**SCOPE/OUTCOMES**- *Organization of the workshop*

1. Which sectors/areas in relation to adaptation and capacity building would you prioritize for discussion?
* Uganda would prioritize Gender in relation to energy- use and access, wetlands utilization, transport, forestry, agriculture, land use, water and sanitation, fishery and health.
1. How would you prioritize the workshop’s focus?
* We would prioritize showcasing best practices on gender-responsive climate action; and how to influence institutional models where women play dominant role in the implementation of gender responsive climate change actions
1. How should the workshop outcomes further the Lima Work Programme on Gender, what are the next steps for implementing key lessons?
* Should provide concrete recommendation that can be forwarded to SBI/SUBSTA 44 for possible adoption
* Effective negotiation skills through training.
* Having exchange visits to learn how other women are doing in other countries in terms effective gender involvement in all climate change actions.

**EXPERIENCES IN PRACTICE/POLICY**- *National and local gender-responsive actions and policies*

1. What challenges have you faced in implementing gender-responsive adaptation and capacity building actions and policies?
* Inadequate understanding of gender aspect and role of women in climate change Adaptation and Mitigation actions.
* Inadequate financial resources to target climate change Adaptation programmes that support women
* Lack of capacity to under the basics of climate change and how to relate to gender.
* Cultural barriers that prohibit women participation in climate change actions i.e. Mitigation and Adaptation actions. For instance, women are invited to participate in a workshop and men end up dominating it and yet women suffer most from the effects of climate change.
1. What tools, resources, or training would be most valuable to better support and facilitate progress on these actions and policies?
* Training manual on gender and climate change
* Training on resource mobilization skills including how to develop bankable proposals for funding to support projects that promote women participation.
* Seed funding to establish platform for women participation in climate change Adaptation and Mitigation actions
* Demonstration activities at community level.
1. Institutionally, what type of guidelines, support, or institutional coordination (i.e. NAPs, NAPAs, Nairobi Work Programme, Article 6 etc.) would facilitate implementation of these actions and policies?
* Development of gender responsive guidelines in mainstreaming climate change Adaptation and Mitigation actions.
1. What in your view is the role of a gender-responsive finance / budget in ensuring these actions and policies?
* Gender responsive finance is one which is important in delivering complete results/deliverables/actions beneficial to gender with women playing clear governance roles.

**VIEWS ON TRAINING FOR DELEGATES**- *Capacity building efforts on gender-responsive climate policy at international, national and local levels*

1. Do/have members of your national delegation been trained on the linkages between gender and climate change?
* No.Hence the need to conduct a series of such trainings at national level.
1. Do Ministries engaged in climate policy development have access to training on gender issues? Are there particular initiatives that have been successful?
* There have been incidences of training on gender in broad aspects and net tailored to gender and climate change.Therefore,there is need for Ministries to have tailored training on gender and climate change
1. What type of training would you like to see provided at local, national and international levels?
* At local level, Training on how to have adaptive and strong resilience against the impacts of climate change
* At national level, Training on how to design effective strategies/plans and budget and resource mobilization to implement climate change resilient actions
* Still at national, Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of gender responsive climate change actions.
* At international, training on lobbying, advocacy and networking skills
* Offering for specialized trainings on gender and climate change i.e. certificate to Masters level
1. Have your national delegates benefitted from any particular

tools/ resources? What tools should be developed?

* Not yet other than the support offered by WEDO for participation at SBI/SUBSTA 42 and COP 21 in Paris.
* The tools earlier cited (above) are sufficient to benefit the delegation of Uganda.

NOTE: It’s imported to note that gender cannot be convened to adaption and capacity building because there are a number of mitigation benefits that can benefit women.