

Informal summary

Inputs from breakout sessions – Gender Action Plan (GAP) implementation workshop

The present document is a compilation of information shared during the discussions during the Gender Action Plan (GAP) implementation virtual workshop on 22 July 2021 aimed to inform Parties, United Nations entities and relevant stakeholders on progress on implementation of the gender action plan in 2021, next steps and opportunities for continuing engagement, and to provide an opportunity for discussion and exchange of good practices.

Please note that any reference to an organization/Party in the information below does not mean that the information was shared or verified by an official representative of the respective organization/Party.

For more relevant information on the workshop, please visit the [event webpage](#).

Ongoing and planned work on the GAP

- Guinea revised their [Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\)](#) to include gender mainstreaming
- Nepal submitted their [second NDC](#) to include capacity building and equal participation for women in the UNFCCC process and is working towards the increased participation of women and other marginalized groups in negotiation processes; formulated gender and climate change strategy for different sectors
- Indonesia is expanding the presence of women-led, women-focused businesses and organizations; incorporating gender analysis across monitoring, evaluations and learning efforts; carrying out technical training of women on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction
- Gabon created a platform for Gabonese women's NGOs on climate issues and involvement in national climate processes
- [The United Nations Development Programme Regional Hub in Panama](#) is collaborating with UN agencies and attempting to create a network to strengthen the gender-climate nexus
- Panama is developing a National Adaptation Plan for gender and climate change to contribute to their future NDC
- Namibia is focusing on implementing their national policy on gender; gender mainstreaming efforts have been successful with equal gender representation at community levels
- Uganda conducted a gender analysis with the United Nations Development Programme: [gender analysis of the NDC process](#)
- Chile is organizing a regional meeting on Gender and Climate Change for Latin America and the Caribbean in September to advance the gender and climate change agenda at the global and regional level through 6 online sessions
- Benin is raising awareness on the gender and climate nexus through TV and radio programmes
- South Africa is developing a country-related GAP focused on capacity building; annually hosting a women's development and environment forum to exchange information
- Nigeria developed a [NAP on gender and climate change and an implementation strategy](#); included gender budgeting in their national budget
- New Zealand is researching capacity building for policymakers in Asia at the national and regional levels
- Colombia is working on a gender and climate change action plan and capacity building initiatives like an online toolbox
- Sri Lanka is including gender in the design of resource management programmes at the local level

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- The Democratic Republic of the Congo is revising their NDC to ensure the inclusion of gender
- The Philippines submitted their [NDC](#) in which gender is mainstreamed
- Mozambique is updating their NDC to ensure the integration of gender and inclusion of clear indicators
- Liberia is working to mainstream gender
- Uruguay's action plan on gender and climate change was approved in 2021
- [The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#) is focusing on gender mainstreaming by including gender experts in their work
- [Women Engage for a Common Future](#) is collecting and sharing information on gender-just climate action and impacts on GAP-based solutions through [publications](#) like the [Gender Just Climate Solutions Publication](#); creating a mentoring program; carrying out technical trainings; focusing on women entrepreneurship and women's empowerment
- [Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women](#) is translating the GAP on climate finance for young women and developing a curriculum on gender balance
- [The Chloride Free Foundation](#) is interested in developing a gender-based approach in its organization
- [Fairtrade](#) is supporting women in strengthening their business skills

Barriers identified to work on and implement the GAP

Barriers:

- Lack of: funding; internet accessibility; access to information on gender specific needs and gaps; information for ministries on how to take action; capacity for developing gender and climate change action plans; capacity building, information and advocacy in developed countries; resources on gender and mitigation; political will; KPIs in mitigation and adaptation sectors to monitor initiatives and actions implemented from a gender perspective
- Challenges due to COVID: Connecting with young people virtually; short attention spans; internet connectivity; lack of participation from key stakeholders
- Challenge of unpacking jargon and effectively communicating on gender and climate change with decision-makers, women and religious leaders
- Scattered policies and projects and weak implementation
- Low involvement of men
- Persisting misconceptions about the relevance of gender for climate outcomes and a perception that gender equality is not a priority