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Progress in integrating a gender perspective in constituted body processes

Synthesis report by the secretariat


Summary

This report synthesizes the reporting by constituted bodies on the progress towards integrating a gender perspective in their respective processes in the 2017–2018 reporting period. It includes information on constituted bodies' approach to gender-related reporting, on the contents and structure of that reporting and suggestions for improving the clarity and consistency of the reporting.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
JISC	Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NIE	national implementing entity
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Background

A. Mandate

1. COP 20, by decision 18/CP.20, established the Lima work programme on gender, which calls on 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. COP 22 decided to build on this and other gender-related mandates by requesting, *inter alia*:

(a) All UNFCCC constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes;¹

(b) The secretariat to prepare biennial synthesis reports on the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1(a) above for consideration by the COP, with the first biennial synthesis report to be prepared for consideration at COP 25.²

2. Furthermore, COP 23 adopted a gender action plan to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates in the UNFCCC process.³ The priority area on coherence in this plan seeks to strengthen the integration of gender considerations into the work of UNFCCC bodies, the secretariat and other United Nations entities and stakeholders in order to achieve consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.

B. Objective

3. The objective of this report is to provide insight into progress by constituted bodies on integrating gender into their work and enable the COP to assess the suitability of current reports for monitoring progress in this area.

C. Scope of the report

4. The secretariat conducted a desk review of the most appropriate regular reports of each constituted body⁴ to identify relevant content, which is reflected in this report.

5. While the focus of this report is on actions that integrate gender considerations into the workstreams of the constituted bodies, a related aspect is the important role that the UNFCCC constituted bodies can play, in their capacity as key decision-making bodies, in championing the role of women in climate decision-making and throughout all climate policy and action. References to the gender balance of constituted bodies in their regular reports have thus been included in this compilation. Reviews of the gender composition of the constituted bodies revealed the first positive trend in 2018, when more than half had female representation of 38 per cent or more. However, this trend was reversed in 2019.⁵

D. Structure of the report

6. Chapter II provides an executive summary of the information detailed in this report, while chapter III provides a brief overview of the purpose and function of the relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, an overview of their reporting on gender in 2017 and 2018, and, when information was available, an assessment of their reporting. Chapter IV identifies common observed challenges and opportunities for reporting progress on the integration of gender considerations across all constituted bodies.

¹ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 14, and FCCC/TP/2018/1.

² Decision 21/CP.22, para. 15.

³ Decision 3/CP.23.

⁴ As identified in document FCCC/TP/2018/1.

⁵ For more information on gender balance in the constituted bodies refer to the composition report (FCCC/CP/2019/9).

E. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

7. The COP may wish to take note of the information in this report in order to provide further guidance to constituted bodies on reporting progress on the integration of gender considerations into their respective workstreams.

II. Executive summary

8. In 2018, 11 constituted bodies included references to gender in their regular reports to their respective governing bodies, compared with 6 in 2017. However, the reference to gender by 2 of these 11 constituted bodies was limited to reporting on participation by the body in a dialogue on gender organized by the secretariat,⁶ and a further 2 constituted bodies referred only to gender balance or only made broad references to taking gender into account without providing additional information.

9. Therefore, in 2018, seven constituted bodies reported on or demonstrated their progress towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes and substantive work, beyond improving the gender balance in their composition, compared with three in 2017. Three constituted bodies further shared information on the mechanisms established or implemented for further integrating a gender perspective into their work, including working groups, focal points or gender action plans.

10. The greater depth of information reported in 2018 compared with 2017 and the increase in the number of constituted bodies reporting on gender indicates an increased interest in and engagement with the topic. It seems this trend is set to continue based on information available on planned activities of constituted bodies in 2019 and beyond.⁷

III. Progress towards integrating a gender perspective as reported by constituted bodies

A. Overview

11. Of the 15 constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process, the following 11 are considered in this paper:

- (a) AC;
- (b) AFB;
- (c) CDM Executive Board;
- (d) CGE;
- (e) CTCN Advisory Board;
- (f) JISC;
- (g) LEG;
- (h) PCCB;
- (i) SCF;
- (j) TEC;
- (k) Executive Committee of the WIM.

12. The Compliance Committee has a regulatory legal function based on fixed parameters set by the Kyoto Protocol. As such, its enforcement and facilitative branches were not

⁶ Decision 3/CP.23. The informal summary report is available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb48_gender_dialogue.pdf.

⁷ Where available, an outlook for the 2019 reporting for each constituted body is provided in the annex.

considered relevant to the purposes of this paper. Further, the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures were established at COP 24⁸ and thus have not produced regular reports.

B. Adaptation Committee

1. Purpose, governance structure and work

13. The AC was established by COP 16 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework⁹ within the Cancun Agreements to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention.¹⁰ Its work was launched at COP 17.¹¹

14. The technical support and guidance work of the AC is focused on the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The AC NAP task force carries out this work in close collaboration with the LEG and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

2. Reporting

15. The AC reports annually to the COP through the SBI and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.

(a) 2017

16. The AC report to COP 23 did not include express reporting on gender considerations.¹²

(b) 2018

17. In its report to COP 24, the AC reported on its participation in the gender dialogue at SB 48¹³ (hereinafter referred to as the gender dialogue) and welcomed presentations on gender made by representatives of the secretariat and the women and gender constituency at AC 14.¹⁴ The AC highlighted that in response to those activities and the UNFCCC gender action plan, it had nominated a gender focal point and was considering ways to mainstream a gender perspective into its work.

18. The objective of the AC flexible workplan for 2019–2021 is to incorporate gender as a cross-cutting consideration into all AC activities, which will involve developing a concept note on how best to achieve that objective and a plan on ways to enhance gender considerations into adaptation action and the AC workplan activities. The workplan also includes organizing an event on identifying gaps and solutions related to incorporating gender considerations into adaptation planning and implementation.

19. The AC also included a recommendation on gender in its report to COP 24, further urging Parties and non-Party stakeholders to mainstream gender considerations in all stages of their adaptation planning processes, including national adaptation plans, and in the implementation of adaptation action, considering available guidance.¹⁵

⁸ Decisions 2/CP.24 and 7/CMA.1.

⁹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 13.

¹⁰ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 20.

¹¹ Decision 2/CP.17. See also

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/items/6053.php.

¹² FCCC/SB/2017/2. A joint report (FCCC/SBI/2017/2/Add.1–FCCC/SBI/2017/14/Add.1) on recommendations of the AC and the LEG for addressing decision 1/CP.21, para. 41, and, in collaboration with the SCF, decision 1/CP.21, para. 45, also did not include any references to gender.

¹³ As per decision 3/CP.23. The informal summary report is available at

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

¹⁴ FCCC/SB/2018/3, paras. 25, 27 and 29.

¹⁵ FCCC/SB/2018/3, para. 58(b).

(c) Reporting on progress

20. During the reporting period the AC reported on and demonstrated progress in the integration of gender considerations in its work by including express references to gender considerations in its 2018 report and comprehensively describing relevant activities in which it participated or activities it undertook or is planning. The AC underpinned its stated intentions to integrate gender considerations in its work with planned activities.

21. The AC reported on having participated in the capacity-building on the integration of gender in workstreams requested in the UNFCCC gender action plan¹⁶ without making a reference to the respective mandate, which makes it less obvious that a mandate has been fulfilled.

22. While the AC made progress in integrating gender considerations in its work, it did not report on the gender balance in 2017 or 2018.

23. All references to gender in the 2018 report were made under the subsection on overarching coherence. If the AC has already made progress integrating gender considerations into its activities (e.g. when organizing workshops or meetings), this is not evident from its reporting. Therefore, the AC may wish to explore ways to reflect in its annual report when gender aspects were considered in its activities, especially in the light of its plan to incorporate gender as a cross-cutting consideration.

C. Adaptation Fund Board**1. Purpose, governance structure and work**

24. The AFB supervises and manages the funding of projects and programmes in developing countries through the AF, under the authority and guidance of the CMP. The AF was established to finance adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The GEF provides interim secretariat services to the AFB, and the World Bank serves as the interim trustee of the AF.

25. The AFB works in close collaboration with national and regional entities that seek to empower developing countries to directly access financing and manage all aspects of projects.

26. The AFB medium-term strategy for 2018–2022 focuses on supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and meeting the challenges of the Paris Agreement, which the AF serves as of 2019. On gender the strategy is supported by a gender policy and action plan for the AF,¹⁷ as well as a guidance document for implementing entities on compliance with the policy.¹⁸ Advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is one of the four cross-cutting themes of the strategy.¹⁹

2. Reporting

27. The AFB reports annually to the CMP.

(a) 2017

28. The AFB report included several references to gender:

(a) The provision of technical assistance grants for the environmental and social policy and gender;²⁰

¹⁶ Decision 3/CP.23.

¹⁷ Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/OPG-ANNEX4_Gender-Policies-and-Action-Plan_approved-in-March-2016-1.pdf.

¹⁸ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/GenderGuidance-Document.pdf>.

¹⁹ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Medium-Term-Strategy-2018-2022-final-03.01-1.pdf>.

²⁰ FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, para. 5(d).

(b) Recommendations from the Ethics and Finance Committee on the gender policy and action plan;²¹

(c) Under the Readiness Programme for Climate Finance, the AFB reported on:

(i) Availability and approval of technical assistance for NIEs to help strengthen their capability to address, inter alia, gender considerations; readiness workshops to help raise awareness and enable the exchange of information on the AF environmental and social and gender policies; availability of a gender guidance document to assist implementing entities in complying with the AF gender policy and action plan and in mainstreaming gender considerations;²²

(ii) An AF webinar was held in 2016 on management of environmental and social risks and gender risks in adaptation projects;²³

(d) The AF secretariat participated in a panel on access to climate finance on Gender Day at COP 22 and produced two videos on Morocco and gender;²⁴

(e) The information provided on the added value of the AF for the operationalization of the Paris Agreement highlighted a full suite of policies established by the AF, including the gender policy and action plan, as well as capacity-building support provided through technical assistance for environmental and social safeguards and gender considerations.²⁵

(b) 2018

29. In its most recent report, the AFB also included several references to gender:

(a) Approval of technical assistance grants for the environmental and social safeguards policy and the gender policy;²⁶

(b) A five-year medium-term strategy was completed in 2018 (see para. 26 above) that calls for all activities to be designed as gender-responsive and to benefit the most vulnerable;

(c) CMP 13 welcomed the implementation of mandatory compliance for implementing entities with the AF environmental and social safeguards and gender policy²⁷ and noted that they enhanced the effectiveness of the Fund;²⁸

(d) Participation of the secretariat in the gender dialogue on behalf of the AFB;²⁹

(e) The section on the readiness programme for climate finance included:

(i) An AF webinar was held in 2018 on mainstreaming environmental, social and gender issues in adaptation projects and programmes;³⁰

(ii) Approval of one technical assistance grant to support the NIE in strengthening its capability to address and manage, inter alia, gender considerations in adaptation projects and programmes and at the institutional level;³¹

(f) Creation of a new brochure on gender;³²

²¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, para. 20.

²² FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, para. 48 and 49(j–k).

²³ FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, para. 49(d).

²⁴ FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, para. 53.

²⁵ FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6, annex I, paras. 8 and 20.

²⁶ FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4, para. 5(e).

²⁷ Decision 2/CMP.13, paras. 1–5.

²⁸ FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4, para. 41.

²⁹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4, para. 47.

³⁰ FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4, para. 60(c). See also <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/readiness/news-seminars/>.

³¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4, para. 60(f). AFB decision B.30-31/9.

³² FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4, para. 67.

(g) Information provided on the added value of the AF for the operationalization of the Paris Agreement highlighted that the Fund had a full suite of policies in place, including a gender policy and action plan, an environmental and social policy, which includes a principle on gender equality and women's empowerment, and guidelines for compliance with the gender policy.³³

(c) Reporting on progress

30. In its regular reports the AFB provided comprehensive information on the integration of gender considerations into its work. The continuity of this information enables Parties and non-Party stakeholders to assess the progress (e.g. the adoption of a new medium-term strategy that includes gender responsiveness as a core principle for all activities), and to track implementation (e.g. how gender-related funding provisions decreased from 2017 to 2018, including both technical assistance grants for the gender policy and support for NIEs to integrate gender considerations).

D. Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

1. Purpose, governance structure and work

31. The CDM, as defined under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, is subject to the authority and guidance of the CMP. The CDM Executive Board was established to supervise the CDM.

32. The CDM Executive Board undertakes regulatory functions such as accrediting entities as designated operating entities, developing policies and procedures for the functioning of the CDM, approving methodologies and certifying emission reductions of projects and programmes of activities.

2. Reporting

33. The CDM Executive Board reports annually to the CMP.

(a) 2017

34. The report to CMP 13³⁴ did not include any references to gender participation or other gender considerations.

(b) 2018

35. The report to CMP 14 included a reference to the Board's participation in the gender dialogue.³⁵

3. Reporting on progress

36. Insufficient information was included on the integration of gender in CDM Executive Board reporting to determine progress.

E. Consultative Group of Experts

1. Purpose, governance structure and work

37. The COP established the CGE with the objective of improving the process for and preparation of national communications and biennial update reports from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention by providing technical advice and support. COP 24 decided to extend the mandate of the CGE for eight years.

³³ FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4, annex I, paras. 8, 11, 12 and 25.

³⁴ FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/5.

³⁵ FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/3, para. 89.

38. The CGE also supports the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

2. Reporting

39. The CGE provides annual progress reports to the COP through the SBI.

(a) 2017

40. The report to COP 23³⁶ included no references to gender considerations in the report.

(b) 2018

41. The report to COP 24 included several references to gender, including a dedicated section on the integration of gender considerations into the work of the CGE³⁷ in which it noted the establishment of the UNFCCC gender action plan and reported having established a CGE gender action plan. The report also highlights the following CGE activities in 2018:

(a) Promotion of women's participation in its regional hands-on training workshops;

(b) Inclusion of gender mainstreaming considerations in its webinars, training materials and workshops;

(c) Development of case studies on good practices for gender mainstreaming in national reports;

(d) Recording, where available, gender-related statistics of participation in CGE activities.

42. The report also included a figure on participants' gender at regional hands-on training workshops in 2014–2018. The rate of male participation was 41 per cent in the Latin American and Caribbean region, 57 per cent in the Asia–Pacific and Eastern European regions and 77 per cent in Africa.³⁸

43. The CGE reported having received support from the Global Support Programme to develop good practice guidance on integrating gender considerations into national communications and by contributing gender resource persons to CGE webinars (see also para. 41(b) above).³⁹

(c) Reporting on progress

44. In 2018 the CGE reported significant progress in integrating gender considerations in its work. It provided information on both the gender balance of its membership and its substantive engagement on the topic. The provision of more detailed information on some of the activities mentioned in the report (e.g. how women's participation was encouraged), either in the report itself or via links to supporting documents, would better enable Parties and non-Party stakeholders to draw from and build on the experience of the CGE.

F. Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

1. Purpose, governance structure and work

45. The CTCN is accountable to and under the guidance of the COP through the CTCN Advisory Board, which provides guidance to the CTCN on how to prioritize requests from developing countries and generally monitors, assesses and evaluates the performance of the CTCN.

46. The CTCN, as the implementation arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-carbon and

³⁶ FCCC/SBI/2017/15.

³⁷ FCCC/SBI/2018/20, paras. 43(a–e).

³⁸ FCCC/SBI/2018/20, para. 70 and figure 2.

³⁹ FCCC/SBI/2018/20, paras. 52–53.

climate-resilient development at the request of developing countries through national designated entities, providing technology solutions, capacity-building and advice on policy and legal and regulatory frameworks.

47. A gender analysis of the functions, activities and main stakeholders of the CTCN was conducted in 2017, which enabled the CTCN to implement a more comprehensive and consistent mainstreaming strategy.⁴⁰

2. Reporting

48. The TEC and the CTCN, which comprise the Technology Mechanism, submit a joint report annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies. The report includes a joint section on the TEC and the CTCN, as well as a separate section on each body.

(a) 2017

49. The report of the TEC and the CTCN did not include any reference to gender in the section on the CTCN.⁴¹

50. However, the 2017 CTCN progress report included an update on its recent progress towards integrating gender considerations in different areas of its work. The report detailed how the CTCN has implemented a number of recommendations from the gender analysis referred to in paragraph 47 above, including the review of technical assistance requests to assess the extent to which assistance will promote and demonstrate gender equality and the empowerment of vulnerable groups, including women; the development of a CTCN gender mainstreaming tool that includes sector-specific tools;⁴² knowledge-sharing and outreach through the gender hub on the CTCN website;⁴³ its receipt of guidance from UNEP on gender budgeting, with an expectation that 1 per cent of the total budget for each technical assistance request will be allocated to gender mainstreaming; and the inclusion of gender expertise in the Climate Technology Network, with 28 out of 341 Climate Technology Network members having demonstrated gender expertise in 2017. In addition, the progress report highlighted the participation of the CTCN in gender and climate change work under the Convention, which included engaging with the UNFCCC women and gender constituency.

(b) 2018

51. The section on the CTCN in the joint report of the TEC and the CTCN included several specific references to gender:

(a) A dedicated section on gender mainstreaming references the UNFCCC gender action plan and relevant mandates and reports on CTCN collaboration with network partners, the gender hub on the CTCN website, which contained more than 400 resources, and an active approach to establishing partnerships with organizations experienced in gender and climate issues. The report further elaborated on the technical assistance on gender mainstreaming for a climate-resilient energy system provided to the Economic Community of West African States, the outcomes of which included strengthened local capacities, a business plan competition and four investment requests granted, totalling more than USD 30 million;⁴⁴

(b) Sections related to CTCN functions described in the above-referenced request for technical assistance on mainstreaming gender in energy systems in West Africa, and the inclusion of the continual outreach conducted through the CTCN newsletter and social media channels, which communicate resources available on gender mainstreaming.^{45,46}

⁴⁰ The 2017 CTCN progress report is available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/2017-ctcn-progress-report>.

⁴¹ FCCC/SB/2017/3.

⁴² Available at <http://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-english>.

⁴³ Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender>.

⁴⁴ FCCC/SB/2018/2, paras. 117–119.

⁴⁵ FCCC/SB/2018/2, paras. 82(a) and 87.

⁴⁶ FCCC/SB/2018/2, para. 87.

52. The joint TEC and CTCN section of the report included a reference to their participation in the gender dialogue.

53. The CTCN 2018 progress report⁴⁷ included information not contained in the regular report, such as more details on the technical assistance project in West Africa and information on the drafting of a CTCN gender policy and action plan in September 2018, the appointment of a gender focal point and the establishment of measurable gender indicators.

(c) Reporting on progress

54. While specific references to gender considerations were absent from the 2017 joint TEC and CTCN report, the 2018 report did include such information and, similar to the 2017 CTCN progress report, communicated details on progress towards integrating gender considerations in CTCN work. In addition to a stand-alone section on gender mainstreaming, information on gender considerations is included in other sections when relevant (e.g. in relation to communication and technical assistance projects). Continued reporting in this manner will enable Party and non-Party actors to easily track the progress the CTCN is making towards mainstreaming gender considerations into its work.

55. However, the section on mainstreaming gender in the 2018 joint CTCN and TEC report did not include information on the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming (i.e. the establishment of a gender focal point and a gender policy and action plan). As information on mainstreaming efforts and approaches is relevant for tracking CTCN progress towards integrating gender considerations into its work, it would help the COP in its consideration of this matter if such information were included the joint TEC–CTCN report. The CTCN progress report appears to be an appropriate place to provide additional or more detailed information on gender considerations in technical assistance projects.

G. Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee

1. Purpose, governance structure and work

56. The JISC, under the authority and guidance of the CMP, was established to supervise the verification procedure for submitted projects to confirm that the ensuing reductions of emissions by sources or enhancements of anthropogenic removals by sinks meet the relevant requirements of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol and the joint implementation guidelines.

57. The current focus of the JISC⁴⁸ is on maintaining infrastructure and capacity to ensure joint implementation operations and promoting the lessons learned from joint implementation in order to support the development of the rules to operationalize Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

2. Reporting

58. The JISC reports on its activities at every session of the CMP.

(a) 2017

59. In its report to CMP 13 there was no reference to gender.⁴⁹

(b) 2018

60. The report to CMP 14 mentions the participation of the JISC in the gender dialogue.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/2018-ctcn-progress-report>.

⁴⁸ The first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ended in 2012 and the second commitment period cannot commence until the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol enters into force.

⁴⁹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/2.

⁵⁰ FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/2, para. 24.

(c) Reporting on progress

61. Insufficient information was included on the integration of gender in CDM Executive Board reporting to determine progress.

H. Least Developed Countries Expert Group**1. Purpose, governance structure and work**

62. The COP established the LEG to support the least developed countries on adaptation under the Convention, in particular, on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, national adaptation programmes of action and implementation of the least developed countries work programme.

63. The LEG is mandated to develop a two-year rolling work programme for consideration by the SBI at its first sessional meeting of each year and to report on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.⁵¹ COP 16 requested the LEG to provide technical guidance and advise on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within least developed country Parties.⁵²

64. The LEG work programme 2018–2019 contains specific activities to review gender responsiveness in NAPs.

2. Reporting

65. The LEG reports to each session of the SBI.

(a) 2017

66. The report to SBI 46 did not include references to gender apart from those in the annexed work programme.⁵³

67. Under a section on the implementation of the rolling work programme for 2016–2017 the report to SBI 47 included the following references to gender considerations:

(a) The LEG will need to raise awareness of the gender-responsive stakeholder engagement mechanisms and inter-institutional arrangements required to access funds from the GCF among those delivery partners that prepare country proposals to access such funding;⁵⁴

(b) The LEG is preparing technical guidance and advice on considerations regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems in adaptation planning and implementation. The technical guidance complements a 2015 publication on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in least developed countries.⁵⁵ The technical guidance will include gender considerations and will be used to provide supplementary guidelines for the preparation and implementation of NAPs;⁵⁶

(c) As part of its work to support the assessment by the SBI of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the NAP Global Network will review progress on integrating gender considerations into the preparation and implementation of NAPs. The LEG decided to house the data and information related to this assessment on NAP Central⁵⁷ to facilitate sharing with all relevant actors and players.⁵⁸

⁵¹ Decision 6/CP.16, para. 3.

⁵² Decision 6/CP.16, para. 2(c).

⁵³ FCCC/SBI/2017/6.

⁵⁴ FCCC/SBI/2017/14, paras. 34(c) and 35.

⁵⁵ Available at http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/50301_05_unfccc_gender.pdf.

⁵⁶ FCCC/SBI/2017/14, para. 44.

⁵⁷ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/napc/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁵⁸ FCCC/SBI/2017/14, paras. 50–52.

(b) 2018

68. The LEG report to SBI 48 mentioned that the NAP Global Network had provided information on how developing countries have integrated gender considerations into the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in response to the LEG invitation to various organizations to contribute towards the assessment by analysing progress related to relevant topics and areas.⁵⁹

69. The LEG report to SBI 49 included several references to gender considerations, including:

(a) In the section on progress in implementation, support in the area of gender analysis provided by the NAP Global Network in Benin, Guinea, Madagascar and Togo;⁶⁰

(b) The participation of the LEG in the gender dialogue and its presentation on its work on technical guidance and advice on strengthening gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(c) An ongoing study by the University of Sierra Leone on gender and climate change adaptation in the country, in the context of a discussion between the LEG and the Government of Sierra Leone.⁶¹

70. In addition to its regular report to the SBI, the LEG, in collaboration with the AC, reported on a meeting of Party experts, which was used in the SBI assessment of progress in formulating and implementing NAPs, including in relation to gender considerations.⁶² This report refers to a synthesis report that includes the outcomes of the NAP Global Network's review referred to in paragraph 67(c) above.⁶³

(c) Reporting on progress

71. The LEG is reporting on gender-related work, mostly in the context of the NAP Global Network, under the section on progress in implementing its workplan. The consistent approach to reporting on gender applied in the 2017 and 2018 LEG reports makes it easier to track progress and identify when reporting on planned activities has not been done. Yet the reporting does not make evident whether the LEG has made progress in integrating gender considerations in its activities (e.g. when organizing workshops or events).

72. The inclusion of links to outputs, where generated and publicly available, would enable Party and non-Party stakeholders to better access information on LEG activities and work on gender. In cases such as the plan to update supplementary guidelines on gender considerations in NAPs, it would be helpful if information on deferred timelines was provided.

I. Paris Committee on Capacity-building**1. Purpose, governance structure and work**

73. The PCCB was established by the COP in 2015⁶⁴ to address current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention. The PCCB manages and oversees the 2016–2020 workplan agreed at COP 21.

⁵⁹ FCCC/SBI/2018/4, para. 59(c).

⁶⁰ FCCC/SBI/2018/18, para. 15.

⁶¹ FCCC/SBI/2018/18, para. 65(f)-(g).

⁶² FCCC/SBI/2018/6, paras. 11(c), 27(d), 28(c), 32(b) and (d), and 33.

⁶³ FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13, paras. 45–51.

⁶⁴ Decision 1/CP.21.

2. Reporting

74. The PCCB provides annual technical progress reports on its work to the COP through the SBI at the SBI sessions coinciding with sessions of the COP.

(a) 2017

75. The PCCB report to COP 23 includes references to gender in its rolling workplan for 2017–2018, including the following two tasks that support the integration of gender considerations into its work:

(a) Taking into consideration cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge.⁶⁵ The workplan indicates that the PCCB will identify and compile relevant information on cross-cutting issues and incorporate such information into other activities;

(b) Including in its annual technical progress report information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into its processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in decision 21/CP.22.⁶⁶

76. In accordance with its rules of procedure and working modalities, the PCCB calls on groups or constituencies to consider the goal to achieve gender balance when nominating members, in accordance with various decisions.⁶⁷

77. The PCCB established a working group on cross-cutting issues such as gender responsiveness, human rights and indigenous peoples' knowledge.⁶⁸

78. The PCCB aims to further explore and follow up on suggestions raised at a technical exchange on the 2017 focus area or theme, including the need for integration of gender considerations into capacity-building for climate action in the recommendations it makes for the SBI to consider and forward to the COP.⁶⁹

(b) 2018

79. The PCCB report to COP 24⁷⁰ includes several references to gender, including:

(a) The recommendation to COP based on the technical exchange referred to in paragraph 78 above and the recommendation to COP based on intersessional work to encourage Parties to enhance policymakers' capacity to address cross-cutting issues in climate action, including gender responsiveness;⁷¹

(b) A commitment to taking cross-cutting issues into account in general, and specifically in relation to focus area themes, and to integrate gender into the capacity-building portal subject to the availability of resources;⁷²

(c) Establishment of a working group on cross-cutting issues, including gender;⁷³

(d) Under a section on progress in implementation, the report mentions:

(i) Collaboration between the PCCB and the secretariat on activities to build the capacity of PCCB members to integrate gender considerations into climate action, including a webinar and a technical workshop;⁷⁴

(ii) Work done on identifying capacity gaps, which provided insights on the needs related to the integration of gender responsiveness into the implementation of

⁶⁵ Decision 16/CP.22, para. 4.

⁶⁶ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 13.

⁶⁷ Decisions 36/CP.7, 23/CP.18 and 21/CP.22 and document FCCC/SBI/2017/11, para. 4.

⁶⁸ FCCC/SBI/2017/11, para. 33(b).

⁶⁹ FCCC/SBI/2017/11, para. 6(b)(iv)(e), and annex III, para. 61(d)(v).

⁷⁰ FCCC/SBI/2018/15.

⁷¹ FCCC/SBI/2018/15, para. 9(j).

⁷² FCCC/SBI/2018/15, paras. 20(b) and (d) and 65.

⁷³ FCCC/SBI/2018/15, para. 26(b).

⁷⁴ FCCC/SBI/2018/15, para. 42.

nationally determined contributions and contributed to the strong focus on addressing gender responsiveness in the rolling workplan for 2017–2019.⁷⁵

(c) Reporting on progress

80. The PCCB in its 2017 report included references to intentions and plans to integrate gender into its work as well as the establishment of a working group on cross-cutting issues. In 2018 it indicated progress by reporting on actions taken and concrete plans, like the organization of a webinar and workshop as well as the integration of gender knowledge products into the PCCB portal.

81. Unlike in 2017, in 2018 the PCCB did not include an encouragement to groups to consider gender balance when nominating new members, although six new members and Co-Chairs are nominated every year.

J. Standing Committee on Finance

1. Purpose, governance structure and work

82. The SCF was established by COP 16 to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. SCF functions were further defined and its composition and working modalities elaborated at COP 17.

83. The SCF organizes a forum for the communication and exchange of information among bodies and entities involved in climate change finance; provides draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (GEF and GCF), expert inputs, including through independent and periodic review of the Financial Mechanism, and a biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows; enhances work on the monitoring, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment.

2. Reporting

84. The SCF reports annually to the COP.

(a) 2017

85. The SCF report to COP 23 noted that during its 15th meeting the SCF agreed that it would respond to the request for it to provide information on progress in integrating a gender perspective in its work.⁷⁶ Furthermore, the SCF initiated discussions on possible areas in which it could integrate a gender perspective, such as the 2018 biennial assessment report and the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism.

86. In addition, in a summary of the technical paper on the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism, a section on gender-sensitive approaches provided a status report on the gender integration policies and action plans of the GCF and the GEF, and their implementation within projects and programmes.⁷⁷

87. The SCF report highlighted progress by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in developing gender policies and providing guidance for mainstreaming gender considerations in their respective funding portfolios through their implementing entities, national designated authorities or designated entities. The GCF reported that 84 per cent of its approved funding proposals had undergone an initial gender assessment and 67 per cent had a project-level gender and social inclusion action plan. The GEF reported significant progress, especially in integrating gender issues in the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund programmes, with 85 per cent of programmes containing a gender-sensitive results framework. In a process of continuous improvement, lessons and

⁷⁵ FCCC/SBI/2018/15, para. 53.

⁷⁶ FCCC/CP/2017/9, para. 9(c) and (d).

⁷⁷ FCCC/CP/2017/9, annex II, chap. II.A.3.

expertise from the earlier policies and action plans had been considered, and an improved set of policies and guidelines was being developed.⁷⁸

88. The SCF report noted that gender is one of the cross-cutting areas where improved coordination and collaboration between the GCF and the GEF takes place and that cooperation also improved the overall efficacy of actions.

89. The report also included a commitment by the SCF to respond, through its 2018 workplan, to the request for constituted bodies to report on the integration of gender perspectives into their processes according to the entry points identified in a technical paper prepared by the secretariat.⁷⁹

(b) 2018

90. The SCF report to COP 24 noted that, at its 19th meeting, the SCF had agreed that one of the sub-themes of the 2019 SCF Forum would be the role of climate finance in facilitating a transition towards inclusive, participatory and gender-responsive and youth-oriented cities.⁸⁰

91. In a dedicated section on gender, the SCF report referenced the UNFCCC gender action plan, noting the relevant mandates on gender, including hosting a dialogue in 2019 on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, and described the activities carried out in response. Those activities included the inclusion of information on gender in the 2018 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, the 2019 SCF Forum, the establishment of a working group on gender and climate finance, and the initiation of discussions on integrating gender-related activities into the 2019 SCF workplan.⁸¹

92. Regarding linkages to other constituted bodies, the SCF reported having taken note of a webinar on gender and capacity-building for the Chairs and members of the PCCB and other constituted bodies (see para. 79(d)(i) above).

93. The 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows included a recommendation to the COP to encourage climate finance providers to improve tracking and reporting on gender-related aspects of climate finance, impact measuring and mainstreaming.⁸² Moreover, a chapter in the accompanying technical report is dedicated to tracking gender equality and women's empowerment in climate-related statistical systems, including the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development system, and gender integration across climate investment funds.⁸³

94. In the summary report on the 2018 SCF Forum, under the subsection on national climate funds, it was noted that the discussions had considered environmental and social safeguards and gender policies and the potential difficulties that developing countries might have with implementing them.⁸⁴ The options considered to address those challenges included reducing or standardizing criteria and providing technical assistance. At the same time, the summary of the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows provided that the push to diversify modalities of access to climate finance continues, and institutions in beneficiary countries are increasingly able to meet fiduciary and environmental and social safeguard requirements for accessing funds.⁸⁵

⁷⁸ The 53rd GEF Council approved a new policy on gender equality (Council document GEF/C.53/04) in November 2017, and guidelines and tools to support its implementation were to follow.

⁷⁹ FCCC/TP/2018/1.

⁸⁰ FCCC/CP/2018/8, paras. 13(d) and 28(d).

⁸¹ FCCC/CP/2018/8, paras. 36–38.

⁸² FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex II, para. 51(m).

⁸³ Available at

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2018%20BA%20Technical%20Report%20Final%20Feb%202019.pdf#page=49>.

⁸⁴ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex III, para. 69.

⁸⁵ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex II, para. 44.

95. The report also provided draft guidance to the GCF, including a request to the GCF Board to fully implement the 2018 and 2019 workplans, including updating the GCF gender action plan,⁸⁶ as well as draft guidance to the GEF that encourages a balanced composition of the private sector advisory group in terms of gender and geographical coverage.⁸⁷

(c) Reporting on progress

96. Both the 2017 and 2018 SCF reports contained information on gender, and the SCF has demonstrated some progress in integrating gender considerations into its work by including references to gender in the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, including in a recommendation to the COP and in the review of the Financial Mechanism; introducing gender considerations into the SCF Forum, including a reference to gender balance; and establishing a gender working group.

97. The SCF reported in both 2017 and 2018 that it had initiated discussions about integrating gender into its work. Going forward, the SCF may wish to further strengthen its reporting by establishing a systematic approach to reporting on its progress towards integrating gender considerations in its work.

98. Given the scope of the SCF report, it may be useful to maintain a dedicated section on gender to better enable Parties and non-Party stakeholders to track the progress. It should be noted that the SCF reported on activities where, though not the primary focus, gender was considered in the context of another topic (e.g. in the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, the guidance to operating entities and the descriptions of discussions of gender during events such as the forum). Retaining this approach in its reporting, while also maintaining a dedicated section on gender, would enable the SCF to comprehensively report on gender mainstreaming in its work.

99. Furthermore, ensuring consistency in the reporting on gender (e.g. providing the approved gender-related funding under the GCF and GEF, which was included in the 2017 but not in the 2018 report) would enable Party and non-Party actors to track progress on mainstreaming gender considerations into finance-related work under the UNFCCC.

K. Technology Executive Committee

1. Purpose, governance structure and work

100. The TEC was established by decision 1/CP.16. It is mandated to facilitate, together with the CTCN, the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism under the guidance of the COP.

101. The TEC promotes collaboration and stakeholder engagement and produces briefs, technical papers and other publications to provide policy guidance.

2. Reporting

102. As noted in paragraph 48 above, the TEC and the CTCN annually submit a joint report to the COP through the subsidiary bodies.

(a) 2017

103. In the TEC section of the 2017 joint report, under the section on challenges and lessons learned, the TEC reported that the composition of the TEC reflected an appropriate balance of senior experts with technical, legal, policy, social development and financial expertise. While noting that balance of expertise had proved helpful and should be maintained, the TEC recognized that gender balance needed further improvement.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex IV, para. 4(a)

⁸⁷ FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex V, para. 7.

⁸⁸ FCCC/SB/2017/3.

(b) 2018

104. The TEC section of the 2018 joint report includes a reference to the TEC participating in the gender dialogue.⁸⁹

105. Under the section on challenges and lessons learned, the TEC noted that the gender balance of its composition had improved and stated its desire to further improve it while recognizing Parties' prerogative to nominate representatives.

(c) Reporting on progress

106. Insufficient information was included on the integration of gender in TEC reporting to determine progress.

L. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts**1. Purpose, governance structure and work**

107. The Executive Committee of the WIM was established by decision 2/CP.19 to guide the implementation of its functions.

108. The WIM is responsible for promoting the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner.⁹⁰

109. The Executive Committee implements the functions of the WIM through the Committee's five-year rolling workplan, which considers, in a cross-cutting manner, issues including particularly vulnerable developing countries and segments of the population that are already vulnerable, including on the basis of gender.⁹¹

110. Technical knowledge products that have been developed by the Executive Committee, including the draft compendium on comprehensive risk-management approaches,⁹² contain relevant gender-related information, such as case studies that refer to gender-sensitive or gender-responsive risk management approaches.

111. The Executive Committee is empowered to establish thematic technical expert groups to assist it in conducting its work and support its efforts to enhance action and support for loss and damage.⁹³ The Executive Committee, in its draft terms of reference, encourages expert groups to select experts with a diversity of experience and knowledge relevant to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, considering the goal of gender balance, pursuant to decision 23/CP.18.⁹⁴

2. Reporting

112. The Executive Committee previously reported to the COP through the subsidiary bodies. As of 2018, it reports to the CMA.

(a) 2017

113. The report to COP 23⁹⁵ included a reference to gender in its annex III, which provided a summary of responses to a questionnaire that included a gender-related survey sent to national entities requesting information on their systems or processes in place for conducting

⁸⁹ FCCC/SB/2018/2, para. 49.

⁹⁰ Decision 2/CP.19, para. 5.

⁹¹ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex, para. 2(b).

⁹² See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/compendium_march_2017.pdf.

⁹³ Decision 2/CP.20, para. 8, and decision 4/CP.22, para. 4(b).

⁹⁴ See footnote 6 of the draft terms of reference for the expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups of the Executive Committee. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/draft_tor_general_expert_groups_ver_15_mar_2100.pdf.

⁹⁵ FCCC/SB/2017/1.

and coordinating climate risk analyses. Out of the 43 Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention that responded, 58 per cent reported that they took into account vulnerable groups, including because of their gender, in their climate risk analyses.

(b) 2018

114. The report to COP 24 included confirmation that the work undertaken was in line with the cross-cutting elements introduced in paragraph 109 above.⁹⁶ The Executive Committee further reported on having focused many of its efforts during SB 48 on raising the visibility of the gender dimension of the loss and damage agenda, *inter alia*, by participating in the gender dialogue.⁹⁷

115. The report also contains information on the gender of experts registered in the roster of experts of the WIM; as at 10 September 2018, 34 per cent of the experts were women.⁹⁸

(c) Reporting on progress

116. If provided consistently, the information reported on the gender balance of the roster of experts would enable the Executive Committee, Parties and non-Party actors to track progress in this area.

117. As the Executive Committee reports do not situate its activities in the context of relevant gender mandates, there is a lack of clarity on the role it played or the activities it carried out (e.g. how it raised the visibility of the gender dimension of the loss and damage agenda and how it considers issues affecting segments of the population that are already vulnerable, including on the basis of gender). Accordingly, it is difficult to assess progress in this area; it could be enhanced by the Executive Committee reporting on concrete activities it has undertaken.

IV. Common challenges observed and opportunities to improve reporting

118. Six of the constituted bodies established a link between their activities and the mandates of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan; the rest did not make a direct reference to those mandates. Future reports would benefit from including such references where relevant.

119. Constituted bodies are at different stages of integrating gender and there is also variety in the ways they report on the process. One way to facilitate the identification of progress could be to improve coherence in reporting, in terms of both content and structure. Suggested ways to achieve such coherence include:

(a) Some constituted bodies included a dedicated section on gender in their reports, which facilitates the identification of gender-relevant reporting and progress, especially when the scope of a report is large. A dedicated section can, for instance, demonstrate the approach taken or efforts made to integrate gender, or provide a way to report on activities that cannot be appropriately covered in other sections. However, gender-relevant information should not be confined to a dedicated section; activities or topics where gender is only one of several considerations should be reported under the relevant section;

(b) The approach taken by the CTCN (see para. 53 above) enables a comprehensive picture of action taken within word count limits. Constituted bodies being consistent and systematic in including information on integrating gender in their respective activities, such as workshop reports, briefs, etc., would allow for easier cross-referencing in annual reports;

(c) Some of the reporting on gender lacked clarity. Clear descriptions and references to relevant mandates would help make the reporting on gender easier to track;

⁹⁶ FCCC/SB/2018/1, para. 18.

⁹⁷ FCCC/SB/2018/1, para. 49.

⁹⁸ FCCC/SB/2018/1, para. 43.

(d) In terms of content, it was found that the type of information included in constituted body reports was inconsistent. For example, the reporting on and reference to gender balance in the composition of the bodies was ad hoc. Generally, the usefulness of information provided is diminished when presented in a fragmented and ad-hoc manner.

120. An increasing number of constituted bodies are providing gender-related information to the COP. In some cases, this information remains at a relatively superficial level, which may or may not be representative of how the body is actually integrating gender into its work. As such, constituted bodies may wish to review this report and identify examples from other constituted bodies of concrete reporting, or engage in continuous knowledge-sharing with other constituted bodies, such as the exchanges that took place at the gender dialogue at SB 48 and the gender workshop at SB 50.

121. The COP may wish to consider providing guidance to constituted bodies on the form and substance of their reporting on progress towards integrating gender into UNFCCC workstreams, taking into account the suggestions included in this report.

Annex

Outlook on 2019 reporting of constituted bodies on progress towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes

[English only]

The information provided below is based on the respective constituted bodies' oral participation in the gender in-session workshop on the impacts of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan at SB 50.⁹⁹ In the case of the CTCN, the information was provided in a presentation.

<i>Body</i>	<i>Progress</i>
AC	The AC reported having opened a call for submissions from Parties and relevant organizations and seeking inputs on integrating gender considerations in adaptation planning for the purpose of mainstreaming gender into its workplan. The AC is further considering partnering with the LEG on planned gender-related activities.
AFB	The AFB reported on upcoming opportunities and plans to integrate gender into its work, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) New funding windows, including innovation grants and learning grants, which could support efforts to consider gender in adaptation projects; (b) An update of the AF gender policy and action plan, including a review of the implementation of the gender policy and action plan by the AFB through a survey, desk review and analysis of other climate funds' practices related to gender; (c) The addition of gender issues to the knowledge management section of its website; (d) A training on integrating gender considerations into AF projects held at the NIE workshop in August 2019; (e) A gender training for the AFB planned for March 2020; (f) The development of a project gender scorecard to measure and aggregate the efforts of integrating gender at the project proposal and development stage and gender outcomes at project completion, which will facilitate more systematic reporting and a more comprehensive results-based management guidance document in line with its gender policy and action plan; (g) The first case study looking into gender mainstreaming efforts and gender considerations or perspectives in AF projects.
CGE	The CGE reported on activities mentioned in its 2018 regular report.
CTCN Advisory Board	The CTCN Advisory Board introduced guidance developed in collaboration with the UNEP DTU Partnership for national teams on integrating gender considerations into the technology needs assessment process, which is currently used by all 22 countries going through the technology needs assessment process.
LEG	The LEG reported on a planned update and the development of new materials on integrating gender considerations in NAPs.
PCCB	The PCCB reported that the conclusions of the gender workshop at COP 24 will be considered at the 3rd meeting of the PCCB and will serve as input for developing recommendations for COP 25.
SCF	The SCF reported on activities mentioned in its regular report.

⁹⁹ For more information see <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/the-big-picture/introduction-to-gender-and-climate-change/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-june-2019-0>.

<i>Body</i>	<i>Progress</i>
TEC	The TEC reported that, following the gender capacity-building provided by the secretariat in collaboration with the CTCN gender focal point, it was agreed that it would take into account gender issues when drafting the 2022 workplan.
WIM Executive Committee	The WIM Executive Committee reported that, following the gender capacity-building provided by the secretariat with support from external experts, it had prioritized 28 gender-related challenges and possible actions. These included working with Parties to support them in implementing the gender action plan, working closely with other constituted bodies and partners outside of the Convention process, producing a peer-reviewed journal issue with a gender focus on slow-onset events and addressing the urgent need for disaggregated data for risk-management approaches.
