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| **Global Gender Responsive Climate Change Programme** |
| **Summary Report (Phase IV)****2014-2016** |



**Summary Report of Phase IV Key Outputs**

## This summary report reviews the key outputs achieved in Phase IV (2014-2016) of the Global Gender Responsive Climate Change Programme (GGCA Programme). Actions undertaken by the three partners (IUCN, WEDO and UNDP) were focused on advocacy for the establishment and implementation of gender-responsive actions on climate change through a series of activities that included participating in UNFCCC formal meetings, supporting directly the Convention’s Secretariat, technical support to Parties and stakeholders, and incorporating gender equality and women’s empowerment criteria in climate finance mechanisms.

**Output 1. Global climate change policymaking is gender-responsive.**

**Lima Work Programme on Gender**

* IUCN, UNDP, and WEDO advocated for and supported the development of the Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG), which was launched during COP20 in 2014.
	+ For example, in November 2014, partners organized in a capacity building training event for decision-makers where representatives from the Peruvian Congress participated in a breakfast with the purpose of increasing knowledge and reflecting on the links between climate change and gender at a global level. The central keynote speaker was Lorena Aguilar from IUCN GGO.
* Programme partners gave inputs into the implementation of the LWPG and coordinated with the UNFCCC Secretariat on this endeavor through capacity-building efforts, such as in-session workshops, knowledge tools and the WDF Night School. In 2016, at the end of the LWPG’s two years, implementing partners provided submissions for the continuation and enhancement of the LWPG.
* Partners participated in various conversations and targeted events with Parties, host countries, and civil society stakeholders, including the collaborative working group to consider best approaches and advocacy positions toward the “next steps” of the LWPG and its continuation.
* As part of the LWPG, the GGCA Programme partners cooperated with the UNFCCC Secretariat and broader women’s networks to support the development of the in-session workshop in June 2015 on mitigation action and technology transfer and development and in May 2016 on integrating a gender approach and participation of women at international, national, and grassroots level in adaptation and capacity building.
* Implementing partners provided submissions under the LWPG for the in-session workshops
	+ WEDO 2016 [submission](http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/application/pdf/581.pdf)
	+ IUCN 2016 [submission](http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/application/pdf/552.pdf)
	+ UNDP 2015 submission

**Technical Support to Parties**

* Programme partners, along with the Ministries of Environment and Foreign Affairs of the Government of Peru, hosted a delegates’ cocktail reception, [Advancing Gender Equality for Climate Action](https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/iucn_gender_day_reception_invitation_december_9.pdf), as the closing event of gender day on December 9, 2014. The reception celebrated the advancements of gender equality in the UNFCCC and inspire continued action toward a gender-responsive post-2015 agreement
* In 2015, implementing partners supported the UNFCCC Secretariat in the preparation for an October Expert Group Meeting on gender-responsive climate policy, specifically drafting an [EGM report](https://www.dropbox.com/s/rjbs45jylpd53hr/Gender%20mainstreaming%20practices%20in%20the%20context%20of%20climate%20responses.pdf?dl=0) mapping progress and making recommendations for more effective implementation.
* A compilation of texts and a [gender strategy document](http://www.wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/Bonn_GenderGuidanceNote_June2015.pdf) were prepared for the 2015 Intersessional to share with key country delegations and allies, including GGCA partners
* Significant advocacy efforts across key Parties and decision-makers took place to ensure that gender equality would be maintained in the final text of the ADP at COP21, which included the following documents led by WEDO:
	+ [GGCA Advocacy letter](https://drive.google.com/file/d/0By9tPSflkRPNRG1pOUQ0aDFsUFE/view?usp=sharing) to the co-chairs to bring gender language back into the ADP during the October session;
	+ [Text analysis of gender in the ADP](https://drive.google.com/file/d/0By9tPSflkRPNdkxiaWk0UHJ3UGs/view?usp=sharing) (October);
	+ [Gender strategy note for COP21](https://drive.google.com/open?id=0By9tPSflkRPNc1dXaEZjT3oybGFsVHliYk1wTFozcmlyZXVj);
	+ [Language proposals](https://drive.google.com/open?id=0By9tPSflkRPNdWNobWxFRGNDM19TR3BMSGpYeVNlQ2pDT2dr) for Paris Agreement;
	+ [Gender Support tool](https://drive.google.com/open?id=0By9tPSflkRPNdUhId1NzNHRaN1hDUUgyN0J4M1R1MG9ZeDUw) (history of gender in ADP);
	+ [CSO support letter](https://drive.google.com/open?id=0By9tPSflkRPNV3FnVFl0WVNMSVBoSm9EX0lYZjZya1AwNVZv) to the ‘Friends of the Principles’
* GGCA Partners led an advocacy strategy and outreach that contributed to the integration of gender equality in the text of the 2015 Paris Agreement. Integrating gender comprehensively into institutional positions has also been impactful; IUCN position papers, for example, support government and non-governmental members of the Union (e.g., <https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/gender_priorities_for_unfccc_cop19.pdf>)

**Technical Support to the UNFCCC Secretariat**

A proactive and positive relationship between the joint programme partners (IUCN, WEDO and UNDP) and the UNFCCC Secretariat was established since the beginning of Phase IV. This strong working relationship mainly focused on providing a continued technical support to the UNFCCC Secretariat in several advocacy and capacity-building activities, such as the planning and implementation process of the in-session gender workshops under the Lima Work Programme. In addition, capacity building tools for use by Parties and the UNFCCC Secretariat as well as technical analysis and inputs into papers were also developed by implementing partners to support the endeavor of the Secretariat in mainstreaming gender equality and women’s empowerment.

**Climate Finance Mechanisms**

* In collaboration with the GGCA Collective Working Groups on Gender and Climate Finance and the Heinrich Böll Foundation, UNDP, IUCN and WEDO undertook various activities to provide technical support to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and its Secretariat on how to operationalize a gender sensitive approach in its work. WEDO also served as a Developed Country Observer to the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).
	+ GCF gender consultation workshop were held with GCF Secretariat consultants and GGCA Climate Finance Working Group participants
	+ Short policy briefs were prepared to inform the development of a comprehensive gender action plan to achieve a gender-sensitive approach within the Fund
	+ Webinars were organized for GGCA members and allies on key gender and climate finance concerns
	+ In 2015, IUCN attended the Board meetings of the GCF to advocate for the adoption of the Gender Policy and Plan of Action and to provide technical support to various members. Approval of the action plan made the GCF the first climate finance mechanism to approve a gender policy in advance of any funds disbursement.

**COP 22 New Gender Decision**

* Programme partners continued their advocacy and engagement leading up to COP22 in Marrakech, and while COP22 took place after the joint programme concluded, the groundwork built by the partners played a key role in the extension and enhancement of the Lima Work Programme on Gender.
* At COP 22 and SBI 45 in Marrakech, Parties continued their consideration of issues under the Gender and Climate Change agenda item and reviewed progress made towards the goals of gender balance and the implementation of gender-responsive climate policy and decided to continue and enhance the Lima Work Programme on Gender for a period of 3 years

**Output 2. Leadership of women at global, regional and national levels has been strengthened to participate effectively in climate change dialogues and decision-making.**

**Women’s Delegate Fund (WDF)**

The Women Delegates Fund administered by WEDO supports travel and enhanced leadership and negotiations skills of women delegates. The travel support addresses a gap in women’s participation on their country delegations, with a focus on participants from least developed countries (for further reference please see WDF factsheet: <http://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/wdf-factsheet.pdf>).

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| **Year** | **Event** | **Number of Participants** | **Country** |
| 2014 | ADP 2.4 | 2 | Mexico and Ghana |
|  | Bonn Intersessional | 8 | Nepal\*, Mozambique\*, Tanzania\*, Liberia\*, Ghana, Mexico, Philippines, and Dominican Republic |
|  | ADP 2.6 | 5 | Sudan\*, Liberia\*, Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Ghana |
|  | COP20 | 10 | Nepal\*, Sudan\*, Liberia\*, Yemen\*, Malawi\*, Tanzania\*, Mozambique\*, Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Ghana. |
| **2014** | **Total** |  | **25 trips, 11 delegates** |
| 2015 | ADP 2.8 Geneva | 6 | Tanzania\*, Sudan\*, Malawi\*, Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Ghana |
|  | Bonn Intersessional | 8 | Liberia\*, Tanzania\*, Malawi\*, Mozambique\*, Sudan\*, Ghana, Dominican Republic, and Vietnam. |
|  | ADP August | 4 | Sudan\*, Malawi\*, Vietnam, and Dominican Republic. |
|  | ADP October | 5 | Malawi\*, Tanzania\*, Dominican Republic, Ghana, and Vietnam. |
|  | COP21 | 5 | Malawi\*, Tanzania\*, Dominican Republic, Ghana, and Vietnam. |
| **2015** | **Total** |  | **28 trips, 10 delegates** |
| 2016 | Bonn Intersessional | 17 | Malawi\*, Sudan\*, Nepal\*, Afghanistan\*, Uganda\*, Rwanda\*, Ethiopia\*, Kiribati\*, Sao Tome & Principe\*, Bangladesh\*, Vanuatu\*, Vietnam, Ghana, Kenya, Philippines, Dominican Republic, and Morocco |
| **2016** | **Total** |  | **17 trips, 17 delegates** |
| **2014-2016** | **Total** |  | **70 trips, 27 delegates** |

\*Least Developed Countries

**WDF Night School**

The WDF Night Schools are capacity-building workshops, for both funded and non-funded delegates, which support enhancement of negotiations skills and content knowledge and contribute to ongoing women’s leadership development in the UNFCCC context.

The Night School, open to all delegates engaged in the UNFCCC, was particularly geared toward: 1) women delegates with limited experience in the UNFCCC negotiation process (0-1 years); 2) experienced delegates who are interested in honing their negotiation skills; and 3) delegates interested in broadening their network of delegates working in the UNFCCC.

The Night School focused on drafting text for interventions, decisions and other written outcomes of the negotiating process, with the aim of strengthening the participants’ capacity to engage effectively in the negotiating process. For example, the 2014 training in Bonn included experiential learning through a mock negotiation exercise and provided a set of tools and materials that participants can utilize in the UNFCCC meetings.

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| **Year** | **Number of Participants****(women & men, including WDF)** |
| 2014 | 30 |
| 2015 | 42 |
| 2016 | 40 |

The feedback from delegates engaged in the 2016 program was resoundingly positive, with 100% of delegates likely to recommend the program to a colleague:

*“From my experience, when I first arrived in Bonn for negotiation, I had no idea on where and how to start. Then, I took this training and it really opened my eyes and showed me direction. Thank you WEDO! Now, I have some confidence that I can do it!*”—2016 Delegate from Ethiopia

*“Women's voices need to be heard. In many countries, women continue to be marginalized. Through these kinds of training, it helps women to come out of their boxes and start participating in areas that affect their well-being.”*—2016 Delegate from Vanuatu

**Output 3. Capacity of decision-makers is strengthened and implementation of gender mandates is enhanced at the regional and national levels.**

**National-level support**

In GGCA’s Phase IV, partners (UNDP and IUCN) continued to strengthen national-level capacities to implement key commitments made to both gender equality and climate change action, including across relevant sustainable development spheres. In Phase IV and subsequent months, for example, IUCN facilitated several new national climate change gender action plans (ccGAPs), bringing the total number to 21. Leveraging support and partnership from across complementary spheres to support ccGAP development and implementation of principles has also been a key result of this phase. Sustained relationships with partners from previous ccGAP processes has also been important for ongoing influence and strengthened decision-making at international level.

In addition, UNDP supported the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Cambodia in building capacities in key line ministries and on developing gender guidelines at the ministerial level to inform sectoral planning and budgeting. The Government of Ethiopia focused on enhancing the capacity of decision makers, who are responsible for the integration of gender issues and to improve the adaptive capacity of marginalized groups which are mainly affected by the impacts of climate change and climate variability. A report was prepared for decision makers for further actions for monitoring and evaluating Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy and other adaption initiatives from a gender perspective. The Government of Cambodia focused on refining the guidelines and training curriculum. These products were developed in 2015 and are linked to other on-going initiatives such as the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Trust Fund grant to the Ministry of Women Affairs and the Technical Assistance of the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR).

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| **Climate change gender action plans and implementation of ccGAP principles** |
| Peru | The Government of Peru, which held the Presidency of COP20 in 2014, requested and committed resources to develop a Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP). A capacity building session was organized for the whole of the Peruvian UNFCCC delegation prior to COP20. Additional capacity building activities for Peruvian government and civil society were also conducted in the lead-up to and at COP20. The ccGAP was facilitated during 2015 and presented at COP21 during a high-level side event organized by the Government of Peru. |
| Zambia | An initial visit to Lusaka in mid-2015 established the partnerships to guide and facilitate the ccGAP development process, which mainly took place in 2016. IUCN GGO led in-country workshops in January 2016 in Lusaka and delivered draft documents in early February. Due to government processes and an election, the validation process was pushed from summer to autumn; validation workshops were conducted 12-13 October. At the time of this reporting, final revisions are being made and the ccGAP is expected to be approved by January 2017.  |
| Jordan, Mozambique, Nepal, and Bangladesh | GGCA Program provided ongoing support to the existing ccGAP countries throughout this time period. Various countries have used their ccGAPs to continue to hone policy, implement programs and projects and leverage funds. At the time of this reporting, Jordan recently succeeded in securing USD5 million from the Adaptation Fund for ccGAP activity implementation. |
| Ghana, Cameroon and Uganda | IUCN provided ongoing virtual and in-person technical support in Ghana, Cameroon and Uganda as they continued with their processes to implement actions related to gender and REDD+ Roadmaps via the Gender Task Forces—and to entrench gender principles in related environment and climate change processes. Final reports from the Gender Task Forces of Ghana, Cameroon, and Uganda were submitted in 2016, emphasizing the importance of ensuring inclusive, robust, and gender-responsive approaches in the national REDD+ framework and process. |
| **Mainstreaming gender in national climate change policy and planning processes** |
| Ethiopia | A Task Force with members drawn from the Ministry of Environment and Forest and the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs was established to coordinate the work on the development of the Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for Environment and Forest Sector. An assessment report was complete. In addition, 18 climate change adaptation projects were implemented under the Ministry of Environment and Forest in different parts of the country were selected and reviewed from a gender and youth perspective. A report was prepared for decision makers for further actions for monitoring and evaluating Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy and other adaption initiatives from a gender perspective. A national radio programme and magazine on women, forests, and climate change were developed |
| Cambodia | A standardized guideline was developed by the Ministry of Women’s Affairs with the support of UNDP in order to integrate gender responsive climate change into sectoral planning and budgeting. The guideline, which was translated to Khmer, was a critical step for the Ministry to achieve its mission as stated in the Gender and Climate Change Master Plan 2013-2022. It was linked to other on-going initiatives such and the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) Trust Fund grant to MoWA and the Technical Assistance of the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR). Additionally, a training program was designed and delivered to key sectoral agencies (education, agriculture, water, road and urban infrastructure), with the standard guideline piloted under two initiatives: in the education sector (for the CCCA) and in agriculture, water, road and urban infrastructure sectors (for the SPCR).  |

**3.2 Knowledge products are updated building on information gained from national experiences, including a revised GGCA training manual, to enhance knowledge and capacity of decision-makers at multiple levels**

**Knowledge Products**

In preparation for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) twenty-first and twenty-second meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP21 and COP22), new knowledge products were created to enhance understanding on gender and climate change. Most of the knowledge products listed here were developed under the GGCA Programme, however those that were not directly funded by the Programme contributed in a complimentary manner:

**Roots for the Future:**

**the Landscape and Way Forward on Gender and Climate Change**

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2015-039.pdf>

This publication presents the latest research, data, strategies, and results on gender and climate change policymaking and programming. It provides an expansive look across the sectors most critically linked to gender and climate change and proposes key recommendations for the way forward. It features case studies from GGCA members’ work, as well as other best practices such as those celebrated by the [Momentum for Change: Women for Results](http://unfccc.int/secretariat/momentum_for_change/items/7318.php) initiative of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). *Roots for the Future* was inspired by and updates the core content of the 2008 [*Gender and Climate Change Training Manual*](http://genderandenvironment.org/resource/training-manual-on-gender-and-climate-change/)*,* which at the time was one of the first publications of its kind and was subsequently downloaded tens of thousands of times and used in hundreds of trainings. Not a training manual, per se, *Roots for the Future* still provides an array of simple, step-by-step guidance on gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive approaches to climate change decision-making, planning and projects at all levels.

**Gender Equality in National Climate Action:**

**Planning for Gender-Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions**

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-equality-in-national-climate-action--planning-for-gender-.html>

This report provides an analysis of the status of gender equality in national climate policy in light of the Paris Agreement. It also presents a framework for integrating gender equality into Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) planning and implementation. This report analyses the degree to which the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted as of April 2016 have recognized and/or integrated gender equality. It includes supplemental research on gender equality references in selected documents submitted to UNFCCC, including National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The report also provides an overview of progress to date, including challenges, gaps, and opportunities in the integration of women’s empowerment and gender equality into national climate policy and action—particularly as countries begin implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

**Gender Responsive National Communication Toolkit**

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-responsive-national-communications.html>

This toolkit is designed to strengthen the capacity of national government staff and assist them in integrating gender equality into the development of National Communications (NCs). It is recognized that NC reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes. As such, the toolkit can support Biennial Update Reports and planning documents such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and inform the development and/or implementation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), national and sectoral Gender and Climate Change Plans, and the strategic plans of individual government agencies. This toolkit can also inform sector policies related to both social and natural resource issues.

**EGI Brief: Gender & Mitigation Actions**

<http://genderandenvironment.org/resource/gender-in-mitigation-actions-egi-brief/>

This brief includes key data on gender in mitigation initiatives, a gender assessment of the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCS), and gender trends in nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAS) and low-emission development strategies (LEDS).

## Gender and Climate Finance: New Data on Women in Decision-Making Positions

## <http://genderandenvironment.org/resource/gender-and-climate-finance-new-data-on-women-in-decision-making-positions/>

This factsheet highlights data on women’s participation in finance decision making, in finance ministries and climate finance mechanisms, and gender policies and action in climate finance mechanisms.

**UNFCCC: Progress on Achieving Gender Balance. By the Numbers: A Quick Overview**

<http://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/wdf-report-copy.pdf>

This is a factsheet on the latest data on women’s participation and representation at the UNFCCC. Some key statistics:

* In 2015, women made up, on average, 38% of UNFCCC national delegations. That is an 8% increase since negotiations in 2011.
* Women also accounted for 24% of Heads of Delegations to the UNFCCC, on average, in comparison to 17% in 2008.

**The Women Delegates Fund (WDF): Women’s Leadership in Climate Policy**

<http://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/wdf-factsheet.pdf>

This is a factsheet on the latest data on the impact of the Women’s Delegates Fund, including:

As of 2016, Women Delegates Fund has worked with 60 women in over 44 counties over a span of 8 years. There have been 26 sessions and 10 trainings, with 320 delegates trained.

**Output 4. The GGCA governance mechanisms are effective, transparent and democratic.**

**GGCA Secretariat**

The GGCA Secretariat collaborating with members and key partners to advance opportunities for possible gains of gender recognition in climate change policy and solutions. Key activities facilitated by the Secretariat included holding monthly member conference calls, facilitating regular webinars (such as [Implementing the Paris Agreement](http://gender-climate.org/resource/ggca-webinar-series-implementing-the-paris-agreement-gender-responsive-solutions-and-changing-behaviors/) and the [Webinar on Gender & Climate Change in the SDGs](http://gender-climate.org/resource/ggca-webinar-gender-and-climate-change-in-the-sdgs/)), developing a membership mapping project, and supporting engagement and knowledge-sharing among members. In collaboration with the Steering Committee, the Secretariat worked to amplify the progress and recent success of members by promoting key events and publications through social media, the GGCA website, newsletters, and continued listserv engagement. Additionally, Steering Committees and Project Board meetings were held on a regular basis

Under the GGCA Continuance Plan, implementing partners supported the draft of a GGCA Business Plan, Fundraising Strategy and Strategic Plan with the consultant hired by the Steering Committee.

During COP22 in November 2016, GGCA hosted an Innovation Forum with a focus on alliance building, advocacy, and action on gender and climate change. The Forum brought together grassroots leaders and gender experts from GGCA’s diverse and powerful network, alongside students, practitioners, and decision-makers, to reflect on milestones in achieving gender-responsive climate policy, learn valuable skills and best practice for implementation, and look forward to real action on climate for women and men around the world.