|  |
| --- |
| ***Please fill in the form in the grey spaces, by following the instructions in italic.*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Requesting country:** | ECOWAS Countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d’ Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Request title:** | Mainstreaming Gender for a climate resilient energy system in ECOWAS  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Contact information:** |
| *{Please fill in the table below with the requested information. The request proponent is the organization that the request originates from, if different from the National Designated Entity (NDE).}* |
|  | **National Designated Entity**  | **Request Applicant** |
| Contact person: | Mr. Joseph Amankwa Baffoe | Mr. Mahama Kappiah |
| Position: | Senior Programme Officer | Executive Director |
| Organization: | Environmental Protection Agency | ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) |
| Phone: | +233 26237 3698, +233 0266 2465 | (+238) 260 4630 |
| Fax: |  |  |
| Email: | jabaffoe@gmail.com  | mkappiah@ecreee.org; info@ecreee.org  |
| Postal address: | PO Box M326 Accra, Ghana | Achada Santo Antonio, C.P 288, Praia, Cabo Verde. |
| **Technology Needs Assessment (TNA):** |
| *{Select one of the three boxes below:}*[ ]  *The requesting country has conducted a TNA in.... (please insert date of TNA completion)*[ ]  *The requesting country is currently conducting a TNA* [ ]  *The requesting country has never conducted a TNA*  |
| *{If the requesting country has completed a TNA, please indicate what climate technology priority this request directly relates to. Please indicate reference in TNA/TAP/Project Ideas.}* |
|  |
| **CTCN Request Incubator Programme:** |
| *{Please indicate if this request was developed with support from the Request Incubator Programme:}*[ ]  *Yes* [x]  *No*  |
|  |
| **Geographical focus:** |
| *{Select below the most relevant geographical level for this request:}*[ ]  *Community-based* [ ]  *Sub-national* [ ]  *National* [x] *Multi-country* |
| *{If the request is related to the sub-national or multi-country level, please indicate here the areas concerned (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.)}* ECOWAS Region |
|  |
| **Theme:** |
| *{Select below the most relevant theme(s) for this request:}*[ ]  *Adaptation to climate change* [ ]  *Mitigation to climate change* [x]  *Combination of adaptation and mitigation to climate change*  |
|  |
| **Sectors:** |
| *{Please indicate here the main sectors related to the request. e.g. energy, industry, transport, waste, agriculture/fisheries, forestry, water, ecosystem/biodiversity, coastal zones, health, education, infrastructure/human settlement, tourism, businesses, early warning/disaster reduction, institutional design and mandates, cross-sectorial}*Energy |
|  |
| **Problem statement** *(up to one page):* |
| *{Please describe here the difficulties and specific gaps of the country in relation to climate change, for which the country is seeking support from the CTCN. Please only provide information directly relevant to this request, and that justifies the need for CTCN technical assistance.}*According to an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report[[1]](#footnote-1), the African continent is the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change; limited adaptive capacity, worsened by widespread poverty and the existing low levels of development, are some factors behind this prediction[[2]](#footnote-2). Climate change will significantly impact the economic growth and long-term prosperity, as well as the survival of already vulnerable populations, of the continent. Like the rest of the Continent, countries in the West African region face challenges related to technological options, limited infrastructure, skills, information and links to markets, and other challenges contributing to further exposure to climate stresses. Other constraints include: poor coordinated approaches among countries of the region; and barriers to regional investments in affected areas[[3]](#footnote-3).Although the ECOWAS countries, in December 2008, adopted the ECOWAS Environmental Policy to address climate change and to protect vulnerable sectors and groups, these aforementioned challenges continue to remain as pressing as there were 7 years ago and, if unattended, may hinder the realization of the Policy’s objectives. Factors behind the identification of ‘Energy’ and ‘Women’ as highly vulnerable to climate change, in the ECOWAS Environmental Policy, continue to hold true till today. Energy poverty is high in the region: over half of the population do not have access to electricity and access to modern fuels is even lower[[4]](#footnote-4). For countries that depend, to a large extent, on hydroelectricity and other conventional energy sources, water stress and other impacts of weather viability on energy resource extraction and production poses real threats in expanding energy access and ensuring energy security. Furthermore, the dilapidated and obsolete state of energy infrastructure in countries of the region adds to these concerns, as the climate changes and unfavourable weather patterns become more frequent. “Climate change is expected to negatively impact the already limited electrical power supply through impacts on hydroelectric and thermal generation. Service interruption is also expected to result from damage to transmission lines and substation equipment impacted by sea level rise, flash floods, and other extreme weather events. Climate change impacts resulting in increased fuel-wood scarcity will increase pressure on the remaining forest resources, resulting in further degradation of the environment and negative impacts on rural livelihoods.”[[5]](#footnote-5)In the midst of these is the issue of gender in climate change. Climate change will affect men and women differently, not because of their sex but because of the inequalities in social standing and economic capability. Women generally lag behind their male counterparts in most socioeconomic indicators. And it is a fact that women are generally poorer. This is driven, largely, by the fact that men and women in the society do not have equal opportunities and access to resources as men, conditions which allow for essential investment decisions to be made at the community and household levels[[6]](#footnote-6). As far as addressing climate change is concerned, women are, generally, underrepresented in climate change decision-making and planning at all levels[[7]](#footnote-7). Even though there has been an increase in capacity building and exchange of experience & knowledge of new and environmentally friendly technologies and measures, women, to a large extent, continue to be exempted from these interventions. It is important to emphasize that women are not just victims but active agents of change and possess unique knowledge and skills that should be acknowledged and tapped into to develop resilience; Adaptation will be more effective if it makes use of women’s traditional strengths[[8]](#footnote-8).  |
|  |
| **Past and ongoing efforts** *(up to half a page):* |
| *{Please describe here past and on-going processes, projects and initiatives implemented in the country to tackle the difficulties and gaps explained above. Explain why CTCN technical assistance is needed to complement these efforts, and how the assistance can link or build on this previous work.}*Environmental/climate change concerns are key components of the Energy Policies of ECOWAS Member States. Countries in the ECOWAS region have national climate change adaptation strategies and “Gender was strongly emphasized in the development of NAPAs”[[9]](#footnote-9). Such national policies or strategies, to have any meaningful impact on the socioeconomic and environmental situations in the ECOWAS countries, must have women and men involved in, and empowered through, the interventions developed to simultaneously address energy poverty and energy insecurity, as well as energy-related environmental degradation.The ECOWAS Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access (ECOW-GEN), developed with the guidance of and contributions from the Ministries of Energy in the 15 ECOWAS Member States, was established against the background that women’s potential in the energy sector was underutilized and that empowering women and men to make significant contributions is necessary for the achievement of Universal Energy Access, and the global initiatives: Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Building on this, the ECOWAS Member States, through the Energy Ministries, represented by ECREEE, are, therefore, developing a Regional Project on ‘Mainstreaming Gender for a Climate Resilient Energy System in ECOWAS’. The purpose of the regional project is to develop and harness the capacity of the region’s male and female population (as policy makers, entrepreneurs, project developers, etc.) to adopt and implement a gender-responsive approach, to improving energy access, that combines solutions that cut down carbon emissions with those that strengthens the capacity of the region’s energy sector to prepare for and respond to climate change impacts.The regional project will be working within the following context:**On the National Energy Policy Front:** Almost every member country has an energy policy in place either in form of a broad national policy, a sectorial policy, a strategy or a policy declaration. However, only a handful of countries (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and Nigeria) address gender equality in their policies. In Bénin, Sénégal and Guinée interviewees reported that gender is sometimes integrated at the project level. In general, it seems that the policies have not yet caught up with reality. While policies are often drafted to guide implementation, in the case of the gender mainstreaming, policies are taking cues from efforts that have already been implemented. Similarly, a few gender policies make the link between gender equality and energy poverty: Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Togo. This does not mean however that the policy provides specific solutions.[[10]](#footnote-10)**On the National Energy Programme and Project front**There is a host of energy-related programmes in the Member States that target women specifically, but not all of them can be qualified as gender mainstreaming programmes. Some of the gender mainstreaming efforts mentioned by interviewees for the Situation Analysis of Energy and Gender Issues in the ECOWAS Region include: the UNDP Multi-functional Platform in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Sénégal; the World Bank AFREA/ESMAP programme in Sénégal, Bénin and Mali; The Mano River Strategy; the “Projet d’appui au secteur de l’électricité” (Burkina faso) which has a component targeting women; the “Projet d’accès aux services énergétiques” (Burkina Faso) which has a component targeting women; Carbone Guinée; Programme Butane (Guinée); Guinée 44; Light up a Village Initiative in The Gambia. However, it was only possible to verify the gender dimension in the MFP programme and the AFREA Gender and Energy Program. Interviewees were not able to discuss how gender mainstreaming was done in the other projects nor was it possible to find additional information online.[[11]](#footnote-11)**On the National Institutional framework front**Member States with a Gender Focal Point (GFP) or a Gender Focal Unit (GFU) at the ministerial level are: Burkina Faso, Gambia, Niger, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and Ghana. Guinée has a position for GFP in its organizational chart but the position has not been filled yet while Bénin has developed a terms of reference. Liberia has a GFP both at the ministerial level and at RREA (part of the ministry of energy). Sénégal has recently nominated a GFP in the rural electrification agency (ASER) and Mali a GFU in the agency for household energy and rural electrification (AMADER) comprised of a staff member from each department who support the focal point. The structure adopted in Mali seems to be a good model in the sense that gender is integrated in the activities of each department (statistics department; planning department; administrative department, etc.) and staff members are more sensitized on gender issues.The institutional framework supporting gender and energy affairs in the region is perhaps not ideal, but at least it is minimally functional and shows great potential. Some of the institutions such as the Ministry of Energy in Ghana and Senegal have also undertaken gender audits and developed Gender Action Plans (GAPs) even though implementation has been slow. “Of critical urgency is that the gender focal persons must become gender focal units with representation at the highest decision-making levels. They also need expertise and financial resources to increase their clout and visibility within their agencies and effectively impart their gender sensitive methods of problem solving to their many colleagues.”[[12]](#footnote-12)[***(The comprehensive Situation Analysis Report is attached with this document.)***](https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B97fGPJx765yOXZMR1RVaThKbXM/view?usp=sharing)**On the Regional Front**To address the gaps at the national level and improve coordination, a regional Programme, Policy and Facility for gender-responsive clean energy development is being implemented.In 2014, under the framework of the ECOW-GEN, the Energy Ministers of the 15 Countries nominated energy-gender specialists (gender focal points) in the Energy Ministries to oversee and ensure that all energy interventions are gender-responsive. With the support of these gender focal points, the programme document for ECOW-GEN 2015 – 2019, was developed. Also, the gender focal points contributed to the development of the ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access. The regional Policy, which was validated by the ECOWAS Gender and Energy experts in June 2015, aims to address existing barriers that may hinder the equal participation of women and men in expanding energy access in West Africa, and, thus, ensure the success of the sustainable energy for all (SE4ALL) initiative in the ECOWAS region. With the objective of supporting the region to operationalize the ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access, a Facility for technical and financial support was established by the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) and its partners. The ECOWAS Facility for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access is the funding vehicle for the Policy and aims to accelerate the deployment of sustainable energy infrastructure through gender-responsive investments. The ECOW-GEN Facility’s primary objective centers on promoting gender-responsive clean energy investments. It is, therefore, envisaged that the Facility will results in technology development and transfer; knowledge and skills acquisition; and establishment of sustainable energy businesses. The ECOW-GEN Facility is therefore aligned with and works to ensure the success of the ECOWAS Policy and Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access. The Facility also contributes to the strategic pillars of the ECOWAS Environmental Policy, as it works to:* Strengthen environmental governance through capacity development in energy sector climate resilience
* Promote sustainable management of the energy resources for the improvement/development of the region’s economy in an environment-friendly manner
* Prevent environmental pollution through deployment of clean energy technologies
* Promote information, education, and communication for resiliency against climate change

Given the objectives of the Facility, the regional project on Mainstreaming Gender for a Climate Resilient Energy System in ECOWAS will be implemented through the framework of the Facility.**Added Value of the CTCN’s technical Assistance**ECOW-GEN’s primary objective is improving universal energy access, for the obvious reasons already identified, through an approach that catalyzes on harnessing the region’s male and female human potentials. It is therefore a regional instrument (the programme, policy and facility) that contributes to climate change mitigation, through its promotion of sustainable energy infrastructure development. However, it is imperative that the impacts of the instrument’s intervention are optimized by ensuring that investments in energy access yield the maximum economic, social and environmental returns and benefits, which can only be achieved by integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation, to the extent possible. Thus, incorporating adaptation measures is a necessary pillar of this regional instrument that is presently weak. ECREEE is a regional agency with vast experience in promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency markets and technologies in Member States, thus supporting climate change mitigation. Through ECOW-GEN, ECREEE’s climate change mitigation interventions are made gender-responsive. A combined effort of ECREEE/ECOW-GEN and the CTCN, a climate change mitigation and adaptation specialized agency, is, however, necessary to support ECOWAS Member States transition to a gender-responsive, climate-resilient energy sector, able to achieve the goal of universal energy access in a changing climate. Moreover, the technical assistance of the CTCN is very strategic in the sense that although, the ECOW-GEN Facility is intended to be a technical and financial support system for ECOWAS countries, the available capacity, based on the contribution of the partners, seems to lean more towards financial support. However, the importance of having a strong technical assistance component, in order to achieve the objectives of the Facility, cannot be overemphasized. The assistance of CTCN will complement the financial component of the Facility that will make available grants to implement projects that are gender-responsive and are based on sound climate solutions.  |
|  |
| **Assistance requested** *(up to one page):* |
| *{Please describe here the scope and nature of the technical assistance requested from the CTCN and how this could help address the problem stated above and add value vis-à-vis the past and on-going efforts. Please note that the CTCN facilitates technical assistance and is not a project financing mechanism.}*This request is for collaboration between CTCN (for mainstreaming climate resilience) and ECOW-GEN (for mainstreaming gender) to support ECOWAS Member States to achieve their universal energy access goals and ambitions.For a gender-responsive, climate resilient energy sector, the technical assistance requested from the CTCN are directed at mainstreaming climate change adaptation + mitigation measures and strategies into the four strategic areas of ECOW-GEN’s intervention: policy support and development; capacity building; knowledge management, awareness & advocacy; and investment promotion and business development. The support from CTCN will be merged and jointly implemented with the ongoing interventions of ECOW- GEN. Thus, CTCN and ECOW-GEN will collaboratively provide to the ECOWAS Member States the following technical assistance:**Policy support and development** * **Support review of energy relevant policies –** for countries with energy policies due for review**,** the assistance here will focus on supporting countries to review energy policies/strategies/action plans to ensure that they are gender-responsive and incorporate strategies for increasing the energy sector’s resilience to climate change.

**Capacity building** * **Support countries in undertaking gender audits in the energy sector –** to ensure that energy institutions in the Member States have the capacity to mainstream gender and climate resilience in energy programmes and projects development, a gender/climate change audit or gap assessments will be conducted. The results from the assessment should feed into developing a (capacity building) strategy, specific to the country, and that achieves the goal of ‘Mainstreaming Gender for a climate resilient energy system in ECOWAS’.
* **Support capacity building:** through training workshops and development of information toolkits and materials, energy sector policy makers, regulators, operators and others will be trained on adopting gender-responsive, climate risk management approaches in expanding energy access. Further to this, capacity building activities should be implemented to support public and private organizations in accessing climate finance for gender-responsive, energy infrastructure development. Also, through capacity building efforts and development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, engage the local investment, financial and insurance institutions, building their capacity towards providing financial instruments for climate risk reduction through the use of financial instruments.

**Knowledge management, awareness & advocacy*** **Support awareness and knowledge exchange:** support the dissemination of lessons and exchange of experiences among ECOWAS countries to promote synergy and to create an effective and efficient regional approach to mainstreaming gender and climate resilience towards improving energy access, and to accelerate transfer of climate-friendly technologies and strategies for mitigation and adaptation. Relevant actors may include energy industry, governments, NGOs, academia and research institution. The objective of which is to achieve, among these actors, a deep appreciation of the vulnerabilities and risks as a result of climate change, and opportunities for improving climate resilience through gender mainstreaming.
* **Enable data collection as well as the publication of scientific articles about gender and climate change in West Africa in peer-reviewed journals** – provide technical assistance in the collection of climate data relevant for gender and energy which should be made widely available to ECOWAS Member States. Also, through the framework of the ECOWAS Energy research grant program (see attached concept note) and other national related research platforms, provide back-stopping support for the development of high quality, scientific articles.

**Investment promotion and business development*** **Develop gender-responsive project screening tools:** Support countries in the development of screening tools that ensure that gender considerations and climate concerns are included in the planning and design of energy projects. The Development of screening tools for energy projects should be tied to the regional project on developing the ECOWAS Regulation on Gender Assessments for Energy Infrastructure Development. (See attached ToR).
* **Project Selection:** provide back-stopping support in the selection of gender-responsive, environmentally sound energy projects for funding support through the ECOW-GEN Facility.
* **Develop gender-responsive, mitigation and adaptation demonstration projects which could access climate finance:** support relevant institutions in the respective ECOWAS countries in identifying and designing projects that demonstrates the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming in promoting climate resilience in the energy sector.

By ameliorating the issues identified in the present context (as per the gaps identified in the national energy policy front; national energy programme and project front; the national institutional framework) these activities are tailored to create an enabling environment that addresses the aforementioned factors behind the region’s vulnerability to climate change impacts, namely: * Fewer technological options;
* Limited infrastructure, skills, information;
* Poor coordinated approaches among countries of the region; and
* Barriers to regional investments in affected areas.
 |
|  |
| **Expected benefits** *(up to half a page):* |
| *{Please outline here the medium and long-term impacts that will result from the CTCN technical assistance, including how the assistance will contribute to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change.}*Through the combined effort of ECOW-GEN and CTCN, the following impacts can be expected:* Gender and climate resilience is mainstreamed in energy-related policies, action plans, strategies, programs and projects at the national level and Member States tailor their development agendas to reflect gender differences and the needs of the different gender groups.
* Awareness is raised, and rural and urban populations educated and knowledgeable on gender and climate change issues, at the community and institutional level.
* The technical capacities and skills of university-level young women and men are strengthened to engage actively in the regional and global energy, climate change and gender discourse as well as in the development of environmentally-friendly energy technologies.
* Women (groups, associations and networks) gain valuable skills to engage actively in decision making processes by negotiating effectively with governments and organizations to have their voice heard, and their needs incorporated, in energy development agendas and climate change strategies.
* Through south-south cooperation involving knowledge and technology transfer women will be impacted with skills to innovate and champion new developments in the energy sector*.*
* The region is better positioned to harness and utilize both its male and female human capital to address issues of climate change and energy access.
* ECOWAS countries, increasingly, have the human and financial capacity to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the sustainable energy for all (SE4ALL) objectives.

***The long-term impacts****:* In the long term, the activities of the project should result in behavioral changes and adequate deployment of climate/gender smart investments in the energy sector directed at increasing the region’s readiness, response and recovery rate to climate change impacts. Other long term impacts, resulting from the project, will include gender equality, job creation, poverty reduction and improved energy access.  |
|  |
| **Post-technical assistance plans** *(up to half a page):* |
| *{Please describe here how the results of the CTCN technical assistance will be concretely used by the applicant and national stakeholders, to pursue their efforts of resolving the problems stated above after the completion of the CTCN intervention (list specific follow-up actions that will be undertaken).}*The technical assistance of the CTCN to ECOWAS Member States (i.e. energy ministries and other institutional and private actors) will contribute towards the success of the ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access. Specifically, through the capacity building efforts and the informational materials produced through this project, the technical assistance will be used by Member States to: 1. Achieve widespread understanding of energy and gender considerations at all levels of society
2. Ensure that all energy policies, programmes and initiatives, including large energy infrastructures and investments, are non-discriminatory, gender-inclusive, gender-balanced and directed towards addressing inequalities, particularly energy poverty, differentially affecting men and women in the region
3. Increase women’s public sector participation in energy-related technical fields and decision-making positions
4. Ensure that women and men have equal opportunities to enter and succeed in energy-related fields in the private sector
5. Establish and maintain a gender responsive monitoring, accountability and review framework for the Regional Policy’s objectives (1-4)

**Specific follow-up actions that will be undertaken:**The ultimate goal of the CTCN/ECOW-GEN collaboration is to equip national actors with the capacity to execute gender-responsive, sustainable energy development that strengthens climate resilience as it concerns the energy sector in their respective countries. Thus, together with the Implementation Plan of the ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access, the capacity building strategy from the activity on “Support countries in undertaking gender audits in the energy sector” will provide a medium to long-term framework for furthering the interventions of the CTCN. Specific actions will include:* Establishment of Gender Focal Units (GFUs) in Energy Ministries who will be responsible for the project-screening tools, among others.
* Manuals/guidebooks to document and disseminate the lessons and experiences from the technical assistance project will be developed, tailored to the needs of the various target groups.
* Annual capacity building workshops, exchange forums (at the regional or national level) will be organized to facilitate experience exchange
 |
|  |
| **Key stakeholders:** |
| *{Please list in the table below the main stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the requested CTCN technical assistance, and what their role will be in supporting the assistance (for example, government agencies and ministries, academic institutions and universities, private sector, community organizations, civil society, etc.). Please indicate what organization(s) will be the main/lead counterpart(s) of CTCN experts at national level, in addition to the NDE.}* |
| **Stakeholder** | **Role to support the implementation of the assistance** |
| National Designated Entities (NDEs) | The NDEs will provide strategic oversight at the national level.  |
| Ministry of Energy (Lead counterpart at the national level) | The Ministries as the lead counterpart will be responsible for the project’s activities at the national level.  |
| ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) (Lead counterpart at the regional level) | ECREEE as the Main counterpart at the regional level will work closely with the Ministries of Energy, providing gender mainstreaming expertise towards the implementation of the project. The Centre will also provide support in monitoring and reporting the implementation and impacts of the technical assistance project at the national and regional level. ECREEE will also provide diverse technical support to the Energy Ministries, as at when needed. |
| Energy related Departments and Agencies | Departments and Agencies at the national levels will work with the Energy Ministries to ensure that their operations are gender-responsive and contribute to strengthening the nation’s energy sector climate resilience. Furthermore, these entities will ensure that the resolutions from the interventions are incorporated into their operations and thoroughly implemented. |
| Research and Academic institutions | The research and academic institutions will liaise with the Lead counterparts to conduct studies as at when needed. |
| Civil society organizations (CSO) | CSOs will ensure that the Ministries and other partners remain accountable throughout this process. Theirs will be to ensure the sustainability of the interventions, i.e. that the project continues to yield the desire economic, social and environmental benefits.  |
|  |  |
| **Aligned with the National Priorities** *(up to half page)* |
| *{Please demonstrate here that the technical assistance requested is consistent with documented national priorities (examples of relevant national priorities include: national development plans, poverty reduction plans, technology needs assessments (TNAs), LEDS, NAMAs, TAPs, NAPs, sectorial strategies and plans, etc.). For each document mentioned, please indicate where the priorities specifically relevant to this request can be found (chapter, page number, etc.).}****Sectorial strategies and plans (texts from ECOWAS White paper and ECOWAS RE and EE Policies, national climate change priorities to be filled by country representations).***The request aligns with the ECOWAS Environmental Policy, which notes that In addressing the problems of climate change, Member States need to address, among others, Emission of green-house gas and destruction of the ozone layer (p.9). The Policy calls for “the adaptation and orientation of institutional bodies in order to effectively organise and optimise synergies and partnerships” (p.4);At the national level the request aligns with the NAPAs, which call for the implementation of programs and strategies that curb and prepare countries for climate change impacts.  |
|  |
| **Development of the request** *(up to half a page):* |
| *{Please explain here how the request was developed at the national level and the process used by the NDE to approve the request before submitting it (who initiated the process, who were the stakeholders involved and what were their roles, and describe any consultations or other meetings that took place to develop and select this request, etc.)}*The request originated from ECREEE, through the framework of the ECOWAS Programme for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access (ECOW-GEN). Developed in consultation with the Gender Focal points (who are also the ECOW-GEN Technical Advisory Group) at the Ministries of Energy. The request aligns with the objectives of the validated ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access and the Policy’s Facility as well as the ECOW-GEN Programme. ECOW-GEN was developed in close consultation with various regional and national level stakeholders. Information on multi-stakeholder meeting leading to the development of the ECOW-GEN Policy can be found here: <http://ecowgen.ecreee.org/index.php/ecowas-gender-and-energy-policy/> The request was submitted to the NDEs through the Gender Focal points in the respective Member States for endorsement.  |
|  |
| **Expected timeframe:** |
| *{Please propose here a duration period for the assistance requested.}*2 years (renewable). |
|  |
| **Background documents:** |
| *{Please list here relevant documents that will help the CTCN understand the context of the request and national priorities. For each document, provide weblinks if available, to attach to the submission form while submitting the request. Please note that all documents listed/provided should be mentioned in this request in the relevant question(s), and that their linkages with the request should be clearly indicated.}*The documents made reference to are as follows:* [Situation Analysis Report on Gender and Energy Issues in the ECOWAS region](https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B97fGPJx765yOXZMR1RVaThKbXM/view?usp=sharing)
* [ECOWAS Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access](http://ecowgen.ecreee.org/index.php/strategic-documents/)
* [ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access](http://ecowgen.ecreee.org/index.php/ecowas-gender-and-energy-policy/)
* [ECOWAS Facility for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access](http://ecowgen.ecreee.org/index.php/ecow-gen-facility/)
* [Terms of Reference: ECOWAS Regulation on Gender Assessment in Energy Infrastructure Projects](https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B97fGPJx765yUWpqWlZnVFg0UVU/view?usp=sharing)
* Concept Note: ECOWAS Initiative on Youth Leadership Development in Energy
* ECOWAS Environmental Policy. Available here: <http://www.ecowrex.org/system/files/repository/2008_ecowas_environmental_policy_-_ecowas.pdf>
 |
|  |
| **Monitoring and impact of the assistance:** |
| *{Read carefully and tick the boxes below.}* |
| [ ]  By signing this request, I affirm that processes are in place in the country to monitor and evaluate the assistance provided by the CTCN. I understand that these processes will be explicitly identified in the Response Plan in collaboration with the CTC, and that they will be used in the country to monitor the implementation of the CTCN assistance. |
| [ ]  I understand that, after the completion of the requested assistance, I shall support CTCN efforts to measure the success and effects of the support provided, including its short, medium and long-term impacts in the country. |
|  |
| **Signature:** |
| NDE name: |  |
| Date: |  |
| Signature: |  |
|  |  |
| **THE COMPLETED FORM SHALL BE SENT TO THE** **CTCN@UNEP.ORG***Need help? The CTCN team is available to answer questions and guide you through the process of submitting a request. The CTCN team welcomes suggestions to improve this form.* *>>> Contact the CTCN team at ctcn@unep.org* |

1. Fact Sheet on Climate Change in Africa: What is at Stake? Available at <http://www.unep.org/roa/amcen/docs/AMCEN_Events/climate-change/2ndExtra_15Dec/FACT_SHEET_CC_Africa.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. ECOWAS Climate Change Adaptation Strategy & Biotechnology Action Plan/ Biosafety Regulations: Challenges in a Rapidly Changing Environment. Available at: <http://a-dtap.awepa.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Biosecurity-and-Climate-Change-Challenges-for-Government-in-a-Rapidly-Changing-Environment.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Programme Document of the ECOWAS Programme for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access. Available at: <http://ecowgen.ecreee.org/index.php/strategic-documents/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN) <http://nigeriaclimatechange.org/naspa.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Situation Analysis of Gender and Energy Issues in the ECOWAS region [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Fofana, K., (2013).Climate Change, Gender and Human Development: A Case for Policy Formulation and Implementation in ECOWAS. Available at: <http://www.africanleadershipcentre.org/attachments/article/177/ALC%20Working%20Paper%20No.11%20Kaddy%20Fofana.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Policy Brief: Research and Policies for Climate Change Adaptation in the West Africa Agriculture Sector. Available at <http://www.coraf.org/pmb/opac_css/doc_num.php?explnum_id=21> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Supra, note 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-12)