

Accelerating Inclusive Gender-Responsive Climate Finance for Effective NDCs: The Role of National Climate Funds

5th March 2024



Table of Contents

Accelerating Inclusive Gender-Responsive Climate Finance for Effective NDCs: The Role of National Climate Funds.....	1
Background	3
Key Messages and Main Outcomes	4
Inauguration	5
Opening Remarks.....	5
Country Experiences on Accelerating Inclusive Gender-Responsive Climate Finance for Effective NDCs.	5
Lessons from Antigua and Barbuda’s Sustainable Island Resource Framework (SIRF) Fund	5
Lessons from the Rwanda Green Fund	7
Youth Reflections	8
Key Points of Discussions	9
Closing Remarks and Way Forward	9
Annex I: Agenda.....	10
Annex II: Event Photo Collage.....	11
Annex III: List of Participants	13

Background

The Commonwealth Secretariat convened a webinar on March 5th, 2024, to explore the relationship between inclusive, gender-responsive climate finance and the effectiveness of climate action. The discussion emphasized the importance of integrating gender and youth, and all stakeholders in the design and execution of projects accessing climate finance. Failure to include vulnerable groups, such as women and young people, can lead to suboptimal results and undermine the sustainability of funded interventions.

The Secretariat, in collaboration with the NDC Partnership, is committed to supporting member countries in implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through the Commonwealth NDC Programme. This initiative is part of the broader Commonwealth Climate Change Programme, aimed at bolstering the resilience of member countries to climate change impacts while supporting mitigation efforts. At the heart of these efforts lies the Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub (CCFAH), which provides technical support to member countries. The CCFAH assists in enhancing countries' access to climate finance through various means, including developing grant proposals, building capacity, and facilitating cooperation across the Commonwealth. Notably, gender and youth considerations are integrated into all aspects of the CCFAH's operations.

In Antigua and Barbuda, the CCFAH explored the feasibility of a gender-responsive blended finance micro-equity window for the Sustainable Island Resource Framework (SIRF) Fund. Similar support is being extended to Maldives and Tonga, where initiatives like the Climate Emergency Fund and the Tonga Climate Change Fund are being developed to address climate and environmental challenges.

The webinar served as a platform for sharing experiences and lessons learned from these initiatives, highlighting the importance of a holistic and collaborative approach to climate financing. By integrating gender and youth considerations, prioritizing financial planning, and fostering international cooperation, countries can accelerate progress towards inclusive and sustainable development.

The webinar was aligned with the theme of International Women's Day 2024, 'Count Her In: Invest in Women. Accelerate Progress', underscoring the critical role of women in climate action and sustainable development.

Key Messages and Main Outcomes

1. National Climate Funds (NCF) are gaining recognition as critical drivers of climate action that prioritizes gender equality and inclusivity. Examples like the Rwanda Green Fund and Maldives Climate Emergency Fund demonstrate successful strategies for integrating gender considerations into climate finance.
2. There is a high demand for climate finance, evidenced by 35% of NDC-Partnership requests being finance-related. This presents a significant opportunity for development organizations to promote gender-responsive approaches. Additionally, 85% of member countries seeking planning and implementation assistance highlight the widespread need and potential to mainstream gender within climate financing.
3. The country-driven nature of NCFs underscores the importance of establishing national inclusivity principles. Stakeholder engagement, sector-specific focus on inclusion, and utilizing gender-based metrics for monitoring progress are key elements for success.
4. Setting realistic targets and indicators backed by robust data collection is crucial for effective implementation. Tailored approaches and strategic partnerships are essential for achieving desired outcomes.

Inauguration

The webinar commenced with the moderator, **Ms. Uzoamaka Nwamarah, Adviser, Climate Change, Commonwealth Secretariat**, welcoming all attendees and setting the context. This was then followed by opening remarks from Dr Ruth Kattumuri, Senior Director, Economic, Youth and Sustainable Development Directorate, Commonwealth Secretariat and Ms. Amanda McKee, Director, Knowledge and Learning, NDC Partnership Support Unit.

Opening Remarks

Dr Ruth Kattumuri, Senior Director, Economic, Youth and Sustainable Development Directorate in her remarks emphasised the importance of inclusive climate finance and gender equality for achieving the sustainable development goals. Dr Kattumuri noted that the Commonwealth Secretariat and the NDC Partnership collaboration helps to support member countries in implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through the Commonwealth NDC Programme. The program provides technical support in various areas of the NDCs and facilitates access to gender-responsive climate finance.

The speech highlighted successful initiatives from various Commonwealth countries and emphasised the importance of knowledge sharing and collaboration. It also encouraged countries to take advantage of the Commonwealth's available resources on gender mainstreaming and climate action. The speech concluded by emphasizing the need for collective action to build a more resilient, equitable, and sustainable future.

Ms. Amanda McKee, Director, Knowledge and Learning, NDC Partnership Support Unit highlighted the common goal of promoting inclusive climate financing. She noted it was essential for achieving a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient future. The speaker shared that the NDC Partnership has been seeing a surge in demand for support, with 85% of member countries seeking assistance. A significant portion of these requests (35%) focus on financial aid, ranging from creating enabling environments to funding specific projects. She continued expressing that the Partnership is addressing this need by providing various forms of support, including national capacity building and aid for the private sector.

Furthermore, the NDC Partnership is actively working to bridge the gap between countries and potential financiers. They recently launched a finance strategy and, in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund, developed a climate finance planning framework that prioritizes gender and inclusion. This commitment was further emphasized by St. Vincent and the Grenadines' specific request for an economic advisor from the Partnership.

Country Experiences on Accelerating Inclusive Gender-Responsive Climate Finance for Effective NDCs.

Lessons from Antigua and Barbuda's Sustainable Island Resource Framework (SIRF) Fund

Mr. Garth Simon, Project Technical Officer and Monitoring & Evaluation Associate, Department of Environment of Antigua, and Barbuda presented on the Sustainable Island Resource Framework (SIRF) Fund which is administered by the Department of Environment (DOE) Management Unit in Antigua and Barbuda. The Fund provides climate financing for the public and private sector including hospitals, businesses, non-governmental and community organizations. Capitalisation, he explained

was via domestic funding from pollution charges, carbon credits, taxes, levees, part visitation fees, and international funding from multilateral funding agencies such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Fund.

Mr Simon explained that under the SIRF fund and building on the success of the Adaptation Fund Revolving (micro) Loans Programme, Antigua and Barbuda had embarked on the design of a new gender responsive, micro equity, blended finance window. The aim aligns with the Fund's mandate, DOE gender policies and the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets to support the most climate vulnerable and women-led SMEs adapt to climate change and to support the adoption of climate technologies. Core foundations are the deep understanding of the issues facing the target audience and a drive to use financing which is responsive to the specific needs of SMEs to improve resilience to climate change.

According to the speaker, the Barriers to SME access to finance on both demand and supply side include but not limited to:

- High interest rates, collateral requirements, and financial literacy
- Market uncertainty with significant impact on SME financial planning and investment decision making.
- Financial services are demand driven and shareholder determined, with no specific targeting of vulnerable groups, women, or policies targeting climate resilience or the green transition by the financial institutions.
- Rigid repayment schedules and a lack of trust does not suit vulnerable SMEs.
- Unwillingness of lenders to finance business expansion not linked to physical equipment.
- Limited understanding of climate smart technologies and applicability
- The prevailing risk aversion among financial institutions limit the willingness to extend financial support.
- The lack of bookkeeping remains the largest issue for lenders, as well as SME ability to adhere to tax and legal obligations.

Ms. Catherine Allinson, Director, Future Earth Ltd presenting on the design level perspective of the gender-responsive window indicated that critical to the new window design was that affordable financing is tailored to the local circumstances. In this instance, this meant tailoring the equity component in a way where the equity is not provided for a share, but rather the equity promotes climate technology adoption and an in-kind flexible repayments is taken until the ownership of the technology transfers to the recipient. Also, including a bespoke eligibility requirements to boost financial flows to women-led SMEs was essential to ensure that the window was meeting its target audience. The speaker expressed that the high concessions of finance made it difficult for many SMEs and particularly women-led SMEs thus in designing the gender responsive window it was crucial that the finance help businesses most affected by climate change to become financially sustainable on their pathway to commercial bankability.

The blended finance facility was designed for SMEs impacted by climate change and seeking to build resilience, and for SMEs with the potential to avoid and/or reduce GHG emissions.

Core gender responsive features of the blended finance window are:

- At portfolio level, SMEs have a substantial (30% or more) women's representation in ownership, management, or staff, and
- At least 40% of the financing allocated to SMEs must pass the women representation threshold.

In addition to targets, the window will have comprehensive indicators and evaluation criteria incorporate climate change rationale, business and financial performance, and evidence of prior limited access to alternative finance resources in the approval process among other metrics.

For successful applicants the new window includes:

1. An in-kind micro-equity investment for the adoption and transfer of climate smart/renewable technology (of up to 500,000 ECD or 185,000 USD). The technology is insured, and legal ownership is transferred to the SME according to an agreed flexible, long term schedule of market price linked in-kind or cash repayments via approved channels. For example, an SME deposits fruit, vegetables, or herbs to an approved off-taker for sale on the market or distribution (e.g., to charities, schools, or prisons) and revenues are returned to the SIRF fund.
2. A concessional financial loan (of up to 500,000 ECD or 185,000USD) at 2% interest rate repaid according to an agreed flexible schedule.
3. A technical assistance grant package covering pre-application advice; technical; financial and business development support; plus, gender and inclusion training.

In conclusion, it was emphasised that the window can be replicated in other geographies with careful tailoring to account for local circumstances and with technical support to recipients.

Lessons from the Rwanda Green Fund

Ms. Sandrine Kamikazi, Programme Manager Intego Facility, Rwanda Green Fund highlighted the country perspective of Rwanda aims to mobilize climate finance (CF) across public, private, and civil society sectors. The Rwanda Green Fund was established in 2012, to mobilise climate finance in line with national policies to meet increasingly ambitious NDC targets. In a twin approach, the fund invests in transformative projects in the public sector at local and central government level, and in collaboration with the Development Bank of Rwanda, a blended finance private sector incubator and accelerator facility is currently being piloted offering grants, repayable grants, and equity.

To date USD 250 million has been invested over 10 years in >50 projects. The design stage is critical and supported by using targets (e.g., number of beneficiaries, jobs created, community mobilisation, funds received), and gender targeted criteria to ensure 60% of beneficiaries are female. The Government of Rwanda approves projects submitted and improves these to help meet NDC targets and align with the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and 2011 Rwanda Gender Policy (e.g., by improving childcare provision such that women can participate). The fund provides tools to help partners with gender responsive planning, design, budgeted and inclusive participation at all levels. Gender disaggregated data is collated for impact analysis and reporting.

Thibyan Ibrahim, Assistant Director, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, Republic of Maldives, indicated that the Maldives was committed to integrating gender perspective and has recently ratified the Gender Equality Act to improve gender equality across all sectors including climate change. The Maldives was at the early stages of developing the National Adaptation Plan and is actively integrating gender equality considerations, recognising the unique needs of women and vulnerable people. To help empower women and vulnerable people and to increase economic activity and climate resilience and achieve social co-benefits (e.g., higher education, water, and sanitation provision), the Climate Emergency Act and Climate Emergency Fund were being developed using gender analyses and key performance indicators and gender inclusion targets and tracking.

Country level technical takeaways

- Bespoke design of gender targeted finance windows is critical for success.
- Deeper engagement and involvement of end beneficiaries leads to better design and outcomes.
- Realistic targets and indicators tracked by robust data and analysis are essential.

Dr Olufunso Somorin, Regional Principal Officer-Climate Change and Green Growth Program East Africa, African Development Bank explained that National climate funds are country driven financing mechanism. Principles of inclusiveness are defined by the country. Many developing countries in Africa still lack and will develop national funds. By learning from others gender considerations can be included at the outset as the strength of a fund relates directly to the core principles on which it is founded. Important is to determine the entry points for mobilising climate finance and decide targets, sources of capital and track results. One entry point is the focus on adaption in climate action which lends itself better to addressing inclusivity.

His recommendations were for a deeper level of stakeholder engagement at the devolved level (e.g., Kenya national climate fund and county level funds); a deliberate sectoral focus for inclusion (e.g., those important for women such as agriculture, energy assets, and water access) and the careful development of gender-based metrics and database to track change as well as strategic partnerships to support change.

Anatasia Aladysheva, Impact Evaluation Specialist, IEU LORTA Pro-gramme, Green Climate Fund (GCF) discussed that the independent evaluation unit measures the effectiveness of GCF investments using an academic approach. Based on recent work reviewing 20 projects with two in depth evaluations in Malawi and Bangladesh, results show that women are financial supported but there is no evidence for long term impacts on women's food security or wellbeing or decision making and what is important is to address societal perceptions to improve climate adaptation.

Youth Reflections

Nithya Srinivasan, Executive Committee Member, Commonwealth Youth Gender, and Equality Network (CYGEN) said that inclusive climate finance needs whole of society approach including non-climate targets to improve gender integration in governance and the finance sector. Critical is the use of targets and a 'multi risk clearing approach' (for the traditional, risk averse finance sector) to improve inclusive climate finance. There is no one-size-fits-all approach, as countries at different stages in climate, gender, and youth mainstreaming (e.g. support to the Government of Lesotho in order to reach large numbers of women versus working with the agricultural sector in India to reach women). This also means that intersectional views and terms should be considered as women and vulnerable people are a broad group.

Key take aways from development financing

- Customised approaches and strategic partnerships for each national fund and window improve results.
- Use of gender targets e.g., 40-50-60% financing targets for women-led SMEs is recommended.
- Gender-responsive / targeted financing windows are an effective mechanism

Key Points of Discussions

1. How does the Rwanda Green Fund foster gender inclusion and innovative finance mechanisms in climate projects?

Sandrine Kamikazi: Established in 2012, the Rwanda Green Fund mobilizes climate finance to invest in policies and targets while pioneering innovative finance mechanisms. Through its Private Sector Facility, it employs a blended finance model in collaboration with the Development Bank of Rwanda. The fund operates an arm serving as both an incubator and an accelerator, offering grants and equities. With over 50 projects invested in, the fund emphasizes gender equality by incorporating key criteria in calls for proposals, targeting 60% female beneficiaries in the public sector investment facility. All projects integrate gender-responsive planning and promote inclusive participation aligned with Rwanda's development policies. Partnerships with entities such as KFW, World Bank, and GCF enhance its impact.

2. How does the Maldives Fund promote women's participation and ensure internal control standards?

Thibyan Ibrahim: The Maldives Fund prioritizes gender inclusion in its National Adaptation Plan, considering women and children in the planning and implementation phases. The government's Gender Equality Act ensures equitable access to opportunities and decision-making processes for women. With support from the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Climate Emergency Fund emphasizes gender integration through a separate gender policy with indicators and reporting mechanisms, although the fund has not yet been implemented.

3. How can development banks assist national funds in advancing gender-responsive initiatives for NDC implementation?

Olufunso Somorin: Development banks play a crucial role in supporting national climate funds, particularly in African countries where such funds may not exist. Integrating the national definition of inclusiveness and focusing on adaptation interventions are vital strategies. Learning from the Rwandan Green Fund's emphasis on adaptation for inclusivity, initiatives like the AFDB's green bank and national climate fund initiative with six countries prioritize stakeholder engagement to understand country-specific needs, deliberate sectoral interests, and establish strategic partnerships to drive progress.

4. What is the most effective method for tracking climate finance to ensure efficacy?

Anatasia Aladysheva: Evaluations and performance reviews conducted last year highlighted women's participation in capacity building, with specific instances in Malawi and Bangladesh where female farmers received training. However, long-term impacts on women's well-being and job security remain elusive, emphasizing the need for continuous monitoring and evaluation to enhance the effectiveness of climate finance initiatives.

Closing Remarks and Way Forward

Unnikrishnan Nair, Head of Climate Change, Commonwealth Secretariat., in his closing remarks highlighted the Commonwealth's strong commitment to gender mainstreaming in climate action, as mandated by the 2022 Kigali CHOGM communique. He pointed to the fact that several Commonwealth member countries like Antigua and Barbuda, Rwanda, and Maldives were making strides in incorporating gender into their national climate funds and funding mechanisms. He elaborated that following the 13th Commonwealth Women Affairs Ministers' Meeting, there was consensus to advance gender-responsive climate action collaboratively across members. To this end, the CCFAH would be deploying a Gender Climate Finance Adviser and establishing a Commonwealth Collaborative Network on Gender-responsive Climate Action. He encouraged participants to disseminate this information widely and informed that a call for proposals had been put out for the role.

Annex I: Agenda

TIME	ITEM
Event Moderator: Ms. Uzoamaka Nwamarah, Adviser, Climate Change, Commonwealth Secretariat	
OPENING SESSION	
14:00 - 14:15	Welcome and Context Setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Uzoamaka Nwamarah, Adviser, Climate Change, Commonwealth Secretariat
	Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Ruth Kattumuri, Senior Director, Economic, Youth and Sustainable Development Directorate, Commonwealth Secretariat Ms. Amanda McKee, Director, Knowledge, and Learning, NDC Partnership Support Unit
TECHICAL SESSION	
14:15 - 14:40	Presentations
	Lessons Learned in the Development of a Gender-responsive Blended Finance Window under the Sustainable Island Resource Framework (SIRF) Fund Country Perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Garth Simon, Project Technical Officer and Monitoring & Evaluation Associate, Department of Environment of Antigua, and Barbuda Design Level Perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Catherine Allinson, Director, Future Earth Ltd
14:40 - 15:20	Moderated Panel Discussion with Q&A Key Considerations for Designing Inclusive and Gender-Responsive National Climate Funds for Effective NDC Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Sandrine Kamikazi, Programme Manager Intego Facility, Rwanda Green Fund Mr. Thibyan Ibrahim, Assistant Director, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, Republic of Maldives Dr. Olufunso Somorin, Regional Principal Officer-Climate Change and Green Growth Program East Africa, African Development Bank Dr Anatasia Aladysheva, Impact Evaluation Specialist, IEU LORTA Programme, Green Climate Fund (GCF)
15:20 - 15:28	Reflections and Main Takeaways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Nithya Srinivasan, Executive Committee Member, Commonwealth Youth Gender, and Equality Network (CYGEN)
CLOSING SESSION	
15:28 - 15:30	Closing Remarks and Way Forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Unnikrishnan Nair, Head of Climate Change, Commonwealth Secretariat

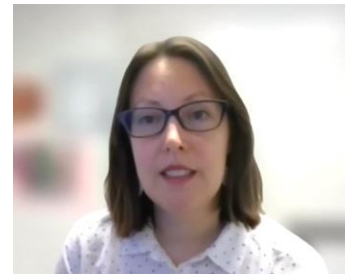
Annex II: Event Photo Collage



Uzoamaka Nwamarah, Adviser-Climate Change, Economic, Youth and Sustainable Development Directorate, The Commonwealth Secretariat setting the context for the webinar.



Dr Ruth Kattumuri, Senior Director, Economic, Youth and Sustainable Development Directorate, Commonwealth Secretariat delivering the Commonwealth's opening remarks.



Ms. Amanda McKee, Director, Knowledge and Learning, NDC Partnership Support Unit delivering the NDC Partnership's opening remarks.



Mr. Garth Simon, Project Technical Officer and Monitoring & Evaluation Associate, Department of Environment of Antigua, and Barbuda delivering a presentation on lessons learned in developing the gender-responsive blended finance window under the SIRF fund.



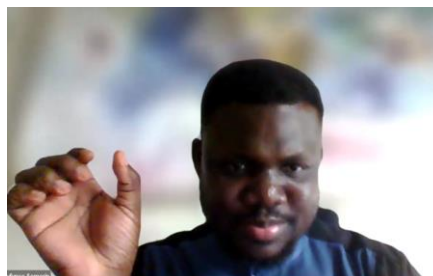
Ms. Catherine Allinson, Director, Future Earth Ltd delivering a presentation on the design-level perspective from the development of the gender-responsive blended finance window under the SIRF fund.



Ms. Sandrine Kamikazi, Programme Manager Intego Facility, Rwanda Green Fund speaking on the gender responsiveness under the Rwanda Green Fund.



Mr. Thibyan Ibrahim, Assistant Director, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, Republic of Maldives speaking on the Maldives Climate Emergency Fund.



Dr. Olufunso Somorin, Regional Principal Officer-Climate Change and Green Growth Program East Africa, African Development Bank speaking on accelerating gender-responsive technology transfer.



Dr Anastasia Aladysheva, Impact Evaluation Specialist, IEU LORTA Programme, Green Climate Fund (GCF) on successful approaches of making national climate fund operation gender inclusive.



Ms. Nithya Srinivasan, Executive Committee Member, Commonwealth Youth Gender, and Equality Network (CYGEN) delivering her reflections on the discussions.



Mr. Unnikrishnan Nair, Head of Climate Change, Commonwealth Secretariat delivering his closing remarks.

Annex III: List of Participants

Speakers

1. Ms. Uzoamaka Nwamarah, Adviser, Climate Change, Commonwealth Secretariat
2. Dr Ruth Kattumuri, Senior Director, Economic, Youth and Sustainable Development Directorate, Commonwealth Secretariat
3. Ms. Amanda McKee, Director, Knowledge and Learning, NDC Partnership Support Unit
4. Mr. Garth Simon, Project Technical Officer and Monitoring & Evaluation Associate, Department of Environment of Antigua, and Barbuda
5. Ms. Catherine Allinson, Director, Future Earth Ltd
6. Ms. Sandrine Kamikazi, Programme Manager Intego Facility, Rwanda Green Fund
7. Mr. Thibyan Ibrahim, Assistant Director, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, Republic of Maldives
8. Dr. Olufunso Somorin, Regional Principal Officer-Climate Change and Green Growth Program East Africa, African Development Bank
9. Dr Anastasia Aladysheva, Impact Evaluation Specialist, IEU LORTA Programme, Green Climate Fund (GCF)
10. Ms. Nithya Srinivasan, Executive Committee Member, Commonwealth Youth Gender, and Equality Network (CYGEN)
11. Mr. Unnikrishnan Nair, Head of Climate Change, The Commonwealth Secretariat

Guests

1. Ankita Narain - The Commonwealth Secretariat
2. Valérie Antoinette - Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare, Mauritius.
3. Shevon Campbell-Roberts - The Commonwealth Secretariat
4. Knollis Delle - The Commonwealth Secretariat
5. Soko Batmunkh
6. Dr Maria Dillon- Remy
7. Roudaina Zidi - PNUD Tunisie, Tunisia
8. Janet Charles - Dominica High Commission
9. Wivine Mapati - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, DR Congo
10. Neha Rai - FAO, Italy
11. Nadia Lee - Department of Environment, Antigua and Barbuda
12. Remieko Richards - Government of Anguilla, Anguilla.
13. Sagar Joshi - The Commonwealth Secretariat
14. Diana Tapedzanyika - FBC Holdings Limited, Zimbabwe
15. Lawrancia Augustine - Ministry of Agriculture, Grenada
16. Louisa Jessica Permatasari - SPEAK Indonesia
17. Emma Nijssen - GCF, Korea
18. Hassane SENHADJI - GIZ, Algeria
19. Hannah Girardeau - NDC Partnership, USA
20. Htet Thadar Aung - NDC Partnership, USA
21. Julie Henri - WaterAid, UK
22. Anik Jarvis - Department of Environment, Antigua and Barbuda
23. Thomas Nsanzugwanko - Bahari Remedies, Tanzania
24. Sarah Hertel - NDC Partnership, USA
25. Chris Norman - The Commonwealth Secretariat
26. Cathy Thomas
27. Aurelius Nkonde - The Commonwealth Secretariat
28. Nikki Aliyari - UNEP, Netherlands
29. Grace Muinga - GCA, Kenya
30. Tania Valladares - Secretaría de Finanzas, Honduras
31. Felix Chukwueke - The Commonwealth Secretariat
32. Nikki Aliyari - UNEP, Netherlands
33. Niketa Black - Department of Environment, Antigua and Barbuda
34. Sergelen Munkhuu - FAO, Mongolia
35. Kathryn Monk - Swansea University, UK
36. Kasalika Mulenga -

37. Ezra Christopher - Department of Environment, Antigua and Barbuda
38. Emma Jones-Phillipson - EnGen Collaborative, South Africa
39. David Levy - NDC Partnership, USA
40. Salamat Ali - The Commonwealth Secretariat
41. Delgermaa Begz - NDC Partnership, Germany
42. Eymi Velásquez - Ministerio de Ambiente de Panamá
43. Urvashi Ramnarine - High Commission of Trinidad and Tobago, UK
44. Sasha Jattansingh - Climate Analytics, Trinidad and Tobago
45. Morgen Halstead -
46. Gisela Ferrari - IDB, USA
47. Irene Borrego - MITECO, Spain
48. Precious Tirivanhu - IIDF, Zimbabwe
49. Jeannette Uwimana -
50. Miski Omar - The Commonwealth Secretariat
51. Angellah Manda - Commonwealth Youth Gender and Equality Network, Malawi
52. Roquell Millington - POPular, Antigua and Barbuda
53. Mariya Aleksandrova -
54. Salomé Labelle
55. Nyasha Hamilton - Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Information Technology, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
56. Gail Merhair
57. Victoria Holdsworth - The Commonwealth Secretariat
58. Gabriela Balvedi Pimentel - UNFCCCC, Brazil
59. Musu Kaikai - The Commonwealth Secretariat
60. Runa Bheemul Soma - Ministry of Environment, Brazil
61. Andriamisaina Toky Andrianarivo - AESA Group, Madagascar
62. Maya Wood - WaterAid, UK
63. Helga Lahmann - Expertise France, Colombia
64. Jason Williams - UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre for the Caribbean, Saint Lucia
65. Deshani Herath - Chrysalis, Sri Lanka
66. Ela Ionescu - UN Women Turkey
67. Ana Umana -
68. Samson Shaibu - The Commonwealth Secretariat
69. Edna Flores- Ministerio de ambiente, Panama