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Gender and climate change

In-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on adaptation, capacity-building and training for delegates on gender issues

Report by the secretariat

Summary

Gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on adaptation, capacity-building and training for delegates on gender issues was discussed at a workshop held in Bonn, Germany, on 18 and 19 May 2016, during the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. Discussion, which focused on identifying the enabling conditions for advancing gender equality in climate change policy, planning and programmes, followed presentations on good practice examples and case studies at the subnational, national, regional and international levels. Participants then formed working groups to explore options for next step actions, and the workshop closed with each group presenting a summary of recommendations.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twentieth session requested the secretariat or organize under the Lima work programme on gender an in-session workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on adaptation, capacity-building and training for delegates on gender issues during the forty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), and prepare a report on the workshop for consideration at SBI 45.¹

2. The COP invited Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 3 February 2016, their views on the matters to be addressed during the in-session workshop.²

B. Scope of the note

3. This report provides a summary of the presentations and working group discussions that took place at the workshop on gender-responsive climate policy with a focus on adaptation, capacity-building and training for delegates on gender issues, held in Bonn, Germany, on 18 and 19 May 2016, in conjunction with the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (hereinafter referred to as the workshop).

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

4. SBI 45 may wish to take note of the information contained in this report in its consideration of the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender.

II. Workshop structure and participation

5. The workshop was moderated on the first day by Mr. George Wamukoya (Kenya) and on the second day by Ms. Lorena Aguilar (Costa Rica).

6. The workshop was open to all Parties, admitted observer organizations and the media attending the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

7. The workshop consisted of four sessions held over two half-days, featuring presentations, plenary discussions and working group discussions on topics drawn from the submissions from Parties and admitted observer organizations referred to in paragraph 2 above.

8. The workshop agenda, presentations and webcast are available on the UNFCCC website.³

¹ Decision 18/CP.20, paragraph 12.

² Submissions from Parties are available on the submission portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5900>>. Submissions from admitted observer organizations are available on the submission portal at <<http://www.unfccc.int/7478>>.

³ The workshop agenda and presentations are available at <http://unfccc.int/gender_and_climate_change/items/9617.php>. The webcast is available at <http://unfccc6.meta-fusion.com/bonn_may_2016/events/>.

III. Proceedings of the workshop

9. This chapter provides an overview of the proceedings of the workshop, and then more details about each of the four sessions referred to in paragraph 7 above.

A. Overview of proceedings

10. The opening of the workshop featured welcoming remarks by the Deputy Executive Secretary of the secretariat, who noted with appreciation several references to gender in the context of climate change during the forty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. He welcomed this as a positive sign for the work to be conducted at COP 22 under the theme of implementation. He also noted a need for increased coherence between the work being conducted on gender and work in other areas of climate change, in particular nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and urged participants of the workshop to encourage their colleagues working in all thematic areas to take part in conversations about gender.

11. On the first day, session I set the scene for the workshop with a presentation by a representative of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. Session II followed, with presentations on good practices and case studies highlighting the enabling conditions necessary for advancing gender equality in climate change policy, planning and programmes

12. The second day of the workshop opened with a short documentary produced by the African Working Group on Gender and Climate Change, followed by a recap of the discussions from the first day. For session III, participants formed four working groups, each focused on a different group of actors under the UNFCCC, with the purpose of identifying challenges and elaborating recommendations for that group of actors. In session IV, each working group reported to the plenary with a presentation, after which its results were open to discussion.

B. Summary of session I

13. In setting the scene, Ms. Verona Collantes-Lebale provided an overview of the Lima work programme on gender and identified the challenges to be tackled in carrying forward the work of the programme. It contextualized the workshop within the scope of the broader mandates of the Lima work programme on gender, noting that this work programme constitutes the most recent major decision advancing gender considerations in climate policy, and provided an overview of gender as a cross-cutting issue with linkages to, among other things, workstreams on adaptation, including work under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP), the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), as well as all six elements of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention.

14. The challenges identified in carrying forward the work of the Lima work programme on gender include:

(a) A lack of a formal workstream for developing and implementing training for skills and capacity-building on gender and climate change, particularly for delegates, with much of the existing work being conducted by civil society and international organizations;

(b) A continuing lack of clarity over definition of the term “gender-responsive” in the context of climate change policies and programmes, although several resources, tools and methodologies, including the UNFCCC gender and climate change web pages, are available to aid clarification;

(c) Slow progress in achieving gender balance through increased participation of women in Party delegations to sessions of the COP, as well as the bureaux of the COP and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the subsidiary bodies and other constituted bodies.

15. It was noted that reviews of the Lima work programme on gender and the progress made towards gender balance under the UNFCCC and the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, in accordance with decisions 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20, will be undertaken by Parties at COP 22. The presentation concluded with the observation that a compilation of best practices of gender-responsive climate change activities would help forge the path forward.

C. Summary of session II

16. In session II, good practices and case studies were presented for policies and programmes at the subnational, national, regional and international levels. The presentations, showcasing examples across policy areas and levels, were given by the following participants:

(a) Subnational level: Ms. Josephine Castillo (DAMPA, Philippines), Ms. Rosemary Wambua (Kitui Women Poverty Eradication Group and Climate Justice Women, Kenya) and Ms. Anna Samwel (Women in Europe for a Common Future, Georgia);

(b) National and regional levels: Ms. Carmen Arias (Peru), Ms. Ratha Chhan (Cambodia) and Ms. Amanda Wheat (United States);

(c) International level: Ms. Pepetua Latasi (LEG), Mr. Rawlestone Moore (Global Environment Facility (GEF)) and Ms. Aira Kalela (European Union issue lead on gender).

1. Subnational level

17. The good practices that were presented on the subnational level related to food security in both rural and urban contexts (in the Philippines and Kenya, respectively) and to rural energy transition (in Georgia). The presenters from the Philippines and Kenya are both grass-roots community leaders. The good practices demonstrated benefits to women such as economic empowerment and increased access to resources, including safe drinking water, food and renewable energy sources. All of the initiatives had common enabling conditions for advancing gender equality – a key condition was a community-based participatory approach, in particular using local cooperatives. This approach was used to great effect in building women’s short- and long-term capacity to cope with the impacts of climate change. It also created an effective platform for addressing the limiting elements of traditional gender roles, such as the division of labour between men and women, which, in turn, raised awareness of women’s abilities and altered potentially harmful perceptions of their agency.⁴

18. All presenters noted that the success of the initiatives resulted from, in part, the particular skills (identified as “caretaker skills”) of women in these cultural contexts; that

⁴ In this context, “agency” is “an individual’s (or group’s) ability to make effective choices and to transform those choices into desired outcomes. Agency can be understood as the process through which women and men use their endowments and take advantage of economic opportunities to achieve desired outcomes. Thus, agency is key to understanding how gender outcomes emerge and why they are equal or unequal”. From chapter 4 of a World Bank report, *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development*, available at <<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2012/Resources/7778105-1299699968583/7786210-1315936222006/chapter-4.pdf>>.

is, skills such as managing money and enabling effective organization of activities. Women's responsibilities in families and communities, which often include ensuring the welfare of others, proved to be integral to the success of monitoring and maintaining projects and introduced technologies. The presenters argued that the evidence they showed provides further motive for policymakers and decision makers to take into account women's particular abilities when formulating projects, policies and programmes, and that these should include targeted training for women's skills and capacity-building, as well as for increasing women's knowledge about their rights. Also necessary for success was the cultivation of relationships between both women from grass-roots organizations (GSOs) and community leaders and government officials, who have the requisite political influence to assist in securing support and access to funding for the initiatives. Giving a voice to grass-roots community leaders in the planning and implementation of climate change policies and programmes helps to ensure that local needs and knowledge are incorporated, thereby increasing the effectiveness of these policies and programmes.

19. Despite the gains, the presenters noted several ongoing challenges in moving forward; in particular, ensuring that women have secure and predictable access to land, and the increasingly urgent threat of water scarcity.

2. National and regional levels

20. The presentations for the national and regional levels focused on the enabling environment of gender mainstreaming, analysing: the application of Climate Change Gender Action Plans in Peru; gender mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and resilience, specifically in water resources management and the agriculture sector, in Cambodia; and factors necessary to increase the economic participation of women in electrical power distribution companies (DISCOs). The first presenter noted that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement are indications of political will and commitment to development objectives at the highest level. All presenters identified political will and commitment as crucial factors in the success of gender mainstreaming measures. Political will and engagement from the highest institutional level translates to the visibility of gender considerations throughout policy instruments and national plans on climate change actions. The first two presenters noted that the myriad interlinkages between gender and climate change magnified the need for strong political will – collaboration between actors from sectoral ministries, civil society organizations, community organizations and other stakeholders is required to ensure success.

21. The presenters highlighted the need to raise awareness and increase knowledge of the interlinkages between gender and climate change, and underlined the need for an effective communication strategy to achieve this. A communication strategy should also aim to strengthen knowledge of the enabling conditions necessary to advance gender equality in climate policy, by providing forums for sharing best practices, experiences and lessons learned. Presenters recommended mainstreaming gender throughout climate policy, including in project, programme and planning processes, with steps such as gender analysis, to identify and quantify differentiated impacts on women, and the generation and analysis of gender-disaggregated data, particularly those related to funding needs (i.e. gender-responsive budgeting).

22. A strong institutional framework was identified as a prerequisite for effective gender mainstreaming, which would include an increase in the professional capacity of all national departments and ministry staff to substantively engage gender in the climate change context, supported by a participatory process of dialogue between institutions at the national level and relevant stakeholders. Presenters described efforts to engage with female stakeholders at each step of the policy or programme development process, including the crucial step of consultations with national ministries. The need for increased efficiency of

monitoring mechanisms when civil society organizations are included in policy or programme development and implementation was highlighted.

23. In the presentation on the initiative to increase employment opportunities for women in DISCOs it was highlighted that mitigating gender disparities (by, for example, training, capacity-building, changes to recruitment policies and programmes to change organizational culture) can increase operational efficiencies that in turn improve the financial and operational performance of DISCOs. This can create a positive feedback loop, whereby improvements in gender equality help change norms and expectations on gender, and women are ultimately enabled to participate in all types of jobs throughout the whole energy sector.⁵

24. The presenters used their experiences to explain that the main challenges at the national level include building capacity at the national and local levels for implementing gender action plans, and building institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming in policies and public management. It was suggested that to address these challenges, as well as to create a more holistic and systematic approach, guidelines could be developed for coordinating action on gender and climate change at all levels of government. In the DISCO initiative, there is no “one size fits all” or short-term solution to addressing gender disparities; however, the information gathered during the research phase of the initiative, including gender-disaggregated data, provides an important foundation for developing solutions.

3. International level

25. The presentations on advancing gender in climate policy at the international level offered perspectives from organizations that provide guidance to countries and/or international implementing agencies. Presenters advocated the application of a “gender lens” at both the operational and the project levels so that guidelines for integrating gender considerations are formulated and applied both to the work conducted by organizations at the international level and within the organizations themselves. Such an approach has resulted in, for example, the establishment of an action plan for integrating gender into projects funded by the GEF,⁶ and the promotion of gender considerations in the LEG work programme.⁷

26. Guidance issued by both the LEG⁸ and the GEF⁹ advocates gender mainstreaming throughout all steps and actions of planning and implementing projects, establishing gender as a core guiding element in supporting the work at regional and national levels; for example, in ranking priorities and in providing technical guidance or support, or training. The presenters noted that such gender mainstreaming generates the need for more gender or social experts and expertise in the interlinkages between gender and climate change – a need highlighted in processes such as tracking results, conducting reviews, and monitoring and evaluation, all of which are supported by the generation of gender-disaggregated data.

⁵ See the USAID report *Engendering Utilities: Improving Gender Diversity in Power Sector Utilities*, available at http://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/engendering_utilities.pdf.

⁶ Available at <https://www.thegef.org/gef/node/11276>.

⁷ According to decision 6/CP.16, paragraph 2(c), the LEG is to provide technical guidance and advice on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within Parties that are least developed countries.

⁸ See *Strengthening Gender Considerations in Adaptation Planning and Implementation in the Least Developed Countries*, available at http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/21673_unfccc_leg_gender_low_v5.pdf.

⁹ See the GEF document SD/PL/02, available at https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines/gender.

27. Presenters confirmed the importance of partnerships and collaborations to capture the synergies between gender and climate change and to implement effective policies, projects and programmes, particularly partnerships and collaborations between governments and civil society or intergovernmental organizations. In this regard, the work of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)¹⁰ was highlighted. Under the GGCA, collaboration between developed and developing countries, intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations resulted in the raising of awareness of gender and climate interlinkages through awareness-raising events and the provision of training and workshops, aided by the development of national gender action plans and the publication of tools and other guidelines. The GGCA was presented as an example of the important role that organizations at the international level play in bringing together women affected by the impacts of climate change, in enabling women to learn from each other, and in documenting and sharing good practices. The Women Delegates Fund (WDF)¹¹ was also highlighted as a good practice for partnerships and collaboration. The WDF has funded 42 women from least developed countries (LDCs) to participate in negotiations under the UNFCCC and participate in capacity-building activities over the past eight years.

D. Summary of sessions III and IV

28. On day two, the workshop participants organized themselves into four working groups, each focused on a different group of actors under the UNFCCC, for the purpose of identifying challenges and elaborating recommendations that could be applied to that group of actors. The recommendations resulting from the working group discussions are available on the UNFCCC website.¹² The working groups were:

(a) Parties to the UNFCCC, as policymakers and implementers (facilitated by Ms. Anniete Cohn-Lois, Dominican Republic);

(b) Finance and financial institutions, including the GEF, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF) (facilitated by Mr. Juan Hoffmaister, GCF);

(c) UNFCCC secretariat and United Nations system (facilitated by Ms. Aira Kalela, European Union);

(d) Implementing agencies and civil society at the subnational and national levels (facilitated by Ms. Bridget Burns, Women's Environment and Development Organization).

1. Working group I: Parties to the UNFCCC

29. Working group I focused on identifying recommendations to Parties to the UNFCCC in their roles as policymakers and implementers. The primary challenge identified by the working group was that gender perspectives have been sidelined from the core negotiations on climate change and need to be better integrated into discussions on all thematic areas. This situation was considered to result from a lack of common understanding and capacity among delegates to make links between gender considerations and climate action, with little knowledge on the part of negotiators regarding the ways in which gender is related to specific thematic areas, such as adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage. In particular, inadequate understanding of the relevance of gender considerations

¹⁰ See <<http://gender-climate.org/>>.

¹¹ See <<http://wedo.org/what-we-do/our-programs/women-delegates-fund/>>.

¹² See <http://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/moderator_summary2.pdf>.

beyond “women’s issues” was identified. Participants noted that efforts to build the capacity of and raise awareness within delegations of the interlinkages between gender and climate change often fail to achieve gender balance, drawing far more women than men, resulting in continued “feminization” of the issue and lessening perceptions of its urgency. The observable lack of gender integration at the international level was seen to be reflective of a similar narrative at the country level, where national policies on gender neglect to take into account climate change, and vice versa. Participants concluded the discussion on challenges with the observation that national policymakers are often unaware of small-scale, on-the-ground initiatives that are successfully addressing the interlinkages between gender and climate change, undermining the potential of such initiatives at the national level.

30. The resulting recommendations focused on methods for demonstrating the benefits of addressing gender and the ways in which response measures within each thematic area could be made more effective by integrating gender considerations. The recommendations included taking advantage of existing platforms (e.g. the group “friends on gender”) to create a more effective communication strategy for the relevance of gender beyond women’s issues, and building the capacity of delegates to substantively engage with the interlinkages between gender and climate change. Some participants noted the importance of male champions in achieving this outcome.

31. Participants recommended strengthening communication strategies through the identification of hotspots in the interlinkages between gender and climate change; that is, identifying areas in need of urgent action, and mapping out women’s abilities in influencing the efficiency and efficacy of climate change response measures. Requiring Parties to report on gender-sensitive or gender-responsive actions was seen as an effective means of identifying good practices and helping scale up small initiatives to the national level. To further highlight gender interlinkages, participants recommended the use of existing tools and guidelines, such as those identified in the technical paper¹³ prepared by the secretariat and its corresponding resources web page,¹⁴ which includes the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the GEF, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, GGCA and the Global Support Programme,¹⁵ to create, among other things, gender-responsive national communications (NCs) and assist in increasing coherence and collaboration between national gender machinery and ministries tasked with addressing climate change impacts.

32. Lastly, participants identified the provision of training and capacity-building for gender knowledge for delegations, ideally for all members but as a minimum for the head of the delegation, as a possible solution. As an alternative, the group suggested a gender focal point be appointed within each delegation to mainstream gender in the consideration of all UNFCCC agenda items by that delegation.

2. Working group II: finance and financial institutions

33. Working group II focused on finance, specifically the GEF, the GCF and the AF. The challenges identified by this working group were clustered in three broad areas: tracking, access, and programming and evaluation.

34. Participants attributed difficulties in tracking the flows of finance to an overall lack of information, which hinders efforts to identify: where funds are needed; how they are

¹³ FCCC/TP/2016/2.

¹⁴ Available at <http://unfccc.int/gender_and_climate_change/items/9510.php>.

¹⁵ Available at <<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-responsive-national-communications.html>>.

used after allocation, and by which actors; and whether these funds are having measureable impacts. Compounding this challenge is a dearth of disaggregated data and information on gender that is necessary to enhance understanding of gender for actors at the programme level and to highlight particular needs and abilities of women. Participants noted the need to further refine indicators on gender to be common and comparable, while acknowledging the difficulty of formulating adequate indicators on gender for monitoring and evaluation in the first place.

35. The second challenge identified by participants was access to funds. The availability of funds does not guarantee access to funds for those in need of them, because existing information on access is not being effectively communicated to gender machinery and gender advocates. There are well-documented barriers that impact women's ability to access public and private funds, including a lack of knowledge or access to information on how to access such funds, and the fact that civil society organizations with gender experience are often too small in size to tap into available institutional funding. Participants noted insufficient goals and targets at the institutional fund level that would otherwise enable a more effective transfer of funds to women.

36. A lack of adequate indicators is a recurring challenge in any discussion on programming and evaluation, and the third challenge identified by this working group. The absence of adequate indicators undermines the formulation of a sustained evaluation process with oversight of all impacts and the ability to evolve in response to learned experiences (successes and failures). However, indicators alone are not enough; participants called for actor analysis to be a core requirement in project and programme funding in order to identify beneficiaries and further refine targets. Failure to conduct actor analyses was considered to contribute to the well-documented lack of gender-sensitivity in mitigation finance and mitigation projects.

37. Recommendations resulting from the finance discussion advocated a participatory approach, commencing with gender mainstreaming at all levels from fund management to project level. Other recommended measures include strengthening the capacity of resources allocated to gender, such as the national policymakers and decision makers of the GEF, the GCF and the AF, enabled by actor analysis to help with identifying and refining targets and actors. Gender mainstreaming throughout the decision-making process requires enhanced engagement with all stakeholders, including civil society organizations, and, crucially, integrating gender issues into public expenditure reviews. Examining where and how funds are allocated would assist in efficiently addressing the challenges identified, while forming an evidence base that could shift the gender balance in programming from its heavy focus on adaptation to also include mitigation measures.

38. Conducted effectively, the above measures would help to tackle other challenges identified by strengthening incentives for integrating gender into programming by the formulation of targets, the education of project implementers and the creation of necessary redress mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. Regarding indicators, specific note was made on the development of the gender equality policy marker of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.¹⁶ This marker was viewed as an initial step in providing an overview of how and how much bilateral aid integrates gender considerations, and is an example of a tool that could be further developed and applied by multilateral institutions. There was also widespread agreement that the inclusion of the stakeholder perspective throughout the monitoring and evaluation process was vital to its efficacy by ensuring transparency and accountability.

39. Additional recommendations called for enhanced access to finance and information; for example, for access to the GCF and nationally appropriate mitigation action facilities by

¹⁶ See <<http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/dac-gender-equality-marker.htm>>.

small-scale organizations. It was also noted that sharing experiences and success stories at the subnational, national and regional levels could prove fruitful by allowing providers of finance to detail the relevance of gender in regional and cultural contexts and by enabling replication of successful initiatives. Lastly, participants indicated that the combination of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement provides an overarching framework for enhancing access and efficiency.

3. Working group III: UNFCCC secretariat and United Nations system

40. Working group III focused on the challenges faced by the UNFCCC secretariat and the United Nations system, and identified recommendations to overcome these. Participants acknowledged that the UNFCCC has provided a useful interface in the Lima work programme on gender for translating policy into actions on gender. In that regard, participants considered the work programme to be a milestone and they recognized that it should be extended. The primary challenge was therefore to determine the nature of the next phase of the Lima work programme on gender by selecting the most fruitful activities for continuation, as well as addressing challenges identified in the initial two-year phase of the work programme. Challenges include:

(a) The assistance that countries require in integrating gender issues into the national and local contexts, including through existing processes under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol and new processes under the Paris Agreement, such as national adaptation plans (NAPs), NDCs and NCs;

(b) The lack of synergy and coordination between the various bodies and workstreams under the UNFCCC, which can create duplication within UNFCCC processes (e.g. the work of the LEG on NAPs, the work under the NWP on the online portal, and activities undertaken on the synthesis and dissemination of information on gender-sensitive tools);

(c) The continued lack of gender balance in Party delegations to UNFCCC meetings and conferences.

41. In addition to these primary challenges, participants noted the lack of measurability of activities undertaken under the Lima work programme on gender, resulting in the need to develop indicators to measure the success and impact of these activities. Participants also suggested possible modalities and activities with the recognition that they should not duplicate existing work under or outside the Convention. These activities included further training, capacity-building, workshops, toolkits and guidance documents.

42. Recommendations produced by the working group took the form of suggested actions to strengthen the integration of gender equality into all relevant activities within the UNFCCC in a continuation of the Lima work programme on gender. The group suggested that a decision to extend the Lima work programme on gender, which is expected at COP 22, could include that the COP:

(a) Requests the secretariat to strengthen the coordination and coherence of integrating gender equality into the main processes and frameworks, including the preparation and implementation of the AF, the GCF, the GEF, NAPs, NCs, NDCs, the capacity-building framework and the technology transfer framework;

(b) Requests the secretariat to report biannually on progress in integrating gender equality into the main processes and frameworks, including the preparation and implementation of the AF, the GCF, the GEF, NAPs, NCs, NDCs, the capacity-building framework and the technology transfer framework;

(c) Agrees to review annually the information provided by the secretariat on the gender balance of delegations, various bodies, the Convention and its protocols, and the leadership of these bodies;

(d) Notes the successful implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and decides to continue it with regular updates. The decision on the work programme could include that the COP:

(i) Requests the secretariat to organize in-session workshops to review the progress made and to consider further measures for integrating gender equality into the topical processes, including the preparation of NAPs, NCs and NDCs, and in capacity-building, funding, technical review and preparation for stocktaking;

(ii) Requests the secretariat to organize training for female delegates, in particular those from LDCs, on negotiating skills and emerging processes within the UNFCCC, as well as training for staff members on information sharing, capacity-building, integrating gender equality into relevant programmes and the meaning of gender terms;

(iii) Requests the secretariat to provide capacity-building and technical support to regional and national meetings as well as training, in particular on the preparation and implementation of NAPs, NCs and NDCs;

(iv) Creates a forum for sharing best practices on integrating gender equality into climate policies, in particular on the preparation and implementation of NAPs, NCs and NDCs;

(v) Requests the secretariat to prepare technical reports, tools and other means for integrating gender equality into emerging climate policies;

(vi) Invites Parties and other international organizations to cooperate on and provide financial support and contribute in kind for the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender.

4. Working group IV: implementing agencies and civil society

43. Working group IV focused on recommendations for implementing agencies and civil society at the subnational and national levels. The primary challenge identified at both of these levels was a lack of understanding of gender considerations by policymakers. Participants highlighted the need for analysis of structural power imbalances and the ways in which they manifest; for example, in patriarchal versus matriarchal societies. A number of toolkits were suggested for this task, including the floating coconut toolkit,¹⁷ which demonstrates the productive labour of women. The importance of male champions for addressing structural power imbalances was also highlighted.

44. Building the capacity of GSOs and their access to finance, including the tracking and monitoring of such access, was perceived as another challenge. In both developing and developed countries, interlinkages between gender and climate change addressed by GSOs are not well documented, and their initiatives therefore are not fed or translated into policy dialogues. Participants thus called for the documentation of good practices and their successful translation into policy.

45. Lastly, a lack of forums for sharing knowledge and information on gender issues was noted. Not having a dedicated workstream on gender is an impediment to the

¹⁷ Developed by the International Women's Development Agency for Melanesian economies, see <https://unfccc.int/files/focus/adaptation/technical_expert_meeting/application/pdf/20160525_andrina_thomas.pdf>.

interactions and awareness-raising that can lead to solutions. Building an educational base on gender issues by collaboration between developed and developing countries could pave the way for the formulation of better policies, including legislation on issues such as women's rights to and ownership of land.

46. To address the challenges that the group had identified, participants advocated the establishment of a continued forum for dialogue, information exchange and the sharing of skills with policymakers at the international level that connects with GSOs and community leaders. Participants called for guidelines in the NC and NDC processes to ensure gender-responsiveness at the international level, but also for implementing agencies and civil society organizations to develop processes at the national level that include clear methodologies for gender mainstreaming in all climate actions.

47. Engaging with gender experts and women's groups throughout climate policy and programme development processes was recommended, as was communicating to policymakers the need for more data collection, documentation and analysis. Participants requested civil society organizations to focus on methodologies and tools for structural power-mapping that move beyond participation and numbers to allow communities to define power relations and division of labour between women and men so as to better understand the gender dimensions of a particular context. Civil society organizations were also seen as being in a pivotal position to lobby and advocate for substantive rights and access to finance for women, both in international climate finance mechanisms and in reviewing all financial flows, including philanthropy.
