



09 October 2023

**Informal report on the in-session expert meeting held under
activity D.1 of the gender action plan**

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fifth session, adopted the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan,¹ which sets out objectives and activities under five priority areas that aim to advance knowledge and understanding of gender-responsive climate action and its coherent mainstreaming in the implementation of the UNFCCC and the work of Parties, the secretariat, United Nations entities and all stakeholders at all levels, as well as women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the UNFCCC process.

2. Activity D.1 of the workplan, under priority area D (gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation), requests relevant organizations to lead on, and invites Parties, national gender and climate change focal points, the secretariat, relevant national finance and budgeting entities and any other relevant entities to contribute to, an expert group meeting to share experience and support capacity-building in relation to gender budgeting, including the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate. This expert group meeting was initially requested to be organized for 2022, but the Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-seventh session, changed this timeline to 2023.²

B. Scope

3. The expert group meeting aimed to facilitate the sharing of experience related to gender-responsive budgeting, inspire collaborative reflection and knowledge exchange and identify areas where further progress is needed. It introduced participants, including Party representatives, observers, experts and those working in the field of gender and climate change or finance, to the landscape of climate finance and its potential to enhance gender equality. The meeting focused on frameworks, methodologies and tools for integrating gender considerations into public climate finance, such as through gender-responsive budgeting.

4. This informal report summarizes the key messages, proceedings and discussions from the meeting, and identifies possible ways forward.

II. Key messages

5. The meeting highlighted the importance of gender-responsive budgeting for climate action and the needs, challenges and opportunities associated with allocating climate finance in a gender-responsive manner. While diverse and commendable initiatives to promote gender-responsive budgeting for climate action are being undertaken globally, significant gaps remain, as detailed below.

6. Approaches to gender-responsive budgeting and climate budgets are taken at different government levels and in different national contexts. Lessons learned from one approach can be applied in implementing another, and it is key to ensure that approaches are interlinked so as to achieve budgets that are gender-responsive and advance gender-responsive climate action.

7. There is a need for clear and inclusive arrangements for ensuring that climate finance specifically empowers women and girls in the context of the systems transformations needed to address climate change.

¹ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 5. The gender action plan can be found in the annex to that decision.

² Decision 24/CP.27, annex, para. 5.

8. Systematic, tailored approaches to gender-responsive budgeting must be adjusted to support widespread mainstreaming of gender considerations in climate plans, policies and budgets, while taking into account unique national circumstances.
9. Robust gender data³ and inclusive data-collection processes are essential for understanding the differentiated impacts of climate change and climate action and to ensure, e.g. government budgets, accountability when it comes to mainstreaming gender considerations in climate plans and policies. More and better gender data are needed to support evidence-based gender-responsive budgeting.
10. There is a need for capacity-building for collecting data on and better understanding the connection between gender and climate change and a need to engage specialists when developing gender-responsive budgeting and climate budget approaches. Strong political will, as well as coordination among government institutions, is essential for adopting and implementing those approaches, as well as pursuing other gender-related priorities, in a sustainable and holistic manner.
11. Periodic monitoring and evaluation of gender-responsive budgeting practices is essential considering the cyclical nature of budgetary processes.

III. Summary of proceedings

12. The meeting was held in person during the fifty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies in Bonn, spanning four sessions of three hours on 13 and 14 June 2023.⁴
13. The meeting included plenary sessions and group work using the world café method. Interventions during the plenary sessions were streamed on the session platform.⁵ The meeting was held in English with French and Spanish interpretation provided for the plenary interventions. One group work session on each day was held in French, which was appreciated by the participants.
14. The first day of the meeting opened with presentations on the foundations of climate finance by the secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). A representative of UNDP presented the four strategic pillars of climate finance outlined in its *Framework for Enhancing Gender and Poverty Integration in Climate Finance*⁶, namely governance, resource planning and allocation, accountability, and capacity-building, and the Government of Nigeria presented the case study of their National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change, focusing on its goal to implement gender considerations for climate finance.
15. Following the presentations, the technicalities of gender-responsive budgeting were discussed, specifically methodologies for gender budgeting and related governance and coordination mechanisms. Examples of gender-responsive budgeting tools were presented by a representative of the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative,⁷ which was followed by a question and answer session. The participants then split into groups to hear

³ UN Women describes gender data as data that are collected and disaggregated by sex, provide qualitative information on gender issues (e.g. gender roles, relationships, causes of inequalities, women's participation and leadership); and adequately reflect diversity within subgroups and capture all aspects of their lives. See <https://wrd.unwomen.org/practice/topics/data>.

⁴ See annex I for the agenda.

⁵ The presentations and broadcast of the sessions are available at <https://unfccc.int/gender/sb58#Expert-meeting-on-enhancing-gender-equality-within-climate-finance-including-through-gender-budgeting-GAP-activity-D1>.

⁶ Frenova S. 2021. Framework for Enhancing Gender and Poverty Integration in Climate Finance | United Nations Development Programme. United Nations Development Programme. Available at <https://www.undp.org/publications/framework-enhancing-gender-and-poverty-integration-climate-finance>.

⁷ CABRI is an international organization established in 2009. Its membership base includes 17 African countries that formally acceded to the international agreement establishing the organization, namely Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Cote D'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa. Currently, CABRI's works with +35 countries. See <https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/pages/membership>.

presentations by representatives from Bangladesh, Chile, Fiji and Namibia about their respective country's experience of gender-responsive budgeting. The small-group format gave participants the opportunity to ask questions and engage in discussions on each presentation.

16. The first day closed with a plenary session in which the representatives from Bangladesh, Chile, Fiji and Namibia reflected on the outcomes of the group discussions. Participants were asked to share their top takeaways from the day through a Mentimeter survey.⁸

17. The second day opened with discussions on resource planning and allocation for gender-responsive budgeting, guided by country examples from Chile and Fiji. This was followed by a presentation on methodologies for and experience of gender-responsive budgeting at the subnational level held by a representative of Gender Equity: Citizenship, Work and Family. Following the presentation, participants split into groups to take part in an interactive exercise, during which they discussed experience and challenges related to diagnostic tools for gender dimensions as well as policy programming and budgetary analyses with a gender perspective on the basis of a questionnaire developed by Gender Equity: Citizenship, Work and Family.

18. Participants then reflected on the outcomes of the group work, after which presentations were held on best practices for building accountability for implementing gender-responsive budgeting and climate budgets, including through budget tagging. This included case studies on the topic from Chile and Georgia.

19. Participants split into small groups at the end of the second day to reflect on their overall experience of and lessons learned from the meeting, guided by a questionnaire adapted from the UN Women internal capacity assessment tool.⁹ Participants were also encouraged to reflect on their takeaways of the meeting using Mentimeter.

IV. Summary of discussions

20. Over the course of the two days, participants discussed challenges and opportunities related to mainstreaming gender-responsive budgeting in national climate policies and programmes. The key insights that emerged are highlighted below and demonstrate the need for clear and inclusive arrangements for ensuring that climate finance, including national and sub-national budgets, specifically empowers women and girls.

A. Key insights and enabling elements for gender-responsive budgeting

21. **Approaches to gender-responsive and to climate budgeting must be adjusted to support widespread mainstreaming of gender considerations in climate plans and policies.** Strengthening the integration of gender and climate issues into public financial management systems and government policy through planning and budgeting is vital; however, current approaches focus mainly on the output level, i.e. in a specific good or service, and still lack a more systematic application. Innovative climate finance approaches to date appear to have only incorporated gender aspects to a limited extent, though multilateral climate finance institutions and funds are playing a catalytic role in integrating gender considerations into national climate finance systems.¹⁰ Supporting this integration are the four pillars of the *Framework for Enhancing Gender and Poverty Integration in Climate Finance*, namely governance, resource planning and allocation, accountability, and capacity-building. A representative of Bangladesh also highlighted that gender-responsive budgeting should take into account aspects related to gender equality, human rights, accountability and

⁸ The results of the surveys conducted at the end of the first and second days of the meeting can be found in annex II.

⁹ See annex III.

¹⁰ See, for example, the UNDP *Framework for Enhancing Gender and Poverty Integration in Climate Finance*.

transparency, equal participation in policymaking, efficiency and effectiveness, and economic growth.

22. Countries have unique political, cultural and environmental conditions, which means that gender-responsive budgeting needs to be tailored to those conditions. A customized approach is important because it ensures that each country has the necessary legal and regulatory arrangements in place to implement gender budgeting. As a result, and as highlighted by existing examples of gender-responsive budgeting, there is no single approach to this. For instance, in Namibia all ministries have a gender focal unit, which are allocated a budget for gender-related activities. Namibia has also aligned its Environmental Investment Fund gender policy to the policy and gender requirements of the Green Climate Fund and has established a Gender Unit within their Fund, thus aligning the country's specific legal and regulatory arrangements with requirements under international frameworks.

23. There is uncertainty regarding how the small amount of financial resources available to national Governments to work on gender and climate change issues can be utilized efficiently, ensuring the greatest impact is achieved and the most urgent needs are addressed; a strategy for this would be useful. For example, Burundi's Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender tackles gender-related issues, but there is no finance allocation strategy in place. Bangladesh, meanwhile, requires gender considerations to be integrated into all national policies and ensures that every ministry has a dedicated budget for doing so.

24. **Gender-responsive budgets should be designed on the basis of evidence; for this, more and better gender data are needed.** To develop a strategy for systematic approach to gender-responsive budgeting, robust gender data are necessary. Specific needs, considering different population groups, must be identified through data collection before budget allocation decisions can be made at the government level. However, this pool of data is significantly underdeveloped, and this is preventing countries from integrating gender considerations into their budgeting processes. For example, though Governments are expressing the need for a gender and climate change strategy, they lack the data to put one in place. Bangladesh and Chile, which have gender-responsive budgeting mechanisms in place, have had some success in collecting the relevant data.

25. Not only are sex-disaggregated data lacking, but data-collection processes can also be a barrier to understanding population needs for gender-responsive budgeting, since people may not be comfortable with sharing the necessary data. For example, women and men may be less likely to share information depending on what is being asked and by whom. Sociocultural norms can, for instance, discourage women from disclosing information in fear of gender-based discrimination or violence.

26. In addition, it is most often quantitative data that are collected, but qualitative data are also essential for adequately allocating gender-responsive budgets (e.g. data on the gendered aspects of care responsibilities, gendered work sectors, and gender dynamics between women and men), though collecting qualitative data is a more time-consuming process.

27. It is challenging to gather gender data on a centralized basis. It would require a system for compiling data from different ministries and gathering it in one place. Moreover, there are concerns about collected data being manipulated or misused, or about findings and resulting decisions not being accepted by the public owing to sociocultural norms.

28. Sex-disaggregated data should be further disaggregated by other indicators to provide a robust picture of the inequalities facing communities. For example, indicators such as age, education, economic status, location (geographical location, including rural versus urban), disability, minority group status and profession are key to conducting an intersectional analysis and ensuring a more holistic understanding of gender-related and other inequalities. However, considering these indicators would add to the complexities of an already difficult data-collection process.

29. **There is a need for capacity-building for collecting data on and better understanding the connection between gender and climate change and a need to engage specialists when developing gender-responsive budgeting and climate budget approaches.** Without the necessary data and a systematic approach to gender-responsive budgeting that can be widely adapted, this can create uncertainty and prevent Governments

from adopting gender-responsive budgeting approaches. Such uncertainty can arise from many places, including from lack of a foundational understanding of gender-responsive budgeting. During the plenary sessions, various concepts were clarified: gender equality versus gender equity, gender-sensitive versus gender-responsive and what constitutes gender equality in the context of climate budgeting. Bangladesh, for example, indicated that their gender-responsive action in different ministries is based on gender data and indicators depending on the area of work of the specific ministry. They use indicators to assess, inter alia, the situation of equal employment and equal opportunities for land acquisition. Gathering data for this purpose helps Bangladesh to develop targeted policies and frameworks for projects that address gender inequalities in the access to the realization of rights, as well as to goods and services, and that take into consideration the specific needs of persons of different genders in relation to these aspects. These indicators are also used in developing budgets for the specific policies and projects.

30. Governments must recruit gender specialists who understand budgets and climate change and have the appropriate skills and experience to gather the necessary data. Establishing a working group for data collection could be useful in this regard.

31. It is important to ensure a common understanding of the concepts referred to in paragraph 29 above so that they can be taken into account in government budgets. However, how those concepts are taken into account may differ depending on local conditions and circumstances. Gender-responsive budgeting not only looks different in different countries, but, as demonstrated by the example in Bangladesh referred to in paragraph 29 above, can also be catered to specific ministries within the same Government. Participants agreed that there is a need to strengthen capacity-building and engagement of experts with regard to conducting analysis for gender budgeting, designing strategies and ultimately implementing gender-responsive budgeting approaches. Engaging experts in gender-responsive budgeting, including those from specialized United Nations agencies, and exchanging information with other countries that have successfully integrated gender-responsive budgeting into national strategies can support the creation of diverse, context-specific strategies for gender budgeting.

32. **Clarity is also needed with regard to resources for national budgets**, such as possible sources of finance for gender-responsive budgeting, as well as how to determine what would be taxable or exempt from taxation. There were concerns about gender biases in taxation policies. UN Women highlighted that it is working with feminist economists to develop guidance for identifying and mitigating potential gender biases in taxation policies. There were also questions about how activity D.1 applies to local funds, and how non-traditional forms of funding should be integrated in national budgets.

33. **Strong political will is essential for adopting and implementing gender-responsive budgeting and climate budget approaches.** On-the-ground barriers can prevent financial flows from reaching the relevant target groups, as can a lack of political will and insufficient prioritization of gender and climate change on the domestic agenda. There is an interest in better understanding how to ensure and support implementation of gender-responsive budgeting in cases where gender data are available and capacity needs are met, but where political buy-in is lacking.

34. There was a desire to better understand the strategies and reasons behind examples of successfully linking gender and climate change policy domestically. Best practices that are made widely available and can be adapted as needed can spur political leaders on to break down policy silos. Action towards more gender-responsive climate budgets is resource- and time-intensive, confirming the need for political buy-in to ensure adequate implementation and the sustainability of policies over time. This requires the engagement of both decision-makers and legislators.

35. In Namibia there is strong political buy-in across ministries for linking gender and climate change policy, and strong political will has spurred on the establishment of gender focal units and gender budgets in all ministries in the country. In Chile, meanwhile, there has been strong political commitment and support from the Government to establish a gender-responsive budget, and there is a time-bound strategy in place to make that budget gender-sensitive by 2025. In Bangladesh, political will drove the formalization of the Government's

commitment to achieve gender equality in strategic planning processes in 1997, with gender considerations integrated into its subsequent five-year plans and many other policies.

36. **Coordination among government institutions is essential for ensuring the coherent development and implementation of gender-responsive and climate budgeting approaches, and public resources allocation therefor.** For instance, coordination among spending ministries and public institutions could enhance capacity to achieve such coherence, while coordination among line and finance (or equivalent) ministries could improve the availability and quality of data disaggregated by sex and other indicators.

37. In Chile and Fiji, government institutions responsible for funding activities (e.g. ministries of finance and budget offices) play a central role in decision-making relating to public finance for gender-responsive and climate budgeting practices. This was highlighted as a good practice by participants.

38. Periodic **monitoring and evaluation of gender-responsive budgeting practices is essential.** Considering the cyclical nature of budgetary processes, gender-responsive budgeting approaches should be revised periodically, considering key performance indicators related to gender and the climate. For instance, Fiji has established a body responsible for oversight of the implementation of gender-responsive budgeting in the country, involving stakeholders from, inter alia, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection and civil society organizations.

B. Possible next steps

39. Participants highlighted areas for improvement deemed necessary for fully integrating gender-responsive budgeting into government plans and policies.

1. Developing mechanisms for systematically gathering and managing gender data

40. Participants highlighted the importance of creating safer spaces when collecting data from local communities through focus groups, interviews and other qualitative methods. Participants also highlighted the importance of creating safer spaces for respective groups. This could take the form of a separate physical space for women to ensure that women are heard and feel comfortable sharing their perspectives without fear of criticism or punishment.

41. Participants recommended that local governments engage with civil society organizations to collect qualitative data and hear on-the-ground experience, which would reduce the resource burden while boosting community engagement and women's empowerment in relation to climate action.

42. A few participants noted the importance of recognizing the relevance of and collecting data on diverse forms of gender expression, which can drive unique inequalities that cannot be understood by taking a binary view on gender (e.g. transgender, non-binary, two-spirit people).

43. Collaboration and exchange of experience, views and ideas among Parties and United Nations agencies, including on gender data, is key to building capacity for implementing gender-responsive budgeting.

2. Garnering political support from all ministries to build and maintain momentum for gender-responsive budgeting

44. Several participants recommended the creation of ministries and policies specifically related to gender, which may boost interest and expertise in the area and increase political buy-in for gender-responsive budgeting.

45. Training for negotiators and national public servants in gender-responsive budgeting is important for building understanding of and interest in the subject. Understanding of the value of gender-responsive budgeting may translate into increasing support to its application.

3. Introducing targeted education and training programmes to eliminate gender-based discrimination

46. Gender socialization and the adoption of unequal or stereotypical attitudes begins at a very young age, meaning that policymaking should aim to adjust education and cultural systems that reinforce discrimination.

47. Gender-responsive budgeting must be culturally relevant to reflect diverse societal structures.

Annex I

Agenda of the expert group meeting

13 June 2023		
Time	Topic	Speaker(s)
10:00 – 10:05	Opening and welcome speech	Fleur Newman, secretariat
10:05 – 10:45	Introduction to climate finance (followed by question and answer session)	Fleur Newman
10:45-11:35	Strategic pillars for gender and climate finance (followed by question and answer session)	Verania Chao, UNDP
11:35-12:25	Introduction to gender-responsive budgeting (followed by question and answer session)	Katherine Gifford, UN Women
12:25-12:55	Mixed sources of finance for gender-responsive climate action (followed by question and answer session)	Halima Bawa, Nigeria
12:55-13:00	Closing speech	Fleur Newman
15:00-15:05	Recap	Verania Chao
15:05-15:35	Framework for and experience of gender budgeting (followed by question and answer session)	Shanaz Broermann, Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative
15:35-17:35	Group discussions	Jesmin Nahar, Bangladesh Mereani S. Nata, Fiji Aina-Maria Iteta, Namibia Fernando Córdova, UNDP Chile
17:35-17:55	Summary reflections in plenary	Mereani S. Nata Aina-Maria Iteta Fernando Córdova Jesmin Nahar
17:55-18:00	Closing speech	Verania Chao

14 June 2023		
Time	Topic	Speaker(s)
10:00-10:15	Recap	Verania Chao, UNDP
10:15-11:05	Country examples Q&A	Mereani S. Nata, Fiji Fernando Córdova, UNDP Chile
11:05-11:25	Methodologies for and experiences of gender responsive budgeting at the sub-national level	Emilia Reyes, Gender Equity: Citizenship, Work and Family
11:25-12:55	Group work	
12:55-13:00	Close	Verania Chao, UNDP
15:00-15:30	Recap	Fleur Newman, UNFCCC Emilia Reyes, Gender Equity: Citizenship, Work and Family
15:30-17:15	Country examples on accountability including budget tagging Q&A	Jesmin Nahar, Bangladesh Kakhaber Mdivani, Georgia Fernando Córdova, UNDP Chile
17:15-17:45	Self-reflection and exercise in small groups	
17:45-18:00	Closing	Fleur Newman, UNFCCC

Annex II

Results of the Mentimeter surveys

Figure 1

Results of the Mentimeter survey conducted at the end of the first day of the meeting

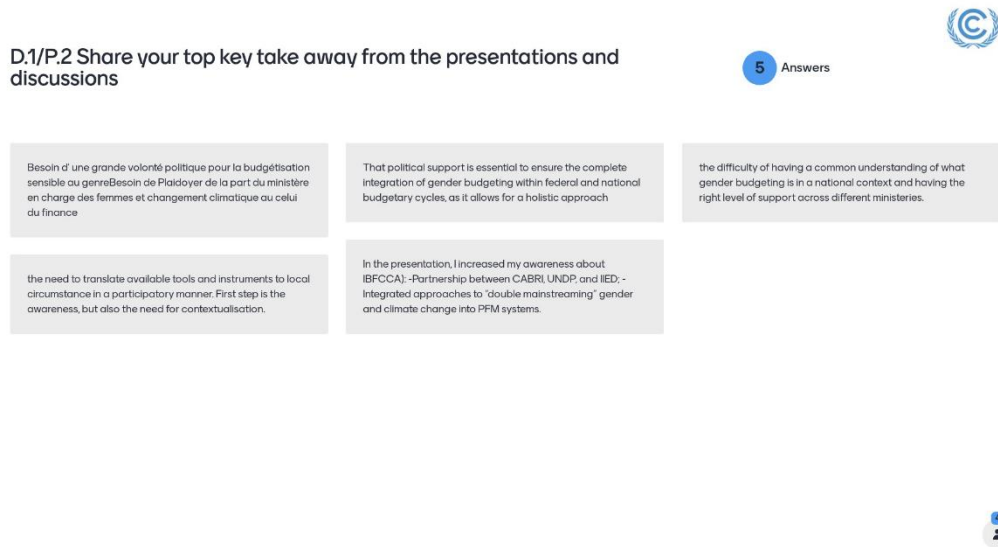
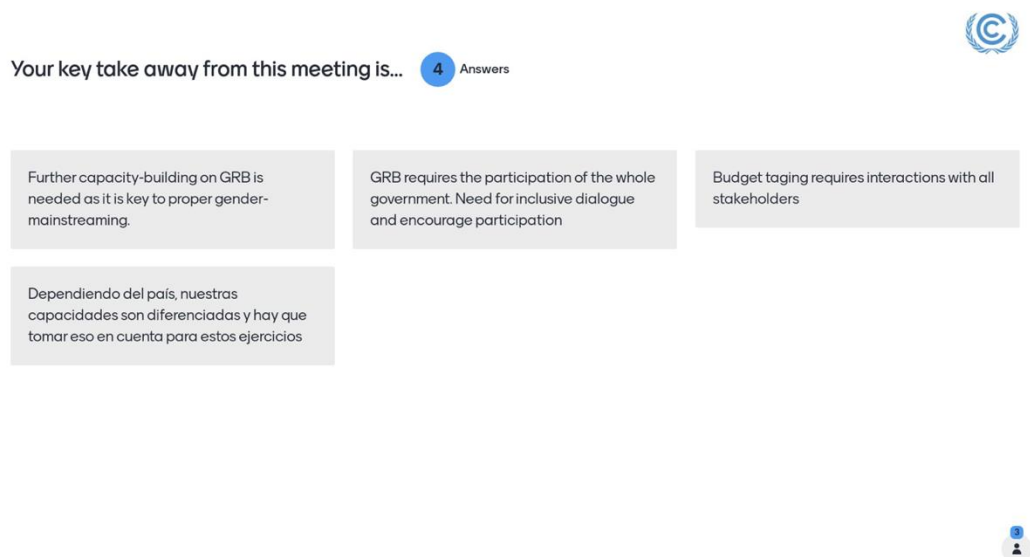


Figure 2

Results of the Mentimeter survey conducted at the end of the second day of the meeting



Annex III

Pre-training assessment of capacity for gender-responsive budgeting

This questionnaire for assessing capacity for gender-responsive budgeting has been adapted from the UN Women internal capacity assessment tool. Any additions to the original document are presented in italics. Omissions have not been identified.

UN Women conducts capacity assessments to gather data on current levels of knowledge of and experience in gender-responsive budgeting in ministries or government departments. The objective is not to assess professional performance, but rather to identify capacity gaps. The results of the self-assessment can be used to determine approaches to responding to identified needs.

1. Please consider the below questionnaire and reflect on the following:

In your country/community context have there been efforts to introduce gender-responsive budgeting?

Would you in your current role be directly or indirectly involved in gender-responsive budgeting?

What would be your role?

Who else would need to be directly or indirectly involved?

2. Reflect on your own capacity as well as capacity of others in your country context that would need to be involved in gender-responsive budgeting.

You will not be asked to share this document.

Familiarity with gender analysis and gender-responsive budgeting

1. What do you understand by the term gender analysis?

2. What do you understand by the term gender-responsive budgeting?

3. *Have you ever engaged in policy formulation, planning and budgeting?*

Yes

No

If yes, please provide an example of the work you have done in this area.

4. Have you ever participated in gender-responsive budgeting training?

Yes

No

If yes, how long was the training and what main topics were covered?

Duration: _____

Topic(s): _____

How would you describe your familiarity with the following (1 = not familiar at all; 5 = very familiar)

- a. Sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics 1 2 3 4 5
- b. Gender assessments of sectoral policies/plans 1 2 3 4 5
- c. Gender budget analysis tools and approaches 1 2 3 4 5
- d. Budget formats and budget-making processes 1 2 3 4 5
- e. Costing methodologies that include gender 1 2 3 4 5
- f. Gender-responsive budgeting experience and good practices 1 2 3 4 5

Which of the following activities have you used and with which partners?

<i>Institution/activity</i>	<i>Sex-disaggregated data in planning</i>	<i>Gender assessment of sector policy</i>	<i>Annual action with gender integrated</i>	<i>Gender budget analysis</i>	<i>Developing gender indicators for sectoral plan/programme</i>	<i>Developing gender-responsive budgeting tools and guidelines</i>	<i>Costing of gender policy/programme</i>
General							
Ministry of finance							
Women's machinery							
Other line ministry (specify)							
Local government							
Members of parliament							
Civil society organization							
Women's organization							
Other							

Annex IV

Documents, guidelines and tools relating to gender and climate finance¹¹

- Guidelines: Gender-Responsive and Socially Inclusive Climate Cost-Benefit Analysis <https://www.undp.org/publications/guidelines-gender-responsive-and-socially-inclusive-climate-cost-benefit-analysis>
- Framework for Enhancing Gender and Poverty Integration in Climate Finance <https://www.undp.org/publications/framework-enhancing-gender-and-poverty-integration-climate-finance>
- Gender and Climate Change <https://www.undp.org/publications/gender-and-climate-change>
- Ensuring Gender Equity in Climate Change Financing <https://www.undp.org/publications/ensuring-gender-equity-climate-change-financing>
- Making Climate Finance Work for Women <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2019Pacific-Climate-Gender%20Report.pdf>
- Presentation - Gender in Climate Finance Frameworks and Nationally Determined Contributions at the Scene-setting for Technical Dialogue on Gender Budgeting <https://unfccc.int/documents/620532>
- Gender and Climate Finance https://climatefundsupdate.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CFF10-Gender-and-CF_ENG-2021.pdf
- Mainstreaming gender into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, United Nations Development Programme <https://www.undp.org/vietnam/publications/mainstreaming-gender-national-adaptation-plan-nap-process>
- Budgets for climate, sustainability, and social inclusion [Budgets for Climate, Sustainability and Social Inclusion: A Rapid Review of Approaches and Tools | SDG Finance \(undp.org\)](#)
- Building the resilience of the urban poor (Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines) [Building Resilience of the Urban Poor: Recommendations for Systemic Change \(adb.org\)](#)
- Gender Responsive Climate Budgeting Handbook [Gender Responsive Climate Budgeting Handbook](#)

¹¹ This list was originally shared with participants in the webinar “Strategic Pillars for Enhancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion within Climate Finance”, held on 24 May 2023, in partnership between the UNFCCC and UNDP.

Annex V

Flip charts during world café discussions on the second day of the meeting

Figure 1
Group 1 flip chart (first sheet)

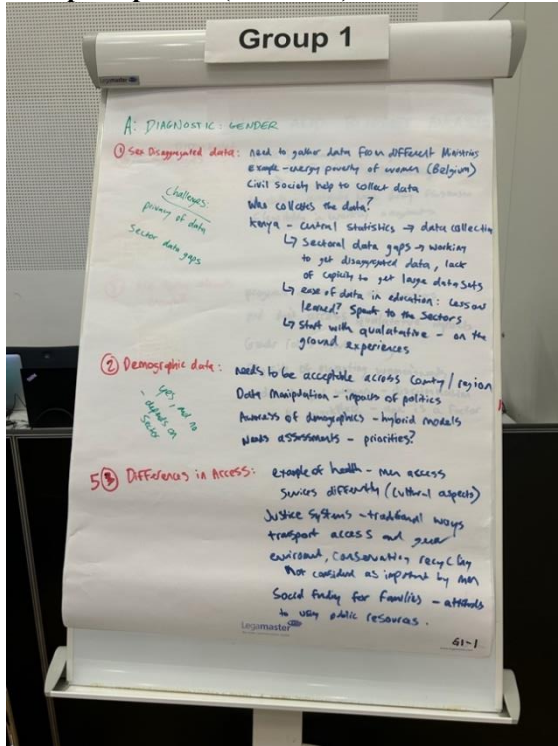


Figure 2
Group 1 flip chart (second sheet)

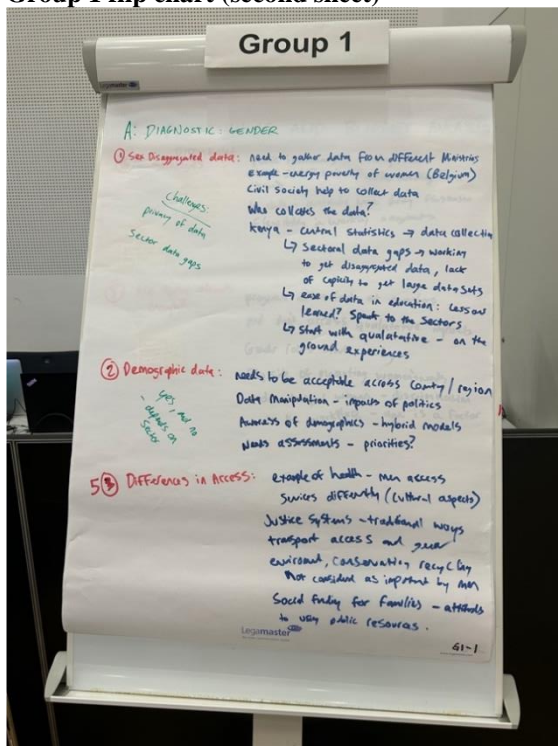


Figure 3
Group 2 flip chart

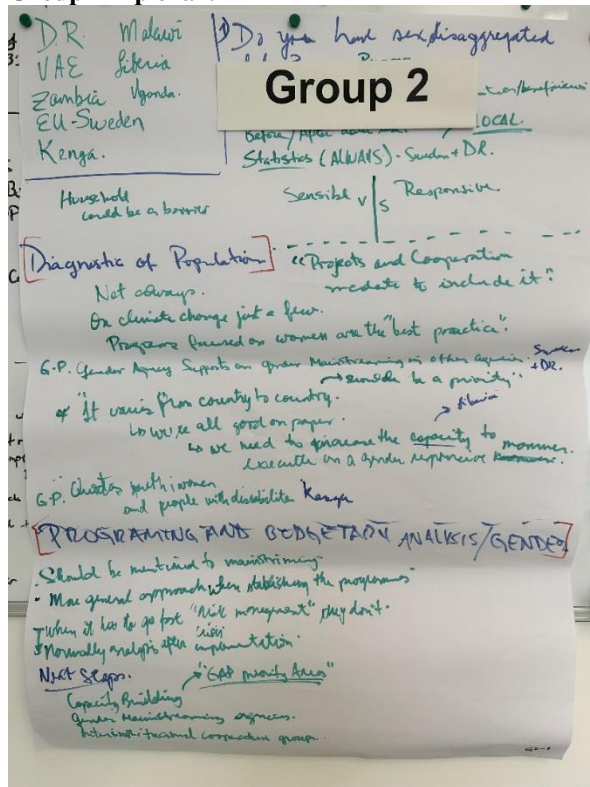


Figure 4
Group 3 flip chart (first sheet)

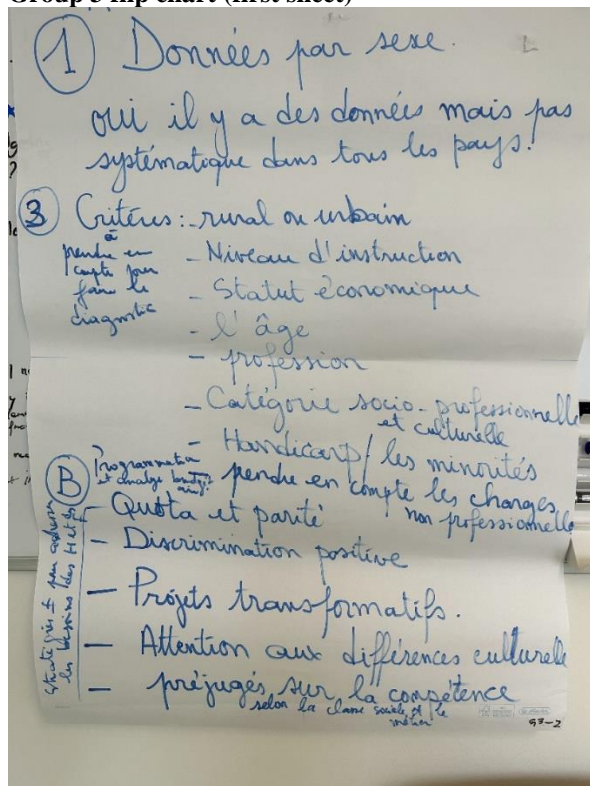


Figure 5
Group 3 flip chart (second sheet)

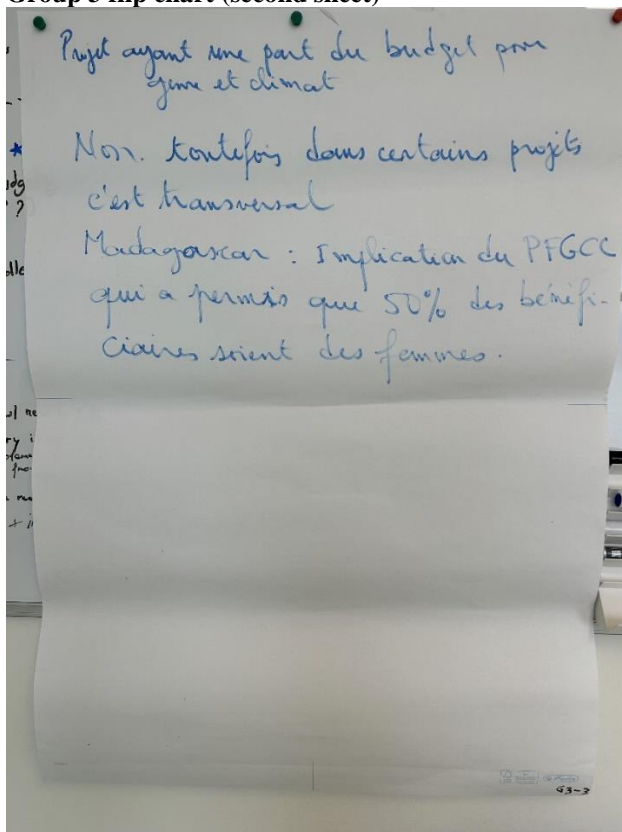


Figure 6
Group 4 flip chart (first sheet)

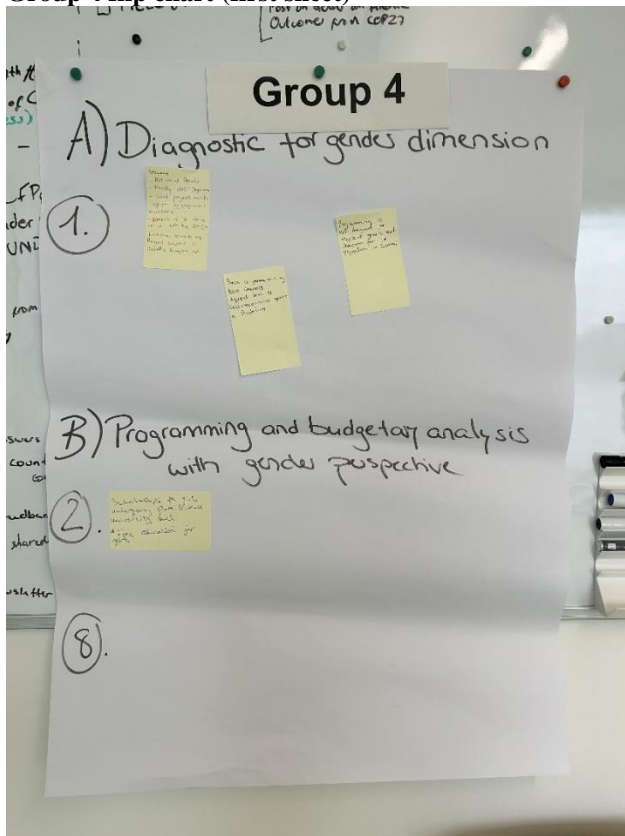


Figure 7
Group 4 flip chart (second sheet)

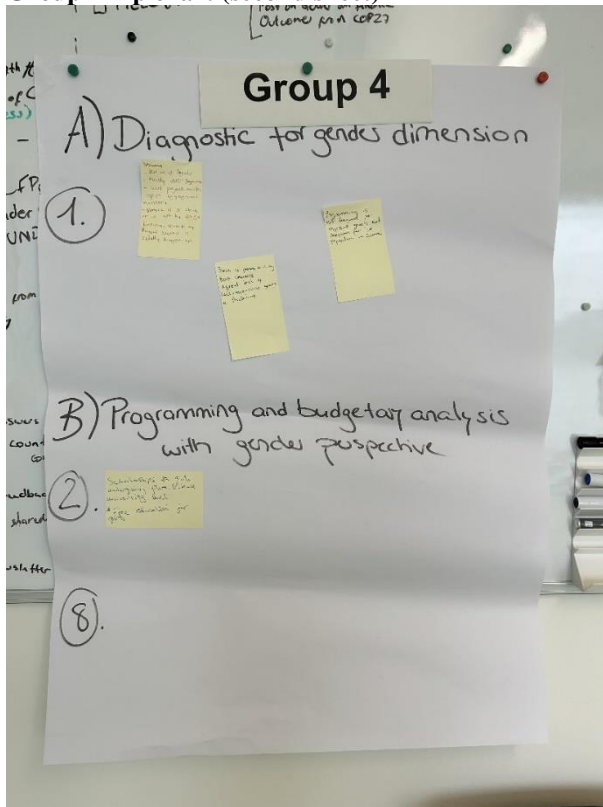


Figure 8
Group 4 flip chart (third sheet)

