

# In-session workshop on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change

5 June 2024

Exercise to identify key aspects of the compilation of reporting templates submitted by groups 1, 2 and 3 on day 1 and 2

Compilation of templates submitted by groups 1, 2 and 3 on day 1 and day 2  
World café, All priority areas

GAP	Reporting group	Priority area A: Capacity building, knowledge management and communication				
		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
<p>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</p> <p>Implementation of capacity building for developing gender-responsive climate change policy Regional, national Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, secretariat</p>	<p>Group 1</p> <p>Group 2</p>	<p>Creating networks which helps women not to feel alone when working at the local level</p> <p>Identifying good practices being implemented by women at all levels, what women are doing in climate action and make available to the public</p> <p>Creating women champions, role models to inspire and try to engage more women</p> <p>Transversal approach, recognize contributions of women in adaptation and mitigation, as agents of change</p> <p>Intersectional approach, LGSTQ+ community, environmental defenders</p>	<p>Intersectional and inclusion climate programming not necessarily included in reports</p> <p>Lacking comprehensive intersectional language in the GAP – but action is happening on the ground and needs to be captured</p> <p>Lack of communication between Ministries in national context leads to gap in reporting on all activities implemented that contribute to GAF objectives</p> <p>Lack of information on what is the nexus of gender and climate change, it is not clear across all levels of governance</p>	<p>Race and gender being central to national planning NDCC, national communications</p> <p>Go beyond to incorporate more comprehensive intersectional lens communicate stronger on the ground with gender and/or climate intersectionalities</p> <p>Importance of addressing gender climate change adaptation – using examples</p> <p>Gender reporting mechanisms associated</p> <p>More information on societal impacts</p> <p>Cross cutting approach gender human rights</p> <p>Funding for Loss &amp; Damage accessible for women independent work</p>	<p>Make it clear gender is cross cutting sectors – utilize multisectoral communications</p> <p>Go beyond to incorporate more different ministries – those not usually used to communicate with gender and/or climate</p>	<p>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.</p>

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	Group 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 300 NGCCFPs and capacity building of FPs</li> <li>Women's networks - and mapping of good practices</li> <li>Identification of role models for guidance and support</li> <li>Targeted gender analysis</li> <li>ILO policy guide on gender just transition - directed to a range of stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication challenges - more clarity</li> <li>High turnover of NGCCFPs</li> <li>Inclusion of afrodescendant women</li> <li>Lack of intersectional language</li> <li>Availability of tools and guidance to delegations</li> <li>Interconnectedness of challenges</li> </ul>	<p>believe that coordination among ministries is important when given the resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authority of NGCCFPs to influence change</li> <li>NGCCFPs - importance of networks and connections</li> <li>Cross-sectoral approach</li> <li>Funding</li> <li>Capacity building</li> <li>Integration of information between institutions</li> <li>Multi-sectoral</li> <li>Social media and communication</li> <li>Website usability</li> <li>Gender equality and human rights</li> <li>FP collaboration</li> <li>Communication between GAs and potential reporting burdens - better coordination</li> <li>Links to climate and health</li> <li>Gender-disaggregated data in addition to sex-disaggregated data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role of regional organisations in implementation</li> </ul>
<p>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</p> <p>In-session workshop</p> <p>Recommendations on the role of the national gender and climate change focal points</p>	Group 1	Capacity building for focal points has been good	<p>Funding for implementation in policies</p> <p>Challenge of high turnover of focal points and gender experts, so it is a sided issue</p> <p>Disconnect what different ministries are doing that are not necessarily reported via GAR</p>	<p>Broaden audience of gender and climate change experts</p>	<p>Broaden capacity building nationally (i.e., gender responsive climate finance)</p> <p>Engage socio-economic analysts working on climate policies on the gender nexus</p>
	Group 2	<p>The investment in capacity building must continue. The group acknowledges that there is some level of capacity building. However, more and continuous capacity is needed for sustainability on the issues.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>funds need to be increased, and that brings the question of who gets what?</li> <li>Qualitative participation and more than just focusing on the numbers. The group took a different perspective about representation and wanted to see more productive outcome and not just accounting numbers.</li> <li>Gender balance</li> <li>Language accessibility</li> </ol>		

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	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	6- Top to Bottom issue: looking into how many women presidents we have in the world.			
A.2 Provision of capacity-building opportunities, tools and resources			<p>LDC priorities due to the resources and small delegates. Other matters around this strategy relate to whether the problem is about funds or leadership and representation if big delegates have small women participating.</p> <p>It was noted that there are possible funds for women leaders, and parties stressed the importance of building capacities for women delegates. Funds should also be Gender balanced, and parties hope to utilize this resource.</p>	<p>Funding for implementation process: Capacity building in funding for Loss and Damage to support Promote the participation of Descendants because Africa is the most vulnerable, and less contributed less emissions, climate issues of Climate Change Lack of Experts in Gender and and promoting productive parties will be vital in resolving these issues 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. Multi Sectoral approach is recommended due to the lack of inclusions in the sector Nexus between Gender and Climate Gender Responsive climate financing Many parties, especially the African 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 have the greatest impact at the international level. Tools for sex-disaggregated data: This is not available, and it is important to differentiate where reports are coming from and on what bases. UNFCCC to be more friendly and easy to understand More use of social media a strategic way Gender Response workforce Inclusion of women rights defenders</p>	<p>The government decides which countries benefit from the funds. Lack of funds is a challenge that needs to be addressed by an international organization under the convention. In West Africa, a few countries may have benefited, but not many are often controlled by the government. WEDGs should be Gender balanced.</p>	<p>Multiple delegates echoed the issues around participation, Language, and unfair representation of women in the UN system. Linking the issues from the UNFCCC process to the Gov., Regional and Sub-Regional collaboration</p>	<p>**Some delegates compared the representation from higher levels and down and how women are represented in these workspaces** Issues should be looked at from the top.</p> <p>The group should also understand that they can't impose on countries on whom to bring because countries decide this. Therefore, it is recommended that delegates coordinate with their countries.</p>

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			Looking into the issues of Gender and human rights Focal points collaboration and intergovernmental coordination			
	Group 3					
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	Group 1 Group 2 Group 3					
A.3 Enhance capacity-building governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable	Group 1 Group 2 Group 3	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		
Promotion of tools, guidelines and training	Group 3					
A.4 Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and	Group 1 Group 2 Group 3					

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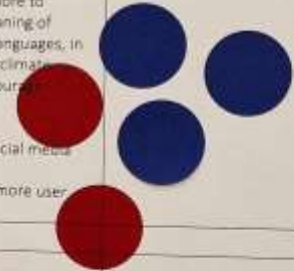
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agents of change and on opportunities for women					
Submissions on Dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change: International, regional, national, The role of women as agents of change, Opportunities for women					
A.4 Synthesis report on the submissions	Group 1				
	Group 2				
	Group 3				
A.4 SBI-SBSTA special event	Group 1				
	Group 2				
	Group 3				
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	Group 1		Not progressing in a good way, civil society trying best to amplify but sometimes technical info missing	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)	
Effective communication through social media, web resources and innovative communication tools			UNFCCC Website, does not help to make information available	More strategic use of social media	
	Group 2			Make UNFCCC website more user friendly	
	Group 3				
A	Group 1				
	Group 2				
	Group 3				



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GAP	Reporting group	Priority area B: Gender balance, participation and women's leadership				
		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
<p>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.</p> <p>Workshop capacity-building initiatives, webinars</p>	<p>Group 1</p> <p>Group 2</p> <p>Group 3</p>	<p>Importance of women in negotiating teams very important</p> <p>Capacity building to mainstream gender within delegations and their issue areas</p> <p>Training program for women negotiators in climate diplomacy for women speaking Portuguese</p>	<p>Lack of coordination between family duties to be able to participate in these activities</p>	<p>Member states improve and promote access/participation afro descendant women in international negotiation spaces</p> <p>Capacity building across technical streams to promote gender equity and their meaningful participation</p> <p>Engage HoDs and other negotiators on gender participation with other four areas in negotiation files</p>	<p>Regional communication to coordinate who and how to attend negotiations and what resources are available at regional level</p>	
<p>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 and funding.</p> <p>Mobilization of travel funds to support women participation in the UNFCCC</p>	<p>Group 1</p> <p>Group 2</p> <p>Group 3</p>	<p>Funds are useful for promoting contributions of women in leadership roles.</p> <p>WEDO's programs - and progressing</p>	<p>Region for Latin America does not have access to the funds</p> <p>Barrier of delay in funding coming through to participation (affects visas etc.)</p> <p>- Continuity of funding, capacity-building</p> <p>- DRC - not use training negotiators if they can't then attend</p> <p>- Uncertainty of funding - anxiety of waiting for confirmation of funding</p> <p>- Challenges for visas, travel - miss night school</p> <p>- Continuity of those funded - theory of change, once you build that capacity, has impactful systemic change.</p> <p>- Conditionality of travel funds.</p> <p>- Supporting of alumni / tracking of alumni of travel fund programs?</p> <p>Longitudinal study - where - move from capacity to capability</p>	<p>Member states improve and promote access/participation afro descendant women in international negotiation spaces</p> <p>- Specific capacity building across different tracks</p> <p>- Building understanding for HoDs, leadership</p> <p>- Share the power</p> <p>- Train the trainer</p> <p>- How to amplify impact of your investments</p> <p>- Guidance on party composition - building that understanding and knowledge</p> <p>Mainstream mechanisms of funding</p>		
<p>B.3 Invite the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group</p>	<p>Group 2</p>					

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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	Group 1					
B-3 Dialogue report	Group 1					
	Group 2					
	Group 3					
B.	Group 1					
	Group 2					
	Group 3					

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GAP	Reporting Group	What has worked and why	What has not worked and why not	Priority Area C: Coherence		
				What is needed to enhance implementation (Who, What, Where, When, How)		
				at the international level	at the regional level	at the local level
<p>C.1 Ensure that members of constituted bodies are introduced to gender-related mandates and to the relevance of gender in the context of their work in a consistent and systematic manner</p> <p>All new and existing members of constituted bodies are introduced to the importance of gender-responsiveness</p>	Group 1	pressure on Chairs is working - good practices	Progress variable in some members	- Gender balance in constituted bodies (Secretariat, SBs) - need guidelines - more UNFCCC process Highlight Paris Agreement gender intersectionality		- Ensuring coherence inside governments
	Group 2		- Issue of silos → normative framework on gender from Beijing → to what extent it is linked with the one in UNFCCC - At national level: they say that they don't have enough people to create common policies, but it is just that people don't work together = lack of coordination btw people working on the same thing - it is also true when talking about drafting the new GAP - we should look at what has been happening on the biodiversity forum → they have a different gender framework Lack of cooperation btw different minister whereas it could be a solution for the silos → UNDP funded only a few countries and the processes are too difficult to access it (in general it is also true for climate finance)	Need of the climate normative framework and the gender normative framework to come together at all levels - we should look at what has been happening on the biodiversity forum → they have a different gender framework, and we could be inspired by it in climate action - Way to channel/increase gender responsive climate finance - Need to bring gender to other climate fora		Having the ministry of finance, environment and gender commission concerned by the GAP
	Group 3					
<p>C.2 Facilitate the exchange of views and best practices of the Chairs of constituted bodies on how to strengthen the integration of the gender perspective into their work, taking into account the synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes referred to paragraph 15(b) of this decision</p> <p>Selection of topics for dialogue</p>	Group 1	networking				
	Group 2					
	Group 3					
<p>C.2 Dialogue</p>	Group 1			National level: promote dialogue in the national level - Strengthen role of national focal points		Integrate gender into national level - Focus on impact on women - Emphasis on climate → vulnerable groups at national level
	Group 2					
	Group 3					
<p>C.2 Dialogue report</p>	Group 1					
	Group 2					
	Group 3					
<p>C.3 Strengthen coordination between the work on gender considerations of the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and</p>	Group 1			- include language of SDG (2023 HLP Political Forum, para 17), such as combating racism - Work under Paris Agreement		
	Group 2					
	Group 3					

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the Paris Agreement and the United Nations entities and in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable	Group 2		- Lack of coherence btw the international and national level - at a local level, they want to start implementation and not a plan, they want a Gender Implementation Work Program and a more practical plan - Lot of progress in the gender room but it is difficult to give gender in all the room and there is a lack on finance	Invitation to think about different levels when we think of the new GAP - difficulty of the collaboration btw the levels - at a local level, they want to start implementation and not a plan, they want a Gender Implementation Work Program and a more practical plan - Need capacity building for negotiators of other topics		
In-session dialogue on Gender Day focused on one thematic area relevant to the Convention and the Paris Agreement to promote coherence reflecting multidimensional findings	Group 3	Sharing of work, building interlinkages climate and gender identity/sexual orientation (intersectionality) with other UN fora	What does as applicable mean in this activity?	Capture good examples of building linkages to showcase how it can be done in other fora		
CA Encourage Parties and relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, in line with their respective mandates, to support action and implementation of the enhanced LWPG and GAP	Group 2			- Financing, considering race equality		Make GAP/LWPG more visible
Inputs to the Standing Committee on Finance for preparing the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism	Group 3		Standing Item at SBs for finance mechanisms to present on their interlinkages with gender processes Communicate that gender responsive approaches lead to enhanced ambition and more resilient outcomes for other negotiation files /workstreams of the UNFCCC - avoid making the consideration of gender as a tick box exercise within the other areas of the UNFCCC Enhance linkages between national gender climate focal points and ACE focal points and crosspollinate networks	- SCF could transmit guidelines for the DES for greater geographic scope of gender responsive climate finance - Within the finance room parties should mobilize for the NCOG to be gender responsive - Question on how to finance the LWPG - other funds than the DEs - Request parties to the SCF to include in their guidance gender responsive finance		
C	Group 1					
	Group 2					
	Group 3					

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Priority Area D: Gender-responsive means of implementation

GAP	Reporting group	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
D.1 Share experience and support capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and actions  Submissions	Group 1					
	Group 2	At ministry levels: they were obligated to be explicit on where in their budget there is gender budgeting - they have to include and do the analysis and break that down in specific program -> they had the template - Gender sensible budgeting located at the scale of the finance ministry - The plan gives direction in terms of the relevance of the gender budgeting and into the financing system - The donor funding project worked well - All the ministries have gender budgeting because it is integrated in national law	If the ministries did not respect the template for gender budgeting the way it is asked, it is not approved - The planification is located in the gender department and the coordination with other doesn't work - The gender focal point are working in different entities and don't coordinate => how to convince them to cooperate - Linkages between the plan and means of implementation do not work and this causes a lack of reporting on that => a lack of accountability - Difficult to link the Ministry of environment => question of how to integrate gender Enable the ministries to be able to monitor and evaluate their program - Go further with criteria and indicators for the national level on gender budgeting and be sure the countries have the capacity to fill out the criteria and link them at the international level - Build difference - Need for accountability, otherwise, not able to ensure the planning and the implementation - The capacity building of the different actors (in all the ministries, not just the ones dealing with gender considerations) and their coordination	- Discuss under finance track - UNFCCC could start using gender budgeting - Other work streams should incorporate gender  - A few international plan may provide an additional anchor to implement action on the ground - work as a reference for countries to overcome barriers - Need to work on a vision, clear objectives on what we want to achieve help from UN entities to have tools adapted in different contexts and stakeholders of what it could look like in their contexts in order for countries to have a clear mandate on what they have to do - Make sure what we are discussing is not only within the Gender workstream but also in other workstreams under UNFCCC progress => like finance for example - The need of having under the new instrument activities of a broader scope to allow adaptation into national context - have the mandate to report and within the process - the STR to report on the NDCs may be a good channel	of indicators at national level so that can be also used at international report	Participation of women (with disabilities, of African descent, indigenous) in the monitoring of financing  Enable the ministries to be able to monitor and evaluate their program - Go further with criteria and indicators for the national level on gender budgeting and be sure the countries have the capacity to fill out the criteria and link them at the international level - Build difference - Need for accountability, otherwise, not able to ensure the planning and the implementation - The capacity building of the different actors (in all the ministries, not just the ones dealing with gender considerations) and their coordination - Need to make more explicit linkages btw the plan, the implementation and the accountability - Need to strengthen the link btw climate/finance and budgeting explicitly - Capacity building of the GNP on resources mobilizations and they could after reinforce the capacity of their national actors - GNP should be formed on finance, because they are often climate experts
	Group 3	Coordination with academia to do some of the capacity building on gender budgeting to take some of weight off of government ministries	Activities of D in general really match gender-responsive means of implementation - doesn't get to national level of implementation or tracking not just about capacity building - General resistance to gender issues at society level	Better articulate activities in regard to scope of implementation, need more specific activities		Need for awareness building at local level and tackling gender issues and enhance coordination across groups as gender equality is relevant
D.1 Expert group meeting to be delivered in a hybrid or virtual format, without creating any precedent	Group 1 Group 2 Group 3					
D.1 Gender Day theme	Group 1 Group 2 Group 3					
D.2 Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting	Group 1			- National and multilateral banks need to commit to ethnic and racial diversity		

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Priority Area	Group	Key Aspects / Challenges	Recommendations / Solutions
the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities.  Webinars, communication materials, in-session workshops	Group 2		equality - More effort to make sure that information is available for everyone regularly updated.
	Group 3	Lack of ambition in D1 - D3. Focused on procedural elements, raising awareness on what already exists rather than driving to scale and transform. Need to strengthen of integration into programming/project portfolio to make sure commitments are seen on the ground. Webinars can't enhance tech and financial support.	Rewrite activities to reflect enhance ambition that will facilitate meaningful implementation. Tech development needs to more clearly spell out needs of women. GAP could give mandate to multilateral financial mechanisms (Adaptation Fund, GCF) to link back to the GAP - create linkages through clear criteria on how to integrate gender into programming. Financial mechanisms to make sure ways in which to create synergies between public and multilateral finance systems.
D.3 Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development.  Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	Group 1	Workshops with operating partners (GCF, for example)	
	Group 2		
	Group 3	Challenge of implementation support in integrating gender into NDCs. Challenge of moving from planning to implementation. Lack of activities that focus on implementation at grassroots level within the GAP. Disconnect with other UNFCCC workstreams.	Enhance linkage GAP and implementation. Integrate and monitor adaptation action under the UNFCCC. Harder to do with mitigation than adaptation. Employing human rights based approach - grounds people such initiatives are about are not appropriated, don't have universal norms that are a barrier to work participation in male dominated.
D.4 Support the collection and consolidation of information and expertise on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas as well as identifying experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change.  Knowledge and expertise platforms on gender and climate change	Group 1	UNCC-learn courses - gender TCC	- Better communication of resources that are available (e.g., CC-learn courses) - More languages of learn courses
	Group 2		
	Group 3	Have created a database with women tech experts in energy/climate change which has helped strengthen women's participation in STEM - facilitated access to expertise	
D.5 Engage women's groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels.	Group 1		- Better use of regional groupings and more awareness in them
	Group 2	- Regional exchanges on what has worked on gender responsive policies at national level - Governments are moving forward on GAP activities but lack of resources - Feminists	- Capturing national experiences in a systematic way - Regional workshops, lack of connectivity with virtual events - Lack of access to finance from UNFCCC for GAP activities - Not the same level for all the countries for technologies or GAP activities -

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Engagement of women's groups and national women and gender institutions in developing and implementing climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate.		groups have a lot of ideas but they lack the budget, certain countries support them	De-prioritization of gender when it is mainstreamed. Scarcity of resources.			projects - Means of implementation GAP awareness - At national level, when you mainstream gender, and when there is deficit of budget, gender not prioritized.
	Group 3		Has not been systematically implemented - not clear how we engage women's groups and it is happening at ground level but not clearly reported Miscommunication/gap between implementing agencies and what is reported in the GAP - difficult to capture what is happening that is not within specific mandate of the GAP Does not do enough to empower women in their roles Difficult to assess how specific projects on gender and climate action fit within the framework of the GAP	Clearer deliverables that are most focused on what is happening at the local level/grassroots level		Prioritize women leadership at subnational level, beyond just engagement Contextualize the GAP to the local level
D.5 Peer-to-peer exchange on country experience and needs	Group 1	- national plan - consultation, data, collection, engagement (also DS) - collaboration with gender ministry - climate into gender - gender into climate				
	Group 2					
	Group 3					
D.5 Open call for submissions to share experience	Group 1				- inclusive, accessible knowledge platforms - language, open tech,	
	Group 2					
	Group 3					
D.6 Exchange information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate (e.g., information on results, impacts and main challenges), and on the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto, as appropriate	Group 1	- gender + env data conf-linking data + user			communicate about the GAP - implement what has been inputted	
	Group 2					
	Group 3	Useful activity - bilateral exchanges, bilateral partnerships through international feminist foreign policies, opportunities on margins of UNFCCC events				
Submissions on lessons learned						
D.6 In-session workshop on lessons learned and actions taken in any updates	Group 1					
	Group 2					
	Group 3					
D.6 Informal workshop report	Group 1					
	Group 2					
	Group 3					
D.6 Workshops, dialogues, training expert meetings	Group 1					
	Group 2					
	Group 3					

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**In-session workshop on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change**

**5 June 2024**

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World café, All priority areas

<p>D.7 Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking into consideration multidimensional factors, to better inform gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate</p> <p>Management and availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis in national systems, as appropriate</p>	Group 1	language, open tech, racial bias - podcast highlights – local action – networks	production + use of data on gender and CC	- avoid bias in data - continue to build evidence base indicators - data inclusivity – intersectional identities, Indigenous, people in vulnerable situations - Going beyond disaggregation (systemic issues) - Incorporate indicators that capture outcomes of climate action on different groups, differential impacts and benefits (Indigenous women, etc.)		
	Group 2					
	Group 3		Access to data at civil society level Application and communication of the data gathered and its links to national mechanisms driving implementation (NAPs, NDCs, just Transition Strategies etc.) Not just disaggregation important – but qualitative elements that can assess underlying issues	More availability and capacity building efforts on the use of disaggregated data for gender analysis/crosscutting and intersectional analysis which includes indigenous knowledge Shared database of peer-reviewed statistics with shared messaging capabilities (making sure data is credible, robust)	Move from sex to gender disaggregated data Alignment of government and grassroots level stakeholders when gathering and collecting data – better management of data from all sources, including non-traditional sources Bringing in experts outside governments to enhance disaggregation data and build government awareness they can incorporate it into national policies	
D.	Group 1					
	Group 2					
	Group 3					



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GAP	Reporting group	What has worked and why	Priority area E: Monitoring and reporting			
			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
<p>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</p> <p>Inclusion of additional information in gender composition report</p> 	Group 1	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?		
	Group 2	Lack of concrete targets and indicators, and a lot has to do with the UNFCCC process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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 context (Local, Regional, international, NGO, or Parties).</li> <li>This is looking at all areas, including but not limited to health, social services, etc.</li> <li>Finance emerged as the most important group, and emphasis was placed on how finance will help in reporting and other collaborations.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Countries need NGOs and CBOs to support monitoring and reporting (CSOs need to be protected and support on future gaps)</li> </ol>	UNFCCC	Government institutions through their Focal Points	All parties included ranging from NGOs, CSOs and other entities
	Group 3	- Clear responsibility - secretariat reporting Publication of report and raising visibility	- Capturing more qualitative data The why of particular trends			
<p>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</p> <p>Compilation and synthesis report</p> 	Group 1	Periodic regional dialogues to draw on collective issues/synergies to help each other organize data and reporting	<p>No tool for countries to report on commitments in NDCs or GAP</p> <p>Lack of available scientific evidence on differentiated impacts on climate change at national level</p> <p>GAP is weak on indicators to measure progress and impacts, in part due to structure focused on activities over objectives</p> <p>Lacks clear responsibilities</p> <p>No workshop on how to build indicators</p> <p>How we should be presenting data</p>	<p>Scorecard or methodology to measure commitments Parties have made in NDCs and what is happening on the ground</p> <p>Should consider disaggregated data as an important tool in terms of both race and gender in their monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>How to analyze/understand data to try to instigate change</p> <p>Avoid duplication of indicators - create synergies of statistical institutions</p> <p>Party reporting how gender is being mainstreamed within reporting in BTRs</p>	<p>Evidence to build political will</p> <p>Data on differentiated impacts on climate change at national level - Triangulate information between various ministries/authorities</p> <p>Regional and local mechanisms to gather data closer to realities on the ground</p>	<p>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)</p>

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				<p>Establish guidelines for reporting for constituted bodies of UNFCCC</p> <p>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</p> <p>GAP of 5 years and a work program of 10</p>	<p>those not used to access to these types of data/communication)</p> <p>Caution around AI and effects of its discrimination on marginalized people</p>
	Group 2				
	Group 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidance and templates for reporting by the Sec</li> <li>- Need to ensure reporting processes are inclusive - how to encourage participation. Reporting elevates and makes gender visible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Barriers - accessibility, women are not a homogenous group</li> <li>- How to capture grassroots and local level action? How does this feed into national reporting? Can only report against GAP activities - is this limiting?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ILO - Dedicated monitoring of mainstreaming</li> <li>- having a systemic approach to indicators - across sectors and topics</li> <li>- Reporting on what's happening in other processes - GST, JT</li> <li>- We need to capture data that reflects real life experience and on the ground action (for example, women and conflict)</li> <li>- AllAC on reporting - linking to IPCC, other processes</li> </ul>	
E.3 Support the review of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan	Group 1				
	Group 2				
<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	Group 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Philippines - one coordinating agency for reporting</li> <li>- Wholistic and coordinated approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of capacity and support to report into this process - especially LDCs</li> <li>- Improving clarity on types of reporting</li> <li>- Different agencies and different sectors</li> <li>- Chile - indicators, clear guidelines on what defines implementation</li> <li>- Timeframes - too short between COP and SAs</li> </ul>		
E.4 Raise awareness of the support available to developing country Parties for reporting on the implementation of the gender action plan	Group 1				
	Group 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Parties felt this needed to be fixed and improved in many of the areas</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women's knowledge and capacities at all levels to increase women's engagement. This initiative has to be championed by the UNFCCC and other</li> </ol>		






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Communication of such information on the gender web pages on the UNFCCC website 			management and an increment in women's leadership 2. Finance →  3. New work with targets to be built  4. 			
	Group 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work collectively with regional organisations to raise awareness and build capacity to report</li> <li>- UN Women in the Asia-Pacific</li> <li>- Socialize the reporting system at the regional level</li> <li>- Awareness raising at the national level - way to include local stakeholders and grass roots reporting?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pacific; role of the NGCCFPs - convening and capacity building</li> <li>- Regional mechanism to raise awareness and support including on reporting: </li> </ul>			
E	Group 1					
	Group 2					
	Group 3					

The reporting templates for day 1 and day 2 are available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Gender%20worksho%20SB%2060-Compilation%20of%20templates%20submitted%20by%20groups%201-3%20on%20day%201-2.pdf>

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