

Informal summary report on the informal meeting on gender (28 November)

Madrid, 28 November 2019

A. Background

1. An informal meeting on gender is convened on 28 and 30 November by the COP 25 Presidency and the governments of Costa Rica, the European Union, Peru and Uruguay during the pre-sessional period to provide a space for Parties to further advance the review of the LWGP and GAP before entering negotiations. The first day was open to both Parties and observers and ended with specific guidance on how to prepare for the second day of the workshop.
2. The second day will be open to Parties and aim to build on previous work in preparation for SBI.

B. Scope of the report

3. The report provides a high-level summary of presentations and a summary of working group discussions. It also outlines the methodology that was used by workshop participants to reflect on the principles and objectives that a revised work programme should encompass as well as the methodology for how to then develop these into concrete activities for a revised action plan.
4. Parties may wish to apply such methods when furthering this work. Further information is included in section E and annexes 2 and 3.
5. The co-facilitator urged Parties to come prepared to the next session of the meeting to be held on Saturday, 30 November by continuing to think about the principles and objectives, and reviewing the recommendations and activities (available in the informal document prepared by the secretariat – work version is available on the ‘review’ webpage¹) applying the questions posed during today, as well as these additional questions:
 - For existing activities: What made this activity successful? How can it be strengthened?
 - How does this activity contribute to achieving the objective or principle?
 - What inputs may be required to achieve a desired activity outcome (e.g. are a technical paper or submissions required to better inform an activity?)
 - How can activities build on the strength of the UNFCCC and leverage existing processes and institutional infrastructure of the Convention and Paris Agreement to have maximum effect? (e.g. updates to NDCs, global stocktake)

C. Workshop programme

6. The workshop was opened by the COP president, Minister Schmidt and the Deputy Executive Secretary, Ovais Sarmad.

¹ Available at: <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-in-the-intergovernmental-process/LWPG-and-GAP-review>

7. Ms. Winifred Masiko (Uganda) and Mr. Jorge Antunes (European Union) facilitated the workshop:

- (a) Presentation UNFCCC secretariat: Action undertaken on the LWPG and its GAP as presented in the SB 50 Gender workshop and synthesis of submissions
- (b) Marketplace - showcasing results on implementing the LPWG and its gender action plan
- (c) Presentation UNFCCC secretariat: Review process of the LWPG and its GAP
- (d) Presentation Costa Rica: Outcomes from PreCOP25
- (e) Presentation Peru: Outcomes from the Climate Action Summit 2019
- (f) Group work and plenary on Principles and objectives for an enhanced GAP
- (g) World café and report back on understanding the suggested activities for an enhanced GAP
- (h) Wrap up/homework**

8. The presentations and related background documents are available on the UNFCCC webpage.¹

D. Summary of presentations

9. The secretariat presented a summary of action undertaken on the LWPG and its GAP including as presented at the SB 50 Gender workshop.

10. At the market place representatives of Care International, EUROCLIMA+ on behalf of Peru, Plan international, World Federation of Engineering Organizations, the Women and Gender Constituency, Women Engage for a Common Future presented on their work and engaged in conversation with workshop participants. Speaking notes of the presentations are included in the Annex.

11. Following the market place, the secretariat presented on the review process, including a reflection from the secretariat's perspective on the implementation of the LWPG and GAP. In the following presentations Costa Rica presented on the discussion outcomes and political dialogue from Pre-COP 25 and Peru present on the outcomes of the gender commitment under the Social and Political Drivers track of the Secretary General's Climate Action Summit in September 2019.

12. Presentations for a), c) and e) can be accessed on the website. The interventions by Costa Rica was based on the submission summarising the discussion outcomes at Pre-COP 25 and can be accessed in the [submissions portal](#).

E. Summary of working groups and panel discussions on principles and objective

13. During this session all groups were working on the same discussion questions:

(a) What are the principles (foundations) to base the development of the gender work programme and its action plan? (follow up question: why is each principle important? e.g. connection to raising ambition, effectiveness of efforts, scaling up action etc.)

(b) What are the objective(s) (desired / expected result) for the time period of the next gender action plan? (These should align with the principles.)

14. Conducting this exercise before reviewing the previously identified suggested activities enables a more focused approach and to assess activities against their usefulness in terms of supporting the principles and objectives.

15. An example for a possible principle and objective are:

(a) Principle: Capacity-building is essential to enable the design and implementation of gender-responsive climate policy and action.

(b) Strengthen the capacities of relevant actors, including policy makers, practitioners, national gender and climate change focal points, local communities and indigenous peoples, civil society and private sector actors, to implement gender-responsive climate policy and action.

- A review of all principles and objectives shared by the rapporteurs of the working groups (listed in annex 2), show that the main ideas discussed were around the existing priority areas (capacity building and communication, gender balance and empowerment, coherence, implementation, monitoring and reporting), and including the following ideas and concepts in the discussion: the importance of a just transition with a gender perspective, the need of national and local coherence with international processes, the political will and resources needed for a gender responsive implementation and the continuing support to national focal points.

F. Summary of working groups and panel discussions on suggested activities for an enhanced GAP

16. Using the world café method workshop participants split up into even groups and rotated from one work station to the next. Each workstation had one dedicated facilitator and rapporteur. Following the working groups, the rapporteurs reported back in plenary. At each workstation participants were asked to reflect on a list of suggested activities that were previously identified and gathered through submissions. The guiding questions for the reflections were:

(a) What is the objective of this activity/recommendation? What is it trying to achieve (expected outcome)?

(b) What would be needed to make this an activity that can achieve the expected outcome? (timeframe / responsible actor / deliverable / level of implementation (international, regional, national, local))

17. The objective of this exercise was to enable a first read-through of the activities and to provide the opportunity for workshop participants, in particular Parties, to reflect on the usefulness of activities. It further provided a methodology for how to do this.

18. The general comment among the participants on the recommendations for activities was the importance of defining the timelines and the format of different deliverables, as well as the responsible actors who should be allocated for implementation. There is also a need to specify the level of implementation (from international to local). Annex 3 sets out the discussions around activities recorded by the rapporteurs.

Annex 1: Marketplace: Summary of presentations

Women and Gender Constituency (WGC)

- The WGC is one of the nine stakeholder groups of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It is a network of accredited observer organizations to the UNFCCC process. Members of the constituency consist of NGO's working on environmental and sustainability issues, climate change, women issues and gender justice in various areas.
- The goal of WGC is to formalize the work of women and gender civil organizations present and regularly active in the UNFCCC processes and advocate common positions both internationally and nationally. Main objective is to ensure the representation of women's voices, experiences, needs and capacities in the UNFCCC process and provide gender expertise in all working streams.
- The coordination of the constituency during the COP meetings is done through strategy meetings every morning opened to members only and caucus meetings from 9am – 10am open to everyone including thematic days with different feminist topics (e.g. indigenous women, young feminists etc.). The open caucus meetings will take place in meeting room 3 in hall 4.
- In order to strengthen the advocacy, the WGC provides capacity building to new members, grassroots and indigenous women through various means like webinars and workshops as well as showcasing gender just climate solutions. In addition, they aim at translating negotiations back to civil society via targeted communication in social and printed media and contribute to data collection and research through their work.

Plan International

- Plan International presented their ambition to include the intersect of age and gender in the GAP and LWP moving forward. Recognising that girls are the next leaders and to ensure success of the GAP in future years, it is vital to empower and inspire girls to be those leaders, and work with boys and men to support this. Plan International focuses on 3 areas: girls' education, the Just Transition and girls' leadership as you can see our [position paper](#).
- Recognising girls are often first removed from school in shocks and stresses, we try to reduce the barriers preventing them from accessing education, work with out of school children using a flexible climate curriculum, improve knowledge on climate change through curriculum strengthening, and provide life skills needed for climate action and activism.
- We also work with girls and boys to break down the gender norms around access to STEM, support girls and women in alternative sustainable livelihood options, support their innovations (for example solar irrigation) and provide information on different available career paths. We recognise the green economy is often male-dominated and often ignores the role women and girls play in energy provision and household work, and the potential they have in STEM roles, therefore we try to address gender norms in schools and open up opportunities for girls to reduce the gap in these sectors.
- Lastly, we have a [Champions of Change](#) curriculum. The programme aims to empower girls and engage boys to identify and challenge harmful, negative masculinities that perpetuate discrimination and inequality. Gender, intergenerational and social injustice mean marginalised girls are often affected the most by climate change with fewest resource to cope with impacts. Therefore, we provide them with information and skills to partake in policy processes at local to global level. One example is our aim to create a child-friendly Paris Agreement to inspire girls to get involved.

- For the GAP our focus is on Priority A: capacity building aimed not only for women but for the next generation of women. This can be at local level up to global level. Priority B: Encourage governments to have girls on official delegation to provide them with these opportunities. Also, to create online participation/pre-COP dialogues/post-COP feedback so that girls that are unable to attend can still gain the knowledge. Priority E: governments should collect gender and age disaggregated data

EUROCLIMA+

- EUROCLIMA+ is an EU-funded programme, active in 18 Latin American countries where it provides technical assistance and expert policy advice to strengthen institutional and policy frameworks and enhance climate action and the implementation of NDCs in priority sectors. The programme is implemented by bilateral agencies (FIIAPP amongst them) and UN Agencies.
- In Peru, upon request from the Government, EUROCLIMA+/FIIAPP is providing institutional support to "gender-proof" the implementation of the country's NDC. Currently at its inception phase, the support plan endeavors to develop a methodological approach to mainstream gender into NDC actions prioritized by the Government, a capacity development plan on gender mainstreaming (for line-ministries and government authorities active in climate action at national and sub-national level) and a communication strategy on gender and climate joint work. Key challenges identified so far in the design of the support plan include: NDC as a moving target (to be reviewed at least once every 5 years), an uneven playing field in terms of capacities to integrate climate and gender issues into policy action within government institutions, and the timid cross-fertilization so far between the gender and the climate communities of practice.
- For further details, please contact: euroclimaplus@fiiapp.es

WFEO

- I did a short presentation, that explains the Goals and the vision for our International Engineer's Association (INWES (international network of Women's engineers and scientists) and WFEO (world federation engineer organization)) and the new baby "Womenvai. "Transforming our ideas into a smarter today » shall be our moto, as we always hear about better actions now for a better tomorrow.
- But indeed we as women want to act now and see concrete results as soon as possible! with members brainstorming on great ideas and concrete actions for the Planet with Artificial Intelligence and New Technologies and incorporating male colleagues.
- We are pleased to share our goals with you and have your feedback, because we can talk about equality , if we talk about synergies and how we can work together in concrete action.
- It is a way to raise voices for girls and women around the world and to take off the invisibility cloak. As "VAI" means "GO!" in Portuguese, we can clearly see the goals of the NGO in its name WOMEN-VAI : women go!
- The SUEZ Foundation learned me: Why incorporating men? A body is composed of two legs, one represents women and the other one represents men, legs must be of the same size and coordinate to make the body move.
- In terms of activities to be planned for Womenvai, we proposed 3 strategic axes for development:
- AI4ENV: Platform gathering ideas and enabling its members to brainstorm with experts, concretize their ideas, co-design new technologies for a sustainable planet

- AI4EDU: Projects for promoting STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) to kids, girls and women including sustainable development goals and high-tech tools.
- WOMENVAI4FUND: Development of our platform by private sector and foundations to help girls to work in STEM or to become key leaders
- A list of projects is being built, like we did in Benin with the support of Digital Minister of Benin, selecting women with concrete projects in a competition to create their own companies.
- And a few other were mentioned, including the “Creation of a software or a game to build a new civilization on Earth that will consider sustainable development goals with an environmental, social and economic dimension. It will include a lot of parameters as quantity of drinkable water, meteorological status, disaster risk management, climate change, pollutions, natural disasters, activity of the inhabitants, vegetation, biodiversity,...”. Also, we mentioned the “call for project of SUEZ Foundation” that links our projects to the strategic activities of SUEZ.

Annex 2: list of principles and objectives collected by the rapporteurs

Principles and objectives were framed around the current priority areas

Principles:

- Capacity building
 - Capacity building for countries to be able to develop gender responsive policies
 - Capacity Building and Training: Women need to acquire the appropriate skills through various forms of capacity building interventions to be able to function properly when given the opportunity in the UNFCCC processes.
 - Improve knowledge transfer and enhance transparency
 - Coordination and Collaboration (knowledge): This should be promoted and enhanced from the National level, Regional, Local Government and Community level including CSOs and NGOs. The aim is to promote stakeholder engagements.
 - Continuity: Representations at COP. If different people keep coming then the knowledge transfer does not become effective
 - Communication: It's a principle that features strongly because at each point there is the need for sensitization, awareness creation and ultimately dissemination of achievements and deliverables.

- Gender balance, woman leadership, participation and empowerment
 - Gender is not a problem for females, it should be an issue for both males and females. Therefore, encourage males to participate in gender issues; then consider awarding gender champions
 - Top – down approach. More highlighting women in decision making and policy development in climate change approaches including women younger girls and women with disabilities
 - Access/ enabling environment for public and inclusive participation
 - Gender Balance at all levels. More women in leadership positions in the UNFCCC processes
 - Empowering women and increasing the involvement of women and raising information for them
 - Ensuring the intersecting perspective is the main part of implementing and monitoring to tackle different impacts of climate change and needs of women
 - Implementation of existing mandates should be transparent to include gender balance; participation and get involve in projects
 - Inclusiveness of the most marginalized communities/peoples.

- Coherence
 - Build synergies between national plans and Paris Agreement, NDCs, climate policies and measures and actions, Rio convention (SDGs, UNCCD, CBD) and indigenous peoples rights, gender equality, intergenerational justice,
 - Ensuring that the 8 principles of the PA preamble are being reflected in the GAP is important. i.e.: broaden the discussion on gender to girls and boys
 - Implementation of GAP should be done in synergy with the PA, and the PA should give meaning to the GAP
 - NDCs are commitments to the PA, so the GAP should be linked to NDCs

- NDCs are supposed to be gender-responsive (according to pre-cop results, and to pre-amble of PA). Most countries are working towards implementing and reviewing their NDCs; so we should link the GAP to NDCs
- We should link the GAP to all climate policies, measures and actions, even if they are not part of an NDC
- Link the GAP to the work of Technology mechanism and all relevant constituted bodies
 - We should build capacities for every set of activities, and at every level. Capacity building should include information and knowledge sharing
 - How is the system going to support the developing and access to gender-responsive technology
- Implementation
 - Just transition with a gender perspective is crucial to promote equality towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all (care work and time use are to be taken into consideration in designing, implementing and monitoring and reporting of gender
 - Gender Responsive Climate Policies: Women are more affected by the impacts of climate change hence the need for gender responsive climate policies.
 - Strong Political Will
 - Enabling Environment for parties is crucial for the implementation of the GAP
 - Means of implementation is essential due to some different level of capacity in developing countries
 - Gender response actions should focus reducing specific inequalities gaps targeting groups with different needs and challenges.
 - Time frame
 - Human rights and women rights (Principles of no harm and progressivity of rights on gender responsive climate action)
 - Sustainability of the work
 - Ensure that financial resources are there + capacity building, information and awareness raising
 - Climate Finance, GCF: financial resources should be there to ensure that gender responsive measures can be implemented. Gender-responsive climate finance, Gender budgeting
- Monitoring and reporting
 - Consistency: In terms of data collection
 - LWP and GAP should have accountability of its activities

Objectives:

- Capacity building
 - Increase awareness and education on gender and Climate issues in planning, design & implementation of public policies
 - Strengthening of national focal point
- Gender balance

- Ensuring gender balance and women empowerment will result in a more efficient implementation
- Coherence
 - Ensure synergies between GAP and PA, NDCs, climate policies and measures, SDGs, indicators, Rio conventions, preamble principles, technology mechanisms and all other constituted bodies
 - Mainstream Gender at all levels in policies; decisions and projects on the ground
- Implementation
 - Gender responsive climate finance and technology transfer in climate policy and action
 - Ensure that internationally and nationally accessible financing aims towards gender-responsive climate action (national budgets could be gender-responsive)
 - Move from Policy to action: The need to review policies to include gender responsiveness for implementation.
 - Budget for implementation of policies (Gender budgeting)
- Monitoring and reporting
 - Acquiring/collecting sex-disaggregated data and analysis
 - Setting achievable/measurable targets for the time frame of the GAP and align to the cycle of review (5 years)

Annex 3: Activities discussed by the working groups

Priority area A Activity	Responsible actors	Timeline	Deliverable (s)	Level of implementation (International, regional, national, local)
A.1 Ensure sufficient resources in terms of finance and expertise to build the capacity of leaders, practitioners, NGCCFPs and society in general, including grass-root communities, to implement climate action and gender equality;	UNFCCC, Gender Secretariat work with PCCB and other UN organizations to ensure sufficient resources/GCF GEF/ Adaptation Fund	2022	35 % of the national focal points capacitated on implementing gender responsive climate policies by 2022/// 5 training regional workshop /// 5 training for gender focal points///	International
Build the capacity of the actors responsible for priority sectors to mainstream gender in NDCs. Suggestion of the elaboration of an orientation note or guidelines on incorporating gender into NDCs;	NGOs, Governments, National focal points/Gender Focal Points/ Ministry of Environment/ PCCB/ UNFCCC/Relevant Organizations	2022 in training to share experiences	women	National And International
Develop specific training to enable Parties to effectively implement genderresponsive climate policy;	1.Regional training (through GEF, GCF, ...) workshop for 2. National level and then 3.sub	10 regions workshop in 2021 and 2022(25	Gender focal points and then women	International, regional and national

	national train the local communities. Gender focal points	participants in each workshop)		
Strengthen the capacity of decision makers and scientists in relation to gender and climate, and reinforce the integration of those areas into plans and policy at the subnational level. Exchanges between countries with similar circumstances should be promoted;	For strengthening: Decision makers at national level and Scientists. Making awareness	2022 (create a platform for information sha	Policy makers and scientists/ NGOs / Women	National and international level
Invite Parties and other stakeholders to carry out capacity-building on gender and climate change with a focus on mainstreaming gender in specific thematic areas (adaptation and mitigation);	/ Ministry of Gender/ Ministry of Education/ Ministry of environment/ PCCB/ Gender National Focal Points/ UNFCCC focal points	Longer time	Communities / Vulnerable group of women children /	National/ International/
Create an online roster of experts on gender and climate change to support the research, analysis and forums conducted by the secretariat and stakeholders. Map available technical assistance and technical needs;	Secretariat/ Gender focal points	2020 (biannual)	CSOs, NGOs, Universities, national experts	National and international
Promote the sharing of knowledge and good practices through events or online platforms at the regional, national and local level, and extend capacitybuilding to indigenous communities. Suggestions for	Media Training for men and women (Radio Programme, Article, ..)in different Ministries. Fund providers (government and international agencies) Side evenets, workshop	When implementing the project need to argue the budget based on projects (Time	Indigenous , women, private companies,	National , International and local level

<p>training the trainers on gender and climate change;</p>		<p>varies) because of budget</p>		
<p>Continue the in-session workshops for building capacity and discussing topics relevant to the GAP, with topics suggested by Parties and observers including:</p>	<p>UNFCCC Secretariat/ Countries/ Observers/ Rural Communities as participants, farmers , ...local communities (most vulnerable)</p>	<p>Annually during COP</p>	<p>Lessons on best practices</p>	<p>National and international and local</p>
<p>Parties noted that education, training, public access to information and public participation play a key role in the integration of gender considerations into climate policymaking. In the majority of cases there were no current programmes for integrating gender considerations into ACE activities owing to lack of capacity and resources. Partner with universities and other educational institutions for reaching communities and for mainstreaming gender issues by including gender in academic curricula;</p>	<p>Most vulnerable communities</p>			

Priority area B

Activity	Responsible actors	Timeline	Deliverable (s)	Level of implementation (International, regional, national, local)
B3/4 -increase frequency of training on leadership and negotiation process	UNFCCC	GAP	Training/capacity building/ stronger body looking at national and international level dealing with issue	All
Increase CB for NFP and mandates for gender responsiveness. Setting parameters to guarantee CB outcomes at the public sector. Consider requirements for knowledge transfer	Parties & UNFCCC		Capacity building /monitoring and reporting / gender balance and participation.	National
Supporting and enhancement of national approaches for young leaders access to climate spaces	Parties & UNFCCC		Inclusivity/just transition/ Increased % women and youth participation	All
Increase awareness and participation of women in high level decision making			Empowerment	

Create job opportunities for youth(young professional) and women			Growth of sector and new ideas	
Take into consideration the /inter-sectionality issues and cross-cutting aspects			Increase inclusion	
B1 – promote intersectionality approach in female participation				
Consider people from African descent as part of vulnerable groups at UNFCCC process			Inclusivity	
Addressed in B3 - preparation /training preview for women to COP from the secretariat, promote sponsors, technical assistance				
B4 - Involvement of ministry of education, and women/gender in the process. Increase awareness and education at local level and in indigenous communities			Greater access to climate knowledge	

Address non language barriers facing women and providing training of chairs/ facilitators /leadership to be sensitive and gender responsive				Secretariat
Address language barriers – facilitate translation and education			Improved communication.	
Assessment/ diagnose of situation of women in the UNFCCC process to identify barriers (through surveys, workshops)			Reporting findings/formulate strategy to increase female participation	Interested parties in addressing disparity work with UNFCCC

Priority area C:

1. General Comment: The activities are broad, general and have no timelines and concrete deliverables.
2. Need to be reformulated to indicate who is responsible, what is the timeline.
3. How the activity is to be done is also not clear.
4. Example, the activity on constituted bodies is not clear. It looks like the outcome is to provide coherence in the work of the constituted bodies in terms of the issue of gender.
5. The role and duties of the gender focal point is not clearly defined. There is the need for the Secretariat to develop a guiding book to guide the work of Gender Focal Points.
6. Bottom Up approach for coherence should consider indigenous knowledge and culture to promote the bottom up approach to engagements.
7. Share and update information regularly on the UNFCCC website
8. Provide format, template to guide the reporting of constituted bodies on gender issues.
9. Some of the activities can be put in other priority areas like capacity building and knowledge sharing and means of implementation.

The Secretariat should be given the mandate to mobilise by innovative ways (private sector, countries, etc) funds to support the capacity building and participation of Gender Focal Points in the UNFCCC processes and programmes

Priority Area D:

Activity	Responsible actors	Timeline	Deliverable (s)	Level of implementation (International, regional, national, local)
<p>D1. Invite SCF to host a dialogue, Request SCF to invite the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to prioritize increasing access to funds and enhance the financial readiness of gender-responsive climate interventions, and to discuss this at the 2020 SCF Forum;</p> <p>Objectives: assess the progress being done, address barriers, Enable implementation at national level</p>	<p>SCF, but in synch with GCF, GEF and AF Missing: the secretariat could prepare a paper to facilitate the discussion during the dialogue and prepare the forum</p> <p>NGCFP should be in communication with NDE NDA, GEF focal points, to make necessary connections</p>	<p>Dialogue in June 2020 Forum in December 2020</p>	<p>A report on the Dialogue, reflecting the progress made and perspectives for further work, collaboration, toward better gender integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recommendations on procedures to ensure that finance is accessible at local level - Missing: secretariat to prepare a paper to facilitate the discussion and prepare the forum 	<p>- go beyond international level (only 1 event is not enough), include national entities and local women</p>
<p>D1.1. Provide guidance to the operating entities of the</p>	<p>National UN offices could disseminate information</p>			<p>Information at national and local level</p>

<p>Financial Mechanism on moving from a gender-sensitive to a gender responsive approach - develop simplified procedures to facilitate direct access to climate finance for grass-roots women's orgs and indigenous and local communities</p>				
<p>D1.2 Request the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to institute the provision of support at the ground level to strengthen the role of local women's and indigenous people's groups and local communities as executing entities</p>	<p>Identify entities at national level that ensure that women's voices are heard</p>			
<p>D1.3. encourage commercial banks and other private sector actors to promote genderresponsive banking procedures and support women's and indigenous people's access to resources for climate</p>				

adaptation and				
Encourage climate finance provision through domestic commercial banks and ensure that benefits accrue to women as customers.			UNEP has a process	
D.2. In cooperation with UNEP DTU Partnership and the CTCN, invite interested stakeholders to share information on the incorporation of gender into TNAs during Gender Day	Go beyond activities on Gender Day Integrate communication channels to ensure all actors are informed			Regional workshops
D.3. Strengthen the capacity of gender mechanisms, including for parliamentarians, the International Parliamentary Union, commissions, funding ministries, non governmental organizations and civil society organizations, for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and	Ministries of finance and planning (for gender budgeting within the climate policies and actions)		Examples : Toolikt for caribbean parliamentarians is available Procedures to ensure direct access Senegal: guidelines are published with indicators on how to integrate Document genre avec activités et indicateurs accompagnent la loi de finance, mais pas respecté cette année docn mise ne	Need to have gender experts work with budgeting experts

			place d'un mécanisme de suivi, présenté devant le congrès	
Specify gender and climate budget in national policy				

Priority E

- Most Parties considered review and update of existing where possible; develop, collect, analyze gender-related data, to encourage mainstreaming gender in climate change policies. Plans and strategies

Comments:

This activity is relevant but there are no timelines, and to suggest as soon as possible, this is not logical considering all the activities involved; it is also important to have a timeline on the reporting back by Parties; consider the following; crucial and specific indicators, how they are prioritized and why those indicators are needed; how do we make this real by being sensible because not all parties are participants of the GAP, In certain areas of the activities, there is non-specific requests the Parties and others the Secretariat, at the National level; there is also the problem of who should do and not do what; should constituted bodies also be actors in selecting indicators?

- Invite Parties to collect and evaluate through peer reviews, sex-disaggregated data on the impact of the planning and redirection of fossil fuels subsidies

Comments:

It is a good idea but there is need to know, how to conduct this activity, probably through workshops or reports to explain, what outcomes are expected, whom should it be directed, if there are linkages between other priority areas then it needs consideration and then bridge the gap for those activities. It is important to suggest a report to consider on how to deal with the activity.

To use the financial resources from fossil fuel subsidies to fund activities of disaggregated sex data