



Gender-responsive Climate Change Initiatives and Decision-making

Global Gender and Climate Alliance – GGCA

UNDP, IUCN, WEDO

Evaluation

Volume 2: Annexes

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Dec 2013



List of acronyms

AAP	Africa Adaptation Programme – UNDP
AF	Adaptation Fund
AT	Advocacy Team
CAN	Climate Action Network
CBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
ccGAP	Climate Change and Gender Action Plan
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CO	Country Office
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ENERGIA	International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GD	Gender Decision
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GTTF	Gender Thematic Trust Fund
HBF	Heinrich Böll Foundation
IGO	Inter-governmental Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDC	Least Development Country
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Action Plans
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NWMLE	Network of Women Ministers and Leaders for the Environment
NWP	Nairobi Work Plan
PB	Programme Board
Prodoc	Project Document
The Programme	The “ <i>Gender-responsive Climate Change Initiatives and Decision-making</i> ” programme
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMART	Specific, measurable, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound
ToD	Training of Delegates
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WDF	Women Delegates’ Fund
WEDO	Women’s Environment & Development Organization
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

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Annex 1: Intervention Matrix

Phase 2 logframes (Finland + <i>Denmark</i> funding)	Phase 3 logframe	Interventions		
		UNDP + <i>UNEP (phase 2)</i>	IUCN	WEDO
Objective 1: Integrate a gender perspective into policy, <i>finance</i> and decision making in order to ensure that the UN mandates on gender equality are fully implemented (Finland + <i>Denmark</i>)	Objective 1: Integrate a gender perspective into the post 2012 UNFCCC agreement and relevant programme decisions as well as other international, regional and national policy and decision making related to climate change			
STRATEGY 1A: Advocacy for the establishment and implementation of global agreements on gender and climate change (Finland + <i>Denmark</i>)	Strategy 1.1: Integrate a gender perspective into international policy and decision making in order to ensure that the UN mandates on gender equality are fully implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranged COP and intersessional side events (<i>e.g. with UNEP</i>) • Arranged other events (<i>e.g. with UNEP</i>) • Participation in events • Participation in advocacy team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranged COP and intersessional side events • Arranged other events • Participation in events • Participation in advocacy team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranged COP and intersessional side events • Arranged other events • Participation in events • Advocacy strategy dev't and impl. (e.g. tech. support to gov's, submissions to UNFCCC, and comments on texts) • Facilitating/leading advocacy team
<i>STRATEGY 1C: Partnership with the UNFCCC Secretariat to support the mainstreaming of gender considerations into the work and processes under the Convention (Denmark)</i>		Collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat	Collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat	Collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat
<i>STRATEGY 1B: Advocacy for the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment principles</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in CIF, GCF, AF. meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in CIF and GCF meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GGCA Secretariat participation in CIF

		finance publications/ knowledge products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position papers 		members
STRATEGY 1B: Promote the leadership of women government delegates in UNFCCC negotiations through the Women Delegates Fund (Finland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 2: Promote the leadership of women at global, regional and national levels through the Women Delegates Fund Strategy 2.1: Enable women delegates to participate effectively in climate change dialogues/negotiations and decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to trainings for WDF delegates Women delegates participation in regional Cadre of Expert training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation sessions Support to trainings for WDF delegates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate selection and participation of WDF participants Lead implementation of capacity building for WDF delegates Coordinate with consultant providing support (e.g. strategy) to WDF funded delegates
STRATEGY 1C: Organize global trainings for governments, UN staff, civil society, and international institutions (Finland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy 1.1: Integrate a gender perspective into international policy and decision making in order to ensure that the UN mandates on gender equality are fully implemented Activity 1.1.2: Global orientation sessions for government delegates, UN staff, civil society and international institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs to ToT in South Africa Participation in regional ToTs Side event at Rio +20 Publications/knowledge products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional ToTs – lead Capacity building sessions with UN agencies, e.g. UNFCCC, CBD Capacity building for women representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to/participation in ToTs (on in'tl advocacy) Facilitate collaboration between WDF participants and GGCA Secretariat
Objective 2: Build capacity at all levels to design and implement gender in national and global climate change initiatives (Finland)/Develop capacity at all levels to design and implement gender-responsive climate change policies, strategies, programmes and finance (Denmark)	Objective 1: Integrate a gender perspective into the post 2012 UNFCCC agreement and relevant programme decisions as well as other international, regional and national policy and decision making related to climate change			
Strategy 2A: Advocacy and training at national level to integrate gender in climate change plans and decision-making (Finland)	Strategy 1.2: Integrate a gender perspective into policy and decision making at the national and regional levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender activities in UNDP country projects (e.g. gender strategies, studies, workshops and trainings, engendering energy and environment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 national and 2 regional ccGAPs (workshops, training, strategy formulation) TA per request Knowledge products Draft guidelines for inclusion of gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tech.. support on NAPs, NWP docs, other national submissions/processes Coordination of national advocates (advocacy team) and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> projects) Knowledge products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in NAPs Gender roadmaps for REDD+ Review of CRISTAL Regional ToTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tech. support on UNFCCC-related processes (e.g. national policy, gender assessments, inputs to national/regional meetings) Gender roadmaps for REDD+
STRATEGY 2B: Technical support by cadre of experts to integrate gender in national and global climate change initiatives (Finland)/ <i>Capacity building for the development of a cadre of experts on gender and climate change (Denmark)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cadre of Experts – regional training (e.g. with UNEP), Africa and Asia Inputs from cadre (e.g. comments/ inputs to publications, participation in gov't planning processes/ programmes) Region-specific knowledge products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional ToTs – trained gender and CC experts – regional training Expert inputs (e.g. support to countries and to League of Arab States, training, case studies) Trained trainers input to ccGAPs and strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in regional ToTs
GGCA is a functional, transparent and democratic structure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering Committee establishment and permanent membership (UNDP + UNEP) Advised GGCA Secretariat on GGCA guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering Committee establishment and permanent membership Advised GGCA Secretariat on GGCA guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering Committee establishment and permanent membership Hosts GGCA Secretariat Advised GGCA Secretariat on GGCA guidelines

Annex 2: Country Assessment Sheets

2a: Kenya

Country: KENYA
GGCA Partners (UNDP, IUCN, WEDO): UNDP
Project title: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change2. Gender and Climate Finance Readiness Study
Implementation period (from/to): <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Strategy</u>: Mid 2011 to mid 20122. <u>Finance study</u>: March 2013 – ongoing (Oct 2013)
Intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Link to partner country/regional programme (if applicable):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Strategy prepared under the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP).○ Finance Study part of a regional/global UNDP/GGCA effort on CC finance readiness• Goal:<p><u>Strategy</u>: to address the issues identified (lack of evidence of differentiated CC impacts, lack of gender disaggregated data, policy gaps in mainstreaming, inadequate institutional capacities for mainstreaming gender, low participation of women, youths and vulnerable groups, low Gender Focus) and to enhance integration of gender considerations into national climate change policies, strategies and initiatives, so that both women and men have equal opportunity to understand, participate, and decide effective measures to implement adaptation and mitigation activities and equally benefit from various climate change programs and funds for sustainable climate management in Kenya.</p><p><u>Finance study</u>: To contribute to making African countries CC finance ready in a gender-responsive manner and inform ongoing and future readiness efforts taken at the national, regional and global levels, including by national partners, UNDP, other multilateral agencies, as well as by larger global climate change and climate finance institutions, including the emerging Green Climate Fund (GCF).</p>• Objective/Outcome(s):<p><u>Strategy</u>: To provide a strategy and guidelines for as a tool for addressing gender issues in climate change and mainstreaming these into policies and plans</p><p><u>Finance study</u>: To conduct a country level case study in Kenya to assess the extent to which national level climate finance modalities are gender responsive. The study will assist in identifying gaps, good practices, lessons learned as well as provide recommendations for a way forward.</p>• Outputs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Gender and CC strategy (validated by participants)○ Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Climate change Management

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced awareness and action on gender and CC among central (and some local governments), academia and civil society ○ Climate Finance Study (draft) • Main activity/action types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Strategy:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity building, planning and validation workshops ○ Consultancy to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Write strategy and guidelines b) Later expanded to promote gender in National CC Action Plan <u>Finance Study:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consultancy to write Climate Finance Readiness Study ○ Document review ○ Stakeholder interviews ○ Draft report ○ Final report (pending)
<p>Management setup:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which project(s) is GGCA project attached to: <u>Strategy:</u> Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) <u>Finance study:</u> N/A – part of GGCA/UNDP regional analytical work on climate finance • Implementation team: <u>Strategy:</u> Consultant engaged by AAP/UNDP CO and housed at CC Secretariat, Ministry of Environment <u>Finance study:</u> Consultant engaged by UNDP Regional Service Centre in Africa and supported by the UNDP Gender Team, NY • Coordination with partners and other initiatives <u>Strategy:</u> N/A (other than AAP) – not linked to IUCN’s similar GGCA work on ccGAPs <u>Finance study:</u> N/A
<p>Budget and spending:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Strategy:</u> USD 30,000 from GGCA (consultancy for strategy and guidelines development), USD 35,000 from AAP (workshops and consultancy for promoting gender in National CC Action Plan) 2. <u>Finance study:</u> USD 14,000 for consultant (Kenya only). USD 2,000 for technical input and assistance provided by UNDP Regional Centre (Kenya and Malawi)
<p>Monitoring and reporting: UNDP reported on activities in GGCA progress reports</p>
<p>Stakeholders and their role:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Strategy:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop participants: Stakeholders from government ministries and agencies, academia, NGOs and others. Comments on draft. • AAP: vehicle for implementation • UNDP CO: Oversight 2. <u>Finance study:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some interviews with stakeholders, e.g. from government. • UNDP Gender Team and Regional Service Centre: Oversight and

<p>report review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP CO: Consulted by Gender Team, established contact with Government for interviews
<p>Progress on results (e.g. indicators and targets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strategy and guidelines yet to be used by Government agencies for gender mainstreaming in CC planning ○ Awareness and capacity enhanced ○ Gender is now to some extent included in National CC Action Plan (National CC Strategy was “<i>gender blind</i>”) • Progress on outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strategy document completed ○ Finance study draft prepared, final report expected in November 2013.
<p>External factors: risks and assumptions and their influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling factors and windows of opportunity: <p><u>Strategy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Good national legal/policy framework for gender ○ Gender focal points and CC focal points at all government institutions ○ Ability to use AAP as implementation mechanism <p><u>Finance study:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finance and gender are major and increasing issues on the CC agenda globally, particularly in relation to work programmes and efforts established under the UNFCCC • Risks/limitations: <p><u>Strategy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The strategy was not well timed with the work on the national plan (came in quite late in the process), thereby limiting its ability to influence this process ○ Government restructuring ○ Tendency of government to focus on physical science of CC (e.g. meteorology) and not on social science side in staffing and plans ○ MoE CC Secretariat has no ownership or appreciation of strategy ○ Varying capacity and influence of both gender and CC focal points ○ AAP closed and planned follow-up intervention has not taken off yet <p><u>Finance study:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited involvement of UNDP CO and no anchoring of study with national stakeholders and programmes (national stakeholder involvement limited to interviews) – this in combination with government restructuring made it difficult to engage national officials. UNDP intends to consult more stakeholders. ○ Very limited awareness of study among stakeholders in Kenya
<p>Relevance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Strategy:</u> Very relevant as Kenyan capacity and knowledge of CC and

<p>gender is limited, and women are more vulnerable than men to CC and disasters.</p> <p>2. <u>Finance study</u>: Very relevant as CC finance readiness is critical issue for action and implementation of international agreements and national policies, both in relation to adaptation and mitigation.</p>
<p>Efficiency:</p> <p>1. <u>Strategy</u>: Generally good efficiency with consultations and strategy and guidelines formulation completed in a fairly short timeframe, but not provisions were made for publication and dissemination</p> <p>2. <u>Finance study</u>: Poor linkage to national processes and stakeholders, but plans to further consult national stakeholders. Due to difficulties with reaching stakeholders (see above), study is to a large extent based on a desk review and so far not validated by stakeholders (national validation reportedly planned).</p>
<p>Effectiveness (incl. outcomes):</p> <p>1. <u>Strategy</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Generally well-written and relevant documents, but limited awareness, outreach and ownership of it (although validated by workshop participants),– and hence limited scope for influencing sector policies and plans without further support. The strategy and guidelines were intended as a tool to guide gender mainstreaming and it was not the intention to publish it or have officially adopted – but without this formalisation and outreach, there is a risk it will not influence sector planning, or its use will be patchy and person-driven. ○ Difficult for consultant to engage with National CC Action Plan working groups – which limited the ability to influence action plan contents and the government ownership of the strategy and guidelines. Nonetheless, the GGCA input did influence CC Action Plan, which now has some gender elements incorporated. <p>1. <u>Finance study</u>: Focus to a large extent on informing regional and global levels. So far very limited awareness and consultation with stakeholders (see above), so currently no/limited ownership and limited potential to influence policies, plans and capacity building in Kenya unless planned enhancement of ownership and awareness is implemented effectively. The intended regional/global influence is more likely to be achieved, but too early to assess.</p>
<p>Impact (if relevant/applicable): N/A</p>
<p>Sustainability:</p> <p>1. <u>Strategy</u>: Currently no sustainability, as no plans/provisions have been made for the implementation/use of the strategy for gender and integration into CC policies and plans. While the strategy has been shared with AAP stakeholders, the awareness of it remains limited. It is currently not realistic to expect that it will be taken up by the sectors without further support.</p> <p>2. <u>Finance study</u>: Study intended to inform mainly regional and global levels. UNDP would like the study to contribute to making Kenya CC finance ready in a gender-responsive manner. To achieve this, greater ownership from national stakeholders is needed, and intended to be</p>

obtained, but this may in reality prove difficult, as national stakeholders were not adequately involved from the beginning.

Conclusion:

1. Strategy: Good document, but limited awareness/ownership (except among workshop participants) and unlikely to influence policies and plans – unless concerted efforts are put into promoting government ownership, and its uptake and use – further support and a clear plan for this is needed.
2. Finance study: Focus has been on informing regional and global levels, with limited involvement of national stakeholders. Too early to assess whether the study will lead to its intended results (regional and global levels). Currently limited scope of being used by Kenyan stakeholders – a much stronger involvement of national stakeholders (incl. Government and UNCP CO) is needed in the finalisation process and dissemination.

Recommendations:

1. Strategy:
 - Promote the uptake or adoption of the strategy and guidelines by government agencies.
 - Support 1-2 selected key sectors (e.g. agriculture) in translating strategy into tangible action, which is integrated in sector plans and budgets.
 - Integrate support for the gender mainstreaming and use of the strategy/guidelines in planned AAP follow-up intervention
2. Finance study: To directly involve UNDP CO, Government and other stakeholders in validation and finalisation of the study.

Lessons:

- Timing and the use of windows of opportunity are of essence – it is critical to latch on to windows of opportunities as the right time. Late entry is far less effective than integration into process from their onset.
- For UNDP, it makes more sense to utilise existing larger programmes as an entry point to promote gender in CC policies, rather than having small stand-alone activities – provided these programmes are well-linked to national CC policy and planning processes.
- Investing in strategy and guidelines development will not yield the intended results, unless provisions are made for a) ensuring stakeholder ownership and wider awareness (e.g. through publication/dissemination and adoption), b) supporting/promoting their actual use
- For UNDP, it is difficult to implement an entire process with USD 30,000 – it would be better to focus resources on fewer countries to allow for sufficient funding to follow process through and ensure both results/impact and sustainability
- It would have been useful for the strategy development to be linked to IUCN's work under GGCA on ccGAPs for mutual sharing and learning.
- To enhance accuracy and to maximise the potential benefits, it is important to ensure that national level studies from the onset are adequately involve national stakeholders (incl. COs) and are closely linked to national processes – even if intended to inform

regional/global levels.

2b: Liberia

Country: Liberia
GGCA Partners (UDNP, IUCN, WEDO): IUCN
Project title: Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP)
Implementation period (from/to): Dec 2011 – Aug 2012
<p>Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link to partner country/regional programme (if applicable): N/A • Goal: Overall objective of ccGAP <i>“To ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed into Liberia’s climate change policies, programs and interventions so that both men and women have equal opportunities to implement and benefit from mitigation and adaptation initiatives in combating climate change and positively impact on the outcome of “Liberia Rising 2030.”</i> • Objective/Outcome(s): The intended result of GGCA support is to help Liberia develop and implement a national ccGAP strategy to mainstream gender into policies and decision-making • Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ccGAP document ○ Enhanced awareness and action on gender and CC among central and local government and civil society • Main activity/action types: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>ccGAP:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two training/awareness creation workshops ○ ccGAP planning workshop ○ ccGAP validation workshop ○ ccGAP document writing ○ presentation og ccGAP to cabinet for endorsement (pending) ○ ccGAP implementation (pending) 2. <u>Other activities supported by GGCA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mainstreaming of gender in Initial National Communication (INI) to UNFCCC (2008) ○ COP18 side event: <i>“Change we can believe in: Countries making a difference through gender-responsive climate change frameworks”</i> (2012)
<p>Management setup:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which project(s) is GGCA project attached to: N/A • Implementation team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IUCN: technical support, workshop facilitation and training, document drafting, draft gender inputs to INI ○ MoGD: coordinating ministry for ccGAP process, host and lead on ccGAP workshop planning ○ EPA: co-lead on ccGAP workshop planning, INI formulation, host and lead on COP18 side event planning ○ SADS (NGO): Planning/logistics of two training workshops • Coordination with partners and other initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MoGD coordinated inputs from stakeholders and ensuring their involvement in workshops
Budget and spending: USD 24,981.60 (ccGAP – 2 workshops) – in kind contributions from MoGD and EPA

Monitoring and reporting: IUCN reported on activities in GGCA progress reports and IUCN publications
<p>Stakeholders and their role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN, MoGD, EPA: see above. • Sector ministries: participants in ccGAP workshops, responsible for implementation of ccGAP activities in their sectors • Ministry of Internal Affairs: participants in ccGAP workshops, coordination of local government/counties • Local government: participation in ccGAP workshops, responsible for local level implementation and awareness raising • Civil society: participation in ccGAP workshops, responsible for implementation of community-based CC and gender activities, advocacy • Communities: household and community-based activities to increase resilience and local mitigation
<p>Progress on results (e.g. indicators and targets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ccGAP yet to be endorsed by cabinet before implementation can start ○ Awareness enhanced • Progress on outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Validated ccGAP document ○ Approach to CC adaptation and mitigation among central and local government staff and civil society ○ Local government staff in some counties now include CC and gender in awareness creation activities and communication to communities
<p>External factors: risks and assumptions and their influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling factors and windows of opportunity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ President committed to tackling gender issues ○ AFT (Agenda for Transformation – PRS2) has a separate pillar for crosscutting issues incl. gender ○ Ministry of Finance is now promoting gender budgeting in collaboration with MoGD ○ All ministries and Government agencies have gender focal points ○ GEF funded CC Adaptation, Agriculture Project with Ministry of Agriculture is interested in collaborating with MoGD in operationalising and implementing ccGAP priorities • Risks/limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tendency to see ccGAP as a project with activities, which need external funding – mainstreaming into sector policies, plans and practices may not fully happen ○ Commitment from other ministries and access of gender focal point to the minister/high level seems to vary between ministries – beyond gender focal point at least one ministry sent wrong people to workshop (low level admin staff, seemingly because they were women) ○ Government not yet decentralised, county structures largely in place, but not district structures. Limited what local government can do on their own, need approval from Monrovia
<p>Relevance: ccGAP very relevant as Liberian capacity and knowledge of CC and gender was limited, and women are more vulnerable than men to CC and disasters. There is a broad interest, not least from local level. Hence, Liberia did not have the</p>

ability to address gender concerns in its CC policies and planning.
Efficiency: Overall good efficiency; training, planning, validation and formulation process was completed in 9 months – but presentation to cabinet and endorsement has still not happened after more than a year after completion of the document.
Effectiveness (incl. outcomes): ccGAP process created in a short time enhanced awareness, and resulted in tangible priorities. But some institutional challenges remain to be tackled to ensure the plan is integrated in policies and implemented.
Impact (if relevant/applicable): N/A
Sustainability: Without further external support, the actual implementation of the ccGAP is unlikely. Especially a need to support the mainstreaming of ccGAP into sector policies and plans – perhaps through engaging the political level and planning and finance ministries
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good progress, but actual results not yet consolidated or materialised – further support needed for process. • The actual commitment appears to vary between the ministries. • While ccGAP is not being implemented, awareness raised is already resulting in some local government staff raising awareness in communities
<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GGCA/IUCN to continue supporting implementation process, including the preparation of an implementation plan and monitoring mechanisms • Once ccGAP endorsed raise awareness with high level in ministries and provide training for county governments on implementation • Tackle the issue of ccGAP being seen by many stakeholders as project activities that need donor funding • Focus on mainstreaming into sector policies and development plans, so engage with political level and ministries of finance and planning • Promote that indicators relevant for gender and CC are included in sector and national development monitoring systems
<p>Lessons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a real interests in ccGAPs and people become committed and can include CC and gender in their advocacy, so awareness raising resulting from the process is perhaps as important as the ccGAP strategy itself • A risk that ccGAPs are perceived as projects which need donor funding • Can be a challenge to ensure that the various ministries assign the right people to the ccGAP process • It is important that sector ministries understand that they should implement the ccGAP as an integrated part of their work plans – MoGD should have an advisory/support and monitoring role

2c: Bangladesh

Country: BANGLADESH
GGCA Partners: UNDP and IUCN
<p>Project title:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP: Gender in Focus: Piloting Gender Support in Energy Efficient Brick Kiln (Green Brick Project) 2. IUCN: Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP)
<p>Implementation period (from/to):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP: August 2011 – August 2013 2. IUCN: January 2012 – ongoing
<p>Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link to partner country/regional programme (if applicable): <u>UNDP</u>: Incorporating women and gender into “Improving Kiln Efficiency in the Brick Making Industry (IKEBMI)” (GEF Financed “Green Brick Project”) <u>IUCN</u>: Overall objective: N/A • Goal: <u>IUCN</u>: To mainstream gender concerns into climate change-related policies, strategies and interventions ensuring access to, participation in, contributions towards and benefits for the diverse group of stakeholders for the sustainable and equitable development of Bangladesh. <u>UNDP</u>: To remove barriers to the widespread adoption of energy efficient Brick kilns in the brick making industry and support female workers in the demonstration HHK kiln. • Objective/Outcome(s): <u>IUCN</u>: The intended result of GGCA support is to help Bangladesh develop and implement a national ccGAP strategy to mainstream gender into policies and decision-making. <u>UNDP/The Green Brick Project</u>: The intended result of the support of the GGCA to the GEF financed UNDP project is to ensure that women working in the brick factory have better working conditions and health care. • Outputs: <u>IUCN</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ccGAP document ○ Enhanced awareness and action on gender and CC among central and local government and civil society <u>UNDP</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy study on health and safety of women and children by moving from traditional brick making to greener technology ○ Workshops to inform brickmakers about gender and climate change, and working conditions of women in brick factories • Main activity/action types: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <u>ccGAP</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ccGAP planning workshop ○ ccGAP validation workshop ○ ccGAP document writing ○ presentation of ccGAP to cabinet for endorsement ○ ccGAP implementation 4. <u>UNDP Green Brick Project</u>:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developed better working conditions for women in factory ○ Work with Brick Manufacturer Owner Association (BMOA) to explain gender issues and women’s entrepreneurship ○ Establish woman doctor on site at brick factory ○ Produced report “Mitigation in Brick Making Industries in Bangladesh: How Gender Matters” ○ Lobby to include “gender” into Brick Burning legislation ○ Awareness raising with Women Chamber of Commerce to attract more women into ownership of brick factories
<p>Management setup:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which project(s) is GGCA project attached to: <u>IUCN</u>: N/A <u>UNDP</u>: Green Brick Project • Implementation team: <u>IUCN</u>: technical support, workshop facilitation and training, document drafting, MoEF gender focal point <u>Government</u>: <u>UNDP</u>: Green Brick Project staff and consultants
<p>Budget and spending:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>IUCN</u>: USD 34,264.00 2. <u>UNDP</u>: USD 29,737.08
<p>Monitoring and reporting: Activities reported in global progress reports and publications of the GGCA</p>
<p>Stakeholders and their role:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>IUCN</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN: coordinating ccGAP process • Ministry of Environment and Forests (MofEF): lead government agency working with IUCN on ccGAP and responsible for mainstreaming gender in Bangladesh Climate Change Strategic Action Plan (BCCSAP) • Government ministries: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MofWCA); Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MofDMR); Ministry of Social Welfare (MofSW) – participated in national stakeholder strategy writing process • ccGAP Steering Committee (Action Aid, DEBTEC, IUCN, MofEF, MoWCA, MoDMR, MoSW) : ensuring participatory process • UN Women: provided inputs on food security, social protection and health, disaster management and gender • Civil Society: attendance at workshops and support for ccGAP 2. <u>UNDP</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: management of Green Brick Project • Brick Manufacturers and Owners Association: participated in awareness raising events on gender issues • Government: MoWCA • Women Chamber of Commerce: beginning partnership with BMOA to support women owning brick factories
<p>Progress on results (e.g. indicators and targets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on outcomes: <u>IUCN</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ccGAP endorsed by Ministry of Forestry and Environment ○ Awareness enhanced amongst government ministries, NGOs and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ research institutes on gender and CC ○ People attended TOT training <p><u>UNDP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relationship created between brick factory owners and women’s chamber of commerce ○ Discussions held on inclusion of gender in brick burning legislation <p>• Progress on outputs:</p> <p><u>IUCN:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ccGAP document endorsed by Government <p><u>UNDP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced awareness of brick field owners of women brick labourers’ rights through awareness campaign
<p>External factors: risks and assumptions and their influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling factors and windows of opportunity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MoFA has gender focal point ○ MofWCA becoming aware of gender and climate change issues ○ New legislation on brick burning and omissions allowed for discussion on gender and brick factories ○ UNDP’s New Strategic Plan is integrates comprehensive programming approaches, mainstreaming climate change action into overall national development strategies for sustainable development • Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tendency to see ccGAP as a project with activities, which need external funding – mainstreaming into sector policies, plans and practices may not fully happen. ○ General election in 2014 might require new government partners and relationships to be built and delay the ccGAP process.
<p>Relevance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>IUCN:</u> The ccGAP is very relevant as Bangladeshi capacity and knowledge of CC and gender was limited; women are more vulnerable than men to CC and disasters. There is a broad interest. 2. <u>UNDP:</u> Development of greater efficiency of brick making kilns is very important for reducing carbon emissions and providing better working and living conditions of brick makers, especially women. Evidence was generated on how traditional brick kilns expose female workers to serious health hazards. The project report indicates that <i>“in light of these findings the GREEN Brick project aims to incorporate gender issues in the coming years and blend it in Annual Work Plan of the project”</i>. This meets one of the GGCA’s goals of influencing climate financing (GEF in this case) and its programmes to include gender considerations in the implementation process. Further these findings have been used to lobby further work on these issues at national level as well as globally for example these findings have been used on several occasions in speeches/talking points by senior policy makers in government and also in UNDP
<p>Efficiency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <u>IUCN:</u> Overall good efficiency; training, planning, validation and formulation process was completed in 6 months – but endorsement has still to take place. 4. <u>UNDP:</u> COs find that the high transaction costs make such a small grant

<p>inefficient. While it is a strength of the overall GGCA UNDP strategy to leverage limited resources at the country level at no cost to the GGCA, \$30k was found to be too little. In the Green Brick project, because they did not include gender in the initial GEF project design, the GGCA “grant” allowed gender to be included</p>
<p>Effectiveness (incl. outcomes):</p> <p>5. <u>IUCN</u>: ccGAP process created in a short time, enhanced awareness, resulted in written priorities created for government. Many institutional challenges remain to be tackled to ensure the plan is integrated into policies and implemented.</p> <p><u>UNDP</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Created enhanced awareness by UNDP Green Brick Project staff on gender and brick making ○ Created awareness in the Women’s Chamber of Commerce on the conditions of women brick makers and the need for capital for more women to become factory owners ○ Stakeholders raised awareness on the inclusion of gender in the brick burning legislation as part of the national climate change policy
<p>Impact (if relevant/applicable):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>IUCN</u>: N/A 2. <u>UNDP</u>: Ensured better medical care and working conditions for women workers in the model Green Brick factory
<p>Sustainability:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>IUCN - ccGAP</u>: Without further external support, the actual implementation of the ccGAP is unlikely. 2. <u>UNDP – Green Brick Project</u>: It is not clear how the improved working conditions and medical/social services will be sustained once the GGCA project ends.
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>IUCN</u>: Good progress on drafting ccGAP, but actual results not yet consolidated or materialised – further support needed for process. • <u>UNDP</u>: Strategically used funds can be catalytic to generate gender results in larger environment and climate change programmes at national level.
<p>Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>IUCN</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue supporting implementation process, including the implementation plan and monitoring mechanisms ○ Raise awareness with high level in ministries and provide training for county governments on implementation ○ Raise awareness with NGO stakeholders of ccGAP ○ Tackle the issue of ccGAP being seen by many stakeholders as project activities that need donor funding and work with line ministries on budget for implementation 2. <u>UNDP</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue the promotion of better working conditions for women in brick factories but not as GGCA project ○ Focus on GGCA Phase 4 for UNDP COs could better focus on climate finance mechanisms ○ Interventions with GGCA funds should be directed to existing programmes that are focused on climate change policies

Lessons:

- There is interest in ccGAPs and people can be trained to include CC and gender in advocacy, so awareness raising resulting from the process is important
- ccGAPs can be perceived as projects which need donor funding
- Ensure that sector ministries understand that they should implement the ccGAP as an integrated part of their work and budget plans
- Clearer criteria linked to the goals and objectives of the overall GGCA project need to be incorporated into projects undertaken with the small grants fund of GGCA administered by UNDP HQ to UNDP COs
- Cos report that small grants of \$30,000 provided to UNDP Country Offices have too high a transaction cost to be

2d: Vietnam

Country:VIETNAM
GGCA Partners (UNDP, IUCN, WEDO):UNDP
Project title of UNDP Country Office Programme: <i>Good Practices in Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction</i>
Implementation period (from/to): August to December 2011
<p>Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link to UNcountry/regional programme: The development of the brief was a joint initiative of UNDP, UN Women and Oxfam in Viet Nam with the UNISDR Regional Office. • Goal: To raise awareness and highlight how to integrate gender equality and women empowerment principles into CCA and DRR policies and actions and to stimulate adjustments to existing and new legal and policy documents and practices for policy makers at national and provincial levels, legislative authorities, the Viet Nam Women's Union, the UN, the private sector, donors, INGOs and Vietnamese NGOs. • Objective/Outcome(s): Policy brief on gender equality in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Viet Nam • Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhanced government awareness on issues of gender and CC ○ Policy brief written by UN Women, Oxfam, UNDP, UNISDR and expert • Main activity/action types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One workshop on gender and climate change ○ Preparation of policy brief by an international expert on gender and climate change, backstopping technical support to CO as UNDP/GGCA approach
<p>Management setup:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which project(s) is GGCA project attached to: Overall UNDP and One UN work on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. • Implementation team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNDP Sustainable Development Cluster: hiring of consultant, workshop facilitation, policy brief drafting ○ UN Women: ongoing project on disaster risk reduction with the Viet Nam Women's Union • Coordination with partners and other initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UN Women – UN Women partnered with Viet Nam Women's Union on local strategy to involve women in DRR and DRM; other UN agencies involved ○ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) – UNDP worked with ministries on drafting Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control ○ Oxfam GB – worked with above on writing policy brief ○ Oxfam, UNDP, UNISDR (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction), UNWOMEN used the PB to advocate at various events to influence the Law, specifically around gender equality and mainstreaming
Budget and spending:US\$25,905.86
Monitoring and reporting: UNDP CO prepared a four page report
<p>Stakeholders and their role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women: co-authored the policy brief and attended the workshop

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxfam GB: co-authored the policy brief and attended the workshop • Sector ministries: attended the workshop • Vietnam Women’s Union: attended the workshop
<p>Progress on results (e.g. indicators and targets)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress on outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Awareness enhanced on gender, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction ○ Policy brief did not influence government policy • Progress on outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fact sheet/policy brief prepared
<p>External factors: risks and assumptions and their influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling factors and windows of opportunity: Inclusion of gender principle in Law: <i>“Humanity, fairness, transparency and gender equity must be guaranteed in natural disaster prevention and control.”</i> • Risk/limitations: While gender principles included in final draft of law, implementation is not automatic
<p>Relevance: Increasing knowledge of gender and climate change very relevant for Viet Nam because Viet Nam is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and these effects are not gender neutral.</p>
<p>Efficiency: Capitalized on ongoing work carried out by other projects and implementers; transaction costs too high to for the size of the grant. Transaction costs include activities that are partly different from normal practice, partly additional time by different staff in the VN CO. They include: developing the concept / idea of what the grant should focus on; preparing proposal to GGCA in appropriate format; email and Skype exchanges on preparation, progress and conclusion; financial accounting; reporting; time taken for this evaluation.</p>
<p>Effectiveness: Gender principle included in DRM law as part of an overall strategy of several UN and national organizations: only in part due to this grant</p>
<p>Impact (if relevant/applicable): The grant support itself has no direct impacts. However, it is important to acknowledge that UNDP CO works continuously with the Vietnam Women Union and MARD. Oxfam has successfully succeeded in the VWU becoming an official member in the DRM system since 7 Oct 2013. Thus, this support, provide some attribution to a much broader process and every single input is counted</p>
<p>Sustainability: A one-off workshop and policy brief not sustainable in itself, unless integrated into ongoing programming or policies: here the work was integrated in the wider programme of work of UNDP and partners, so actually sustainability could be seen as very high. The financing modality is not. If a new project is realized, this approach should be captured and project design should minimize the financing modality but internalized this process for possible replication of this approach.</p>
<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful workshop and good knowledge product produced; was circulated on UNDP Teamworks to other COs but not widely circulated in Viet Nam • Limited influence on policy • Transaction costs too high for UNDP CO compared to size of grant • Building on ongoing activities on gender and climate change carried out by many partners (UN Women, Oxfam, Viet Nam Women’s Union, UNISDR, etc.) effective use of limited resources
<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If small grant fund mechanism to be used the amount should be increased • Policy brief should continue to be used effectively to ensure gender considerations in future policy decisions

Lessons:

- Working with a range of partners most effective
- Policy brief production must integrate dissemination/use to ensure it fulfills its purpose
- Funding, management modalities of UNDP, where a global project supports just one small activity in a much larger programme of UNDP-VN, should be fully adjusted to the modality of working at the country level

Annex 3: People Interviewed

Person	Position and Institution
Agnes Otzelberger	Care, Member of SC
Amanulla Bin Mahmood	Monitoring Officer- UNDP Bangladesh
Aminata Tucker	County Gender Coordinator- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Ana Rojas	ENERGIA
Anita K. Rennie	County Gender Coordinator- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Annabel Waititu	Consultant- Institute of Environment and Water, Kenya
Annie Kruah	National President- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Ayo Scott	Gender Officer- UNMIL, Liberia
Bangladesh Brick Makers Association; Mr. Rahmankhan (VP), Mr Hassian (VP), Mr Rahman (Pres)	Bangladesh
Ben Karmorh	National Climate Change Focal Point- Environment Protection Agency, Liberia
Benard Opa	Senior Wetlands Officer/Gender Focal Point- National Environment Management Authority, Kenya
Bendu A. Tuley	Gender Focal Point- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Liberia
Benedict D. Nyae	County Gender Coordinator- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Bridget Burns	WEDO
Bui Viet Hien	Programme Officer –UNDP, Viet Nam
Cate Owren	Special Gender Advisor- IUCN
Charlene v. Talery	Climate Change Focal point- LGGA (the Liberian Girl Guides Association) , Liberia
Christiana Louwa	Liberia
Christine Hunter	Country Director- UN Women, Bangladesh
Comfort T. Sackie	Climate Change Focal Point- Forestry Development Authority, Liberia
Daniel Johnson	County Superintendent, Liberia
Eleanor Blomstrom	Interim Executive Director -WEDO
Elisabeth Dempster	County Superintendent, Liberia
Emmanuel M. Loqueh	Field Assistant- FACE (Farmer Association to Conserve the Environment), Liberia
Esther J.S Clarke	President - Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Evelyn Batamuliza	Gender Specialist- UNDP, Kenya
Farah Kabir	Country Director- Action Aid, Bangladesh
Francois Rogers	Former Special Gender Advisor - IUCN
Gail Karlssen	Member/Consultant- ENERGIA
Ha Thi Quynh Nga	Coordinator- CARE, Viet Nam

Hannah Strohmeier	Program Manager- UNDP
Harun Warui	National Project Manager- Ministry of Environment, Kenya
Hawa Paulina	Gender Focal Point- Ministry of Land, Mines and Energy, Liberia
Iqbal Kabir	Deputy Director- Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association, Bangladesh
Ishtiaq AHMAD	IUCN, Bangladesh
James Mazolaville	County Gender Coordinator- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Jeannette Gurung	Director- WOCAN
Johanna Pietikainen	Project Assistant- Finland Foreign Ministry
John Oucho	Consultant/Executive Director- Africa Migration and Development Centre, Kenya
Joseph O. Beyan	County Gender Coordinator- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
<u>June Budhooram</u>	Gender Focal Point- UNFCCC Secretariat
Kebeh Monger	President- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Koos Neefjes	Policy Advisor- UNDP, Viet Nam
Korpo Howard	President - Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Kumeh S. Assaf	National Climate Change Specialist- UNDP, Liberia
Lorena Aguilar	Global Senior Gender Adviser –IUCN
Lucy Wanjiru	Gender Team- UNDP
Ly Phuong	UN Women, Viet Nam
Mahbuba Nasreen	Director- IDMVS - University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
Majeda Haq	Gender Expert- UNDP, Bangladesh
Miatta R.Yoryor	Administrative assistant- Ministry of Lands, Mines, and Energy, Liberia
Michael Okoti	National Coordinator/Senior Research Scientist- Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Kenya
Mohammad Abdul Motaleb	Program Officer- IUCN, Bangladesh
Moses Jura Omedi	Coordinator/Senior Assistant Director- Ministry of Environment, Kenya
Nasir Uddin	Deputy Manager- Action Aid, Bangladesh
Nathalie Eddy	GGCA Coordinator -GGCA Secretariat
Nettie J. Dopoe	County Gender Coordinator- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet	Official- Department of International Cooperation, Viet Nam
Patricia Barandun	Assistant Country Director- UNDP, Viet Nam
Rachel Harris	Advocacy Coordinator - WEDO
Roland J Lepold	National Project Coordinator- Ministry of Agriculture, Liberia
Rose Akombo	Assistant Director- Kenya Forest Service, Kenya

Ruth Right Jones	Gender Focal Point- Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia
Sarwat Chowdhury	CC specialist- UNDP, Bangladesh
Sharmind Neelormi	Consultant- Green Brick Project, Bangladesh
Sieane Laurine Abdul-Baki	Special Assistant to the Minister- Ministry of Gender, Liberia
Stella Eunice Warue	Steering Committee Member- Gender CC, Kenya
Suzette Mitchell	Former Country Director Climate Change Consultant- UN Women, Viet Nam
Sylvester R. Lama	Assistant County Superintendent for Development, Kenya
Tamanna Begum. Dr	Director- Green Brick project, Bangladesh
Thomas B. Kertor	County Superintendent, Liberia
Thuy Anh Tran	UN Women, Viet Nam
Timothy Ranja	Programme Analyst- UNDP, Kenya
Tracy Mann	Volunteer Coordinator -Climate Wise Women
Tracy Raczek	UN SG CC Support Team (former UN Women)
Vu Minh Hai	Senior Tech Advisor- OXFAM, Viet Nam
Wilderspin, Ian	Consultant- UNDP, Viet Nam
Yaah M. Belleh	County Gender Coordinator- Ministry of Gender, Liberia

Annex 4: Questionnaires

Annex 4a: WEF delegates

BRIEF QUESTIONNAIRE: Evaluation of GGCA September 15 2013

For current and former WDF Participants

Please send the filled questionnaire directly to evaluator **Kris B. Prasada Rao**, kpr@pem.dk, no later than **16 September 2013**.

1. Personal information

1.1 Name:	
1.2 Position:	
1.3 Email address:	
1.4 Organisation:	
1.5 Country:	

2. Climate change and gender in your job

2.1 What is your relationship to your country's climate negotiation delegation?	
2.2 How does climate change relate to your work/job?	
2.3 How does gender relate to your work/job?	

3. Involvement in GGCA

3.1 What is/was your role in GGCA? (pls tick)	
WDF funded participant	Other
3.2 If other role, pls specify:	
3.3 How/why were you selected?	

4. Participation in international climate events

4.1 Which of the following events did you participate in? (pls tick)								
Event type	Year				Participation funded or co-funded by WDF			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
COP								
Inter-sessional								
UNFCCC meeting								

5.3 How do you rate the training provided by WEDO (night schools)? (pls tick)				
Very	High	Medium	Low	Very

Other							
4.2 If other, pls explain:							
4.3 If funded in full or in part by WDF – what role did you have as a delegate?							
4.4 What impact have you seen of GGCA's work in UNFCCC and international climate agreements and processes? Pls. describe what/how							

5. Assessment of training/Capacity building

5.1 Did you receive any training from WEDO? (pls tick)	Yes	No
5.2 What training did you receive?		
COP night school (pls tick)	Yes	No
Other (pls explain:		

	high				low
Relevance – did the training address important needs and priorities?					
Quality – how useful was the skills building on mutual gains in negotiation?					
Quality – how useful was the skills building on communication and media?					
Quality – how useful was the capacity building training on national level implementation?					
Quality – how useful was it to learn from other delegates from other countries?					
Usability – did you gain useful knowledge on the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and the UNFCCC and its instruments?					
Usability – did the training enable you to raise gender issues in relation to climate change in the COP negotiations?					
Overall, how do you rate the training?					
How useful were GGCA publications such as IUCN's <i>The Art of Implementation</i> ? https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/the_art_of_implementation.pdf					
5.4 Comments:					
5.5 How do you rate your knowledge of gender in the climate change context? (pls tick)					
	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Before the being involved in WDF/WEDO?					
Now?					

6. Use of skills acquired

6.1 How have you used the knowledge obtained through your involvement and participation in international climate events?	
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Further engagement with GGCA

6.2 Have you engaged further with GGCA after your participation in climate events? (pls tick)	Yes	No
6.3 If yes, how and when?		
6.4 Is it useful for you to remain involved with	Yes	No

the GGCA network for your work? (pls tick)		
Please explain why useful/why not useful:		

7. Recommendations and comments

7.1 Do you have any recommendations for the future of GGCA?		
7.2 We would be very grateful for any further comments or observations?		
May we contact you for further information? (pls tick)	Yes	No

Annex 4b: Advocacy Team

**BRIEF QUESTIONNAIRE:
Evaluation of GGCA September 15 2013**

Advocacy Team

1. Being Involved in the Team	
How did you come to be involved in the GGCA Advocacy Team; and why?	
Were the expectations clear to you?	Travel: Yes/No Commitments: Yes/No Time: Yes/No
Were the overall advocacy goals of the GGCA clear and manageable?	Yes/No
What do you understand those goals to be?	
Who supported your participation in the GGCA? (e.g., financially in order to participate; with research/materials; with network building, etc.)?	Financial: Research and Materials: Network building:
Did you get adequate support from the advocacy team coordinators?	Yes/ No
Did they contribute effectively to drafting comprehensive, technical position papers?	Yes/No
Did the team members represent a wide enough range of expertise?	Yes/No
2. Process	
Was your preparation for each UNFCCC session adequate by team coordinators?	
Were the orientation meetings helpful?	
What would you recommend to be included?	
Were daily check-in meetings sufficient (on site, at meetings,)?	
If not, what would you recommend?	
Did you contribute to the drafting of recommendations documents?	
Did you think these drafting sessions were:	Successful: Yes/No Productive: Yes/No Efficient: Yes/No
Was there enough time for reflection or evaluation throughout the year?	Yes/No

Did you feel like you were part of a “team”? Did you feel your input was valued?	Yes/No
3. Strategy	
Most of the advocacy effort was focused around the LCA process; did you think this was the appropriate?	Yes/No
Were there particular areas of the negotiations that you thought the team should have prioritized more than it did? If yes, then what were they?	
What would you recommend as strategic entry points?	
Which Parties were your focus?	
Who did you talk to regularly?	
Did you also have connections via email/phone, in addition to in person?	
Judging from your experience with lobbying, which Parties were most supportive?	
Did you feel that the GGCA advocacy team effectively positioned itself as technical advisors to negotiators?	
Where do you think Parties found your recommendations most valuable?	
How would you define ‘success’ for the team?	
Did you participate in the Women’s Caucus or women’s provisional constituency?	
Did you find those meetings informative and useful?	
In what areas do you think GGCA can further collaborate with, as part of the caucus and/or constituency?	
4. Regional/National Impacts	
How has your participation in the UNFCCC international meetings impacted the other work you do at national level on climate change and /or on gender equality?	
How have you used the skills and knowledge gained ,at home?	
Do you find that your participation in the international meetings gives you	

meaningful insight into regional/country positions on issues that are relevant to your work?	
If yes to above, what issues from the international climate change meetings have you found most critical for the work you do in your region/ country?	
Are certain meetings more valuable to attend than others?	COPs More valuable/Less valuable Intersessionals More /Less Adaptation Fund Board More/Less Adaptation Committee More/Less TEC More/Less TC More/Less Others?
Can you point to specific policies, action plans, legislation or documents, within your national governments, that have included gender with climate change as a result of the work of the GGCA?	
5. Other Comments or Recommendations	
Do you have any further comments or recommendations for the next phase of the Advocacy work of the GGCA?	
In your opinion, what are the priority areas for the GGCA to work on for the next 3 years?	

Annex 4c: UNDP Cadre of Experts

**BRIEF QUESTIONNAIRE:
Evaluation of GGCA September 15 2013
Cadre of Experts**

Please send the filled questionnaire directly to evaluator **Kris B. Prasada Rao**, kpr@pem.dk, no later than **30 August 2013**.

1. Personal information

1.1 Name:	
1.2 Position:	
1.3 Email address:	
1.4 Organisation:	
1.5 Country:	

2. Climate change and gender in your job

2.1 How does climate change relate to your work?	
2.2 How does gender relate to your work?	

3. Involvement in GGCA

3.1 What is/was your role in GGCA? (pls tick)				
UNDP cadre of experts	IUCN cadre of experts	UNDP GGCA country project	ccGAP process	Other
3.2 If other role, pls specify:				
3.3 How/why were you selected?				

4. GGCA training attended

4.1 Which GGCA trainings/workshops did you attend?						
Topic/title	Year	Country/Region	Organiser (pl tick)			
			UNDP	IUCN	WEDO	Other

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5. Assessment of training

5.1 How do you rate the training provided by GGCA? (pls tick)					
	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Relevance – did the training address important needs and priorities?					
Quality – was the training well planned and conducted, and was it interesting?					
Quality – to what extent did you gain useful knowledge and skills?					
Usability – did the training enable you to address gender issues in relation to climate change?					
Overall, how do you rate the training?					
5.2 What was the best/most valuable part of the training? (pls explain what and why)					
5.3 What was the poorest part of the training? (pls explain what and why)					
5.4 Comments:					

6. Results of training

6.1 How do you rate your knowledge of gender in the climate change context? (pls tick)					
	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Before the training?					
Now?					

7. Use of skills acquired

7.1 Did you transfer the knowledge and skills you acquired to other people? (pls tick)			
	Yes	No	Number of events/occasions
Training/workshop(s):			
Seminars/conferences:			
Technical advisory (TA):			
Informal advice:			
Other: (pls explain)			
None: (pls tick if you have done none of the above)			
7.2 What was the target audience? (pls. tick)			

Government staff:		
Civil society:		
Academia:		
Private sector:		
Media:		
Other: (pls explain)		
7.3 Where did you carry out the capacity building/transfer of knowledge? (pls tick)		
You own country	Other countries in your region	Other region(s):
7.4 Have you used the skills and knowledge obtained in your work in other ways? (pls tick)		
	Yes	No
7.5 If used, how and when?		
7.6 If not used, why not?		
7.7 Did you use the skills in relation to the GGCA programme on in another context? (pls tick)		
	GGCA	Other
7.8 If used, how and when?		
7.9 If not used, why not?		

8. Further engagement with GGCA

8.1 Have you engaged further with GGCA after the training? (pls tick)		Yes	No
8.2 If yes, how and when?			

9. Recommendations and comments

9.1 Do you have any recommendations for the future or for other programmes?		
9.2 Do you have any further comments or observations?		
May we contact you for further information? (pls tick)		
	Yes	No
9.3 If you have any reports, documents or training materials that you developed using the skills gained from the GGCA training that you would want to share with us, please send them to kpr@pem.dk		

Annex 4d: IUCN TOT Participants

**BRIEF QUESTIONNAIRE:
Evaluation of GGCA September 15 2013**

TOT PARTICIPANTS

Please send the filled questionnaire directly to evaluator **Kris B. Prasada Rao**, kpr@pem.dk, no later than **20 September 2013**.

1. Personal information

1.1 Name:	
1.2 Position:	
1.3 Email address:	
1.4 Organisation:	
1.5 Country:	

2. Climate change and gender in your job

2.1 How does climate change relate to your work?	
2.2 How does gender relate to your work?	

3. GGCA training attended

3.1 Which GGCA trainings/workshops did you attend?						
Topic/title	Year	Country/ Region	Organiser (pl tick)			
			UNDP	IUCN	WEDO	Other

4. Results of training

4.1 How do you rate your knowledge of gender in the climate change context? (pls tick)					
	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Before the training?					
Now?					

5. Use of skills acquired

5.1 Did you transfer the knowledge and skills you acquired to other people? (pls tick)			
	Yes	No	Number of events/occasions
Training/workshops:			

Seminars/conferences:			
Technical advisory (TA):			
Informal advice:			
Other: (pls. explain)			
None: (pls. tick if you have done none of the above)			
5.2 What was the target audience? (pls. tick)			
Government staff:			
Civil society:			
Academia:			
Private sector:			
Media:			
Other: (pls. explain)			
5.3 Where did you carry out the capacity building/transfer of knowledge? (pls. tick)			
You own country	Other countries in your region	Other region(s):	
5.4 Have you used the skills and knowledge obtained in your work in other ways? (pls. tick)			
	Yes	No	
5.5 If used, how and when			
5.6 If not used, why not?			

6. Further engagement with GGCA

6.1 Have you engaged further with GGCA after the training? (pls tick)	Yes	No
6.2 If yes, how and when?		

7. Recommendations and comments

7.1 Do you have any recommendations for the future or for other programmes?		
7.2 Do you have any further comments or observations?		
7.3Q		
May we contact you for further information? (pls. tick)	Yes	No

Annex 5: Questionnaires Compiled Responses

Annex 5a: WDF Responses to Questionnaire

Evaluation of the Global Gender Climate Alliance (GGCA)

Compilation of WDF Responses to Questionnaire

1. Personal information

1.1 Name:	
1.2 Position:	
1.3 Email address:	
1.4 Organisation:	
1.5 Country:	

2. Climate change and gender in your job

2.1 What is your relationship to your country's climate negotiation delegation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gender advisor to the government's delegation to the UNFCCC • I served as the adviser and focal point on Gender and Climate change and also negotiate on issues relating to technology transfer and development, LDC matters and sometimes finance. • Technical advisor to the government on gender and climate change • Part of my job, is the analysis and implementation of policy, plans, programs, and environmental projects for the country. • I am a member of the Govt. delegation • I am one of the members of Core Negotiating Team for UNFCCC formed by Ministry of Science, Technology & Environment • A delegate that negotiate on behalf of the office and country as a whole particularly on adaptation plans and agriculture • Member of the delegation • I participated in national negotiation delegation in some COPs and followed the AWG-LCA track. • National delegate
2.2 How does climate change relate to your work/job?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct gender training in the context of climate change at macro and micro-levels in [my region]. • As the sectoral Ministry tasked with ensure that all projects, programs and development agenda of [my country] have gender mainstreaming and the welfare of children incorporated, the Ministry of Gender has to ensure that

	<p>adaptation and mitigation action against climate change taken by [my country] will have and address the needs of women and children who are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Thus, as the focal point who is situated in the Office of the Minister- the central office for decision making i have the responsibility of ensuring this task is implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being an environmentalist and water expert, climate change has impacted much on the water resources and hence a major concern that needs to be addressed • [My organisation] is the Focal Point of the UNFCCC, for [my country], for this reason, a group of colleagues as me, search new forms of cooperation, for the combating the climate change in [my country]. In 2010, I was analyst of the International Affairs Office, after the COP16, started in Planning of Policy Environmental Office, attending environment agreements, conventions, projects, plans and others as UNFCCC. • Mostly policy aspects. Besides I had to place the projects under [m country] Climate Change Trust Fund to be approved by the Minister. • This Team is formed for climate negotiations • desk officer at climate change focal point office • Part of the team that prepares vulnerability assessment for the national communication • [my ministry] has responsibility of state management on hydrology meteorology and climate change. I am working for International Cooperation Department and in charge of climate change issue. I participate in the climate change negotiation and comment to the climate change policy drafts as well as climate change projects. • expert on climate change and also lead the national network on climate change
<p>2.3 How does gender relate to your work/job?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • core-component of my work • The core mandate of the Ministry is to ensure and coordinate gender mainstreaming in [my country] in all projects, programs and development agenda. • Most people affected by water scarcity which the major contribution is climate change, are mainly women and children who have to walk long distances to fetch water and also food

	<p>security issues due to water scarcity that affects women who are the main food crop growers hence the need to sensitize women on adaptation and mitigation measures to combat climate change impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2009, I participated in work regional groups of gender (IUCN and others), for see the thematic of climate change in [my] representation. • As the Gender Focal Point of the ministry, I had to look after that the Gender is being incorporated in policies and strategies according to the Govt stand and the COP18 decision • I am the only female member in the team as a gender and climates change expert • When developing various policies and regulations related to climate change and other united nations conventions • Sensitisation of various civil society organisations and women’s groups on gender and climate change • Responding to climate change is a new issue in my country. Woman officials like me have opportunity to approach this issue as other colleagues in order to strengthen our capacity. • I am interested on the Climate and Gender
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3. Involvement in GGCA

3.1 What is/was your role in GGCA? (pls tick)	
WDF funded participant	Other
10	Member of the GGCA Participation in the women caucus 1
3.2 If other role, pls specify:	Following up the capacity building talks and giving updates on the women caucus that was being held during the meetings
3.3 How/why were you selected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a delegate from a developing country and my commitment to identifying gender as a key issue in climate change adaptation. • Nomination by [my ministry] upon request of nomination from EPA to form part of the National delegation as the gender and climate change focal point and representative [of my ministry] • Application to the Ministry of Environment for consideration for the WDF Funding – Was chosen because I had some experience on the UNFCCC

	<p>process and also experience on working on gender and climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through participation in regional groups of gender on climate change for government officials, for prepare previously to the negotiations. • By WEDO • As a member of [my country's] delegation • I made application in 2009 including sending the cv to government of Finland where the programme was coordinated by then before handed over to GGCA • Participated in the initial meeting in Bali (COP13) where issues on gender were raised • [My country] is one of developing countries and we have woman delegates in our Delegation. • [My organisation] has been actively working on CC issues since 2006, specifically on national CC policy development and become the member of national delegation since 2010
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4. Participation in international climate events

4.1 Which of the following events did you participate in? (pls tick)								
Event type	Year				Participation funded or co-funded by WDF			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
COP	9	8	8	2	5	7	6	2
Inter-sessional	6	7	7	6	4	6	5	5
UNFCCC meeting	2	3	2	1				
Other		1	1		1	1		
4.2 If other, pls explain:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN fourth world congress in Jeju Korea • Was nominated by WEDO to participate in an OECD climate finance meeting in Nairobi 								
4.3 If funded in full or in part by WDF – what role did you have as a delegate?								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2010 to intercessional in 2012, I was delegate for the Cook Islands government and was responsible for agenda items: Capacity Building (AWG/KP/LCA) and Article 6 of the Convention. COP 2012 I was part of the [my] delegation and was tasked to provide an advisory role on gender issues to all agenda items. • Focal point on gender and climate change, following issues on technology transfer and development, capacity building, finance, LDC matters • Was able to sensitize the delegation on the importance of gender consideration in climate change process and was able to get the delegation to support gender and climate change in the UNFCCC process and also integration of 								

	<p>gender into the National Climate Change Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the COP16, I was attending issues about adaptation and capacity buildings, for WEDO. With the [my] delegation finance and capacity building. • I particularly followed the negotiation process on Loss and damage and also NWP. • I was one of the members in the [national] Delegation. I am following finance, technology development and transfer, NWP and agriculture. • Attending preparatory and official meetings Advocacy the inclusion of gender in various UNFCCC decisions Attending night school organised by WDF as part of the capacity building programme • Lead coordinator on adaptation for she [my region'a] group and [my country] • I follow the AWG-LCA track • Participation on UNFCCC sessions on following the VER and Adaptation, Gender. Coaching the national delegation
<p>4.4 What impact have you seen of GGCA's work in UNFCCC and international climate agreements and processes? Pls. describe what/how</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have seen a consistent use of gender language at the UNFCCC negotiations. I put this to the direct involvement of the WDF-recipients and WEDO, who lobbied and strategised on how and where to place gender responsive language on agenda items. • Through the advocacy, lobbying, and training of women delegates and other delegates the GGCA /WEDO has been able to ensure that gender dimension of climate change especially gender languages have been incorporated in the various decisions, also bodies under the UNFCCC have women representation. Women delegates have been capacitated to fully and actively participate in the negotiation process. Thus, there is a decision on promoting women's participation in the process. More delegations have begun including females as part of the delegation especially LDCs. • I have been able to see gender considerations inform of inclusion into the UNFCCC text and also increased participation of women in the UNFCCC process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lobbying different delegations to support gender issues in the UNFCCC processes. -Sensitization and awareness creation on gender and climate change • I think, the participation of GGCA, has been important, all know which the perspective gender was not part of the climate change negotiation. Thanks to GGCA and other gender groups, has been possible the participation of women delegates of different countries in the world. For example, in [my country], is notorious the participation of

	<p>men in the negotiations, 2 of 10 delegates are women, because of Country position is to see scientific, economic and finance issues and is the same in other countries. Most government women should be receiving capacitation in negotiation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GGCA has taken part to firstly to increase the no of female participants from a specific region of the world and secondly to strengthen the active role of the female negotiators in the UNFCCC process. • GGCA with collaboration WEDO and other organizations have been very successful to make gender responsive and gender responsive the decisions of UNFCCC. The blog of GGCA for climate finance is one of the beautiful examples of it. • Inclusion of gender in various decision including in various bodies established under Cancun framework Adoption of a decision (COP18) for “promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of parties in bodies established pursuant to the convention or the Kyoto Protocol • The advocacy work and support for delegates have resulted in several gender language in the various thematic areas and agenda items in the UNFCCC, as well as the recent gender decision adopted in COP18 • GGCA created a network of woman delegates from many delegation to participate in a forum of gender and climate change and to exchange views on that together
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5. Assessment of training/Capacity building

5.1 Did you receive any training from WEDO? (pls tick)		Yes	No
		9	1
5.2 What training did you receive?			
COP night school (pls tick)		Yes	No
		8	1
Other (pls explain:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Delegate negotiation skills • Just previous to the negotiations (COP16-2010) • Multilateral environmental agreement • Briefings and interaction with UNFCCC staff responsible for some specific items such as Adaptation Fund, Nairobi Work Programme, etc 		

5.3 How do you rate the training provided by WEDO (night schools)? (pls tick)					
	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Relevance – did the training address	5	2	1		

important needs and priorities?					
Quality – how useful was the skills building on mutual gains in negotiation?	3	4			
Quality – how useful was the skills building on communication and media?	2	5	2		
Quality – how useful was the capacity building training on national level implementation?	2	1	4		
Quality – how useful was it to learn from other delegates from other countries?	3	4	1		
Usability – did you gain useful knowledge on the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and the UNFCCC and its instruments?	3	4	1		
Usability – did the training enable you to raise gender issues in relation to climate change in the COP negotiations?	4	2	2		
Overall, how do you rate the training?	3	4	1		
How useful were GGCA publications such as IUCN's <i>The Art of Implementation</i> ? https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/the_art_of_implementation.pdf	3		3		
5.4 Comments:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging with WDF (GGCA/WEDO) was very key as I learnt a lot and also was a forum to share vast experience during the world wide interactions No comments. This is a very useful document which is to be learned by all of us. A two to three weeks foottime training on gender and climate change could be very useful I participated in one of the meetings during the preparation of [my country's] REDD road map 				
5.5 How do you rate your knowledge of gender in the climate change context? (pls tick)					
	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Before the being involved in WDF/WEDO?		1	1	5	2
Now?	3	5	1		

6. Use of skills acquired

6.1 How have you used the knowledge obtained through your involvement and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have been able to provide information to governments and also help formulate draft gender policies on CC adaptation. -Participation into the national climate change discussions and more so the National Climate Change and Response Strategy.
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participation in international climate events?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and mobilization of communities on gender and climate change strategies • Using the knowledge • Yes, of course. Because of this knowledge and experience from WDF participation I have been selected for the Core Negotiating Team member. I am also the resource person in Nepal Administrative Staff College for Gender and Climate Change topic. It has taught me to see the climate change impacts and adaptive capacity through gender lenses. Recently I made a presentation on Climate Finance from Gender Perspective. I also try to contribute in the submission of [my country] from this point of view. • I was part of the drafting team in the development of the :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -national climate change strategy -gender and climate change strategy -national agriculture and climate change action plan -african group textual proposal on agriculture • Building capacity of different groups Sensitisation of individuals and general public Research • I integrate the gender issue into the discussed climate change ones and concern how to adapt it in the common context of these events. • Knowledge is crucial in my work in national level, and my participation helped me to fully understand and follow the climate talks, developments and obstacles. It is useful on national policy and CC policy development.
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Further engagement with GGCA

6.2 Have you engaged further with GGCA after your participation in climate events? (pls tick)	Yes	No
	5	3
6.3 If yes, how and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes I have engaged with GGCA members to gender audit some energy and forest policies and carried out CC adaptation workshops to peer review a gender and CC adaptation toolkit. • Through email updates on gender and climate change • Through my contribution into Climate Change Gender Action Plan. In Designing Capacity Building Training of the Officials of BD and Other LDCs of the Region (29-30 Aug) 2013. • Seeking technical advice on issues related to gender and climate change as well as other 	

	<p>convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requesting for information and data on gender and climate change • I participated in the GGCA Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Gender and Climate Change in Bangkok, Thailand in 2011 				
6.4 Is it useful for you to remain involved with the GGCA network for your work? (pls tick)					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	8	
Yes	No				
8					
Please explain why useful/why not useful:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The network is very critical to my work, provides consultancy opportunities and information on gender and CC work. • It gives one an opportunity to meet with professionals who share common goals and one is able to learn many things which one can carry on to be implemented in own countries. • Yes, because government women need more capacitation in this item, inclusive the big problem in all occasion is which the delegates not speak English, in addition, have not knowledge and skills in negotiation • As a carrier Bureaucrat, the development issue is and always remain critical for my work. Undoubtedly Gender issue is the basic component of any development program. Such is the climate change, especially for a country like [my country], which is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. So there will always be huge scope to develop policies, programs, regulations , training programs addressing the gender and climate change. • Seeking technical advice on issues related to gender and climate change as well as other convention • Making use of relevant materials and information developed by GGCA • For sharing and exchange of information, knowledge and best practices in the areas of adaptation and means of implementation • I always receive gender information in many climate relevant issues from the network • It is useful for networking on relevant gender issues which could be used on my work on national level 				

7. Recommendations and comments

7.1 Do you have any recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender trainers must be ready to work on culture and religion to address gender issues
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<p>for the future of GGCA?</p>	<p>in CC adaptation for some countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep up, they are doing well • Not exactly • GGCA should also extend its work on other MEAs like CBD and UNCCD an Ramsar • The GGCA has been very instrumental in the gender arena. They should continue their work on the implementation of the all the gender aspects in terms of climate change activities. • I think GGCA should continue to support gender and woman activities. 	
<p>7.2 We would be very grateful for any further comments or observations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender trainers must be ready to work on culture and religion to address gender issues in CC adaptation for some countries • More exchange/ sharing of events throughout the year would help the female delegates to be more competent and consistent on the issues. • GGCA also think of developing projects and programmes related to gender and climate change to be implemented in developing countries 	
<p>May we contact you for further information? (pls tick)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8</p>	<p>No</p>

Annex 5b: Advocacy Team Responses to Questionnaire

Compilation of GGCA Advocacy Team Evaluations
October 17, 2013

1. Being Involved in the Team	
<p>1.1 How did you come to be involved in the GGCA Advocacy Team; and why?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I applied to be part of the team in response to a request put forward by the group. My decision to join the team was informed by the work of my organization on gender and climate change in [my country] which has started around the same time. Having been a keen advocate for women’s rights and gender equality, I felt this was an opportunity to promote gender equality in the climate change discourse at the international level since my organization has started the same process of influencing the climate change policy in [my country] • In 2008 through an online call for paper to contribute to the GGCA efforts for gender mainstreaming in the UNFCCC process. • I came to be involved in the GGCA advocacy through my work with [my organisation] for Development, a member of the Alliance. • I was introduced through our Pacific Gender and Climate Change Coalition. I met with GGCA in person through the WEDO advocacy programme in Doha 2012. • I was a member of my organisation) and became part of the GGCA. The idea was to continue to engage on gender and energy issues as part of climate change advocacy. • I was a volunteer for WEDO in 2007 during COP13 in Bali, then in COP14 in 2008 was officially part of the first advocacy team in Poznan. The main reason for joining the advocacy team was because at the time the climate change negotiations did not recognized the importance of the gender dimension and women’s rights, the UNFCCC was gender blind and it was crucial for the decisions based on the Bali plan of action to included gender sensitive policies in order for those policies to really contribute as climate solutions and for them not to exacerbate gender inequalities • COP18 Gender and Climate Change informal Deliberations led by WEDO GGCA combine. WEDO’s programme of inviting country national advocacy focal points provided the right

	opportunity to experience COP deliberations first hand.			
1.2 Were the expectations clear to you?	Travel	Commitments	Time	Comments
	7	7	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These issues also became clearer over time as the work evolved. • The time question was confusing, I am assuming it was the time allocated to the advocacy efforts
1.3 Were the overall advocacy goals of the GGCA clear and manageable?	Answer	Comments		
	6 Yes/1 No	Manageable, not as clear		
1.4 What do you understand those goals to be?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute towards the processes. • Identify entry points and develop argument to ensure at that time a post 2012 agreement which is gender sensitive • Via the international mandate support gender sensitive policies at all levels (regional, national and local) • To secure gender proposals in the negotiation texts of the UNFCCC COP believing that they will be implemented on the ground across member countries • To support gender equality policy at global, regional, national and local levels. • Essentially to be actively involved on advocating for gender responsiveness in climate change issues within the framework of the UNFCCC in a sustained manner. • Ensure that climate change decisions included gender sensitive policies, strengthen the capacity of both negotiators and civil society on the importance of the link between climate change and gender; increase the number of gender champions in CC negotiations • Primarily 3 goal expectations outlined in the COP invite letter outlining participation in daily informal meetings, de-briefing on the 			

	negotiations processes, engaging with a wide set of advocacy focals from various organizations and regions.		
1.5 Who supported your participation in the GGCA? (e.g., financially in order to participate; with research/materials; with network building, etc.)?	Financial	Research and Materials	Network Building
	6 WEDO	6 WEDO	6 WEDO
	2008-2010 UNFCCC	ENERGIA, UNDP, IUCN, ABANTU	Pacific Gender and Climate Coalition, IUCN, ENERGIA, ABANTU
1.6 Did you get adequate support from the advocacy team coordinators?	Answer	Comments	
	7 Yes/ 0 No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From WEDO • We always worked together as a mutually supporting team 	
1.7 Did they contribute effectively to drafting comprehensive, technical position papers?	Answer	Comments	
	6 Yes/ 1 Yes/No	While the country case study feedback process was structured, formal and time bound – the gender – CC negotiation text drafting process was dynamic, informal and somewhat adhoc while the COP 18 deliberations were on.	
1.8 Did the team members represent a wide enough range of expertise?	Answer	Comments	
	7 Yes	We ensure a representative of experts in all the building blocks of the Bali Action Plan (Mitigation, Adaptation, Capacity Building, Technology). Furthermore, there were experts in Forestry issues and market (CDM)	
2. Process			
2.1 Was your preparation for each UNFCCC session adequate by team coordinators?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was adequate information, logistical preparation from my team leader before and during the UNFCCC sessions. • Yes, we presented status of the negotiations in all the bodies to met at the session, we present also opportunity and strategy to develop and integrate new language 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very well! • Adequate. Although I think during the sessions itself, it was not so easy to navigate our way across different sessions and especially closed meetings. • There could have been more preparation for new negotiators. • Yes, planning/preparation were detailed and thorough. • Not clear what you are asking, if the coordinators made my preparation adequate or if the preparation was lead by the coordinators in an adequate matter? The preparation for UNFCCC negotiations was always lead and organized by the coordinators. They share the adequate materials before hand and during the negotiations, as negotiations tend to change so fast, the needed materials for proper advocacy needed to be generated or shared during the process. • Driven largely by the daily event schedule of COP18 events.
2.2 Were the orientation meetings helpful?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The orientation meetings were very helpful as it provided the opportunity to understand what processes has been undertaken and what needs to be done given the highly technical nature of the UNFCCC processes and structures. • Yes • Yes • I did not get any orientation meeting. • Very much so • Yes, they gave a good overview of the expectations, the advocacy strategy and the expertise of advocacy members • Somewhat.
2.3 What would you recommend to be included?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of draft outcomes at the end of each day. • Training and mentoring relationship between new negotiators and experienced negotiators. • At least one day for resting • Roadmap of contributions by members of advocacy members that proposes some of the outcomes they expect to see in their areas of expertise • Daily activities /outcomes list
2.4 Were daily check-in meetings sufficient (on site, at meetings,)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The check-in meeting were more than sufficient and this has to continue • Sure • We had limited opportunity to do so.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very sufficient • Yes, breakfast and mid day where enough • Somewhat. 											
2.5 If not, what would you recommend?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have only attended once in Doha 2012 for gender. As a first timer, I became lost quite easily. I would recommend training beforehand of the session. • Participations in informal deliberations seem to have limitations primarily from the stand point of the ideological / methodological stands of organizations involved in women's caucus. It might be helpful to have pre-COP deliberations year round to arrive at common consensus areas/pan out strategies with Parties for advocacy purposes. Secondly, formal daily official statements from the caucus coupled with structured engagement opportunities with the media, party representations, UN CSOs and the official UNFCCC events can prove very useful for better advocacy impact. 											
2.6 Did you contribute to the drafting of recommendations documents?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Yes • Limited prior to the COP. • Yes • Yes I helped draft the position papers that included text recommendations; also helped draft some of the officials submissions to UNFCCC • Yes. National case study revised draft was delved at length during the COP18 participation. 											
2.7 Did you think these drafting sessions were:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Successful</th> <th>Productive</th> <th>Efficient</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td rowspan="2">I believe the results in COP 16, 17 and 18 are the best example how they were successful, productive and efficient</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Successful	Productive	Efficient	Comments	6	6	6	I believe the results in COP 16, 17 and 18 are the best example how they were successful, productive and efficient	N/A	N/A	N/A
Successful	Productive	Efficient	Comments									
6	6	6	I believe the results in COP 16, 17 and 18 are the best example how they were successful, productive and efficient									
N/A	N/A	N/A										
2.8 Was there enough time for reflection or evaluation throughout	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Answer</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4 Yes</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 No</td> <td>Not enough, as we did</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Answer	Comments	4 Yes		3 No	Not enough, as we did					
Answer	Comments											
4 Yes												
3 No	Not enough, as we did											

the year?		online individual evaluation such as this one. There was no collective reflection to assess progress. Progressed reports were compiled by the coordinators and shared with the team.												
2.9 Did you feel like you were part of a “team”? Did you feel your input was valued?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="596 779 740 819">Answer</th> <th data-bbox="743 779 1294 819">Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 824 740 864">3 Yes</td> <td data-bbox="743 824 1294 864"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 869 740 909">1 N/A</td> <td data-bbox="743 869 1294 909"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 913 740 1043"></td> <td data-bbox="743 913 1294 1043">I was limited to the timeframe and the small contribution that could be made. With more time, I could become more part of the team.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1048 740 1124"></td> <td data-bbox="743 1048 1294 1124">I felt that my input was extremely valued.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1128 740 1160"></td> <td data-bbox="743 1128 1294 1160">On the national case study draft.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Answer	Comments	3 Yes		1 N/A			I was limited to the timeframe and the small contribution that could be made. With more time, I could become more part of the team.		I felt that my input was extremely valued.		On the national case study draft.	Some reflections were done but I believe this aspect of the work can be enhanced. My involvement was for a few months only.
Answer	Comments													
3 Yes														
1 N/A														
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	On the national case study draft.													
3. Strategy														
3.1 Most of the advocacy effort was focused around the LCA process; did you think this was the appropriate?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="596 1272 740 1312">Answer</th> <th data-bbox="743 1272 1289 1312">Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1317 740 2004">4 Yes</td> <td data-bbox="743 1317 1289 2004"> <p data-bbox="756 1317 1203 1384">Not only LCA, but also SBI and SBSTA</p> <p data-bbox="756 1388 1276 1715">This was relevant, as LCA was aiming to negotiate a new treaty to enter into force in 2013 and was providing an unique opportunity to ensure UNFCCC as the third Rio Convention refers to gender providing an international mandate to support actions at national and all others levels.</p> <p data-bbox="756 1720 1270 1863">It would not have been relevant to do it in the AWG KP as this was negotiating further commitments for AI parties.</p> <p data-bbox="756 1868 1276 2004">But from LCA, efforts were made to continue to reinforce issues to SBI and SBSTA whenever decisions have been moved to the</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Answer	Comments	4 Yes	<p data-bbox="756 1317 1203 1384">Not only LCA, but also SBI and SBSTA</p> <p data-bbox="756 1388 1276 1715">This was relevant, as LCA was aiming to negotiate a new treaty to enter into force in 2013 and was providing an unique opportunity to ensure UNFCCC as the third Rio Convention refers to gender providing an international mandate to support actions at national and all others levels.</p> <p data-bbox="756 1720 1270 1863">It would not have been relevant to do it in the AWG KP as this was negotiating further commitments for AI parties.</p> <p data-bbox="756 1868 1276 2004">But from LCA, efforts were made to continue to reinforce issues to SBI and SBSTA whenever decisions have been moved to the</p>									
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		<p>subsidiary bodies for further consideration.</p> <p>Also, when Cancun institutions were established further efforts were made to support gender at those levels leading to the reference on gender in the governing instruments of the GCF.</p> <p>This could have continue to the AC, the technology mechanism (TEC and CTCN) and the SCF, but at that time the advocacy team become very small and it was not possible to extend efforts to such bodies.</p>	
		<p>That approach was useful given that we needed an entry point for our advocacy work to be focused and effective. Over time, this has to be broadened as we have made progress.</p>	
		<p>However, I would have to say that the efforts where focused on many areas, aside from LCA, advocates where following ALL of the discussions in SBSTA, SBI and KP as well. Contributions where made in areas the team considered priorities and where it considered there were opportunities to include gender language.</p>	
	2 No		
	1 N/A	I was not trained on this. I did not know.	
<p>3.2 Were there particular areas of the negotiations that you thought the team should have prioritized more than it did? If yes, then what were they?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal of the Kyoto Protocol by developed countries • Up to 2011, gender were everywhere in the negotiation, everywhere it could have been possible to have it? Gender reference is in the LCA decision on response measures. After 2013, regrettable that an advocacy team where not prepared to continue to work to ensure an ADP agreement refers to gender. • Adaptation • No comment • I believe that targeting the developed countries should have been prioritized more given their particular responsibility in addressing gender and climate change issues. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, it was a balance between priorities and opportunities • The dynamics of each COP tend to be different. While the consensus that was reached in earlier COPs should not be lost sight of, it seemed quite important to get in groove with the new/emerging issues/changes in the parties positions as the COPs unfold. It might be useful to have an expanded team to address the past + present/future waves of the COPs and regional nuances. Finance, Technology, Mitigation & Adaptation and their key branch issues / forums/ events should continue to be the key foci for advocacy purposes.
<p>3.3 What would you recommend as strategic entry points?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch the ADP • Watch the work of the bodies established as part of the Cancun Agreements implementation • Watch operational documents of the funds being designed and / or reformed • Country representatives and other regional CSOs and networks • Working through our government representatives and start from there. For the Pacific Islands region, gender work has been supported mostly from the non-government sector. Government representatives appear preoccupied with other areas. • A much more focused approach on the fundamentals of climate change and the role of developed countries in accounting for gender equality • One of the most strategic actions that resulted in entry points in the negotiations where the different delegate orientations. These spaces created an opportunity for advocates to meet the negotiators and for the negotiators to identify (based on expertise) who could provide technical support. • In terms of conceptual entry points, the best results were obtained when the rationales to support the link between gender and CC were clear, simple and proven to have an impact on the solutions to CC. • While 'Observer' across forums are useful; it might be more pertinent to get UNFCCC to agree for a more stronger and active role statuses than 'Observer' with UNFCCC and all its subsidiary bodies/forums/events along with some veto/voting rights for CSO coalitions such

	like GGCA to have influence on COP negotiation texts/decisions.
3.4 Which Parties were your focus?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government delegates, Civil society observers • Developing country parties • Pacific Islands • West African countries • My focus during the negotiations was no on the Parties, it was on specific topics. Our advocacy strategy prioritized several issues to be followed and the different advocates would choose which discussions they could follow and contribute to, based on their expertise. We then approached the supporting Parties with position papers or to get a deeper insight of the negotiations. My main focused during the negotiations where land practices such as REDD+ and agriculture. I also followed the KP negotiations on a more informal manner. The Parties that supported the inclusions of text in REDD+ where mainly, EU, Switzerland, Uganda, Malawi and Norway • BRIC nations.
3.5 Who did you talk to regularly?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African delegates • Africa • Rachel • Niue, Fiji, Kiribati • Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Sierra Leone and Mali • During the negotiations you constantly talk to the negotiators, the chairs, the advocacy team, the women's caucus and other CSO that are following similar issues than yourself • India representatives.
3.6 Did you also have connections via email/phone, in addition to in person?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Yes • Our allies: Liberia, Ghana. From my region : Togo, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire. Others: Swaziland, Kenya, South Africa • Yes, the Ghana Team • We used all of the means of communications, depending on the situation of course, and how the negotiations carried out • N/A
3.7 Judging from your experience with lobbying, which Parties were most supportive?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The African group • More than 100 Parties came to support gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa: Liberia, Ghana, • Europe: Nordics, EU, • US: US delegates got an official mandate to support gender • Latin America: Costa Rica, Ecuador,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Even China • Country representatives, particularly the developing country reps • All of the parties I spoke to were supportive. • African country Parties • This varied greatly from issue to another. Countries like Iceland, Finland, and Liberia have been long term supporters for gender issues in general. In the case of REDD mainly, EU, Switzerland, Uganda, Malawi and Norway • Brazil
<p>3.8 Did you feel that the GGCA advocacy team effectively positioned itself as technical advisors to negotiators?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes we did our best • Yes, more than all the women organizations that have been in the process before. Sure the Bali Action Plan offered a great opportunity, but the success was also due to the different approach used, which convinced Parties. More rational, less emotional. Based on thorough analyses • Very well • There is room for improvement. • Yes, but we did so only on gender issues. • Yes, this is actually one of the key aspects that has lead to the successful inclusion of text in the decisions from COP 16 on. • No. The disconnect was prominent in several directions – UNFCCC – momentum for change UNFCCC event, booth presence, media statements and women’s caucus divergent text/positions.
<p>3.9 Where do you think Parties found your recommendations most valuable?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, because some of the major recommendations were incorporated into the final text • In negotiation rooms, in contact and drafting rooms where we are asked to provide textual languages. • Negotiation texts that were reviewed and gender inputs made by the advocacy team • Niue and Kiribati were not familiar with gender and so they welcomed the new ideas presented to them. • On issues of how to mainstream gender in climate change • The particular suggestions and efforts of the team I was part of where well received in the negotiations before Cancun and Durban (including during the intersessionals) • Parties seemed to have arrived at ‘gender balance’ as a pursue worthy goal with the gender CC efforts thus far.

<p>3.10 How would you define 'success' for the team?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recognition and adoption of gender issues by the UNFCCC, irrespective of the narrow view of gender being promoted. This serves as an entry point to push forward for gender responsive outcomes in the other our agenda • So bad that the overall LCA lead to an implementing agenda. It would have been the agreed outcome, both the core agreement and all accompanying documents would have a strong gender mandate. But however, the gender decision in Doha, the NAPs guidelines, the LEG three years workplan, an today : A gender portal on the UNFCCC website, all these achievement indicate the success. • Satisfactory • Increased learning within the group • Closer relationships with UNFCCC member parties • Inclusion of gender in the UNFCCC processes • The continued existence of the GGCA • Concrete contributions on gender issues in the UNFCCC process • Technical knowledge and skills on gender and climate change • Acceptance as a legitimate constituency in the UNFCCC process • Perhaps having a list of top 10 priority gender-cc decisions that GGCA would like parties to adopt – prioritize them 1-2 for each COP , work towards getting a worldwide consensus around those strategically throughout the year and getting them adopted tactically by majority parties at each COP (COP final and adopted decision texts)
<p>3.11 Did you participate in the Women's Caucus or women's provisional constituency?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes , participated I the activities of the Women's constituency such the daily briefing and updates, gender day among others • Yes • Yes I did. I was only at the meeting for 1 week and participated as much as I could. • Yes, actively participated in both • Yes I participated actively in both. However the constituency is no longer provisional it is has been already recognized by the Secretariat as an official constituency. • Yes- daily informal meetings.
<p>3.12 Did you find those meetings informative and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were very useful as it provided a platform to both strategize and also be abreast with the agenda in other areas of the negotiations

<p>useful?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than the advocacy team meeting • Very well, they helped to keep me on track as to which issues to pay more attention to when following the negotiations. • Yes this was the most informative in terms of finding out other peers and gender supporters. Working along colleagues was indeed most helpful. • Because I was new, it was either I sink or swim. Thankfully I was able to work with two other Pacific Island colleagues. This helped a lot. • The meetings were useful. However the Women’s Caucus tended to lack focus given that new participants came in at different times requiring constant briefing on background issues. • The caucus not so much, the space does not allow for discussions to be focused, but it is nice to hear what other advocates are following and what they are thinking are priorities. The diversity of members in the caucus results in a diversity of opinions and views that is important to keep in mind during the negotiations • The constituency meetings are usually for members only and separate form the caucus. • Steep learning curve was involved. Yes.
<p>3.13 In what areas do you think GGCA can further collaborate with, as part of the caucus and/or constituency?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both groups are very relevant to collaborate with given the diversity in expertise and experience on promoting gender issues. Also knowing that advocacy work thrives on numbers and synergy among networks it would be useful for GGCA to enhance those linkages in our work • Working toward an effective governance system, ensuring transparency, rotation. • Currently the caucus is open (but open space with not a real strategy), but the constituency is still close to few organizations, this will not be helpful; • I believe GGCA should have webinars or periodic capacity enhancement for members prior to the COP or other UNFCCC processes in order to elicit the most from its members especially the fairly new ones. • Is there a Secretariat for this body? A strong base could help us gain strength. • There is a need for much more representativeness across regions on the GGCA • It can collaborate by bringing more women advocates from developing countries.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perhaps having a list of top 10 priority gender-cc decisions that GGCA would like parties to adopt – prioritize them 1-2 for each COP , work towards getting a worldwide consensus around those strategically throughout the year and getting them adopted tactically by majority parties at each COP (COP final and adopted decision texts)
4. Regional/National Impacts	
<p>4.1 How has your participation in the UNFCCC international meetings impacted the other work you do at national level on climate change and /or on gender equality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the UNFCCC meetings we have strengthened our engagement with our country delegates and government officials so we are able to leverage this relationship for our work at the national level. Yes, from that I became the only one women in my countries part of the national communication team, and I am current playing an important in the process, at national and regional levels. Without GGCA and the advocacy team, I would have another pathway The knowledge and experiences from my participation in the international climate change meetings and workshops have helped immensely in enhancing the capacities of members of the Coalition and other key actors through sensitization forums, capacity building workshops and outreach programmes in communities and also through the mass media. Indeed, our engagement with duty bearers on gender perspectives in climate change programmes has improved greatly as a result of our understanding of the international negotiation processes and texts. It has given me the exposure and knowledge necessary to help with our climate change and environment related policy planning at national level. It has given me the training that was not considered back in 2011. My organization has become a leader on gender and climate change in [my country] and the West Africa sub-region as a whole. We have benefitted from a 2-year UN Women grant that has enabled us to work on the issues to benefit women in Ghana at all levels. We have established a Gender Action on Climate Change for Equality and Sustainability (GACCES) Yes it has given me a first hand experience on what happens in the negotiations so that I can

	<p>later share the information with women’s networks in the countries we have worked in. Particularly, the understanding of REDD+ and what is decided at the international level has been very important as the topic is highly contentious and there is a lot of misinformation circulating. Being at the negotiations has helped me become a “pollinator” that shares neutral information and can listen to the concerns, needs and preferences of women in countries and in order to bring back their voices to the negotiations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key learning is that climate change as a national debate issue needs to take center stage even before gender dimensions can be highlighted. The many nuances of the gender-CC came to be appreciated as a result of the work.
<p>4.2 How have you used the skills and knowledge gained, at home?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The skills and knowledge has been shared with members of our climate change coalition for them to also demand accountability from government. Additionally we have contributed to the national climate change policy formulation, livelihood adaptation programmes and research on the impact of climate change on women and other vulnerable groups • Supporting national policies, international initiatives, building in countries capacities • I have used and continue to use the knowledge from the GGCA processes to help in rolling out training initiatives for members of my Coalition at the community for an enhanced advocacy front. • Yes • The knowledge and skills gained has been used to influence climate change policy making in Ghana; The Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and COMESA have also benefitted • I have been part of multiple capacity building efforts in several countries, strengthen women’s network, served as a technical support to these networks to propose advocacy strategies in the countries • With limited application. A couple of noteworthy CSOs were approached with a view to appreciate their gender work to see if climate change dimensions could be innovatively overlaid with their current programmes/advocacy directions. The responses have been lukewarm thus far. A couple of other ideas are in the

	<p>conceptual stage requiring both committed, sustained long term funding and international advocacy support.</p>
<p>4.3 Do you find that your participation in the international meetings gives you meaningful insight into regional/country positions on issues that are relevant to your work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I have gained very useful insights that have helped my organization to play the lead role in advocating for gender issues to integrate into policy formulation and programme implementation at the national and regional level. At the regional level, [my organisation] through its membership of the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance has influenced the African Ministerial Committee on Environment (AMCEN) to incorporate gender issues in their work. Similar strategies have been adopted at the national level. • 6 Yes
<p>4.4 If yes to above, what issues from the international climate change meetings have you found most critical for the work you do in your region/ country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues relating to climate change adaptation, Adaptation fund, green climate fund, climate smart agriculture, gender representation in decision-making • All, as the technical advisor of the LDC chair and group • Indeed, I have been participating in the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) following the insights I have gained in international climate change negotiations. • Equal participation of men and women in decision making. • A gender lens on national policy development. Gender enables an approach that considers the human involvement, risks, impact or benefits on a particular idea, issue or development. • The unwillingness of developed country parties to address the central issues of climate change • REDD+, alternative energy sources, agriculture, implications of the agreements • technology, finance, mitigation, DRR, FEW nexus initiatives and effective advocacy approaches

<p>4.5 Are certain meetings more valuable to attend than others?</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="596 226 1289 533"> <thead> <tr> <th>Meetings</th> <th>Value</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>COP's</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intersessionals</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adaptation Fund Board</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adaptation Committee</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEC</td> <td>N/A</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFCCC high level forums, key UN flagship programmes, and climate finance high level forums, UN-Secretary General initiatives. <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenging, but this is a process, issues are so interlinked, and all should be watch. Maybe for resources limitation, specialization can be supported so that people are organized to monitor everything; no need to bring huge delegation every time, but particular people should be sent where they have to be. 	Meetings	Value							COP's	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	Intersessionals	✓				✓	✓	X	Adaptation Fund Board	✓		✓		✓	N/A	✓	Adaptation Committee	✓		✓		✓	N/A	X	TEC	N/A		✓		✓	N/A	✓
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<p>4.6 Can you point to specific policies, action plans, legislation or documents, within your national governments, that have included gender with climate change as a result of the work of the GGCA?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Climate Change Policy framework NAPA and national strategy for REDD. When the process start to prepare an R-PIN for the REDD under the FCPF, my institution gets one of the two CSO seats. National Climate Change Policy Framework [My country's] National Gender Policy (Draft) National Climate Change Policy Framework National Climate Change Policy Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) AAP-country Component [My country's] Gender and CC strategy [My region's] gender and CC strategy None thus far as the WEDO countries publication is yet to be out. However, the idea contemplation is get a SM campaign rolling with the country draft story with a view to get the government to make a position announcement on 'gender balance' decision as a run up to COP19. 																																																
<p>5. Other Comments or Recommendations</p>																																																	
<p>5.1 Do you have any further comments or recommendations for the next phase of the Advocacy work of the GGCA?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GGCA work is a big platform for learning; sharing and networking therefore it would be very useful to strengthen the inter-generational linkages by giving opportunity to young women advocates particularly from developing countries to gain some international expertise. This 																																																

	<p>approach will ensure continuity of the advocacy work at the international, regional and national levels especially when the older generation phase out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to combine international actions with national and regional • None for now • Capacity building. • Funding sources for developing country advocates to access and support participation. • Face to face interaction. • Focus more on the responsibility and commitment aspects of climate change as a basis for promoting gender equality • In preparation for the 2015 agreement in Paris, there should be a focus on the advocacy team, more members should be supported and trained, there should be a revival of the training of trainers and a re validation of the Training Manual to include new information. • Perhaps having a list of top 10 priority gender-cc decisions that GGCA would like parties to adopt – prioritize them 1-2 for each COP , work towards getting a worldwide consensus around those strategically throughout the year and getting them adopted tactically by majority parties at each COP (COP final and adopted decision texts)
<p>5.2 In your opinion, what are the priority areas for the GGCA to work on for the next 3 years?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation, climate funds, gender representation • Build capacity at all levels including at least regional levels: GGCA is global; Need GGCA coordination for Africa, for Asia to enlarge the networks and be closer for better support of actions on the ground • Enhanced lobbying/gender advocacy at the UNFCCC level, • Forging strategic partnership with regional climate change bodies and networks for deepened grassroots outreach and learning on gender and climate change • Capacity enhancement for members at all levels • Strengthen capacity of coordinators. • Support negotiators to maintain a long term involvement as opposed to short term one off approach that does not last. • Making the GGCA much more representative of different voices from across regions • Documenting the experience

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Becoming much more involved in the core issues of the UNFCCC as the basis for promoting women's rights• Getting developed countries to live up to their responsibilities and commitments.• Agriculture, landscape approaches, co benefits and non market approaches• Getting influential men advocates around the world on the same side of GGCA• Strong observer/other influencing positions across all major UNFCCC/UNSG – fora/subsidiary bodies• Year round total media engagement with actionable/replicable/scalable climate –gender /programmes/research/advocacy stories around the world to influence funding, technology adoption, adaptation/mitigation practices scale-up across regions.
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Annex 5c: UNDP Cadre of Experts Responses to Questionnaire

CADRE OF EXPERTS– QUESTIONNAIRE COMPILATION

1. Personal information

1.1 Name:	17 respondents
1.2 Position:	
1.3 Email address:	
1.4 Organisation:	
1.5 Country:	

2. Climate change and gender in your job

2.1 How does climate change relate to your work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The energy and water sector that I work in are highly vulnerable to climate change. • My portfolio comprises policy work relating to clean energy, climate, land use, gender and gender based violence prevention. • The mission of our organization is to use environment to get out women from poverty. As such, climate change affects the effort of our target. • I work as freelance consultant on energy, environment, climate change and its impacts on energy, water, agriculture and overall resource management • Climate change is very close to my work. On a daily basis I participate in programmes aimed at building capacity of District Forest Officers to implement measures to stop forest deforestation and forest degradation as a means of reducing carbon emissions. • My main task is planning and mainstreaming climate change, gender, environment, disaster is one of the main task of me • Climate change is absolutely related to my job and my Department responsibility. • I am the climate change focal point in the UNDP country office and I help to mainstream climate change in UNDP projects • Climate Change Adaptation is one of the four thematic action areas of organisation • [My ministry] has responsibility of state management on hydrology meteorology and climate change. I am working for International Cooperation Department and in charge of
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	<p>climate change issue. I participate in the climate change negotiation and comment to the climate change policy drafts as well as climate change projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training women, men, boys and girls to use improved stoves saves the environment by eliminating the amount of firewood used as well as empowering the women economically. A transition towards low-emission and high-resilient economic growth requires a consideration of gender concerns. Climate change directly impacts my work and the target group I work with. • It is one of the four result areas of the project specifically focusing on improving the capacity of [my] Government institutions to respond to climate change in the agricultural sector • First, climate change is a cross-cutting issue and its outstanding problems related to leadership and governance. Second, my research experience and interests are in the area of climate change and gender. Third, [my region] is vulnerable to climate change. The population are dependent on farming and their livelihoods are dependent on natural resources. Therefore, issues of training, follow up, consultancy and research are crucial. My position and experience is highly important in three of the reasons presented above. • I am climate change advisor [for my org organisation] • [My orgnaisaiton] is directly involved in integrating gender in both adaptation and mitigation programs. As a coordinator for [my organisation] in [my country], my work entails providing inputs through research/action research, assessments, training and implementation of activities that promotes and integrates gender in climate change related policies, strategies and programmes. [my organisation] has recently launched Women Carbon Standard and we are in the process of testing it in [my country]. I am directly involved in coordinating this work. <p>I work in an organisation mandated to coordinate and supervise environmental matters in the country and thus my work in gender is to coordinate the gender committee to mainstream gender matters in the organisation policies plans and programmes,</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I manage project that mitigate and help adapt to climate change.
<p>2.2 How does gender relate to your work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and the disadvantaged groups have no access to the piped lines and are dependent forests for fuel and streams and springs for water. The climate has reduces the availability drastically forcing these people to travel extra distance using valuable time that could otherwise be put to productive use at the domestic and community level. • See above • Women are the most affected by environment crises, that is why more attention is giving to them • Gender relates to my work because roles both affects and is affected by the above mentioned subjects –e.g. water, energy and agriculture, these are gender sensitive sectors in the contexts of women involvement • I collaborate with the Ministry of Gender who have the main mandate to mainstream gender in sector institutions work like ours. • We are supporting the sectors in gender mainstreaming into policies, plan and programmes. Working closely with National Commission [on gender] • Gender mainstreaming is included in our strategic planning (2013-2030) • I am the gender focal point in the Energy and Environment Unit at [my organisation's] country office. All [our] projects must have a gender marker. • The region where my organisation works has serious gender concerns as women are the main backbone of hill economy in male migration dominated society • Responding to climate change is a new issue in my country. Woman officials like me have opportunity to approach this issue as other colleagues in order to strengthen our capacity. • Mainstreaming gender concerns into the energy sector in [my country] encourages men, women, boys and girls to bring out their best to benefit society. Thus sensitising men, women, boys and girls in institutions, communities, the private sector, academia etc and relating it to climate change plays a central role in my work. • Gender is key aspect to be considered in all [

	<p>my donor organisations] projects as per the climate change strategy and the country co-operation strategy between the [donor country's] and [recipient country's] Governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of gender are mainstreamed and have become key part of every intervention in [my country]. At the same time, smallholder farming and agriculture are essential policy directions of the country. All research and higher educations institutions are legally and ethically bound to work on the issues of gender equality and empowerment. My research and publication as well as leadership and governance training we conduct focus on gender and environment as cross-cutting issues. These themes are part of the policy pillars in Growth and Development Plan of [my country]. • I look at the gender dimensions of climate change in my policy advise • [My organisation] is a global membership network of women and men professionals that provides expertise to assist agriculture and natural resource management organizations build women's leadership and mainstream gender and social inclusion into their research and development programmes', projects and internal structures. [Our] Mission is to build women's leadership in agriculture and natural resource management through organizational and individual transformation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I am a certified regional gender trainer (awareness, analysis and integrating gender in planning, leadership and organisational change for gender equality). I particularly train practioners and producer groups related to forestry, agriculture, and energy and disaster risk management. - I also conducting research, action research and support organisations to integrate gender in project design, planning etc. I organise and run Women Leadership Circle in NRM, which is a platform for policy/professional and grassroots women to interact for exchange and policy influence. • I work in an organisation mandated to coordinate and supervise environmental matters in the country and thus my work in gender is to coordinate the gender committee to mainstream gender matters in the organisation policies plans and programmes,
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	<p>I also help different departments within the organisation to understand how they work will be better if gender issues are incorporated in their planning and implementation process. Most of all the that I have been able to make the gender committee some members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target populations affected: We ensure that both males and females benefit from the interventions

3. Involvement in GGCA

3.1 What is/was your role in GGCA? (pls tick)				
UNDP cadre of experts	IUCN cadre of experts	UNDP GGCA country project	ccGAP process	Other
12 (Training of Trainers/ resource person)	1	6		4 (key person, Member of the GGCA network)
3.2 If other role, pls specify:				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involved with [my organisation] and WEDO • I drafted a report on gender and REDD, and I provided training on gender and forestry at a GGCA workshop in Nairobi in 2011 • Member of [my organisation's] gender team, trainer on gender and energy, forest and agriculture • Participated in Gender Workshop organized in Bangkok as the country representative • Gender mainstreaming was included in Green Growth strategic planning (2013-2030). Since I were trained on Climate Change Gender Mainstreaming hence I were assigned to response in this task. • [My country] is one of developing countries that GGCA selected to support woman delegates. • I took initiative to conduct overall gender auditing in expositing policies, legal documents, government reports, etc. from the angle inclusive leadership, governance and growth in [my country]. I have finalized the document and was endorsed as one of the key pillar areas of the Institute of Leadership and Good Governance. Now we are looking for funding from various sources. Upon availability of funding, the audit report document will be validated and will become policy information and advocacy tool in [my county] and will be integrated to research and consultancy policies of Higher Education and research 		

	<p>Institutions in [my country]. I initiated (after Nairobi Consultative Meeting of UNDP GGCA regional and national cadre of experts, in June/July 2010) the formation of a think-tank that is the first in [my country] and is aimed at influencing policy) in which Gender and Other Cross-cutting issues is one of the pillars of the think-tank.</p>
<p>3.3 How/why were you selected?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have been a member of [my] Network • I posed questions about the role of gender in REDD to the UN REDD team, with whom I had worked quite a bit on the launch and implementation of the programme. I also worked on REDD+ issues extensively with funding from XXXX and others • I applied at a call for application and have been selected • Through competitive process e.g. online application • Selected after review of my CV which I submitted to UNDP following a call; Selected because I am in the Ministry responsible for environment and a forester have great responsibility of reducing carbon emissions from forests; minimising the impact of climate change on vulnerable especially the rural women. • Nominated by the office since dealing with mainstreaming based on UNDP country recommendation • I am deputy director in charged and have a full responsibility and decision making in Green Growth Gender Mainstreaming in my department. • Initially to organize a GGCA training workshop in 2011. Implementing a GGCA project in [my country] through the Africa Adaption Project (AAP) to develop gender strategies and guidelines • Nominated by IUCN • Because I am a woman in my delegation participating climate change negotiation process. • By invitation to share experiences from the country level after participating in the initial training • Competitive selection through an open call for participation • I worked many years in the areas of women, youth, sports, culture, social affairs, people with special needs, etc. at policy-making higher levels and policy implementing grassroots organizations. I have promoted and advocated gender and climate change issues, minority issues, disaster and relief aid, etc. in all my research, publication, training and consultancy works. Now I lead gender forum in leadership and good governance and networking of women leaders in higher education in my institute. My area of

	<p>specialization and future career interests are in gender, disaster relief, climate change, livelihoods, conflict and post-conflict reconstruction that are essentially interlinked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am a UNDP member of staff • I was selected by UNDP CO for my experience (environment, biodiversity, forestry), qualification, contribution and interests in gender and climate change. I was a staff member of UNDP CO (FTA) working as biodiversity/environment expert, however I moved to on from UNDP in 2010 to work full-time on gender and NRM/Climate change • I have no idea
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4. GGCA training attended

4.1 Which GGCA trainings/workshops did you attend?						
Topic/title	Year	Country/ Region	Organiser (pl tick)			
			UND P	IUCN	WED O	Other
ToT	2010	Nairobi , Kenya	1			
• Gender and Climate Change	2011	Nairobi, Kenya	6			1 (2*UNEP, GGCA)
• Regional capacity development workshop	2011	Bangkok, Thailand	6			
Climate Change and Gender Mainstreaming	2012	Thailand	1			
Climate Change Strategy Workshop	2012	Kathmand u	1	11		
<i>We have had gender experts come and talk to us. One is sited on a desk behind mine who advises the whole office</i>	2012	Kenya	1			
<i>WDF Capacity Building and Coordination Session, Daily Meeting for the June Bonn 2011 negotiations</i>	2011	Bonn, Germany			1	
<i>WDF Night School</i>	2011	Durban, South Africa			1	
<i>Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change</i>	2010	Kenya	1			
<i>Action research</i>	2012	Nepal			1	

5. Assessment of training

5.1 How do you rate the training provided by GGCA? (pls tick)					
	Very high (4)	High (3)	Medium (2)	Low (1)	Very low (0)
Relevance – did the training address important needs and priorities?	9	5	1		
Quality – was the training well planned and conducted, and was it interesting?	6	8	1		
Quality – to what extent did you gain useful knowledge and skills?	6	8	1		
Usability – did the training enable you to address gender issues in relation to climate change?	6	7	2		
Overall, how do you rate the training?	4	6			
5.2 What was the best/most valuable part of the training? (pls explain what and why)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approaches to the themes were very practical. Ground experiences were used to highlight the issues and the challenges with respect to gender were very much relevant to the prevailing situation in the developing countries. Solutions were not hi-tech which made it plausible to relate with the country specifics. • Meeting others working in gender, particularly from the African continent because their perspective was both well informed and rich in experience- a perspective not sufficiently reflected at the level of policy negotiations where most of my time was spent • The part of workshop on climate sectors: water, energy, agriculture, etc because climate change is general and it is more direct to see the impact of sectors distinctly • Topics on gender integration in energy, agric, water, forest and finance (budgeting) • “Opportunities to gender mainstream NAPAs/national planning and implementation”; I am actively involved in teams that development of Ministry’s strategic documents – NAPA, Strategic plan; Budgets, National Development Plans, etc. The training helped me fully understand the how to link gender to climate change. Session 6 – Forestry and REDD+; Our Department is developing the REDD Strategy for [my country] and I participate in the process. • Country experiences and pool of experts • Gender balancing and equity. It is very important to encourage men and women seat together and share experiences. • Case studies and methodologies for assessing climate 					

	<p>change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local examples on gender discrimination were helpful as they stressed the need of integration of gender in planning on climate change. The training manual was quite comprehensive and useful reference material • The skill of negotiation and the way to integrate gender issue in climate change policy and strategy are the most valuable part of the training. They are useful for my job. • Gender and Technology. My expertise in natural resources and environment, gender and technology transfer was sharpened by the training and my influence in institutional and community gender mainstreaming; has ensured gender responsiveness in global, regional and national level climate change adaptation policies and initiatives. Immediately after the training Work started at the community level where women were sensitised and cookstoves were disseminated and the work has ensured policies and strategies on climate change has taken gender perspective into account. Awareness on climate change issues for rural/urban women has been done ever since. The case study has been printed on my mind for ever. • Gender-sensitive strategies on technology development and transfer to support actions on mitigation and adaptation: The training offered practical solutions which could be used, they are also applicable and had the potential for scalability • Got familiar with gender and climate change assessment and analysis tools (with practical analytical works presented in the workshop) and this has helped me to cascade the tools for many other issues related to gender in particular and green development in general. It triggered many projects and program in my institute on which I am working as my career path. • South to south learning and sharing of experiences among the different regions and countries to approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation. • The linkages (overview) between gender and climate change; different international law instruments, frameworks for mainstreaming gender in climate change. This was useful for awareness creation during training and workshops.
<p>5.3 What was the poorest part of the training? (pls explain what and why)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water, agriculture and energy sector could have received more focus together with urbanisation • n/a

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fact that the training manual was just given but not explained to enhance its use. • Not sure • Do not seem to remember any • Some training on tools of mainstreaming should have been used. • N/A: Training were composted a lot of interesting points and best practices was showed and shared. • Too many issues were compressed making it difficult to get into details • Follow-up training should have been planned to share up-dates on examples and training methodologies • None as I could remember. • Gender mainstreaming in climate change financing mechanisms The financing mechanisms are quite complicated and the area is highly technical and may not be easy to grasp. There is a need to simplify the technical approach that is used, otherwise very useful topic • The time was too short and we come with more thirst for discussions and further stabilization of skills and knowledge. I felt there were rich experts in the venue. • During the training in Bangkok, the sectoral presentations/sessions were not linked to gender and as a result we were not able to get in-depth understanding of the linkages between CC and gender.
5.4 Comments:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had a feeling that the focus was much on forestry alone. • Training were quite useful but very short, less than a week, and topics were quite wide needing more time to explore and digest. Follow up training would be great idea in terms of providing feedback, experience and lessons learned • The workshop was well organised and the timing was adhered to accordingly • It would be better if the program could include Cambodia Green Growth Strategic Planning into the course curriculum. • Case studies on climate change adaptation integrating gender planning would be useful as now the much required/ desirable area is adaptation with regard to climate change • The training has made an impact in my work both at the rural and urban levels which knowledge was used during a gender audit of the energy sector in my country. Women are gradually shifting from the use of firewood to cleaner fuels which is encouraging and indicates that when women are trained together with

	<p>their husbands and children they are able to make a difference and are empowered to sharpen their leadership skills as well as understand climate change issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to make the manual's examples more relevant to the different contexts in the world by domesticating the scenarios: for example to many scenarios outside Africa which may not stimulate the required response especially in local communities • Practical sessions (for developing working framework at country and cross-country levels). For instance, Kenya, South Sudan, and Ethiopia have common climate change triggered problems such as loss of livelihoods, migration, human trafficking, conflicts and circulation of small arms and light weapon. These are interrelated and require sub-regional approach and framework and the issue in essence affect women and children disproportionately.
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6. Results of training

6.1 How do you rate your knowledge of gender in the climate change context? (pls tick)					
	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Before the training?		5	8	4	
Now?	7	6	3		

7. Use of skills acquired

7.1 Did you transfer the knowledge and skills you acquired to other people? (pls tick)			
	Yes	No	Number of events/occasions
Training/workshop(s):	12		5,4,4,5,6,2,10,5+,5+3,2 *My student (1,000)
Seminars/conferences:	8		3,6,3,11,5,5+,4,1
Technical advisory (TA):	12		2,2,7,10,3,5+,2+,2
Informal advice:	11		Often,2, ongoing, many times, Throughout my training programmes in rural/urban communities,5+,many occasions
Other: (pls explain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing concern and more focus in the sector hence being taken up at different levels; my work brings me in contact with people working in the water and energy sector where the concerns are high, hence discussions on the issues and possible solutions, 		

	<p>creating awareness have become part of my regular contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used training to shape thinking of report on making the business case to mainstream gender and red • Policy and strategy development on gender in forestry, water, energy, agriculture sectors Also one-on-one discussions and conversations • Through discussions with staff of the REDD+ project in the Forestry Department of [my country]. • I were a professor in Environmental Study, hence Gender Mainstreaming into environmental issues solving have always been shared among the student. • Institutional gender mainstreaming has been done to sensitise first, management of institutions and through them to the general staff of the affected institutions on the issue of gender and climate change and the need to accelerate green growth through gender responsive awareness creation. The importance of gender in energy planning, technology development and the training of women to handle technology themselves, etc. • 1.Integration of G&CC in secondary school and university curricula 2. in development of specific training manuals and organisational strategies 3. Developing guidelines for mainstreaming G&CC into sector planning and budgeting • Is working to make the knowledge and skills to be part of the Higher Education and Research Institutions program area of work and consultancy. • Used the knowledge in preparing project proposals. •
None: (pls tick if you have done none of the above)	
7.2 What was the target audience? (pls. tick)	
Government staff:	16
Civil society:	13
Academia:	10
Private sector:	9
Media:	9
Other: (pls explain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These have been participants in the different conferences and discussion forums I have been involved with. Have organised water and energy specific trainings and interaction programs in the context of climate change. Worked on planning for energy and water at the national and local level Participated in interaction/interviews for the media

	(BBC Nepal and Al Jazeera, Renewable World) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the time it's multi actors workshop to conduct project or conferences • We conducted mainstreaming workshop twice for the CSOs, Medias, Private Sectors besides government agencies • Better if we can share among the university student • Traditional leaders, religious societies etc. 	
7.3 Where did you carry out the capacity building/transfer of knowledge? (pls tick)		
You own country	Other countries in your region	Other region(s):
16	7	4
7.4 Have you used the skills and knowledge obtained in your work in other ways? (pls tick)		Yes
		No
		15
7.5 If used, how and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the consultancy work that I do, awareness at the local level, integrate gender and climate issues in the advocacy and lobbying at the local level • I take a strong gender lens to all of the work I do-whether in energy, climate, or violence prevention • From case studies learned at workshop, I have been inspired to design energy project for communities in 2012 but still looking for funds. • Development of budget that are gender sensitive; balancing team composition • Providing suggestions to their draft five year plans • I always shared among my staff and my student • In mainstreaming climate change in the UNDP country office portfolio • for monitoring and evaluation of our developmental projects and also ensuring gender as an integral part of our project proposals • The extraction of biofuel by completely illiterate women group, the use of technology to extract shea butter, a forestation by religious women's groups through the organisation of workshops, visits, linkage with other groups and assemblies immediately after the workshop and still on-going. • 1 Integration of G&CC into University curriculum in [my region's] universities (14 universities in the region)- Regional training carried out in 2010 supported by UNDP 2 Developing CC guidelines for National planning authority 3 Developing CC guidelines for the agricultural sector 	

	<p>4 Policy briefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I integrated them to the training curricula and co-curricular activities of the Institute of Leadership and Good Governance. The students here are from Federal and Regional Government Institutions and they carry the message and skills to various levels of government. They will become respective leaders to succeed in the future and will potentially implement as well. • In providing climate change advice to countries in the region, i always include the gender dimensions of climate change • In developing proposals; developing training programs etc. • Sensitising the organisation gender committee on general gender issues in preparation of the organisation gender policy - 2012 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training the organisation gender committee to relate gender issues with climate change impacts and adaptation – 2012 and 2013 - Helping the adaptation fund committee to include gender issues in evaluation the climate change projects to be funded - 2013 • When developing a project document or when bring on board community groups, we ensure meaningful gender participation 	
7.6 If not used, why not?		
7.7 Did you use the skills in relation to the GGCA programme on in another context? (pls tick)	GGCA	Other
	8	3
7.8 If used, how and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop National Strategy for Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment -2012m Involved as an Expert Low Carbon Development Approach – participated and contributed in the discussions organised by the consultant • Provision of advisory and technical services on climate change and energy programs; the use of these skills and knowledge is still on-going • Sharing during planning meetings • Shared the experiences and knowledge (to stakeholders in [my country]) learned from the GGCA workshop in Bangkok • Hopefully we can integrate and implement gender mainstreaming into Green Growth National 	

	<p>Strategic Planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When designing the gender strategies for the climate change action plan in [my country] • I have contributed as TA supported pilot projects on adaptation to climate change for experiential documentation of impacts in three states in [country]. Here the gender related knowledge and skills were used for improving efficiency of the pilot projects. In addition inputs from gender manual were used for Training of master trainer on integrating climate change adaptation in developmental planning by me. • When I discussed with some NGOs' representative, I took the example of the GGCA programme and results I got from it in order to persuade them to design the training agenda including gender balance session. • Through the presentation of case studies of work done in the GGCA workshop in Nairobi Kenya in 2011 and other international fora such as the UN Foundation workshop in [country] in 2013 • Training civil society organisations Capacity building for National level and local governments • The question is not clear. • As explained above (In developing proposals; developing training programs etc.) • In research on gender impacts of climate change on food security at household level.
7.9 If not used, why not?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm just learning GGCA programme just accepted as a member

8. Further engagement with GGCA

8.1 6	Yes	No
	6	6
8.2 If yes, how and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our organization is actually member of GGCA and we are engaged to do the work of GGCA everywhere and as we can. • There haven't been any direct engagement with GGCA but have continuously engaged with UNDP. This is because GGCA didn't have any specific program for follow up where as UNDP has, e.g. supported mainstreaming gender and climate change in university curriculum for South eastern universities • Received invitation for workshop in New York but somehow it was cancelled..not sure • I did not involve since I were transferred. 	

	<p>However I do hope GGCA can include me. Particularly I would suggest to included GGCA into GSGG (General Secretariat of Green Growth).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We formulate a new project on gender for [country] • <i>Not received communications and updates</i> • When I attend the climate change negotiations, I contact with other WDF/GGCA members to consult them and exchange information on gender and climate change as well as negotiation process. • Resource person on gender and technology in Nairobi in 2011 • 1. Peer reviewed knowledge products developed by GGCA 2011 2. GGCA supported training by providing trainers for university workshop 2010 • A lot of advocacy and promotion works were ongoing and I was participating. Also upon the completion of the training, the participants agreed to carry on the work in their respective countries and in all opportunities they will have. So it was an independent and decentralized decision so that the message goes into plan and practice. My engagements are part of these commitments. • Training with IUCN/GGCA in [my country] • Through the gender and climate change working group [in my country] During the environment Governing Council meeting at UNEP when we had a session with the women ministers of environment and later engaged [my organisation] in a meeting within the country.
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9. Recommendations and comments

9.1 Do you have any recommendations for the future or for other programmes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued skill upgrading required and regular knowledge sharing; climate change issues to be part of any assessment and implementation • The need of capacity building on Gender and climate change exists in our sub-regionThe question is how to proceed with you to make it happen. • The approach used by GGCA was really a practical approaches of producing a good number of gender experts on climate change and climate sensitive sectors.
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	<p>However, these training were done for very few people at a regional level. It would therefore be strategic to consider more training at the country level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I recommend that you consider calling for at least 3 participants from [country] to cater for staff from the Gender Ministry; Staff from Ministry of Finance - Climate Change Secretariat and Staff from the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Need grants support to countries to continue with in country capacity building workshops by trained experts. • Capacity building training and workshop on implementation of gender tools in mainstreaming at policy and planning level is very important. High level engagement to seek their support (especially politicians) • If you have any future program please involve us. General Secretariat for Green Growth particularly my department (Green Environment and Natural Resource) was really interested. • UNDP CO: There have been complaints from the office that the amount given are too small (US\$30,000) which increases administrative cost • Since investment has been made in developing the cadre of trainers there should be a regular follow-up • Knowledge on gender and climate change is important to the woman delegates when they take part in the climate negotiations, especially to the women in the developing countries. More training programmes will improve their role and voice in their job. • The GGCA training programmes must be promoted in schools from the primary, secondary to the tertiary levels. More training tools must be given to trainees for onward transmission to communities and other support in the form of practical training materials for dissemination. Follow up is critical. • 1 Follow on the University training in order concretize the initiative 2 Pilot the knowledge products for enrichment to meet country specific needs 3 Review the manual with the aim of making it
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	<p>more continent specific in terms of examples used during training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of advocacy and promotion works were ongoing and I was participating. Also upon the completion of the training, the participants agreed to carry on the work in their respective countries and in all opportunities they will have. So it was an independent and decentralized decision so that the message goes into plan and practice. My engagements are part of these commitments. • Training on integrating gender in climate change adaptation plans/programs and climate financing is essential. Simple steps/guidelines on how to do with checklists will be useful.
<p>9.2 Do you have any further comments or observations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to learn more – create a learning forum • Is it possible for us to re route the expression of training needs to you at headquarter? • GGCA, may consider supporting implementation of gender and climate change strategies that have been developed in different countries but most of them remain on shelves • Introduce biannual meetings to share country experience based on set gender and climate change country workplans • Nothing • Opportunities for conducting training at various levels should be shared with the cadre of trainers and also the information on cadre needs to be shared with developmental agencies by the key partner IUCN, UNDP and WEDO • The activities of the GGCA has the potential of empowering women economically as has been observed on the ground. • I am happy with what we do as cadre of experts. • I have used the training skills received, but would be good if there are follow-up trainings to ensure that we are rolling out the training and knowledge appropriately. We also need updates and inputs to upgrade ourselves. Opportunities and exposure (inter-country) to practice the skills received will help us to enhance our skills and become a pool of gender and CC experts in true sense – where we will be able to use provide our skills to influence policies, plans implementations from

gender perspectives.		
May we contact you for further information? (pls tick)		
Yes	No	
14		
9.3 If you have any reports, documents or training materials that you developed using the skills gained from the GGCA training that you would want to share with us, please send them to kpr@pem.dk		

Annex 5d: IUCN TOT Participant Responses to Questionnaire

IUCN TOT PARTICIPANTS COMPILATION FROM QUESTIONNAIRES

1. Personal information

1.1 Name:	
1.2 Position:	
1.3 Email address:	
1.4 Organisation:	
1.5 Country:	

2. Climate change and gender in your job

<p>2.1 How does climate change relate to your work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En los proyectos de adaptacion y mitigación que ejecuta • Realizamos procesos de formación dirigidos a liderazgo del tejido social comunitario abordando la temática y como este afecta de manera diferenciada a hombres y mujeres • We has a project about environment last year and was really succesfull in 4 communities in the north coast of the country. • Algunas Municipalidades requieren de mis servicios para elaborar diagnósticos de la situación local; así mismo elaborar currículo para equipos y personal • Cambio climático es un tema novedoso en la institución que ha venido avanzando a paso lento. Sin embargo, se ha abierto una línea de trabajo con grupos organizados de mujeres de territorios indígenas para la reflexión sobre Cambio climático, gestión del riesgo y género desde un nivel muy incipiente. Asimismo, se ha trabajado en sensibilización de los enfoques de derechos humanos y género con personal del Instituto Meteorológico Nacional y la Comisión Nacional de Emergencias. A partir de esta año, también incursionamos interinstitucionalmente en iniciativas sobre ordenamiento territorial. • Directamente pues me ocupo del tema de gestión de riesgos y cambio climático de la institución, especialmente en gestión del conocimiento y en adaptación en diferentes rubros. • We work with small scale fishing and coastal communities, our main goal, conservation with people based in a human rights-base approach.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the agencies under my coverage include the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Climate Change Commission. I am in charge of the overseeing the programs, activities and projects (P/A/Ps) which these two agencies formulate, implement and evaluate. My Bureau (covering the Rural Development agencies like Departments of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform) analyzes and evaluates the budgets of agencies as they implement climate change related P/A/Ps . I participate in the climate public expenditure program management for the country. • I am working for Urban area to provide rights and access to WASH. Being an engineer I am responsible to give technical services and do advocacy as well along with research to create evidence. We consider CC especially to meet urban challenges such as excessive rainfall, lowering GW table, urban storm water, ecosystem management and how to ensure it among the program. CC is a cross cutting issue in my present programme. • The main objective of [our] awareness program is to increase the community knowledge on the effect of Climate change and how they can play a role in reducing this effect • I am working as a specialist on Gender and Crisis issues. While most of my focus is on conflicts, I do cover issues related to DRR-Gender in my capacity • [My country] is one of the environmental hot spots in the world. The City of Imus is located very near the sea and even high tide has an adverse effect on fisheries and agriculture. When typhoons coincide with high tide, severe flooding occurs. Environmental protection programs are destroyed with just one typhoon and you have to rebuild again. We are mostly now implementing programs for adaptations to climate change and disaster risk reduction and management. • I teach globalization at the University and I introduce it to the students. I also lecture on climate change and gender.
2.2 How does gender relate to your work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He sido la especialista de género a nivel de proyectos y organizaciones • El Instituto de Liderazgo de Las Segovias, es una organización que desde su planteamiento

	<p>estratégico, como en su actuación cotidiana, visibiliza como prioridad el reconocimiento, el respeto y aprovechamiento de la diversidad de los seres humanos en tanto individuos y en tanto colectivos y la igualdad entre todos y todas en tanto personas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Womens and mens are part of our organization and in our projects. • En una cultura tradicionalista y patriarcal suele naturalizarse la discriminación o exclusión de las mujeres de manera que asesorar e incidir, en cuanto como incorporar el enfoque de género, no solo constituye mi especialidad de trabajo, sino una práctica cotidiana en todo aquello que hago • El Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres es la institución rectora a nivel nacional en materia de derechos de las mujeres para el logro de la igualdad y la equidad de género. • [My organisation] tiene una Política de Género, que fue institucionalizada a principios de este año, como no hay fondos para su implementación, se ha organizado una comisión de seguimiento de la cual soy parte. • Gender is a main issue related to the grassroot work that we do, environmental damage affect primarily women in all rural areas in [my region]. • I am a Member of the Executive Committee of the DBM of the Gender and Development Focal Point System and Head of the TWG of said GAD FP System. As such, I help in the formulation of policies and implementing guidelines on GAD planning and budgeting of the agencies as well as local government units (LGUs). Assist in integrating GAD in the budgets of agencies and LGUs • WaterAid has own gender policy as well but based on donor requirements we mainstream gender in our programme. Gender is a cross cutting issue. However, I consider gender for sustainable technical solution; before giving any technical facility. I think about gender during design, O & M and for research/follow-up activity as well. Definitely gender concepts make change in technology and programme planning. • We try to increase the knowledge on different gender related issue in the community thru different workshop and community lectures • My background is as a gender specialist and I am currently working on gender and crisis
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	<p>issues. I manage a multi-country initiative that supports the promotion of women's leadership as active agents of peace/.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In every calamity, the victims are mostly women, children, handicapped and the elderly. The recent typhoon August 18, 2013) brought about intensive flooding in most of XXX Island that destroyed farmlands and fish pens. 60% of households were under water for almost one week. <p>When families are in evacuation centers, there are several health issues that ensue. Diarrhea, influenza, cough and colds are the common ailments that afflict the evacuees. The burden of taking care of the sick is added onus on the mothers who have to subsist on relief goods. There is no privacy in evacuation centers and this is added stress to mothers, especially those nursing their infants. Even personal hygiene is taken for granted.</p> <p>After the calamity, rebuilding one's home is the next problem. Finding a new source of livelihood is another problem if everything was destroyed by the calamity.</p> <p>Considering that [my country] is visited by 25 or more typhoons per year, people are having a hard time rebuilding their lives after each disaster. What we need now is to build the capacity of everyone in climate change adaptation programs. More so, we have to build the capacity of women so that they will no longer be victims but rather partners in nation building.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I promote the empowerment of businesswomen.
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3. GGCA training attended

3.1 Which GGCA trainings/workshops did you attend?						
Topic/title	Year	Country/ Region	Organiser (pl tick)			
			UND P	IUCN	WED O	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Manual on Gender and Climate Change 	2010	Costa Rica		6	1	2 (RUTA Solidar, GGCA)
Capacitación para capacitadores y capacitadoras en Género y Cambio Climático	2011	Costa Rica		1		
TOT on Gender in Climate Change	2009	Thailand	2	4		

Gender and climate change	2009	Jordan	1	2		
Gender and climate change	2008	Latin America		1		

4. Results of training

4.1 How do you rate your knowledge of gender in the climate change context? (pls tick)						
	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low	
Before the training?	1	3	9			
Now?	6	7				

5. Use of skills acquired

5.1 Did you transfer the knowledge and skills you acquired to other people? (pls tick)			
	Yes	No	Number of events/occasions
Training/workshops:	9	2	1, 3, 2, 5, 2, 1, 12+10, 5 Participated as a resource person
Seminars/conferences:	7	3	1, 3, 1, 2, 2-3, 17 Depends on situation. As it is cross cutting issue, I can use the concept based on needs and equity for holistic approach
Technical advisory (TA):	3	2	1, 5, 1 During my work
Informal advice:	5	1	1, 5, 3 During my work among colleagues and peer
Other: (pls. explain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining the training manual of climate change to my partners in the office and collaborating with them in a magazine • Material audiovisual • Participación en el Programa de Empoderamiento a Mujeres, donde realicé una pasantía en Houirou Commission sobre el tema de resiliencia comunitaria en situaciones de desastre. • Grassroot practical work • I introduce to students at the university to climate change and gender 		
None: (pls. tick if you have done none of the above)			

5.2 What was the target audience? (pls. tick)		
Government staff:	6	
Civil society:	8	
Academia:	6	
Private sector:	2	
Media:	2	
Other: (pls. explain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personas de las comunidades que participant en los proyectos • Mujeres de de las diversas culturas en Mesoamerica y sur America, Jovenes, Cooperativistas. • Técnicos y técnicas de la institución y liderazgo de comunidades. • Grassroot work • Right now I use it during programme planning, research activity, technical design, O&M etc. In terms of training program; I am responsible to conduct training for project staff and relevant stakeholder • Senior citizens, students 	
5.3 Where did you carry out the capacity building/transfer of knowledge? (pls. tick)		
You own country	Other countries in your region	Other region(s):
13	5	1
1		
5.4 Have you used the skills and knowledge obtained in your work in other ways? (pls. tick)	Yes	No
	12	
5.5 If used, how and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para dar clases en la universidad en año pasado y este año • En formulación de proyectos, intercambios de experiencias, retroalimentar estrategias regionales de cambio climático con perspectivas de género. • In class of my master degree and with some friends who need information regarding climate change. • Algo del marco teórico y preguntas de la metodología para elaborar diagnósticos • A parte de los talleres directamente relacionados con el tema, los conocimientos y habilidades adquiridas me han permitido aportar ejemplos concretos de brechas de género en situaciones como las provocadas por el cambio climático y los desastres (usualmente entendidos como fenómenos neutrales que afectan igual a todas las personas), así como la importancia del 	

	<p>empoderamiento de las mujeres, la organización de base y la participación real de las mujeres los espacios comunitarios y políticos.</p> <p>Asimismo, el material proporcionado (Manual) ha sido sumamente valioso para mi trabajo. A partir de él elaboré un manual básico para trabajar cambio climático y gestión del riesgo con perspectiva de género, que será publicado este año.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trato de hacerlo de manera cotidiana en mi trabajo. Pero también cuando se realizó la Política institucional de género, los conocimientos adquiridos sirvieron para aportar en el proceso de construcción. También cuando veo el tema de cambio climático y de gestión de riesgos. • Political incidence participating in the Women Major Group meetings and work. • As I comment on policy papers and in the review and evaluation of programs and projects of agencies for subsequent provision of budget support for their implementation and monitoring and evaluation. • Not entirely I used that knowledge. But the training approach was so good which I used such as carousel method. • I used the knowledge obtained in the training to propose different initiatives in the country to increase the knowledge of the relationship between gender and climate change • To organize substantive sessions on gender-DRR/CCA in workshops • I shared the knowledge with the NGO I work with, with my co workers, with friends and relatives. I also made power point presentations which are now being used by these participants.
5.6 If not used, why not?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be appreciated if the challenges of CC has been assesses based on geographical location. Apart these concept on CC, what's the outcome of CC, how it could be managed in urban area will add value in the training manual. Because most of the participant in the training program were gender activists but what I noticed that they don't have pretty knowledge about CC. After having that it would be possible to relate CC and gender successfully • Wrote an article for the news.

6. Further engagement with GGCA

6.1 Have you engaged further with GGCA after the training? (pls tick)	Yes	No
	3	9
6.2 If yes, how and when?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estoy en su red de personas que recibe informacion y participe en el caucus de mujeres para una de las COPs • My engaged further with GGCA really poor. But we still working building like a organization in new projects about climate change. • I have follow up on publications and other meetings and work. • Just to answer survey questionnaire of relevant stakeholder 	

7. Recommendations and comments

7.1 Do you have any recommendations for the future or for other programmes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Es necesario que mas organizaciones de la sociedad civil y mujeres y grupos de mujeres conozcan sobre el tema. Lo que se necesita para el caso de centroamerica son fondos • More training, workshop and technical advice for people and organization who was participate in others. • Mantener la comunicaci3n, sistematizar experiencias. • S3, me gustar3a que se profundizara en el conocimiento adquirido. • The work done in this process have been very useful and well done, I highly recommend to keep it up! • Sustain the provision of capacity development of policy makers, planners, implementers and finance people in government and for other stakeholders. Sustain dialogues among stakeholders within and outside the country Have an open dialogue like an exchange or sharing of good practices on what works well and did not on gender and climate change. • Please see 5.6 • Perhaps a way to follow up with trainers in a more targeted way once the training is over. For instance, I have moved jobs since I underwent this training • There should be more seminars and trainings like this so that we can share the knowledge with others. At this truly calamitous times, climate change has no bias. It affects everyone, rich and poor, young and old, women and men.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to keep us more in contact and informed about what is going on. 	
7.2 Do you have any further comments or observations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Una vez que esta el tema en los documentos de la COP los esfuerzos deben ir a los paises para que implementen • Climate change is really important and I hope after this we can have more information in our organization about GGCA • Fue muy útil el trabajo realizado • Sólo felicitar por el proceso. • A follow thru workshop should be conducted soon as we face this very big challenge of making our people and the programs and projects climate change – resilient. A programmatic approach in budgeting is what we do now at the DBM as we it very crucial in achieving more realistic approach in palnning and budgeting 	
May we contact you for further information? (pls. tick)		
	Yes	No
	12	
7.3 If you have any reports, documents or training materials that you developed using the skills gained from the GGCA training that you would want to share with us, please send them to kpr@pem.dk		

Annex 6: Documents Reviewed

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- GGCA Project Board (Project Board Decisions), June 14-15, 2011
- GGCA Project Board meeting (held via teleconference), November 28, 2011
- GGCA Steering Committee and Project Board Meeting (Meeting report), September 22, 2010; New York
- GGCA Steering Committee Meeting (Final), July 18 2013
- GGCA Steering Committee Meeting (Notes), January 16-18, 2012; WEDO, NYC
- Project Board and GGCA Steering Committee (Meeting minutes), June 29, 2010
- Project Board and GGCA Steering Committee Jade Boutique Hotel, January 17-18, 2010; San Jose, Costa Rica
- Project Board Meeting (Draft meeting minutes), 17-18 July 2012; WEDO, NYC
- Project Board Meeting (Draft meeting minutes), January 24 2013; UNDP, NYC
- Gender Responsive Climate Change Initiatives and Decision-making Proposal for Third Phase of GGCA Activities, 2012-2014
- Gender Responsive Climate Change Initiatives and Decision-making Proposal for Second Phase of GGCA Activities 2010-2012, 20 October 2010, Denmark
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- Logframe for Phase Two
- Objectives from annual reports, Phase One
- UNDP, Gender Responsive Climate Change Policies, Strategies, and Programmes, Project Document
- UNDP, Mainstreaming gender equality in climate change initiatives and decision-making at the national, regional and international level, Project Document
- UNDP, Women's Leadership in Climate Change Decision-making, Project Document
- Consensus Building Institute, Negotiation Preparation Worksheet; Cambridge, MA www.cbuilt.org
- Consensus Building Institute, The Mutual Gains Approach to Negotiation (Brief Description); Cambridge, MA www.cbuilt.org
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- Mainstreaming gender at UNFCCC, opportunity provided by Cancun SBI agenda: «matters related to LDC»
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- The Mutual Gains Approach to Negotiation, Mieke Van Der Wansem, The Fletcher School Tufts University 28 November 2010
- The Private World of the Media
- UNDP, Climate Change Negotiations: A Brief Summary and Key Issues, Cassie Flynn 28 November 2010
- Women Delegates Fund Negotiations Skills Training, UNFCCC Negotiations, Bonn, Germany 11 – 12 May 2012
- Gender Validation Workshop (List of Participants), 27 – 29 June, Naivasha
- National Climate Change Action Plan (2013 – 2017), Republic of Kenya, Vision 2030
- National Climate Change Response Strategy (2009), The Government of Kenya, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
- Climate Change in Liberia, Benjamin S. Karmorh, Jr, National Focal Point, Climate Change Monrovia, Liberia 27 April 2012
- Forests through the eyes of women, Andrea Quesada-Aguilar, WEDO
- Gender and Climate Change Workshop Presentation on Gender and REDD+, Keshav Khanal and Sushila C. Nepali, Kathmandu 18 August 2011
- IUCN Gender Office, Climate Change 101, François Rogers
- IUCN Gender Office, Gender and Climate Change Negotiations: Moving towards a paradigm shift
- IUCN Gender Office, Gender and Mitigation: Beyond the Box
- IUCN Gender Office, Gender Mainstreaming in Adaptation Efforts, François Rogers
- IUCN Gender Office, Linking Gender and Climate Change, Lorena Aguilar
- IUCN Gender Office, Training of the Trainers: Liberia, Setting the Stage (Liberia Quiz)
- IUCN Office of the Global Senior Gender Advisor, Gender-Sensitive Strategies on Technology Development and Transfer to Support Actions on Adaptation and Mitigation
- IUCN Office of the Global Senior Gender Advisor, Gender-Sensitive Adaptation and Mitigation Policies and Programs
- Liberia Strategy Work Draft Budget
- Liberia Strategy Work Schedule Plans March, May 2012
- Logistics associated with the Liberia Strategy work
- Memorandum of Understanding between Global Gender Office/ International Union For Conservation Of Nature (IUCN) And Skills And Agricultural Development Services (SADS), 1 March 2012
- The Inquirer, Development of a Gender Sensitive Climate Change Strategy: Remarks by Hon. Julia Duncan Cassell, 27 April, 2012, SKD Sports Complex
- Examples Of Action: Agriculture
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- Examples Of Action: Energy

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- Examples Of Action: Water And Sanitation
- Gender, Coasts And Aquaculture
- IUCN, Summary of the major legal instruments, Lorena Aguilar 2011
- National Gender Sensitive Training Workshop On Climate Change (Group Work), Ministry Of Youth And Sports Conference Hall, 27-28 April 2012
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- National Gender-Sensitive Climate Change Strategy Development Workshop (Participants' Attendance Log), Monrovia, Liberia 2-4 May 2012
- National Stakeholder Workshop: Developing a National Strategy Towards the Mainstreaming of Gender in Climate Change Efforts in Liberia (Agenda), Monrovia, Liberia 2-4 May 2012
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- Reducing Emissions From Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Redd)-Plus
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- Gender Equality Language in Durban Outcomes, Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-- - term Cooperative Action Draft decision [-- - /CP.17]
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- IUCN Quarterly Report, Quarter 2 – April to June 2011
- IUCN Quarterly Report, Quarter 3 – July to September 2011
- IUCN Quarterly Report, Quarter 4 – September to December 2011

- IUCN Quarterly Report, Quarter 1 – January to March 2012
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q2/2012
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q3/2012
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q4/2012
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q1/2013
- IUCN GCCA Quarterly Narrative Report, Q2/2013
- UNDP-UNEP Quarterly Narrative Report, 1 January – 31 March 2011, GGCA Project
- UNDP-UNEP Quarterly Narrative Report, 1 April – 30 June 2011, GGCA Project
- UNDP-UNEP Quarterly Narrative Report, 1 July – 30 September 2011, GGCA Project
- UNDP-UNEP Quarterly Narrative Report, 1 October – 31 December 2011, GGCA Project
- UNDP Quarterly Narrative Report, January – March 2011, GGCA Project
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- UNDP Quarterly Narrative Report Quarter 3 (July-September) 2012
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- WEDO Summary Report on 2010 Activities, First and second Quarters / January - June
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- WEDO First Quarter Summary Report on GGCA Activities January-March 2011
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- WEDO Fourth Quarter Summary Report on GGCA Activities October-December 2011
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- Jordan: Program for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Efforts in Jordan
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Annex 7: Evaluation findings at a glance

Management, administration, and coordination:

- Finland is generally satisfied with the programme management and administration and communication.
- There have been tensions in relation to the management of the programme, but partners report these have been fully resolved. The main issues appear to have been:
 - Partners expecting an equal partnership while choosing one partner as the overall responsible for the programme.
- Communication and interpersonal issues. An external governance audit in 2013 found the programme management partially satisfactory, but partners report that all the issues found have been addressed.
- At the global level, coordination and collaboration between the partners was generally well functioning in relation to training of WDF delegates, the advocacy team, joint events, and climate finance.
- Coordination and collaboration at the country level and some extent the regional level were limited and opportunities for synergies were not adequately taken advantage of.

Monitoring and reporting:

- The indicators and targets are mainly output oriented and do not capture outcomes/results – and they are not monitored systematically.
- The reporting system is overly elaborate and time consuming.
- Monitoring and reporting is activity focused, and does not provide sufficient and easily accessible information on results/outcomes; nor is it sufficient to provide strategic guidance for the implementation.

Budget, spending, financial management, and financial reporting:

- Overall the financial management by the partners was found satisfactory by the audit, albeit with some issues and errors identified, which the partners report have been rectified.
- There have been challenges related to disbursement procedures, overheads and administrative cost recovery, financial reporting, and information sharing, but these are now reported by partners to have been resolved.
- Reclassification of the Programme Manager position will in the future increase staff costs.
- Release of funds for three months periods only poses a challenge for the preparation of activities for IUCN and WEDO. UNDP does not have an instrument for providing funding for longer periods for NGOs/non-UN.

Events and workshops:

- A significant component of the Programme is to organise side-events at global meetings, and host events to launch GGCA publications.

- GGCA organised events are widely seen as having increased the understanding and adoption of gender into climate change agreements and were influential in the adoption of the Gender Decision.
- GGCA involved high-level participants in events.

Strategic advocacy and technical support:

- In Phase 2, the AT was very active, as it was a priority area for the Danish support. In Phase 3, the funds available for the AT had reduced, so the activity level of the AT significantly reduced.
- Participation at the UNFCCC international levels has resulted in bringing the global experience back to the regional, and particularly the national, levels. The skills and knowledge gained have been very useful in influencing climate change policy nationally in some countries.
- The GGCA advocacy appears to have made an important contribution to the inclusion of gender in the UNFCCC agreements in combination with interventions by other organisations.
- AT members express that their work has helped ensuring the inclusion of gender considerations in policies and programmes at the national level.

Women Delegates Fund:

- Around 10 woman delegates were receiving continuous/consistent support from WDF in Phases 2 and 3, including travel funding. Around 70 additional woman delegates participated in one of more training sessions.
- With a total WDF budget in Phase 2 of USD 813,819, costs appear high compared to the number of delegates supported and trained.
- Funding the participation of women was not enough in itself to ensure their effective participation in the UNFCCC negotiations. Capacity building efforts played a critical role in this.
- Many of the supported women would probably not be able to participate in UNFCCC processes if WDF funding is discontinued, but some would.
- The WDF Night School is an important feature of the programme to train women delegates prior to the major UNFCCC sessions and has significantly increased their knowledge of gender and climate change. The training was responsive to requests from the WDF delegates.
- Most of the WDF delegates appear able to engage proactively in UNFCCC negotiations and being welcomed as full members of their national delegations with defined roles. Reportedly, WDF delegates made important contributions to the negotiations.
- WDF delegates were not linked systematically to national level GGCA interventions. Such involvement could have enhanced the synergies and coherence between the different GGCA activities.
- With a budget of USD 813,819 in Phase 2, the costs of the WDF appears high compared to the number of women directly benefitting from travel funding and capacity building.
- Training women delegates, who were already core members of country delegations but not funding their travel would have reduced costs, and

enabled WDF to reach more people. If these were carefully selected, they could also have been provided with continuous support. Moreover, the risk of their COP participation being discontinued after the Programme ends would probably be lower than for the WDF participants.

Collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat:

- GGCA collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat has worked well and contributed to getting gender considerations on the agenda, especially in COP 18, but also in relation to NAP, NAPA and NAMA development.
- GGCA has so far not engaged as strongly in gender and mitigation as in adaptation, but mitigation action and national emission plans will in the future be a prominent issue on the UNFCCC discourse

Climate finance:

- GGCA work on climate finance has mainly focused on the global level and was in particular implemented in Phase 2 with Danish support. Nonetheless, with the introduction of the GGCA Climate Finance Working Group, new climate finance work was initiated in Phase 3.
- GGCA advocacy work has been an important factor in ensuring the inclusion of gender considerations in the procedures (e.g. requirements, operational guidelines and templates) of the CIF, AF, GCF, and also contributed to this in the UN-REDD. Results were in particular achieved in relation to the CIF.
- In Phase 3, country level finance readiness studies are conducted in Kenya and Malawi. In Kenya, this could have been better linked to the country level, which would both enhance the ability to engage stakeholders and the outreach of the studies in terms of adding value to national processes.

UNDP Cadre of Experts:

- UNDP has successfully trained and established a Cadre of Experts (international, African and Asian), who generally appear to have a high level of knowledge on gender and climate change
- The experts trained by UNDP appear to actively apply the knowledge obtained:
 - In relation to transferring knowledge to others, in particular from government and civil society, but also academia, private sector and media.
 - In different ways, such as lobbying, project development, project monitoring and evaluation, and consultancies.
- A number of experts have been further involved in GGCA, e.g. as consultants, but there is also several who have not been involved – and there is high demand for such further involvement and follow-up training

IUCN Training of Trainers and Delegates:

- IUCN has successfully trained a large number of experts (international, regional, national), who generally appear to have a high level of knowledge on gender and climate change.

- The global ToDs and ToTs have been an important element of, and enabling factor for, the global advocacy work of GGCA, e.g. at the COPs.
- The experts trained by IUCN appear to actively apply the knowledge obtained:
 - In relation to transferring knowledge to others, in particular from civil society, but also governments, academia, private sector and media.
 - In different ways, such as project development, commenting on strategies, lecturing at universities, and development of manuals.
- While a number of experts trained have been involved in ccGAP processes, GGCA advocacy, or the WDF, the majority of people trained appear not to have been involved subsequently in the Programme.
- The ToTs and ToDs were discontinued from 2011, as IUCN chose to focus on capacity building for ccGAP processes and contributing to WDF related training.

UNDP country projects:

- UNDP has implemented, or is implementing, 13 country interventions and four regional interventions.
- Some, but not all, country projects have been very relevant and added value (or have the potential to add value) to national processes, policies, and strategies.
- UNDP used other UNDP projects as implementation vessels at the country level to enhance synergies, outreach and continuity. This was a rational approach, but while it worked well in some countries it did not in other.
- The collaboration with AAP was particularly useful and of mutual benefits for AAP and GGCA.
- The transaction/administration costs for the small USD 30,000 grants provided were too high for the COs.
- The USD 30,000 provided per country were not always enough to ensure that processes were followed through and the intended results or catalytic effect were fully achieved. As a result there was a tendency of implementing one-off events or preparing strategies without ensuring their subsequent use.
- Interventions were based on CO proposals and priorities to ensure ownership, but at least in the case of Bangladesh this came at the expense of the contribution to achieving GGCA objectives.

IUCN ccGAPs:

- IUCN has facilitated the participatory formulation of ten national and two regional ccGAPs and four Gender and REDD+ Strategies, which focus on mainstreaming gender considerations into national climate change strategies and plans.
- Most ccGAPs have been finalised, but not yet endorsed by governments and have not yet moved to implementation.

- Most Gender and REDD+ Strategies are under implementation.
- The ccGAP processes and documents are appreciated by local stakeholders and found relevant and of high quality, although the ownership is not equally high among all the relevant ministries.
- Moving from strategy development to implementation is a challenge, due to a number of constraints including: getting the strategies endorsed, technical and financial capacity constraints of government, varying (albeit often good) ownership and commitment by different ministries, and difficulties in influencing government budgets.
- The ccGAPs include significant detail about the Ministries and departments responsible for the various actions and activities, but none include budget line items – the success of their implementation will largely depend on each government's ability to finance the commitments and will require strong overview and accountability mechanisms.
- Some ccGAP training workshop participants use the skills imparted in their jobs (e.g. informing communities about gender and climate change) on their own initiative.
- Although ccGAP tools and materials are publicly available, there is a demand from national stakeholders for better access to these.
- Further support will be needed to ensure that ccGAPs will actually be implemented. IUCN is aware of this, intends to include support for ccGAP implementation in Phase 4 of the programme, and is in the process of raising additional funds for ccGAP implementation.

Knowledge management and products:

- The GGCA partners have each contributed very important knowledge products to the emerging new area of gender and CC.
- The Cadre of Experts and affiliates have been involved in the process of production, dissemination and use of knowledge products.
- GGCA knowledge products are disseminated through the GGCA website, which receives a significant number of visits.

The Alliance:

- The GGCA Secretariat provides a wide range of services to the 91 members and is a key driver of the Alliance.
- The broad membership strengthens the voice of GGCA in global CC discussions.
- Governance issues for the Alliance were addressed effectively by the Secretariat.
- The WGs have provided specific expertise and inputs on technical issues pertinent to upcoming issues on gender and CC.
- Strong strategic leadership and facilitation of the GGCA secretariat has resulted in members being more active.
- GGCA remains largely dependent on funding from Finland and to a large extent driven by UNDP, IUCN and WEDO, albeit with contributions from the rotating Steering Committee members. So far, no other members have raised funding, initiated partnerships or engaged in programmes under the GGCA umbrella.

- The Alliance and Secretariat are not yet solid and sustainable, and models for achieving legal status and financial sustainability are being explored.

Attainment of outcomes, objectives, and goal:

- The two objectives of the Programme have partly been achieved.
- Good progress has been made towards delivering the intended outcomes for objective 1, and gender is now reflected well in the UNFCCC agreement texts, gender is recognised as an official agenda item of the COP, and is being included in the modalities for financing mechanisms.
- The foundation has been made towards delivering the intended outcomes for objective 2 through building capacities at regional and national levels and preparing ccGAPs, roadmaps, guidelines and strategies.
- More work is needed and the intended results have not yet been fully delivered in relation to implementation of the UNFCCC agreements and projects with climate finance.
- Climate change policies and initiatives at regional and national levels have only to a limited extent been influenced to ensure gender responsiveness.
- National and government capacities appear not yet sufficient to prepare gender responsive policies and plans and implement gender sensitive climate change interventions.
- While GGCA and the Programme are not the only initiatives or actors working actively to ensure gender responsive climate change agreements, policies and interventions, GGCA is widely seen as a significant actor and instrumental for the progress at the global level in terms of gender responsiveness, particularly in relation to the UNFCCC agreements, the COP process (including the Cop18 Gender Decision), and the CIF climate finance guidelines.
- At the regional and national levels, GGCA activities such as the ccGAPs, UNDP projects, the Cadre of Experts, and ToTs have laid the foundation, build capacities and provided women with opportunities to engage in the climate discourse, but more work is needed to ensure that climate changes policies and interventions are gender responsive.

Performance assessment:

- The Programme is very relevant, as climate change has differentiated impacts on women, men and children, and at the onset of the Programme, gender was only considered and addressed to a limited extent in the international climate change agreements.
- The approach of addressing gender and climate change at global, regional and national levels was appropriate, and most interventions appear to have been relevant, although some country level activities have not been sufficiently contributing to the programme objectives.
- Overall, the Programme is very cost-effective and has engaged in several processes with a quite limited budget.

- Some challenges and shortcomings affected the efficiency, mainly in relation to the programme management and coordination; but partners report these issues have now been addressed. The inefficiencies appear to some extent to have had a negative impact on the programme.
- The programme setup created tensions among the partners, and although global level interventions were generally collaborative, some potential synergies between partners and activities, especially at the country level were not utilised.
- Some administrative requirements created challenges for IUCN and WEDO in terms of planning and implementation, and UNDP had to invest significantly in providing guidance to them on UNDP procedures.
- The monitoring system does not effectively capture the results of the programme or provide strategic guidance for its implementation, but at the same time the reporting appears overly elaborate.
- WDF consumes a significant amount of programme funds, but only supports a limited number of delegates.
- The limited funds disbursed to UNDP COs makes it difficult to follow processes through, so there is a tendency of supporting on-off interventions without sufficient follow-up, and transaction costs for UNDP COs are too high compared to the benefits.
- The effectiveness of the Programme is satisfactory, and objectives and outcomes have partly been achieved; Gender is now reflected in the UNFCCC agreement texts, gender is recognised as an official agenda item of the COP, and is being included in the modalities for financing mechanisms, especially the CIF.
- Stakeholders acknowledge the contribution of GGCA as being significant and governments and delegates approach GGCA for advice and support.
- Capacities at regional and national levels to consider and address gender issues in relation to climate change planning have been enhanced.
- ccGAPs, roadmaps, guidelines and strategies have been prepared and lay the foundation for gender responsive climate change policies and plans.
- However, the programme has not yet fully resulted in national gender responsive policies, plans and investment projects and more work is needed to support this.
- Less than a year is remaining of Phase 3, so the objectives and outcomes are unlikely to be fully achieved within the remaining implementation period. This appears not to be due to deficiencies in programme implementation, but rather due to unrealistic expectations of what could be achieved within the timeframe of Phases 2 and 3.
- The tendency of implementing one-off or time limited interventions with limited follow-up means that the intended/potential results are not always fully achieved.
- At the global level, awareness and capacity has been created, the number of female delegates at COPs has increased, and with the

COP18 Gender Decision and gender as an item in future COPs, the process appears sustainable.

- Climate financing processes are less mature and there will be a continued need to promote gender responsiveness as the financing mechanisms are rolled out.
- At the regional and national level, the GGCA interventions are not yet consolidated and sustainable. Without continued support, the ccGAPs and gender strategies are unlikely to be implemented, and a number of short-term activities are unlikely to have a lasting influence, unless the processes embarked upon are followed through.
- GGCA is not yet a consolidated and sustainable structure, as it is still largely dependent on programme funding and remains largely driven by programme partners.

Annex 8: Lessons at a glance

Management, administration, and coordination:

- It can be challenging to have one partner in an equal partnership as the grant recipient and fund manager. When partners see equality as important, the management modalities must be considered carefully. In such cases, it may be a better option to engage a credible external entity as fund administrator.

Monitoring and reporting:

- For partnership projects, it is important to establish a joint monitoring and reporting framework, which is results-oriented. Otherwise, there is a risk that reporting becomes overly time consuming and elaborate, but still not sufficiently capturing results.

Budget, spending, financial management, and financial reporting:

- It can be challenging to have one partner in an equal partnership as the fund administrator. Even if the financial management is found sound by external auditors, there can be tensions around administrative requirements, disbursements, sharing of information and administrative overhead.

Events and workshops:

- High-level events are important at the COPs to develop ongoing support and leadership.

Strategic advocacy and technical support:

- Strategic synergies between government and civil society are vital to achieving the goals.
- Professionalising advocacy and ensuring consistency, institutional memory and the availability of experienced advocates results in better advocacy.
- Strategic interventions to gender language across all the areas of CC require both technical expertise and institutional knowledge of the climate negotiation process.
- Diversity in the team membership is critically important, both thematically and geographically: as it creates the flexibility to deploy the expertise and knowledge to contribute to different and emerging processes.
- A long-term involvement of a dedicated team of advocates in the process to be influenced can enhance the results of advocacy efforts.

Women Delegates Fund:

- Selection of appropriate participants is critical for empowered participation.
- Funding of participation is not enough in itself to ensure effective participation of, and contributions from, women; capacity building plays a critical role in this and support is most effective when provided consistently over time.

- Linking of delegates in global negotiations to country level interventions can enhance synergies and coherence.

Collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat:

- An important entry point to mainstreaming gender in international agreement is to support its inclusion in the work process in order to create space for gender to be considered discussed by the parties.

Climate finance:

- Effective engagement in global finance discussions requires a continued presence.
- To enhance accuracy and to maximise the potential benefits of national level studies by global and regional (UNDP) entities it is important to adequately involve national stakeholders (incl. COs) and link to national processes – even if the studies are intended mainly to inform global and regional levels.

UNDP Cadre of Experts:

- Concrete efforts to build a pool of regional experts can enhance the availability of technical expertise, and thereby contribute to the implementation of other activities and initiatives.

IUCN Training of Trainers and Delegates:

- ToTs can serve multiple purposes, such as transfer of skills and knowledge to a larger audience, enhancing global advocacy work, create synergies between the work of partner institutions, and enabling technical inputs to national planning and implementation.

UNDP country projects:

- Ensuring gender mainstreaming in climate change policies and planning involved continuous processes, and short term or stand-alone efforts are unlikely to significantly influence policies and plans, unless firm provisions are made for ensuring the process is followed through by others.
- Funding should be of a sufficient size to follow processes through; either by providing sufficiently large grants or by demanding co-funding.
- It is rational for global programmes to use existing country level projects and processes as vessels to enhance national anchoring, outreach and continuity, but care should be taken to ensure that the activities are complementary, add value and remain loyal to the global programme objectives.

IUCN ccGAPs:

- Champions in key government agencies are critical for a successful ccGAP planning process and ultimately ccGAP implementation.
- Government capacity constraints, uneven awareness, and to some extent a tendency of viewing ccGAPs as projects which need donor funding can hamper ccGAP implementation.

The Alliance:

- Drawing on experiences of a broad range of members can enrich the discussions and knowledge base.
- Cohesive messaging on gender and climate change and representation at global events is important to further global agreement on the issues.
- An active Secretariat makes active members.

Annex 9: Recommendations at a glance

Management, administration, and coordination:

- Significantly enhance collaboration between the implementing programme partners in relation to country level activities, and the sharing of information, knowledge, lessons and approaches.

Monitoring and reporting:

- For Phase 4, prepare a joint logframe for all partners with:
 - Clearly defined activities and results for each partner
 - Results/outcome indicators, with baselines, targets and means of verification established
 - Ensuring all the indicators at the outcome level are results oriented and not output indicators and are SMART
 - Activity/output indicators and targets linked directly to the activities
- Establish (and allocate financial resources for) a system for measuring outcome indicators, including post-intervention measuring (e.g. to track the use of skills imparted in trainings, implementation of ccGAPs and other strategies/tools, use of knowledge products, etc.)
- Establish a simplified and efficient reporting system:
 - Abandon quarterly narrative/technical reporting for partners and replace with annual or six-month reports
 - One common format use by all partners, so entries from each partner can be compiled without reformatting
 - Include overview table in report format, where all indicators and targets are tracked/reported against
 - Compile a completion report for each Phase, which also includes an analysis of the results/outcomes, challenges and lessons (from Phase 3 and onwards, but also capturing lessons from Phases 1 and 2)

Budget, spending, financial management, and financial reporting:

- Advocate within UNDP for the establishment of new instruments that can allow for the provision of funding for periods longer than three months for NGOs. If this is not possible, develop other means of flexibility that facilitates more long term planning and implementation of activities that run for longer periods.
- Look carefully at the programme related administration cost recovery by all partners and see if any adjustments are need. This could done by an independent financial specialist.

Events and workshops:

- Broaden workshops and events to include other GGCA members as co-organizers to allay some of the costs, enhance the potential outreach, and develop longer-term partnerships.

Strategic advocacy and technical support:

- Revitalise the Advocacy Team by providing more support for advocates and technical experts to attend key negotiations on a continuous basis.

- Continue to strengthen the relationship of the AT with the Alliance and Secretariat.

Women Delegates Fund:

- Ensure that WDF participants systematically are linked to GGCA country level interventions, including UNDP interventions.
- Involve both country offices of programme partners and GGCA members systematically in country in the selection of possible future WDF participants.

Collaboration with UNFCCC Secretariat:

- Investigate options for GGCA to engage more strongly in the mitigation discourse – although not necessarily within the current programme.

Climate finance:

- Reengage in climate finance at the global level to at least the same degree as during in Phase 2.
- Identify and implement appropriate mechanisms for GGCA to engage in climate finance at the country level to build the national capacity to include and address gender issues in the implementation of climate change interventions.

UNDP Cadre of Experts:

- Assess the capacity of experts and the extent to which they should be kept in the roster, i.e. the quality of the trainings and other activities they have carried out.
- Assess the need for further training.

IUCN Training of Trainers and Delegates:

- Assess the capacity of experts trained (i.e. the quality of the trainings and other activities they have carried out) and the need for further training or support in other ways.
- Consider to develop approaches to maintain contact to the experts trained and provide support to them (e.g. technical involvement in sharing of experiences, etc.).
- Consider to revitalise the ToD/ToT approach with a focus on a) building the capacity to implement climate agreements, b) climate finance, and c) mitigation.

UNDP country projects:

- Focus on fewer countries/projects and increase the funds allocations, to at least USD 60,000 per country.
- Focus efforts on following through processes that have already been initiated – but only when there is a real potential to achieve the intended and tangible results.
- Do not start new initiatives or processes, unless they are clearly and significantly contributing to the fruition of results of earlier GGCA country projects.

- Focus only on activities, which directly relate to gender mainstreaming in CC policy and planning processes.
- Make sure that all activities are complementary to the host project and add value, and do not fund activities that should in reality have been funded by the host project itself.
- Link more systematically to UN Women.

IUCN ccGAPs:

- Put demands on who ministries and agencies can send for training, and accept only participants for whom the workshops are relevant and who can influence their institutions and support ccGAP implementation.
- Support implementation of ccGAPs as a priority in Phase 4. Focus on sector ministries, which show a genuine commitment to the ccGAP and have champions who can drive the process.
- Share ccGAP approaches and tools more systematically with national stakeholders.

Knowledge management and products:

- Revisit and clarify the GGCA branding policy by the Steering Committee and the Project Board.

The Alliance:

- Develop a more democratic and formalised structure in order to create the ground for more active participation of members and a more sustainable Alliance:
 - Develop a constitution/charter for the entire GGCA.
 - Revise the Steering Committee structure, and replace the permanent membership and the veto right of the founding partners with a more equal model.
 - Develop a funding model, e.g. through membership fees, a percentage of funds raised by members or activities under the GGCA umbrella, or other funding modalities.
 - Define the role and services GGCA Secretariat will provide to the members.

Attainment of outcomes, objectives, and goal:

- Focus on supporting the implementation of climate agreements, especially ensuring gender responsiveness of regional and national climate change policies and plans, and climate investments/projects.

Performance assessment:

- Given resources are limited and there is a risk of spreading them too thinly, carefully analyse the processes supported and results achieved, and focus resources on the more promising ones, where there is a good chance of achieving success and sustainability within the remaining time frame. This analysis should also take into account the extent to which the interventions contribute to the higher objectives of GGCA.

- Focus on the implementation of the international agreements, i.e. ensuring that countries are able and willing to ensure gender-sensitiveness when implementing climate agreements, e.g. in policy formulation, planning and budgeting, and programme implementation. In relation to the implementation of ccGAPS and UNDP work on gender strategies, one way could be to focus on 1-2 specific sectors and helping them in translating ccGAPS and strategies into concreted and budgeted actions in their work plans.
- Focus on climate finance, i.e. a) ensuring that global finance mechanisms are gender responsive in their implementation, and b) ensuring that work on making countries climate finance ready also includes gender.
- Focus on consolidation of the results achieved and the processes that have already been initiated, to ensure that the intended results/outcomes (and impact) are fully achieved and sustainable.
- Do not start new interventions, unless they contribute to the consolidation of what has already been done in a tangible and significant way.
- Focus on following continuous processes through rather than one-off activities, especially at the regional and national levels.
- To reduce costs and facilitate continuity after Phase 4, undertake research into the viability of other methods of training, capacity building and support that are virtual, do not incur travel costs, and lower the carbon footprint. In between COPs and international meetings, videoconferences could be a viable option to reduce costs.

Annex 10: Inception Report