

Gender, Health and Adaptation at SB64

A Field Report from
Bonn, Germany | 8–18
June 2026

BONN

CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



REGENERATE
AFRICA

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAN	Climate Action Network	LSHTM	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
CHAMP	Climate, Health, and Medicine Programme	NAP	National Adaptation Plan
COP	Conference of the Parties	NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
COP30	30th Conference of the Parties (held in Belém, Brazil)	NDC 3.0	Third iteration of Nationally Determined Contributions
COP31	31st Conference of the Parties (to be held in Antalya, Türkiye)	NGCCFP	National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point
CPRD	Centre for Participatory Research and Development	NYU	New York University
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework	PHE	Population, Health and Environment (approach/programming)
GAP	Gender Action Plan	RA	Regenerate Africa
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	SB64	62nd Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (the Bonn mid-year climate negotiations)
GCF	Green Climate Fund	SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
GCHA	Global Climate and Health Alliance	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
GEF-8 /GEF-9	8th and 9th replenishment cycles of the GEF	VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation	WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
GHE	Gender, Health and Environment	WGC	Women and Gender Constituency
GII	Gender Inequality Index	YOUNGO	Youth NGO Constituency of the UNFCCC
H-NAP	Health National Adaptation Plan		
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development		



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Photo credit: Regenerate Africa

Bonn World Conference Centre Meeting on Baku Adaptation Roadmap

1 Why Bonn Matters: Setting the Scene for COP31

Every June, before the world's attention turns to the next Conference of the Parties, climate negotiators quietly gather in Bonn, Germany, for the mid-year sessions of the UNFCCC's Subsidiary Bodies known as SB64 this year. It is easy to overlook this meeting in the noise of the climate calendar. But Bonn is where the technical groundwork for COP31, to be held in Antalya, Türkiye, this November, is laid. Decisions that will dominate headlines in November are shaped, contested, and sometimes quietly buried in the conference rooms of Bonn in June.

This year's session ran from 8 to 18 June 2026, and covered an extraordinarily wide mandate: the Mitigation Work Programme, the Global Goal on Adaptation, the operationalisation of the new Just

Transition Mechanism, reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, the future of the Adaptation Fund, and critically for our work the first year of implementation of the Belém Gender Action Plan, adopted at COP30.

Regenerate Africa was there for the entire two weeks, represented by our Executive Director, Charles Kabiswa and our Programs Manager and Gender, Health and Environment Lead, Nakuya Niona Kasekende Ssebukulu. Our purpose: to ensure that the realities of women, girls, and climate-vulnerable communities in Africa are not lost in the technical language of subsidiary body negotiations and that the evidence we have built through years of community-based research finds its way into the rooms where decisions are made.

According to the IISD Earth Negotiations Bulletin, SB64 was described as a session where 'roadblocks emerged across negotiation rooms' including sharp disagreement over whether the Global Goal on Adaptation text should even reference the COP30 commitment to triple adaptation finance by 2035. This tension between ambition and resistance defined much of the fortnight.

2 Regenerate Africa in the Room: Our Engagements at a Glance

Across two weeks, our team engaged across the full breadth of the gender, health, and climate finance agenda.

Here is where we showed up

11 Days of negotiations followed

02 Side events / press conferences spoken at.

Daily WGC & GCHA caucus engagement



Charles Kabiswa and Nakuya Niona Kasekende Ssebukulu at the Bonn venue alongside Uganda's Climate Negotiator for Adaptation and the Country Director – Climate Action Network Uganda

Photo credit: Regenerate Africa

3 Gender at SB64: From Belém to Bonn

COP30 in Belém delivered something civil society had fought for over a decade: the nine-year Belém Gender Action Plan (GAP), adopted under Decision 7/CP.30. But as the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) reminded delegates throughout SB64, adoption does not equal delivery. This was stated plainly WGC's SB64 strategy, this nine-year plan is "ambitious, robust and has significant milestones" yet "with the anti-rights agenda intensifying and conservative governments actively eroding gender commitments across multilateral spaces, the risk of the Belém GAP becoming a paper victory is real and urgent." The first year of implementation is where the GAP either becomes real or becomes another well-worded document gathering dust.

A historic first: focal points take the floor

SB64 hosted the very first in-session workshop on National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points (NGCCFPs) on 12-13 June the officials in each country responsible for embedding gender into climate policy. The workshop heard directly from focal points about the barriers they face: limited finance to implement gender actions

already on paper, lack of clear terms of reference, and the reality that most focal points juggle multiple roles, leaving little time to focus fully on gender integration.

Discussions identified the core functions every focal point should have: mainstreaming gender in national climate policy, coordinating across ministries, representing their country in UNFCCC processes, building capacity, and monitoring and reporting on gender and climate change.

The mechanism itself dates back to 2016 (Decision 21/CP.22) and was reinforced under the enhanced Lima work programme on gender (Decision 7/CP.29). As of this year, 159 NGCCFPs have been appointed, representing 125 countries.

Ahead of the workshop, WEDO and partners ran two anonymised surveys of NGCCFPs (42 and 46 respondents respectively) plus a survey of 22 supporting partner organisations — giving the workshop an unusually rich evidence base on what focal points actually do, and what they still need. The findings are sobering:

The survey's own headline finding that NGCCFPs want to produce disaggregated data and be consulted earlier in planning, but are blocked by capacity and funding gaps is the exact same structural problem our research has documented by Regenerate Africa. The gap is not a lack of will at the national level; it is a lack of resourcing to act on that will.

Where NGCCFPS sit	Share
Ministry of Climate/Environment	72%
Ministry of Gender Affairs	15%
Other	13%

Task NGCCFPS say they should do but currently do not	Share saying so
Supporting capacity-building at national/subnational level	50%
Stronger institutional coordination mechanisms	40%
Regular production of disaggregated data	25%
Involvement at early stage of climate plan preparation	20%
Mobilisation of gender-responsive funding	15%
Monitoring systems with gender indicators	15%



Niona and Hon. Winifred Masiko – Uganda's National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point during the in-session workshop on NGCCFPs. Photo credit: Regenerate Africa

Photo credit: Regenerate Africa

“Gender equality outcomes cannot be achieved by a single entity, group or institution working alone. Effective implementation of the Belém GAP requires collaboration across ministries, departments, local authorities, civil society, women's rights organizations, youth groups, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, academia, and development partners.”

WEDO Skills Lab for NGCCFPs:
Coordination and Convening,
12 June 2026

Good practice and what a focal point can become

Workshop discussions stressed that the focus should not be on prescribing a single global job description for NGCCFPs, but on tailoring support to national experience. Two country examples stood out: Rwanda has developed minimum guidelines for embedding gender across all climate policies, and Belize has made gender a cross-cutting priority across every sector of its recently completed NDC 3.0, built through a multisectoral, multistakeholder process.

A companion WEDO ‘Skills Lab’ session held on 12 June reframed the NGCCFP role itself, encouraging focal points to see themselves not merely as a lone ‘gender expert’ but as five distinct functions at once: conveners who bring different actors together, connectors between national and subnational actors, advocates for integrating gender into ministry policies and budgets, knowledge brokers who facilitate learning, and accountability champions who track implementation gaps in short, a coordination leader who enables collective action, not a single point of technical expertise. This coordination mandate is not abstract it is written directly into the GAP’s text. Priority Area C.5 and C.6 set out specific national-level deliverables: mapping the institutions critical to gender-responsive climate policy (C.5.1), establishing national and subnational coordination mechanisms (C.6.1), identifying focal points within delegations and building a consistent national network for gender mainstreaming (C.6.3), and providing capacity-building on gender within UNFCCC workstreams (C.6.4). A further deliverable, C.7.1, commits to the mobilisation of travel funds for NGCCFPs themselves a small but

telling acknowledgment that the people meant to drive this agenda often cannot afford to be in the room.

Data: the cornerstone of the GAP

On 10 June, the Expert Dialogue on Gender and Age-Disaggregated Data brought together negotiators, researchers, and civil society to confront an uncomfortable truth: there is still no globally standardised set of gender indicators for climate action, which makes comparison between countries and genuine accountability extremely difficult. The workshop had four parallel working groups Care, Health, Violence Against Women and Girls, and Engaging Men and Boys each tasked with mapping existing data, identifying gaps, and recommending next steps. Regenerate Africa’s research was a direct point of reference in two of these four groups: Health, and Violence Against Women and Girls. We unpack both in full in the sections that follow.

The dialogue surfaced findings directly relevant to our own research at Regenerate Africa. According to UN Women’s Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard which tracks health, economic security, gender mainstreaming, participation and leadership, unpaid care work, and gender-based violence as six priority areas countries show the strongest gender integration in their NDC 3.0 submissions on economic security, and the weakest integration on gender-based violence. This mirrors exactly what our regional research across eight sub-Saharan African countries has found: where gender language exists in climate frameworks, it rarely translates into funded, trackable action on the issues that matter most for women’s safety and health.

Reflection from the in-session workshop on National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points, SB64



Expert Dialogue on Gender and Age-Disaggregated Data, 10 June 2026

Climate finance: the GAP's missing engine

The WGC's central message throughout SB64 was unambiguous: without resources, there will be no GAP. On 15 June, the first-ever Interactive Dialogue on Progress in the Delivery of Gender-Responsive Climate Finance (deliverable D.4.3) brought together the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund to confront how little is actually known about how much climate finance reaches vulnerable populations.

The WGC's own pre-session demands were explicit on what this dialogue needed to avoid: gender-responsive climate finance, they warned, must not be "diluted into limited approaches such as a focus only on women-led climate action, creating funding windows for direct access without changing the dynamics of the largest flows of funding; or failing to advance beyond counting beneficiaries with sex-disaggregated data." The numbers presented at the dialogue confirmed exactly this risk. Of an estimated USD 2 trillion in global climate finance (Climate Policy Initiative, 2025), how much reaches

women is simply unknown. On the private finance side, analysis shared at the dialogue found that 78% of private climate finance is not gender-aware at all, 7% shows some awareness, and only 5% has an intentional gender focus (Patel, S, P, et al, 2023).

An independent evaluation of the GCF's own gender policy, presented by its Independent Evaluation Unit, assessed 20 GCF projects against the Fund's 2019 Gender Policy and found that while 86% of reviewed projects delivered some benefit to women training, technical development, a mention in project design only 12% generated any structural change toward gender equality (GCF, 2026). The evaluation's own framing was blunt: gender capacities remain siloed and concentrated in designated teams, gender-focused stakeholders remain structurally marginalised in decision-making roles, and the project-level GAP and gender-analysis system functions largely as "an approval mechanism" rather than a driver of outcomes.

"Climate outcomes are strengthened by gender outcomes, and this fact is not yet shaping fund policy and operations." Civil society reflection, Interactive Dialogue on Gender-Responsive Climate Finance, SB64

4 Health at SB64: The Case for Integration

If gender was a thread running through SB64's first week, health was its quieter but equally urgent companion and one where Regenerate Africa's voice carried particular weight due to the cross-sectoral nature of our work. Our research was cited directly in the official Group 2 (Health) reference notes prepared for the D.5.2 expert dialogue working groups, alongside major UN agency and peer-reviewed evidence.

Health as an implementation lever, not just an outcome

At the 10 June side event on advancing NDC implementation through integrated climate and health solutions convened with UNEP, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Somalia, the CHAMP national engagement initiative, NYU Grossman School of Medicine, LSHTM, and Pathfinder International one message stood out: the health sector contributes roughly 5% of global emissions (World Bank, 2017), a figure expected to triple by 2050. Health is not only a casualty of climate change; it is also a sector that must urgently adapt and decarbonise itself.

Somalia's experience was presented as a model worth watching. The country has integrated health including a National Cooling Plan to protect populations and health infrastructure from extreme heat directly into its NDC 3.0, with 13% of its NDC budget allocated to health system adaptation (Federal Government of Somalia, 2025). Health, panellists stressed, should never be treated as a standalone sector, but as a cross-

cutting concern requiring strong partnerships with local governments, mayors, and communities. The CHAMP initiative now engaging around 70 governments was highlighted as a model for connecting national climate mandates with the capacity of local leaders to act.

Evidence shared at the session reinforced this: a study from Pittsburgh found that reductions in air pollution led to a 25% drop in emergency visits for respiratory illness a clear, measurable health co-benefit of climate mitigation. Yet panellists were candid that health co-benefits remain among the least reported outcomes of climate mitigation action globally, lagging far behind economic and social co-benefits. Evidence exists; the systems to capture and report it do not.

Under A.3.9 of the [Gender Action Plan](#), Parties are invited to submit, by March 2027, findings from national assessments on three specific issues: health in the context of gender and climate change; violence against women and girls in the context of gender and climate change; and care work in the context of gender and climate change. These submissions are not a bureaucratic formality. As the WGC's strategy document put it, this is "one of the earliest major deliverables of the *Belém* Gender Action Plan" and "adequate mobilization at this stage for this deliverable will significantly influence the rest of the GAP."

"Health is not just a climate change outcome but also an implementation lever that can be used for climate action. It is one of the few outcomes that can connect ambition, implementation, and accountability." Panel discussion, SB64 side event on climate and health, 10 June 2026



Side event panel — Advancing NDC implementation through integrated climate and health solutions

Photo credit: Regenerate Africa

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Adaptation, Loss and Damage, and Climate Finance Where Negotiations Stand

Beyond the gender and health spaces where Regenerate Africa focused its direct engagement, SB64's broader negotiations on adaptation, loss and damage, and climate finance are essential context because they determine whether any of the commitments on gender and health can actually be funded and delivered.

The Global Goal on Adaptation: a fight over four words

Much of SB64's adaptation track became consumed by a single contested phrase: whether the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) text should explicitly reference the COP30 call to "at least triple adaptation finance by 2035." The G77/China group expressed strong disappointment with a revised draft text and pushed to remove brackets, urging full and urgent delivery of that commitment. The European Union, supported by Norway, Canada, Switzerland, Japan, and the United Kingdom, pushed in the opposite direction calling for "no-text" options that would have removed the tripling reference altogether.

Environmental NGOs observing the talks were blunt: without a means of implementation, the GGA risks becoming, in their words, "just words on paper." Indigenous Peoples' Organizations called for guaranteed representation on the technical taskforce being established to develop adaptation indicators, to ensure Indigenous knowledge systems and lived experience inform how global adaptation progress is measured. By the close of the session, the Co-Facilitators had been unable to resolve the impasse and referred the matter to the SB Chairs for guidance leaving this central question unresolved heading toward COP31. *Why this matters for health and gender: every dollar of adaptation finance not delivered is a dollar*

not reaching the health facilities, water systems, and food security programmes that our research shows are inseparable from women's and girls' health outcomes. The GGA fight is not abstract diplomacy it is the difference between a flooded health centre being rebuilt or not.

Climate finance: structural gaps everywhere

Discussions on the Adaptation Fund's governance, the Fund's exclusive service to the Paris Agreement, and its fifth review continued without resolution. Negotiators also clashed over the future of climate finance reporting: the European Union and United Kingdom stated they could not accept any text referencing Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement which concerns developed countries' obligation to provide finance or unilateral trade-restrictive measures, signalling continued resistance to firmer finance commitments.

Separately, deep concern was raised over the ninth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-9), with developing countries and the African Group highlighting a 27% reduction in resources for the climate focal area compared to the previous replenishment cycle (GEF-8) even as the UK and Japan resisted including this concern in formal conclusions because the replenishment process was not yet finalised.



Charles Kabiswa seated next to Uganda's Climate Negotiator (Prof. John Baptist Kaddu) during Adaptation negotiations.

Photo credit: Regenerate Africa

6 Spotlight: No Health Without Adaptation Finance

On 16 June, our Programs Manager, Nakuya Niona Kasekende Ssebukulu joined a press conference at SB64 calling for the tripling of public, grant-based adaptation finance alongside Jess Beagley (Global Climate and Health Alliance), Tara Daniel (Women's Environment and Development Organization), Dr Sidi El Moctar (Adaptation Negotiator for Mauritania and the Least Developed Countries), and Pooja Dave (Climate Action Network).



Press conference panel — No Health Without Adaptation Finance.

The press conference responded directly to a sobering set of facts. According to UNEP's 2025 Adaptation Gap Report, developing countries will need between USD 310 and 365 billion annually in adaptation finance by 2035 yet actual adaptation finance fell from USD 28 billion in 2022 to just USD 26 billion in 2023. At COP30, Parties committed to triple adaptation finance by 2035, but as the GGA negotiations above make clear, developed countries have so far resisted enshrining that commitment firmly in the text being negotiated in Bonn.

Our message: health cannot be siloed

Speaking to the realities our team has documented in Buikwe District, Uganda, Niona shared a conversation that has stayed with our research team since our community engagements on the shores of Lake Victoria. One woman told us:

"When men cannot be the breadwinners they are expected to be, they become stressed. And that stress comes home."
Community member, Buikwe District, Uganda

In one sentence, she described a pathway our peer-reviewed research published in *Frontiers in Global Women's Health* has since documented in detail: from a flooded harvest, to lost income, to violence against women and girls. The same research found that floods destroyed two health centres in Buikwe District within two years Buikwe Health Centre in 2019 and Namwezi Health Centre in 2020 cutting off antenatal care,

family planning, immunisation, and HIV services at the exact moments communities needed them most. Malaria infections in Uganda's highlands, meanwhile, quadrupled from 3% in 2010 to 12% in 2020, driven by warming temperatures and changing rainfall.

"Allocating more money to the health sector is necessary but not sufficient," Niona told the room. "Adaptation finance must flow across every sector that determines whether a woman arrives at a health facility at all her food security, her safety, her energy access, her housing, the road that connects her to care. These are not parallel issues. They are the same issue, wearing different faces on different days of the same climate shock."

Fellow panellists reinforced the message from different angles. Tara Daniel of WEDO framed the failure to deliver adaptation finance as "a denial of human rights, particularly to women and girls," noting the dissonance between the Belém GAP's recognition of health, violence against women, and care as climate issues, and the continued underfunding of mechanisms like the Adaptation Fund. Pooja Dave of Climate Action Network put it starkly: *"The adaptation finance gap is not measured only in dollars it is measured in lives lost."*

Watch the full press conference:
<https://youtu.be/ScXqLZtxyCE?si=HRydTrDEwnd6O3er>

7 Spotlight:

Linking Women's Reproductive Health, One Health, Youth and Climate Arts

On 15 June, Regenerate Africa joined a side event convened by the Center for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD), Green and Better World Cameroon, Dobrosphera Kind Media, ArtVentureClub, The Mother Earth Project, and Climate Entertainment exploring how community evidence, youth leadership, and the arts can together advance women's reproductive health in the climate crisis.

The session also launched the new Climate Arts Research Group an international platform connecting researchers, artists, communicators, and policymakers, already referenced in the YOUNGO UNFCCC SB64 Policy Position Draft. Our Programs Manager engaged in a panel to discuss how lived community experience can reshape both research and storytelling on climate and health.

On community evidence

Drawing on our peer-reviewed study in *Frontiers in Global Women's Health*, grounded in communities along the Lake Victoria Basin, we shared why community-generated evidence is foundational rather than supplementary to our work: it reveals not just what is happening to women's reproductive health under climate stress, but why and how the pathways through which disrupted rainfall delays antenatal visits, or food insecurity intersects with maternal malnutrition. These are the textures that statistics alone cannot carry, and that make for authentic, truthful material for artists and storytellers.

On youth leadership

We argued that young people are not the future of this work, but its present — often the first to notice and name the intersection of climate change and health in their own communities. The real gap is not youth

knowledge, but the pathways connecting that knowledge to decision-making: as community health workers, climate monitors, data collectors, translators of technical findings into accessible formats, and through Climate Arts itself as creators who turn local knowledge into a form of action.

On arts and visibility

We made the case that facts inform, but stories move people and that the slow erosion of reproductive health under climate stress (a woman walking further for water, a girl missing school during drought) lacks the drama of a flood, yet is no less devastating. Climate Arts, we argued, can hold these incremental losses and translate them into the moral urgency that drives political will, while also serving as a form of community accountability a record communities can point to and say, *this is what we told you was happening*.

On partnerships

Asked what partnerships are needed to move from community research to policy and arts practice, we pointed to five pillars drawn directly from our own experience: research institutions for credibility and rigour; government at all levels, from district to national, as genuine partners rather than passive recipients; civil society coalitions like the SRHR and Climate Justice Coalition to amplify community evidence into global advocacy spaces; artists and cultural practitioners as co-producers of evidence, not just illustrators of it; and funders willing to flexible finance for the full, integrated journey from community knowledge to policy change to creative representation.



Side event Linking Women's Reproductive Health, One Health, Youth and Climate Arts Research

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Daily Caucuses: Inside the WGC and GCHA Rooms One Health, Youth and Climate Arts

Much of the most valuable work at any UNFCCC session happens not on the plenary floor, but in the daily civil society caucus meetings where coalitions develop shared positions, track negotiating text in real time, and decide where to direct pressure. Regenerate Africa engaged daily in two such spaces throughout SB64.

Women and Gender Constituency (WGC)

The WGC's daily caucus tracked the Gender Action Plan's progress (or lack of it) across the negotiating rooms, flagged where gender considerations were absent from discussions that should have included them including, notably, the Mitigation Work Programme, where Uganda's own intervention addressed mitigation co-benefits without reference to health — and coordinated messaging ahead of the three SB64 events formally mandated under the Belém GAP. The WGC also used these sessions to track the Article 9 finance work programme established under the COP30 Mutirão decision, debating whether substantive work on its scope had even begun.

Global Climate and Health Alliance (GCHA)

Our daily engagement with the GCHA caucus kept health visible across negotiating tracks that do not always treat it as central adaptation, finance, and the Mitigation Work Programme among them. This consistent presence is what allowed Regenerate Africa to be invited to speak at the GCHA-convened press conference on adaptation finance, and reflects the value of sustained, daily relationship-building over the course of a session, not just attendance at scheduled events.

SRHR and Climate Justice Coalition

Alongside the formal UNFCCC caucus spaces, we maintained close engagement with the SRHR and Climate Justice Coalition throughout the session — sharing our research findings, aligning advocacy messaging on reproductive health in climate finance discussions, and ensuring that the evidence base we have built in Uganda and across the region continues to inform the Coalition's wider regional and global advocacy.



GCHA Civil society caucus meeting group photo.

Photo credit: Regenerate Africa

9

What We Are Carrying Forward to COP31

SB64 closed without resolving some of the questions that matter most to our work most notably, whether the Global Goal on Adaptation will explicitly enshrine the commitment to triple adaptation finance by 2035, and how gender-responsive climate finance will be measured and held accountable. These unresolved questions will return, with greater urgency, at COP31 in Antalya, Türkiye this November.

Priorities that will guide our advocacy in the months ahead:

- ① Contributing directly to Uganda's A.3.9 national submission on health, VAWG, and care work in the climate context, due March 2027 — bringing our evidence into a binding international accountability process for the first time.
- ② Advocating for the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point model to be resourced with real institutional mandates, interministerial coordination, and dedicated budgets to support implementation of responsive actions for advancing gender transformative climate adaptation at different levels. Development partners should move beyond project-based gender and climate financing and commit sustained, flexible funding directly to National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point mechanisms — covering staffing, interministerial coordination, capacity building, and monitoring so that these structures can function as permanent, accountable institutions rather than meeting-to-meeting conveniences. This includes embedding gender-responsive climate budget lines into national systems through Budget Support instruments, and conditioning climate finance disbursements on evidence of functional gender coordination structures at national and subnational levels.
- ③ Continuing to bring community evidence from Africa into global climate negotiations, ensuring that the realities of the vulnerable communities are not abstractions in Bonn or Antalya, but central to how Means of Implementation (finance, capacity building and technology transfer) are designed, allocated, and measured.

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OUR VISION

We envision an Africa where human choices and economy thrives in harmony with nature, enabling full circularity and regenerative future for the healthy people, natural environment and livelihoods.

OUR MISSION

To accelerate Africa's just transition to a regenerative economy through adoption of regenerative human development approaches where people, businesses and our planet thrive in harmony.

ADDRESS

Poster Road, Lukuli Makindye
P. O. Box 107466 Kampala-Uganda
Email: info@regenerateafrica.org or ckabiswa@gmail.com
Cell/Whatsapp: +256-703996566
Website: www.regenerateafrica.org

