Template Day 1 – submitted by group 1
World café, capacity-building, knowledge management and communication; gender-balance, participation and women's leadership; monitoring and reporting
Monday 3 June 16:10-18:00

	GAP	What has worked and why	What has not worked and why not	What is needed to enhance implementation (Who, What, Where, When, How)		
				at the international level	at the regional level	at the local level
capacity-building, knowledge management and communication	A.1 Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications Implementation of capacity-building for developing gender-responsive climate change policy Regional, national Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, secretariat	Creating networks which helps women not to feel alone when working at the local level Identifying good practices being implemented by women at all levels, what women are doing in climate action and make available to the public Creating women champions, role models to inspire and try to engage more women Transversal approach, recognize contributions of women in adaptation and mitigation, as agents of change	Intersectional and inclusion climate programming not necessarily included in reports Lacking comprehensive intersectional language in the GAP – but action is happening on the ground and needs to be captured Lack of communication between Ministries in national context leads to gap in reporting on all activities implemented that contribute to GAP objectives	Race and gender being central in national planning NDCs, national communications Go beyond to incorporate more comprehensive intersectional lens, communicate stronger on these intersectionalities Importance of addressing gender in climate change adaptation – using examples Gender responsive work forces associated More information on positive impacts Cross cutting approach gender and human rights Funding for Loss & Damage accessible for	Make it clear gender is cross cutting across sectors – utilize multisectoral approach Engage different ministries – especially those not usually used to working with gender and/or climate change	

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		Intersectional approach, LGBTQ+ community, environmental defenders	Lack of information on what is the nexus of gender and climate change, it is not clear across all levels of governance	womens orgs and afro descendant women		
A.2 Discuss and clarify the role and the work of the national gender and climate change focal points, including through providing capacity-building, tools and resources, sharing experience and best practices, workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching In-session workshop Recommendations on the role of the national gender and climate change focal point	Capacity building for focal points has been good	Funding for implementation in policies Challenge of high turnover of focal points and gender experts, so it is a siloed issue Disconnect what different ministries are doing that are not necessarily reported via GAP	Broaden audience of gender and climate change experts	Broaden capacity building nationally (i.e gender responsive climate finance) Engage socio-economic analysts working on climate policies on the gender nexus	
A.2 Provision of capacity-building opportunities, tools and resources						
A.2 Dialogue with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,						

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national gender and climate change focal points and other relevant stakeholders on how their work contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the gender action plan					
A.3 Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable Promotion of tools, guidelines and training	Very important to have disaggregated in terms of sex, but also age other qualitative info to understand what is going on with data – numbers are people		Tools for sex disaggregated data collection Incorporate nexus race and gender into disaggregated data		
A.4 Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women Submissions on Dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of					

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climate change International, regional, national, The role of women as agents of change, Opportunities for women					
A.4 Synthesis report on the submissions					
A.4 SBI–SBSTA special event					
A.5 Promote the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular reaching out to women, on the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and on gender equality Effective communication through social media, web resources and innovative communication tools		Not progressing in a good way, civil society trying best to amplify but sometimes technical info missing UNFCCC Website, does not help to make information available	Social media engagement: UNFCCC, governments to work more to communicate basic meaning of climate change, in diff languages, in more positive way (less climate anxiety inducing to encourage participation) More strategic use of social media Make UNFCCC website more user friendly		
A.					

Gender balance	GAP	What has worked and why	What has not worked and why not	What is needed to enhance implementation (Who, What, Where, When, How)		
				at the international level	at the regional level	at the local level

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B.1 Promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates including young women, indigenous women and women from local communities, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women's participation in the UNFCCC process Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	Importance of women in negotiating teams very important Capacity building to mainstream gender within delegations and their issue areas Training program for women negotiators in climate diplomacy for women speaking Portuguese	Lack of coordination between family duties to be able to participate in these activities	Member states improve and promote access/participation afro descendant women in international negotiation spaces Capacity building across technical streams to promote gender balance and their meaningful participation Training for HODs and other negotiators on gender intersection with other issue areas/negotiation files	Regional communication to coordinate who and how to attend negotiations and what resources are available at regional level	

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B.2 Promote travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and indigenous peoples' communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States and encourage Parties and relevant organisations to share information on travel funding Mobilization of travel funds to increase women's participation in the UNFCCC process	Funds are useful for promoting contributions of women in leadership roles	Region for Latin America does not have access to the funds Barrier of delay in funding coming through to participation (affects visas etc)	Member states improve and promote access/participation afro descendant women in international negotiation spaces		
B.3 Invite the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group to collaborate and co-host a dialogue to discuss advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of local communities and indigenous women and ways of enhancing their effective participation in climate policy and action, to the extent that it is consistent with the workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group and within existing resources Dialogue					
B.3 Dialogue report					

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	B.				

	GAP	What has worked and why	What has not worked and why not	What is needed to enhance implementation (Who, What, Where, When, How)		
Monitoring and reporting				at the international level	at the regional level	at the local level
	E.1 Strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report referred to in paragraph 15(b) of this decision and including through case studies Inclusion of additional information in gender composition report	Successful to see how representation has evolved or not evolved over the years		Investigation as to why women drop out of the process after 35, what would it take for them to stay engaged		
	E.2 Monitor and report on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC process Compilation and synthesis report	Periodic regional dialogues to draw on collective issues/synergies to help each other organize data and reporting	No tool for countries to report on commitments in NDCs or GAP Lack of available scientific evidence on differentiated impacts on climate change *at national level* GAP is weak on indicators to	Scorecard or methodology to measure commitments Parties have made in NDCs and what is happening on the ground Should consider disaggregated data as an important tool in terms of both race and gender in their	Evidence to build political will Data on differentiated impacts on climate change at national level – Triangulate information between various ministries/authorities Regional and local mechanisms to	Important to consider language that provides opportunity for communities/grassroots level not used to interpreting this kind of data - (Black women, Indigenous women, rural women, those not used to access to these types of data/communication)

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			measure progress and impacts, in part due to structure focused on activities over objectives Lacks clear responsibilities No workshop on how to build indicators How we should be presenting data	monitoring and reporting How to analyze/understand data to try to instigate change Avoid duplication of indicators – create synergies of statistical institutions Party reporting how gender is being mainstreamed within reporting in BTRs Establish guidelines for reporting for constituted bodies of UNFCCC A 10-year program to develop such data and monitoring frameworks as 5 years is too short for such activities, reporting can be less burdensome for those gathering reports	gather data closer to realities on the ground	Caution around AI and effects of its discrimination on marginalized people

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			GAP of 5 years and a work program of 10		
E.3 Support the review of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan Submissions to the UNFCCC on identifying progress in implementing the gender action plan, categorized by deliverable/output for each gender action plan activity, and further work to be undertaken. Submit via the submission portal inputs on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the gender action plan, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change, with a view to the submissions informing the review					
E.4 Raise awareness of the support available to developing country Parties for reporting on the implementation of the gender action plan Communication of such information on the gender web pages on the UNFCCC website					
E.					

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