

Thinking of institutional arrangements in the broad sense and with a focus on which departments are involved in which processes (e.g. GEF and GCF processes or consultations for policy formulation) – Can you think of examples from the region (or beyond) where institutional arrangements were conducive to gender integration in national climate policy, plans, strategies and action? Please share your experience

Status quo and plans
Group 1-4

Country/res/region	Institutional arrangements description	Recent or planned changes and adjustment to institutional arrangements (reform)	Lessons learned	Other input (e.g. NGO work, experience from other sectors etc.)
EU Commission	Task force on Equality	Contribute view from the sectorial side and how gender mainstreaming can be enhanced	Each sector shares information on how policies are being planned and implemented in each country and how gender can be mainstreamed	List of all policies in the EU where gender is mainstreamed
EU			Climate change policies (in the narrow sense) of the European Union and other European countries lack concrete and specific references to the gender dimensions. (also evident when compared with developing countries)	
France, Construction organization	Women led departments within organizations lead to decision and solutions that are more effective and sustainable			
Georgia, Moldova, Armenia	Participation of CSO in local consultation on climate	trainings, capacity building on organizing policy dialogues, following policies, applying gender instruments, analysis,	gender indicators were implemented, gender-responsive financial instrument	
Germany	The Berlin, Ecological Institute is supporting the Environment Ministry The Environment Ministry has a new unit in charge of gender mainstreaming	A Council of Experts on Climate Change shall be established, comprising five specialised persons from various disciplines. The Federal Government shall appoint the members for a term of five years, at least one member being drawn from each of the fields of climatology, economics, environmental science and social matters and possessing outstanding scientific knowledge and experience in their field. The Council of Experts as a whole shall also embody overarching expertise in the sectors specified in section 4 subsection (1) of this Act. Equal representation of women and men shall be ensured. Each member may be reappointed once. Sectoral ministries have to declare how they contribute to reaching the national climate targets, the expert groups provides expertise on the impact of different policies on GHG emissions At the moment the Expert group has no specific target to include the gender impact, but this could be added Bridges on GHG emissions analysis and the policies / equal participation is implemented, but no target on gender expertise https://www.bmu.de/en/law/federal-climate-change-act/	Increases the visibility of topic, provides technical back-up, creates synergies with other dept/units	The training and education services offered by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, follow the principles of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in providing action-oriented, participatory civic education http://gender-net-plus.eu/joint-call/funded-projects/sequal/
Germany, Women-led NGO	engaged in regional and national network, initiative by the German Environment Ministry. In the beginning no agenda, later institutionalized and formalized. Networking opportunities with other participants, politicians, government.			
Germany/Europe	Partnership with Canadian partners, especially RBC Banks, will support workshops on Bio Energy and sustainable economics.	Focus on better understanding and better mechanism to reduce CFC effects in accordance of SDGs.	Workshops on REDD+ for forest management. Bio Energie program works to reduce coal usage.	
Kyrgyzstan	Representatives from two ministries working on the issue separately. Grass-root level also not aware on the issue.			
Portugal	Federation of Climate NGO, Portugal is working on sex-disaggregated data. More women are presented in climate sector. When it comes to gender it is country specific			
Serbia (UN Women)	Appointment of representative responsible for gender issue from each ministry (Coordination Body)		Other Ministers should also need to take part in the coordination body (now transport minister) -> Challenge of cross-mainstreaming. Just to put them together within a large body will not be enough Gender should be output, not an input. Monitoring of gender data is needed, especially in the local level Local awareness raising is needed to bring about institutional change	
Spain	2007 law on effective equality between women and men Gender budgeting is implemented at national level	Gender equality officers have been established in all Ministries /guided by the national GE policy	We need to rethink elements of our daily life. We see this as an opportunity to build a better future that is more prosperous and just. We are seeing women are leading responses to the pandemic (sanitation and essential staff). We need to make sure their contributions are taken into account. Capacity building is needed for civil servants	Gender Equality law makes gender mainstreaming mandatory, as well as trainings of civil servants on gender, NAP has received comments on the need to enhance gender responsiveness
Spain, Norway,	Consultation on new CBD action plan Research project on gender impact of climate change	Exchanges with rural women and researchers	Time is often too short to involve civil society, but they bring useful input	
Other	There is a need for National Gender Focal points, cross-sectional committees within governments. Like in Moldova			
Bangladesh	The lack of recognition of indigenous rights by institutions in Bangladesh is a problem. The climate action plan does not account for indigenous people and migrants.		Crisis of fuel and water in indigenous area. Many women collect water from the river (1 to 2 hrs to collect drinking water). Landslides have harmed indigenous people, especially women. This causes people to migrate to other areas. Women are also experiencing sexual violence and harassment. Encouraging planting of trees and vegetable/tree planting to villagers. Requires outreach to remote areas. Need to consult with government and share concerns.	
Brazil				Water scarcity in the country disproportionately affects women and children. There is a local program promoted by FUNASA that tackles this issue. Sanitation should be improved. Brazilian National Foundation of Health
Bhutan	NDC process and CC policies	Commission on women and children are working together and have focal points in the ministerial institutions and non-ministerial institutions	Building evidence the government worked with research institutes and non-governmental structures	Series of workshops with many stakeholders were engaged /built institutional capacity to integrate gender
Canada				Work with survivors of sexual violence and sex workers and experiences show that climate change is leading to an extended winter season, which increases financial insecurity; people become homeless. People's livelihoods depend on sex work are affected by this as their ability to work is negatively affected by the climate. In underfunded reserves in Ontario, traditional crops can no longer sustain because of higher temps, low rain, or shortened season. This reduces hope among indigenous leaders and youth that they can address climate change. They are trying to learn how to adapt to grow plants that will survive in extreme heat/drought.
Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire			Importance of incentives, how to enhance capacity even under staff turnover.	
UNDP	Climate awareness global initiative. UNDP is mainstreaming gender into climate mitigation and adaptation. All projects include vulnerability assessment. Collecting data from the field to support evidence-based programming. It is important for gender and climate change specialists to work together. working in Central Asia, gender-sensitive vulnerability assessment; disaster risks management in Balkans.			
Sense from experience of several African countries working with UNDP on NDCs	Gender Action Plan can increase the international profile of the issue. Lack of focus on intersectionality, to move on from sectoral view -> Gender Plus or Purse (also looking into class, poverty, migration issues)			
Zambia			How to define national and gender research agenda nationally, and link to universities.	