



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2019/15/Add.1



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
21 October 2019

English only

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fifty-first session

Santiago, 2–9 December 2019

Item 17 of the provisional agenda

Gender and climate change

Implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan

Report by the secretariat

Addendum

Synthesis report

Summary

This report synthesizes information provided in submissions and discussed at workshops on the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and the gender action plan for consideration in the review thereof. It contains analysis of areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans. In addition, it highlights the importance of the Lima work programme on gender and the gender action plan as a platform for convening a range of stakeholders under the UNFCCC to advance and provide information on initiatives related to knowledge-sharing, gender balance, coherence, implementation, and monitoring and reporting.

GE.19-18125



* 1 9 1 8 1 2 5 *

Please recycle



Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Abbreviations and acronyms		3
I. Introduction	1-8	4
A. Mandate	1-3	4
B. Scope and structure of the report	4-5	4
C. Submissions and methodology	6-7	4
D. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation	8	5
II. Synthesis	9-114	5
A. Lima work programme on gender.....	9-13	5
B. Progress under the gender action plan	14-91	8
C. Areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken.....	92-114	24
Annex		
Referenced resources reported in the submissions		36

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAP	gender action plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LWPG	Lima work programme on gender
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAZCA	Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGCCFP	national gender and climate change focal point
NGO	non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WDF	Women Delegates Fund
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
WFEO	World Federation of Engineering Organizations
WIM Executive Committee	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The COP invited Parties to advance gender balance, promote gender sensitivity in developing and implementing climate policy, and achieve gender-responsive climate policy in all relevant activities under the Convention.¹ COP 20 decided to establish the LWPG² to advance gender balance and integrate gender considerations into the work of Parties and the secretariat in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement so as to achieve gender-responsive climate policy and action.³ COP 22 decided on a three-year extension of the LWPG and a review thereof at COP 25.⁴

2. The GAP⁵ was created under the LWPG to advance women's full, equal and meaningful participation and to promote gender-responsive climate policy and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Convention and the work of Parties, the secretariat, United Nations entities and all stakeholders.

3. COP 23 requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the implementation of the GAP, 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 25.⁶

B. Scope and structure of the report

4. This document presents in a comprehensive manner⁷ information provided in the submissions from Parties and observers on the topic referred to in paragraph 3 above⁸ as well as in the presentations and discussions at the workshops held at SB 48, on, inter alia, integrating gender considerations into national climate policy, plans and action,⁹ and SB 50, on the implementation and impacts of the LWPG and the GAP (hereinafter referred to as the SB 50 gender workshop).¹⁰

5. Chapter II presents advances and challenges in implementing the LWPG and progress in the five priority areas of the GAP. Some broad recommendations for an enhanced GAP informed by Parties, observers and the secretariat are also presented, grouped according to the relevant priority area. The resources referenced with weblinks by Parties and observers in their submissions are presented in the annex.

C. Submissions and methodology

6. In total, 31 submissions¹¹ were received, from 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; and 13 observer organizations.¹²

¹ Including by decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16 and 23/CP.18.

² Decision 21/CP.22.

³ Decision 18/CP.20.

⁴ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 6.

⁵ Decision 3/CP.23, annex.

⁶ Decision 3/CP.23, para. 5.

⁷ The executive summary is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2019/15.

⁸ See document FCCC/SBI/2018/22, para. 104.

⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-may-2018>.

¹⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-june-2019>.

¹¹ As footnote 8 above.

¹² United Nations system: FAO, International Labour Organization, International Organization for

7. The submissions were reviewed, and the work carried out by the secretariat and constituted bodies under the Convention in implementing the LWPG and the GAP was analysed. Information for this report was also gathered at the workshops held at SB 48 and 50 referred to in paragraph 4 above.

D. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

8. The SBI may wish to take note of the information contained in this report in its consideration of the implementation and review of the LWPG and the GAP, including assessment of the impacts of the GAP and consideration of next steps, so as to elaborate recommendations for consideration at COP 25.

II. Synthesis

A. Lima work programme on gender¹³

9. The LWPG includes requests and invitations from the COP directed to Parties, observers or the secretariat.

10. From the information provided in the submissions and a review of relevant publicly available information, it was not possible to conclusively determine Parties' progress in relation to the mandates contained in paragraphs 4, 7, 8, 17, 23, 24, 26 or 33 of decision 21/CP.22.

11. Progress in implementing mandates from the COP under the LWPG is presented in the table below.

Status of implementation of mandates under the Lima work programme on gender

<i>Mandate under the LWPG (decision 21/CP.22)</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
Requests the secretariat to continue to support the organization of the training and capacity-building efforts referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8, inter alia, in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies (para. 9)	The secretariat co-hosted the Night School training with WDF before sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies, and organized training and webinars for NGCCFPs in 2018 in collaboration with UN Women and WEDO
Invites Parties to increase the representation and active participation of women in the bodies established under the Convention (para. 10)	The latest gender composition report (FCCC/CP/2019/9) shows that there is room for improvement: women represent 33 per cent of the membership on average across the constituted bodies
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 (para. 11)	A workshop was held at SBI 48 on the three topics listed under activity E.1 of the GAP A workshop was held at SB 50 on the impact of the LWPG and the GAP
Requests the SBI to elaborate the topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 11 above during 2017 and to report on the topics that it recommends for the workshops to COP 23 (para. 12)	See decision 3/CP.23

Migration, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, UNDP–UNEP Global Support Programme, and UN Women; intergovernmental organization: IUCN; NGOs: children and youth constituency; IISD; WFE0 on behalf of Women and Men in Environment and Artificial Intelligence, the International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists, and Arborus; women and gender constituency; and Women Engage for a Common Future.

¹³ A table summarizing the status of implementation of the LWPG and suggestions for improvements is contained in annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2019/15.

<i>Mandate under the LWPG (decision 21/CP.22)</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
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 (para. 13)	The technical paper is contained in document FCCC/TP/2018/1
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 (para. 14)	In 2018, 11 constituted bodies made reference to gender in their regular reporting
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 (para. 15)	The first biennial synthesis report is contained in document FCCC/CP/2019/8
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 (para. 16)	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 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 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
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 (para. 18)	The accreditation process has not been updated
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 (para. 19)	The annual reports on gender are contained in documents FCCC/CP/2017/6, FCCC/CP/2018/3 and FCCC/CP/2019/9
Further requests the secretariat to undertake research and analysis on challenges to the full and equal 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 (para. 20)	The technical paper is contained in document FCCC/TP/2017/8
Requests the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to	Specific references to gender were made in the report of the SCF to COP 24 (FCCC/CP/2018/8) The reports of the GCF and GEF to COP 23 and COP 24

Mandate under the LWPG (decision 21/CP.22)

Status of implementation

the COP information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work (para. 21)

included references to the integration of gender considerations in various aspects of their work (FCCC/CP/2017/5, FCCC/CP/2017/7, FCCC/CP/2018/5 and see <https://www.thegef.org/documents/report-gef-24th-session-cop-unfccc>)

Invites Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring (para. 22)

As at 15 October 2019, 54 countries had appointed 64 NGCCFPs (see <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/resources/listof-gender-focal-points-under-the-unfccc>); no references have been made to the support provided to them

The secretariat, together with observers, has provided capacity-building to NGCCFPs through workshops, webinars and in-person training, and organized a meeting with heads of delegation and NGCCFPs at SB 48 to share experience and views on capacity and support needs and roles and responsibilities of NGCCFPs

Requests the secretariat to maintain and regularly update its web pages for sharing information on women's participation and on gender-responsive climate policy (para. 25)

The secretariat maintains and regularly updates a web page on gender (<https://unfccc.int/gender>) 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. The secretariat collaborated with the NDC Partnership to include gender-related tools and guidelines on the NDC Partnership knowledge portal

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 (para. 27)

See decision 3/CP.23

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 (para. 28)

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. Reports on those consultations are available on the UNFCCC submission portal^a

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 (para. 29)

A workshop on the development of a gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held at SB 46 (see <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops/gender-and-climate-change-workshop-may-2017-0>); the outcomes were considered at SBI 47, which forwarded a draft decision to COP 23

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 (para. 30)

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

Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources (para. 32)

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 the project from several donors, which enabled the secretariat to, among other 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

^a <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

12. Recommendations for improving the LWPG were made in the submissions and came out of the SB 50 gender workshop. In general the LWPG is recognized as a necessary framework for and instrumental in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the UNFCCC process. Several suggestions for strengthening it were made, including to:

- (a) Align its time frame, scope and objectives with those of the GAP (see para. 92 below);
- (b) Address both the LWPG and the GAP in one COP decision, with a stronger focus on the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- (c) Extend its time frame to enable longer-term goals and activities;
- (d) Continue training and awareness-raising for female and male delegates and members of constituted bodies on issues related to gender equality and climate change, and capacity-building for female delegates, in particular from the least developed countries, to effectively participate in UNFCCC meetings;
- (e) Seek increased engagement from Parties and other stakeholders;
- (f) Emphasize the importance of creating and strengthening capacity-building for transformative action in developing countries.
- (g) Call to remove existing cultural, legal and institutional barriers that prevent women from accessing productive resources, particularly land tenure.

13. Specific recommendations in relation to each mandate under the LWPG can be found in the executive summary of this document.¹⁴

B. Progress under the gender action plan

1. Priority area A: capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication

14. The International Labour Organization stated the need to support women in acquiring relevant skills in the context of the green transition. Occupational gender stereotypes are likely to persist in the potential new job market and more jobs will be created in male-dominated mid-skills occupations. Women will only have access to a fraction of the new job market unless they are trained accordingly.

15. The secretariat, together with observer organizations, has regularly provided capacity-building to national gender and climate change focal points through workshops, webinars and in-person training.

(a) Activity A.1

(i) Parties

16. Ethiopia highlighted the importance of capacity-building for promoting gender-responsive climate action. Targeted training has been delivered in the country to relevant

¹⁴ FCCC/SBI/2019/15, annex.

stakeholders in middle management and practitioners, including representatives of the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission and NGOs. The national television has supported awareness-raising by broadcasting a programme on adaptation with a gender focus. Advances have also been made in gender mainstreaming through national environmental and climate change policies, strategies and laws, including the Ethiopian Environmental Policy, Climate-Resilient Green Economy strategy, NDC and NAP.

17. Chile highlighted its knowledge-sharing via a peer-to-peer event with Ecuador and Peru to exchange experience in relation to gender and climate change. Targeted training has been delivered to climate change specialists to reinforce their capacity to incorporate gender into sectoral public policies. The Interministerial Technical Team on Climate Change has since 2017 incorporated the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, thus boosting the integration of gender into the national climate change plan, NAP and, in future, the new NDC.

18. The capacity-building efforts of the EU have centred on ensuring effective implementation of NDCs; for example, the online training delivered by the European Institute for Gender Equality provides a toolkit for gender equality competence development. Gender has been integrated at the sectoral level into other areas, such as with sustainable energy through the European Gateway for Women's Entrepreneurship.

19. Kenya has made progress in developing gender-responsive climate policy and legal frameworks. Following a participatory approach, it has mainstreamed gender in the National Climate Change Action Plan, the National Climate Change Framework Policy, the Climate Change Act 2016 and the National Adaptation Plan 2015–2030, despite its limited national technical capacity and research to support implementation and inform policies and programmes.

20. A highlight for Uganda in 2019 was the Climate Change Symposium on gender and climate change, in which representatives of line ministries, the private sector, civil society and United Nations agencies participated. The breakout sessions allowed for knowledge-sharing on gender and climate change programming. Uganda has progressed at the national level in elaborating a gender strategy for NDC implementation in priority areas (agriculture, waste and energy) and mainstreaming gender in the national greenhouse gas inventory system.

21. Uruguay has developed strategic in-house training on gender mainstreaming in climate change aimed at training government officials on gender considerations in national and international climate change processes. Uruguay has also created an ad hoc gender and climate change working group, through which it has been possible to mainstream gender in climate policy instruments such as the national climate change policy, NDC and NAP. Further national achievements include:

- (a) An NDC monitoring, reporting and verification system sensitive to gender;
- (b) An initial gender analysis of the national greenhouse gas inventory;
- (c) A disaster risk management system integrating gender considerations.

22. Zambia is working on building capacity in gender-responsive budgeting as a tool for gender mainstreaming in the water sector as well as raising awareness on gender and development in the water sector. Zambia has aligned its climate change and gender action plan with the priority sectors outlined in the national policy on climate change and formulated with the Ministry of Gender a gender-responsive NDC implementation plan using gender-sensitive indicators under the agriculture, forestry and energy sectors.

(ii) *Observers*

23. FAO has vast experience of developing knowledge products on climate-resilient and labour-saving agricultural practices to enhance the sustainability of agriculture and food systems while empowering women and ensuring their equal access to services and productive resources, such as a guidance note on gender-sensitive vulnerability assessment in agriculture, a training module on how to integrate gender issues into climate-smart agriculture projects, and a joint publication with CARE on good practices for integrating gender equality and women's empowerment in climate-smart agriculture programmes.

24. UN Women has carried out several capacity-building strategies around the globe, such as training government officials in Bangladesh, mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation in the Caribbean, and strengthening the capacity of government, civil society and United Nations experts in gender-responsive post-disaster needs assessment in 11 African countries. UN Women has organized training and workshops in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam for government officials on implementing gender-responsive climate change policy, as well as a regional knowledge exchange under the Regional Climate Finance Learning Network, and supported the development and implementation of the regional Association of Southeast Asian Nations strategy on gender mainstreaming in climate change. Serbia has received support from UN Women for a variety of purposes, from organizing outreach events and study visits to developing training handbooks, aiming to strengthen the capacity of its different ministries in gender-responsive climate planning. Furthermore, in the context of women's economic empowerment, UN Women has developed a variety of training and guidelines on gender and climate change, such as training in gender-responsive climate-smart agriculture, a practical manual on integrating gender equality into climate change interventions, and a guidance note on sustainable energy.

25. IISD recognized and highlighted global progress in implementing the GAP, particularly in priority area A. It mentioned that countries are undertaking gender analysis to inform their NAP processes, and that South-South peer-to-peer learning on gender in NAP processes is occurring as well as other initiatives such as capacity-building between countries on the smart targeting of liquid petroleum gas cooking subsidies towards women and those without access to clean energy such as in India and Peru. Of note is the redirection of government subsidies from fossil fuels towards climate action, gender empowerment and resilience benefits (such as in Ghana, Morocco, Peru and the Philippines).

26. IUCN has developed knowledge tools such as a case study on gender-responsive geothermal generation, a publication on gender and fisheries, and webinars on gender and climate change related to urban services, energy, fisheries, agriculture, wetlands, protected areas and land degradation neutrality. IUCN is currently undertaking an analysis of the nexus between gender inequality, climate vulnerability and State fragility, which is very relevant to the GAP.

27. Since the start of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in 2016, UNDP has been encouraging countries to include specific gender activities in their projects with the objective of strengthening the integration of gender considerations into the enhanced transparency framework and enhancing the elaboration of gender and climate change indicators, capacity-building opportunities and institutional arrangements, among others.

28. Under the UNDP-UNEP Global Support Programme, two workshops were organized in 2017 and 2018 on integrating gender considerations into measurement, reporting and verification, and transparency processes in the Western Balkan countries and Lebanon to facilitate exchange of experience between representatives of national institutions entrusted with climate change reporting and representatives of national gender equality mechanisms from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, and to provide guidance on how to mainstream gender equality in preparing national communications and biennial update reports. A third regional workshop on the topic is expected to be held in the fourth quarter of 2019 to discuss progress and receive updates from each country as well as to exchange information on and experience in mainstreaming a gender dimension in revised NDCs and climate financing.

29. Further efforts to support Parties in building their capacity to establish gender-responsive climate policies, plans and programmes were shared and discussed at the SB 50 gender workshop:

(a) The women and gender constituency presented the different capacity-building strategies that it has developed in collaboration with Women Engage for a Common Future, WEDO and GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice, among other organizations. Training webinars in collaboration with the UNFCCC were delivered to national gender and climate change focal points at COP 24 to ensure their understanding of their role. Two platforms have been launched to boost creativity, research and engagement: a learning platform for women's rights and climate finance, and the Women & Earth Initiative. Two tools have also

been established: the gender impact assessment and monitoring tool, aimed at helping gender-related civil society organizations to implement the SDGs; and the gender assessment and monitoring of mitigation and adaptation methodology, which is used to examine the gender-responsiveness of local adaptation and mitigation policies. Other initiatives established for reviewing experience and practices include the Not without us! project, the Community Conservation Resilience Initiative, and Feminist Participatory Action Research;

(b) The Australia Pacific Climate Partnership shared its experience of strengthening bilateral efforts across the Pacific with a strong gender mainstreaming approach, as well as presenting the Shifting the Power Coalition initiative, which supports women's leadership in humanitarian action and disaster risk preparedness, raising their voices through training, network-building and research.

30. United Nations agencies and other organizations have been elaborating guidelines on gender mainstreaming in adaptation and mitigation plans: Practical Action prepared a general guide on how to mainstream gender in national adaptation planning and implementation; and FAO and UNDP developed a sector-specific guide for trainers on integrating gender into adaptation planning for the agriculture sector.

31. The GEF, UNDP and United Nations Institute for Training and Research, together with IUCN, UNEP, UN Women and the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements (such as UNCCD and the UNFCCC), have developed online training on gender and environment, with a dedicated module on gender and climate change providing information on gender-responsive initiatives addressing climate change.

32. In relation to the NDCs that countries are planning and implementing:

(a) 68 countries (18 from Asia-Pacific, 34 from Africa, 11 from Latin America and the Caribbean and 7 from Eastern Europe) mentioned in a UNDP survey¹⁵ that they intend to incorporate gender considerations into their revised NDCs;

(b) UNDP has developed a gender-responsive component as part of its NDC Support Programme and is conducting a pilot in 10 countries (Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Philippines, Uganda and Zambia) to demonstrate that coordinating and connecting the interlinked processes of climate change and gender equality and women's empowerment at the national level through the implementation of NDCs will promote inclusive and successful outcomes, both for gender equality goals as well as for national sustainable development and climate change objectives. UNDP has facilitated South-South cooperation through regional knowledge exchange webinars;

(c) UNDP and the UNFCCC have coordinated efforts to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment is a salient and cross-cutting theme throughout the different sessions of the regional NDC dialogues: 'gender voices and representatives' are invited to take part as panellists and participants in sessions and breakout groups to speak about their experience in integrating gender equality aspects into the NDC process. They provide a gender dimension by answering questions and sharing examples, perspectives and reflections, thereby not only enriching the discussions but also demonstrating how to effectively integrate a gender dimension into technical discussions.

(iii) *Secretariat*

33. The secretariat provides tailored technical knowledge on gender and climate change, the LWPG and the GAP at workshops, conferences and webinars organized by United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including:

(a) At working group meetings held by Sustainable Energy for All on the People-Centred Accelerator partnership, the aim of which is to develop and promote approaches that address gender equality, provide sustainable energy access to the poorest people, contribute

¹⁵ UNDP and UNFCCC. 2019. *The Heat is On: Taking stock of Global Climate Ambition*. New York and Bonn: UNDP and UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NDC%20Outlook.pdf>.

to women's full participation in access solutions and associated economic opportunities, and increase the number of partners in this area;

(b) At an event held during the sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2018 with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on links between climate change and broader development frameworks, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including on how the agriculture sector can contribute to adaptation and mitigation synergies, building resilience and ensuring food and nutrition security for all;

(c) With UNEP at the fourth Amazon Regional Summit in June 2018, presenting the Paris Agreement, in particular climate ambition in connection with indigenous peoples and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, and matters related to adaptation and indigenous women, NDCs and the Talanoa Dialogue;

(d) At an event with FAO on gender-responsive climate change related policy, planning and management in the agriculture sector at the forty-fifth session of the Committee on World Security in October 2018;

(e) At the joint workshop of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and OECD Development Assistance Committee Network on Gender Equality in October 2018 on making social protection, public services and infrastructure work for women and girls;

(f) At a gender working group meeting of the OECD Development Centre's global Network of Foundations Working for Development in January 2019 on why foundations that address gender equality issues should be considering the impacts of climate change and how women's empowerment can facilitate climate solutions;

(g) At the Women Deliver 2019 Conference, co-leading, with Business for Social Responsibility and WEDO, concurrent sessions on climate justice, the empowerment of women and girls as key to climate action, and climate finance;

(h) Leading the session on gender and SDG 13 at the UN Women National Committee Germany International Symposium in September 2019.¹⁶

34. The secretariat has collaborated with UNDP in relation to the gender-responsive component of the NDC Support Programme. It also supported the identification and participation of the 'gender voices and representatives' in the regional NDC dialogues, aimed at enhancing the understanding of Parties and stakeholders of the importance of the systematic integration of gender considerations into climate action (see para. 32 above). Women's participation in the dialogues increased from 37 per cent in 2017 to 49 per cent in 2018. The secretariat has also collaborated with UNDP and other stakeholders in holding side events on gender and climate change at regional climate weeks.

35. The secretariat keeps the UNFCCC website¹⁷ up to date on gender and climate change, as well as providing webinars and newsletters, to ensure that Parties and stakeholders are aware of the latest relevant news, research, collaboration and workshops.

36. The secretariat has utilised the UNFCCC Momentum for Change Women for Results initiative¹⁸ to communicate and raise awareness about achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls through climate action. The principles of the LWPG and the GAP are linked to and communicated through professional video and online media products about award-winning activities that demonstrate the critical leadership and participation of women in addressing climate change on the ground.

¹⁶ See <https://www.unwomen.de/aktuelles/veranstaltungen/veranstaltungen-2019/international-symposium-2019.html>.

¹⁷ <https://unfccc.int/gender>.

¹⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/momentum-for-change/women-for-results>.

(b) Activity A.2*(i) Parties*

37. As part of the ACE agenda, several Parties made submissions on the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information from the 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. All of them 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, at times because of the sociopolitical or sociocultural climate in the country; but there was a strong sense that, with enough support, Parties are able to implement strong policies aligned with the ACE agenda, as in several examples of female engagement projects provided by the EU and India. However, the implementation of these programmes was largely based on already existing frameworks for capacity. The aforementioned submissions were used to inform the 6th ACE Dialogue, where Parties had the opportunity to discuss and share best practices for integrating gender considerations into the ACE agenda.

(ii) Observers

38. Two observer organizations made submissions on the ACE agenda, including on the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information:

(a) FAO highlighted its strong commitment to gender consideration under its Policy on Gender Equality and Strategy on Climate Change, whereby the systematic integration of gender-sensitive considerations into all FAO projects and programmes on climate change mitigation and adaptation is mandated, including through participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information. FAO provided not only examples of gender mainstreaming in its provision of assistance to member countries for climate change related activities, but also nine specific examples of FAO-led gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness and public participation activities in climate change mitigation and adaptation;

(b) IUCN shared general considerations on the implementation of the GAP, highlighting the development of its environment and gender information platform and methodology, which it used to evaluate the gender considerations of Parties in their national communications, where the majority did include some consideration of gender or women. For a 2016 report on environment and gender, IUCN made specific efforts to analyse how gender considerations have been addressed in mitigation action under the UNFCCC. Although the historical tendency has been for gender not to be considered in mitigation projects, IUCN found that the number of mitigation actions also addressing gender considerations has increased.

(iii) Secretariat

39. COP 18 adopted the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and requested the SBI to organize an annual in-session dialogue on ACE.¹⁹ Focusing on the areas of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation, the annual gathering highlights the vital role that each thematic area plays in achieving the objective of the Convention and adaptation and mitigation targets. One outcome of COP 23 was the request under the GAP to extend the dialogue to consider the systematic integration of gender into each thematic area of ACE.

40. The 6th ACE Dialogue was organized by the secretariat to take place at SBI 48. The Dialogue provided an opportunity for Parties, representatives of bodies established under the

¹⁹ Decision 15/CP.18, paras. 1 and 9.

Convention, experts, practitioners and stakeholders to exchange relevant ideas, experience, good practices and lessons learned. The meeting included not only presentations by high-level speakers on the integration of gender considerations into the key ACE themes, but also working group discussions on how Parties and observer organizations have incorporated gender considerations into all aspects of ACE implementation (see para. 38 above).

2. Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership

41. The IPCC Task Group on Gender prepared a report in May 2019 reflecting on the gender dimension of IPCC work. Although there has been a gradual increase over time in the share of women in all functions in IPCC structures (i.e. female authors increased from 10 per cent in 1990 to 30 per cent in 2019), there is room for further improvement and more targeted action, including efforts to ensure that women are represented and have leadership opportunities. A survey of IPCC authors indicated that while most men and women report positive experiences, significant numbers, especially of women, have experienced or observed problems or barriers associated with gender. The report also outlines policies, strategies and recommendations for further action for enhancing gender representation and equal participation of women within the IPCC.

42. The Inter-Parliamentary Union is implementing strategies to advance gender equality in governance and delegations, including sanctions for unbalanced delegations, quotas for female representation, and use of the International Gender Champions Representation Impact Group's toolkit for gender-responsive assemblies.

43. IUCN has shown its commitment to improving gender balance and diversity and has a gender mainstreaming strategy for events. It has different means of ensuring women's participation and leadership, such as via gender task forces, women's networks and a women's 'seat' in decision-making bodies in relation to climate change and gender action plans and related processes.

44. WFEO presented the Gender Equality and Diversity European and International Standard, which is a tool for certifying gender equality and diversity at the corporate level and has been adopted by 200 certified entities worldwide as part of the vision of respect for women's rights within the companies.

(a) Activity B.1

(i) Parties

45. The EU reported its active contribution to promoting gender equality and the presence of women in UNFCCC processes by supporting the Global Gender and Climate Alliance and voluntarily providing financing to WDF.

46. Australia and Canada have provided travel funds combined with negotiation and leadership training to boost the voices of women from the Pacific, Caribbean and francophone Africa in UNFCCC negotiations.

47. The participation of women from developing countries in the UNFCCC process has been supported by the secretariat and with funds provided by several governments.

(ii) Observers

48. UN Women supported the participation of 30 female experts and delegates in UNFCCC meetings and other related climate change meetings in 2018 and 2019. It has also provided travel funds, training and platforms for elevating women's voices in other climate processes, such as the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and in the United Nations Governing Bodies Secretariats. Outcomes of this support include the stronger reflection and greater visibility of gender perspectives in discussions and outcomes of UNFCCC processes, evidence-building through showcasing female experts' experience, an increased number of gender champions and advocates, meaning broader support, and the growing appreciation of gender issues by a broad range of stakeholders.

(iii) Secretariat

49. Funding for travel is key to supporting the participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, including those from grass-roots, local and indigenous communities in developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States. Such funding has in part been possible due to the continuation of WDF. Focused on sponsoring female delegates from developing countries, the aim of WDF is not only to bring more women to the negotiating table in line with equal rights to participation in decision-making processes between men and women, but also to include women from historically underrepresented locations. Since 2017, WDF has supported over 63 trips of female delegates to six meetings and has hosted five meetings welcoming nearly 150 delegates.

50. The secretariat continues to promote the existence and importance of travel funds through, for example, an article published on the UNFCCC Newsroom (which was shared widely via UNFCCC social media channels) and by referring to the importance of travel funds in various presentations on the GAP.

(b) Activity B.2*(i) Parties*

51. Half of the Parties made explicit reference in their submissions to efforts towards balancing the gender composition of their delegations, reflecting change at the national level. For instance, Ethiopia has increased the number of women in key Cabinet positions as well as appointing a female Deputy Commissioner of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the first time. Ethiopia is committed to balancing gender in its national delegation to sessions of the COP, which is a challenge due to limited funds. Uruguay reported that gender balance is one of its priorities, so far achieving female presence of up to 60 per cent in its delegations; and Madagascar reported that the head of its delegation at COP 23 was the female Minister of Environment.

52. In the latest UNFCCC gender composition report²⁰ the most recent information on the gender composition of Party delegations to sessions under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement was provided. While women still account in aggregate for less than 50 per cent of Party delegations, the representation of women saw a positive increase from 32 per cent at COP 22 in 2016 to 38 per cent at COP 24 in 2018. The share of female delegates also increased from 42 to 44 per cent between SB 46 and SB 50. These increases reflect the highest percentage changes in women's representation since the adoption of the GAP in 2017 and the renewal of the LWPG in 2016.

53. Regarding the gender composition of constituted bodies under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, there has been variation between bodies and fluctuation from year to year, with most bodies overall seeing either no or positive change in the representation of women in their membership since 2016. In 2019, 12 female delegates were elected to the position of chair or co-chair of a constituted body and three as a vice-chair, the highest number since the adoption of the GAP. However, only two constituted bodies reported having near gender balance in their membership in 2019 (56 and 58 per cent female representation) compared with three in 2018. Also, only 5 constituted bodies out of 15 had female representation of 38 per cent or more in 2019 compared with 8 out of 13 in 2018.

(ii) Secretariat

54. The secretariat has consistently provided the latest information on the gender composition of UNFCCC bodies via regular notifications to Parties. As a crucial aspect of meeting the goal of gender balance outlined in decision 23/CP.18, the secretariat continues to communicate the importance of female representation in decision-making in the UNFCCC process. This has included making prominent reference to the goal of gender balance and providing a link to the latest gender composition report (see para. 52 above) on the UNFCCC

²⁰ FCCC/CP/2019/9.

election and membership web page, the gender team making presentations on the gender composition of constituted bodies to the contact group on elections at sessions, and providing up-to-date data on the gender composition of Parties and each constituted body in notifications to the COP.

(c) Activity B.3

(i) Parties

55. The EU has implemented different initiatives to boost women's participation in climate negotiations, such as a climate negotiation training workshop organized by France in 2018 for francophone African women in Senegal.

56. The participation of women in national delegations has been promoted in Switzerland through training on leadership, negotiation, facilitation, chairing and mentorship with senior women negotiators in the context of the UNFCCC.

(ii) Observers

57. Facilitating women's access to training and mentoring as a way to ensure their meaningful participation in negotiations has been the priority of WDF, a UNFCCC travel fund that is financed through voluntary contributions from Parties and administered by WEDO. It has supported the participation of over 60 women in training, such as the Pacific women's climate diplomacy training and other regional climate training, and also supported women's participation in their national delegations. WDF has also 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.

58. At COP 21, 22 and 23, UN Women implemented a programme to strengthen the capacity of women's groups working in the field of climate justice and gender equality, with the result that 20 women's associations improved their knowledge of climate change and were able to participate in the COP sessions.

59. The European Capacity Building Initiative provides capacity-building for climate change negotiators from vulnerable developing countries. It offers regional and pre-session training for appointed delegates and provides mentoring for junior female negotiators. It also elaborates publications, such as a pocket guide to gender equality under the UNFCCC.

(iii) Secretariat

60. At COP 23 and SBI 48, the secretariat co-hosted networking events with WEDO as the administrator of WDF in which initiatives advancing women's leadership in climate diplomacy were celebrated. Guests were invited to share ideas, which included inputs from female delegates and experts on capacity-building under the Convention. The secretariat will co-host a similar event at COP 25.

(d) Activity B.4

(i) Parties

61. Chile has promoted the training of women in the energy sector through the national Energy+Women programme, in addition to the advances made in ensuring women's participation in energy projects and their equitable representation in the workforce. In the fisheries and forestry sectors, approaches are being taken to ensure female participation and the visibility of gender roles, needs and priorities (including of indigenous communities).

62. Madagascar participates in the REDD+ programme, which is organizing regional workshops on adaptation and promoting the participation of women and youth. In Madagascar, the training, within vulnerable communities, has been focused on reinforcing adaptation measures and technological options, with a participation rate of 40 per cent women.

63. Liberia is working towards increasing women's participation in capacity-building: it is aiming at 40 per cent female participation in GEF projects, and under the Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Project it is working towards women's participation in environmental

knowledge management, intellectual capacity development and awareness-raising of the national policies and laws related to the implementation of the three Rio Conventions. Liberia mentioned that the lack of women in national entities makes it difficult to reach the targeted number of female participants in projects.

(ii) *Observers*

64. UN Women organized training in Serbia for female climate activists and local female leaders on gender mainstreaming and the importance of gender equality in policy planning. It also developed training for national and local women's civil society organizations and NGOs in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam. In Cambodia, training was delivered to government officials working in gender mainstreaming action groups, and learning exchanges between women's civil society organizations and government officials were facilitated. Through the AgriFed programme in West Africa, UN Women has supported the network of women farmers, building their knowledge of innovative farming techniques and financial management.

3. Priority area C: coherence

65. Mexico recognized the importance of the coherence of gender mainstreaming in international, national and local climate policy instruments. Kenya made recommendations for improving coherence within the United Nations system and among Parties. The EU shared its advances in policy coherence, such as the European Pact for Gender Equality 2011–2020 and the Gender Equality Strategy, reported as a framework for ensuring consistency in approach and overall policy coherence in Europe.

66. Aiming to strengthen the integration of gender considerations into the work of UNFCCC bodies, the secretariat has facilitated knowledge-sharing events and created an internal UNFCCC platform to increase transparency, efficiency and communication among the constituted bodies. As a result, bodies can share information on their ongoing activities that integrate gender considerations, and request support from the UNFCCC gender team to ensure effective and coherent integration of the gender dimension into their substantive work.

(a) **Activity C.1**

67. Building on previous gender-related decisions and mandates, COP 20 invited Parties to advance gender balance and promote gender sensitivity in developing and implementing climate policy in all relevant activities under the Convention.²¹ COP 22 requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper²² to identify the entry points for integrating gender considerations into UNFCCC workstreams²³ drawing upon previous technical work, a desk review of constituted body reports and documents, and consultations with constituted bodies.

68. The secretariat held a dialogue²⁴ at SBI 48 with the chairs of the UNFCCC constituted bodies to discuss the outcomes of the technical paper and potential recommendations. Open to Parties and observers, the dialogue comprised three sessions: on examples of constituted bodies and the integration of gender considerations; on good practice examples: collaboration providing gender expertise to the work of a constituted body; and a moderated discussion on recommendations and the way forward. While some representatives noted that their body had not yet had an opportunity to consider the recommendations in the technical paper, 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. Overall, the dialogue allowed for an open discussion among constituted body representatives and helped to identify next steps for further work under the GAP and in the preparation of

²¹ Decision 18/CP.20, para. 1.

²² FCCC/TP/2018/1.

²³ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 13.

²⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/gender-dialogue-constituted-bodies-and-the-integration-of-gender-considerations#eq-3>.

the secretariat's first biennial synthesis report²⁵ on the progress of the constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations.²⁶

(b) Activity C.2

69. The technical paper referred to in paragraph 67 above provided suggestions of potential action for improved gender mainstreaming in the various constituted bodies under the Convention. It was the entry point for the secretariat to provide tailored capacity-building sessions to the 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.

70. As a result of that capacity-building, several constituted bodies have taken specific measures to integrate gender considerations into their respective areas of work and towards meeting the goal of gender balance:²⁷

(a) At its 14th meeting, the AC received capacity-building for incorporating gender into its work, and nominated a gender focal point to support the GAP and lead the gender workstream in the latest AC workplan. It also participated in the workshops on gender at SB 48 and 50. 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. Also, it is considering establishing a working group on gender and adaptation in collaboration with other constituted bodies and organizations working on gender;

(b) With a strong focus on cross-cutting issues, the PCCB has implemented two gender-related mandates since its 1st meeting, in 2017: taking into consideration gender-responsiveness as a cross-cutting issue and including in its annual report information on how it has integrated gender into its work. In 2018, the PCCB benefited from a gender capacity-building webinar organized by the secretariat, and a technical workshop on gender organized jointly with the secretariat at COP 24. 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; developing a gender mainstreaming standard that will be showcased in its 2019 annual report; the Capacity-building Hub at COP 24 to further engage stakeholders; and the Capacity-building Hub planned for COP 25, where gender is to be mainstreamed across events and thematic days;

(c) In its five-year rolling workplan, presented in 2017, the WIM Executive Committee outlined its efforts to take into account, in a cross-cutting manner, segments of the population that are already vulnerable due to, *inter alia*, gender. It concentrated its efforts at SB 48 on increasing visibility of the gender dimension of the loss and damage agenda through participation in the first gender dialogue organized by the secretariat. Following a capacity-building session on gender that took place ahead of its 9th meeting in 2019, the WIM Executive Committee has taken additional gender-related measures, including 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;

(d) The TEC benefited from a capacity-building session organized by the secretariat ahead of its 18th meeting, at which UNFCCC and CTCN gender experts participated in working group sessions to inform the TEC rolling workplan for 2019–2022. A concept note was drafted and made available at its 19th meeting that provided more information on the linkages between gender and technology development and transfer, existing resources and guidance on possible gender-related activities, and it was agreed to include gender considerations in its workplan. The TEC also benefited from participating in

²⁵ FCCC/CP/2019/8.

²⁶ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 15.

²⁷ See document FCCC/CP/2019/8 for more detailed information.

the SB 50 gender workshop, where it reported on the improved gender balance of its membership since 2018;

(e) Presentations on the mandates under the GAP as part of capacity-building efforts have been made to the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism, the Consultative Group of Experts, the LEG and the SCF. This has in some cases helped to inform more concrete action on gender integration, including the LEG incorporating gender-responsiveness into its guiding principles on adaptation for NAPs, and the SCF discussing including gender in the its 2019 workplan and as one of the sub-themes of the 2019 SCF Forum, on climate finance and sustainable cities;

(f) A capacity-building session is planned for the next meeting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform in 2019; while the Adaptation Fund Board secretariat, the Consultative Group of Experts and the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures are considering one for 2020.

(c) Activity C.3

(i) Observers

71. At the SB 50 gender workshop, examples of enhanced synergy among United Nations entities and processes in the implementation of gender considerations were shared, such as the creation of an expert group meeting by UN Women in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNFCCC and United Nations Industrial Development Organization to consider the gender perspectives of SDGs 10 (reduce inequalities), 13 (combat climate change) and 16 (promote peaceful and inclusive societies) as a contribution to the 2019 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

72. Efforts to support implementation of UNFCCC activities were promoted through the United Nations Secretary-General's call on all leaders to participate in the 2019 Climate Action Summit. The objective of the Summit was the enhancement of Parties' NDCs, with gender consideration being an important factor in their strength and efficacy. Additional recent examples of co-action include the Human Rights Council resolution (38/4) on human rights and climate change, of which gender is a key component, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women general recommendation (37) on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change. The recommendation underscores the urgency of mitigating climate change and highlights steps needed to achieve gender equality so as to reinforce the resilience of individuals and communities globally in the context of climate change and disasters. The aim is to contribute to coherence, accountability and the mutual reinforcement of different international agendas on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation by focusing on the impact of climate change and disasters on women's human rights.

(ii) Secretariat

73. 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, where it co-chairs a working group on climate change with UNEP. In addition to activities referred in paragraph 30 above, recent activities focused on gender and climate change that have involved collaboration with other United Nations and intergovernmental entities include:

(a) The workshop held at SBI 48 on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, gender-responsive climate policy and action, and progress in enhancing gender balance in national delegations,²⁸ which included technical contributions from FAO, IUCN, UNDP and UN Women;

²⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-may-2018#eq-4>.

(b) The SB 50 gender workshop, which included technical contributions from FAO, UNDP and UN Women;

(c) A workshop at SBI 50 hosted in collaboration with the PCCB and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on building capacity for integrating human rights into climate action. With both entities mandated to take into consideration cross-cutting issues in their respective work areas, the workshop focused on the direct links between climate change and human rights, where gender remains a key concern;

(d) Gender Day, which is a regular feature of COP sessions dedicated to raising awareness among all United Nations entities, Parties and other stakeholders of the importance of gender-responsive climate policy and action as well as highlighting women's contribution to and leadership of climate action;

(e) Its engagement with the GEF Gender Partnership, an inter-agency working group on gender, including in finalizing and launching an online training programme on gender and the environment in collaboration with, among others, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, GEF Small Grants Programme, FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development, UNEP and the secretariats of the GEF and other multilateral environmental agreements.

4. Priority area D: gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

74. Most Parties reported advances towards gender-responsive implementation of climate projects, programmes and policy, with varying strategies:

(a) Ensuring gender-responsive implementation of NAPs and NDCs (mentioned by Chile, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico and Uruguay);

(b) Promoting women's empowerment and entrepreneurship through acts, grants and awards (reported by the EU, Uganda and the United States);

(c) Implementing gender-responsive projects through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism, such as through the GCF and the GEF (reported by Chile, Madagascar, Uganda, Uruguay and Zambia);

(d) Aligning national climate and sectoral plans with national gender strategies, or implementing a climate change and gender plan and engaging with other sectors (i.e. energy) (reported by Benin, Chile, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Uruguay and Zambia). Going a step further and enforcing governance regulation in sectoral areas, in 2018 the EU launched its first climate or energy legislation mentioning gender. Also, the EU has a newly adopted common reporting framework for signatories of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy recommending that local authorities consider the implications of future climate risk, exposure, impacts and vulnerability on women and girls in particular;

(e) Applying gender-responsive budgeting (mentioned by Zambia for its water sector, and by the EU, which has a new specific section on gender mainstreaming in its budget). At the SB 50 gender workshop, Nepal presented its advances in gender-responsive budgeting, where it has focused on climate budget tagging in the agriculture sector, where gender is a core element. Application of the tagging strategy facilitated the evaluation of whether climate investments helped to reduce (gender) vulnerability or increase the resilience of vulnerable populations.

(a) Activity D.1

75. The SCF has yet to organize 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; although it has taken steps towards integrating gender considerations into its meetings and events, such as the 2019 SCF Forum.²⁹

²⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/events-meetings/scf-forum/climate-finance-and-sustainable-cities>.

(b) Activity D.2

76. 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. The event saw the launch of a new guidance document on gender-responsive TNAs, which was developed by UNEP DTU Partnership and provides recommendations for national teams on integrating gender considerations into TNAs, and gender mainstreaming guidance for each step of the TNA process from preparation to reporting. The document also guides users on how to strengthen the capacity of national TNA teams to undertake gender analysis during the TNA process, include gender expertise in the criteria for the selection of TNA consultants, and ensure participation of women in stakeholder consultations and decision-making. More than 90 participants, including country representatives, national gender and climate change focal points and representatives of civil society organizations, took part in the presentations and discussions on women as key users of climate technologies and the importance of analysing gender considerations when identifying and prioritizing technologies for climate mitigation and adaptation.

(c) Activity D.3

77. UN Women has developed a climate change and gender-responsive budgeting toolkit for parliamentarians in the Caribbean and provided relevant training to government officials from Morocco.

78. The work of UNDP in the area of governance of climate change finance has led to the development of climate financing and budgeting solutions for countries throughout Asia-Pacific, aiming to support climate action in terms of gender equality, poverty reduction and respect for human rights, such as by building the capacity of regional and national institutions to promote climate-responsive budgets that are gender-responsive, benefit the poor and respect human rights. In March 2019, UNDP organized, in collaboration with Action on Climate Today, the Department for International Development and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, a regional dialogue on the role of ‘climate proofing’ growth and development in achieving the SDGs, with a session that explored how results to date have had a positive impact in terms of gender equality, human rights and conflict prevention, focusing on inclusion, voice and participation.

5. Priority area E: monitoring and reporting

79. All Parties made recommendations on developing data for tracking the implementation of gender- and climate-related mandates. Eight reported steps taken towards disaggregating data and developing gender indicators (Benin, Chile, Ethiopia, EU, New Zealand, Pakistan, Uruguay and Zambia).

80. FAO and UNDP are working together in helping countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to identify and integrate gender-sensitive climate change adaptation measures into relevant national planning and budgeting processes.³⁰ FAO is also implementing “Dimitra Clubs” in the Sahel region and Central and East Africa, a gender-sensitive participatory approach to discussing and identifying priorities and challenges in the context of adaptation to climate change.

81. As the custodian agency for two SDG indicators on women’s land rights, FAO has created an online gender and land rights database, which provides important information on national policy and legal frameworks related to the land rights of men and women, including national assessments prepared using the FAO legal assessment tool, which provides policy advice on how to achieve gender-equitable land tenure.

82. UN Women has supported the gender-responsive implementation of a variety of projects through the AgriFed programme in West Africa: it has put in place local land governance charters guaranteeing and protecting women’s rights to land, and reformed the institutional framework governing rural land to be more gender-responsive to female farmers,

³⁰ See <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/overview/programme-activities/gender-mainstreaming/en/>.

as a result of which women have more access to land and land tenure security as well as access to financing mechanisms. In the context of women's economic empowerment, UN Women has developed the Buy from Women Enterprise platform, which leverages weather and climate information to help women to better adapt their agricultural practices to changing weather patterns; and an initiative that promoted the integration of gender considerations into the lending practices of public and private financial institutions in Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, resulting in more access to finance to invest in climate-smart technologies for female farmers and sustainable energy workers and entrepreneurs.

83. WFEO presented a variety of gender-responsive and -transformative projects, implemented mainly in Africa, addressing women's empowerment in implementing adaptation and mitigation measures through different strategies, such as targeted capacity-building, as in the case of the Tunisian Rural Women: Challenging the Climate Change project.

84. At the SB 50 gender workshop, stakeholders presented their efforts to design and implement gender-responsive climate policy and action:

(a) The NDC Partnership showcased the NDC knowledge portal,³¹ which can be used by Parties and organizations looking to design and implement gender-responsive climate policy and action. Resources on gender and climate change can be easily identified thanks to the portal's tagging structure, and an interactive map, financial comparison tool and database with resources in different languages also feature;

(b) Under the gender-responsive component of the UNDP NDC Support Programme, 16 countries have been assisted in strengthening their institutional capacity and enhancing their coordination mechanisms to mainstream gender in order to deliver gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation policies as well as in improving the design of their mitigation and adaptation instruments to integrate gender considerations (in NAPs, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, national communications and biennial update reports);

(c) The German Agency for International Cooperation has a corporate gender equality strategy and a growing portfolio of work on gender and climate change, such as developing guidelines for gender-responsive investment pipelines for projects proposed in NDCs;

(d) The NAP process provides a key opportunity for mainstreaming gender, as set out in the GAP. The NAP Global Network provides technical analysis and synthesis of information on gender in the NAP process, facilitates learning among and within countries on integrating gender into their NAP processes, and supports targeted gender analysis to inform the NAP process. It was highlighted that in-country gender-related capacity exists but has not been effectively used in the NAP process, and more effort is needed to comprehensively and systematically integrate gender considerations into the NAP process;

(e) IUCN has developed tools and knowledge products aimed at building capacity for gender-responsive implementation, such as guidelines for gender-responsive restoration, a gender and biodiversity technical guide. IUCN has supported the implementation of numerous climate change and gender action plans. Additionally, IUCN provides technical assistance to country partners through its Advancing Gender in the Environment collaboration, a strategy for technical implementation support that could be maintained to support the delivery and further development of the GAP. IUCN is also collaborating with the Adaptation Fund Board to produce case studies on how public-private partnerships have mainstreamed gender in solar and degraded land restoration projects;

(f) The GCF has reviewed its gender policy and action plan and developed a practical manual to support the integration of gender equality into climate change interventions and climate finance.

85. UN Women has developed a monitoring and evaluation framework for drought control in the Sahel, including collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data. Also, it has supported the regional and national implementation of its Making Every Woman and Girl Count programme by helping countries with their gender statistics and SDG tracking.

³¹ <https://ndcpartnership.org/knowledge-portal>.

86. IUCN has long-standing experience in data collection and analysis. In 2019, it partnered with UNEP to launch a list of 19 recommended indicators for measuring the gender–environment nexus (including climate change), resulting in the formation of a United Nations Expert Group on Gender and Environment Statistics. IUCN highlighted its involvement with the analysis of country reports and plans from a gender perspective, using its environment and gender information methodology, and its experience of supporting UNCCD in revising its reporting guidelines towards more substantive gender-focused information-gathering and application (this is also relevant to priority area C).

87. The CTCN has developed an enhanced set of gender-related indicators in its monitoring and evaluation system, and has contributed to the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations by including 39 organizations with gender expertise in the Network; compiling nearly 700 knowledge products, including publications, tools and case studies, on gender and climate on the CTCN online portal;³² and dedicating a minimum of 1 per cent of technical assistance funds to gender mainstreaming in the CTCN Gender Policy and Action Plan 2019–2022.

(a) Activity E.1

88. In total, 21 submissions were received, 9 from Parties and 12 from observer organizations, in response to the call for submissions to inform the preparation of the mandated synthesis report³³ on:

(a) 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 climate adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, ACE, technology and finance policies, plans and action;

(c) Policies and plans for and progress in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations.

(b) Activity E.2

89. The secretariat prepared a synthesis report³⁴ on the topics referred to in paragraph 88 above on the basis of those submissions received from Parties and observers. The conclusions were as follows:

(a) Climate change impacts on women and men often differ and are more pronounced in developing countries and for some local communities and indigenous peoples. This differentiation is widely considered to be based on pervasive historical and existing inequalities rather than on biological sex, a notion consistent with the recognition in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report of differentiated impacts of climate change due to, among other factors, discrimination based on gender, class, ethnicity, age and (dis)ability;

(b) Many climate projects and programmes integrate gender considerations across a broad range of sectors. However, few national policies, plans and actions are in place. The quality of gender integration into climate projects and programmes appears to vary, and the integration of gender considerations is at risk of being tokenistic or superficial where gender analysis is not comprehensive enough or is undertaken too late in the process or where monitoring and evaluation are not sufficiently rigorous;

(c) Although gender balance in their climate delegations is important to Parties and monitored in some way, no information was provided on policies or processes being implemented in that regard. Most Parties that referred to this issue indicated that their delegations were at or close to parity; while observers that addressed the issue provided information on concrete measures undertaken to enhance gender balance in their climate delegations.

³² <https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender>.

³³ Decision 3/CP.23, annex, table 5.

³⁴ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.8.

(c) **Activity E.3**

90. The report on the progress of the CTCN in executing its modalities and procedures in collaboration with the TEC is being updated. Information was shared at the SB 50 gender workshop on how the CTCN is taking into account gender considerations in its work. Since its creation, the CTCN has collaborated with 93 different countries across various mitigation and adaptation sectors to provide technology assistance. Since 2017, that assistance has been strengthened by the development of its own gender policy and action plan, which guides the overall technical assistance, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing work of the CTCN. Further efforts to consider gender have included working alongside the women and gender constituency since 2017 to support the Gender Just Climate Solutions initiative, which includes publications and an awards programme providing guidance on technology, finance and advocacy to help participants upscale and share their experience more broadly. CTCN knowledge-sharing efforts have been strengthened through the creation of an online gender hub that provides over 700 different types of information resources on gender and technology. Additionally, CTCN is now capturing sex-disaggregated data on the work that it is conducting, allowing the incorporation of much stronger gender indicators into its work programme.

(d) **Activity E.4**

91. The work of the secretariat to encourage knowledge exchange activities among its staff across all thematic areas of work related to gender is ongoing. Information exchange on gender-responsive climate policy is taking place through a range of mechanisms, such as webinars and online courses and in-session workshops, including Gender Day events and informal dialogues. Also, capacity-building sessions for constituted bodies are taking place (see para. 68 above) and regular sessions are being held among secretariat staff for exchanging knowledge.

C. **Areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken**

92. Most of the submissions specifically recognized the progress and usefulness of the GAP and considered that it should grow in time frame, scope and influence. Activities under the LWPG and the GAP are viewed as creating a positive shift in action at the intersection of gender and climate change.

93. The most frequent recommendations submitted by Parties 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 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' progress. 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;

(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:** Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the EU, Japan, Madagascar, Uganda and the United States recognized 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, 54 countries 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. The EU considered that NDC implementation should be done in coordination with the focal points and encouraged Parties to appoint their focal points to ensure that gender is considered in delegations and climate policy, strategy and action. Costa Rica suggested conducting an in-session workshop at SBI 53 to define the role of the focal points within the national context, constituted bodies and the secretariat as well as to define an outreach strategy to encourage Parties to appoint their focal points. Costa Rica also suggested requesting the constituted bodies to appoint a gender focal point. Other suggestions included coordination between the UNFCCC gender focal point and national focal points;

(e) **That the COP should address both the LWPG and the GAP 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.

94. Most observers considered that the initial phase of the GAP had helped to establish foundations and provided valuable experience. A number of suggestions for making improvements, building on experience and moving to further phases, were made in the observer submissions and the discussions at the SB 50 gender workshop, including to:

(a) **Increase the time frame**, with the general agreement that a five-year cycle would be ideal to allow sufficient time to make progress, track results and collect lessons learned, as well as to mirror the NDC five-year review cycle. A midterm review in the third year was suggested;

(b) **Focus on implementation**, necessitating an improved monitoring framework. Observers called for using clear and measurable indicators for tracking both national-level processes and activities implemented by the secretariat. Setting progressive targets or quotas for women's participation in delegations and in UNFCCC boards and bodies was also suggested;

(c) **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;

(d) **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;

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

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

95. 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.

96. FAO suggested creating more high-visibility advocacy opportunities, beyond the high-level networking event on gender during COP sessions, and mentioned that the

Koronivia joint work on agriculture would provide an entry point for a high-level discussion on the nexus of gender, climate change and agriculture.

1. Capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication

97. All Parties showed strong support for continuing capacity-building and knowledge-sharing as the basis for transitioning to a more sustainable world. Suggestions for strengthening action in this area were mentioned, including to:

(a) Ensure sufficient resources in terms of finance and expertise to build the capacity of leaders, practitioners, national gender and climate change focal points and society in general, including grass-root communities, to implement climate action and gender equality;

(b) Build the capacity of the actors responsible for priority sectors to mainstream gender in NDCs, with Madagascar suggesting including in an enhanced GAP the elaboration of an orientation note or guidelines on incorporating gender into NDCs;

(c) Develop specific training to enable Parties to effectively implement gender-responsive climate policy (gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies, gender analysis methodologies, gender-responsive budgeting, gender-sensitive indicators and data);

(d) 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. Chile considered that exchanges between countries with similar circumstances should be promoted;

(e) 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);

(f) Create an online roster of experts on gender and climate change to support the research, analysis and forums conducted by the secretariat and stakeholders;

(g) 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;

(h) Build awareness of women's empowerment (as actors of change) in climate action;

(i) Foster cooperation between the CTCN and women-focused science-technology organizations operating at the national level to support implementation of national gender-responsive policy;

(j) Develop a communications strategy that includes:

(i) Effectively communicating on the GAP to all relevant stakeholders (including the private sector) and assessing the barriers to reaching women;

(ii) Employing new communication tools, such as blogs;

(iii) Intensifying online knowledge-sharing and learning;

(k) Continue the in-session workshops for building capacity and discussing topics relevant to the GAP, with topics suggested by Parties and observers including:

(i) Gender considerations in the context of technology development and transfer, low-emission development, just transition and decent work, and economic diversification;

(ii) Gender mainstreaming in specific areas such as mitigation, adaptation, and measurement, reporting and verification;

(iii) The role of national gender and climate change focal points and outreach strategy to confirm their designation at national level;

- (iv) 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;
- (v) Lessons learned on integrating gender into NDCs;
- (vi) Gender considerations in the context of domestic climate policy and initiatives (including NDCs);
- (vii) Progress of existing gender mandates and considering options and best practices for enhancing gender equality considerations in existing UNFCCC processes;
- (viii) Gender-responsive financing and transparency involving financing entities within and outside the UNFCCC;
- (ix) 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;

(l) Request the IPCC to prepare a comprehensive report on gender and climate change by December 2020 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;

(m) 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;

(n) 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.

98. At the SB 50 gender workshop, overall feedback from relevant discussions showed general recognition that capacity-building is an integral aspect of the GAP and will continue to be important due to the varied capacity-building needs of different stakeholder groups and institutions that are vital for its effective implementation. Support was expressed for strengthening activities and making them more specific and targeted. Recommendations drawn from the workshop and observer submissions included to:

(a) Split capacity-building, and knowledge-sharing and communication into two separate priority areas:

(i) In the area of capacity-building, the focus could be on building knowledge on the basis of evidence, data on gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, methodologies, tools, 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); knowledge-sharing to enhance the leadership of women and grass-roots and indigenous women and their climate solutions; and providing ongoing technical assistance to the national gender and climate change focal points;

(ii) In the area of knowledge-sharing and communication, the focus could be on filling the knowledge gap in relation to women's participation in decision-making, building gender-sensitive climate change knowledge-sharing into existing regional and national platforms, and enhancing inter-agency linkages between relevant knowledge hubs;

(iii) Introducing new approaches such as South-South learning, communities of practice, and synthesized guidance and mentoring;

(b) Map available technical assistance and identify gender experts to tap into existing expertise;

(c) Expand capacity-building under the GAP to encompass efforts to improve gender-related capacity at the organizational level, in addition to scaling up work that has taken place at the individual level;

- (d) Address distinct gender knowledge as well as traditional and indigenous knowledge, especially of indigenous women, and link it with and include it in technology and scientific forums under the UNFCCC;
- (e) Strengthen and build the capacity to report on gender in, for example, biennial reporting;
- (f) Train trainers on gender and climate change;
- (g) Share knowledge under the Financial Mechanism.

99. At the 6th ACE Dialogue, several key recommendations were provided for overcoming gaps in public awareness, participation and access to information. It was suggested to:

- (a) 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;
- (b) Partner with universities and other educational institutions for reaching communities and for mainstreaming gender issues by including gender in academic curricula;
- (c) Partner with local media, schools, bloggers, influencers, companies and weather forecasters to provide information on climate change to more people;
- (d) Scale up technological resources but also make the best use of the technology available, including local channels of communication, radio, phones and local meetings;
- (e) Follow two complementary approaches: the bottom-up approach of empowering messengers, such as teachers, religious and cultural leaders, artists, actors and musicians, to share information and messages with their communities; and the top-down approach of integrating public participation and access to information into the rules for implementing the Paris Agreement to ensure or place emphasis on public participation;
- (f) Provide support, including funding and capacity-building, for identifying how to best reach populations and to put that knowledge to use;
- (g) Scale up international cooperation to identify good practices, lessons learned and criteria that can serve as benchmarks of meaningful participation.

2. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership

100. Parties showed clear support for empowering female delegates and targeting training at women. Actions recommended by Parties included to:

- (a) Continue to share information on the gender composition of UNFCCC constituted bodies and national delegations;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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 female delegates through quotas in the UNFCCC travel fund, or assigning resources directly to national or regional organizations in developing countries;
- (d) 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;
- (e) Invite Parties to commit to gender balance in co-leadership or rotating leadership positions and among speakers when constituting panels;
- (f) Organize regional and national training for female delegates and negotiators in skills relevant to the UNFCCC process;

(g) 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;

(h) 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;

(i) Promote equality and empowerment in terms of women's leadership, decision-making, influence and voice across the UNFCCC;

(j) Invite Parties to continue to support and promote women's participation and leadership in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics sector.

101. At the SB 50 gender workshop, overall feedback from the discussions around priority area B showed general support for the continuation of existing activities as well as for the principle behind the activities since they have contributed to improving gender balance and women's leadership in UNFCCC bodies. Suggestions for improvements drawn from the workshop discussions and observer submissions included to:

(a) Encourage governments and constituted bodies to set targets for gender balance, such as increasing female representation by 3–5 per cent per year;

(b) Increase the availability and consistency of funds for travel; for instance, institutionalizing travel funds for women, such as by setting quotas in the UNFCCC travel fund;

(c) 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;

(d) 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;

(e) 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;

(f) Sanction or ban homogeneous panels of groups not underrepresented in the UNFCCC process;

(g) Develop a more visually striking and accessible reporting format for the gender composition report;

(h) Ensure that capacity-building and training opportunities are offered regionally and not only during or just before UNFCCC meetings;

(i) Add a focus on training in science, technology, engineering and mathematics in this priority area;

(j) 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;

(k) 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;

(l) Train trainers on gender and climate change to empower women to fully participate in the UNFCCC process and to become advocates by sharing information and delivering training to a broader audience at the national level; this could be part of the expanded role of the national gender and climate change focal points under the UNFCCC;

(m) 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.

102. WDF stressed the importance of providing complementary training and travel support to enable women's meaningful participation in UNFCCC meetings. Additional efforts are required to meet the current demand from vulnerable developing countries.

103. The children and youth constituency suggested increasing contributions to travel funds by global North countries to support participation by global South countries, and that stakeholders should be encouraged 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. It is important to create safe and accessible spaces for women's participation (which may require funds, childcare solutions and adaptations to encourage it). Female participation should be strived for across all age groups.

3. Coherence

104. Several Parties called for greater coherence of gender considerations in the Paris Agreement, the Rio Conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Recommended actions included to:

(a) Request the secretariat to organize, in cooperation with Parties and interested organizations, in-session workshops and knowledge-sharing events that focus on reviewing the progress of existing gender mandates and considering options and best practices for enhancing gender equality considerations in existing UNFCCC processes (while recognizing that they are governed by existing modalities, procedures and mandates);

(b) Request the secretariat to prepare a technical paper and guidance note on gender mainstreaming in global discussions at the UNFCCC and in all thematic areas taking into consideration aspects of the Paris Agreement;

(c) 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;

(d) Request the constituted bodies to appoint a gender focal point.

105. At the SB 50 gender workshop, strong support was expressed for continuing the existing activities in priority area C since the dialogue among and capacity-building for constituted bodies were considered an important conduit for integrating gender across the UNFCCC, as demonstrated by the first round of capacity-building exercises and exchange among constituted bodies. Suggestions on how to enhance coherence for consistent implementation of gender-related mandates included to:

(a) Broaden the scope of coherence to include other aspects of the UNFCCC beyond the constituted bodies, link the dialogue with the chairs of the constituted bodies to the annual synthesis report on progress, and establish resources to ensure institutionalized capacity-building for new body members;

(b) Continue efforts to build the capacity of UNFCCC constituted body members and UNFCCC secretariat staff to support implementation of gender-responsive climate action;

(c) Foster regular dialogue among or reporting by the constituted bodies on the integration of gender into their work;

(d) 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;

(e) Make information on the gender-related work of the constituted bodies accessible, such as on the UNFCCC website;

(f) Define how further work on gender and climate change delivered by treaty bodies or other agencies can be more visible under the UNFCCC.

106. At the relevant dialogue at SBI 48, constituted bodies concluded on the need for more capacity-building and awareness-raising at all levels in order to better understand the importance of integrating gender considerations into the different climate policymaking processes, particularly so that they can better and more meaningfully respond to the COP request for reporting on the integration of gender considerations into their processes. Some constituted bodies also recognized the need for:

- (a) Focused expertise to support them in identifying how to promote the integration of gender considerations into their workstreams;
- (b) More coherence and collaboration across bodies to improve coordinated action, increase synergy and avoid duplication of efforts;
- (c) Clarification of the role that gender consideration should play in each constituted body's workstream.

107. Regarding entry points for integrating gender considerations into the work of the constituted bodies, it was noted among the bodies that the low participation of men in gender events needs to be addressed, as discussion and action on gender balance and gender-responsive policy requires the participation of men and women. Some recommendations drawn from the discussion were to:

- (a) 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;
- (b) Make available (via funds and technical expertise) opportunities for building institutional capacity;
- (c) Undertake gender-related risk assessment or gender analysis, and develop gender-related indicators and logic frameworks for climate projects;
- (d) Consider gender in depth and more consistently in adaptation planning and implementation, as suggested by the LEG, including providing details on how gender considerations are being implemented; clarifying what the term gender encompasses; adopting approaches that acknowledge that gender is not only about women but also about the relationship between women and men; and considering women as agents of change.

108. The International Organization for Migration called for the WIM Executive Committee and the task force on displacement to consider gender equality concerns. As a possible approach, technical partners of the task force could analyse and share knowledge and data on specific gender issues related to migration and displacement, raise awareness among Parties on gender and migration issues, and promote the know-how of women, especially indigenous women, on adaptation to climate change.

4. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

109. Some Parties mentioned the need to strengthen implementation of NDCs, long-term strategies and NAPs at the national level, as well as to strengthen the gender dimension of the implementation of the Financial Mechanism. Other recommendations included to:

- (a) Invite Parties to implement saving and revenue measures from fossil fuel subsidy reform and reallocate the government funds to benefit gender-responsive climate projects;
- (b) Invite Parties to adopt and implement gender-responsive climate change action plans, policies or strategies and share knowledge and track progress via their regular reporting (e.g. in terms of percentage of climate-related programmes that incorporate gender considerations);
- (c) 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);
- (d) 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;

(e) 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;

(f) 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;

(g) Identify more gender-responsive technologies, and feed the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities into the annual report of the TEC;

(h) Request United Nations entities and other development partners to support Parties in carrying out gender analysis in the context of climate change;

(i) 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;

(j) 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;

(k) 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;

(l) Provide guidance to the GCF and the GEF, as 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 (e.g. national and subnational small grants facilities under enhanced direct access), as well as adopt measures that encourage women to contribute to and participate in, as stakeholders and beneficiaries, national mechanisms for coordinating and allocating funding throughout the funding cycle;

(m) 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;

(n) Request the SCF to invite the GCF and other entities of the Financial Mechanism to prioritize increasing access to funds and to enhance the financial readiness of gender-responsive climate interventions, and to discuss this at the 2020 SCF Forum;

(o) 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) 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;

(q) 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;

(r) Encourage climate finance provision through domestic commercial banks and ensure that benefits accrue to women as customers.

110. It can be concluded from the submissions and the discussions at the SB 50 gender workshop that there is general support for maintaining priority area D. Other suggestions

made at the SB 50 gender workshop and by observers for improving the implementation of gender-related mandates were to:

- (a) 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;
- (b) Support the development of gender budgeting in the process of NDC implementation;
- (c) Communicate the linkages between means of gender-responsive implementation and implementing the Paris Agreement;
- (d) 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;
- (e) Review and possibly realign or consolidate priority area D with capacity-building (priority area A), with recommendations including to:
 - (i) Support Parties in sharing knowledge and experience of gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) 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;
 - (iv) In cooperation with UNEP DTU Partnership and the CTCN, provide training to relevant stakeholders and Parties on how to conduct gender-responsive TNAs, and encourage and support local or national technical training programmes on technology targeted at women and women's groups;
 - (v) Identify and systematize upscalable and replicable gender-responsive projects and technologies;
 - (vi) Establish a community of practice and expertise to be a point of reference on gender-responsive issues and practices, and for providing technical support;
 - (vii) 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;
 - (viii) Track the progress and impact of capacity-building to showcase the results;
- (f) Reinforce reporting as key to strengthening implementation, including by:
 - (i) Reporting on gender-responsiveness and the recognition of traditional knowledge when reporting on adaptation programmes;
 - (ii) Measuring, publicizing (for transparency and accountability) and progressively increasing the funds available for gender-responsive projects at the national and international level;
 - (iii) Tracking and assessing the impact of climate finance on the enhancement of women's lives through climate action.

5. Monitoring and reporting

111. From the submissions it was evident that few national plans, policies or actions incorporate gender. The quality of gender integration into climate projects and programmes also appears to vary. Although all Parties indicated that gender balance in their climate delegations is important and is monitored in some way, no information was provided on dedicated policies or processes being implemented.

112. 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. Parties called for a number of actions to improve the tracking of the implementation of and reporting on gender-related mandates, including to:

- (a) Include targets and indicators in the next phase of the GAP for evaluating progress and identifying areas for improvement;
- (b) Encourage Parties to report on the integration of gender considerations in their climate policies, and include disaggregated data;
- (c) 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;
- (d) Request the secretariat to keep track of and produce a synthesis report on Parties that have gender-responsive climate change action plans, policies or strategies, 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;
- (e) Encourage knowledge exchange on tracking and reporting on gender-related mandates among secretariat staff across all topics;
- (f) Request the constituted bodies to report annually on their implementation of gender-related mandates and request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report thereon;
- (g) 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;
- (h) 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;
- (i) 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;
- (j) 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.

113. At the SB 50 gender workshop, the discussions around priority area E reflected the general agreement that activities E.1, E.2 and E.3 have generated positive results and should be continued. Activity E.4 as drafted was perceived as being vague and more related to priority area C.

114. In observer submissions and discussions at the SB 50 gender workshop, the development of clear targets and indicators for evaluating progress and helping to advance implementation of gender-related mandates under the Convention was called for. Also, it was suggested that the secretariat prepare a biennial report on the implementation of the GAP. Other suggestions included to:

- (a) Develop qualitative and quantitative indicators to help Parties establish benchmarks of progress, particularly in relation to implementation and access to finance;
- (b) Invite Parties to integrate reporting on gender into other processes, such as in their national communications;
- (c) 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;

- (d) Monitor and evaluate Parties' progress in reflecting gender-specific action and objectives in their NDCs, NAPs, TNAs and national communications, and share lessons learned;
- (e) Request the secretariat and United Nations entities to develop guidance on how gender should be mainstreamed in national measurement, reporting and verification systems;
- (f) 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);
- (g) Encourage climate finance providers to improve their tracking and reporting of gender-related aspects of climate finance, impact measurement and mainstreaming.

Referenced resources reported in the submissions

	Toolkits/trainings	Publications
Parties	<p>EU: European Institute for Gender Equality. <i>Gender equality training</i>. Available at https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/toolkits/gender-equality-training</p> <p>Group of 7. 2019. <i>Gender Responsive Environmental Action & Training</i>. Available at https://www.elysee.fr/admin/upload/default/0001/04/da2346b07b76a333222b4c1b7eacd54ef5a1c6f2.pdf</p>	<p>European Commission. 2019. <i>The 2019 Report on Gender equality between women and men in the EU</i>. Available at https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/aid_development_cooperation_fundamental_rights/annual_report_ge_2019_en.pdf</p> <p>European Parliament. 2019. <i>Women, Gender Equality and the Energy Transition in the EU</i>. Available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/608867/IPO_L_STU(2019)608867_EN.pdf</p> <p>European Institute for Gender Equality. 2016. <i>Gender in Environment and Climate change</i>. Available at https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-environment-and-climate-change</p>
Observer organizations	<p>One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership. <i>Open online course on gender and environment</i>. Available at https://www.uncclearn.org/es/node/21276</p> <p>UNDP. <i>Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit</i>. Available at https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/UNDP%20Gender%20Responsive%20National%20Communications%20Toolkit.pdf</p> <p>UNDP. <i>Webinar series on mainstreaming gender equality in NDCs</i>. Available at https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/ndc-events/virtual-events/webinar-series--mainstreaming-gender-equality-in-ndcs.html</p> <p>UNDP. 2019. <i>South–South cooperation exchange webinar on Ecuador and Guatemala</i>. Available at https://www.ec.undp.org/content/ecuador/es/home/press-center/articles/2019/cooperacion-sur-sur--ecuador-comparte-con-guatemala-su-experienc/</p>	<p>FAO. 2018. <i>Guidance note on gender-sensitive vulnerability assessments in agriculture</i>. Rome. Available at http://www.fao.org/3/I7654EN/i7654en.pdf</p> <p>FAO. 2018. <i>Guidance note on gender-sensitive vulnerability assessments in agriculture</i>. Rome. Available at http://www.fao.org/3/I7654EN/i7654en.pdf</p> <p>FAO and the World Bank. 2017. <i>How to integrate gender issues in climate-smart agriculture projects</i>. Available at http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6097e.pdf</p> <p>ILO. 2019. <i>A quantum leap for gender equality: for a better future of work for all</i>. Available at https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_674831/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>ILO. 2019. <i>Skills for a Greener future: Key findings</i>. Available at https://www.ilo.org/skills/projects/WCMS_709121/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>ILO. 2019. <i>Working on a warmer planet: the effect of heat stress on productivity and decent work</i>. Available at https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_711919/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>ILO. 2019. <i>Indigenous peoples and climate change: Emerging research on traditional knowledge and livelihoods</i>. Available at https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/indigenous-tribal/publications/WCMS_686780/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>IOM. 2014. <i>IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate change</i>. Available at https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/iom-outlook-migration-environment-and-climate-change-1</p>

-
- IPCC document IPCC-XLIX/Doc. 10, Rev.1, available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2019/01/110520190810-Doc.-10-Rev.1TG-Gender.pdf>
- IUCN and USAID. 2019. *Advancing gender in the environment. Gender-responsive geothermal generation. Powering energy and social benefits in El Salvador*. Available at <https://genderandenvironment.org/resource/powering-energy-and-social-benefits-in-el-salvador/>
- IUCN. *Energizing equality: sub-Saharan Africa's integration of gender equality principles in national energy policies and framework*. Available at <https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/iucn-egi-ssa-web-final.pdf>
- IUCN and USAID. 2019. *Advancing gender in the environment: Gender-based violence and the environment*. Available at <https://genderandenvironment.org/agent-gender-based-violence-and-the-environment/>
- Siles J, Prebble M, Wen J, et al. 2019. *Advancing gender in the environment: Gender in fisheries - a sea of opportunities*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Agency for International Development. Available at <https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/2019-iucn-usaid-fisheries-web.pdf>
- UN Women and Green Climate Fund. *Mainstreaming gender in Green Climate Fund projects*. Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/Guidelines_-_GCF_Toolkit_Mainstreaming_Gender.pdf/860d1d03-877d-4c64-9a49-c0160c794ca7
- UNDP. 2018. *Integrating agriculture in NAPs*. Available at <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/news-events/detail/en/c/1173652/>
-
-