



United Nations

FCCC/CP/2021/5



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
20 August 2021

Original: English

Conference of the Parties
Twenty-sixth session
Glasgow, 31 October to 12 November 2021

Item x of the provisional agenda
Gender and climate change

Progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This report synthesizes the reporting by UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their respective processes in 2019–2020. It includes information on their approaches to gender-related reporting, the content and structure of that reporting and good practices, in addition to 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
BA	Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows
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
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAP	gender action plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFP	gender focal point
JISC	Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDE	national designated entity
NIE	national implementing entity
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TEG-CRM	technical expert group on comprehensive risk management
TFD	task force on displacement
TNA	technology needs assessment
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WECF	Women Engage for a Common Future
WGC	women and gender constituency
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Background

A. Mandate

1. COP 25 adopted the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its GAP,¹ took note of the first report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes,² which indicated that an increasing number of UNFCCC constituted bodies were reporting on gender, and encouraged constituted bodies to continue strengthening their efforts in this area. It requested all constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.³
2. COP 25 also requested the secretariat to continue preparing biennial synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes.⁴
3. Furthermore, the objective of the UNFCCC GAP in the priority area of coherence is 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 ensure consistency in the implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.⁵

B. Objective of the report

4. The objective of this report is to provide insight into constituted bodies' progress in integrating gender considerations into their work, and enable the COP to assess the suitability of current reporting for monitoring progress in this area.

C. Scope of the report

5. The secretariat conducted a desk review of regular reports of each constituted body⁶ to identify relevant content, which is reflected in this report.
6. The focus of this report is the integration of gender considerations into the workstreams of the constituted bodies. A related aspect is the important role that 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 report.⁷

D. Structure of the report

7. Chapter II contains an executive summary, while chapter III provides an overview of constituted bodies' reporting on gender in 2019–2020. Chapter IV identifies common challenges, good practices and opportunities in reporting on progress in integrating gender considerations across all constituted bodies. Annex I offers an overview of the purpose, functions and regular reporting of the relevant constituted bodies. Annex II covers the reporting of the FWG on integrating a gender perspective into its processes, and annex III provides a summary of UNFCCC constituted bodies' gender-related reporting in 2019–2020.

¹ Decision 3/CP.25, annex.

² FCCC/CP/2019/8.

³ Decision 3/CP.25, paras. 3, 5 and 12.

⁴ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(b).

⁵ Decision 3/CP.25, annex, para. 6.

⁶ Some of these were covered in document FCCC/TP/2018/1. This and subsequent reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective will refer to the regular reports of all constituted bodies. Since the FWG does not have a mandate to report regularly, any of its reports and progress reports to the SBSTA and the COP will be reviewed.

⁷ For more information on gender balance in the constituted bodies, see document FCCC/CP/2021/4.

Finally, annex IV deals with the gender-related outputs of UNFCCC constituted bodies as per their 2019–2020 reporting.

E. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

8. The COP may wish to take note of the progress of constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations into their respective workstreams and of their efforts to institutionalize such integration in their work.

9. The COP may also wish to consider providing universal and adaptable guidance on possible elements of an approach to institutionalizing or structuring the integration of a gender perspective into constituted body processes and to provide further guidance on reporting.

II. Executive summary

10. From 2017 to 2018, the number of constituted bodies that included references to gender in their regular reports to their respective governing bodies grew from 6 to 11, which further increased from 11 to 12 between 2019 and 2020. The number of constituted bodies that demonstrated their progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes and substantive work, beyond improving their gender balance, grew from three to seven between 2017 and 2018 and remained stable between 2019 and 2020.

11. The increase in the number of constituted bodies reporting on gender was accompanied to some extent by a continued increase in the depth of the information reported, indicating sustained interest in and engagement with the topic. While some constituted bodies are formulating plans, goals and indicators for gender integration into their work, others have not progressed since the first report. The COVID-19 pandemic and the limited number of good practice examples available at the time may have been contributing factors. Only one constituted body regressed in its integration of a gender perspective into its processes.

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

A. Overview

12. The following 15 constituted bodies are considered in this report:

- (a) AC;
- (b) AFB;
- (c) CDM Executive Board;
- (d) CGE;
- (e) CTCN Advisory Board;
- (f) FWG of the LCIPP;⁸
- (g) JISC;
- (h) KCI;
- (i) Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee
- (j) LEG;
- (k) PAICC;

⁸ As the FWG does not regularly report to a governing body, information on its progress is included in annex II.

- (l) PCCB;
- (m) SCF;
- (n) TEC;
- (o) WIM Executive Committee.

13. The Compliance Committee has a regulatory legal function based on fixed parameters set out in the Kyoto Protocol. As such, its work was not previously considered relevant for the purpose of this report. The role of the PAICC is to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement. However, both Committees made reference to gender balance in their annual reports and are thus included in this report.

B. Adaptation Committee

1. 2019

14. The AC report to COP 25⁹ includes numerous references to its work on gender, such as:

- (a) Its participation in two UNFCCC gender workshops;
- (b) An SB 50 event providing an update on the NAP supplementary guidelines on gender;
- (c) Under highlights, its continued collaboration to strengthen work on gender, including co-authoring with the LEG and the NAP Global Network the toolkit for a gender-responsive NAP process¹⁰ and planning a pre-launch of the toolkit; and, under promoting overarching coherence, a briefing at AC 14, after which the AC agreed to incorporate gender as a cross-cutting consideration into all its activities, invited submissions on the topic and adopted its workplan on mainstreaming gender;
- (d) Examples of relevant collaboration with other bodies, including the LEG and the PCCB, such as work on the toolkit and a planned joint meeting with the PCCB to identify gaps and solutions related to incorporating gender considerations into adaptation planning and implementation.

15. The report noted an increase in the number of ways identified to bolster support for developing countries looking to formulate and implement NAPs, including in integrating gender considerations. The AC recommended that the COP urge Parties to develop and implement robust and iterative national adaptation planning processes from existing multilateral climate funds and engage the private sector and integrate gender considerations to catalyse large-scale finance for adaptation that addresses the needs of the most vulnerable.

16. The report highlights the gender composition of the AC (nine women and seven men) and notes that both Co-Chairs are women.

2. 2020

17. The highlights listed in the 2020 report¹¹ include advancing gender considerations. The report describes how the AC has progressed in implementing its plan for integrating gender considerations, including information on its continued progress in ensuring equal representation of women and men at AC events and incorporating gender considerations into its technical work, which includes the launch of the toolkit for a gender-responsive NAP process at COP 25 and conducting relevant outreach.

⁹ FCCC/SB/2019/3.

¹⁰ NAP Global Network and UNFCCC. 2019. *Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)*. A Dazé and C Church (lead authors). Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Supplements/NAPGenderToolkit2019.pdf>.

¹¹ FCCC/SB/2020/2.

18. Under promoting overarching coherence, the report notes that the workplans of the AC and the NAP task force mention incorporating gender considerations into all AC activities. The AC reported that it engaged with the PCCB and advanced its work on gender, including by:

- (a) Encouraging all event organizers involved in the technical expert meetings on adaptation to strive for gender balance, which resulted in having at least 50 per cent female speakers and moderators;
- (b) Launching the toolkit for a gender-responsive NAP process at COP 25 and organizing a related webinar;
- (c) Considering gender when preparing:
 - (i) A synthesis report on how developing countries are addressing climate hazards;
 - (ii) A technical paper on adaptation-related data at different spatial and temporal scales;
 - (iii) Issue 6 of its Adaptation Finance Bulletin.

19. The report states that the gender and adaptation workshop planned in collaboration with the PCCB could not take place owing to COVID-19.

20. The report highlights the gender composition of the AC (nine women and seven men) and the fact that both Co-Chairs are women.

3. Progress

21. In 2019–2020 the reporting of the AC on progress was more detailed than previously, and the AC demonstrated progress through a noticeable increase in gender-related work and the development of a plan for mainstreaming gender. Information on gender was shared throughout its reporting in relevant sections, but mostly under coherence.

C. Adaptation Fund Board

1. 2019

22. The report to CMP 15 and CMA 2¹² includes numerous references to gender, noting, for example, that representatives of the AFB and the AFB secretariat spoke on a panel and from the floor, respectively, at a gender workshop at SB 50.

23. The report reiterates that, under the AFB medium-term strategy (2018–2022), all activities are to be designed to be gender-responsive and benefit the most vulnerable. Moreover, approved funding for readiness grants amounted to USD 167,110, including for technical assistance grants to support the NIEs for Armenia, Bhutan and the Dominican Republic in strengthening their ability to address and manage environmental and social risks and gender considerations in projects and programmes and at the institutional level.

24. The addendum to the report includes information on:

- (a) Plans to launch an e-course with a module on environmental, social and gender considerations in project design and implementation during COP 25;
- (b) The inclusion of gender training in the sixth annual climate finance readiness seminar;
- (c) The launch of the update of the AFB gender policy and action plan in May 2019.

¹² FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/2 and Add.1.

2. 2020

25. The report to CMP 16 and CMA 3¹³ includes numerous references to gender, reiterating the information from the 2019 report on the AFB medium-term strategy. It notes that approved funding for readiness grants amounted to USD 175,000, including USD 75,000 for three technical assistance grants to support the NIEs for Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe in addressing environmental and social risks and gender considerations in adaptation projects and programmes and at the institutional level.

26. The AFB invited the CMP and the CMA to take note of the overall review of the implementation of the AF gender policy and action plan, referring to the relevant outcome document and a published gender case study. The latter was aimed at advancing understanding among implementing entities and generating and sharing knowledge on good practices and methodologies in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in projects that will enhance project impact.

27. Annex VII to the report, on operational linkages and relations between the Adaptation Fund and other institutions under the Convention, includes several references to gender:

(a) Consideration of gender policies and safeguards in the context of collaboration between the AF and the GCF;

(b) Organization of a gender side event with the GCF, the GEF and the UNFCCC secretariat held during COP 25;

(c) Inclusion of gender training in the 2019 climate finance readiness seminar;

(d) Input from the Technical Evaluation Reference Group of the AF on the draft updated AF gender policy, with a focus on its evaluability, and on the draft updated AF gender action plan;

(e) Production of multiple press releases during COP 25;

(f) The section on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls¹⁴ recounts that gender equality is one of the cross-cutting themes of the AFB medium-term strategy, provides information on the aforementioned gender case study, gender side event and gender training, and affirms that efforts have continued under the AF to proactively address gender equality and women's empowerment. Further, detailed information is provided on the review process of the AF gender policy and action plan, noting that the AFB will consider the updated policy and action plan between its 35th and 36th meetings. The section also mentions that:

(i) Readiness workshops raised awareness of technical assistance grants for NIEs;

(ii) A gender scorecard is being developed for use by the AFB secretariat at the portfolio level to track, aggregate and report on efforts to integrate gender at the project proposal development stage and gender outcomes at project completion;

(iii) The AF project performance report template was updated in February 2019 to help implementing entities track progress and report on gender more systematically on an annual basis and strengthen the quality of gender reporting for projects at the start, during implementation and at completion. The template includes a new section on lessons learned, enabling qualitative reporting beyond gender-disaggregated data to detail the experience of implementing gender-responsive measures. All annual project performance reports submitted by implementing entities are available on the AF website;

(iv) The 2019 AF performance report contains a section on gender, which states that women account for 50.5 per cent of project beneficiaries;

(v) An e-course, with a module on environmental, social and gender considerations in project design and implementation, was developed;

¹³ FCCC/KP/CMP/2020/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2020/2.

¹⁴ FCCC/KP/CMP/2020/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2020/2, annex VII, paras. 49–57.

(vi) The AFB continued collaborating and exchanging knowledge and lessons learned on gender with climate investment funds, the GCF, the GEF and the UNFCCC secretariat;

(vii) The AFB responded to the 2019 call for submissions by the AC on how to mainstream gender considerations in national adaptation planning and implementation;

(viii) In total, 15 out of 31 seats on the AFB are held by women.

3. Progress

28. The AFB continued to provide comprehensive information on the integration of gender considerations into its work. The continuity of this information enables assessment of progress (e.g. the review of the gender policy and action plan) and tracking of implementation (e.g. the increase in funding provisions for the environmental and social safeguards and gender policies between 2019 and 2020).

29. The highlights of the AFB reporting in 2019–2020 were the high level of traceability, achieved by referencing external information, and the reports' consistency and structure, achieved by including information on gender in the relevant sections and, in the 2020 report, a dedicated section on gender with additional detailed and complementary information.

D. Executive Board of the clean development mechanism

1. 2019

30. The report to CMP 15¹⁵ references gender-related mandates and includes information on a capacity-building workshop, where the Board discussed quantifying and monetizing social and economic benefits, the role of gender in efficiently and effectively reducing carbon emissions and sectoral perspectives on gender and climate change.

2. 2020

31. The report to CMP 16¹⁶ references gender-related mandates and states that, as part of their orientation, new Board members participated in a virtual gender training session, where they were briefed on gender and climate terminology, gender integration in the UNFCCC process and how the Board is addressing this issue and identifying potential next steps.

3. Progress

32. The Board has taken the first steps towards integrating gender considerations into its work by reflecting on how to address gender.

E. Consultative Group of Experts

1. 2019

33. The report to SBI 51¹⁷ includes information on gender balance at the CGE regional hands-on training workshops.

2. 2020

34. The 2020 report¹⁸ notes the gender balance at the CGE regional hands-on training workshops, and annex I, on vision, mission, metrics for measuring progress and strategic priorities for 2020–2026, refers to using the number of experts trained by gender as progress indicator.

¹⁵ FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/3.

¹⁶ FCCC/KP/CMP/2020/1.

¹⁷ FCCC/SBI/2019/19.

¹⁸ FCCC/SBI/2020/15.

3. Progress

35. In its 2018 reporting the CGE highlighted numerous activities and the development of its gender action plan, while the 2019 and 2020 reports include references to gender balance. Notably, 2020 saw the institutionalization of measuring gender balance at training workshops.

F. Compliance Committee

1. 2019–2020

36. In its 2019¹⁹ and 2020²⁰ annual reports, the Compliance Committee expressed its hope that Parties would consider gender balance when nominating Committee members.

2. Progress

37. Insufficient information was included on integrating gender in the reporting to determine progress.

G. Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network Advisory Board

1. 2019

38. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN²¹ notes the bodies' participation in the gender workshops at COP 24 and SB 50.

39. Chapter IV on CTCN activities and performance includes multiple references to gender. It reports that the number of gender-related indicators in the CTCN monitoring and evaluation system has increased; established procedures that include allocating at least 1 per cent of programme and operational funds to gender mainstreaming; and that the technical assistance eligibility and prioritization criteria refer to gender and endogenous capacities. The report mentions collaboration with Network partners and highlights the gender hub on the CTCN website, which contains more than 630 resources related to gender and climate. The section on gender mainstreaming²² reports on gender-specific activities:

(a) Holding a gender mainstreaming in TNAs workshop on Gender Day at COP 24 and launching guidance on gender-responsive TNAs in collaboration with UNEP DTU Partnership;

(b) Conducting a study on gender considerations in coastal risk planning and management in West Africa and Cameroon as part of technical assistance in the region;

(c) Supporting the Gender-Just Climate Solutions Awards and publication and hosting a capacity-building workshop in collaboration with the WGC at COP 24;

(d) Developing best practice examples of women's empowerment in decentralized and centralized energy systems in South Asia and a resource guide on upscaling gender-just climate initiatives;

(e) Reporting at SB 50 on its response to the UNFCCC GAP.

40. The report notes, in the section on fostering collaboration and access to information,²³ that the Advisory Board participated in a gender mainstreaming workshop at its 14th meeting and the WGC shared more than 100 descriptions of gender-just climate initiatives. In the section on challenges and lessons learned,²⁴ the CTCN reported intending to build internal

¹⁹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/5.

²⁰ FCCC/KP/CMP/2020/3.

²¹ FCCC/SB/2019/4, chap. II.

²² FCCC/SB/2019/4, paras. 106–109.

²³ FCCC/SB/2019/4, para. 80.

²⁴ FCCC/SB/2019/4, para. 133.

and external capacity for systematic and effective gender mainstreaming in its core service areas.

2. 2020

41. The joint section of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN and related annex²⁵ notes that the bodies shared information and feedback on their work, including on incorporating gender considerations into their work and planning joint activities on topics such as gender and technology. The report details relevant mandates and past action, including the agreement of the TEC in 2019 to mainstream gender in its workplan and the subsequent appointment of GFPs in 2020, and the extensive work of the CTCN on gender, such as appointing a GFP, implementing its gender policy and action plan and developing the gender knowledge hub. The TEC and the CTCN have agreed to undertake the following joint activities on gender and technology in 2021–2022:

(a) Encouraging and generating awareness of countries and their NDEs, the TEC and the Advisory Board on the COP guidance on the need to achieve gender balance, and reporting annually on the gender distribution of the TEC, the Advisory Board and the CTCN secretariat;

(b) Supporting the UNFCCC secretariat in developing and maintaining a roster of gender experts to call upon for various events, workshops and activities and for consultation during technical assistance implementation.

42. Chapter IV of the report, on CTCN activities and performance, includes several references to gender, including to the CTCN gender policy and action plan. The section on gender mainstreaming²⁶ reiterates the established procedure referred to in paragraph 39 above.

43. The section on facilitating gender-responsive technologies in the context of enabling environment and capacity-building²⁷ highlights:

(a) Examples of continued collaboration with the WGC, such as conducting a series of capacity development training sessions on upscaling gender-just solutions, enhancing entrepreneurship and integrating responses to COVID-19 into existing initiatives;

(b) The gender hub, with nearly 700 knowledge resources;

(c) A capacity-building webinar on conducting a gender-responsive TNA, in collaboration with UNEP DTU Partnership;

(d) A joint publication with the Energy and Resources Institute on women in energy.

44. The section on gender-responsive engagement in the context of collaboration and stakeholder engagement²⁸ highlights the intention of the CTCN to generate greater awareness of the important relationship between gender, climate change and technology within the climate change community, its participation in the Global Gender Summit and its support for developing several gender and climate change publications in partnership with UNEP, UNIDO, UN Women and WECF, among others.

45. Further, the report includes references to:

(a) A speech by a representative of the constituency of youth non-governmental organizations on behalf of indigenous peoples organizations and the WGC indicating their aspiration for observer status on the Advisory Board, which the Board was requested to address as part of its review at COP 26;

(b) Plans to evaluate gender mainstreaming and build internal and external capacities in the context of challenges and lessons learned;

²⁵ FCCC/SB/2020/4, chap. II and annex I.

²⁶ FCCC/SB/2020/4, para. 82.

²⁷ FCCC/SB/2020/4, paras. 83–97.

²⁸ FCCC/SB/2020/4, para. 102.

(c) The results of a survey of NDEs in which 77 per cent of respondents reported that CTCN technical assistance had led to a very or somewhat positive advancement of gender equality and human rights in the context of monitoring and evaluation.

46. The key messages for the COP and the CMA highlight the commitment of the CTCN to making technology development and transfer more inclusive by implementing its gender action plan and engaging with the WGC and the constituency of youth non-governmental organizations to help countries effectively transition to low-carbon economies, build climate-resilient societies and systems, and progress towards achieving the SDGs.

3. Progress

47. In contrast to the joint chapters of previous TEC and CTCN joint annual reports, and in response to guidance from the COP,²⁹ the joint chapter of the 2020 report covers the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming (i.e. the establishment of GFPs and the core commitments of both bodies) and outlines planned joint activities on gender, indicating that significant progress has been made.

48. The CTCN continued to include a stand-alone segment on gender mainstreaming,³⁰ incorporating information in other sections where relevant. For the 2020 report, this segment is in the section on implementation, reflecting the treatment and conception by the CTCN of gender as a cross-cutting issue that is highly relevant to its work. In 2019–2020 the CTCN provided detailed information on its activities and the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming, which enables tracking of progress.

H. Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee

1. 2019–2020

49. There is no reference to gender in the report to CMP 15³¹ or CMP 16.³²

2. Progress

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

I. Katowice Committee on Impacts

1. 2019

51. The 2019 report³³ includes a section on gender capacity-building, which references relevant mandates and states that the KCI has made progress in taking into consideration gender perspectives and agreed to integrate gender mainstreaming in its activities and hold a session on the topic. Moreover, the report notes that some analysis and assessment of the impacts of the implementation of response measures revealed important gender implications, including a likely persistence of existing gender disparities that require adequate policy responses.

52. The report also notes the gender composition of the KCI and highlights the importance of gender balance, while stressing that it is the prerogative of Parties and intergovernmental organizations to nominate representatives to the KCI. The KCI draft rules of procedure³⁴ encourage groups to consider the goal of achieving gender balance when nominating members.

²⁹ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 3.

³⁰ FCCC/SB/2020/4, para. 139.

³¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/2.

³² FCCC/KP/CMP/2020/4.

³³ KCI document KCI/2019/2/4.

³⁴ KCI document KCI/2019/2/4, annex I.

2. 2020

53. Annex I to the 2020 report³⁵ includes a section on integrating gender considerations into the work of the KCI, which notes that, after participating in a gender training workshop delivered by the secretariat, the KCI decided to:

- (a) Continue drawing on the secretariat's guidance;
- (b) Consider gender aspects in developing technical papers, including how response measures affect women and men differently;
- (c) Use "human" language for stakeholders (e.g. people, citizens, families, men, women, etc.);
- (d) Consider gender balance when inviting speakers or calling for inputs;
- (e) Continue relevant discussion at its next meeting, including by considering the elements of a concept note prepared by the secretariat for the TEC on the same matter.

54. The strategy for implementing activities in the KCI workplan³⁶ requires gender to be considered in the implementation of all activities.

55. The report refers to the historical gender composition of the KCI and notes the lack of gender balance in its membership.

3. Progress

56. The reporting of the KCI demonstrates that it is taking a staged and structured approach to its commitment to addressing how gender considerations can be included in all its activities.

J. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

1. 2019

57. In the LEG report to SBI 50,³⁷ the work programme³⁸ and the information on adaptation gaps and needs of the least developed countries³⁹ refer to gender. The latter identified a need for deeper and more consistent consideration of how the general concept of gender sensitivity is applied to practical actions that lead to a reduction in gender-driven vulnerabilities and for attaining gender targets and indicators of the SDGs. Gender was among the national strategic priorities and activities highlighted by Kiribati during discussions with the LEG.⁴⁰

58. The LEG report to SBI 51⁴¹ includes numerous references to gender, including relevant mandates, and a section on the toolkit for a gender-responsive NAP process,⁴² reporting progress in its development and background information and highlighting the role of collaboration of the LEG, the AC and the NAP Global Network and the fact that finalizing the toolkit was a priority.

59. The report mentions that:

- (a) Focal points were requested to consider gender when identifying experts to participate in a NAP training workshop, and the registered country nominees for the

³⁵ KCI document KCI/2021/3/9. Note that, as KCI 4 was not held in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, KCI 3 agreed to prepare a procedural report for its annual report for 2020 (as per KCI document KCI/2021/3/8, para. 11). Annex I to KCI document KCI/2021/3/9 thus contains a link to the report on KCI 3.

³⁶ KCI document KCI/2021/3/8, annex II.

³⁷ FCCC/SBI/2019/5.

³⁸ FCCC/SBI/2019/5, annex I.

³⁹ FCCC/SBI/2019/5, annex II.

⁴⁰ FCCC/SBI/2019/5, para. 63.

⁴¹ FCCC/SBI/2019/16.

⁴² FCCC/SBI/2019/16, paras. 44–47.

workshop included 12 women and 39 men, while five of the eight resource persons were women;

(b) Gender was considered at the NAP Expo and 45 per cent of the 560 participants and 7 of the 12 keynote speakers were women;

(c) The LEG decided to include cross-cutting issues such as gender in a peer-reviewed publication on NAP outcomes, experience and lessons learned.

2. 2020

60. The LEG report to SBI 52⁴³ includes numerous references to gender, including to relevant mandates and the publication of the toolkit for a gender-responsive NAP process, its launch event and related sessions at the 2019 NAP Expo. The report mentions that the LEG discussed a set of criteria for assessing the proposed NAP Expo sessions, including ensuring gender balance among the speakers, and highlights collaboration with other bodies and stakeholders, including on the toolkit, and plans under the LEG work programme for 2020⁴⁴ to engage with the PCCB on enhancing its collaboration and cooperation with other constituted bodies and institutions in relation to capacity-building, including on gender.

61. The activities described in the work programme include:

(a) Continuing to provide guidance on how guiding principles on adaptation, particularly those related to gender-responsiveness and vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, can be considered in NAPs during relevant activities at the NAP Expos and other LEG events in 2020;

(b) Including information in the LEG 37 and 38 reports on progress towards integrating a gender perspective.

62. The report reiterated the need identified in the 2019 report for deeper and more consistent consideration of gender; its table 2 lists a proposed project on drought and gender-responsive resilience in Ethiopia that was approved for GCF funding in 2017.

63. The second LEG report in 2020⁴⁵ includes numerous references to gender, including relevant mandates, and states that the LEG discussed matters relating to integrating a gender perspective into its work. The information on gaps and needs⁴⁶ repeats the need for deeper and more consistent consideration of gender, and the LEG work programme for 2020–2021⁴⁷ includes plans to report on progress towards integrating a gender perspective and continue collaborating with other constituted bodies, including on gender.

3. Progress

64. As the LEG has produced one resource on gender, organized related events and affirmed that gender was taken into account for the 2019 NAP Expo, it has maintained the level of gender integration in its work. It should be noted that the LEG has begun reporting on efforts towards gender balance at its events.

65. LEG reports are similar in structure and content, enabling comparison and identification of additional or missing information.

⁴³ FCCC/SBI/2020/6.

⁴⁴ FCCC/SBI/2020/6, annex III.

⁴⁵ FCCC/SBI/2020/14.

⁴⁶ FCCC/SBI/2020/14, annex II.

⁴⁷ FCCC/SBI/2020/14, annex III.

K. Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee

1. 2020

66. The first annual report of the PAICC⁴⁸ includes a section on gender,⁴⁹ which describes the gender composition of the PAICC, noting the importance of gender balance while recognizing that it is the prerogative of regional groups and constituencies to nominate members, and notes that the PAICC received an information package on gender and climate change for constituted bodies and participated in an introductory session on gender under the UNFCCC at its 2nd meeting.

2. Progress

67. The PAICC has actively engaged in considering gender but, since its modalities and procedures were only adopted at CMA 1, progress cannot yet be determined.

L. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

1. 2019

68. The PCCB report to SBI 51⁵⁰ contains numerous references to gender, including information on relevant mandates and gender-related PCCB activities, such as:

- (a) Collaborating with the AC to plan an event on including gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation;
- (b) Presenting its work at the gender workshop at SB 50;
- (c) Providing detailed information on the gender 101 webinar for its members and members of other constituted bodies;
- (d) Co-organizing a technical workshop on gender capacity-building for all constituted bodies;
- (e) Identifying and considering gender as an issue that cuts across all themes addressed at a side event and technical workshop on building capacity for integrating human rights into climate action;
- (f) Organizing events as part of the 1st Capacity-building Hub on gender-responsive climate action.

69. The PCCB reported that it built on the outcomes of the activities by developing and launching in 2019 a gender mainstreaming standard and by producing recommendations for the COP. The section of the report on building capacity to integrate gender into climate action⁵¹ contains detailed recommendations to the COP, including to urge Parties to build the capacity of national institutions, encourage the PCCB to raise awareness and invite the PCCB to utilize and expand its stakeholder networks. The gender mainstreaming standard describes how the PCCB will mainstream gender in all activities, at events and meetings and in information-sharing and explains that the standard will be further developed and updated over time.⁵²

70. The report states that the PCCB collaborated with UN Women on gender issues and promotes women's leadership, and its composition continues to be gender balanced.

2. 2020

71. The 2020 PCCB report⁵³ includes numerous references to gender, including information on relevant mandates and gender-related PCCB activities, such as a NAP Expo

⁴⁸ FCCC/PA/CMA/2020/1.

⁴⁹ FCCC/PA/CMA/2020/1, paras. 27–29.

⁵⁰ FCCC/SBI/2019/13.

⁵¹ FCCC/SBI/2019/13, paras. 59–61.

⁵² FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex.

⁵³ FCCC/SBI/2020/13.

event planned with the AC on including gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation, which was postponed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, and ensuring that Capacity-building Hub participants could deepen their knowledge on mainstreaming gender issues, human rights, youth perspectives and indigenous voices in capacity-building for climate change.

72. The report highlights the ongoing work of the PCCB on gender under the leadership of its working group on cross-cutting issues, including its participation in a virtual briefing on gender and the subsequent election of a GFP, and the implementation of the gender mainstreaming standard. The report contains detailed information on steps taken by the PCCB to mainstream gender, including:

(a) Raising awareness, disseminating information, expanding and strengthening its network and collaborating with relevant stakeholders such as UN Women, WECF and the WGC;

(b) Ensuring use of gender-inclusive language, including by requesting changes to descriptions of Capacity-building Hub events submitted by organizers;

(c) Efforts to mainstream gender considerations in the substance of its activities, which resulted in several gender-focused events and the issue of gender being raised at many Capacity-building Hub sessions;

(d) Conducting a post-event survey in which 86 per cent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that the 2nd Capacity-building Hub was conducted in a gender-responsive manner in terms of both content and event organization.

73. The report notes that the PCCB Co-Chairs and the secretariat encouraged the PCCB to seek balanced representation between men and women when nominating the Co-Chairs, and reminded the PCCB that Parties had recognized the importance of equal representation and participation of women and men in climate discussions and action and COP 18 had adopted a goal of gender balance in bodies established under the Convention.⁵⁴ The PCCB considered gender balance when evaluating event submissions for the 2nd Capacity-building Hub and made active participation of women a key consideration in event preparation and implementation, including for the 2nd Capacity-building Hub and the virtual Capacity-building Knowledge to Action Day for the African region.

74. The PCCB workplan for 2021–2024⁵⁵ indicates that the PCCB plans to continue considering cross-cutting issues such as gender in managing its workplan and applying its gender mainstreaming standard.

3. Progress

75. The PCCB demonstrated significant progress in integrating gender, having developed a comprehensive gender mainstreaming standard and reported on its implementation in 2020. Highlights are the success of the PCCB in integrating gender into a growing number of activities and products and its structured approach to doing so, which is likely to help sustain progress.

M. Standing Committee on Finance

1. 2019

76. The report to COP 25 and CMA 2⁵⁶ contains numerous references to gender, including relevant mandates. The section on gender⁵⁷ includes information on a capacity-building webinar on integrating gender considerations organized by the SCF and reports its main outcomes:

⁵⁴ Decision 23/CP.18.

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBI/2020/13, annex I.

⁵⁶ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3 and Add.1–2.

⁵⁷ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3, paras. 31–33.

(a) Identifying possible entry points in SCF work where integration of gender consideration could be strengthened, including:

- (i) The fourth BA;
- (ii) The first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- (iii) Guidance to the GCF and the GEF;

(b) Members expressing an interest in further discussing the topics and exploring ways to contribute to gender-responsiveness in climate finance from the national level through to multilateral funds.

77. According to the report, the SCF agreed that the sub-themes of the 2020 SCF Forum may include gender-responsive policies, and a focal point was elected to represent the SCF with regard to matters related to gender. The report contains the planned outlines and areas of focus of the fourth BA⁵⁸ and needs report,⁵⁹ both of which reference gender.

78. The report includes detailed information on the 2019 SCF Forum,⁶⁰ on, inter alia, the role of climate finance in facilitating the development of inclusive, participatory, gender-responsive and youth-oriented cities, and extensive information on gender-related discussions and relevant findings, for example on the role of climate finance in building more inclusive and sustainable cities.

79. The SCF engaged in extensive discussions but was unable to conclude its work on the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, and hence reported a compilation of information from the submissions on draft guidance,⁶¹ including proposed draft guidance for the GCF on:

- (a) The importance of addressing remaining policy gaps, particularly with regard to a gender-responsive approach;
- (b) Adopting an updated gender policy and action plan in order to align with the UNFCCC GAP and increase the gender-responsiveness of climate financing;
- (c) The need for mainstreaming policies related to vulnerable peoples and protecting them against climate change.

80. The proposed draft guidance to the GEF welcomes its progress in implementing its gender strategy and a gender-responsive approach and encourages it to continue integrating gender equality into its activities.

2. 2020

81. The report to COP 26 and CMA 3,⁶² which does not include draft guidance from the SCF to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, contains numerous references to gender, including relevant mandates. The section on gender⁶³ includes information on:

- (a) Integrating gender considerations into the fourth BA, including by providing information on gender in the context of climate finance tracking and reporting, and organizing two informal webinars for contributors and experts, with further information on the focus areas of the webinars included in annex II to the report;
- (b) Considering gender-disaggregated information on the needs of developing countries in existing reports and how it could be incorporated into the first needs report;
- (c) Including space in the draft programme for the next SCF Forum for discussions on gender-based and inclusive approaches to addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation;

⁵⁸ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3, annex II.

⁵⁹ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3, annex III.

⁶⁰ FCCC/CP/2019/10/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3/Add.1.

⁶¹ FCCC/CP/2019/10/Add.2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3/Add.2.

⁶² FCCC/CP/2020/4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2020/3.

⁶³ FCCC/CP/2020/4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2020/3, para. 36.

(d) Striving for gender balance among invited panellists for SCF webinars, stakeholder consultations and a progress update event at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020.

82. The report states that a focal point was re-elected to represent the SCF with regard to matters related to gender.

3. Progress

83. The SCF has maintained its gender mainstreaming efforts by continuing to include gender considerations in the fourth BA and, where possible, the compilation of proposed draft guidance for the GCF and the GEF. It has further considered gender in preparing the first needs report and in workshops aimed at facilitating the development of the fourth BA. The SCF has also taken steps to structure its engagement on gender by appointing a GFP.

84. The SCF has continued to apply good practice by summarizing information on gender in a dedicated, well-structured section of its report, while also referencing gender in other sections as relevant.

N. Technology Executive Committee

1. 2019

85. In chapter III of the 2019 joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN,⁶⁴ on TEC activities and performance, the TEC reports that it agreed to apply a general approach to mainstreaming gender,⁶⁵ establish the role of a GFP and appoint a GFP at its 20th meeting. The TEC indicated that it reflected on lessons learned and challenges in implementing its workplan, including its progress in taking gender into consideration, and is looking forward to improving the gender balance of its composition, noting Parties' prerogative to nominate representatives to constituted bodies. For information on the joint reporting of the TEC and the CTCN, see paragraph 41 above.

2. 2020

86. Chapter III of the 2020 joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN, on TEC activities and performance, contains a section on gender mainstreaming,⁶⁶ which, in addition to recalling the adoption by the TEC of a general mainstreaming approach, reports that:

(a) Two GFPs were appointed;

(b) The TEC identified activities in its rolling workplan that provide opportunities for integrating gender considerations;

(c) The TEC reached out to gender and technology experts and the CTCN to enhance knowledge and awareness of gender perspectives, exchange experience and identify opportunities for collaboration.

87. Annex II to the report clearly describes the response of the TEC to gender-related mandates and guidance such as the UNFCCC GAP and the technology framework through the above-mentioned steps. The TEC recognizes that integrating gender considerations into the implementation of its workplan activities will enhance the effectiveness and inclusiveness of its recommendations.

88. When reporting on challenges and lessons learned, the TEC recognized the immense momentum around gender and climate change and noted that raising awareness among policymakers for them to create and implement effective policies in these areas is

⁶⁴ FCCC/SB/2019/4.

⁶⁵ See TEC document TEC/2019/19/10, available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/meetings.html>. The general mainstreaming approach includes elements on mainstreaming gender considerations, collaboration and stakeholder engagement, monitoring, communication and event organization.

⁶⁶ FCCC/SB/2020/4, paras. 49–50.

challenging. In addition, results of gender integration are yet to be assessed towards further strengthening gender aspects in its work.

89. Jointly with the CTCN, the TEC agreed to undertake joint work on technology and gender in 2021–2022 (see para. 41 above).

3. Progress

90. The TEC has made significant progress in integrating gender into its work. Its 2017–2018 reporting includes references to gender balance and a gender dialogue, while the 2020 report contains very detailed information on the structured approach of the TEC to integrating gender considerations into its work, presented in a dedicated subsection on workplan implementation and in relevant sections throughout the report. Highlights include the gender mainstreaming approach, improved collaboration with the CTCN and clearly defined joint and stand-alone activities.

O. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

1. 2019

91. The report to SB 51⁶⁷ includes references to gender in relation to events such as a gender session at the 9th meeting of the WIM Executive Committee, where 28 sets of gender-related issues and challenges were discussed and 26 specific and interrelated ways to integrate gender considerations into the work of the Committee were identified, and in-session events at COP 24 and SB 50.

92. According to its plan of action,⁶⁸ the TEG-CRM was to organize a workshop on disaster risk financing and insurance for COP 25 and/or other partnership forums on gender or disaster risk financing and insurance in fragile contexts. According to the plan of action of the TFD,⁶⁹ it was to prepare factsheets providing an annual overview of global disaster displacement with gender-disaggregated data.

93. The report indicates that the share of female TFD members had increased by 7 per cent in its second phase since April 2019. Further, experts were invited to the TEG-CRM with a view to maintaining gender balance, and the number of experts registered on the roster increased, with the share of female experts growing by 4.6 per cent since the previous reporting period.

2. 2020

94. The 2020 report⁷⁰ highlights relevant mandates and the progress of the Committee in relation to gender considerations, both in terms of equal representation of women at its events (e.g. speakers and moderators) and consideration of gender in a cross-cutting manner in its technical work, linking to the Committee's five-year rolling workplan, which notes that segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to, inter alia, gender will be taken into account in a cross-cutting manner.⁷¹

95. The report references gender balance, including reaching gender parity in its leadership with one male and one female Co-Chair; the gender composition of the Committee (9 women, 11 men), the TFD (10 women, 5 men) and the TEG-CRM (10 women, 12 men); and the consideration of the goal of gender balance when selecting new expert group members.

⁶⁷ FCCC/SB/2019/5 and Add.1.

⁶⁸ FCCC/SB/2019/5/Add.1, annex II.

⁶⁹ FCCC/SB/2019/5/Add.1, annex I.

⁷⁰ FCCC/SB/2020/3.

⁷¹ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex, para. 2(b).

3. Progress

96. In response to previous guidance⁷², the Committee reported on its activities in the context of relevant gender mandates. The Committee has made some progress in integrating gender, including by identifying relevant issues and placing more focus on achieving gender balance in the Committee and its task forces.

IV. Challenges and opportunities

97. The constituted bodies are at different stages of integrating a gender perspective into their processes and their ways of reporting thereon also vary. Few chose to employ qualifying language to enable progress to be identified. Moreover, the bodies commonly made unsubstantiated statements about their response to gender mandates and progress on gender integration. To facilitate identification of progress, improving coherence, continuity, relevance and clarity of reporting, in terms of both content and structure, remains key.

98. As an increasing number of constituted bodies are reporting on their progress and further deepening their engagement and reporting, some good practices have emerged:

(a) The AC, the PCCB and the TEC have taken steps to structure their approaches to integrating gender into their work;

(b) Some bodies are actively seeking to strengthen cooperation with other constituted bodies;

(c) The KCI has decided to consider other bodies' approaches and how they could be adapted to suit its work;

(d) The PCCB and the TEC, beyond reporting on implemented activities, assessed their progress and reflected on challenges.

99. Most constituted bodies with established structures for integrating gender into their work reported in a comprehensive, structured and meaningful manner, clearly communicating key information on institutional arrangements, any developments and key activities (gender-focused and where gender was considered as a cross-cutting issue), ultimately enabling identification of whether and how gender was considered. Importantly, this approach allows progress in gender integration to be assessed against identified opportunities.

100. Reporting in context is another important aspect, requiring constituted bodies to report on areas for improvement or where positive change could not be sustained. Exclusively and selectively highlighting success is a pronounced trend in reporting and should be avoided in the future.

101. Constituted bodies may wish to consider the following options, where not already implemented, for enhancing reporting and enabling the tracking and understanding of their progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes:

(a) Including a section on gender to facilitate identification of gender-relevant reporting and progress, especially for reports with a broad scope, that includes information on the current institutional arrangements and approach to integrating gender. Detailed information on activities can either be included in this section and referenced elsewhere or referenced in this section and elaborated elsewhere. Ideally, gender-relevant information should not be confined to a dedicated section; activities or topics where gender is one of several considerations should be reported in the appropriate section;

(b) Reporting in a comprehensive and structured manner and, where the same information is referenced or elaborated in different sections of a report, clearly highlighting the duplication to avoid potentially misrepresenting the extent of gender-related activities;

(c) Ensuring reporting is specific and meaningful by avoiding vague formulations and unsubstantiated statements or general descriptions of efforts being made;

⁷² Decision 3/CP.25, para. 3.

(d) Ensuring clarity and relevance by providing information on how gender was integrated; detailing the approach; reporting against respective plans, commitments or frameworks; and differentiating clearly between action planned and taken;

(e) Reporting in a consistent manner and avoiding or explaining omissions of information included in previous reporting to make clear where (planned) activities were advanced or discontinued;

(f) Critically reflecting on the level of detail and disaggregation of information, such as in relation to funding provisions;

(g) Ensuring transparency and traceability of gender-related work as well as addressing the limited word count in official reports by consistently linking to relevant external resources and additional information.

102. Constituted bodies may wish to review this report, consider other bodies' approaches to integrating gender perspectives into their processes and reporting, and engage in knowledge-sharing activities such as informal meetings and the in-session dialogue under the UNFCCC GAP planned for 2023.⁷³

103. Taking into account the suggestions included in this report, the COP may wish to consider requesting the SBI to develop guidance for the constituted bodies on:

(a) The form and substance of their reporting on progress towards integrating gender considerations into UNFCCC workstreams;

(b) Possible elements of an approach to institutionalizing the consideration of gender in their processes.

⁷³ See decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 3, activity C.2.

Purpose, functions and regular reporting of UNFCCC constituted bodies

[English only]

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose/governance/functions</i>
AC	Annually to the COP through the SBI and the SBSTA	<p>The AC was established to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention.^a</p> <p>The AC contributes to adaptation progress globally by providing expert guidance, enhancing outreach and implementing the Paris Agreement by addressing crucial adaptation issues through a range of workstreams: providing guidance on adaptation action and means of implementation; outreach and enhancing awareness; implementing the Paris Agreement; and enhancing coherence and identifying good practices and opportunities for increasing implementation of adaptation actions.</p>
AFB	Annually to the CMP and the CMA	<p>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 and has served the Paris Agreement since 2019.^b The GEF provides interim secretariat services to the AFB, and the World Bank serves as the interim trustee of the AF.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The AFB medium-term strategy for 2018–2022^c focuses on supporting the achievement of the SDGs and meeting the challenges of the Paris Agreement. Advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is one of the strategy's four cross-cutting themes. The strategy is supported by a gender policy and gender action plan,^d which was updated in 2021 in the context of ensuring that the AF serves the Paris Agreement smoothly.</p>
CDM Executive Board	Annually to the CMP	The CDM Executive Board supervises the CDM and undertakes regulatory functions such as accrediting entities as designated operating entities, developing policies and procedures for the functioning of the CDM, approving methodologies and standardized baselines and certifying emission reductions of projects and programmes of activities.
CGE	Annual progress reports to the COP through the SBI	The CGE aims to improve 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. The CGE also supports the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.
Compliance Committee	At each session of the CMP	The Compliance Committee is made up of two branches: a facilitative branch and an enforcement branch. The former provides advice and assistance to Parties in order to promote compliance, and the latter determines consequences for Parties not meeting their commitments.
CTCN Advisory Board	Annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies in a joint report with the TEC, which includes a joint chapter of the TEC and the CTCN and separate chapters for each body	<p>The CTCN is accountable to and receives guidance from the COP through the CTCN Advisory Board, which advises the CTCN on how to prioritize requests from developing countries and generally monitors, assesses and evaluates its performance.</p> <p>The CTCN, as the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism, promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-carbon and climate-resilient development at the request of developing countries through NDEs, providing technology solutions, capacity-building and advice on policy and legal and regulatory frameworks.</p>

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose/governance/functions</i>
		A gender analysis of the functions, activities and main stakeholders of the CTCN was conducted in 2017, which enabled it to implement a more comprehensive and consistent gender mainstreaming strategy. ^e
FWG	No mandate to report annually; the FWG is mandated to report on its outcomes, including a draft second three-year workplan, and on the LCIPP activities for consideration by the COP through the SBSTA in 2021	The FWG was established to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate the implementation of its three knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions functions. The secretariat supports the FWG and the work under the LCIPP.
JISC	At each session of the CMP	The JISC supervises 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. Activity under joint implementation almost ceased at the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012. As emission reduction units are created by converting part of a country's assigned amount units under the Kyoto Protocol, no host Party was able to issue emission reduction units until the Doha Amendment entered into force in December 2020. ^f
KCI	Annually to the COP, the CMP and the CMA	The KCI supports the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures in implementing its work programme. ^g
LEG	At each session of the SBI	The LEG supports the least developed countries on adaptation, in particular on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, national adaptation programmes of action and the implementation of the least developed countries work programme. 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. ^h COP 16 requested the LEG to provide technical guidance and advice on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within the least developed countries. ⁱ The LEG 2018–2019 work programme ^j contains information on specific activities related to reviewing gender-responsiveness in NAPs, and the 2020 work programme ^k includes a reference to the continuation of this work by updating relevant technical materials.
PAICC	Annually to the CMA	The PAICC facilitates implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement. It is guided by principles in Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and in paragraphs 1–4 of the annex to decision 20/CMA.1.
PCCB	Annual technical progress reports to the COP and the CMA through the SBI at its sessions coinciding with sessions of the COP	The PCCB was established 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 of capacity-building activities under the Convention. The PCCB managed and oversaw the 2016–2020 workplan agreed at COP 21. CMA 2 decided that the PCCB shall also serve the Paris Agreement. ^l
SCF	Annually to the COP and the CMA	The SCF was established to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. ^m The SCF organizes the SCF Forum to enable bodies and entities involved in climate change finance to communicate and exchange information; provides draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (the GCF and the GEF), expert inputs, including through independent and periodic review of the Financial Mechanism, and a biennial assessment and

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose/governance/functions</i>
		overview of climate finance flows; and enhances work on the monitoring, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment.
TEC	See CTCN Advisory Board above	The TEC was established to facilitate, together with the CTCN, the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism under the guidance of the COP. ⁿ The TEC promotes collaboration and stakeholder engagement and produces briefs, technical papers and other publications to provide policy guidance. The TEC developed and agreed a general approach to mainstreaming gender at COP 25. ^o
WIM Executive Committee	Annually to the CMA	<p>The WIM Executive Committee was established to guide the implementation of the functions of the WIM, which promotes the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner.^p</p> <p>The Committee implements the functions of the WIM through its 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.^q</p> <p>The 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.^r The 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.^s</p>

^a Decision 1/CP.16.

^b Decisions 13/CMA.1 and 1/CMP.14.

^c See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/medium-term-strategy-2018-2022/>.

^d See AFB document AFB/B.35-36/8, available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/proposal-for-the-updated-gender-policy-and-gender-action-plan-of-the-adaptation-fund/>.

^e For more information, see the CTCN 2017 progress report, available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/2017-ctcn-progress-report>.

^f See document FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/2, para. 9.

^g Decision 7/CMA.1, para 5.

^h Decision 6/CP.16, para. 3.

ⁱ Decision 6/CP.16, para. 2(c).

^j The rolling work programme is available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG%20wp%202018-19.pdf>.

^k The rolling work programme is available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LEG-wp-2020.pdf>.

^l Decision 3/CMA.2, para. 3.

^m Decision 1/CP.16, para. 112.

ⁿ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 117.

^o See TEC document TEC/2019/19/10, available at <https://unfccc.int/tclear/tec/meetings.html>.

^p Decision 2/CP.19, para. 5.

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

^r Decisions 2/CP.20, para. 8, and 4/CP.22, para. 4(b).

^s 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 Committee, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/66088>.

Annex II

Reporting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform on integrating a gender perspective into its processes

[English only]

I. Background

1. The FWG meets twice per year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the session of the COP. It does not have a mandate to report annually. Therefore, the FWG meeting reports and reports on outcomes that are considered by the SBSTA and the COP have been considered for this report in order to capture information on progress in integrating gender considerations into its work.

II. Facilitative Working Group

A. Purpose

2. The FWG was established to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate implementation of the Platform's three knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions functions.¹ The secretariat supports the FWG and the work under the LCIPP.

B. Reporting in 2019

3. In the report on 1st meeting,² the FWG included numerous references to gender, including relevant mandates, as a recurring theme of discussions on the LCIPP web portal and the initial two-year workplan of the LCIPP,³ which includes the engagement of women as an element of the vision of the FWG, and notes that gender considerations will be mainstreamed in activities in coherence with the UNFCCC GAP.

4. The report also notes that:

(a) The aim of the election and rotation of the FWG Co-Chairs and Vice Co-Chairs is to achieve regional and gender balance;

(b) The FWG was invited to participate in an in-session workshop on gender during SB 50;

(c) The support of indigenous and non-indigenous women and organizations was acknowledged during the closing ceremony of FWG 1.

C. Progress

5. As the FWG has published one meeting report so far, progress cannot yet be determined. It should be noted that the FWG has committed to mainstreaming gender considerations in its activities in coherence with the UNFCCC GAP.

¹ For more information, see <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/>.

² FCCC/SBSTA/2019/4.

³ FCCC/SBSTA/2019/4, annex I.

Annex III

Summary of UNFCCC constituted bodies' gender-related reporting in 2019–2020

[English only]

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>Reference to relevant gender mandates</i>	<i>Reference to gender balance^a</i>	<i>Reporting on gender-related activities or the inclusion of evidence of the integration of a gender perspective into processes or substantive work</i>	<i>Information on activities, events or documents that are focused on or include gender considerations</i>	<i>Information on institutional arrangements or structures for ensuring consideration of gender in its work</i>
AC	2019		2019: a	2019	2019: joint PCCB event (planned); toolkit for a gender-responsive NAP process (implemented)	Developed a plan for mainstreaming gender
	2020		2020: a, b	2020	2020: NAP toolkit webinar, synthesis report on hazards, technical paper on data, Adaptation Finance Bulletin (September 2020) (implemented)	
AFB	2019			2019	2019: gender training session during the sixth readiness seminar, grants to support gender integration (implemented)	Gender policy of the AFB being updated
	2020			2020	2020: gender scorecard (planned); outcome document of gender policy update, including overview and case studies; grants to support gender integration; awareness-raising workshop on support; updated AF project performance report template; annual NIE performance reports; annual AFB performance report; e-learning module on environmental, social and gender considerations in project design and implementation (implemented)	
CDM Executive Board	2019	2019				
	2020	2020				
CGE	2019		2019: b			
	2020		2020: b			
CTCN Advisory Board	2019	2019		2019	2019: additional gender-related indicators in monitoring and evaluation framework, increase in resources on gender hub, launch of gender-related TNA guidance, workshop on TNAs, study on coastal risk planning and management, supporting Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards and	CTCN secretariat has a GFP and a gender policy
	2020	2020		2020		

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>Reference to relevant gender mandates</i>	<i>Reference to gender balance^a</i>	<i>Reporting on gender-related activities or the inclusion of evidence of the integration of a gender perspective into processes or substantive work</i>	<i>Information on activities, events or documents that are focused on or include gender considerations</i>	<i>Information on institutional arrangements or structures for ensuring consideration of gender in its work</i>
					related report, capacity-building workshop, best practice examples of women's economic empowerment in energy systems, resource guide on scaling up gender-just climate initiatives, sharing descriptions of gender-just climate initiatives (implemented)	
					2020: capacity development series on upscaling gender-just solutions, increase in resources on gender hub, webinar on gender-responsive TNAs, Global Gender Summit, supporting a number of publications, including question on gender equality in NDE survey, joint publication on women in energy (implemented)	
FWG	2019 <i>No report</i>	2019	2019: a			
KCI	2019 2020	2019	2019: a 2020: a, b			
LEG	2019 2020	2019 2020	2019: b	2019 2020	2019: NAP toolkit, publication on NAPs (planned); NAP Expo (implemented) 2020: NAP Expo (planned); NAP toolkit launch event (implemented)	
PAICC	<i>No report</i> 2020		2020: a			
PCCB	2019 2020	2019 2020	2020: a, b	2019 2020	2019: technical workshop on human rights, events at Capacity-building Hub (implemented) 2020: events, some focused on gender, at Capacity-building Hub (implemented)	Developed a standard for mainstreaming gender and elected a GFP
SCF	2019 2020	2019 2020		2019 2020	2019: 2020 BA, 2020 SCF Forum (planned); 2019 SCF Forum (implemented) 2020: fourth BA, needs report, SCF Forum (planned); two informal webinars on BA (implemented)	Nominated a GFP

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>Reference to relevant gender mandates</i>	<i>Reference to gender balance^a</i>	<i>Reporting on gender-related activities or the inclusion of evidence of the integration of a gender perspective into processes or substantive work</i>	<i>Information on activities, events or documents that are focused on or include gender considerations</i>	<i>Information on institutional arrangements or structures for ensuring consideration of gender in its work</i>
TEC	2019 2020	2020	2019: a	2019 2020	2019: implementing the general approach to gender mainstreaming (planned) 2020: implementing the general approach (planned); outreach to gender and technology experts and to the CTCN (implemented)	Developed a general approach to mainstreaming gender, appointed two GFPs and identified activities in its rolling workplan that provide opportunities for integrating gender considerations
WIM Executive Committee	2019 2020	2020	2019: b 2020: a, b		2019: workshop on disaster risk financing and insurance or other partnership forums on gender, factsheets including gender-disaggregated data (planned)	

^a “a” in the context of the constituted body or its leadership; “b” in the context of working groups, events or beneficiaries.

Annex IV

Gender-related outputs of UNFCCC constituted bodies as per their 2019–2020 reporting

[English only]

<i>Output</i>	<i>2019 reporting^a</i>	<i>2020 reporting^b</i>
Joint AC and PCCB event on including gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation – concept note	AC: AC document AC/2019/18, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/199684 PCCB: no link provided	PCCB: no link provided
Toolkit for a gender-responsive NAP process	AC: no link provided LEG: no link provided	AC: http://www.napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans/ LEG: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Supplements/NAPGenderToolkit2019.pdf
NAP toolkit webinar organized by the AC, the LEG and the NAP Global Network		AC: no link provided (https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/webinar-gender-equality-in-nap-processes/)
NAP toolkit launch event		LEG: no link provided
AC synthesis report on how developing countries are addressing climate hazards, focusing on lessons learned and good practices		AC: no link provided (https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ac_synthesis_report_hazards.pdf)
AC technical paper on data on adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales		AC: no link provided (full paper: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC%20adaptation%20data%20full.pdf ; summary for policymakers: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC%20adaptation%20data%20spm.pdf)
AC Adaptation Finance Bulletin issue 6 (September 2020), spotlighting gender		AC: no link provided (https://myemail.constantcontact.com/UNFCCC-Adaptation-Finance-Bulletin--Issue-6--September-2020-.html?soid=1117347475566&aid=yaSzcbhK1k)
AC gender mainstreaming plan	AC: AC document AC/2019/17, available at https://unfccc.int/documents/199532	
Gender training included in sixth readiness seminar	AFB: no link provided	AFB: no link provided

<i>Output</i>	<i>2019 reporting^a</i>	<i>2020 reporting^b</i>
Ongoing development of gender scorecard		AFB: no link provided
Outcome document of gender policy update		AFB: AFB document AFB/B.34/Inf.9, available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/assessment-report-on-progress-in-the-implementation-of-the-adaptation-funds-gender-policy-and-gender-action-plan/
Assessment of progress: integrating gender in AF projects and programmes		AFB: https://www.adaptationfund.org/document/assessing-progress-integrating-gender-in-adaptation-fund-projects-and-programmes
Awareness-raising workshop on available support		AFB: no link provided
Updated AF project performance report template		AFB: no link provided
Annual performance reports of NIEs		AFB: no link but mentions that all reports are published online
Annual AFB performance report		AFB: AFB document AFB/EFC.25/Rev.1
E-learning module on environmental, social and gender considerations in project design and implementation		AFB: no link provided (https://www.adaptation-fund.org/adaptation-funds-new-e-learning-course-on-direct-access-designed-to-help-countries-and-stakeholders-unlock-climate-finance/)
Additional gender-related indicators in monitoring and evaluation framework	CTCN: no link provided	
Increase in resources on gender hub	CTCN: no link provided https://www.ctcn.org/technology-sectors/gender	CTCN: no link provided
Launch of gender-related TNA guidance	CTCN: link provided, but broken	
Workshop on TNAs	CTCN: link provided, but broken	
Study on coastal risk planning and management	CTCN: link provided, but broken	
Supporting Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards	CTCN: no link provided	
Supporting Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards report	CTCN: no link provided	
Capacity-building workshop in collaboration with the WGC	CTCN: no link provided	
Best practice examples of women's economic empowerment in energy systems	CTCN: no link provided	

<i>Output</i>	<i>2019 reporting^a</i>	<i>2020 reporting^b</i>
Resource guide on scaling up gender-just climate initiatives	CTCN: no link provided	
Sharing descriptions of gender-just climate initiatives provided by the WGC	CTCN: https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn/organisations/women-and-gender-constituency	
Capacity development series on upscaling gender-just solutions		CTCN: no link provided
Webinar on gender-responsive TNAs		CTCN: https://ctc-n.org/news/recorded-webinar-conducting-gender-responsive-technology-needs-assessment
Global Gender Summit		CTCN: no link provided
Supporting a number of publications with UNEP, UNIDO, UN Women and WECF, among others		CTCN: no link provided
Including question on gender equality in NDE survey		CTCN: information included in report and more detailed summary to be published
Joint publication on women in energy with the Energy and Resources Institute		CTCN: https://ctc-n.org/resources/women-energy-breaking-stereotypes-and-inspiring-change
CTCN gender policy and action plan	CTCN: no link provided	CTCN: https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-policy-and-action-plan-2019-2022
NAP Expo	CTCN: http://napexpo.org/koreaweek	
Peer-reviewed publication on NAP outcomes, experience and lessons learned	CTCN: no link provided	
Technical workshop on human rights	PCCB: https://unfccc.int/PCCB-OHCHR_workshop	
Events at Capacity-building Hub	PCCB: https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/capacity-building-hub-enhancing-capacity-building-action#eq-3	PCCB: no link provided
PCCB gender mainstreaming standard	PCCB: FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex	PCCB: FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex https://unfccc.int/documents/200078
SCF Forum	SCF: very detailed information on past Forum in report	
Two informal webinars on the BA		SCF: link provided, but broken

<i>Output</i>	<i>2019 reporting^a</i>	<i>2020 reporting^b</i>
TEC general approach to mainstreaming gender	TEC: TEC document TEC/2019/19/10, available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_stat ic/tn_meetings/5d9cfbca553d4fb69460f242e6b01d68/17c11d2d2be9435faf0d534c9b2d0713.pdf	TEC: TEC document TEC/2019/19/10, available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/meetings.html

^a Inclusion of a constituted body in this column indicates that the respective outcome was referenced in its annual report. The column also includes information on whether the reference included a link. Links in parentheses were not included in the annual report.

^b Inclusion of a constituted body in this column indicates that the respective outcome was referenced in its annual report. The column also includes information on whether the reference included a link. Links in parentheses were not included in the annual report.