activities of the Institute of Leadership and Good Governance. The students here are from Federal and Regional Government Institutions and they carry the message and skills to various levels of government. They will become respective leaders to succeed in the future and will potentially implement as well.
- In providing climate change advice to countries in the region, i always include the gender dimensions of climate change
- In developing proposals; developing training programs etc.
- Sensitising the organisation gender committee on general gender issues in preparation of the organisation gender policy -



!



#### Strategic Planning.

- When designing the gender strategies for the climate change action plan in [my country]
- I have contributed as TA supported pilot projects on adaptation to climate change for experiential documentation of impacts in three states in [country]. Here the gender related knowledge and skills were used for improving efficiency of the pilot projects. In addition inputs from gender manual were used for Training of master trainer on integrating climate change adaptation in developmental planning by me.
- When I discussed with some NGOs' representative, I took the example of the GGCA programme and results I got from it in order to persuade them to design the training agenda including gender balance session.
- Through the presentation of case studies of work done in the GGCA workshop in Nairobi Kenya in 2011 and other international fora such as the UN Foundation workshop in [country] in 2013
- Training civil society organisations

!

"#

!

However I do hope GGCA can include me. Particularly I would suggest to included GGCA into GSGG (General Secretariat of Green Growth).

- We formulate a new project on gender for [country]
- *Not received communications and updates*
- When I attend the climate change negotiations, I contact with other WDF/GGCA members to consult them and exchange information on gender and climate change as well as negotiation process.
- Resource person on gender and technology in Nairobi in 2011
- 

!

"#

!

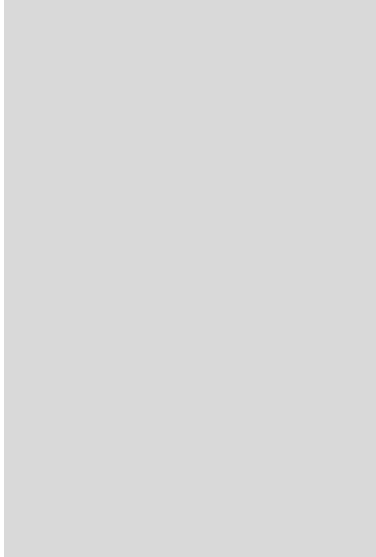
However, these training were done for very few people at a regional level. It would therefore be strategic to consider more training at the country level.

- I recommend that you consider calling for at least 3 participants from [country] to cater for staff from the Gender Ministry; Staff from Ministry of Finance - Climate Change Secretariat and Staff from the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection  
Need grants support to countries to continue with in country capacity building workshops by trained experts.
- Capacity building training and workshop on implementation of gender tools in mainstreaming at policy and planning level is very important.  
High level engagement to seek their support (especially politicians)
- If you have any future program please involve us. General Secretariat for Green Growth particularly my department (Green Environment and Natural Resource) was really interested.
- UNDP CO: There have been complaints from the office that the amount given are too small (US\$30,000) which increases administrative cost
- Since investment has been made in developing the cadre of trainers there should be a regular follow-up
- Knowledge on gender and climate change is

!

"#

!



more continent specific in terms of examples used during training

•

!

"#

!

	gender perspectives.	
!		
May we contact you for further information? (pls tick)!	Yes!	No!
	14!	!
<b>! "#If you have any reports, documents or training materials that you developed using the skills gained from the GGCA training that you would want to share with us, please send them to</b>		

!

"#

!

## IUCN TOT PARTICIPANTS COMPILATION FROM QUESTIONNAIRES

### 1. Personal information

\$%\$ Name:!	!
1.2 Position:	!
\$%& Email address:!	!
1.4 Organisation:	!
\$% Country:!	!
!	

### 2. Climate change and gender in your job

2.1 How does climate change relate to your work?

!

- En los proyectos de adaptacion y mitigación que ejecuta
- Realizamos procesos de formación dirigidos a liderazgo del tejido social comunitario abordando la temática y como este afecta de manera diferenciada a hombres y mujeres
- We has a project about environment last year and was really succesfull in 4 communities in the north coast of the country.
- Algunas Municipalidades requieren de mis servicios para elaborar diagnósticos de la situación local; así mismo elaborar currículo para equipos y personal
- Cambio climático es un tema novedoso en la institución que ha venido avanzando a paso lento. Sin embargo, se ha abierto una línea de trabajo con grupos organizados de mujeres de territorios indígenas para la reflexión sobre Cambio climático, gestión del riesgo y género desde un nivel muy incipiente. Asimismo, se ha trabajado en sensibilización de los enfoques de derechos humanos y género con personal del

!

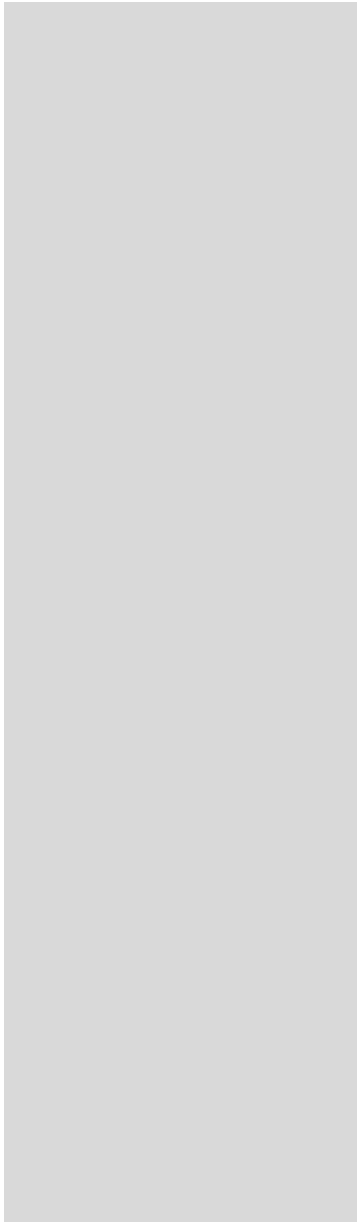
"#

- Among the agencies under my coverage include the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Climate Change Commission. I am in charge of the overseeing the programs, activities and projects (P/A/Ps) which these two agencies formulate, implement and evaluate.  
My Bureau (covering the Rural Development agencies like Departments of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform) analyzes and evaluates the budgets of agencies as they implement climate change related P/A/Ps . I participate in the climate public expenditure program management for the country.
- I am working for Urban area to provide rights and access to WASH. Being an engineer I am responsible to give technical services and do advocacy as well along with research to create evidence. We consider CC especially to meet urban challenges such as excessive rainfall, lowering GW table, urban storm water, ecosystem management and how to ensure it among the program. CC is a cross cutting issue in my present programme.
- The main objective of [our] awareness program is to increase the community knowledge on the effect of Climate change and how they can play a role in reducing this effect
- I am working as a specialist on Gender and Crisis issues. While most of my focus is on conflicts, I do cover issues related to DRR-

estratégico, como en su actuación cotidiana, visibiliza como prioridad el reconocimiento, el respeto y aprovechamiento de la diversidad de los seres humanos en tanto individuos y en tanto colectivos y la igualdad entre todos y todas en tanto personas.

- Womens and mens are part of our organization and in our projects.
- En una cultura tradicionalista y patriarcal suele naturalizarse la discriminación o exclusión de las mujeres de manera que asesorar e incidir, en cuanto como incorporar el enfoque de género, no solo constituye mi especialidad de trabajo, sino una práctica cotidiana en todo aquello que hago
- El Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres es la institución rectora a nivel nacional en materia de derechos de las mujeres para el logro de la igualdad y la equidad de género.
- [My organisation] tiene una Política de Género, que fue institucionalizada a principios de este año, como no hay fondos para su implementación, se ha organizado una comisión de seguimiento de la cual soy parte.
- Gender is a main issue related to the grassroot work that we do, environmental damage affect primarily women in all rural areas in [my region].
- I am a Member of the Executive Committee of the DBM of the Gender and Development Focal Point System and Head of the TWG of said GAD FP System. As such, I help in the formulation of policies and implementing guidelines on GAD planning and budgeting of the agencies as well as local government units (LGUs). Assist in





issues. I manage a multi-country initiative that supports the promotion of women's leadership as active agents of peace/.

- In every calamity, the victims are mostly women, children, handicapped and the elderly. The recent typhoon August 18, 2013) brought about intensive flooding in most of XXX Island that destroyed farmlands and fish pens. 60% of households were under water for almost one week.

When families are in evacuation centers, there

!

Gender and climate change!	2009!	Jordan!	1!	2!	!	!
Gender and climate change	2008!	Latin America!	!	1!	!	!
!						

#### 4. Results of training

% How do you rate your knowledge of gender in the climate change context? (pls tick)!						
!	Very high!	High!	Medium!	Low!	Very low!	
Before the training? !	1!	3!	9!	!	!	
Now?!	6!	7!	!	!	!	
!						

#### 5. Use of skills acquired

% Did you transfer the knowledge and skills you acquired to other people? (pls tick)!			
!	Yes!	No!	Number of events/occasions!
Training/workshops:!	9!	2!	1, 3, 2, 5, 2, 1, 12+10, 5 Participated as a resource person!
Seminars/conferences:!	7!	3!	1, 3, 1, 2, 2-3, 17 Depends on situation. As it is cross cutting issue, I can use the concept based on needs and equity for holistic approach!
Technical advisory (TA):!	3!	2!	1, 5, 1 During my work!
Informal advice:!	5!	1!	1, 5, 3 During my work among colleagues and peer!
Other: (pls. explain) !	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explaining the training manual of climate change to my partners in the office and collaborating with them in a magazine</li> <li>Material audiovisual</li> <li>Participación en el Programa de Empoderamiento a Mujeres, donde realicé una pasantía en Houirou Commission sobre el tema de resiliencia comunitaria en situaciones de desastre.</li> <li>Grassroot practical work</li> <li>I introduce to students at the university to climate change and gender!</li> </ul>		
None: (pls. tick if you have done none of the above)!			!

!

#

!

!	
%& What was the target audience? (pls. tick)!	
Government staff:!	6!
Civil society:!	8!
Academia:!	6!
Private sector:!	2!
Media:!	2!
Other: (pls. explain) !	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Personas de las comunidades que participant en los proyectos</li><li>• Mujeres de de las diversas culturas en Mesoamerica y sur America, Jovenes, Cooperativistas.</li><li>• Técnicos y técnicas de la institución y liderazgo de comunidades.</li><li>• Grassroot work</li><li>• Right now I use it during programme planning, research activity, technical design, O&amp;M etc. In terms of training program; I am responsible to conduct training for project staff and relevant stakeholder</li><li>• Senior citizens, students!</li></ul>
!	

!

"#

!

<p>5.6 If not used, why not?</p> <p>!</p>	<p>empoderamiento de las mujeres, la organización de base y la participación real de las mujeres los espacios comunitarios y políticos.</p> <p>Asimismo, el material proporcionado (Manual) ha sido sumamente valioso para mi trabajo. A partir de él elaboré un manual básico para trabajar cambio climático y gestión del riesgo con perspectiva de género, que será publicado este año.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trato de hacerlo de manera cotidiana en mi trabajo. Pero también cuando se realizó la Política institucional de género, los conocimientos adquiridos sirvieron para aportar en el proceso de construcción. También cuando veo el tema de cambio climático y de gestión de riesgos.</li><li>• Political incidence participating in the Women Major Group meetings and work.</li><li>• As I comment on policy papers and in the review and evaluation of programs and projects of agencies for subsequent provision of budget support for their implementation and monitoring and evaluation.</li><li>• Not entirely I used that knowledge. But the training approach was so good which I used such as carousel method.</li><li>• I used the knowledge obtained in the training to propose different initiatives in the country to increase the knowledge of the relationship between gender and climate change</li><li>• To organize substantive sessions on gender-DRR/CCA in workshops</li><li>• I shared the knowledge with the NGO I work with, with my co workers, with friends and relatives. I also made power point presentations which are now being used by these participants.!</li><li>• It would be appreciated if the challenges of CC has been assesses based on geographical location. Apart these concept on CC, what's the outcome of CC, how it could be managed in urban area will add value in the training manual. Because most of the participant in the training program were gender activists but what I noticed</li></ul>
---	---

!

"#

!

Have you engaged further with GGCA after the training? (pls tick)!	Yes!	No!
6.2 If yes, how and when?  !	3!	9!

- Estoy en su red de personas que recibe informacion y participe en el caucus de mujeres para una de las COPs
- My engaged further with GGCA really poor. But we still working building like a organization in new projects about climate change.
- 

!

"#

!

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Try to keep us more in contact and informed about what is going on.!</li> </ul>	
<p>7.2 Do you have any further comments or observations?</p> <p>!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Una vez que esta el tema en los documentos de la COP los esfuerzos deben ir a los paises para que implementen</li> <li>• Climate change is really important and I hope after this we can have more information in our organization about GGCA</li> <li>• Fue muy útil el trabajo realizado</li> <li>• Sólo felicitar por el proceso.</li> <li>• A follow thru workshop should be conducted soon as we face this very big challenge of making our people and the programs and projects climate change – resilient. A programmatic approach in budgeting is what we do now at the DBM as we it very crucial in achieving more realistic approach in palnning and budgeting!</li> </ul>	
!		
May we contact you for further information? (pls. tick)!	Yes!	No!
	12!	!
<p><b>7.3 If you have any reports, documents or training materials that you developed using the skills gained from the GGCA training that you would want to share with us, please send them to <a href="mailto:kpr@pem.dk">kpr@pem.dk</a></b></p>		
!		

!

!

!

!

"#

!

! ""#\$%&'%()\*+, #"-.%/#01#2#3%

- GGCA Project Board (Meeting minutes), April 30, 2010
- GGCA Project Board (Project Board Decisions), June 14-15, 2011
- GGCA Project Board meeting (held via teleconference), November 28, 2011
- GGCA Steering Committee and Project Board Meeting (Meeting report), September 22, 2010; New York
- GGCA Steering Committee Meeting (Final), July 18 2013
- GGCA Steering Committee Meeting (Notes), January 16-18, 2012; WEDO, NYC
- Project Board and GGCA Steering Committee (Meeting minutes), June 29, 2010
- Project Board and GGCA Steering Committee Jade Boutique Hotel, January 17-18, 2010; San Jose, Costa Rica
- Project Board Meeting (Draft meeting minutes), 17-18 July 2012; WEDO, NYC
- Project Board Meeting (Draft meeting minutes), January 24 2013; UNDP, NYC
- Gender Responsive Climate Change Initiatives and Decision-making Proposal for Third Phase of GGCA Activities, 2012-2014
- Gender Responsive Climate Change Initiatives and Decision-making Proposal for Second Phase of GGCA Activities 2010-2012, 20 October 2010, Denmark
- Gender Responsive Climate Change Initiatives and Decision-making Proposal for Second Phase of GGCA Activities 2010-2012, 3 June 2010, Finland
- Logframe for Phase Two
- Objectives from annual reports, Phase One
- UNDP, Gender Responsive Climate Change Policies, Strategies, and Programmes, Project Document
- UNDP, Mainstreaming gender equality in climate change initiatives and decision-making at the national, regional and international level, Project Document
- UNDP, Women's Leadership in Climate Change Decision-making, Project Document
- Consensus Building Institute, Negotiation Preparation Worksheet; Cambridge, MA [www.cbuilt.org](http://www.cbuilt.org)
- Consensus Building Institute, The Mutual Gains Approach to Negotiation (Brief Description); Cambridge, MA [www.cbuilt.org](http://www.cbuilt.org)
- Consensus Building Institute, The Mutual Gains Approach to Negotiation (MGA Diagram); Cambridge, MA [www.cbuilt.org](http://www.cbuilt.org)
- Consensus Building Institute, The Mutual Gains Approach to Negotiation: A Four-Step Process; Cambridge, MA [www.cbuilt.org](http://www.cbuilt.org)
- Mainstreaming gender at UNFCCC, opportunity provided by Cancun SBI agenda: «matters related to LDC»
- Media Training
- Multilateral Environmental Agreement: Negotiator's Handbook, Second Edition (2007), University of Joensuu – UNEP Course Series 5, Joensuu, Finland

!

"#





!

- Examples Of Action: Forests
- Examples Of Action: Health
- Examples Of Action: Water And Sanitation
- Gender, Coasts And Aquaculture
- IUCN, Summary of the major legal instruments, Lorena Aguilar 2011
- National Gender Sensitive Training Workshop On Climate Change (Group Work), Ministry Of Youth And Sports Conference Hall, 27-28 April 2012
- National Gender Sensitive Training Workshop On Climate Change (Impact Of

!

"#

!

- IUCN Quarterly Report, Quarter 1 – January to March 2012
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q2/2012
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q3/2012
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q4/2012
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q1/2013
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q2/2013
- UNDP-UNEP Quarterly Narrative Report, 1 January – 31 March 2011, GGCA Project
- UNDP-UNEP Quarterly Narrative Report, 1 April – 30 June 2011, GGCA Project
- UNDP-UNEP Quarterly Narrative Report, 1 July – 30 September 2011, GGCA Project
- UNDP-UNEP Quarterly Narrative Report, 1 October – 31 December 2011, GGCA Project
- UNDP Quarterly Narrative Report, January – March 2011, GGCA Project
- UNDP Quarterly Narrative Report, April – June, GGCA Project
- UNDP Quarterly Narrative Report Quarter 3 (July-September) 2012
- UNDP Quarterly Narrative Report Quarter 3 (October - December) 2012
- UNDP Quarterly Narrative Report Quarter 3 (January - March) 2013
- UNDP Quarterly Narrative Report Quarter 3 (April- June) 2013
- WEDO Summary Report on 2010 Activities, First and second Quarters / January - June
- WEDO Summary Report GGCA Activities, Third and Fourth Quarters (June/July – Dec) 2010
- ~~W~~WEDO First Quarter Summary Report on GGCA Activities January-March 2011
- WEDO Second Quarter Summary Report on GGCA Activities April-June 2011
- WEDO Third Quarter Summary Report on GGCA Activities July-September 2011

!

"#

2011 November) 2011 2011 WEDC

!

- GGCA Gender-responsive Climate Change Initiatives and Decision-making, Annual Report 2012 (IUCN, UNDP/UNEP, and WEDO March 2013)
- Audit of UNDP Bureau for Development Policy Gender-Responsive Climate Change Policies, Strategies and Programmes Project, 10 July 2013
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Audit Report and Management Letter, 24 April 2013
- UNDP, Office of Audit and Investigations (Interoffice Memorandum), 10 July 2013
- WEDO Annual Workplan (AWP) 2013 – Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)/ UNDP
- UNDP 2013 Quarter 3 Work Plan (July-September 2013), Phase 3 Funds
- IUCN Annual Workplan 2013, Phase 3 resources
- Regional Support for Gender Policy Implementation, Mainstreaming Gender in the IDB Climate Investment Funds and other Multilateral and Bilateral Funds, Terms of Reference
- 

!

""

!

- Jordan: Program for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Efforts in Jordan
- LIBERIA: Climate Change and Gender Action Plan
- Nepal: Climate Change and Gender Action Plan
- Panama: Aportes para la equidad de género en la revisión de la Política Nacional y la Estrategia de Cambio Climático
- Tanzania: National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change
- Bangladesh Workshop, Feb 2013, IUCN for CCGAP
- IUCN Launches Flagship Publication on Gender and Climate Change in Doha (Focus on climate change webstory)
- Invitation as panelists: UNFCCC COP18, DOHA, QATAR, 5 November 2012
- Julia's Talking points, Gender-responsive climate change strategies a path to innovation
- Countries making a difference through gender-responsive climate change frameworks, 5 December 2012, Qatar National Convention Centre
- Climate Change Gender Action Plan for the Government of Liberia, August 2012
- 150 Day Deliverables: February through June 2012, Ministry of Gender & Development
- Liberia: Initial National Communication, 2013
- Gender & Climate Change Training Workshop Participants List- April 27- 28, 2012, Monrovia, Liberia
- National Stakeholder Workshop: Developing a National Strategy towards the Mainstreaming of Gender in Climate Change in Nepal (List of Participants)
- Linkin Gender and Climate Change (Participants List), February 7-9, 2012, Hotel Himalaya, Kathmandu, Nepal
- IUCN Evaluation Methodology for UNDP Project: Mainstreaming gender equality in climate change initiatives and decision-making at the national, regional and international level
- IUCN The Art of Implementation: Gender strategies transforming national and regional climate change decision making
- Training manual on gender and climate change, 2009
- WEDO, Planning Workshop: GGCA Programming 16-18 July 2013
- WEDO, Proposal Writing Workshop 16-18 July 2013
- Overview of Current Advocacy Evaluation Practice, Julia Coffman, October 2009
- What makes an effective advocacy organization? A Framework for determining advocacy capacity, Jared Raynor, Peter York, and Shao-Chee Sim, January 2009
- Evaluating Policy Change and Advocacy: The Funder's Perspective, Barbara Masters, October 2009
- Annual Work Plan (Bangladesh), August 2011 – April 2012
- Mitigation in Brick Making Industries in Bangladesh: How Gender Matters
- UNDP Bangladesh, Climate Change and Gender, Dr. Sookhee Kwak 22 December 2011
- Engendering Manufacturing of Bricks: A brief concept note
- Gender sensitization workshop for the Brick Manufacturers

!

"##

!

- UNDP Bangladesh, GREEN Brick Project: Regional Awareness Campaign, Rangpur, 8-10 February 2012
- Ministry of Women's Affairs, Report on Gender Mainstreaming into the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan and the Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans, December 2012
- Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Climate Change Strategic Plan (2013-2023)
- Draft Outline of Mowa's Strategic Plan "Neary Rattanak IV" (2014-2018) Vision, Mission, And Strategies
- Empowerment of Women in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (Five year work plan)
- Trainers' Guide on Gender and Climate Change
- Ministry of Women's Affairs (GCCC), Combined Report on Training of Trainers Courses on Gender and Climate Change, November-December 2012 Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- Ministry of Women's Affairs, Booklet for Trainers Capacity Development Program

!

"#"



- Women

!

- Report on the Accomplished Activities from Copenhagen Meeting to Date, Christiana Saiti Louwa
- The Roadmap Following Copenhagen: As Narrated by a Delegate of the Women's Delegate Fund
- Women and Gender Equality in AWG-LCA Negotiating Text, FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/14
- Gender Equality Language in Doha Outcomes National adaptation plans Decision 12/CP.18
- WEDO, Women's Participation in UN Climate Negotiations 2008-2012

!

"#\$





!

- GGCA organised events are widely seen as having increased the understanding and adoption of gender into climate change agreements and were influential in the adoption of the Gender Decision.
- GGCA involved high-level participants in events.

**Strategic advocacy and technical support:**

- In Phase 2, the AT was very active, as it was a priority area for the Danish support. In Phase 3, the funds available for the AT had reduced, so the activity level of the AT significantly reduced.
- Participation at the UNFCCC international levels has resulted in bringing the global experience back to the regional, and particularly the national, levels. The skills and knowledge gained have been very useful in influencing climate change policy nationally in some countries.
- The GGCA advocacy appears to have made an important contribution to the inclusion of gender in the UNFCCC agreements in combination with interventions by other organisations.
- AT members express that their work has helped ensuring the inclusion of gender considerations in policies and programmes at the national level.

**Women Delegates Fund:**

- 

!

"#\$

enabled WDF to reach more people. If these were carefully selected, they could also have been provided with continuous support. Moreover, the risk of their COP participation being discontinued after the Programme ends would probably be lower than for the WDF participants.

#### **Collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat:**

- GGCA collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat has worked well and contributed to getting gender considerations on the agenda, especially in COP 18, but also in relation to NAP, NAPA and NAMA development.
- GGCA has so far not engaged as strongly in gender and mitigation as in adaptation, but mitigation action and national emission plans will in the future be a prominent issue on the UNFCCC discourse

#### **Climate finance:**

- GGCA work on climate finance has mainly focused on the global level and was in particular implemented in Phase 2 with Danish support. Nonetheless, with the introduction of the GGCA Climate Finance Working Group, new climate finance work was initiated in Phase 3.
- GGCA advocacy work has been an important factor in ensuring the inclusion of gender considerations in the procedures (e.g. requirements, operational guidelines and templates) of the CIF, AF, GCF, and also contributed to this in the UN-REDD. Results were in particular achieved in relation to the CIF.
- In Phase 3, country level finance readiness studies are conducted in Kenya and Malawi. In Kenya, this could have been better linked to the country level, which would both enhance the ability to engage stakeholders and the outreach of the studies in terms of adding value to national processes.

#### **UNDP Cadre of Experts:**

- UNDP has successfully trained and established a Cadre of Experts (international, African and Asian), who generally appear to have a high level of knowledge on gender and climate change
- The experts trained by UNDP appear to actively apply the knowledge obtained:
  - In relation to transferring knowledge to others, in particular from government and civil society

- The global ToDs and ToTs have been an important element of, and enabling factor for, the global advocacy work of GGCA, e.g. at the COPs.
- The experts trained by IUCN appear to actively apply the knowledge obtained:
  - In relation to transferring knowledge to others, in particular from civil society, but also governments, academia, private sector and media.
  - In different ways, such as project development, commenting on strategies, lecturing at universities, and development of manuals.
- While a number of experts trained have been involved in ccGAP processes, GGCA advocacy, or the WDF, the majority of people trained appear not to have been involved subsequently in the Programme.
- The ToTs and ToDs were discontinued from 2011, as IUCN chose to focus on capacity building for ccGAP processes and contributing to WDF related training.

#### **UNDP country projects:**

- UNDP has implemented, or is implementing, 13 country interventions and four regional interventions.
- Some, but not all, country projects have been very relevant and added value (or have the potential to add value) to national processes, policies, and strategies.
- UNDP used other UNDP projects as implementation vessels at the country level to enhance synergies, outreach and continuity. This was a rational approach, but while it worked well in some countries it did not in other.
- The collaboration with AAP was particularly useful and of mutual benefits for AAP and GGCA.
- The transaction/administration costs for the small USD 30,000 grants provided were too high for the COs.
- The USD 30,000 provided per country were not always enough to ensure that processes were followed through and the intended results or catalytic effect were fully achieved. As a result there was a tendency of implementing one-off events or preparing strategies without ensuring their subsequent use.
- Interventions were based on CO proposals and priorities to ensure ownership, but at least in the case of Bangladesh this came at the expense of the contribution to achieving GGCA objectives.

!"#\$%&'()\*+

- IUCN has facilitated the participatory formulation of ten national and two regional ccGAPs and four Gender and REDD+ Strategies, which focus on mainstreaming gender considerations into national climate change strategies and plans.
- Most ccGAPS have been finalised, but not yet endorsed by governments and have not yet moved to implementation.



!

- The Alliance and Secretariat are not yet solid and sustainable, and models for achieving legal status and financial sustainability are being explored.

!

**Attainment of outcomes, objectives, and goal:**

- The two objectives of the Programme have partly been achieved.
- Good progress has been made towards delivering the intended outcomes for objective 1, and gender is now reflected well in the UNFCCC agreement texts, gender is recognised as an official agenda item of the COP, and is being included in the modalities for financing mechanisms.
- The foundation has been made towards delivering the intended outcomes for objective 2 through building capacities at regional and national levels and preparing ccGAPs, roadmaps, guidelines and strategies.
- More work is needed and the intended results have not yet been fully delivered in relation to implementation of the UNFCCC agreements and projects with climate finance.
- Climate change policies and initiatives at regional and national levels have only to a limited extent been influenced to ensure gender responsiveness.
- National and government capacities appear not yet sufficient to prepare gender responsive policies and plans and implement gender sensitive climate change interventions.
- While GGCA and the Programme are not the only initiatives or actors working actively to ensure gender responsive climate change agreements, policies and interventions, GGCA is widely seen as a significant actor and instrumental for the progress at the global level in terms of gender responsiveness, particularly in relation to the UNFCCC agreements, the COP process (including the Cop18 Gender Decision), and the CIF climate finance guidelines.
- At the regional and national levels, GGCA activities such as the ccGAPs, UNDP projects, the Cadre of Experts, and ToTs have laid the foundation, build capacities and provided women with opportunities to engage in the climate discourse, but more work is needed to ensure that climate changes policies and interventions are gender responsive.

**Performance assessment:**

- The Programme is very relevant, as climate change has differentiated impacts on women, men and children, and at the onset of the Programme, gender was only considered and addressed to a limited extent in the international climate change agreements.
- The approach of addressing gender and climate change at global, regional and national levels was appropriate, and most interventions appear to have been relevant, although some country level activities have not been sufficiently contributing to the programme objectives.
- Overall, the Programme is very cost-effective and has engaged in several processes with a quite limited budget.

!

""#

!

•

!

....

COP18 Gender Decision and gender as an item in future COPs, the process appears sustainable.

- Climate financing processes are less mature and there will be a continued need to promote gender responsiveness as the financing mechanisms are rolled out.
- At the regional and national level, the GGCA interventions are not yet consolidated and sustainable. Without continued support, the ccGAPs and gender strategies are unlikely to be implemented, and a number of short-term activities are unlikely to have a lasting influence, unless the processes embarked upon are followed through.
- GGCA is not yet a consolidated and sustainable structure, as it is still largely dependent on programme funding and remains largely driven by programme partners.



!

! ""#\$%&'\*(#) \*""%&,%&%-." /#%

**Management, administration, and coordination:**

- It can be challenging to have one partner in an equal partnership as the grant recipient and fund manager. When partners see equality as important, the management modalities must be considered carefully. In such cases, it may be a better option to engage a credible external entity as fund administrator.

**Monitoring and reporting:**

- For partnership projects, it is important to establish a joint monitoring and reporting framework, which is results-oriented. Otherwise, there is a risk that reporting becomes overly time consuming and elaborate, but still not sufficiently capturing results.

**Budget, spending, financial management, and financial reporting:**

- It can be challenging to have one partner in an equal partnership as the fund administrator. Even if the financial management is found sound by external auditors, there can be tensions around administrative requirements, disbursements, sharing of information and administrative overhead.

**Events and workshops:**

- High-level events are important at the COPs to develop ongoing support and leadership.

**Strategic advocacy and technical support:**

- Strategic synergies between government and civil society are vital to achieving the goals.
- Professionalising advocacy and ensuring consistency, institutional memory and the availability of experienced advocates results in better advocacy.
- Strategic interventions to gender language across all the areas of CC require both technical expertise and institutional knowledge of the climate negotiation process.
- Diversity in the team membership is critically important, both thematically and geographically: as it creates the flexibility to deploy the expertise and knowledge to contribute to different and emerging processes.
- A long-term involvement of a dedicated team of advocates in the process to be influenced can enhance the results of advocacy efforts.

**Women Delegates Fund:**

- Selection of appropriate participants is critical for empowered participation.
- Funding of participation is not enough in itself to ensure effective participation of, and contributions from, women; capacity building plays a critical role in this and support is most effective when provided consistently over time.

!

""#

!

- Linking of delegates in global negotiations to country level interventions can enhance synergies and coherence.

**Collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat:**

- An important entry point to mainstreaming gender in international agreement is to support its inclusion in the work process in order to create space for gender to be considered discussed by the parties.

**Climate finance:**

- Effective engagement in global finance discussions requires a continued presence.
- To enhance accuracy and to maximise the potential benefits of national level studies by global and regional (UNDP) entities it is important to adequately involve national stakeholders (incl. COs) and link to national processes –

!

""#

!

**The Alliance:**

- Drawing on experiences of a broad range of members can enrich the discussions and knowledge base.
- Cohesive messaging on gender and climate change and representation at global events is important to further global agreement on the issues.
- An active Secretariat makes active members. !

!

!

!

""#



!

- Continue to strengthen the relationship of the AT with the Alliance and Secretariat.

**Women Delegates Fund:**

- Ensure that WDF participants systematically are linked to GGCA country level interventions, including UNDP interventions.
- Involve both country offices of programme partners and GGCA members systematically in country in the selection of possible future WDF participants.

**Collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat:**

- Investigate options for GGCA to engage more strongly in the mitigation discourse – although not necessarily within the current programme.

**Climate finance:**

- Reengage in climate finance at the global level to at least the same degree as during in Phase 2.
- Identify and implement appropriate mechanisms for GGCA to engage in climate finance at the country level to build the national capacity to include and address gender issues in the implementation of climate change interventions.

**UNDP Cadre of Experts:**

- Assess the capacity of experts and the extent to which they should be kept in the roster, i.e. the quality of the trainings and other activities they have carried out.
- Assess the need for further training.

**IUCN Training of Trainers and Delegates:**

- Assess the capacity of experts trained (i.e. the quality of the trainings and other activities they have carried out) and the need for further training or support in other ways.
- Consider to develop approaches to maintain contact to the experts trained and provide support to them (e.g. technical involvement in sharing of experiences, etc.).
- Consider to revitalise the ToD/ToT approach with a focus on a) building the capacity to implement climate agreements, b) climate finance, and c) mitigation.

**UNDP country projects:**

- Focus on fewer countries/projects and increase the funds allocations, to at least USD 60,000 per country.
- Focus efforts on following through processes that have already been initiated – but only when there is a real potential to achieve the intended and tangible results.
- Do not start new initiatives or processes, unless they are clearly and significantly contributing to the fruition of results of earlier GGCA country projects.

!

""#

- Focus only on activities, which directly relate to gender mainstreaming in CC policy and planning processes.
- Make sure that all activities are complementary to the host project and add value, and do not fund activities that should in reality have been funded by the host project itself.
- Link more systematically to UN Women.

!

- Focus on the implementation of the international agreements, i.e. ensuring that countries are able and willing to ensure gender-sensitiveness when implementing climate agreements, e.g. in policy formulation, planning and budgeting, and programme implementation. In relation to the implementation of ccGAPS and UNDP work on gender strategies, one way could be to focus on 1-2 specific sectors and helping them in translating ccGAPs and strategies into concreted and budgeted actions in their work plans.
- Focus on climate finance, i.e. a) ensuring that global finance mechanisms are gender responsive in their implementation, and b) ensuring that work on making countries climate finance ready also includes gender.
- Focus on consolidation of the results achieved and the processes that have already been initiated, to ensure that the intended

!

""#

! " " # \$ % & ' ( ) \* # + , - . " % / # + . 0 ,