



Fifty-first session, 2-9 December 2019

Informal document containing the status of implementation of the gender action plan and suggested recommendations for improvement

Informal document

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 22 decided on a three-year extension of the Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) and a review thereof at COP 25¹ and requested the SBI to launch the review at SBI 50. COP 23 requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report² on the implementation of the gender action plan (GAP) developed under the LWPG, identifying areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans, for consideration at SBI 51 so as to elaborate recommendations for consideration at COP 25.³

2. The co-facilitators of the gender and climate change agenda item at SBI 50 prepared an informal note⁴ on the outcomes of the discussion on the review and Parties and observers made submissions identifying areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in a subsequent gender work programme and action plan.

B. Scope

3. To facilitate the deliberations by Parties at SBI 51, the secretariat has prepared this informal document⁵ containing a summary of the status of implementation of the GAP, as well as a comprehensive list of the recommendations for an improved GAP.

4. The recommendations are drawn from the information presented in the submissions received from Parties and observers on the topic referred to in paragraph 2 above⁶ as well as in the presentations and discussions at the workshops held at SB 48, on, inter alia, integrating gender considerations into national climate policies, plans and action,⁷ and SB 50, on the implementation and impacts of the LWPG and the GAP.⁸

5. The recommendations have been grouped and allocated to different priority areas and activities of the GAP as a guide based on an interpretation by the secretariat of the information provided. However, other groupings or allocations are possible.

¹ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 6.

² FCCC/SBI/2019/15/Add.1

³ Decision 3/CP.23, para. 5.

⁴ SBI50.IN.i16

⁵ Similar document has been prepared for the LWPG

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2018/22, para. 104.

⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-may-2018>.

⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-june-2019>.

C. Structure of the GAP

6. The GAP contains 16 activities under five priority areas:
 - (a) Priority area: capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication
 - (i) A.1 Through the use of such mechanisms as workshops, technical assistance, etc., enhance the capacity of Parties and stakeholders to develop gender-responsive policies, plans and programmes on adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, technology and finance
 - (ii) A.2 Make a submission on the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information from national to local level into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including into the implementation of NDCs and the formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and invite Parties to hold a dialogue under the Action for Climate Empowerment agenda item on how Parties and observer organizations have promoted the systematic integration of gender considerations into the above-mentioned issue
 - (b) Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership
 - (i) B.1. Promote travel funds as a means to support the participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, including those from grass-roots, local and indigenous peoples communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States
 - (ii) B.2. Include in regular notifications to Parties at the time of nominations to UNFCCC bodies the latest report on the gender composition of the relevant body
 - (iii) B.3. Organize and conduct capacity-building training on leadership, negotiation, facilitation and chairing in the context of the UNFCCC process in cooperation with United Nations system wide efforts for women
 - (iv) B.4. Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement formal and non-formal education and training programmes focused on climate change at all levels, targeting women and youth in particular at the national, regional and local level, including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts
 - (c) Priority area C: coherence
 - (i) C.1. At SBI 48 hold a dialogue, open to Parties and observers, with the chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies to discuss the outcomes of the technical paper on entry points requested in decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 13, and any potential recommendations
 - (ii) C.2. Provide capacity-building to chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies and technical teams of the secretariat on how to integrate gender considerations into their respective areas of work and on meeting the goal of gender balance
 - (iii) C.3. Share information on efforts made to support the implementation of activities to enhance synergies with other United Nations entities and processes, paying particular attention to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - (d) Priority area D: gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
 - (i) D.1. Invite the SCF to host a dialogue on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance in the implementation of climate action
 - (ii) D.2. In cooperation with UNEP DTU Partnership and the CTCN, invite interested stakeholders to share information on the incorporation of gender into TNAs during Gender Day
 - (iii) D.3. Strengthen the capacity of gender mechanisms, including for parliamentarians, the International Parliamentary Union, commissions, funding ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery through training, expert workshops, technical papers and tools

- (e) Priority area E: monitoring and reporting
 - (i) E.1. Make a submission on the following, including sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis, where applicable: (a) Information on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples, (b) Integration of gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions. (c) Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations
 - (ii) E.2. Prepare a synthesis report on the submissions received under activity E.1
 - (iii) E.3. Update report on how the CTCN, in executing its modalities and procedures, working in conjunction with the TEC (to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism), contributed to the aim of accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations
 - (iv) E.4. Encourage knowledge exchange activities among the secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender

D. Overview: Progress and suggested recommendations for an improved GAP

1. Progress

7. Progress on the implementation of the GAP was informed by 31 submissions⁹, since there is no formal mechanism for regularly or continuously monitoring the implementation of activities under the GAP. Key message from these submissions is the vital role of the GAP in facilitating gender mainstreaming in climate action, serving as an effective platform for gathering information, research and experience from stakeholders.

8. Most submissions referred to action taken under priority area A of the GAP. For priority area B, eight Parties reported on advances in the gender composition of their national delegations to UNFCCC negotiations. The other priority areas were the focus of most of the suggested areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken.

9. The implementation of all secretariat mandates is either in progress or has been completed.

2. Suggested recommendations

10. The most frequent recommendations for the continuation of the LWPG and enhancement of the GAP are:

(a) **An extended time frame:** most Parties suggested a cycle of five years, with a review of progress every two or three years; Costa Rica suggested that the LWPG and the GAP should have permanent status under the Convention;

(b) **Defined deliverables, timelines for activities and outputs:** the enhanced GAP should serve as a programmatic document, with clear objectives and measurable indicators (including of impact and effectiveness) to monitor stakeholders' and secretariat progress in the implementation of the GAP. Madagascar suggested some indicators, such as number of gender projects funded by the Financial Mechanism, amount of resources allocated at the national level to gender-related programmes, and number of national planning documents that incorporate gender.

⁹ Parties: Benin; Chad; Chile; Costa Rica; Ethiopia; Finland; the EU on behalf of its member States; Kenya; Liberia; Madagascar; Mexico; New Zealand; Pakistan; Switzerland; Uganda; the United States of America on behalf of Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States; Uruguay; Zambia.
United Nations system organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, UNDP-UNEP Global Support Programme, and UN Women; intergovernmental organization: International Union for Conservation of Nature; nongovernmental organizations: children and youth constituency; International Institute for Sustainable Development; women and gender constituency; Women Engage for a Common Future; and World Federation of Engineering Organizations on behalf of Women and Men in Environment and Artificial Intelligence, the International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists, and Arborus.

Setting progressive targets or quotas for women's participation in delegations and in UNFCCC boards and bodies was also suggested;

(c) **Focused technical and financial support for implementing gender-responsive NDCs and NAPs:** Madagascar suggested including in an enhanced GAP the elaboration of an orientation note or guidelines on incorporating gender into NDCs; and Kenya suggested including a stand-alone priority area on financial support for Parties;

(d) **A reinforced role for the national gender and climate change focal points:** there is a general recognition of the added value of the appointment of national gender and climate change focal points as an initiative to bridge the gap between the national and international level. Concerns regarding limited capacity and resources (time and funding) to devote to gender and climate change were mentioned. To date, 55 countries¹⁰ have national gender and climate change focal points, and it was suggested to encourage other Parties to appoint their focal points. According to Parties, networking with other focal points, clarifying their role, and practical capacity-building for implementing gender-transformative climate action should be promoted;

(e) **LWPG and the GAP are addressed in one decision,** with a stronger focus on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and better alignment with SDG 5, as suggested by Switzerland, which also suggested engaging other stakeholders, such as the private sector, in implementing the LWPG and the GAP. Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States considered that the relevant outcome of COP 25 would be a decision on the LWPG with an enhanced GAP contained in the annex, built on experience with the existing plan, especially aspects that have been particularly effective, and remaining closely linked with the LWPG.

(f) **Invite the SCF to host a dialogue** on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, and discuss how the GAP can support this;

(g) **Enhance coherence with the 2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development and other environmental processes, as well as invite Parties to put in place systematic and coherent gender approaches at the national level to ensure that climate policy, programmes and projects are designed, implemented and monitored in a gender-responsive and participatory manner;

(h) **Revise the structure** of the GAP by:

(i) Separating and leaving as stand-alone priority areas capacity-building, knowledge-sharing & communication;

(ii) Elaborating the linkages between capacity-building and implementation;

(iii) Adding a priority area on access to finance, since promoting access to climate finance for women at the grass-roots level is important, but more needs to be done with multilateral, public and private financial mechanisms to facilitate that access.

11. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights called for further meaningful, informed and effective participation of women from diverse backgrounds in relevant decision-making processes. Since sustainable climate action must involve a rights-based, gender-responsive approach at the local, national and international level, an enhanced GAP should be guided by the multidimensional and intersectional experience of women.

¹⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/resources/list-of-gender-focal-points-under-the-unfccc>

E. Summary of the status of implementation of the GAP and compilation of the recommendations for an enhanced GAP

<i>Activities under the GAP</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Suggested improvements and further work</i>
Priority area A		<p>Split capacity-building, and knowledge-sharing & communication into two separate priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Capacity-building: focusing on building knowledge on the basis of evidence, data on gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, methodologies, tools, technical assistance and guidance on gender-responsive policy and action; access to finance and enhanced gender-responsive climate finance; gender-responsive national-level implementation of the Paris Agreement (NDCs, NAPs, TNAs, the AC); enhance the leadership of women and grass-roots and indigenous women and their climate solutions. Also strengthening capacities to report progress in relation to GAP implementation and providing ongoing technical assistance to the NGCCFPs (including training on technology development and transfer); (b) Knowledge-sharing and communication: gender analysis and new forms of communication focusing on filling the knowledge gap in relation to women’s participation in decision-making, building awareness of women’s empowerment (as actors of change) in climate action, building gender-sensitive climate change knowledge -sharing into existing regional and national platforms, and enhancing inter-agency linkages between relevant knowledge hubs; (c) Introducing new approaches such as South–South learning, communities of practice, and synthesized guidance and mentoring; <p>Develop a strategy for effectively communicating about the GAP to stakeholders, assessing the barriers to reaching women, employing new communication tools and Intensifying online knowledge-sharing and learning (Costa Rica suggested by SBI 52);</p> <p>Request the IPCC to prepare a comprehensive report on gender and climate change (Costa Rica suggested by 2021) drawing on Parties and stakeholders’ submissions on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, and the role of women as agents of change;</p>

		<p>Invite the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, consistently with its work programme and within existing resources, to build capacity for the engagement of indigenous women and women from local communities in the UNFCCC process;</p> <p>Request the secretariat to develop further the pages on “Gender and Climate Change” on the UNFCCC website, and invite Parties and observers to contribute to the web pages as well as to the NAZCA portal;</p> <p>Open the CTCN Regional forums to include representatives of CSO’s, in particular women’s organisations, who can benefit from capacity building focused on technology transfer and development and can be trainers on endogenous technologies;</p> <p>Extend CTCN and TEC’s geographical scope and number of capacity building sessions and trainings on gender responsive technology development and transfer;</p> <p>CTCN and GCF collaborate to organize gender trainings for NDEs and NDAs, at COPs and regional forums;</p> <p>Support and strengthen Gender-Just Climate Solutions Awards as a way to facilitate knowledge exchange and networking.</p>
A.1.	<p>Some Parties (Ethiopia, Chile, The EU, Kenya, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia) and observer organizations (FAO, UN Women, IISD, IUCN, UNDP, UNDP-UNEP Global Support Programme, WGC, Australia Pacific Climate Partnership, Practical Action, GEF, UNITAR, UNCCD) and the secretariat reported to have engaged in regional and national events; online training and curricula aiming at strengthening national capacities in topics related to gender and climate action.</p>	<p>Ensure sufficient resources in terms of finance and expertise to build the capacity of leaders, practitioners, NGCCFPs and society in general, including grass-root communities, to implement climate action and gender equality;</p> <p>Build the capacity of the actors responsible for priority sectors to mainstream gender in NDCs. Suggestion of the elaboration of an orientation note or guidelines on incorporating gender into NDCs;</p> <p>Develop specific training to enable Parties to effectively implement gender-responsive climate policy;</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of decision makers and scientists in relation to gender and climate, and reinforce the integration of those areas into plans and policy at the subnational level. Exchanges between countries with similar circumstances should be promoted;</p>

		<p>Invite Parties and other stakeholders to carry out capacity-building on gender and climate change with a focus on mainstreaming gender in specific thematic areas (adaptation and mitigation);</p> <p>Create an online roster of experts on gender and climate change to support the research, analysis and forums conducted by the secretariat and stakeholders. Map available technical assistance and technical needs;</p> <p>Promote the sharing of knowledge and good practices through events or online platforms at the regional, national and local level, and extend capacity-building to indigenous communities. Suggestions for training the trainers on gender and climate change;</p> <p>Continue the in-session workshops for building capacity and discussing topics relevant to the GAP, with topics suggested by Parties and observers including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lessons learned by Parties on integrating gender into NDCs level (Costa Rica suggested at SBI 52); (b) The role of NGCCFP and outreach strategy to confirm their designation at national level (Costa Rica suggested at SBI 53); (c) Governance rules and procedures of the women and gender constituency and invite other major groups to share their governance procedures, with the support of the Observer Liaison Team of the Secretariat (Costa Rica suggested at SBI 53); (d) Gender mainstreaming in specific areas such as mitigation, adaptation, and measurement, reporting and verification; (e) Gender considerations in the context of technology development and transfer, low-emission development, just transition and decent work, and economic diversification; (f) Gender considerations in the context of domestic climate policy and initiatives (including NDCs); (g) Progress of existing gender mandates and considering options and best practices for enhancing gender equality considerations in existing UNFCCC processes; (h) Gender-responsive financing and transparency involving financing entities within and outside the UNFCCC; (i) Gender budgeting, with a focus on sharing experience and innovative approaches in order to understand the impacts gender budgeting have on countries' climate policies and programmes.
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A.2.	<p>Five submissions received from Parties (Central African Republic, Chad, the EU, India) and two from observers (FAO, IUCN).</p> <p>Parties noted that education, training, public access to information and public participation play a key role in the integration of gender considerations into climate policymaking. In the majority of cases there were no current programmes for integrating gender considerations into ACE activities owing to lack of capacity and resources.</p> <p>The 6th ACE Dialogue was organized by the secretariat to take place at SBI 48, in which Parties, representatives of bodies established under the Convention, experts, practitioners and stakeholders exchanged relevant ideas, experience, good practices and lessons learned.</p>	<p>Package information in accordance with local needs and circumstances in culturally appropriate ways, such as via peer-to-peer communication, women’s gatherings, local mediators and mentorship programmes;</p> <p>Partner with universities and other educational institutions for reaching communities and for mainstreaming gender issues by including gender in academic curricula;</p> <p>Partner with local media, schools, bloggers, influencers, companies and weather forecasters to provide information on climate change to more people;</p> <p>Scale up technological resources but also make the best use of the technology available, including local channels of communication, radio, phones and local meetings;</p> <p>Employ two complementary approaches: bottom up (empowering messengers) and top down (facilitating participation);</p> <p>Provide support, including funding and capacity-building, for identifying how to best reach populations and to put that knowledge to use;</p> <p>Scale up international cooperation to identify good practices, lessons learned and criteria for meaningful participation</p>
Priority area B		<p>Encourage governments and constituted bodies to set targets for gender balance, such as increasing female representation by 3–5 per cent per year;</p> <p>Invite Parties to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women from all backgrounds and stakeholders from all levels of society in national consultations on NDC implementation and review;</p> <p>Request the secretariat to establish a directive to support the secretariat’s participation in panels that respect gender parity and to restrain its participation in all-male panels;</p> <p>Ensure that women’s participation and leadership is visible and being recognized, such as through media, communications, and storytelling to promote female scientific experts’ and other leaders’ voices, and provide relevant training;</p>

		<p>Invite Parties to commit to gender balance in co-leadership or rotating leadership positions, and among speakers when constituting panels;</p> <p>Promote equality and empowerment in terms of women’s leadership, decision-making, influence and voice across the UNFCCC;</p> <p>Invite Parties to continue to support and promote women’s participation and leadership in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics sector;</p> <p>Promote the creation of safe and accessible spaces for women’s participation (which may require funds, childcare solutions and adaptations to encourage it);</p> <p>Invite the IPCC to establish a gender committee to monitor gender balance in national nominations and participation in IPCC activities, encourage governments to set up targets for gender balance in the nomination process, as well as encourage nomination of gender focal points;</p> <p>Promote positive change through role models to challenge common assumptions about who should work on which topics, and work towards higher female participation in finance and technology as well as greater involvement of men in addressing topics such as gender;</p> <p>Strengthen the capacities of local women’s organizations to understand UNFCCC’s climate finance and climate technology transfer mechanisms by organizing mentoring workshops during COP for the award winners of the Gender-Just Climate Solutions;</p> <p>Encourage stakeholders to allow job sharing in leadership positions to account for childcare needs, with a particular focus on promoting women’s leadership of grass-roots and indigenous groups.</p>
B.1.	<p>Some Parties (Australia, Canada, the EU) reported to have contributed to promoting gender equality and the presence of women in UNFCCC processes. UN Women reported to support the participation of 30 female experts and delegates in UNFCCC meetings and other related climate change meetings in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>The secretariat’s travel fund, Women Delegates Fund, financed through voluntary contributions from Parties and administered by WEDO, has supported over 63 trips of female delegates to six meetings.</p>	<p>The Women Delegates Fund highlighted that additional efforts for complementary training and travel support are required to meet the current demand from vulnerable developing countries;</p> <p>Invite Party and non-Party stakeholders to support travel funds through voluntary contributions to enhance the participation of women delegates from developing countries, ensuring clarity and transparency on the mechanism on how travel funds select participants, by institutionalizing travel funds for</p>

		<p>female delegates through quotas in the UNFCCC travel fund, or assigning resources directly to national or regional organizations in developing countries;</p> <p>Invite Parties, United Nations entities and observer organizations to support gender-balanced delegations by applying affirmative action; for instance, dedicating budget to meeting needs specific to gender;</p> <p>Increase contributions to travel funds by global North countries to support participation by global South countries;</p> <p>Promote female participation across all age groups;</p> <p>Assess the gender composition of relevant ministries and build the capacity of ministries in general so as to have qualified women available to serve in national delegations.</p>
B.2.	<p>Gender composition reports published</p> <p>2017: FCCC/CP/2017/6</p> <p>2018: FCCC/CP/2018/3</p> <p>2019: FCCC/CP/2019/9</p>	<p>Continue to share information on the gender composition of UNFCCC constituted bodies and national delegations;</p> <p>Use a more visually striking and accessible reporting format for the gender composition report.</p>
B.3.	<p>The EU, Switzerland, UN Women and the European Capacity Building have implemented different capacity-building strategies for women on negotiation under UNFCCC process.</p> <p>The Women Delegates Fund has been key to delivering five night schools for 144 delegates, consisting of pre-session training in drafting text for interventions to strengthen the participants' capacity to effectively engage in the negotiations.</p> <p>The secretariat co-hosted networking events with WEDO at COP 23 and SBI 48 for female delegates to share ideas.</p>	<p>Organize regional and national training for female delegates and negotiators in skills relevant to the UNFCCC process;</p> <p>Promote mentorship opportunities with senior female negotiators, especially for women from the least developed countries, and opportunities, spaces and events for younger women to interact with women in leadership positions;</p> <p>Invite the secretariat, Parties and observer organizations to provide training opportunities to female delegates beyond during or just before UNFCCC meetings;</p> <p>Allocate greater attention and resources to supporting the capacity and presence of grass-root women's movements and local and indigenous women, and separate this from supporting women as part of their national delegations;</p>
B.4.	<p>Chile, Madagascar, Liberia and UN Women reported efforts on targeted training for women in climate change.</p>	<p>Support formal and non-formal education and training programmes targeted at women and girls at the national, regional and local levels, with a particular focus on S.T.E.M. and renewable energy and climate adaptation technologies;</p>

		Allocate greater attention and resources to supporting indigenous and local women;
Priority area C		<p>Ensure more coherence in the implementation of gender-related mandates between and within countries;</p> <p>Broaden the scope of coherence to include other aspects of the UNFCCC beyond the constituted bodies,</p> <p>The International Organization for Migration called for the WIM Executive Committee and the task force on displacement to consider gender-equality concerns.</p>
C.1.	<p>Dialogue held at SBI 48.</p> <p>During the dialogue, some representatives noted that their body had not yet had an opportunity to consider the recommendations in the technical paper, and the bodies that had already done so expressed that the paper had provided them with concrete ideas for integrating gender into their workstreams, and in general there was appreciation for and acknowledgement of the usefulness of the paper and the feasibility of the recommendations.</p>	<p>Focused expertise to support constituted bodies in identifying how to promote the integration of gender considerations into their workstreams;</p> <p>More coherence and collaboration across bodies to improve coordinated action, increase synergy and avoid duplication of efforts;</p> <p>Clarification of the role that gender consideration should play in each constituted body's workstream;</p> <p>Appoint a gender focal point, enabled and supported by leadership within a constituted body, to provide continuity and expertise and to promote discussion on gender;</p> <p>Make available (via funds and technical expertise) opportunities for building institutional capacity;</p> <p>Undertake gender-related risk assessment or gender analysis, and develop gender-related indicators and logic frameworks for climate projects.</p>
C.2.	<p>The secretariat provided capacity-building to the Adaptation Committee, CTCN Advisory Board, CDM Executive Board Committee, PCCB, TEC and SCF. The secretariat is currently preparing training for the other bodies.</p> <p>As a result of that capacity-building, several constituted bodies have taken specific measures to integrate gender considerations into their work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AC nominated a gender focal point. In 2019, the AC prepared a concept note assessing how best to incorporate gender considerations into adaptation action and its workplan activities and called for submissions from Parties on how to mainstream gender considerations in national adaptation planning and implementation; 	<p>Continue to provide capacity-building and maintain regular dialogue among the constituted bodies on the integration of gender into their work;</p> <p>Make information on the gender-related work of the constituted bodies more visible and accessible, such as on the UNFCCC website;</p> <p>Request the secretariat to organize dialogues with the Chairs of the subsidiary and constituted bodies to exchange views on how to advance the integration of the gender dimension into their respective areas of work and on meeting the goal of gender balance. Link the dialogue with the chairs of the</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PCCB has conducted several activities that included discussions on gender, such as a capacity-building session on climate change and human rights in collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, where an online training tool was designed; - The WIM Executive Committee is considering gender in selecting experts and contributors to activities in its five-year rolling workplan, taking action to address the urgent need for gender-disaggregated data to inform comprehensive risk management approaches, and collaborating with relevant organizations and stakeholders in developing and assimilating gender-related products; <p>The TEC discussed at its 19th meeting a concept note on the linkages between gender and technology development and transfer, and agreed to include gender considerations in its workplan;</p>	<p>constituted bodies to the annual synthesis report on progress, and establish resources to ensure institutionalized capacity-building for new body members;</p> <p>Request the constituted bodies to report annually on their implementation of gender-related mandates and request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report thereon;</p> <p>Counter the conflation of gender balance and integration of gender considerations, especially in relation to the constituted bodies, such as through clearer distinction in the formulation of activities and through further training;</p> <p>Request the constituted bodies to appoint a gender focal point.</p>
C.3.	<p>The secretariat is strengthening its collaboration with United Nations entities in order to mainstream gender considerations in various climate change thematic areas. The secretariat is an active participant in relation to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality.</p>	<p>Request the secretariat to prepare a technical paper and guidance note on gender mainstreaming in global discussions and in all thematic areas taking into consideration aspects of the Paris Agreement</p> <p>Request the secretariat to organize, in cooperation with Parties and interested organizations, a workshop to review the progress of existing gender mandates and considering options and best practices for enhancing gender equality considerations in existing UNFCCC processes;</p> <p>Define how further work on gender and climate change delivered by treaty bodies or other agencies can be more visible under the UNFCCC;</p> <p>Report on the effects of climate change and gender on the realization of the gender goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p>
Priority area D		<p>Extend the scope of the priority area to better reflect the principle of supporting implementation at the national level, identifying beneficiaries, stakeholders and responsible actors in implementing gender-responsive climate action;</p> <p>Review and possibly realign or consolidate priority area D with capacity-building (priority area A), with recommendations including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Support Parties in sharing knowledge and experience of gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement; (b) Provide technical support to less developed communities for them to access channels of finance, or tailor the procedural structure of climate finance to be inclusive of all beneficiaries, especially women’s groups and organizations;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Provide an overview of available technical assistance for gender-responsive climate action and policy, and vice versa, and assess the technical assistance that is required; (d) Develop a community of practice and knowledge hubs to provide technical advice to Parties to accelerate their implementation of gender-responsive national initiatives (e) Create a database of local and regional gender experts and experts versed in the respective languages, cultural settings and gender and climate change who can provide capacity-building and technical support; (f) Share knowledge on the integration of gender into NDCs (results, impacts achieved, main challenges) (g) Share best practices in, and challenges to, creating policies and programmes that help women to secure jobs in their local economies given ongoing energy and environmental transition, particularly in relation to industries more vulnerable to the effects of climate change; (h) Identify and systematize upscalable and replicable gender-responsive projects and technologies; (i) Track the progress and impact of capacity-building to showcase the results; <p>Reinforce reporting as key to strengthening implementation, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reporting on gender-responsiveness and the recognition of traditional knowledge when reporting on adaptation programmes; (b) Measuring, publicizing (for transparency and accountability) and progressively increasing the funds available for gender-responsive projects at the national and international level; (c) Tracking and assessing the impact of climate finance on the enhancement of women's lives through climate action. (d) Invite Parties to track progress and share knowledge in the adoption and implementation of gender-responsive climate change action plans, policies or strategies, via their regular reporting (e.g. in terms of percentage of climate-related programmes that incorporate gender considerations); <p>Invite Parties to implement saving and revenue measures from fossil fuel subsidy reform and reallocate the government funds to benefit gender-responsive climate projects;</p> <p>Invite Parties to accelerate implementation of their NDCs and formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and promote</p>
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		<p>the integration of gender considerations and an articulation of the role of National Gender Focal Points;</p> <p>Encourage Parties and relevant organizations and stakeholders to integrate gender equality across climate change funding programmes and climate policy, for example by using existing methodologies (e.g. OECD gender equality indicators, WECF Gender Impact and Monitoring Tool);</p> <p>Invite Parties, donors and non-Party stakeholders to promote and enhance innovative tools that demonstrate and measure the transformative power of women's and girls' leadership in modifying patterns of consumption to reduce carbon emissions;</p> <p>Encourage Parties, donors and non-Party stakeholders to support and promote initiatives that foster women's and girls' full participation and leadership in mitigation and adaptation measures, including in science, technology, research and development;</p> <p>Invite Parties, donors and observers to commit to and support the Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit initiative on climate action that contributes to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;</p> <p>Request United Nations entities and other development partners to support Parties in carrying out gender analysis in the context of climate change;</p> <p>Request UN Women, in alliance with Parties and organizations, to develop a community of practice and knowledge hubs (i.e. on transport, renewables, REDD+, landscape restoration, urbanism) to provide technical advice and build the capacity of Parties to accelerate gender-responsive national initiatives, programmes and projects;</p> <p>Request the IPCC to develop a gender policy and implementation plan, providing objectives and goals, means of action, and ways of monitoring the development of gender balance and treatment of gender-related issues at the IPCC;</p> <p>Invite Parties to hold finance fairs, at the local or national level, with climate experts and funds, including domestic funds, to exchange information on climate finance, and enhance the capacity of women's groups related to developing proposals and implementing projects and programmes;</p>
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		<p>Identify more gender-responsive technologies, and feed the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities into the annual report of the TEC;</p> <p>Facilitate the implementation of a collaborative technology transfer scheme between developed and developing countries, that consistently ensures that implementers are gender-responsive;</p> <p>Request the TEC to identify up-scalable and replicable projects with gender responsive technology integration, including from good and best practices (such as award schemes) of grassroots women’s climate projects, in cooperation with CTCN, the Women and Gender Constituency and other relevant stakeholders;</p> <p>Request the TEC to develop a policy brief on gender and technologies,</p> <p>Enhance TEC and CTCN internal training on gender tools and gender strategies and the assessment of all conducted TA’s and capacity building missions;</p> <p>Foster cooperation between the CTCN and women-focused science-technology organizations operating at the national level to support implementation of national gender-responsive policy;</p> <p>Promote the inclusion of gender budgeting in the process of NDC implementation;</p> <p>Communicate the linkages between means of gender-responsive implementation and implementing the Paris Agreement;</p> <p>Better integrate youth in consultations and decision-making processes about technology transfer at national level;</p> <p>Promote and support alternative finance models which create opportunities for women to access technology development and transfer where traditionally men dominate the access to technical education and employment (cooperatives, self-help groups, management groups);</p> <p>Parties to create dedicated small grant facilities at national or regional level, accessible for local women and indigenous peoples, with the aim to support their initiatives for gender responsive technologies and their active and equal participation in climate policy planning and implementation</p>
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		Urge implementing entities and financial service providers to dedicate specific funds for mitigation and adaptation initiatives led by women and women's organizations and networks.
D.1.	A dialogue has yet to be organized; the SCF included gender considerations in the 2019 SCF Forum ;	<p>Invite the SCF to host the dialogue;</p> <p>Request the SCF to invite the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to prioritize increasing access to funds and enhance the financial readiness of gender-responsive climate interventions, and to discuss this at the 2020 SCF Forum;</p> <p>Provide guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on moving from a gender-sensitive to a gender-responsive approach when assigning funds, and encourage them to develop simplified procedures to facilitate direct access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and indigenous and local communities;</p> <p>Request the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to institute the provision of support at the ground level to strengthen the role of local women's and indigenous people's groups and local communities as executing entities for on-the-ground project or programme implementation in partnership with accredited implementing entities;</p> <p>Call upon implementing entities and financial service providers (including multilateral and regional development banks, climate funds, bilateral development agencies, national banks, cooperatives, local government and city coalitions, philanthropic organizations and the private sector) to commit to earmarking specific funds for mitigation and adaptation initiatives led by women and women's groups;</p> <p>Request the Financial Mechanism to encourage commercial banks and other private sector actors to promote gender-responsive banking procedures and support women's and indigenous people's access to resources for climate adaptation and mitigation action;</p> <p>Encourage climate finance provision through domestic commercial banks and ensure that benefits accrue to women as customers.</p>
D.2.	Kenya and FAO submitted inputs.	In cooperation with the UNEP DTU Partnership and CTCN, provide training to relevant stakeholders and Parties on how to conduct gender-responsive

	In cooperation with UNEP DTU Partnership, the women and gender constituency and the CTCN, the secretariat held an event on Gender Day at COP 24 on capacity-building of operating entities and relevant stakeholders in order to strengthen gender considerations in TNAs for implementation of the Paris Agreement.	TNAs, encourage to and support local or national technical training programmes on technology targeted at women and women's groups;
D.3.	UNDP and UN Women have reported progress in this area. UNDP has developed climate financing and budgeting solutions for countries throughout Asia-Pacific. UN Women has developed a climate change and gender-responsive budgeting toolkit for parliamentarians in the Caribbean	No specific recommendations
Priority area E		<p>Most Parties considered that there should be a greater focus on developing, collecting and analysing gender-related data, and that a gender reporting mechanism should be elaborated in order to collect relevant data on mainstreaming gender in climate change policy, plans and strategies. Other recommendations include:</p> <p>Develop targets and indicators in the next phase of the GAP for evaluating progress and identifying areas for improvement;</p> <p>Invite Parties to track progress by including in their regular reporting to United Nations bodies and under other related forums information on efforts, action and initiatives supporting implementation of gender-responsive climate policy and programmes, and the percentage of climate-related programmes that incorporate gender considerations;</p> <p>Support Parties in developing gender-responsive indicators for monitoring and reporting on climate action and national measurement, reporting and verification systems, and encourage them to share relevant knowledge and best practices;</p> <p>Develop qualitative and quantitative indicators to help Parties establish benchmarks of progress, particularly in relation to implementation and access to finance;</p> <p>Request the secretariat to include requirements for reporting on progress in gender mainstreaming in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines (such as those for national communications, NDCs and biennial update reports);</p> <p>Request the secretariat to keep track of and produce a synthesis report on Parties that have gender-responsive climate change action plans, policies or</p>

		<p>strategies (Costa Rica suggested at the end of 2020, and then annually), and to track and analyse the primary regular reporting by Parties to United Nations bodies and other related forums in relation to efforts, action and initiatives supporting implementation of gender-responsive climate policy and action;</p> <p>Request the secretariat to report biennially on the implementation of the GAP, including on the use and management of financial resources managed by the secretariat for the LWPG and the GAP;</p> <p>Request the secretariat and United Nations entities to develop guidance on how gender should be mainstreamed in national measurement, reporting and verification systems;</p> <p>Encourage knowledge exchange on tracking and reporting on gender-related mandates among secretariat staff across all topics;</p> <p>Request the constituted bodies to report annually on their implementation of gender-related mandates and request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report thereon;</p> <p>Invite Parties to collect and evaluate, through peer reviews, sex-disaggregated data on the impact of the phasing out and redirection of fossil fuel subsidies;</p> <p>Request the GCF and the GEF to report to the COP on how gender-responsive considerations have been mainstreamed in projects related to NDC implementation; the percentage of climate-related programmes submitted to climate finance mechanisms that incorporate gender considerations; and the impact of climate finance on the enhancement of women's and girls' lives;</p> <p>Request the GCF and the GEF to report to the COP on how gender-responsive considerations have been mainstreamed in projects related to NDC implementation</p> <p>Encourage climate finance providers to improve their tracking and reporting of gender-related aspects of climate finance, impact measurement and mainstreaming.</p>
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		Call for disaggregated data on climate finance (on access, destination and impact) to be reported with a view to strengthening gender-responsive climate interventions and increasing transparency on climate finance priorities.
E.1.	A total of 21 submissions were received, including from Bulgaria and the European Commission on behalf of the EU and its member States, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, India, Kenya, the Philippines, South Africa and 12 observer organizations.	See activity E.2
E.2.	Report contained in document FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.8	Increase awareness and capacity in governments and civil society in relation to integrating gender into climate action, from understanding the linkages between gender considerations and climate change to effectively integrating such considerations into policy, plans and action
E.3.	Report updated and information shared at the SB 50 gender workshop	Identify more gender-responsive technologies, and feed the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities into the annual report of the TEC; Identify and systematize upscalable and replicable gender-responsive projects and technology.
E.4.	The secretariat encourages knowledge exchange activities among its staff across through webinars and online courses and in-session workshops, including Gender Day events and informal dialogues	Review the relevance of this activity, since it is more related to priority area C (Coherence); Encourage knowledge exchange on tracking and reporting on gender-related mandates among secretariat staff across all topics;