

GENDER STRATEGY

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC):¹

Recognises that while climate change and air pollution affect all people, women and girls are more vulnerable to these effects due to persisting gender inequalities, gender discrimination, and social exclusion.

Acknowledges that climate change and air pollution mitigation measures are more sustainable, equitable and likely to achieve better results if gender considerations are included in planning and implementation stages. Environmental policy decision-making will benefit significantly if gender-diverse perspectives, insights, and experiences are included.

Emphasises the critical role of women and girls as positive agents of change in developing climate change and air pollution solutions.

Commits to promoting gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women throughout all operations and activities.

The objectives of this strategy are to:

- Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in CCAC-funded projects at national, subnational and sectoral levels from project design to implementation, including by striving to ensure equal participation and representation.
- Apply the principles of gender financing to the CCAC's approach to funding integrated climate change, air pollution and development action.
- Ensure representation of partners and individual actors capable of raising relevant gender issues and perspectives brought by women and girls in the CCAC's governance bodies and decision-making processes.
- Communicate lessons learned and identify best practices for progressing on gender equality, equity, and the empowerment of women in climate and clean air actions.

Immediate actions:

1. Disseminate the CCAC Gender Strategy and provide awareness raising or capacity development initiatives on gender equality, equity and the empowerment of women in the context of climate and clean air action.
 - Each year, hold two gender-focused webinars to facilitate an exchange of experiences and best practices between CCAC Partners on integrating the gender perspective in climate and clean air actions.
 - Create a gender resources page on the CCAC website with links to existing guidelines for including gender considerations in climate and clean air projects and policies.
 - Each year, highlight two CCAC countries and/or organisations that have made significant progress on gender mainstreaming in CCAC communications materials.
2. Strive for gender balance in CCAC governance bodies (including Board, SAP, Hubs, and Secretariat), their leadership, and hired consultants.
 - Applying temporary special measures whereby female candidates are selected in case of equal qualification.
 - Strive for gender-balanced panels in CCAC-hosted events.

- Set a baseline for gender balance, acknowledging that this may be difficult to achieve in some cases.
 - Introduce all members of the CCAC’s governance bodies to gender-related mandates and to the relevance of gender in the context of their work.
3. Ensure gender considerations are systematically included in CCAC-funded projects:
- For all calls for proposals, ask applicants to explain how gender equality and the empowerment of women have been mainstreamed into the proposal.
 - Include gender mainstreaming as a criterion for the assessment of proposals.
 - Request a breakdown of project teams by gender in implementation plans as acceptance criteria for measuring project outputs.
 - Collect gender-disaggregated data from implementer reporting, e.g., for workshops and capacity building activities.
 - Report on the implementation of the gender strategy in the CCAC Annual Report, with outcomes presented to the Board for discussion and the potential revision of the gender strategy as needed.

Longer-term actions to consider:

- Create CCAC funding windows for gender-targeted projects.
- Require project proposals to include a gender analysis.
- Detail the projects scoring 1 or more according to the OECD DAC gender equality policy marker.
- Map out best practices and recommendations for gender considerations in the CCAC’s targeted sectors.
- Mainstream gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis into the CCAC M&E Strategy and reporting process to more accurately assess levels of participation among women, to better understand how women are benefitting from CCAC activities, and to identify and remove potential barriers to the full participation of women and girls as beneficiaries in CCAC-funded projects.

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- UNFCCC Lima Work Programme (LWP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP)

ⁱ Operating under multilateral environmental agreements and human rights conventions, namely (1) The 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development which recognises for the first time the “vital role [of women] in environmental management and development” (Principle 20) (UN General Assembly, 1992, p. 4) as well as their exceptional knowledge and standing for managing natural resources. (2) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development where SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 13 on climate change action directly consider gender equality as a lever to mitigate climate change successfully. (3) The UNFCCC framework where the 2010 Cancun Agreements recognises the important role of women in long-term cooperative action on all climate change aspects, the 2012 Doha decision recognises the promotion of a gender balance and the improvement of women’s participation in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of parties to the Kyoto Protocol Bodies as vital, the 2014 Lima Work Programme on Gender which was complemented with the Gender Action Plan (COP 23) and the Enhanced Lima work Programme on gender and its associated gender action plan (COP 35), the 2015 Paris Agreement, which posits that the parties’ climate actions should be guided by the respect of human rights, gender equality and women empowerment. (4) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) as well as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).