



Paris Committee on Capacity-building

12 June 2019

Third meeting
Bonn, 20–22 June 2019

Background note on the Paris Committee on Capacity- building Technical Workshop on Gender Capacity-building at COP 24

Recommended actions by the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) will be invited to:

- (a) Consider the summary report of the PCCB Technical Workshop on Gender Capacity-building and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
- (b) Agree on the appropriate next steps.

I. Possible actions for consideration by the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

2. The summary report of the PCCB Technical Workshop on Gender Capacity-building for the constituted bodies held at the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (COP 24) was prepared intersessionally and is contained in Annex I of this background note. The PCCB may wish to consider the report, including its conclusions and recommendations, which were derived from the discussions held during the workshop.

3. The PCCB is further invited to agree on its next steps in relation to following up on the outcomes of the workshop. The Committee may wish to consider, in particular, the recommended actions highlighted in the section V of the workshop summary report, namely to:

- (a) Develop a standard on how to mainstream gender into its activities and include it in its technical progress report to COP 25;
- (b) Formulate recommendations for consideration at COP 25.

II. Background

4. The COP requested that all constituted bodies include in their regular reports progress made towards the integration of gender perspectives in their respective processes.¹ In the same decision, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper² identifying entry points for the constituted bodies on how to integrate a gender perspective into their workstreams.

5. The gender action plan, established by decision 3/CP.23, includes two activities that support the constituted bodies in meeting the request from the COP referred to in paragraph 1. Under activities C.1 and C.2 of priority area C: Coherence, the secretariat was requested to organize a dialogue for the chairs of constituted bodies to discuss the outcomes and

¹ Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 14.

² FCCC/TP/2018/1.

recommendations of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 1, and to provide capacity-building for the chairs and members of the constituted bodies, respectively.

6. The PCCB was requested by the COP, in managing the 2016–2020 capacity-building workplan contained in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 73, to take into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge. The PCCB established an internal working group in order to support the implementation of that mandate.

7. As a concrete activity to implement the mandates mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, as well as the PCCB mandate to enhance coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention, the PCCB and the secretariat jointly organized a technical workshop on gender capacity-building for the constituted bodies on 12 December 2018 at COP 24. It followed on from a webinar for PCCB members and members of other constituted bodies, organized by the PCCB and the secretariat on 23 October 2018, which aimed to provide an overview of how to integrate gender considerations into capacity-building.³

³ <https://unfccc.int/node/67107>

Annex I

Summary report of the Technical Workshop

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) requested that all constituted bodies include in their regular reports progress made towards the integration of gender perspectives in their respective processes.¹ Furthermore, the PCCB was requested by the COP, in managing the 2016–2020 capacity-building workplan, to take into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge.² The secretariat, at the request of the COP, prepared a technical paper identifying entry points for the constituted bodies on how to integrate a gender perspective into their workstreams.³

B. Objectives

2. The Technical Workshop on Gender Capacity-building for the constituted bodies, held on 12 December at COP 24, was jointly organized by the PCCB and the UNFCCC secretariat to enhance the capacity of the PCCB and other constituted bodies under the Convention to integrate gender considerations into their work.

3. The Technical Workshop supported the the goals of the Lima work programme on gender and its action plan, and the PCCB mandates directly related to gender mentioned in paragraph 1 above. It also contributed to the PCCB's 2017–2019 focus area on capacity-building activities for the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in the context of the Paris Agreement, and other relevant PCCB mandates in the areas of identifying capacity gaps and needs, and enhancing coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention.

II. Organization of the Workshop

4. To respond to the mandates related to gender responsiveness referred to in paragraph 1 above, as well as to its mandate related to enhancing coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention, the PCCB, in collaboration with the secretariat, organized two capacity-building activities on integrating gender considerations into the work of the constituted bodies. The Technical Workshop held at COP 24 followed on from a Gender 101 webinar held on 23 October 2018, which provided an overview of how to integrate gender considerations into capacity-building.

5. The workshop was held on 12 December 2018, at COP 24 in Katowice. It focused on the following three areas:

(a) Gender-responsive, participatory and inclusive needs and gaps analysis for capacity-building;

(b) Strengthening climate policy and action by building capacity for gender analysis and budgeting;

(c) Accessible and effective knowledge-sharing products and awareness-raising on integrating gender considerations.

¹ Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 14. Available at: http://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/pages_17-20_from_10a02.pdf

² Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4(a).

³ Document FCCC/TP/2018/1. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/01.pdf>

6. Around 30 persons registered to participate in the workshop, including representatives of the Adaptation Fund; the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN); the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts; the Green Climate Fund; the Least Developed Countries Expert Group; the Standing Committee on Finance and other relevant institutions, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ); the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); the Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change; the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network; the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO).

7. After opening remarks provided by UNFCCC Gender Affairs Officer, Fleur Newman, and PCCB member, Jeniffer Hanna, the first session comprised four 10-minute presentations. The first three presentations focused on the three areas mentioned in paragraph 5, and drew from the practical experiences and work of the presenters and their respective organizations. The fourth presentation by a PCCB member provided insights into a national capacity-building gaps and needs assessment conducted in Indonesia, which was analysed within the framework of the PCCB national-level pilot exercise on capacity gaps and needs related to the implementation of NDCs. The presentations ensured that participants gained a clear overview of the subject, and facilitated the connection of the PCCB's work with the gender-relevant aspects of the presentations and ensuing breakout group discussions.

8. During the subsequent session, group discussions were held using the "World Café" method. Three workstations comprising one subject matter expert and one facilitator respectively were established, corresponding to the three key areas of the workshop. The three groups of participants rotated from station to station, continually building on previous discussions. The outcomes and results from each station were reported back to all participants at the end of the session.

III. Summary of presentations and discussions

A. Summary of the presentations

1. Identifying and building partnerships with all relevant stakeholders

9. The first presentation by a representative of CTCN focused on the importance of collaboration and building networks in order to effectively source expertise to integrate gender. CTCN strove to integrate gender into all of its services and internal operations. Collaboration with relevant stakeholders had been key to achieving that end.

10. The first steps undertaken by the CTCN in that regard had included reaching out to organizations with gender expertise; designing case studies and training materials on gender and technology; holding regular meetings with the UNFCCC Women and Gender Constituency to learn more about gender aspects in different mitigation and adaptation sectors; and sharing CTCN's work in order to facilitate engagement and feedback. To further enhance its collaboration with other stakeholders on gender, CTCN had subsequently organized a number of joint workshops with other organizations, including one on upscaling of gender just climate solutions.

11. CTCN had greatly benefited from such collaborations, including by gaining access to a broad range of knowledge and experience from gender experts worldwide, enhancing its understanding of individual countries' challenges and priorities, and obtaining information on successful efforts that could guide its work. The experience and knowledge gained had contributed to: (a) a more consistent integration of gender in CTCN's technical assistance implementation and monitoring; (b) the collection of sex-disaggregated data; (c) the development of a gender mainstreaming tool; and (d) the provision of access to 500 information resources on gender and technology. It had also benefited the CTCN in its efforts to provide assistance to several African countries that had requested support with incorporating gender into their national energy policies.

2. Understanding how building capacity for gender analysis and mainstreaming strengthens climate policy and action

12. The second presentation focused on the experiences gained as part of the “Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans” (NAP-Ag) programme, jointly managed by FAO and UNDP, which had supported 11 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America in their efforts to identify and integrate climate change adaptation measures into relevant national planning and budgeting processes. The presenter noted that while the programme focused on adaptation in agriculture, the lessons learned had been broad and were applicable to other sectors.

13. The programme had adopted a gender mainstreaming approach involving capacity-building on gender analysis and gender mainstreaming. At the global level, gender advisors had supported country teams with drafting guidance notes and checklists and implementing workplans. At the country level, the programme had included training sessions on gender analysis in adaptation planning, gender mainstreaming, and gender in vulnerability assessments. In addition, the programme had supported the integration of gender analysis into analytical studies, including cost-benefit analysis and impact evaluation, and had piloted a value chain analysis tool to analyse women’s empowerment in the development of market-based livelihoods.

14. The NAP-Ag programme had shown that building capacity to address gender equality and women’s issues was not a simple matter of skills development, but required awareness-raising and the delicate process of breaking down stereotypes and misconceptions. Lessons learned had included the finding that trainings focused on enhancing individual skills and capacity were only effective when organizations had mechanisms in place to support the application of those skills, like hiring gender experts and employing gender budgeting techniques. Mainstreaming gender across all organizations and bodies instead of within one single ministry or department had been found to be equally important.

15. FAO was compiling its experiences into a package of capacity-building training materials which would cover the lessons learned in the form of videos and case studies, and would identify the steps required for mainstreaming gender in adaptation planning, including by, inter alia, offering examples of curricula based on gender workshops that had been developed in nine different countries and a facilitator’s guide with interactive exercises.⁴

3. Accessible and effective knowledge-sharing products and awareness-raising

16. The third presentation focused on the experiences of IUCN in raising awareness of effective, accessible tools towards integrating gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation and resilience-building activities. The IUCN Environment and Gender Information (EGI) platform had been designed to collect and analyse gender-related data, for example the participation rate of women and men in decision-making processes, or the vulnerability of women to climate change impacts, with a view to identifying and filling data gaps and developing advocacy tools.

17. As regards participatory capacity-building, the IUCN representative gave several examples of IUCN’s efforts in various countries to engage a wide range of stakeholders in its work, including a higher number of women, with the aim of integrating balanced and diverse perspectives into national climate change gender action plans.

18. A brief overview of the multiple innovative online knowledge platforms hosted by IUCN was given, including information regarding the REDD Desk, the G-REEN platform, and a gender and fisheries learning initiative hub. Such tools were aimed at raising awareness, disseminating knowledge, and gathering information from experts and resources on the linkages between gender and environment across different sectors.

19. The presentation concluded with a number of recommendations for the consideration of the PCCB, namely to:

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/resources/webinars/gender-mainstreaming/en/>

- (a) Raise awareness of the importance of gender-responsive actions and gender-environment linkages by supporting the development of appropriate tools;
- (b) Base its work upon the previous experiences of other organizations;
- (c) Develop methodologies to build and foster enabling conditions;
- (d) Continuously identify and fill data gaps.

4. Capacity gaps and needs assessment in Indonesia

20. The session concluded with a presentation by a PCCB member highlighting the experiences and outcomes of a capacity-building and technology needs assessment conducted in 2017 by the National Focal Point of the Republic of Indonesia, the Directorate General of Climate Change Control of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, aimed at addressing gaps and needs in relation to NDC implementation capacity-building at the national level. The assessment had been analysed as part of the PCCB national-level pilot exercise on assessing capacity gaps and needs related to the implementation of NDCs.

21. The presenter highlighted that the needs and priorities of Indonesia in the area of climate change mitigation and adaptation had guided the design and implementation of the assessment. The result of the gaps and needs assessment would serve as the basis for formulating capacity-building policies and strategies, and subsequently, developing a capacity-building action plan.

22. Key findings had included that the process of mainstreaming adaptation and mitigation into the national and subnational development agenda had been impeded owing to the prevalence of different political interests, the private sector's lack of awareness and engagement, and insufficient awareness and knowledge at the community level. Ownership and commitment by central and local government, the private sector and society required a significant amount of strengthening.

23. The ensuing discussions following the presentation illustrated the importance of integrating gender considerations into capacity-building and recognized the PCCB pilot as a potential entry point for integrating gender considerations into the PCCB's work.

IV. Summary of the outcomes of the breakout groups

24. The three breakout groups focused on the three key workshop areas mentioned in paragraph 5 above.

25. As part of the breakout activity, each group identified the existing programmes, initiatives and platforms that currently supported the corresponding workshop area under discussion. Some of these programmes, initiatives and platforms are referred to in the paragraphs below. The complete list is contained in Annex III of this report.

26. To comprehensively address capacity-building needs and gaps, all relevant stakeholders must participate and/or be consulted. The first breakout group discussed how to ensure that those who might traditionally be overlooked were included.

27. The group discussed the need for better guidelines on how to engage with relevant stakeholders, including the compiling of good practices in that area. Participants also stressed the need to build the gender-related capacity of sectoral specialists and conduct capacity-building activities targeting decision makers, so as to enhance their awareness and understanding of why full participation led to more successful, sustainable outcomes.

28. With respect to the participation of various stakeholder groups, the group discussed the need to communicate opportunities more clearly so that stakeholders could engage in a broader and more timely manner. Using local networks and stakeholders was also highlighted as an important means of enhancing outreach. One participant further suggested that available media channels should be used to communicate with communities prior to the launch of the outreach activities themselves.

29. The group agreed that it was important to identify any potential conflicts of interest when reaching out to stakeholders, as well as to bear in mind any cultural norms or linguistic barriers that might prevent participation. It was also noted that efforts should be made to understand potential governance issues and the respective social environment in order to ensure buy-in. Further suggestions made by members of the group included employing local experts, identifying local gatekeepers as well as potential champions, and utilizing outside mediators or facilitators, where appropriate.

30. Participants highlighted the importance of encouraging people to tell their stories so as to better understand their situation and needs, and recognizing the difference in terms of needs and gaps of local and indigenous communities. Another central point made was that women and men should be recognized as heterogeneous groups. Furthermore, it was noted that stakeholder analysis should include a situational analysis from the perspective of women and men as actors rather than beneficiaries.

31. The following table contains information discussed in the breakout group on the existing programmes and initiatives that support inclusive stakeholder consultations.⁵

Table 1

Programmes and initiatives that support inclusive stakeholder consultations

| <i>Level</i> | <i>Organization</i> | <i>Programme/Initiative</i> | <i>Description of gender-related elements</i> |
|---------------------|--|---|---|
| International level | GCF | Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme | Supports national and regional entities with in-depth assessments of their institutional capacity, environmental and social safeguards, and gender standards to meet the GCF accreditation standards. ^a |
| | | Project Preparation Facility (PPF) | Supports Accredited Entities, especially direct access entities, in project and programme preparation to draft funding proposals for the accreditation process. ^b Includes support for gender analysis. |
| National level | Government of Zambia (Ministry of Gender) | National Gender Policy (2014) | Besides raising awareness on climate change from a gender perspective, the policy aims to increase the participation of women at climate change fora at the national, regional and international levels. ^c |
| City level | Climate-KIC (Europe's leading climate innovation initiative) | Climathon | An annual platform that gathers together a wide range of stakeholders with diverse perspectives, including students, entrepreneurs and policymakers, to identify climate challenges, including gender-related issues, and together come up with solutions at the city level. ^d |

^a <https://www.greenclimate.fund/gcf101/empowering-countries/readiness-support>

^b <https://www.greenclimate.fund/gcf101/funding-projects/project-preparation>

^c <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/zam152916.pdf>

^d <https://climathon.climate-kic.org/en/>

⁵ Information on the full range of programmes and initiatives discussed can be found in Annex III.

32. The second breakout group focused on gender analysis and budgeting as key elements for the effective integration of gender considerations in NDCs and NAPs. In particular, the group discussed how to build capacity at the local, national and regional levels so that policymakers and project developers were aware of the need for gender analysis and budgeting and could incorporate that approach in their work.

33. The group agreed that it was important to capitalize on existing gender capacity. Concerning the enhancement of individual capacity, it was noted that decision makers, project developers and implementers must be made aware of the value of using gender analysis and budgeting in the design and implementation of climate actions. That value should be demonstrated through qualitative, quantitative and context-specific data. The need for greater data and information-sharing between gender and climate stakeholders was highlighted in that regard. The usefulness of identifying and promoting individual champions was further noted. Participants also agreed that pilot projects similarly helped to build evidence, demonstrate benefits and build confidence. Peer-to-peer learning was mentioned as another tool for enhancing knowledge and awareness on gender analysis and budgeting.

34. Regarding institutional capacity-building, participants underscored that mechanisms for coordination and information and data sharing between gender and climate stakeholders must be strengthened to promote gender analysis and budgeting. One participant suggested that gender should be integrated into monitoring and evaluation systems for NAPs and NDCs. Furthermore, the establishment of gender and climate change focal points in relevant ministries was seen as conducive to building the relevant institutional capacity. There was also a call for the establishment of more gender-balanced, inclusive institutions.

35. The following table contains information discussed in the group on the existing programmes and initiatives that integrate gender-responsive approaches into climate policy.⁶

Table 2

Programmes and initiatives that integrate gender-responsive approaches into climate policy

| <i>Organization</i> | <i>Programme/Initiative</i> | <i>Description of gender-related elements</i> |
|---|---|---|
| United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) | The ΣmPower: Empowering Women to Secure Climate-resilient Societies (2018–2022) | In order to increase the resilience of women in the face of climate change impacts, the project connects governments, regional fora and academia to women’s groups, marginalized communities and civil society organizations working for climate action and disaster risk reduction. Its work covers five main areas: ^a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of women in decision-making process; • Gender disaggregated data to inform policy; • Gender responsive policies and finance; • Women’s access to renewable energy; • Regional knowledge-sharing. |
| WEDO | Women’s Leadership: The Women Delegates’ Fund Funder: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of the Netherlands (2016–2020) | The fund aims to increase the participation of women in climate change decision-making processes. Its activities include building leadership skills through knowledge-sharing and capacity-building on technical issues related to negotiations, including running mock sessions and offering practice in drafting interventions. ^b |

⁶ Information on the full range of programmes and initiatives discussed can be found in Annex III.

| <i>Organization</i> | <i>Programme/Initiative</i> | <i>Description of gender-related elements</i> |
|---------------------|--|--|
| GIZ | Gender and Vulnerable Groups and NAP Processes/NDCs Tool Developed within the framework of GIZ NAP support. | Guidance collating and presenting information and tools for the integration of considerations of gender and vulnerable groups into adaptation planning. ^c |

a <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/women-poverty-economics/gender-and-climate-change>

b <https://wedo.org/what-we-do/our-programs/women-delegates-fund/>

c <https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/publications/gender-vulnerable-groups-national-adaptation-plan-nap-processes-ndcs-tool/>

36. The third breakout group discussed a common challenge: awareness-raising on integrating gender considerations. While tools and guidelines for gender-responsive policy and action were available, those who would benefit from them did not necessarily realize that they should use them; and if they did, they did not know where to find them, or if they did find them, how to apply them to their respective context. Against that backdrop, the group explored how the PCCB could enhance the accessibility and comprehensiveness of gender-related capacity-building and knowledge-sharing products and services.

37. The group discussed how knowledge could be effectively disseminated to target audiences and subsequently used to drive change. Improving the accessibility of knowledge-sharing products and services was seen as a key challenge, as it entailed not only ensuring that the product or service was readily available to the intended recipients but also that it was intelligible for the target audience. The need for simplicity and avoiding jargon was one aspect upon which the group agreed. An example of a user-friendly product discussed by the group was the “Simplified Paris Agreement – Popular Version for Guatemala” which had been prepared by the PCCB Co-Chair Rita Mishaan, with the support of the Sotz’il Association. Written in a easy-to-understand manner, it aimed to increase the general public’s awareness of the Paris Agreement and enhance Guatemalans’ overall understanding of the issue.

38. The group agreed that local, traditional and indigenous knowledge should be incorporated into knowledge-sharing products or services to produce effective results. Developing knowledge-sharing products or services jointly with end users, including local communities, was proposed as a way to achieve that objective. To ensure that gender considerations were properly taken into account, it was suggested that efforts should be made to collaborate or consult with ministries responsible for gender or women’s issues as well as other institutional stakeholders when designing such products or services.

39. With regard to how the PCCB could facilitate the accessibility of knowledge-sharing products or services, the group discussed the concept of knowledge brokering. Participants suggested that the PCCB could become one such broker, providing linkages, knowledge sources and knowledge itself via different channels such as its website, its social media network on Facebook or the capacity-building portal.

40. The following table contains information discussed in the group on the existing platforms and initiatives that facilitate access to gender-related capacity-building and knowledge-sharing products that were discussed by the group.⁷

Table 3
Platforms and initiatives that facilitate access to gender-related capacity-building and knowledge-sharing products

⁷ Information on the full range of platforms and initiatives discussed can be found in Annex III.

| <i>Organization</i> | <i>Platform/Initiative</i> | <i>Description of gender-related elements</i> |
|---------------------|--|---|
| UNFCCC | Capacity-building Hubs at COPs, hosted by the PCCB | Capacity-building related events at the COPs that provide all stakeholders involved in capacity-building with the opportunity to share experiences, knowledge, success stories and lessons learned on how best to support capacity-building in developing countries. At COP 24, four gender-related events were held at the Capacity-building Hub. ^a |
| NDC Partnership | Gender Resources in the NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal | The NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal is a knowledge-sharing platform, including more than 50 gender-relevant tools and a case study database. ^b |
| IUCN | EGI platform | A knowledge-sharing platform that aims to guide action and inform policymakers by providing them with data analysis that applies a gender-responsive approach. ^c Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of women’s participation in environmental decision-making spheres; • Examination of the extent to which gender considerations are taken into account in major national initiatives and reporting. |

a <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/what-s-new/gender-at-cop-24>

b <http://ndcpartnership.org/sectors-and-themes/gender>

c https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/egi-brochure_web.pdf

V. Next steps

41. At the workshop, the PCCB agreed to make available on the capacity-building portal the list of existing programmes, initiatives and platforms contained in Annex III. The PCCB also agreed to consider the relevant outcomes of the workshop in the context of its national-level pilot exercise on capacity gaps and needs related to the implementation of NDCs, which was expected to result in the publication of a corresponding technical report in June 2019.

42. Regarding other potential follow-up activities, the PCCB may wish to consider developing a standard on how to mainstream gender into its activities and include it in its progress report to COP 25.

43. In doing so, the PCCB may wish to take into consideration the following key mandates related to capacity-building set forth in the Paris Agreement, the PCCB rolling workplan and the priority areas of the gender action plan:

(a) **Article 11, paragraph 2⁸ of the Paris Agreement** (Capacity-building “should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive”)

(b) **The PCCB rolling workplan⁹**

(i) Decision 16/CP.22, paragraph 4(a): “To take into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples’ knowledge”;

(ii) Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 4: all constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process requested to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes according to the entry

⁸ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

⁹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/pccb_rolling_workplan.pdf

points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 of decision 21/CP.22.

(c) **Gender action plan¹⁰ priority areas**

- (i) Capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication;
- (ii) Gender balance, participation and women's leadership;
- (iii) Coherence;
- (iv) Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation;
- (v) Monitoring and reporting.

44. Furthermore, the PCCB may wish to consider the following elements for the standard:

(a) **General**

- (i) Nominate a gender focal point to ensure that the item is incorporated into all PCCB workplan activities;
- (ii) Utilize and expand its existing network to strengthen gender considerations;
- (iii) Continue to collaborate with constituted bodies on gender-related capacity gaps and needs;
- (iv) Keep record of lessons learned from other constituted bodies;
- (v) Raise awareness of initiatives supporting the development and/or strengthening of capacities for mainstreaming gender considerations into climate action;
- (vi) Use gender-inclusive language in all forms of communication, whether oral or written, formal or informal, or addressed to an internal or external audience.¹¹

(b) **Events**

- (i) Ensure balanced gender representation and active participation in events (workshops, panels, side events) where the PCCB has an active engagement or is the lead organizer;
- (ii) Encourage presenters, speakers and resource persons to use gender-inclusive language;
- (iii) Consult with partners and organizers to establish whether experts with relevant specialized gender expertise can be identified and included;
- (iv) Consult with resource persons to establish whether they can illustrate the connection between gender and social relations and climate change policy and action;
- (v) Integrate gender consideration objectives into the design and organization of events;
- (vi) Select the substantive gender features and statistics from the events to be included in the documentation and on digital platforms.

(c) **Documents, web pages and social media**

- (i) Publish and disseminate information on initiatives supporting the development and/or strengthening of capacities for mainstreaming gender considerations into climate action;
- (ii) Avoid gender stereotypes in documents and texts including speeches, presentations, press bulletins, and social media posts.¹²

45. Finally, the PCCB may wish to consider formulating recommendations for consideration at COP 25. The following recommendations were prepared for consideration

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/01.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.un.org/en/gender-inclusive-language/guidelines.shtml>

¹² <https://www.koc.com.tr/en-us/koc-agenda/Documents/A-Guide-to-Gender-Equality-in-Communications.pdf>

by the PCCB as potential inputs for recommendations to the COP based on the findings of the workshop.

(a) **Request the PCCB to raise awareness of the importance of gender-responsive approaches and the importance of integrating gender considerations into climate capacity-building through the capacity-building portal, the capacity-building hubs, its social media network on Facebook, and its workplan activities.**

(b) **Invite the PCCB to utilize and expand its networks with relevant stakeholders in order to:**

- (i) Ensure that the PCCB's activities take gender considerations into account;
- (ii) Increase the visibility of relevant existing work related to mainstreaming gender considerations into climate capacity-building by improving accessibility of information and inclusiveness. For instance, through the capacity-building portal and the PCCB Facebook page, and by linking to the UNFCCC gender pages and other portals, where appropriate.

(c) **Invite Parties to build the capacities of national institutions to:**

- (i) Integrate gender considerations at all stages of NDC implementation;
- (ii) Apply gender analysis and gender budgeting approaches;
- (iii) Ensure a gender-balanced structure and meaningful participation in planning and decision-making processes.

(d) **Invite Parties to establish partnerships, communication channels, and coordination mechanisms between gender and climate stakeholders to strengthen coherence and coordination. For instance, by nominating and building the capacity of the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points.**

Annex II

Workshop Agenda

| <i>Time/duration</i> | <i>Item</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Opening | |
| 16:00-16:10 | Welcoming Participants Purpose and overview of the workshop's format Introduction |
| Introduction in Mixed Formats | |
| 16:10-16:20 | Identifying and reaching/building partnerships with all relevant stakeholders |
| 16:20-16:30 | Understanding how building capacity for gender analysis and mainstreaming strengthens climate policy and action |
| 16:30-16:40 | Accessible and effective knowledge products and awareness-raising |
| 16:40-17:00 | PCCB pilot project |
| Working Groups in World Café | |
| 17:00-17:30 | Needs and gaps analysis for capacity-building that is gender-responsive, participatory and inclusive |
| 17:30-17:55 | Capacity-building for integrating gender considerations in NDCs and NAPs |
| 17:55-18:20 | How to raise awareness about and enhance access to knowledge products and tools on integrating gender considerations |
| 18:20-18:35 | Report back |
| Wrap up | |
| 18:35-18:50 | Wrap up and next steps |
| 19:00 | Networking supper |

Overview of existing programmes, initiatives and platforms

Support for the integration of gender consideration in capacity-building activities

| Organization | Programme/Platform/Initiative | Brief description |
|---|---|---|
| Green Climate Fund (GCF) | The Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme | Supports national and regional entities with in-depth assessments of their institutional capacity, environmental and social safeguards, and gender standards to meet the GCF accreditation standards. https://www.greenclimate.fund/gcf101/funding-projects/project-preparation |
| | The Project Preparation Facility | Supports Accredited Entities, especially direct access entities, in project and programme preparation to draft funding proposals for the accreditation process. Includes support for gender analysis. https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines_-_Project_Preparation_Facility_Guidelines.pdf/f8b62701-a9ca-4b1e-9e23-e67f1b88abd4 |
| | Regional structured dialogue to raise awareness on the above-mentioned instruments | GCF regularly holds Structured Dialogues in different regions of the world to share knowledge about how to use public investment to address climate change and stimulate private finance. https://www.greenclimate.fund/what-we-do/dialogues |
| The Government of Zambia (Ministry of Gender) | National Gender Policy (2014) | Besides raising awareness on climate change from a gender perspective, the policy aims to increase the participation of women at climate change fora at the national, regional and international levels. http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/zam152916.pdf |
| National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network | Gender Program | The Secretariat of the NAP Global Network embarked on an initiative that aims to promote gender-responsive investments in climate change adaptation, in line with the ambitions of the Paris Agreement. http://napglobalnetwork.org/themes/gender/ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/gender%20considerations%20by%20nap%20gn%20jan%202018.pdf |
| | Workshop on "Integrating Gender Considerations in the National Adaptation Planning Process" | Gender and climate change focal points from Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Antigua and Barbuda worked together to identify critical next steps to improve collaborations and engagements across ministries to ensure that adaptation processes are gender-responsive. http://napglobalnetwork.org/2018/09/climate-change-and-gender-focal-points-workshop-in-jamaica/ |
| | Strengthening Gender Considerations in Kiribati's NAP Process | The NAP Global Network collaborated with the Office of the President to hold stakeholder consultations in the capital, South Tarawa exploring options for strengthening gender considerations in Kiribati's NAP process with a focus on its national NAP document, the Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. |

| Organization | Programme/Platform/Initiative | Brief description |
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| | | <p>It aims to develop an understanding of country's planning context in term of the current status of nexus between gender and climate change in policy's priorities; how it was linked; which issues were addressed and the identify the national capacity-building gaps and needs.</p> <p>http://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/napgn-en-2017-strengthening-gender-considerations-kiribatis-nap-process.pdf</p> |
| Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) | CTCN Gender Mainstreaming Tool for Response Plan Development | <p>CTCN Gender Mainstreaming Tool for Response Plan Development is a gender mainstreaming guideline during the development of response plans and applies to design, implementation and monitoring of technical assistance. It comprises 3-step approach: perform gender analysis; develop action plan; and monitoring and evaluation which also includes stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>https://www.ctc-n.org/technologies/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-response-plan-development</p> |
| Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership Platform | NDC Partnership Gender Scoping Assessment | <p>NDC Partnership commissioned a Gender Scoping Assessment to identify the knowledge gaps, effective practices, and challenges of integrating gender in NDCs, as well as the opportunities for a gender-responsive approach across the Partnership.</p> <p>http://ndcpartnership.org/how-we-work</p> |
| Climate-KIC and partners | Climathon | <p>An annual platform that gathers together a wide range of stakeholders with diverse perspectives, including students, entrepreneurs and policymakers, to identify climate challenges, including gender-related issues, and together come up with solutions at the city level.</p> <p>https://climathon.climate-kic.org/en/</p> |

Support for gender-responsive design/planning/implementation/monitoring and reporting of climate policy

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| United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) | The ΣmPower: Empowering Women to Secure Climate-resilient Societies (2018–2022) | <p>In order to increase the resilience of women in the face of climate change impacts, the project connects governments, regional fora and academia to women's groups, marginalized communities and civil society organizations working for climate action and disaster risk reduction. Its work covers five main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of women in decision-making process; • Gender disaggregated data to inform policy; • Gender responsive policies and finance; • Women's access to renewable energy; • Regional knowledge-sharing. <p>http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/women-poverty-economics/gender-and-climate-change</p> |
| | Fund for Gender Equality | <p>The Fund for Gender Equality is UN Women's global grantmaking mechanism dedicated to the economic and political empowerment of women worldwide. Guided by UN Women's mandate, the Fund provides technical and financial</p> |

| Organization | Programme/Platform/Initiative | Brief description |
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| | | support to high-impact, innovative initiatives from women-led civil society organizations that demonstrate concrete results on the ground, especially for women in situations of marginalization. http://www.unwomen.org/en/trust-funds/fund-for-gender-equality |
| | Financing for Gender Equality | UN Women has been leading efforts to increase financing for gender equality through building partnerships, providing tailored technical assistance and guidance and building institutional capacity and knowledge. These strategies have supported government and donor efforts to integrate gender into their public financial management systems to ensure that policies, plans and budgets are gender-responsive. http://gender-financing.unwomen.org/en/about-us |
| Women's Environment & Development Organization) (WEDO) | The Women Delegate Fund (WDF) Funder: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of the Netherlands (2016–2020) | The fund aims to increase the participation of women in climate change decision-making processes. Its activities include building leadership skills through knowledge-sharing and capacity-building on technical issues related to negotiations, including running mock sessions and offering practice in drafting interventions. https://wedo.org/what-we-do/our-programs/women-delegates-fund/ |
| | Global Gender Responsive Climate Change Programme | WEDO implements the 'Global Gender Responsive Climate Change Programme' in partnership with IUCN and UNDP, as part of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance. This programme comprises three main activities. Firstly, developing and following-through an advocacy strategy at the UNFCCC, together with GGCA members and allies, to achieve the goal of strengthen capacity of women and men negotiators and other stakeholders to integrate gender equality into international climate decisions and agreements; secondly, leading and facilitating the Women Delegates Fund, which supports women from the global south to participate on their national delegations; to administer the Secretariat of the GGCA and the alliance activities. https://wedo.org/what-we-do/our-programs/gender-responsive-climate-policy/ |
| | Mobilizing Women for Climate Justice | The program consists of various activities including the Women's Global Call for Climate Justice Campaign, the Women Climate Justice Advocates Program, In Focus - Amplifying Voice & Influence: Media Training Program, and the Partnerships for Gender-Just Actions. https://wedo.org/what-we-do/our-programs/mobilizing-womenfor-climate-justice/ |
| Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) | Gender and Vulnerable Groups and NAP Processes/NDCs Tool Developed within the framework of GIZ NAP support. | Guidance collating and presenting information and tools for the integration of considerations of gender and vulnerable groups into adaptation planning https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/giz_nap_submission.pdf |

| Organization | Programme/Platform/Initiative | Brief description |
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| NAP Global Network | Towards Gender-Responsive NAP Processes: Progress and Recommendations for the Way Forward | <p>This report presents an analysis of progress on integrating gender considerations in NAP processes, such as what are the focus, how gender analysis has been applied, etc., based on a review of completed NAP documents available on NAP Central as of January 2018, as well as data collected directly from country NAP teams.</p> <p>http://www.napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/napgn-en-2018-towards-gender-responsive-nap-processes-synthesis-report.pdf</p> |
| IUCN | Global Gender Office | <p>The Global Gender Office contributes to IUCN’s mission by providing innovative approaches, technical support, policy development and capacity building to a wide range of partners – including IUCN members, offices, commissions, and networks – ensuring gender equality is central to sustainable global environmental solutions.</p> <p>http://genderandenvironment.org/</p> |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | Gender, climate and disaster resilience | <p>UNDP supports partners to engage women as stakeholders and planners in successful action on climate change and disaster resilience and ensure that women have equal access to and control of the resources they need to adapt to and mitigate the effects of environmental changes.</p> <p>Currently, UNDP is supporting 10 countries to integrate gender equality into their NDCs. It also aims to build capacities of women’s organizations to participate in the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes and strategies and building capacities of relevant institutions to integrate gender perspectives.</p> <p>http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/gender-equality/gender--climate-and-disaster-resilience.html</p> |
| | Mainstreaming Gender in NDCs: Gender Data and Indicators (Webinar) | <p>Focuses on mainstreaming gender equality within NDCs, including gender-related data and indicators in the NDC process.</p> <p>https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/ndc-events/virtual-events/mainstreaming-gender-equality-in-ndcs--session-2--gender-data-an.html</p> |
| Facilitate access to the gender-related capacity-building knowledge | | |
| NDC Partnership Platform | Gender Resources on the NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal | <p>Knowledge sharing platform that provides more than 50 new gender-relevant tools and brand-new case study database.</p> <p>http://ndcpartnership.org/sectors-and-themes/gender</p> |
| UNFCCC | Capacity-building Hubs at COPs hosted by the PCCB | <p>A series of capacity-building related events at the COPs that provides all stakeholders involved in capacity-building with the opportunity to exchange experiences, knowledge, success stories and lessons learned on how best to support capacity-building in developing countries.</p> <p>At COP 24, four gender-related events were held at the Capacity-building Hub.</p> <p>https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/pccb-at-cop-24/capacity-building-hub-enhancing-capacity-building-action</p> |

Support for the integration of gender consideration in capacity-building activities

| Organization | Programme/Platform/Initiative | Brief description |
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| UN CC: Learn | Open Online Course on Gender and Environment | <p>Focuses on the linkages between gender and the environment. It also, inter alia, provides information on knowledge and tools for gender mainstreaming and information on global international frameworks related to gender and environment.</p> <p>https://www.uncclearn.org/open-online-course-gender-and-environment</p> |
| IUCN | The Environment and Gender Information (EGI) platform | <p>Knowledge platform that aims to guide action, inform policy makers by providing them with data analysis that applies a gender-responsive approach.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement of women's participation in environmental decision-making spheres. • Examination of the extent to which gender considerations are taken into account in major national initiatives and reporting. <p>The EGI Analysis & Knowledge Products applies analysis on gender-related issues, such as equal representation, inclusion and characterization of women, etc. on national framework, plan, policy to provide gender statistics and indicators to operationalize the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>http://genderandenvironment.org/egi/</p> |
