



Fifty-first session, 2-9 December 2019

Informal document containing the status of implementation of the Lima work programme 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 LWPG, as well as a comprehensive list of the recommendations for an improved LWPG.

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 aspects of the LWPG 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 GAP

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

6. Key message from the analysis of submissions and discussions at the workshops is that the LWPG and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) provided a necessary framework for and has been instrumental in advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment in the UNFCCC process. While the LWPG sets out the broad rationale, evidence for, and benefits of gender-responsive action, the GAP operationalises and guides this work into a concrete plan in the context of the UNFCCC’s work.

7. There is no formal mechanism for regularly or continuously monitoring the implementation of activities under the GAP.

8. An enhanced and extended LWPG could:

- (a) Be addressed with GAP in one decision;
- (b) Span a longer period and undergo intermediate reviews;
- (c) Be designed with defined objectives and deliverables, timelines for activities and outputs, and indicators for measuring impact and effectiveness.
- (d) Have a stronger focus on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and better alignment with SDG 5.

D. Summary of the status of implementation of the LWPG and compilation of the recommendations for an enhanced LWPG

<i>Mandates under the LWPG</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Suggested improvements</i>
4. Urges Parties to enhance their efforts in advancing the implementation of decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20	<p>Some Parties indicated that they are aware of the importance and are working towards gender-balanced delegations and representation in bodies under the Convention.</p> <p>The latest composition report indicates that women still account in aggregate for less than 50 per cent of Party delegations.</p>	<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>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>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>
7. Invites Parties to continue to assist:	There are no means of monitoring progress in this area.	Request to the secretariat to organize, in cooperation with Parties and interested organizations (a) training and awareness-raising for female and male delegates

<p>(a) Training and awareness-raising for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and climate change</p> <p>(b) Building the skills and capacity of their female delegates to participate effectively in UNFCCC meetings through training on, inter alia, negotiation skills, the drafting of legal documents and strategic communication</p>	<p>Some Parties, such as Australia, Canada, the EU and Switzerland referred to capacity-building efforts for male and female delegates in their submissions.</p>	<p>and members of constituted bodies on issues related to gender equality and climate change, and (b) building the skills and capacity of female delegates in particular from least developed countries to effectively participate in UNFCCC meetings via training on, inter alia, negotiation skills, drafting of legal language and strategic communication;</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>
<p>8. Also invites Parties and relevant organizations to continue to assist the activities referred to in paragraph 7 above, with a special focus on training and capacity-building for delegates from Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change</p>	<p>There are no means of monitoring progress in this area.</p> <p>Some Parties (e.g. France) and some observers (e.g. European Capacity Building Initiative, UNDP, UN Women WEDO) referred in their submissions to regular provision of ad hoc training and capacity-building to delegates from countries particularly vulnerable to climate change</p>	<p>See para. 7 above;</p>
<p>9. Requests the secretariat to continue to support the organization of the training and capacity-building efforts referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, inter alia, in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies</p>	<p>The secretariat has continued to support capacity-building and training for Parties, including by co-hosting the Night School training with the Women Delegates Fund before sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies, and organizing training and webinars for NGCCFPs in 2018 in collaboration with UN Women and WEDO</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) Gender considerations in the context of technology development and transfer, low-emission development, just transition and decent work, and economic diversification; (b) Gender mainstreaming in specific areas such as mitigation, adaptation, and measurement, reporting and verification; (c) The role of NGCCFP and outreach strategy to confirm their designation at national level; (d) 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; (e) Lessons learned on integrating gender into NDCs;

		<p>(f) Gender considerations in the context of domestic climate policy and initiatives (including NDCs);</p> <p>(g) Progress of existing gender mandates and considering options and best practices for enhancing gender equality considerations in existing UNFCCC processes;</p> <p>(h) Gender-responsive financing and transparency involving financing entities within and outside the UNFCCC;</p> <p>(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.</p>
10. Invites Parties to increase the representation and active participation of women in the bodies established under the Convention	<p>The latest composition report indicates that only 5 constituted bodies out of 15 had female representation of 38 per cent or more in 2019.</p> <p>There are no means of monitoring active participation of women in the bodies.</p>	<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>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 the creation of safe and accessible spaces for women's participation (which may require funds, childcare solutions and adaptations to encourage it);</p> <p>Encourage governments to set up targets for gender balance in the nomination process of IPCC, 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>
11. Decides that annual in-session workshops will be held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies in the first sessional period of 2018 and 2019	<p>A workshop was held at SBI 48 on the three topics listed under activity E.1 of the GAP</p> <p>A workshop was held at SB 50 on the impact of the LWPG and the GAP</p>	<p>The in-session workshops were appreciated for having provided space for discussion, and, according to the submissions received, should be maintained in the future; complementary workshops (e.g. regional) and annual dialogues were also suggested.</p>
12. Requests the SBI to elaborate the topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 11 above during 2017 and to	See decision 3/CP.23 , paragraph 6	See para. 9 above

report on the topics that it recommends for the workshops to COP 23		
13. Also requests the secretariat to prepare a technical paper identifying entry points for integrating gender considerations in workstreams under the UNFCCC process for consideration at SBI 48	The technical paper is contained in document FCCC/TP/2018/1	
14. Further requests all constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 above	In 2018, 11 constituted bodies, compared with 6 in 2017, made reference to gender in their regular reporting. Out of the 11 constituted bodies, only 2 referred to their participation in the gender dialogue and another 2 referred to gender balance and/or broadly referred to taking gender into account without providing further information. Seven constituted bodies reported on or demonstrated their progress towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes beyond gender balance, compared with three in 2017. Three constituted bodies shared information on the mechanism established or followed to further progress in integrating a gender perspective in their work, including creating working groups and establishing focal points and gender action plans. Further information is contained in document FCCC/CP/2019/8	Request the constituted bodies to report annually on their implementation of gender-related mandates and request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report thereon; Make information on the gender-related work of the constituted bodies more visible and accessible, such as on the UNFCCC website; 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; 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; Request the constituted bodies to appoint a gender focal point.
15. Requests the secretariat to prepare biennial synthesis reports on the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 14 above for consideration by the COP, with the first biennial synthesis report to be prepared for consideration at COP 25	The report is contained in document FCCC/CP/2019/8	Importance of this reporting widely agreed upon and recommendations to report annually; suggestions for improvements related to the availability of information on constituted bodies' work on gender aside from their reporting to the COP and the biennial synthesis report
16. Encourages Parties and the secretariat to take into consideration a gender perspective in the organization of the technical expert meetings on mitigation and adaptation, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 111 and 129	The technical expert meetings on adaptation focused on promoting gender analysis and reducing inequalities in the NAP process. The 2019 technical examination process on adaptation had a gender perspective integrated into the topic of adaptation finance, and the resulting technical paper (FCCC/TP/2019/3) highlights gender considerations	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; Invite Parties to commit to gender balance in co-leadership or rotating leadership positions, and among speakers when constituting panels;

	<p>under the umbrella of adaptation finance, including evaluating the impact of adaptation finance and engaging the private sector in finance and implementing gender-responsive adaptation solutions</p> <p>The technical expert meetings on mitigation also included a gender perspective, from gender-balanced panels to gender-related topics. In 2019, gender was considered at the meetings organized to discuss off-grid and decentralized innovative energy solutions for better energy and water management in the agrifood chain</p>	
<p>17. Invites Parties to mainstream a gender perspective in the enhancement of climate technology development and transfer</p>	<p>There are no means of monitoring progress in this area.</p> <p>Some advances were reported in the submissions, such as the study on gender considerations in coastal risk planning and management in West Africa and Cameroon, supported by the CTCN.</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>Identify and systematize upscalable and replicable gender-responsive projects and technologies;</p> <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>18. Requests the secretariat, if updating the accreditation process for Parties, to improve, as appropriate, the accuracy of data on the gender of the participants as a means of providing accurate data to assess progress made on the participation of women delegates in UNFCCC meetings and those of constituted bodies</p>	<p>The accreditation process has not been updated</p>	<p>No specific recommendations on this topic.</p>
<p>19. Also requests the secretariat to continue to prepare an annual report on gender composition in accordance with decisions 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20</p>	<p>The annual reports on gender are contained in documents FCCC/CP/2017/6, FCCC/CP/2018/3 and 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>
<p>20. Further requests the secretariat to undertake research and analysis on challenges to the full and equal</p>	<p>The technical paper is contained in document FCCC/TP/2017/8</p>	

<p>participation of women in climate-related processes and activities and to prepare a technical paper on achieving the goal of gender balance as mandated by decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16 and 23/CP.18, based on submissions and its own research, for consideration at COP 23</p>		
<p>21. Requests the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the COP information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work</p>	<p>Specific references to gender were made in the report of the SCF to COP 24 FCCC/CP/2018/8</p>	<p>It was suggested to 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 lives.</p>
<p>22. Invites Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring</p>	<p>As at October 17, 2019, 55 countries had appointed 65 NGCCFP. The secretariat provided training and capacity-building in 2018 and, in consultation with focal points, developed an online platform to enable them to exchange information and communicate outside sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies</p>	<p>Strong support for the appointment of NGCCFPs and call for all Parties to appoint them; suggested to improve coordination between them and UNFCCC national focal points and with NDC implementers;</p> <p>Suggested to appoint both male and female focal points, enhance technical and final support for capacity-building and knowledge-exchange events, develop terms of reference and ensure full dedication to the role;</p>
<p>23. Encourages Parties, when reporting on their climate policies under the UNFCCC process, to include information on how they are integrating gender considerations into such policies</p>	<p>There are no means of monitoring progress in this area. References to advances made in gender mainstreaming in national climate policy were made by some Parties, such as inviting the ministry of gender into the interministerial climate change working group, mainstreaming gender in the national budget, hiring a technical gender expert and applying gender-based analysis across the government</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>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>24. Also encourages Parties to integrate local and traditional knowledge in the formulation of</p>	<p>No information was included in submissions or readily available to determine status of implementation</p>	<p>Seen as an important aspect of the framework that could be strengthened by ensuring that more accessibility is ensured to allow young indigenous women</p>

<p>climate policy and to recognize the value of the participation of grass-roots women in gender-responsive climate action at all levels</p>		<p>to make their voices heard and have their opinions and concerns reflected in the UNFCCC process;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>Suggested to extend inclusivity aspect and parts on participation to include more (historically and structurally underrepresented) groups, although these were not listed;</p>
<p>25. Requests the secretariat to maintain and regularly update its web pages for sharing information on women’s participation and on gender-responsive climate policy</p>	<p>The secretariat maintains and regularly updates a web page on gender and climate change with direct links to information on the ‘big picture’ of gender and climate change, workstreams, events and meetings, resources, gender and UNFCCC topics, focal points and what’s new</p> <p>The secretariat collaborated with the NDC Partnership to include gender-related tools and guidelines on the NDC Partnership knowledge portal</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>Suggested to improve accessibility of information (e.g. by sharing information on the integration of gender in the work of the constituted bodies) and work to integrate gender across other thematic areas on the UNFCCC website;</p>
<p>26. Invites Parties and non-Party stakeholders to share information on their work related to integrating a gender perspective in the activities and work under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>There is no single report in which this information is shared so it is difficult to track and monitor implementation</p>	<p>See para. 23</p> <p>Support Parties in sharing knowledge and experience of gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement;</p>
<p>27. Requests the SBI to develop a gender action plan in order to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC process, which may include priority areas, key activities and indicators, timelines for implementation, the responsible and key actors and indicative resource requirements for each activity, and further elaborate its process of review and monitoring</p>	<p>See decision 3/CP.23</p>	<p>Strong support for continuing the GAP for a period of five more years and enhancing it</p>

28. Invites Parties, members of constituted bodies, United Nations organizations, observers and other stakeholders to consult through meetings, prior to SB 46, in order to provide inputs to the formulation of the gender action plan referred to in paragraph 27 above	Informal consultations were held in The Hague (co-hosted with Costa Rica) on 27 and 28 March 2017 and in Ottawa on 14 and 15 September 2017	N/A
29. Requests the secretariat to convene, in cooperation with Parties and interested observers and other stakeholders, an in-session workshop at SB 46 to develop possible elements of the gender action plan referred to in paragraph 27 above for consideration at SBI 47	A workshop on the development of a gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held at SB 46; the outcomes were considered at SBI 47, which forwarded a draft decision to COP 23	<p>Specific suggestions for in-session workshops during next SBs:</p> <p>At SBI52, exchange information on lessons learned by Parties that integrated gender in their first NDCs as well as the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender into their NDC revisions</p> <p>At SBI 53, clarify the role of the gender focal points at national level, in constituted bodies and in the secretariat and ways and means in which they should engage with one another and also to define outreach strategy with Parties to confirm the designation of gender and climate change focal points at the national level. Revise and examine the governance rules and procedures (i.e., period of designated representatives, regional representation, regional balance, decision-making process) of the Women and Gender Constituency and invite other major groups to share their governance procedures. Prepare a report and timetable for the execution of recommendations from the workshop. Request parties to present submissions.</p>
30. Invites submissions from Parties, observers and other stakeholders, by 25 January 2017, on their views on the matters to be addressed at the in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 29 above	The African Group, Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, the EU and its member States, Ghana, the least developed countries, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, South Africa and Sri Lanka submitted inputs	N/A
31. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision		No specific recommendation on this topic
32. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources	A project on gender mainstreaming was included in the 2016–2017 and 2018–2019 budgets of the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities. The secretariat received funding in support of this project from several donors, which enabled the secretariat to, among other	No specific recommendation on this topic

	<p>things, organize interpretation and travel for capacity-building for NGCCFPs, interpretation for online broadcasting of workshops, deliver capacity-building for constituted bodies, participate in inter-agency networks on gender and fully resource the gender team. In addition, a number of activities were undertaken with financial support from United Nations entities such as UNDP and UN Women, such as a networking and awareness-raising event for heads of delegation and NGCCFPs</p>	
<p>33. Invites Parties and relevant organizations to participate and engage in implementing gender-related activities within the work programme</p>	<p>Parties and observers have demonstrated their engagement through national, regional and international activities, as evidenced in submissions and at workshops</p>	<p>Invite Parties to adopt and implement gender-responsive climate change action plans, policies or strategies</p>