ation	GAP What has worked and why		What has not worked and why not	What is needed to enhance implementation (Who, What, Where, When, How)		
communication			at the international level	at the regional level	at the local level	
capacity-building, knowledge management, and com	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	<ol> <li>National Focal Points</li> <li>Capacity Building for women</li> <li>Institutions have information about Gender.</li> <li>Creating women's networks, especially intergovernmental, regional, and local level</li> <li>Mapping good practices</li> <li>Identifying the role models</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>GAP in communication on Climate Change</li> <li>Inclusion of women in the UNFCCC process</li> <li>High turnover</li> <li>Lack of intersectional Language and interpretation.</li> <li>Silo in the government.</li> </ol>	The group emphasized the role of the UNFCCC in Gender inclusion.  Overview across all levels:  The group recommends that the activities be last and posted on an online portal to increase access. Delegates should share resources and take them back to the local level to continue capacity building. It is a concern that the Government has different ministries, and collaborating might be impossible. The ministries will likely	The Focal points to collaborate and coordinate inputs for a greater outcome.  Mainstreaming Gender into national policies, strategies, plans is directly requesting national governments by UNFCCC to fund their GAP activities. While not taking responsibilties	High emphasis is placed on coordination/collaboration between government departments at the local level. The group also stressed the issue of women's lack of participation in NGOs and CSOs in this process.

ioniday 3 June 10.10-18.00			Better targeted gender analysis to increase outcome.  Gender and Climate ministries collaboration	refrain from interfering with each other in some common areas. Some of the group members find this not helpful as they believe that coordination among ministries it important when given the resources.	
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	The investment in capacity building must continue. The group acknowledges that there is some level of capacity building. However, more and continues capacity is needed for sustainability on the issues.		Indigenous and local communities on the ground need to be reached, and this cannot be with the lack of limited resources for focal points to coordinate  funds need to be increased, and that brings the question of		
point		3.	who gets what?		

						l .
		4.	•			
			participation			
			and more than			
			just focusing			
			on the			
			numbers.			
		_	oup took a			
			nt perspective			
			representation			
			inted to see more			
			tive outcome and			
			t accounting			
		numbe	rs.			
			der balance			
		_	uage accessibility			
			to Bottom issue:			
		_	g into how many			
			n presidents we			
		ļ	the world.			duka I I
A.2 Provision of capacity-	LDC priorities due to the	1.	Funding for	The government decides	Multiple delegates	**Some delegates
building opportunities,	resources and small		implementation	which countries benefit	echoed the issues	compared the
tools and resources	delegates. Other matters		in the process:	from the funds. Lack of	around participation,	representation from
	around this strategy relate to whether the problem is			funds is a challenge that needs to be addressed	Language, and unfair representation of	higher levels and down and how
	about funds or leadership	2.	Capacity	by an International	women in the UN	women are
	and representation if big		building in	organization under the	system.	represented in these
	delegates have small		•	convention. In West	Linking the issues from	workspaces** Issues
	women participating.		Funding from	Africa, a few countries	the UNFCCC process to	should be looked at
	par delpating.		the Lost and	may have benefited, but	the Gov., Regional and	from the top.
	It was noted that there are		Damage to	not many. Funds are	Sub-Regional	
	possible funds for women		support women	often controlled by the	collaboration	The group should also
	leaders, and parties			government.		understand that they

stressed the importance of building capacities for women delegates. Funds should also be Gender balanced, and parties hope to utilize this resource.	3. Promote the participation of African Descendants because Africa is one of the most vulnerable, and less has contributed less emissions, causing issues of Climate Change.	can't impose on countries on whom to bring because countries decide this. Therefore, it is recommended that delegates coordinate with their countries.
	4. Lack of Experts in Gender and Climate and promoting productive participation will be vital in resolving these issues.	

Monday 3 June 16:10-18:00	
	5. Lack of
	integration in
	information
	between
	institutions:
	Parties realized
	how
	disconnected
	the countries
	and institutions
	are and deemed
	it necessary to
	lobby for tools
	to close the
	GAP.
	6. Multi Sectoral
	approach is
	recommended
	due to the lack
	of inclusions in
	the sector
	7. Nexus between
	Gender and
	Climate

 ay 5 Julie 10.10-16.00	
	Gender
	Responsive
	climate
	finance. Many
	parties,
	especially the
	Africa Group,
	put great
	emphasis on
	the issues of
	finance and
	said that the
	number one in
	implementing
	gender and
	gender issues
	at the local
	level to have
	the greatest
	impact at the
	international
	level.
Q	Tools for sex-
	delimited data:
	This tool is not
	available, and
	availauic, aliu

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	it is important
	to differentiate
	where reports
	are coming
	from and on
	what bases.
	10. UNFCCC to be
	more friendly
	and easy to
	understand
	11. More use of
	social media a
	strategic way
	12. Gender
	Response
	workforce
	WOIKIOICE
	13. Inclusion of
	women rights
	defenders
	14 Looking into
	14. Looking into
	the issues of

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	Gender and		
	human rights		
	15. Focal points		
	collaboration		
	and		
	Intergovernmental		
	coordination		
A.2 Dialogue with the			
United Nations Entity for			
Gender Equality and the			
Empowerment of Women,			
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			
guidelines and training			
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			
climate change			
International, regional, and			
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			

t l	reaching out to women, on the implementation of the Lima work program on Gender and its gender			
E	action plan and on gender equality  Effective communication			
r	through social media, web resources and innovative communication tools A.			

d women	GAP	What has worked and why	What has not worked and why not	What is needed to enhar When, How)	nce implementation (Who	o, What, Where,
ion and				at the international level	at the regional level	at the local level
Gender balance, participation	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					

ioliday 5 Julie 16.10-16.00			
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 organizations to			
share information on travel funding			
Mobilization of travel funds to increase			
women's participation in the UNFCCC			
process			
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			

В.			

reporting	GAP	What has worked and why 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
Monitoring and	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 the gender composition report	Lack of concrete targets and indicators, and a lot has to do with the UNFCCC process.	<ol> <li>The new work plan should build on the existing work plan.</li> <li>Measurable timebound activities to help countries access resources.</li> <li>EU perspective: Include all in reporting and have a vision and driving</li> </ol>	UNFCCC	Government institutions through their Focal Points	All parties included ranging from NGOs, CSOs and other entities

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	context		
	(Local,		
	Regional,		
	international,		
	NGO, or		
	Parties).		
	4. This is looking		
	at all areas,		
	including but		
	not limited to		
	health, social		
	services, etc.		
	5. Finance		
	emerged as		
	the most		
	important		
	group, and		
	emphasis was		
	placed on how		
	finance will		
	help in		
	reporting and		

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	other
	collaborations.
	6. The level of
	knowledge of
	women in the
	community
	and offices.
	We need to
	help and
	inform them to
	understand
	the process
	for effective
	and
	meaningful
	participation.
	7. Countries
	need NGOS
	and CBOS to
	support
	monitoring
	and reporting
	(CSOs need
	to be

	protected and		
	support on		
	future gaps).		
<b>52.14</b>			
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			
E.3 Support the review of the Lima			
work program 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			

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  The Parties felt this needed to be fixed and improved in many of the areas mentioned.  I. Women's knowledge and capacities at all levels to increase women's engagement: This initiative has to be championed by the UNFCCC and other international parties. It needs full activity management and an increment in women's leadership	Gender and climate change, with a view to the submissions informing the review.				
2. Finance  3. New work with targets to be built	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	needed to be fixed and improved in many of the areas	knowledge and capacities at all levels to increase women's engagement: This initiative has to be championed by the UNFCCC and other international parties. It needs full activity management and an increment in women's leadership.  2. Finance  3. New work with	Parties	