

Informal summary report on the Subsidiary Body for Implementation in-session workshop on gender to assess the impact of the Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan

Bonn, Germany, 16 - 18 June 2019

A. Background

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), in decision 21/CP.22, decided to continue and to enhance the Lima work programme on gender, with a review of the work programme scheduled to take place at COP 25 (November 2019). In 2017, the COP decided that the topic of the workshop in 2019 would be on the short and long-term impacts of the gender action plan.¹
2. At COP 24, the COP requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to initiate the review of the areas of progress, areas for improvement, and further work to be undertaken under the Lima Work Programme on gender (LWPG) and its Gender Action Plan (GAP) at SBI 50. The review will be conducted on the basis of all submissions received and reports produced under the LWPG and GAP, with a view to the SBI forwarding recommendations on the outcome of the review for consideration and adoption at COP 25.²

B. Scope of the report

3. The report provides a high-level summary of presentations, panels and audience discussions, as well as a summary of working group discussions. The annex sets out a detailed record of ideas generated in the working groups.

C. Workshop programme

4. The two-day workshop was held on 16, 17, and 18 June 2019 during the fiftieth session of the SBI and was open to all Parties, observers and the media.
5. Ms. Penda Kante-Thiam (Senegal) and Mr. Colin O’Hehir (Ireland) facilitated the workshop, which was organised in seven sessions:
 - (a) Session I: Introduction and Implementation of Priority Area A – Knowledge sharing, awareness raising, and capacity building
 - (b) Session II: Implementation of Priority Area B – Gender balance, participation and women’s leadership
 - (c) Session III: Implementation of Priority Area C – Coherence
 - (d) Session IV: Implementation of Priority Area D – Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
 - (e) Session V: Implementation of Priority Area E – Monitoring and reporting
 - (f) Session VI: What’s working and still needed?
 - (g) Session VII: What’s needed and missing?

¹ Decision 3/CP.23, para 6

² FCCC/CP/2018/10, para 131

6. The presentations, webcast of the workshop, links to submissions and related background documents are available on the UNFCCC workshop webpage.³

D. Summary of presentations and panel discussions

[Placeholder - summary of each presentation and panel session to be included in final report]

E. Summary of working group discussions

7. Participants discussed current activities under the LWPG and GAP as well as future opportunities and needs using a methodology that enabled participants to move through each topic, after which a rapporteur provided a brief report in plenary. The discussion groups were organized to review areas of progress, areas of improvement, and further work to be undertaken on both the LWPG and GAP.

8. The working group discussions were guided by two overarching questions:

(a) What is working in the current LWPG and GAP and is still needed?

(b) What is needed but missing from the current LWPG and GAP?

What is working and still needed?

9. There was a convergence of views in the answer to the first question, with participants reflecting on the successes and challenges of implementing activities. Participants identified existing mandates and activities under the LWPG and GAP that they consider have already added value in enhancing the continued integration of gender considerations into the work under the Convention, driven the process of Parties working towards gender-responsive climate policy and action or are vital to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

10. A summary of key reflections on the implementation of the LWPG and GAP so far are set out in paragraphs 11 - 24 below. A detailed record of suggested additional activities or specific enhancements under each topic is included in the annex.

Lima work programme on gender

11. Participants felt that the Lima work programme on gender provides a necessary framework and has been instrumental in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the UNFCCC process. There was broad support for it to continue serving this purpose. Participants made several suggestions about how the work programme could be further strengthened including the introduction of stronger language, seeking increased engagement from Parties and changes to the structure.

Knowledge sharing, awareness raising, and capacity building

12. Overall feedback from discussions around activity A1 was that such activities are an integral aspect of the GAP and continue to be important because of the varied capacity building needs of different stakeholder groups and institutions who are vital for effective implementation. Support was also expressed for more specific (target groups as well as responsibilities, context and content or focus), targeted and strengthened activities.

13. Participants strongly supported the retention of capacity-building focus under the LWPG and GAP. Capacity-building was raised within the context of each of the working group topics

³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-june-2019>.

(and not limited to discussions under priority area A), which led to suggestions for specific activities in other priority areas, as well as reflections on whether there needed to be changes to the structure of the GAP to include capacity-building as a cross-cutting activity.

14. Knowledge-sharing and communication were also considered important areas of focus to continue and suggestions were made on how to 'unpack' the elements of this priority area to create more effective activities.

Gender balance, participation and women's leadership

15. Participants expressed support for the continuation of activities such as B1, B2 and B3, as well as the principle behind the activities because they have contributed to improving gender balance, participation or women's leadership in the UNFCCC.

16. Participants agreed on the importance of retaining a focus on capacity-building for women and youth, as contained in activity B.4. However, some participants considered that the formulation and assignment of this activity to priority area B contributed to a persistent misunderstanding or misconception that training and capacity building for women on climate change would focus on integrating gender considerations in climate policy and action, and/or that women who receive training and capacity building on climate change would then primarily participate in negotiations on agenda items relating to perceived women's issues i.e. gender. One suggestion to address this issue was to move the activity under priority area A.

Coherence

17. Participants expressed strong support for the continuation of activities such as C1 and C2 because the dialogue and capacity building for constituted bodies were seen as an important conduit for integrating gender across the UNFCCC, as demonstrated by the first round of capacity-building exercises and exchange amongst constituted bodies. Suggestions on how the current priority area and activities could be strengthened included broadening the scope of 'coherence' to include other aspects of the UNFCCC beyond constituted bodies, linking dialogues with Chairs of constituted bodies to the annual synthesis report on progress and developing resources to ensure institutionalized capacity-building for new members.

18. In relation to activity C.3, participants agreed that the principle of this activity was valuable but that it needed to be further elaborated and strengthened.

Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation

19. Participants considered activities under priority area D to be valuable and expressed support for retaining this area of focus. However, the current activities are too limited in scope and should be extended to better reflect the principle of supporting implementation at the national level. In particular, participants identified the need to specify beneficiaries, stakeholders, and responsible actors in implementing gender-responsive climate action.

20. In relation to the topics under activities D1, D2 and D3, participants considered that further work and activities were necessary on finance and technology but not exclusively and that the scope of activities should be extended.

21. Participants saw capacity-building as a key aspect under means of implementation and thus thought that priority area D and its relation to priority area A could be revisited with a view to realignment or consolidation.

Monitoring and reporting

22. It was widely agreed and affirmed that activities such as E1 and E2 have generated positive results and should be continued.

23. Participants thought that continued regular updates, such as activity E3, on how the Technology Mechanism is taking gender considerations into account could be beneficial, and other suggestions were made on how to strengthen this priority area, including also receiving updates from the Financial Mechanism.

24. Activity E4 as drafted was perceived as being vague but bearing some potential, with some participants suggesting that it relates more to coherence than monitoring and reporting.

What is needed but is missing?

25. Participants answered this question within the context of the LWPG and the priority areas of the GAP looking forward to improvements that were not limited to existing activities.

26. Table 1 sets out the ideas generated across all groups, which have been sorted under the broad themes of the priority areas and the work programme.

Table 1. Compilation of ideas for what’s missing and how to address the missing issues

<i>Result areas</i>	<i>Possible activities</i>
Knowledge sharing, awareness raising, and capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of available technical assistance and/or identifying gender experts to tap into existing expertise • Building a roster of experts • Enhancing capacity building with a focus on grassroots women’s groups, local and indigenous women by uncoupling it from other activities • Strengthening and building capacity on how to report on gender in e.g. bi-annual reporting. • Training of trainers on gender and climate change • Knowledge-sharing in the financial implementing arm • Organizing a joint-workshop with the LCIPP FWG • A new area on communication, which would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing barriers to reaching women, e.g. internet access and language • Employing new communication tools like vlogs • Finding solutions to effectively communicating on the GAP • One idea was to specifically address the private sector • Establishing knowledge-sharing hubs and a community of practice
<i>Result areas</i>	<i>Possible activities</i>
Gender balance, participation and women’s leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalization of the travel funds for women, e.g. through set quotas on the UNFCCC travel fund • Setting a target for gender-balance on national delegations / in constituted bodies • A suggestion was made on dedicating a separate activity to the support of indigenous and local women through travel funds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting, beyond travel, grass-root women’s movements and local and indigenous women through capacity-building and a piece on indigenous knowledge • Mentorship opportunities with senior women negotiators, especially needed for LDC women • Possible idea to assess gender composition of relevant ministries • Ensuring women’s participation and leadership is visible and being recognized, e.g. through mechanisms such as media, communications, storytelling to promote women scientific experts and other leaders’ voices are heard and recognized • Sanctioning or forbidding homogeneous panels of groups not underrepresented in the process.
<i>Result areas</i>	Activities
Monitoring and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointing a gender focal point in constituted bodies to e.g. ensure coherence with other constituted bodies • Suggestions were made on broadening the scope of activities currently included under priority area C • Achieving coherence at horizontal and vertical axis, specifically connecting grass-roots and local activities with the global process. • The use of regional platforms to track climate and gender relevant action and building networks, facilitating knowledge sharing • An IPCC report on gender to enhance synergies
<i>Result areas</i>	Possible activities
Gender-responsive Implementation and Means of Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage Parties to exchange information on the actions they are taking to mainstream gender into their NDC revisions (to be used to produce further guidance and tools for Parties) • Monitor and evaluate the presence of gender-responsive objectives in NDCs • Include gender-budgeting in the process of NDC implementations • Providing a summary or overview of available technical assistance on gender-responsive climate action and policies • Communicate the linkages between means of implementation and the Paris Rulebook • Addressing issues related to an enabling environment for gender-responsive implementation • Report on gender responsive and the recognition of traditional knowledge when reporting on adaptation programs • Measure, publicise (transparency and accountability) and progressively increase the funds available to gender-responsive projects at national and international levels • Call for and support shift from gender-sensitive to gender-responsive approaches in entities of the financial mechanism. • Establishing a type of financial mechanism to favour the financial flows into gender responsive projects and women’s groups and organizations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream gender-related issues and considerations into national and international reports, guidelines, and policy documents • Track and assess the impact of climate finance on the enhancement of women’s lives through climate implementations • Establishing a community of practice and expertise to be a point of reference on gender responsive issues and practices, and provision of technical support, especially in the context of gender retraining of the review of the NDCs and the need to implement sectorial actions • Creation of a set of criteria to qualify gender-responsive projects through a methodological approach, and avoid arbitrary decision making and directing the financial resources • Provision of technical support to less developed communities to be able to access the channels of finance/ or tailoring the procedural structure of climate finance to be inclusive of all the beneficiaries, especially women’s groups and organizations • Track the progress and the impact of capacity building to show the results
Result areas	Possible activities
Monitoring and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting on the implementation of the GAP, possibly under biannual reports, particular on finance and technology as they have to be provided in the biannual report. • Capture what is done by Parties by monitoring the integration of gender in adaption and mitigation using indicators • NDC revision needs to be as participatory as possible; countries should be encouraged to implement and report on how this is done; the range of stakeholders involved should be wider than past experiences. Financial and technical support is also required for this purpose. • Create cooperation between CTCN and women/science/tech organizations operating at the national level • Place more emphasis on indigenous, local, sub-regional knowledge • A review of the financial implementing arm in terms of funding allocated towards gender and a quality review and assessment of how well gender was integrated in the respective projects • include policies and plans for enhancing gender balance
Result areas	Possible activities
Work Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LWPG to include benchmarks and gender mainstreaming • Introducing specific targets for percentage of female/male representation • The introduction of more inclusive, non-binary language • Extending the time period to enable longer-term goals and activities

Annex

Ideas captured during working group discussions are listed in table 2. Ideas extend to improvements or enhancement of existing mandates or activities as well as ideas for new mandates or activities. Ideas generated across all groups have been sorted under the broad themes of the priority areas and the work programme, with the addition of a theme covering ideas for structural or formatting changes.

Table 2 – Detailed record of ideas for improvement generated during working group discussions

STRUCTURE of LWPG and GAP	
Result areas	Suggestions for improvements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question on structure of the LWPG and GAP and suggestion that they could be combined into one document • Capacity-building related to many of the other priority areas and suggested unhinging it from the existing priority areas, to stand on its own • Potential of separating capacity-building, knowledge sharing and awareness raising as this might raise the profile of activities related to knowledge sharing and awareness raising, which were seen to be lacking • Specific focus on communication could be beneficial • Wording of the LWPG could be strengthened and reinforced on ambition and linking it to the Paris Agreement and to ensure co-sharing of responsibility to meet targets • Need for either the Lima work programme on gender or another document that aims to meet long term goals on gender. • Communicating through the Lima work programme on gender, that its implementation is vital for the implementation of the Paris Agreement • LWPG and GAP should be understood as core mandate for the secretariat and not seen as supplemental action • Issue of retaining staff working on gender (although it is unclear whether this was in relation to the secretariat, NGCCFPs or gender experts) • Introducing gender budgeting at the national level as an element in the LWPG
Priority Area A – Knowledge sharing, awareness raising, and capacity building	
Result areas	Suggestions for improvements
A.1 Through the use of such mechanisms as workshops, technical assistance, etc., enhance the capacity of Parties and stakeholders to develop gender-responsive policies, plans and programmes on adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, technology and finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is currently described as ‘Parties and stakeholders’ under A1, should be further specified including defining them through global to local level, region, specific stakeholder groups in terms of indigenous status, capacity gaps in gender or climate knowledge, their role under the process, in delegations, in national context or on community level. • Commonly emphasized that an integrated approach is needed, and the need for building capacities of gender experts on climate and for climate experts on gender should be reflected. • Capacity building should go beyond workshops and that the ‘etc.’ should be elaborated and include, e.g. South-South learning,

	<p>informal learning, peer-to-peer learning, communities of practice and informal and formal dialogues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflation of priority area A and B was regularly observed, including at the workshop itself, and participants agreed that ways to distinguish between gender considerations in climate policy and action and gender balance and participation should be further explored. • Many references to the need for more appreciation and emphasis of the importance of NGCCFPs and their role in coordinating policy and action on gender and climate change working towards vertical and horizontal integration, at the national level as well as within the UNFCCC process. • Capacity building relates to all other priority areas and that capacity building needed to be considered in the following contexts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity-building, addressing women and men as well as institutions, linked to improved gender balance, participation and women’s leadership with an aim of enabling more women and indigenous and local women actively engage and participate on climate action and policy at the global and local level and being recognized for doing so. ○ Capacity-building for a range of stakeholders and institutions, including those working on gender and those working on climate, on gender-responsive climate policy and action and on gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation. ○ Capacity-building for constituted bodies and capacity-building in support of mainstreaming gender throughout the UNFCCC. ○ Capacity-building that would support Parties in making submissions and reporting on gender and climate change. ○ Building capacities of NGCCFPs through capacity-building and the development of guidelines. • Strengthening NGCCFP through specific capacity building, knowledge-exchange and networking opportunities • Men should be specifically targeted both on capacity-building relating to gender-responsive climate policy and action and to gender-balance. • Intensify online knowledge-sharing and learning • More digestible information and communication products and shared stories • Efforts on capacity-building should focus on areas that need strengthening such as: gender analysis, gathering and analyzing of sex-disaggregated data, mitigation, finance • Well-targeted capacity building in terms of context (regional, geographically, culturally) and in terms of target group (e.g. age, indigenous, etc.) • Specific capacity building for conducting gender responsive Technology Needs Assessments
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying national capacities on gender and developing context specific guidance – and adapting different tool to different regions • Capacity building on participatory NDCs, NAMAs, NAPs • Value of integrating training on gender mainstreaming into many spaces, such as development banks
<p>A.2 Make a submission on the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information from national to local level into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including into the implementation of NDCs and the formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and invite Parties to hold a dialogue under the Action for Climate Empowerment agenda item on how Parties and observer organizations have promoted the systematic integration of gender considerations into the above-mentioned issues</p>	
<p>Priority Area B – Gender balance, participation and women’s leadership</p>	
<p>Result areas</p>	<p>Suggestions for improvements</p>
<p>B.1 Promote travel funds as a means to support the participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, including those from grass-roots, local and indigenous peoples communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel funds should strive for continuity and consistency • Travel funds should be linked to capacity building • Provide clarity, transparency on the mechanisms for how travel funds select whom to support
<p>B.2 Include in regular notifications to Parties at the time of nominations to UNFCCC bodies the latest report on the gender composition of the relevant body</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of activity B2 was desirable. Suggestions related to the improvement of accessibility and presentation of the report. • Improving the communication on this information by making the reports more visible on the website and by presenting the information in more appealing ways • Greater detail in reporting e.g. looking at leadership and key positions
<p>B.3 Organize and conduct capacity-building training on leadership, negotiation, facilitation and chairing in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of activities such as B3 was desirable. Suggestions related to the conceptual link between B1 and B3, which was highlighted as something that should be reflected in a new GAP. A

<p>context of the UNFCCC process in cooperation with United Nations system wide efforts for women</p>	<p>number of suggestions were made on how to strengthen this results area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging women’s participation in finance and technology activities as well as learning activities • Organising trainings at the regional level • Language skill development • Improved accessibility through translation of capacity building material or activities • Organise capacity building and training opportunities outside off meetings • An institutionalized approach for effective and sustainable capacity building should be put in place • Development of fully funded training programmes that can be delivered through online platforms, in person workshop, and/or select experts and institutions.
<p>B.4 Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement formal and non-formal education and training programmes focused on climate change at all levels, targeting women and youth in particular at the national, regional and local levels, including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion to introduce a specific focus on STEM
<p>Priority Area C – Coherence</p>	
<p>Result areas</p>	<p>Suggestions for improvements</p>
<p>C.1 At SBI 48 hold a dialogue, open to Parties and observers, with the chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies to discuss the outcomes of the technical paper on entry points requested in decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 13, and any potential recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regular dialogue of constituted bodies on how they are integrating gender into their work • Integrating the contemplation of and dialogue on a report on how constituted bodies are integrating gender into their work within regular meetings • Scheduling a dialogue with constituted bodies after the publishing of the biennial synthesis report on information contained in the reports of the constituted bodies on how they are integrating gender considerations into their work and using it as a learning, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building exercise • Building institutional capacity of the constituted bodies by retain gained capacity on gender despite regular members turn-over, e.g. through developing resources to support them and to be shared and internalized in the bodies as well as specific capacity-building, targeting or induction for new members.
<p>C.2 Provide capacity-building to chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies and technical teams of the secretariat on how to integrate gender considerations into their respective areas of work and on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing accessibility of information on gender related work that the constituted bodies are doing, e.g. on the secretariat’s websites • Continuing the practice of scheduling the capacity-building sessions before the workplan meeting

<p>meeting the goal of gender balance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to cooperate with other entities and organization to provide the tailored capacity building • Countering the conflation of gender balance and integration of gender considerations especially in constituted bodies, e.g. through clearer distinction in the formulation of activities and through further training.
<p>C.3 Share information on efforts made to support the implementation of activities to enhance synergies with other United Nations entities and processes, paying particular attention to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying a vehicle or way through which other work on gender and climate change, by treaty bodies or other UN-agencies, can be more visible under the UNFCCC.
<p>Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation</p>	
<p>Result areas</p>	<p>Suggestions for improvements</p>
<p>D.1 Invite the Standing Committee on Finance to host a dialogue on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance in the implementation of climate action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on areas that need attention such as including mitigation, technology and finance. • Trainings targeted at decision makers at the national level and possibly including ministries of finance and Central Banks, to increase the ambition of gender responsive climate finance. • Ensure simplified procedures to ensure finance can be accessed by women’s organisation and by Parties working on gender and climate change • The SCF could invite the GCF and other entity of the financial mechanism to prioritize increasing the access to funds and enhance the financial readiness of gender-responsive climate interventions and talk about this at their 2019 Forum • Call for disaggregated data on climate finance to strengthen gender responsive climate interventions and increase the transparency on the priorities of climate finance through disaggregated data on access, destination, and impact. • Developing tools and mechanisms for gender impact assessment within climate finance interventions • SCF bi-annual reporting on gender-responsive activities to be continued
<p>D.2 In cooperation with the UNEP DTU Partnership and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, invite interested stakeholders to share information on the incorporation of gender into technology needs assessments during Gender Day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was agreed that there is a need to continue working on technology transfer • The CTCN hub and roster of experts are considered valuable and important to continue and could be replicated (on different sector such as transport, energy, others). • Increase the visibility of best practice and gender-responsive activities at national and international levels, as well as the Gender Action Plan in general and during meetings, in spaces accessible and accessed by delegates
<p>D.3 Strengthen the capacity of gender mechanisms, including for parliamentarians, the International Parliamentary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis as key for implementation • The importance of provision of technical support was emphasized

<p>Union, commissions, funding ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery through training, expert workshops, technical papers and tools</p>	
Monitoring and reporting	
Result areas	Suggestions for improvements
<p>E.1 Make a submission on the following, including sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis, where applicable: (a) Information on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples; (b) Integration of gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions; (c) Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was seen as crucial by participants, given the low number of submissions especially from Parties, to raise awareness on the need to make submissions as well as communicating clearly on the process. • It was also agreed that capacity building and more knowledge sharing were needed, on how to access the relevant data, how to produce the relevant data, how to analyse the data and specifically on drafting and making submissions. • Specific formats and indications to help make submissions were seen as an avenue to facilitate this. Technical assistance was also considered as a possibility • There needs to be guidance and information, knowledge sharing, but secretariat could also provide more guidance on how parties can track, monitor, report on gender integration • In future submissions topics like gender and finance could be addressed specifically. • An IPCC report on gender could provide more guidance and inform further action • Indicating progressive targets e.g. 3-5% yearly on gender balance in delegations would be helpful. • Information on gender balance disaggregated through hierarchical levels of the process could add further meaning to the statistics and provide a more nuances picture on the state of women's participation • Knowledge sharing, currently focused on the secretariat could be spread further to the national and sub-national level
<p>E.2 Prepare a synthesis report on the submissions received under activity E.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The synthesis report was highly appreciated by participants as it helped to inform implementation agencies on national needs and capacity-gaps as well as collate existing examples and data otherwise not easily accessible. • Synthesis reports should be more visible, and that organizations and e.g. constituted bodies should base their work on the insights gained through synthesis reports. • Future synthesis reports, workshop participants thought, could be focused on specific topics.
<p>E.3 Update report on how the Climate Technology Centre and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the report is not yet available workshop participants noted that if offered an opportunity to communicate evidence on

<p>Network, in executing its modalities and procedures, working in conjunction with the Technology Executive Committee (to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism), contributed to the aim of accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations</p>	<p>improved effectiveness on climate action when applying a gender lens and showcase these projects and evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of identifying technologies that are more gender-responsive and utilizing knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities to feed in to TEC report were also seen as important.
<p>E.4 Encourage knowledge exchange activities among the secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dialogue event aimed at sharing experiences with those organizations who have good example of integrating gender in their organisations, at the country level and sub-national level in experience sharing, at local level and in rural areas. • Alternatively, a bottom-up approach could be taken. • A workshop on how agenda 2030 and GAP/UNFCCC frameworks can be harmonized and how it intersects • Workshop where parties could share methodologies on monitoring and evaluation
<p>Lima work programme / Framework</p>	
<p>Result areas</p>	<p>Suggestions for improvements</p>
<p>4. Urges Parties to enhance their efforts in advancing the implementation of decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20;</p>	
<p>7. Invites Parties to continue to assist: (a) Training and awareness-raising for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and climate change; (b) Building the skills and capacity of their female delegates to participate effectively in UNFCCC meetings through training on, inter alia, negotiation skills, the drafting of legal documents and strategic communication</p>	
<p>8. Also invites Parties and relevant organizations to continue to assist the activities referred to in paragraph 7 above, with a special focus on training and capacity-building for</p>	

<p>delegates from Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;</p>	
<p>9. Requests the secretariat to continue to support the organization of the training and capacity-building efforts referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, inter alia, in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were suggestions that the organization of capacity building activities should be considered outside of meetings
<p>10. Invites Parties to increase the representation and active participation of women in the bodies established under the Convention;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting specific targets
<p>11. Decides that annual in-session workshops will be held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies in the first sessional period of 2018 and 2019;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The in-session workshops were appreciated for having opened up room for discussions. • Workshop participants pointed out that complementary workshops, e.g. at the regional level should be considered.
<p>12. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to elaborate the topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 11 above during 2017 and to report on the topics that it recommends for the workshops to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session (November 2017)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme ideas: technology, finance, loss and damage, transparency, KCI (response measures)
<p>13. Also requests the secretariat to prepare a technical paper identifying entry points for integrating gender considerations in workstreams under the UNFCCC process for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018);</p>	
<p>14. Further requests all constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper</p>	

<p>referred to in paragraph 13 above;</p>	
<p>15. Requests the secretariat to prepare biennial synthesis reports on the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 14 above for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, with the first biennial synthesis report to be prepared for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of this elements was widely agreed upon. Suggestions made related to the availability of information on constituted bodies work on gender aside from their reporting to the COP and apart from the biennial synthesis report.
<p>16. Encourages Parties and the secretariat to take into consideration a gender perspective in the organization of the technical expert meetings on mitigation and adaptation, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 111 and 129;</p>	
<p>17. Invites Parties to mainstream a gender perspective in the enhancement of climate technology development and transfer;</p>	
<p>18. Requests the secretariat, if updating the accreditation process for the Parties, to improve, as appropriate, the accuracy of data on the gender of the participants as a means of providing accurate data to assess progress made on the participation of women delegates in UNFCCC meetings and those of constituted bodies;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting specific targets
<p>19. Also requests the secretariat to continue to prepare an annual report on gender composition in accordance with decisions 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seen as a valuable activity by participants.
<p>20. Further requests the secretariat to undertake research and analysis on challenges to the full and equal participation of women in climate-related processes and activities and to prepare a technical paper on achieving the</p>	

<p>goal of gender balance as mandated by decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16 and 23/CP.18, based on submissions and its own research for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session;</p>	
<p>21. Requests the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the Conference of the Parties information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work</p>	
<p>22. Invites Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong support of the principle of this activity. Considered that activities relating to NGCCFPs should be strengthened. • Specific capacity-building, knowledge-sharing • Technical and financial support • Consistent and full-time support and funding • Development of common ToR or further guidance on ToR • An assessment of the current situation (full-, part-time, ToR, etc.) of NGCCFPs • Setting a deadline for nominations and/or further encouragement to appoint NGCCFPs. • Further awareness-raising and improved incentive for appointing NGCCFPs e.g. through effecting more national recognition • An interactive space for NGCCFPs to engage and exchange ideas • Encouraging and/or facilitating informal exchanges with grassroots organizations and gender experts and NGCCFPs during meetings or in home/regional context • Strengthening collaboration/networking between ACE FPs and NGCCFPs. • A paper on how to strengthen NGCCFPs (targeted at National Governments, Delegations, and National Focal Point) • Appointing a male and a female NGCCFP
<p>23. Encourages Parties, when reporting on their climate policies under the UNFCCC process, to include information on how they are integrating gender considerations into such policies;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was addressed under monitoring and reporting as being crucial and in need of further elaboration and guidance for Parties on how to report
<p>24. Also encourages Parties to integrate local and traditional knowledge in the formulation of climate policy and to recognize the value of the participation of grassroots women in gender-responsive climate action at all levels;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was seen as an important aspect of the framework that could be further strengthened by ensuring that more accessibility is ensured to allow young indigenous women to make their voices heard and have their opinions and concerns reflected in the UNFCCC processes. • Suggestion that inclusivity aspect and parts on participation should be extended to be expressed include more (historically and structurally underrepresented) groups, although these were not listed
<p>25. Requests the secretariat to maintain and regularly update its</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved accessibility of information e.g. through sharing information on the integration of gender in the work of the constituted bodies

<p>web pages for sharing information on women's participation and on gender-responsive climate policy;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working to integrate gender across the other thematic areas of the UNFCCC webpage
<p>26. Invites Parties and non-Party stakeholders to share information on their work related to integrating a gender perspective in the activities and work under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;</p>	

UNEDITED DRAFT