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Santiago Network Gender and Inclusion Action Plan (GIAP)

Zero draft

Summary

This zero draft of the GIAP has been prepared for consideration under SNAB7 provisional agenda item 6, "Santiago Network Gender and Inclusion Action Plan: Zero Draft". It incorporates input and feedback received during the consultation on the annotated outline with the Advisory Board and co-hosts from 10 to 21 August 2026.

The zero draft is intended to provide the basis for the wider participatory development process planned to commence in the fourth quarter of 2026, in line with the mandate for the GIAP to be developed through an inclusive process with meaningful participation and grounded in stakeholder perspectives. Feedback received through this process will inform the further development of the GIAP, particularly the GIAP matrix in section IV.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Santiago Network Strategy 2026–2028 and Work Programme 2026–2027.

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I. Mandate, scope and approach

A. Mandate

1. The Santiago Network Strategy 2026–2028 and Work Programme 2026–2027[1] establish the mandate for the participatory development and systematic implementation of this Gender and Inclusion Action Plan (GIAP). As part of "*institutional priorities and related strategies*" under "*Gender and inclusion"* the following is mandated:

> *"Core to Santiago network's mission and vision is engaging women, vulnerable communities and people at the frontline in developing countries - including stakeholders identified in the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement – as request proponents, Members and target groups for impact. As highlighted in SP3, the Santiago network will strive to systematically embed gender and inclusion in its operations through the participatory development and effective implementation of a Gender and Inclusion Action Plan, by embedding indicators on target groups into the Santiago network's updated results framework and adequate fund allocation. To ensure this action plan is grounded in stakeholder perspectives, the action plan will be developed throughout 2026 through an inclusive process with meaningful participation that takes into account the root causes of gender and other inequalities."*

2. The GIAP will operationalize the Network's commitments to gender equality and inclusion across its operations, including through the implementation of the outreach and engagement strategy,[2] the communications strategy,[3] the operational guidelines, and the integration of relevant indicators into the Results framework,[4] the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL) framework,[5] the Proposal for determining minimum percentage[6] and adequate fund allocation.

3. The mandate also requires that the root causes of gender and other inequalities be taken into account in the development of the GIAP. This means going beyond identifying affected groups or recording their participation to providing a practical and proportionate basis for identifying and addressing, where relevant and feasible, the underlying barriers and inequalities that influence access to technical assistance, participation and influence in decision-making, and the distribution of benefits (more details in section III.A below). The depth of analysis and the measures required will reflect the context, scale, risks and opportunities

[1] Santiago network strategy 2026–2028, document SNAB/2025/05/05/Rev.1; and Santiago network work programme 2026–2027, document SNAB/2025/05/09/Rev.1.
[2] Santiago network outreach and engagement strategy 2026–2028, document SNAB/2025/05/07/Rev.1.
[3] Santiago network communications strategy 2026–2028, document SNAB/2025/05/06.
[4] Santiago Network Results framework, document SNAB/2026/06/06.
[5] Draft Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) framework (unpublished, for consideration at SNAB7).
[6] Draft Proposal for determining the minimum percentage of technical assistance funded by the Santiago Network directed to communities, particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, under the Guidelines for managing funding (unpublished, for consideration at SNAB 7)

of the actions and will avoid creating disproportionate requirements for proponents or Members.

B. Scope and approach

4. The scope has been intentionally focused on Santiago Network operations. This is included in the mandate agreed by the Santiago Network Advisory Board (SNAB) at its fifth meeting (SNAB5) in September 2025. It reflects the Santiago Network's current phase of scaling, delivery and rapid learning, with a focus on scaling up technical assistance delivery, building a strong track record of results and solidifying its institutional foundations. The GIAP connects and operationalizes existing commitments in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner, rather than establishing parallel organizational policies, procedures or monitoring arrangements that would be burdensome for the Network to implement.

5. The GIAP is thus a practical, action-oriented instrument for embedding gender equality and inclusion across Santiago Network operations. This includes the technical assistance cycle; member engagement and stakeholder participation; communications, knowledge and outreach; the Results framework and MEAL framework; and other relevant operational processes.

6. For the purposes of the GIAP, "target groups" are: women and girls,[7] Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children and youth, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations,[8] while allowing additional groups and dimensions of vulnerability to be identified according to context.

7. The GIAP applies an integrated, intersectional and context-specific approach to gender and inclusion, taking into account multidimensional factors. This includes appropriately disaggregated data, accessibility and culturally appropriate engagement. The data will be disaggregated by sex, age, disability status, migrant status, geography, and relevant target group, as appropriate. In addition to supporting meaningful participation, the GIAP provides a proportionate and context-specific basis for identifying and, where relevant and feasible, addressing barriers and exclusion risks, and for taking differentiated needs, experiences and priorities into account.

8. The GIAP has been developed to be coherent with relevant UNFCCC gender frameworks, including the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its Belém gender action plan, and the Strategy on gender-responsive approaches

[7] UNFCCC, decision 7/CP.30, Belém gender action plan, document FCCC/CP/2025/12/Add.1, third preambular paragraph.
[8] Guided by the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement. UNFCCC, decision 1/CP.21, *Adoption of the Paris Agreement*, document FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, annex.

and activities of the WIM Executive Committee. It is also coherent with co-host systems and supports complementarity and coherence across the wider loss and damage architecture, while respecting respective mandates.

C. Glossary of key terms

Term	Description	Source(s)
Gender	"Gender refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/ time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, as are other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc."	UN Women Training Centre, Gender Equality Glossary
Gender equality	"Gender equality (equality between men and women) refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women's issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development."	UN Women Training Centre, Gender Equality Glossary
Gender mainstreaming	"Gender mainstreaming is the chosen approach of the United Nations system and international community toward realizing progress on women's and girl's rights, as a sub-set of human rights to which the United Nations dedicates itself. It is not a goal or objective on its own. It is a strategy for implementing greater equality for women and girls in relation to men and boys. Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a way to make women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality."	UN Women Training Centre, Gender Equality Glossary
Gender-responsive	"Gender-responsive describes processes or outcomes that explicitly take gender equality into account, for example through research, data collection, analyses, consultation and other processes. Gender	UN Women, Handbook on Gender

	responsiveness implies consistent and systematic attention to gender-based differences and inequalities between women and men, with a view to addressing systemic and structural constraints to gender equality, as well as underlying causes of gender inequality, discrimination, and exclusion. Processes and outcomes that are gender-responsive could be laws, policies, programmes, services and other inputs that are formulated, planned and delivered in a manner that facilitates the achievement of gender equality."	Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results (2022).
Gender-transformative	"Gender-transformative refers to development projects, programs and policies in which gender mainstreaming is utilized to design and implement activities that attempt to redefine gender roles, and relations and promote positive gender equality results. Commonly used terms such as Gender transformative approaches, practices and interventions indicate that these are planned and implemented in a manner intended to lead to positive transformation and the intended gender equality results. Gender-transformative results refers to results which arise from transformative change processes that have challenged existing gender power relations and/or the underlying systemic or structural causes of gender based inequality, discrimination, and exclusion."	UN Women, Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results (2022).
Inclusion	For the purposes of the GIAP, "inclusion" refers to efforts to ensure equitable opportunities for access, participation and influence, including by identifying and addressing barriers affecting people who may experience exclusion or disadvantage. Within the Santiago Network, this includes enabling relevant target groups and communities to access and participate in Network processes and operations, taking account of their differentiated needs and circumstances.	Adapted from UNDESA
Intersectionality	"The interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class and gender as they apply to a given individual or group, is regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage."	The UNOPS Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Mainstreaming in Projects: Strategy 2022–2025
Meaningful participation	Adapted for the Santiago Network, meaningful participation refers to participation that enables people to engage effectively in relevant processes and to influence decisions and outcomes, rather than being limited to presence or consultation. It includes relationship-building involving active participation, collaboration and co-creation; appropriate access to information; opportunities to contribute to decision-making; two-way engagement and feedback; and measures to identify and address barriers to participation.	Operational description based on the Santiago Network Outreach and Engagement Strategy 2026–2028, UNOPS and UNDRR terminology
Multidimensional factors	The term recognizes that differentiated climate impacts, opportunities, barriers and experiences may be shaped by multiple interacting factors. For the purposes of the GIAP, multidimensional factors are identified according to context rather than through a fixed or exhaustive list.	Adapted from Decision 7/CP.30 and the Belém gender action plan

Target groups	For the purposes of the GIAP, target groups are women and girls, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children and youth, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, while allowing additional groups and dimensions of vulnerability to be identified according to context. This is adapted from the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, including its references to gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity. The inclusion of "girls" alongside "women" reflects current UNFCCC gender terminology, including the Belém GAP, while the inclusion of "youth" alongside "children" reflects the intergenerational-equity dimension of that preambular paragraph and Santiago Network documents, including, inter alia, the Results framework, which specifically refers to youth	Guided by the eleventh preambular paragraph of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement.

II. Objective and value proposition of the GIAP

9. Gender equality and inclusion contribute to increasing the effectiveness, fairness and sustainability of action on loss and damage. The impacts of climate change are differentiated and shaped by historical and current inequalities and multidimensional factors. Embedding gender equality and inclusion across Santiago Network operations will improve understanding of differentiated needs and priorities, help identify and address barriers to accessing technical assistance, and ensure that the insights and knowledge of all relevant stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, inform the identification of needs and development of solutions. In this way, the GIAP supports the Network's vision of developing countries and communities shaping and driving inclusive action on loss and damage, while strengthening the effectiveness, fairness and sustainability of the technical assistance catalyzed through the Santiago Network.

III. Guiding principles

A. The root causes of gender and other inequalities

10. The GIAP takes into account the root causes of gender and other inequalities. The root causes of gender inequality are the underlying factors that create, sustain or reproduce unequal rights, opportunities and outcomes between women and men and girls and boys. It is important to look beyond individual circumstances to the structural and systemic factors underlying gender inequality, discrimination and exclusion. These may include unequal power relations, discriminatory social norms and stereotypes, unequal gender roles, and unequal access to and control over resources, opportunities and decision-making.[9] The way these factors operate, and their relative importance, will differ according to context.

11. Other inequalities are also generated or sustained by structural and institutional barriers, discriminatory laws, policies, norms and practices, unequal distributions of power, resources and opportunities, poverty and socioeconomic disadvantage, and other forms of discrimination and exclusion.[10] These factors interact with gender, age, disability, race, ethnicity, Indigenous status, migrant

[9] UN Women, *Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming for Gender Equality Results* (2022). Available at: Handbook-on-gender-mainstreaming-for-gender-equality-results-en.pdf

[10] United Nations system Chief Executives Board for Coordination, *Equality and non-discrimination at the heart of sustainable development: a Shared United Nations Framework for Action*, document CEB/2016/6/Add.1. Available at: https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n16/385/84/pdf/n1638584.pdf?fe=true

status, income, geography and other characteristics, creating different and overlapping experiences of disadvantage.

12. Taking root causes into account as part of the Santiago Network GIAP means, for example, looking beyond who participates in or benefits from technical assistance to consider the underlying barriers and inequalities that affect access, participation and influence in decision-making, and the distribution of benefits.

> This approach to considering root causes of gender and other inequalities is consistent with wider UNFCCC and loss and damage institutional frameworks.
>
> The enhanced Lima work programme on gender recognizes that climate change impacts on women and men can differ owing to historical and current gender inequalities and multidimensional factors. The Belém GAP builds on this approach, including through gender analysis that takes multidimensional factors into account. The Adaptation Committee has further highlighted that adaptation planning has greater potential to contribute to gender equality when it addresses the root causes of differentiated vulnerability and exclusion. A UNFCCC gender brief prepared for the WIM ExCom similarly identifies discrimination, inequality, patriarchal structures and systemic barriers, as well as unequal access to and control over resources, among the factors contributing to differentiated vulnerability to climate impacts.
>
> Furthermore, UNDRR recognizes poverty and inequality among the underlying drivers that shape vulnerability and disaster risk, and the UNOPS GESI Strategy calls for identifying the root causes of inequalities and systemic barriers and applies an intersectional lens to access, participation and decision-making.
>
> Further reading:
>
> - UNFCCC, Enhanced Lima work programme on gender (2024)
> - UNFCCC, Belém gender action plan (2025)
> - UNFCCC Adaptation Committee, *Progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action* (2023)
> - UNFCCC, *Gender and Climate Change Brief for the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM ExCom)*
> - UNDRR, *Sendai Framework Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction*, "Underlying disaster risk drivers" (2017)
> - UNOPS, *Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Mainstreaming in Projects: Strategy 2022–2025*

B. Principles

Gender and inclusion principles guiding the operations of the Santiago Network	
• Country-driven • Demand-driven • Community-centered	Country- and demand-driven, and community-centered, responding to priorities identified by developing countries and communities and supporting inclusive, country-driven processes
• Proportionate • Practical • Risk-informed	Proportionate, practical and risk-informed, with expectations adapted to the context, scale and risks of the activity and avoiding disproportionate burdens for proponents and Members
• Coherent • Complementary	Coherent and complementary, aligned with existing Santiago Network policies and systems, and UNFCCC principles, and supportive of coordination and complementarity across the wider loss and damage architecture
• Human rights-based	Human rights-based, respecting, promoting and considering relevant human rights and consistent with the principles of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, particularly its eleventh preambular paragraph
• Inclusive • Equitable • Non-discriminatory	Inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory, identifying and addressing, where relevant and feasible, barriers to access, participation, influence and benefits
• Gender-responsive • Gender-transformative	Gender-responsive, while identifying opportunities for gender-transformative action where the context, scope and nature of the activity make this feasible
• Grounded in full, meaningful and equal participation	Grounded in full, meaningful and equal participation, with relevant stakeholders provided appropriate opportunities to access information, contribute to decisions, influence outcomes and provide feedback
• Intersectional • Context-specific	Intersectional and context-specific, recognizing that differentiated needs, experiences, barriers and opportunities may be shaped by multiple and interacting factors that vary according to context
• Accessible • Culturally appropriate	Accessible and culturally appropriate, with communication, engagement and participation approaches adapted, as appropriate, to language, disability, cultural context and other accessibility needs
• Inclusive of Indigenous Knowledge • Inclusive of local knowledge	Inclusive processes that draw on insights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and of local communities
• Evidence-informed • Learning- oriented • Adaptive	Evidence-informed and adaptive, using monitoring, relevant quantitative and qualitative evidence, stakeholder feedback and learning to inform implementation and adjustment over time.

IV. Gender and Inclusion Action Plan Matrix

13. The GIAP Matrix (Table 1 below) is organized around four operational areas and will be developed through a participatory development process to commence in the fourth quarter of 2026. Feedback received through this process will inform the development of the actions, measures, responsibilities, timelines and deliverables/outputs in the Matrix. For each operational area, the Matrix will identify the relevant Santiago Network function(s), minimum core actions, enhanced measures where relevant, responsibilities, timeline and deliverables/outputs.

Table 1: Gender and Inclusion Action Plan Matrix (outline)

Operational area	SN Function(s)	Actions (min. core action)	Enhanced measures if relevant	Responsible	Timeline	Deliverables/ outputs
TA cycle and funding*						
*Actions should cover the full technical assistance cycle and be aligned with the Guidelines and Procedures for Responding to Requests for Technical Assistance and the Guidelines for Managing Funding. They should also support coherent implementation of the dedicated community window and the Santiago Network's approach to a minimum percentage of funding for particularly vulnerable communities.						
Member engagement and stakeholder participation**						
** Actions should address inclusive membership and participation, including through implementation of the Outreach and Engagement Strategy, and align with the Guidelines for the designation of organizations, bodies, networks and experts as members of the Santiago network. They aim to strengthen the participation of proponents, target groups and affected communities in design, delivery and monitoring, and improve the collection and use of information on Member representation, experience and capacity.						
Communications, knowledge and outreach***						
*** Actions should operationalize commitments on inclusive and gender-responsive language, accessibility for persons with disabilities, culturally appropriate communications, languages, translation and interpretation, formats and channels, including through implementation of the Santiago Network communications strategy 2026–2028 and the Santiago network outreach and engagement strategy 2026–2028. The actions should also embed gender and inclusion in knowledge products, learning activities, events, platforms and outreach. In line with the Santiago network strategy 2026–2028, actions should help ensure that the insights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities inform the identification of needs, the development of relevant solutions, and knowledge-sharing and learning across the Network.						
Alignment with the Results framework and MEAL framework****						
****GIAP implementation is integrated into the Results framework and MEAL framework, so actions here should focus on that continued alignment, as well as on, for example, qualitative evidence on participation, barriers and differentiated benefits, participatory monitoring, feedback and learning loops, data responsibilities, and responsible data collection, management and protection.						

V. Institutional arrangements

14. This section sets out the high-level institutional arrangements, capacity, resources and enabling systems required to implement the GIAP. Implementation builds on existing Santiago Network operational arrangements and systems rather than establishing parallel structures. It is designed to be realistic and proportionate to the Network's operational model and to support the systematic embedding of gender and inclusion across Santiago Network operations. Action-specific responsibilities, timelines and deliverables are set out in the GIAP Matrix.

A. Roles and responsibilities

15. Overall responsibility for implementation of the GIAP is shared across the Secretariat, Members and Advisory Board, within their respective mandates and functions.

    a. The Advisory Board provides overall guidance and oversight for the GIAP. It considers implementation progress through existing reporting arrangements, provides guidance where adjustments or additional action are needed, and considers or approves relevant changes to Santiago Network policies, guidelines, resources or other institutional arrangements in accordance with its mandate.

    b. Members apply relevant GIAP requirements when participating in and delivering Santiago Network activities, in accordance with their respective roles. This includes contributing relevant expertise, information and learning; supporting inclusive and gender-responsive technical assistance and engagement; and providing information required for monitoring and reporting, where applicable.

    c. The Secretariat coordinates and supports implementation of the GIAP across Santiago Network operations. This includes integrating relevant requirements into operational processes, systems and tools; providing practical guidance and capacity support; facilitating coordination across relevant areas of work; and consolidating information on GIAP implementation for monitoring, reporting, accountability, learning and review.

16. Specific responsibilities for individual actions are set out in the GIAP Matrix and are integrated into existing roles and workflows wherever possible.

B. Coherence and coordination

17. GIAP implementation is integrated with existing Santiago Network systems. Separate processes are not created where existing systems can accommodate GIAP requirements.

    a. Co-hosts: Where GIAP actions depend on financial administration, contracting, or other required processes, the applicable rules, regulations and procedures apply.[11]

    b. UNFCCC: Relevant UNFCCC gender frameworks inform GIAP implementation, including the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its Belém gender action plan, and with the Strategy on gender-responsive approaches and activities of the WIM Executive Committee. The GIAP draws on relevant principles, approaches and learning from these frameworks while remaining specific to the mandate and operational model of the Santiago Network.[12]

    c. Wider loss and damage architecture: Across the loss and damage architecture, coordination focuses on complementarity and avoiding duplication. Existing channels with the WIM ExCom, its relevant expert groups, the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) and other relevant actors are used to share knowledge, identify synergies and support complementary action. The Santiago Network's technical assistance guidelines provide for building synergies with the WIM ExCom and its expert groups and for contributing to coherence by aligning technical assistance, where appropriate, with programmatic approaches of funding arrangements, including the FRLD. Existing Secretariat-to-Secretariat engagement with the Fund also provides a channel for cooperation within the respective mandates of the two entities.[13]

[11] *Relevant existing rules and regulations of the co-hosts*, document SNAB/2025/04/06. Available at: https://assets.santiago-network.org/Common/Documents/SNAB4/SNAB_2025_4_06-Santiago_network-Relevant-existing-rules-and-regulations-of-the-co-hosts.pdf

[12] UNFCCC, decision 7/CP.29, *Gender and climate change*, document FCCC/CP/2024/11/Add.1; UNFCCC, decision 7/CP.30, *Belém gender action plan*, document FCCC/CP/2025/12/Add.1; and WIM ExCom, *Strategy on gender-responsive approaches and activities of the WIM Executive Committee* (2026).

[13] *Guidelines and procedures for responding to requests for technical assistance*, document SNAB/2024/3/06.Rev.2; and *Santiago network outreach and engagement strategy 2026–2028*, document SNAB/2025/05/07/Rev.1.

C. Capacity, support and budgetary needs

18. The GIAP builds on capacity within the Secretariat and among Members, and integrates responsibilities into current roles and workflows wherever possible. Member expertise is used to strengthen capacity across the Network through peer exchange, knowledge sharing and communities of practice.[14]

19. The Santiago Network annual budget reflects, as appropriate, adequate fund allocation to support the systematic embedding of gender and inclusion in Santiago Network operations. This gives effect to the Strategy commitment to systematically embed gender and inclusion through, inter alia, adequate fund allocation.[15]

20. Support and capacities needed to implement the GIAP, to be further elaborated following the further development of the Gender and Inclusion Action Plan Matrix, include, *inter alia*:

    a. Practical guidance and tools

    b. Targeted training and orientation

    c. Peer learning

    d. Access to specialist gender and inclusion expertise, including from co-hosts and Members.

D. Tools, systems, guidelines and operational requirements

21. The GIAP is operationalized through the Santiago Network instruments and systems that govern the relevant areas of work. These include implementation of the technical assistance and funding guidelines and standard operating procedures; membership guidelines and processes; communications, outreach and engagement tools; the Results framework and MEAL framework; and relevant templates, review tools and data protocols.

22. Where an action in the GIAP Matrix requires a change to an existing instrument or system, the change is incorporated through the relevant review or approval process. Operational requirements remain proportionate to the nature, scale, risks and opportunities of the activity and avoid unnecessary additional requirements for proponents, Members or the Secretariat.

[14] *Santiago network outreach and engagement strategy 2026–2028*, document SNAB/2025/05/07/Rev.1.
[15] *Santiago network strategy 2026–2028*, document SNAB/2025/05/05/Rev.1; and *Guidelines for managing funding*, document SNAB/2024/3/08.Rev.3.

VI. GIAP implementation: Monitoring, reporting and learning

23. Implementation progress, results, accountability and stakeholder feedback under the GIAP will be addressed through relevant Santiago Network systems at two complementary levels.

A. Action-level

24. First, progress and results for individual actions in the GIAP Matrix will be monitored, as appropriate, through the existing Results framework, MEAL framework and annual reporting arrangements. Monitoring will support learning and adjustment and will combine quantitative indicators, including disaggregated data where feasible and appropriate, with qualitative evidence on participation, influence, barriers, differentiated benefits and stakeholder experience. The GIAP will not establish a parallel reporting framework or duplicate existing data collection and reporting requirements.

B. The GIAP

25. Implementation of the GIAP as a whole will be periodically assessed to support accountability, learning and adjustment. A concise consolidated update on GIAP implementation will be included in the annual report prepared by the Santiago Network secretariat and submitted to the Advisory Board for its consideration and approval.[16] The update will synthesize progress across the GIAP matrix, including the status of actions and deliverables, key results and implementation developments, achievements, any significant gaps/delays/challenges, resource and capacity issues, stakeholder feedback and lessons emerging from implementation. It will draw primarily on evidence generated through existing monitoring and reporting systems.

[16] *Guidelines for managing funding*, document SNAB/2024/3/08.Rev.3.

VII. Review and updating of the GIAP

26. The GIAP will apply for an initial five-year period from Q2 2027 to Q2 2032, with progress considered through annual reporting (as described in section VI above) and a mid-term review (see the annex).

A. Mid-term review

27. The mid-term review will be undertaken and presented to the Advisory Board at its first meeting in 2030, anticipated to take place in Q1/Q2.[17] The mid-term review will consolidate implementation experience and evidence generated since 2027, assess progress and results across the GIAP as a whole, identify achievements, challenges and gaps, and recommend any adjustments needed for the remainder of the implementation period. To support full, meaningful and equal participation, Advisory Board members, representatives of constituencies, national liaisons, Santiago Network Members, relevant partners, target groups and communities, and other relevant stakeholders will be invited to provide views on progress under the GIAP. The Secretariat will synthesize these inputs alongside evidence from the Results framework, MEAL framework and annual GIAP reporting.[18]

B. Five-year review

28. The GIAP will be reviewed and updated, as appropriate, during its fifth year, taking account of the review of the Santiago Network Strategy and other relevant guiding documents, as well as the outcome of the 2029 review of implementation of the Belém GAP, the 2029 review of the WIM ExCom gender strategy, and other relevant developments under the UNFCCC and across the wider loss and damage architecture.

29. To inform the five-year review, the Secretariat will also prepare a consolidated GIAP implementation report for consideration by the Advisory Board at its second meeting in 2031, anticipated to take place in Q3/Q4. The report will build on the annual GIAP implementation updates and the mid-term review and will consolidate implementation experience, progress and results, MEAL findings, implementation gaps and challenges, stakeholder feedback, resource and capacity considerations and lessons learned.

[17] The timing allows the mid-term review to take account of the outcome of the review of implementation of the Belém GAP, which is scheduled to conclude at SBI 71, with a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 34 (November 2029). It will also allow relevant learning from the WIM Executive Committee gender strategy's 2029 end-of-period review to be considered.

[18] This approach is consistent with the Belém GAP, which combines implementation of individual actions with a process for reviewing implementation of the GAP as a whole, informed by submissions. The WIM ExCom's gender strategy also integrates gender considerations into existing work while including a mid-term reflection and a 2029 end-of-period review.

30. The report will also be informed by a participatory input process. Advisory Board members, representatives of constituencies, national liaisons, Santiago Network Members, relevant partners, target groups and communities, and other relevant stakeholders will be invited to provide views on implementation experience, results, remaining gaps and priorities for a future GIAP. The Secretariat will synthesize these inputs as part of the evidence base for the formal review.

31. The five-year review will be undertaken at the first Advisory Board meeting in 2032, anticipated to take place in Q1/Q2, before the end of the initial implementation period. The review will assess what has been achieved, what remains outstanding, which approaches should be continued or adjusted, and what new or revised actions may be required for the next iteration of the GIAP.

32. Targeted updates may be made earlier where material changes require them, without reopening the full GIAP unless its mandate or overall approach has materially changed.

Annex: GIAP reporting and review timeline

Year	Timing	Reporting/Review
2027	Planned for Q2	GIAP implementation planned to begin (dependent on SNAB8 decision)
	Annual reporting cycle	First update on GIAP implementation included in the Santiago Network annual report to COP/CMA.
2028	Annual reporting cycle	Annual update on GIAP implementation included in the Santiago Network annual report to COP/CMA.
2029	Annual reporting cycle	Annual update on GIAP implementation included in the Santiago Network annual report to COP/CMA.
2030	Q1/Q2	Mid-term review presented to the SNAB
	Annual reporting cycle	Annual update on GIAP implementation included in the Santiago Network annual report to COP/CMA.
2031	Q3/Q4	Consolidated GIAP implementation report presented to the SNAB
2032	Q1/Q2	Five-year review and updating of the GIAP as appropriate