



*Submission by Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in relation to:
Lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, and on the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto (table 4, D6, Annex to 3/CP.25)*

Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) welcomes the adoption of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and the renewal of its Gender Action Plan (GAP). We appreciate the opportunity to submit our views on how gender can be integrated into national climate policies, plans, strategies and actions as mandated by the Decision 3/CP25, Priority area D: gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation.

The current global pandemic COVID-19 and related lockdown measures have exacerbated systemic gender inequalities in most countries. It has also strongly highlighted that our societies and economies could not operate without some pivotal functions, which are ensured mostly by women. Indeed, women represent over 80% of the workers in the health, personal care, and education sectors. They also make up for the vast majority of the food retail and cleaning services industries, and they ensure most of the unpaid care and domestic work, which is weighing harder in times of lockdown and home confinement. Policies designed to fight the climate crisis and ensure our resilience must therefore place gender equality on top of the priority list and ensure that women and men are equally consulted and engaged in decision-making processes. Effective implementation strategies must take into consideration the differences in needs and abilities of women in all their diversity and fight gender stereotypes as well as structural barriers that lead to multiple discriminations. An intersectional, ‘ecofeminist’ and gender-responsive approach is what guides our work with women and gender organizations in different countries through projects and programmes that promote a sustainable and just future.

WECF, as part of the Women and Gender Constituency, is responsible for organizing the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards, which provide practical lessons to world leaders for ensuring just and equitable climate policies that put people's rights and the integrity of the planet first. As the Paris Agreement enters into force, the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards contribute to mainstreaming gender into national climate policies.

The following submission is based on the lessons learned from the exemplary gender-responsive climate initiatives implemented by the awards winners. These awards have been organized every year since 2015 by the constituency, in collaboration with the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN), the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MEAE), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Thanks to our regular interactions and exchange of experience with the award winners since COP21 we have been able to identify some crucial elements to advance the integration of gender in NDCs. These are:

1. Conducting Gender Analyses and taking into account social and cultural norms
2. Ensuring meaningful participation
3. Overcoming financial barriers
4. Supporting gender-responsive technology deployment and transfer
5. Supporting disaster risk reduction and climate resilience

1. Conducting Gender Analyses and taking into account social and cultural norms

- Conducting Gender Analyses

Patriarchal norms and structural barriers to gender equality can only be overcome if they are well identified. Conducting a gender analysis is an essential starting point for any gender responsive policy. It enables the assessment of existing gender differences in access to and control over resources and services, in opportunities to participate in decision-making processes, in affirming one's rights or fighting against existing discriminations at different levels – household, community, or country. It answers questions such as: who is responsible for what? How does culture define or influence norms, rights, access or control over what?

Using a gender analysis has proven to be a key success factor for overcoming structural barriers and empowering women as climate actors within the projects of the Gender-Just Climate Solutions Award winners. Below is an example:

Gender Development Association, Lao PDR: Gender assessment as project start

GDA used a women's empowerment lens to bridge traditional harvesting practices with sustainable livelihood initiatives in northern rural uplands of Lao PDR, focusing on Hmong and Khmu ethnic groups who have been systematically marginalized. Thanks to an initial gender assessment, GDA could identify key areas and policies for rehabilitating women's ancestral knowledge and improving the food security of these ethnic groups. Using a rights based gender framework, the association conducted training for women on financial management to promote their financial independence. By building the capacity of the women to become knowledge bearers in the field of Non-Timber Forest Production (NTFP), and income generation, the project increased their inclusion and their role in community decisions.

Gender analyses are particularly relevant in the frame of the Technology Needs Assessments (TNA), which is why the Women and Gender Constituency regularly collaborates with the CTCN in advocating for a systematic integration of gender considerations in TNAs, as for example during mandated in-session workshops at COP24 and COP25. However a gender analysis is only the first step of a successful gender responsive climate policy. In order to accomplish transformation, it is necessary to define gender responsive actions and monitor progress and impact in a gender sensitive manner. Thus, governments should integrate a gender approach in all climate processes such as NDC planning and reviews, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), NAMAs, etc.

- Addressing gender stereotypes and social norms that prevent women's agency

Gender-just climate solutions tackle gender roles and social norms within communities or territories. Overcoming structural barriers to gender equality and women's empowerment can be challenging as it requires changing cultural habits, public opinion or even adapting legal frameworks. It often involves power redistribution to ensure equal access to information, finance and resources. In certain regions, women cannot engage in climate initiatives because patriarchal norms dictate which spaces they can enter or which positions they should occupy, preventing them from participating in many community meetings, technical training, and local decision processes.

Eco-Island, Republic of The Marshall Islands: women in male-dominated workplaces

Eco-Island trains young women to install solar PV's in The Marshall Islands. As the energy sector is generally male-dominated, clients have been hesitant to let women do the installations. When the ship arrives with three women carrying technical equipment for a PV installation, it takes a few days for clients to accept, but over time they experienced a gradual change of mentalities. At first, a male colleague had to join the team, to provide a sense of legitimacy for the clients and help against hesitations. Another societal challenge Eco-Island is experiencing is around work-life balance. Among the trained beneficiaries, several have had to drop out when becoming pregnant. This demonstrates the need to adapt work planning to accommodate for women's specific needs, such as flexible working hours and incentives for returning to work, as well as the importance of overcoming social norms influencing marriage and women's role outside the household.

Involving women in decision-making processes from which they are usually excluded is key to gender-responsive climate policies. Implementing a truly gender-transformative approach in climate action requires different methods, from gender analysis, to gender sensitization exercises, training on public speaking for women, or involving men as gender champions, to raising awareness on the contributions of both men and women.

2. Ensuring meaningful participation

To ensure that human rights and gender equality are firmly anchored in national climate policies and climate actions under the UNFCCC, public authorities should provide dedicated support to grassroots organizations for their advocacy work and organizational structure.

- Enabling women and gender groups to advocate for their rights
WECF and the Women & Gender Constituency have empowered the Gender Just Climate Solution award winners on advocacy tools and practice, by inviting them during the COPs, facilitating their participation in the WGC caucus briefings, multiple side events and meetings with delegates. This interaction enabled grassroots leaders to strengthen the recognition of their initiatives by national authorities and establish regular contacts with some of their delegates. This was key for amplifying their voices on specific issues such as water management, land tenure rights, energy transition and biodiversity conservation. Establishing bridges from field action to key political decision-making spaces is one way to ensure meaningful participation, with advocacy work to promote local, gender responsive climate actions that can be aligned with national policy.
- Enabling economic participation via capacity building of grassroots organisations
Specific capacity building models based on Train-of Trainers programmes, enhance women's ability to participate in the economic and climate transition of their community and country. Combined Train-of-Trainers and hands-on workshops organized in a wide range of communities can serve to build networks of ambassadors that give back to the communities and help overcome societal and cultural norms, which usually hinder women's equal participation in climate action.

Better World Cameroon: Access to technologies and technical skills training in remote rural areas
In rural Cameroon, most of the rural women are using firewood and charcoal for cooking. This is causing deforestation, CO2 emissions, heavy indoor air pollution, and affecting their health. However, due to lacking resources and patriarchal norms, women have no access to technologies nor technical training to improve this situation. Better World Cameroon (BWC) has developed a simple, low cost, mud-building technology for women to build their own clean cook stoves with local materials. The technology transfer model relies on participatory workshops and training of trainer programmes organised with women's groups in rural and forest communities. Mud-building is a simple technology using local, natural, ecological and affordable materials. It is easy to replicate, adapt and upscale. Additionally BWC supports the establishment of cooperatives, fostering income generation, and organises annual meetings for all trainees to share their challenges and successes, and improve the performance of the technologies. This has led to establishing a powerful network that now innovates with mud-building constructions for food storage, or animal shelters, further enriching the technical skills of the trained women.

3. Overcoming financial barriers

Financial constraints are a persistent challenge for most grassroots organizations, especially when it comes to scaling up their initiatives. In most cases, they are lacking access to long term substantial funding that is necessary to expand activities to other communities or territories and reach a significant impact at national level. Therefore, it is important that sustainable financing mechanisms are available at the local level. Governments can promote enabling frameworks such as gender budgeting, small grant facilities, or specific financial mechanisms working with local banks and municipalities. This has been

among the demands of the Call “Making climate finance work for women”, presented in Paris in Dec 2017, and signed by 150 feminist NGOs¹.

Short term or conditional funding cannot be bridged by most grassroots organizations, due to their very low revenues. In rural communities, women cannot afford the necessary investment in equipment for implementation, replication, maintenance or replacement of adopted technologies or other resources they may need. Trained beneficiaries lack financial support for the creation of micro-enterprises, and there is a need to build awareness and capacities with tools and strategies such as:

- Understanding access to finance

Grassroots women are generally less aware of the funds available to them and less trained in how to frame a project proposal or to develop a business plan. They often lack a strong financial team in the organisation to develop large scale funding proposals and manage large budgets. Language barriers may limit access to international funding. Sometimes the political landscape can make it difficult to access funding in certain countries where funds tend to go towards large projects and organisations pushing for large-scale industrialisation rather than small-scale bottom-up gender-just initiatives.

Naireeta Services Ltd, India: Leveraging economies of scale and government support

Bhungroo is an affordable and simple rainwater-collecting technology developed by a social enterprise, Naireeta Services, that enables smallholder farmers in coastal areas of India to save crops from waterlogging during monsoon and ensure sufficient irrigation in dry seasons. Although initial investment in the technology is high, a co-ownership model has enabled women farmers to access the Bhungroo technology. Naireeta Services is leveraging the financial support received from provincial authorities to disseminate the technology for a standardization of the Bhungroo units' production leading to economies of scale and lower unit price for the farmers. The standardization also applies to the costing model where the design principles for construction of the technology as well as identification of location is provided to the farmers at a no-profit rate, while the farmers purchase drilling and materials directly from the market and construct the Bhungroo at their convenient time. This spreads the costs and allows farmers more time to install the Bhungroo. Additionally, the CTCN and WGC capacity building workshop inspired a new pricing strategy: Naireeta Services now charges rich farmers, industries and corporations higher prices, leveraging gains to allow for sales at lower prices to smallholder farmers. This pricing strategy enables Naireeta to overcome financial barriers and scale up the dissemination of the technology.

- Developing sustainable business models

A suitable business model for each context is crucial to ensure the long-term sustainability of gender-responsive climate projects. Many women-led initiatives face challenges in accessing funds, especially core funding, resulting in a lack of resources for technical equipment, training, awareness raising and campaigning. To face this problem, understanding the market and developing viable business models provides an opportunity to attract funds and private sector engagement. Capacity building on developing business plans can, for example, be sought through organizations such as the Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) and the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) for finance readiness.

Navdanya & SOL, India: Community-supported agricultural networks as a business-model

Navdanya has successfully organized participatory meetings in villages in India to discuss the issue of seeds conservation and biodiversity protection. Women were at the centre of these discussions because they are responsible for food provision and processing. This participatory process led women to become seed conservation experts. They have developed the concept of “soksha”: drying vegetables and fruits during summer (with solar dryers), for better conservation in winter. As a result, they developed a network of trained energy ambassadors to visit households and train them

¹ <http://www.genre-developpement.org/travaux-de-la-plateforme/avis-et-recommandations/plaidoyer/>

on sustainable energy and energy efficiency solutions. They are also considering community-supported agriculture networks, similar to the Teikei in Japan, or AMAP (Association pour le Maintien d'une Agriculture Paysanne) in France. These activities can lead to developing autonomous business models, by selling high value agricultural products, energy solutions and services. However, challenges remain in accessing initial finance to support these initiatives, and accessing higher income markets/households that can afford the products.

Eco-Island, Marshall Islands: innovative business models for women in a male-dominated sector

Eco-Island is building on the specific skills of women and applying them to the field of solar PV and electric appliances by supporting their motivation to learn and acquire new skills for a professional activity, and ultimately employing them for Solar PV installations on the island. But we find it challenging to sustain employment for young women. Recruiters in the national electric utility are not motivated to employ women, as it is a male-dominated sector. In the Pacific, the electricity market is dominated by donor-funded large-scale projects (offering free installation services) that prevent smaller businesses from developing, as they can't compete financially. The challenge for Eco-Island is investment capital to scale up, but also understanding the demand and distribution models. Several options and models have been considered by Eco-Island, like developing an Energy Service Company (ESCO). ESCO's can employ innovative financing methods such as reducing energy costs through energy efficiency measures and energy savings, where the savings costs are used to pay back the capital investment of the project over a given time period. Eco-Island also considered challenging the national utility company, which produces electricity with diesel units, by providing a more sustainable and overall better technology such as smart grids. A next option would be to evaluate how the project can be aligned with the country's new NDC strategy aiming at having at least 20% of women electricians in the next decade.

▪ **Supporting alternative economic structures**

In many countries, women do not have the same access to land or capital, thus they are less able to leverage finance. The challenges are structurally inherited from patriarchal social norms, very difficult to overcome. To face this, solidarity economy and collective ownership structures like cooperatives can create opportunities for women to create climate-friendly services and products, and climb the socio-economic ladder. This is especially interesting in some rural and remote areas, where traditionally men have been more dominant in the economy. It is also successful in industrialized countries, where the cooperative model allows a much more inclusive and low-threshold financial participation, of which especially women and young people can benefit. These alternative economic and financial models, in which women are bundling their individual savings and in-kind contributions, can help increase access to finance.

UCFA, Union of Argan Oil Women Cooperatives, Agadir, Morocco

UCFA is the first and biggest Union of Argan Oil Women Cooperatives in Morocco, which aims to guarantee a top-quality product and a fair income to the 1,200 Berber women working in 22 cooperatives based in the South West. The cooperatives provide an independent income for women as they control the entire value chain, from the collection and transformation of the nut up to the sale of the high-value finished cosmetic or food product. In this way, women have a recognized place in the economy and can then participate in other decisions like argan forest protection, or the introduction of climate-friendly technologies. In Morocco, they started with women's saving groups, and then formed into cooperatives that now have developed business strategies and built the sales up to a comfortable level. The cooperatives then formed a Union, and have accessed international markets for their products. The argan oil production is entirely done locally, and then certified by international labs to ensure products meet international quality standards.

Gender-just energy cooperatives in Georgia fight energy poverty and deforestation

Four local energy cooperatives in Georgia were set up with the support of WECF in 2016. They have trained staff, produced, installed, and monitored solar water heaters, energy efficient stoves and home insulations in the rural areas of Georgia. The cooperatives' main goal is to produce and

promote renewable energy and energy-efficient solutions in a gender-sensitive way by replacing the use of firewood and fossil fuels in rural households, small businesses, and public buildings. The ‘Clean Energy—Umbrella Cooperative’ was established as a union of the local, gender-sensitive energy cooperatives. The umbrella cooperative aims to combine the expertise and efforts of the local cooperatives to coordinate tasks such as product development, training, and marketing. It is open to collaborating with NGOs, companies, and public actors. Different gender instruments have been applied from the very beginning of the cooperatives, like:

- *Consultation of local women’s organisations*
- *A quota of 40% female members for management and supervisory board*
- *Shares through in kind contribution or rate payment*
- *Qualification for women on technologies, leadership, management, business models and advocacy*
- *Gender just funding models where women have equal access to funding*

Women ambassador training programmes empowered women as change makers in their communities and advocates for their own rights. They participate socially and economically in their communities and have a say in the cooperatives. The gender-just funding mechanism supports to overcome financial barriers and to upscale the technologies and to develop a broader solar market for solar water heaters. These technologies improve the living standards and levels of comfort for women and men, save money on energy spending, reduce deforestation activities, and protect the climate.

4. Supporting gender-responsive technology deployment and transfer

As defined by the Climate Technology Centre and Network, technology is a concept that does not only refer to physical equipment but also to techniques, knowledge and skills that have been developed to mitigate or adapt to climate change. The enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and the GAP promote the deployment of gender-responsive climate technologies and the preservation of local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices. Climate technologies must be adapted to the specific needs of target beneficiaries who must have their part in the decision-making process of the implemented technologies. There are many challenges to the deployment of gender-responsive, participatory technology transfer. Among the most common ones is the lack of funds for consultations and training of end beneficiaries, especially local women. Furthermore, equal access to knowledge and information on best practices and successes in different sectors might be limited.

In order to guarantee a proper deployment and transfer of gender-responsive technologies, social and cultural norms regarding women's role in society must be addressed. It is often a challenge to get acceptance for women-targeted technical training, leading to unequal access to not only training but also to technologies and their benefits. Transfer of knowledge and training of both local men and women presents an opportunity to adapt the solutions to cultural, social and climatic conditions and facilitate up scaling.

- Expert guidance and support
Connecting women and gender organizations with institutions who provide support for technical assistance facilitates these projects to build their knowledge and capacity for technology transfer and uptake. One example is through the CTCN’s Technical Assistance or Fast Technical Assistance programme. These support programmes ensure better results and greater outreach on national plans and strategies.
- Participatory development of technologies
Other lessons learned are the effectiveness of using participatory tools and methods, and work on gender awareness campaigns for example through women and youth but also including men

as gender champions. Participatory methods emphasize the prioritization of locally available technologies, in which endogenous knowledge is often an important option as they are easily accessible and adapted to specific climate conditions. This enables an effective creation of ownership among the technology. Specific training for the target population is a key factor for beneficiaries to master the new technical solutions and their maintenance or monitor project results long-term (such as water quality, energy supply, etc.).

Enda Graaf Sahel, Saloum Delta, Senegal: Participatory dialogue

Enda Graaf Sahel also organized participatory dialogues, using dedicated tools, such as diagnostics with formalized questionnaires. These dialogues allowed them to identify and highlight the important contribution of women to the local economy. It also helped identify specific ancestral knowledge owned by women that were essential to restore fragile environments. This knowledge was shared with other villages and used to conduct ecosystem restoration in the mangroves. Finally, a citizen-scientist approach enabled women to collaborate with universities and state institutions on a wide rehabilitation programme of the Saloum delta, which gained visibility via local radio stations and local churches. The women fisher implement shellfish reseeded in the Saloum river delta; they created a replicable system to monitor the shellfish biological rhythm and ensure resting periods via restricted areas. They promote the use of efficient stoves to transform sea products. This cuts the burning of fuel-wood by 75%. All these actions have turned women into agents of sustainable change.

Naireeta Services, Bhungroo, India: Providing tailored technical training for female farmers

Naireeta Services, inventors of the Bhungroo rainwater storage system, have been successful in transferring technical skills to women in the water sector. The implementation of Bunghroo required training local community members for good appropriation of the technology and because qualified maintenance personnel are too far away from the villages, so local technical experts were needed for the consistent operation of the water collecting system. Naireeta Services have adjusted their training support materials, after having noticed that the information was too theoretical and not well conveyed. They adapted the designs, the level of information, translated all documents in local language to make them accessible. They had to overcome quality issues with the water pumps, as local suppliers are not all reliable. After several attempts with external experts, the local mechanics, working patiently with the women end users enabled Naireeta Services to identify an innovative way of finding dysfunctioning water pumps: through sound! By listening and comparing the sounds of different pumps, the women could easily and intuitively learn how to monitor the proper functioning of a pump. Naireeta Services is now expanding this adapted line of technical training through 3D-animations with voice-over in local language, and mobile apps with listening functions.

EmpowerMED: combatting energy poverty in Europe and empowering women to take action

In the Mediterranean countries of Europe, the coastal areas are facing several specific challenges when it comes to energy poverty, mainly connected with thermal comfort of dwellings. Buildings are scarcely isolated, often there are no heating systems in buildings, or those are highly inefficient, and the cooling component is more important than in other areas, calling for a diversity of energy services beyond heating. Women and women-led households are disproportionately affected by energy poverty, while women's agency is highlighted in acting against energy poverty. Although there is some knowledge on the health impacts of energy poverty, involving health practitioners in the energy poverty action is rare.

This is why EmpowerMED, a project in which WECF is a partner, is aiming to contribute to energy poverty abatement in Mediterranean Europe through

- a) Implementing a set of practical energy efficiency and RES measures, tailored to empower households against energy poverty, focusing on women and health,*
- b) Assessing their efficiency and impacts to formulate policy recommendations and*
- c) Promoting gender-just policy solutions among key actors for stimulating action against energy poverty at local and EU level.*

5. Supporting disaster risk reduction and climate resilience

In the global sanitary, economic and social crisis we are currently confronted with, women have plaid and continue to play a pivotal role in preventing the collapse of many social structures (health, education, food security) and in rebuilding the resilience of their territories. Considering this reality, countries should be particularly focusing on elaborating and implementing gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience policies when planning their national climate policies.

Emergency response through gender responsive task forces in Indonesia

The current pandemic of COVID-19 has exacerbated a scenario of overburden conditions for caregivers and limited access to information in real time in Indonesia. As a response, the Yakkum organization has led the structuring of task forces at the national and provincial levels that allow a timely response to COVID-19 in vulnerable populations. These task forces act in a comprehensive and strategic manner to jointly define actions that will reduce the risk and damage in their communities. They enable accessibility to COVID-19 assistance (food security program, women livelihood, assistance to GBV, mental health assistance); promote the re-allocation of government budget to address women and girls priorities and work together on campaigns to reduce false information and stigma, in particular towards women health workers who have suffered of the community's rejection. Each task force is trained to integrate a gender perspective that ensures the involvement of women in the decision making process and jointly advocates to ensure proper and relevant intervention without neglecting the needs of the vulnerable groups.

Ancestral know-how and innovative technologies help women producers of salt and rice preserve the mangroves

In Guinea- Bissau salt is exclusively produced by women, using a traditional technique - based on heating salt brine -which requires 3 tons of firewood for each ton of salt. By introducing the ancestral solar brine method used in the salt marshes of Brittany, Universsel has enabled women in Guinea to produce 4000 t. of salt while protecting 24 ha. of mangrove forests. Efficient water management in rice-growing areas has favoured the rehabilitation of abandoned rice paddies while increasing rice yield. This innovation helps to preserve the biodiversity of a fragile ecosystem, prevents further deforestation of the mangrove and empowers women to become actively involved in the protection of their ecosystem by ensuring climate resilient measures.

Strengthening women's ancestral and artisanal fishery to preserve ecosystems at risk

The Saloum Delta and its fishing resources are threatened by rising water levels and heavy migration to the coastal areas. To prevent overfishing and deforestation, the women practice a balanced system based on knowledge transfer, consultation with elected officials to protect the resources, and the reforestation of the mangrove. These practices have improved the resilience of a precious ecosystem classified as a UNESCO Heritage site, and reduced CO2 emissions caused by wood burning. With this women can participate in the regulation meetings of local artisanal fishing areas. They defend their rights and their ancestral knowledge to ensure their economic autonomy and preserve the endangered ecosystem on which the local population depends.

Conclusion

The UNFCCC Gender Action Plan provides a useful, comprehensive framework for Parties to implement effective and just climate policies. Climate responsive technologies and policies are urgently needed in all countries to ensure our future. Currently the renewable energy and climate technology sector lacks diversity and gender equality. By implementing the GAP, governments can ensure that women in all their diversity are engaged in decision making, design and adopting of these new technologies. Women are shown to be major drivers of change, early adopters and multipliers of climate responsive products and services contributing to local climate action. It is essential to include women's priorities into regional and national climate policies. In order to implement the transformative shift needed to respond to the climate urgency, gender-just climate solutions must be strengthened and up-scaled in every country. Parties' plans, strategies and national climate policies must promote women's democratic rights and participation by ensuring decision-making by local women, women's groups, cooperatives and communities. Building effective responses to the current climate crisis requires an understanding of how gender inequalities and structural barriers affect the access and management of natural resources, the decision-making processes and the synergies between the social, cultural and formal networks that drive climate action.

Useful resources relevant to the topic

Below is a list of resources recommended by Women Engage for a Common Future:

- **Gender Just Climate Solutions 2015 to 2019**
WECF and Women and Gender Constituency
<http://womengenderclimate.org/resources/>
- **Feminist Response to COVID-19 Platform**
Collective of organizations and activists, working across global movements centered on human rights, sustainable development, and economic and social justice
<https://www.feministcovidresponse.com/>
- **Upscaling Gender-Just Climate Solutions**
WECF and CTCN
<https://www.wecf.org/upscaling-gender-just-climate-solutions/>
- **GIM Tool - The Gender impact assessment and monitoring tool, 2018**
WECF
<https://www.wecf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/FINAL-GIM-Tool-Jan-19.pdf>
- **Young feminists want system change: Global advocacy toolkit for the Beijing+25 process and beyond**
WECF
<https://www.wecf.org/young-feminists-want-system-change/>
- **Energy cooperatives: Comparative analysis in Eastern Partnership countries and Western Balkans**
WECF and Zelena energetska zadruga (ZEZ)
http://www.wecf.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/EnergyCoops_LongOnline.pdf
- **Global Gender and Environment Outlook, The Critical issues, 2016**
UNEP
http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7628/-Global_gender_and_environment_outlook_The_critical_issues-2016ggeo_summary_report.pdf.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y
- **Gender and climate change: working towards gender-sensitive national climate policy, 2014**
Gender CC - Women for Climate Justice e.V
<https://gendercc.net/resources/gendercc-publications.html>
- **Gender and Energy 2017**
<https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-and-energy>