



Distr.: General
27 September 2023
Arabic
Original: English

الاتفاقية الإطارية بشأن تغير المناخ



مؤتمر الأطراف

الدورة الثامنة والعشرون

الإمارات العربية المتحدة، من 30 تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر إلى 12 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2023

التقدم المحرز في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عمليات الهيئات المنشأة

تقرير توليقي من الأمانة*

موجز

هذا تقرير توليقي مستمد من التقارير التي قدمتها الهيئات المنشأة في إطار اتفاقية تغير المناخ عما أحرز من تقدم نحو إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عمليات كل منها في الفترة 2021-2022. وهو يتضمن معلومات عن النهج التي تتبناها إزاء وضع التقارير عن إدماج المنظور الجنساني، وعن محتوى وهيكل تلك التقارير وعن الممارسات الجيدة، بالإضافة إلى اقتراحات تتوخى جعل التقارير أكثر وضوحاً واتساقاً.

* قُدمت هذه الوثيقة بعد الموعد المحدد لأن تحليل التقارير المنتظمة للهيئات المنشأة والمشاورات الداخلية قد استغرق وقتاً أطول مما كان متوقعاً.



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أولاً- الخلفية

ألف- الولاية

1- اعتمد مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الخامسة والعشرين برنامج عمل ليما المعزز بشأن المسائل الجنسانية وخطة العمل المتعلقة به⁽¹⁾، وأحاط علماً بالتقرير الأول عمّا أُحرزَ من تقدم في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عمليات الهيئات المنشأة، الذي جاء فيه أن عدداً متزايداً من الهيئات المنشأة في إطار اتفاقية تغير المناخ تقدّم تقارير عن المسائل الجنسانية، وشجع الهيئات المنشأة على مواصلة بذل مزيد من الجهود في هذا المجال⁽²⁾. وطلب إلى جميع الهيئات المنشأة أن تواصل تضمين تقاريرها المنتظمة معلومات عمّا يُحرز من تقدم في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملياتها⁽³⁾.

2- وطلب مؤتمر الأطراف في دورته الخامسة والعشرين إلى الأمانة أيضاً أن تواصل إعداد تقارير توليفية كل سنتين عمّا يُحرز من تقدم في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عمليات الهيئات المنشأة⁽⁴⁾.

3- وعلاوة على ذلك، فإن الهدف من المجال ذي الأولوية في خطة العمل الجنسانية المتعلق بالاتساق هو تعزيز إدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في عمل الهيئات المنشأة والأمانة وكيانات الأمم المتحدة الأخرى وفي عمل ذوي المصلحة من أجل ضمان الاتساق في تنفيذ الولايات والأنشطة ذات الصلة بالمسائل الجنسانية⁽⁵⁾. وفي هذا الصدد، طُلب إلى الأمانة أن تعد تجميعاً للممارسات الجيدة في مجال إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عمل الهيئات المنشأة⁽⁶⁾ وأن تستضيف في دورة الهيئة الفرعية للتنفيذ 58 حواراً بين رؤساء الهيئات المنشأة بشأن التقدم في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملياتها⁽⁷⁾.

4- وأحاط مؤتمر الأطراف 26 علماً بالتقرير التولييفي الثاني عمّا أُحرزَ من تقدم في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عمليات الهيئات المنشأة⁽⁸⁾ وعمّا بذلته من جهود في سبيل إضفاء الطابع المؤسسي على إدماج ذلك المنظور في عملها، وشجع الهيئات المنشأة على مواصلة بذل المزيد من الجهود في هذا المجال وعلى زيادة التنسيق والاتساق في سياق هذا العمل⁽⁹⁾. وأحاط مؤتمر الأطراف 27 علماً مع التقدير بما أنجزته الهيئات المنشأة في النهوض بالمساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة وفي المساهمة في تنفيذ خطة العمل المتعلقة بالمسائل الجنسانية، حتى على المستوى الوطني، ودعا الهيئات المنشأة إلى تعزيز تنفيذها خطة العمل⁽¹⁰⁾.

باء- الهدف

5- الهدف من هذا التقرير هو عرض التقدم الذي أحرزته الهيئات المنشأة في إدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في عملها وتمكين مؤتمر الأطراف من تقييم مدى ملاءمة طريقة وضع التقارير الحالية لأغراض رصد ما يُحرز من تقدم في هذا المجال.

(1) المقرر 3/أ-25، المرفق.

(2) FCCC/CP/2019/8.

(3) المقرر 3/أ-25، الفقرات 3 و5 و12.

(4) المقرر 3/أ-25، الفقرة 15(ب).

(5) المقرر 3/أ-25، المرفق، الفقرة 6.

(6) انظر الوثيقة FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5.

(7) للاطلاع على التقرير عن الحوار، انظر الوثيقة FCCC/SBI/2023/13.

(8) FCCC/CP/2021/5.

(9) المقرر 20/أ-26، الفقرة 10.

(10) المقرر 24/أ-27، الفقرتان 3 و17.

جيم - النطاق

6- أجرت الأمانة استعراضاً مكتوباً للتقارير المنتظمة لكل هيئة من الهيئات المنشأة الـ 15 قيد النظر⁽¹¹⁾، بهدف تحديد المحتوى ذي الصلة، المضمن في هذا التقرير.

7- ويركز هذا التقرير على إدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في مسارات عمل الهيئات المنشأة وعلى تقديمها تقارير عنه. ومن الجوانب ذات الصلة الدور الهام الذي من شأن الهيئات المنشأة أن تؤديه، بصفتها من أهم هيئات صنع القرار، في مناصرة دور المرأة في صنع القرار المناخي وفي جميع السياسات والإجراءات المتعلقة بالمناخ. وترد في المرفق الأول الإشارات في التقارير المنتظمة التي قدمتها الهيئات المنشأة إلى جهودها المباشرة في سبيل تحقيق التوازن والشمول من المنظور الجنساني، بينما ترد في المرفق الرابع الإشارات إلى الاعتبارات الجنسانية في سياق العضوية في تلك الهيئات.

دال - الهيكل

8- يلي الموجز التنفيذي الوارد في الفصل الثاني أدناه استعراض عام في الفصل الثالث أسفله يتناول التحديات المشتركة والممارسات الجيدة وفرص التحسين فيما يتعلق بالتقدم الذي تحرزته الهيئات المنشأة في إدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في عملها وتقديمها تقارير عنه.

9- ويتضمن المرفق الأول معلومات عن التقدم في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في الفترة 2021-2022، الذي تحدثت عنه الهيئات المنشأة في تقاريرها، بينما يقدم المرفق الرابع ملخص تلك المعلومات في شكل جداول. ويتناول المرفق الثاني تقارير الفريق العامل التيسيري المعني بمنبر المجتمعات المحلية والشعوب الأصلية عن إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملياته. بينما يقدم المرفق الثالث لمحة عامة عن الغرض من الهيئات المنشأة قيد النظر وعن وظائفها وتقاريرها المنتظمة.

هاء - الإجراء الذي يمكن أن يتخذه مؤتمر الأطراف

10- قد يرغب مؤتمر الأطراف في القيام بما يلي:

(أ) الإحاطة علماً بالتقدم الذي أحرزته الهيئات المنشأة في إدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في مسارات عمل كل منها، وبالجهود الفردية التي تبذلها كل منها لأجل إضفاء الطابع المؤسسي على هذا الإدماج في عملها؛

(ب) النظر في هذا التقرير جنباً إلى جنب مع التقرير المتعلق بالحوار المشار إليه في الفقرة 3 أعلاه، والذي يسلط الضوء على إحرار مزيد من التقدم منذ عام 2022 وعلى أهم الفرص ونقاط العمل فيما يتعلق بإدماج المنظور الجنساني، مع توفير مزيد من التوجيه للهيئات المنشأة بشأن إدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية كل في مجال عملها؛

(ج) الطلب إلى الأمانة أن تعد توجيهات مشتركة بشأن إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عمليات الهيئات المنشأة، مع مراعاة المعلومات الواردة في هذا التقرير والتقارير التوليفية السابقة وكذلك في تجميع الممارسات الجيدة المشار إليه في الفقرة 3 أعلاه، بغية زيادة الاتساق في هذا الصدد.

(11) بما أنه لم تُسند إلى الفريق العامل التيسيري لمنبر المجتمعات المحلية والشعوب الأصلية ولاية تقديم تقارير بصورة منتظمة، فإن استعراض تقاريره يستند إلى تقريره لعام 2021 الذي قُدم إلى الهيئة الفرعية للمشورة العلمية والتكنولوجية فقط (انظر المرفق الثاني).

ثانياً - موجز تنفيذي

11- لم يتغير عدد الهيئات المنشأة التي أشارت إلى المسائل الجنسانية في تقريرها العادي إلى مجلس إدارتها، فظل 13 هيئة في الفترة ما بين عامي 2019 و2021، لكنه انخفض في عام 2022 من 13 إلى 12 هيئة. ولم يتغير عدد الهيئات المنشأة التي أحرزت تقدماً جلياً باتجاه إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملياتها وعملها الموضوعي، إلى جانب تحسين توازنها الجنساني، ما بين عامي 2019 و2020، ثم ارتفع بشكل كبير في عام 2021 من سبع هيئات إلى إحدى عشرة هيئة لكنه انخفض إلى عشر هيئات في عام 2022⁽¹²⁾.

12- واقرنت الزيادة الإجمالية في عدد تقارير الهيئات المنشأة عن المسائل الجنسانية نوعاً ما بالتحسينات التي طرأت على مضمون المعلومات الواردة في التقارير، مما يدل على اهتمام الهيئات المتواصل بهذا الموضوع وعلى خوضها المتعمق فيه. وربما تكون الزيادة في الممارسات الجيدة والخبرات التي يمكن الاستفادة منها قد أسهمت أيضاً في هذه التطورات. ومن الممكن ملاحظة إحرار تقدم كبير، منذ التقرير التوليقي السابق، في صفوف الهيئات المنشأة التي تنفذ خططاً سبق وضعها وحددت فيها أهداف ومؤشرات التقدم، لأجل إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملها. وقد وسع بعض الهيئات نطاق تقاريره عن المنظور الجنساني، ولكن هيئات أخرى لم تحرز تقدماً يذكر أو لم تحرز أي تقدم على الإطلاق في هذا الصدد. وما انفكت تتراجع إحدى الهيئات في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملياتها.

ثالثاً - التحديات المشتركة والممارسات الجيدة وفرص التحسين فيما يتعلق بإدماج المنظور الجنساني وتقديم تقارير عنه

13- كما لوحظ في التقرير التوليقي السابق، بلغت الهيئات المنشأة مراحل مختلفة في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملها وفي تقديم تقارير عنه. وفي حين أحرز بعض الهيئات تقدماً وتحديث عنه في تقاريره، من الصعب تبين ما أحرزته هيئات أخرى من تقدم في تقاريرها.

14- وقد أبانت الهيئات التي تتبع نهجاً منظماً إزاء إدماج المنظور الجنساني أو ترتيبات مؤسسية أخرى، مثل أطر السياسات، لأجل كفالة مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في عملها، عن تحقيق تحسن متواصل من حيث زيادة نواتجها المتعلقة بالمسائل الجنسانية وتعميق خوضها في الموضوع وتخاوضها فيه مع خبراء الشؤون الجنسانية، والاستناد إلى الدروس المستفادة في هذا الشأن. وتحدد تقاريرها الدقيقة والمحددة والمتوازنة بوضوح الخطوات المتخذة والنواتج المؤلدة والدروس المستفادة والتحديات المتبقية فيما يتعلق بإدماج المنظور الجنساني.

15- وعلى العموم، أحرزت الهيئات المنشأة تقدماً ملحوظاً في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملها، بطرق منها الاستفادة من خبرات بعضها البعض ومن ممارساتها الناجحة. وهي تركز أكثر فأكثر على المنظور الجنساني في أنشطتها ومنتجاتها أو تراعيه بعض الشيء، فضلاً عن إظهارها تخاوضاً أعمق في هذا الموضوع على العموم.

16- ومن دواعي القلق استمرار الممارسة الشائعة في بعض الهيئات المتمثلة في أنها أدرجت في تقاريرها عن استجابتها للولايات الجنسانية وعمّا أحرزته من تقدم في إدماج المنظور الجنساني، بيانات تتسم بالعمومية ولا تستند إلى أدلة وتعوّزها الدقة. وتيسيراً لتقدم الهيئات في إدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في عملها،

(12) تختلف مجموعة الهيئات التي وضعت في الحساب في إعداد هذا التقرير عن مجموعة الهيئات السابقة بسبب إنشاء هيئات جديدة وإنهاء هيئات أخرى؛ لمزيد من المعلومات، انظر المرفق.

فضلاً عن تحديد مدى ذلك التقدم، ولأجل تعزيز تنفيذ خطة العمل الجنسانية، لا يزال من الأساسي تحسين اتساق تقاريرها واستمراريتها والفائدة منها ومدى وضوحها، شكلاً ومضموناً.

17- وقد تأكدت في تقارير الهيئات المنشأة في الفترة 2021-2022 تلك الممارسات الجيدة لإدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في عمل الهيئات المنشأة المحددة في التقارير التوليفية السابقة وفي التجميع المشار إليه في الفقرة 3 أعلاه:

(أ) تنفيذ نهج منظم لإدماج المنظور الجنساني أو وضع ترتيبات مؤسسية بقصد ضمان إدماج المنظور الجنساني، وتحديث هذه الترتيبات لأجل إدراج الدروس المستفادة، وهو ما يقوم به عدد متزايد من الهيئات؛

(ب) تناول الاعتبارات الجنسانية في منتجات التواصل أو ضمان أن تكون جميع المراسلات مراعية للاعتبارات الجنسانية؛

(ج) إضفاء الطابع المؤسسي على مشاركة الجماعة المعنية بالمرأة والشؤون الجنسانية في إطار اتفاقية تغير المناخ أو الأفرقة العاملة والشبكات التابعة لها؛

(د) الشراكة مع خبراء الشؤون الجنسانية لأجل تصميم الأنشطة وتنفيذها.

18- ومن الممارسات الجيدة الناشئة الرامية إلى إدماج المنظور الجنساني ما يلي:

(أ) تصحيح النقص الحاصل في تمثيل المرأة في المنتديات المتعلقة بتكنولوجيا المناخ والمساهمة في تحقيق مشاركة الجنسين مشاركة متوازنة في المناسبات والاجتماعات والمجموعات عن طريق استحداث قائمة بالخبيرات؛

(ب) المبادرة إلى تحديد خبراء في الشؤون الجنسانية من ذوي الخبرة في مجالات العمل المواضيعية للهيئة، والكيانات الوطنية المعيّنة والشركاء للمساهمة في النظر في المسائل الجنسانية عن طريق وضع قائمة بالخبراء في الشؤون الجنسانية؛

(ج) إدراج هدف التوازن بين الجنسين في النظام الداخلي لكل هيئة والنظر في كيفية استيعاب غياب الأعضاء مؤقتاً عن الخدمة بسبب الالتزامات الوالدية؛

(د) الاعتراف بمدونة سلوك أو اعتمادها بغية درء أي شكل من أشكال التمييز أو التحرش، بما فيه التحرش الجنسي.

19- ومن الممارسات الجيدة التي تتبعها الهيئات المنشأة في وضع التقارير عن المسائل الجنسانية ما يلي:

(أ) وضع نهج فيما يخص أنشطتها ذات الصلة بالمسائل الجنسانية ومؤشرات لرصدها وتقييمها، وتقديم معلومات عنها في تقاريرها المنتظمة؛

(ب) إدراج فرع في التقارير العادية عن المسائل الجنسانية؛

(ج) توفير معلومات مصنفة حسب نوع الجنس عن المتكلمين والمشاركين والجمهور والمشاركين؛

(د) وضع تقارير عن الصعوبات التي تعترض تعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني، قد تتعلم منها هيئات أخرى، بدلاً من تسليط الضوء على النجاحات فقط لا غير أو بصورة انتقائية.

20- ومن التحديات المسلم بها أن تعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني على نحو متسق يستلزم وقتاً وموارد بشرية.

21- ومن القضايا التي يرد ذكرها باستمرار في تقارير الهيئات المنشأة عن المسائل الجنسانية ما يلي:

(أ) الإدلاء ببيانات عامة حول الالتزامات أو التأكيدات على مراعاة الاعتبارات الجنسانية، لا أهمية لها، والاكتفاء بمجرد تضخيم عدد كلمات التقارير ما لم تكن هذه قائمة على أدلة - وهو أمر شائع حتى بين الهيئات العاملة في المجالات المواضيعية المرتبطة تقليدياً بالمسائل الجنسانية؛

(ب) تسليط الضوء بشكل انتقائي على النجاحات دون عرض سياق كل منها؛ على سبيل المثال، عدم توضيح أن الأفرقة المتوازنة جنسانياً لم تتحقق إلا في مناسبات بعينها؛

(ج) تضخيم قصص النجاح وربما تحريفها، مما قد يؤدي إلى انطباع غير واقعي عن مدى جودة إدماج الاعتبارات الجنسانية، مثل عدم تقديم تقارير تتبني بصراحة عما إذا كانت الاعتبارات الجنسانية قد نوقشت في مناسبة ما أو تم الاكتفاء بذكرها فقط؛

(د) عدم توضيح مدى تكرار الأنشطة في التقارير، مما قد يؤدي إلى عدّها مرتين، وعدم التمييز بوضوح بين الأنشطة التي تقرر تنفيذها وبين الأنشطة التي نُفذت بالفعل.

22- وفيما يلي التحديات الناشئة التي تعترض وضع تقارير عن إدماج المنظور الجنساني:

(أ) تبيّن أن من الصعب تحديد ما يُحرز من تقدم ما لم يتم الربط بين الخطط المنفصلة لإدماج المنظور الجنساني وتقييمات التقدم المحرز ذات الصلة وبين خطط عمل الهيئات وتقاريرها المنتظمة؛

(ب) عدم إدراج جميع الأنشطة التي انطوت على مراعاة المنظور الجنساني وجميع أوجه التقدم المحرز في هذا الصدد بصورة شاملة يجعل تحديد التقدم المحرز والممارسات الجيدة أمراً صعباً⁽¹³⁾.

23- وقد ترغب الهيئات المنشأة في النظر في الخيارات المعروضة في التقرير التوليقي السابق⁽¹⁴⁾، إن لم تكن قد نُفذت بالفعل، لأجل تعزيز وضع التقارير والتمكين من تنبُّع وفهم التقدم الذي تحرزه في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملياتها، وهي:

(أ) إدراج فرع عن المنظور الجنساني تيسيراً للتعرف على التقارير المتعلقة بالمسائل الجنسانية والتقدم المحرز فيها، ولا سيما بالنسبة للتقارير ذات النطاق الواسع، التي تتضمن معلومات عن الترتيبات المؤسسية الحالية والنهج المتبع في إدماج المنظور الجنساني. ومن الممكن إدراج معلومات مفصلة عن الأنشطة في هذا الفرع والإشارة إليها في مكان آخر أو الإشارة إليها في هذا الفرع وتوضيحها في مكان آخر. وينبغي، في أحسن الأحوال، ألا تنحصر المعلومات عن المسائل الجنسانية في قسم مكرّس لها؛ وينبغي إدراج معلومات في الفرع المناسب عن الأنشطة أو المواضيع التي تشكل فيها المسائل الجنسانية اعتباراً من ضمن عدة اعتبارات أخرى؛

(ب) وضع التقارير بطريقة شاملة ومنظمة، وحيثما يشار إلى نفس المعلومات أو عندما تقصّل نفس المعلومة في أقسام مختلفة من التقرير، توضيح أن المعلومة ترد مرتين تجنباً لاحتمال إعطاء فكرة خاطئة عن نطاق الأنشطة ذات الصلة بالمسائل الجنسانية؛

(ج) ضمان الوضوح والفائدة بتقديم معلومات عن كيفية إدماج المنظور الجنساني؛ وتفصيل النهج؛ وتقديم تقارير كلُّ بالاستناد إلى خطته أو التزاماته أو أطر عمله؛ والتميز بوضوح بين الإجراءات المقررة اتخاذها وتلك المتخذة بالفعل؛

(13) مع أن هذا التقرير يلخص المعلومات المستمدة من التقرير المنتظم لكل هيئة من الهيئات إلى مجلس إدارتها، يشير استعراض رفيع المستوى للمواقع الشبكية للهيئات المنشأة، فضلاً عن المعلومات المقدمة في دورة الهيئة الفرعية للتنفيذ 58 أثناء حوار رؤساء الهيئات المنشأة بموجب اتفاقية تغير المناخ في موضوع التقدم المحرز في إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملياتها، إلى أن بعض الهيئات تبذل في سبيل إدماج المنظور الجنساني في عملها جهوداً تفوق ما ذُكر في تقاريرها.

(14) FCCC/CP/2021/5، الفقرة 101.

- (د) ضمان أن تكون التقارير دقيقة ومفيدة عن طريق تجنب الصياغات الغامضة والبيانات التي لا أساس لها أو إدراج وصف عام للجهود المبذولة؛
- (هـ) تقديم تقارير متسقة وتجنب حالات إسقاط المعلومات الواردة في تقارير سابقة أو شرحها لأجل توضيح أين تقدمت الأنشطة (المقرر تنفيذها) أو أين توقفت؛
- (و) التفكير بروح نقدية في درجة تفصيل المعلومات وتصنيفها، فيما يتعلق بمخصصات التمويل مثلاً؛
- (ز) ضمان الشفافية وإمكانية تتبع العمل المتعلق بالمسائل الجنسانية، وكذلك معالجة الحد الأقصى لعدد الكلمات في التقارير الرسمية من خلال الربط المستمر بالموارد الخارجية والمعلومات الإضافية ذات الصلة، كتلك الواردة في تقارير الاجتماعات والمنتجات المعرفية والتقارير الرسمية وغيرها.
- 24- وقد يرغب مؤتمر الأطراف، باعتبار المعلومات الواردة في هذا التقرير، في دعوة الهيئات المنشأة إلى القيام بما يلي:
- (أ) استعراض هذا التقرير، فضلاً عن التقرير المتعلق بالحوار المشار إليه في الفقرة 3 أعلاه، والنظر في الممارسات الجيدة التي تم تحديدها؛
- (ب) دعم استعراض برنامج عمل لئما المعزز بشأن المساواة بين الجنسين وخطة العمل الجنسانية الخاصة به⁽¹⁵⁾ وتقديم معلومات إلى الأمانة عن التقدم في تنفيذ خطة العمل الجنسانية وعن العمل الإضافي الذي يتعين الاضطلاع به، لا سيما فيما يتعلق بالأولوية المتعلقة بالاتساق في خطة العمل الجنسانية، بحلول 31 تموز/يوليه 2024.

(15) انظر المقرر 24/م أ-27، المرفق، الفقرة 6.

Annex I

Progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes as reported by the bodies

[English only]

I. Overview

1. 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;¹
 - (g) KCI;
 - (h) Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee;
 - (i) LEG;
 - (j) PAICC;
 - (k) PCCB;
 - (l) SCF;
 - (m) Supervisory Body;
 - (n) TEC;
 - (o) WIM Executive Committee.
2. Since CMP 17 decided to terminate the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee,² the body's reports for 2021–2022³ were not considered relevant to the analysis for this report.

II. Adaptation Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2021

3. The AC report to COP 26 and CMA 3⁴ includes numerous references to its gender-related work and states its commitment to applying a gender lens in all aspects of its work. The report affirms the importance of adaptation action being gender-responsive in order to be effective and, in a section on coherence with organizations, refers to advice transmitted to the SBSTA Chair pertaining to information and knowledge support in AC work areas, including gender. The report includes a section on integrating gender considerations, in the chapter on promoting overarching coherence, which details that the AC:

¹ As the FWG is not mandated to regularly report to a governing body, information on its progress is presented separately in annex II.

² Decision 3/CMP.17, para. 4.

³ FCCC/KP/CMP/2021/6 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/6, which do not include reference to gender.

⁴ FCCC/SB/2021/6 and Corr.1.

(a) Evaluated⁵ progress in implementing its plan⁶ for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action and its workplan activities in 2019–2021. The report references the evaluation document,⁷ mentions that it contains a summary table showing activities and results assessed against progress indicators⁸ and presents some statistics from the evaluation, including:

- (i) Gender-disaggregated data on speakers at AC events;
- (ii) Number of AC publications in 2020 with a section on gender (six);
- (iii) Number of submissions received on mainstreaming gender in NAPs, which fed into the deliverables of the AC (22);

(b) Agreed that the plan had been successfully implemented, and decided to continue mainstreaming gender as a cross-cutting consideration in its activities in a coherent manner as part of its workplan for 2022–2024 and the workplan of the NAP task force.

4. The referenced evaluation document includes detailed information on progress indicators and related activities, including:

(a) AC contribution to gender-related events: among others, the AC contributed to a joint AC, FWG, LEG and NWP event that included gender considerations at COP 25, two UNFCCC gender workshops between COP 24 and SB 50, and an event at SB 50 to provide an update on the NAP supplementary guidelines on gender;

(b) Increase in number of female speakers at some AC events: as an example, 40 per cent of the speakers involved in the 2019 technical examination process on adaptation were female, which increased to 50 per cent for the 2020 events;

(c) Collaboration with other constituted bodies and relevant organizations to enhance gender consideration in adaptation action: examples include the preparation by the AC, the LEG and the NAP Global Network of a gender toolkit,⁹ followed by a webinar on gender-responsive NAP processes, and a gender-related event with the PCCB planned for the 2020 NAP Expo, which was postponed due to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic;

(d) Inclusion of gender considerations in publications: a technical paper on connecting short-, medium- and long-term adaptation planning at the national and subnational level, a synthesis report on how developing countries are addressing hazards, the September 2020 issue of the Adaptation Finance Bulletin, and the report on the technical expert meeting on adaptation included gender considerations;

(e) Provision of guidance on how best to incorporate gender considerations into adaptation action: the AC invited the identification and addressing of knowledge gaps, including in relation to gender, to continue under the NWP and the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative; adopted a plan for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action and AC workplan activities; invited and received submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on mainstreaming gender in NAPs; and provided examples of Green Climate Fund support for gender-responsive adaptation and guidance on securing such finance from international sources in the aforementioned gender toolkit.

5. The annex to the report contains the flexible workplan of the AC for 2022–2024, which, as noted in chapter V of the report, includes consideration of gender aspects as a cross-cutting element across its workstreams. The workplan also sets out AC plans to collaborate with the FWG on gender-responsive adaptation action; contribute to mainstreaming gender

⁵ The NAP task force was invited to contribute to the evaluation of progress by presenting additional ideas on how gender considerations could be further incorporated into adaptation action.

⁶ See AC document AC/2019/17.

⁷ AC document AC19/INFO/5C.

⁸ Aligned with the priority areas of the GAP.

⁹ 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 (eds.). Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans/>.

considerations in adaptation planning and implementation; and conduct a follow-up activity in relation to the gender toolkit.

2. 2022

6. The AC report to COP 27 and CMA 4,¹⁰ in the subsection on integrating gender considerations in the section on promoting overarching coherence, notes that gender is a cross-cutting consideration across AC workplan activities and that the AC enhanced its efforts towards gender integration through:

(a) A joint event with the LEG and the PCCB at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub at COP 26 on gender-sensitive adaptation under the UNFCCC;

(b) A joint event on opportunities for gender-responsive adaptation planning and action with the LEG and the NAP Global Network at the 2022 NAP Expo.

7. The same section includes information on the plans of the AC to work with other constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to produce a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action.

8. The section on technical support and guidance to Parties also refers to the aforementioned event at the 2022 NAP Expo and the above-mentioned policy brief.

9. Under awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing, the report contains information disaggregated by gender on AC social media audience.

B. Progress

10. In 2021–2022 the AC included a section in its regular reporting on integrating gender considerations into its workplan, and continued to provide information on its significant efforts to progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work. The AC may wish to consider further improving consistency and traceability in its reporting on gender.

11. The AC was able to share more detailed information on progress in integrating gender considerations into its work by linking to the evaluation document referred to in paragraph 3(a) above, which provides information on the implementation of the majority of AC activities and sets out the measurable indicators used for tracking progress. In future reporting the AC could consider:

(a) Clarifying the links between the evaluation document, the activities in its workplan and its plan for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action;

(b) Explaining how AC activities and outputs relate to each other.

12. The regular reports of the AC could benefit from:

(a) Inclusion of a comprehensive high-level list of its gender-related activities;

(b) Provision of references for accessing AC outputs;

(c) Closer alignment of complementary gender-related documents with, or integration of them into, its workplan and regular report.

¹⁰ FCCC/SB/2022/5.

III. Adaptation Fund Board

A. Reporting

1. 2021

13. The AFB report to CMP 16 and CMA 3¹¹ includes various references to gender, specifically reference to the AFB approval of the updated AF gender policy and action plan,¹² and that IEs have started using the updated AF project performance report template to track and report progress, including on gender, more systematically, in the section on recommendations for CMP 16 and CMA 3, in which they are invited to take note of these developments.

14. The report includes a section on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the chapter on work under the AFB Medium-Term Strategy for 2018–2022. It notes that the AFB approved the updated AF gender policy and action plan following a multi-step and participatory process and review. Further, it is indicated that:

(a) Technical assistance grants for the gender policy and technical assistance grants for the environmental and social policy, and an e-learning course on addressing environmental, social and gender considerations in project and programme design and implementation have continued to be available to help strengthen the capacity of IEs to integrate gender considerations into AF projects and programmes;

(b) IEs were using the updated AF project performance report template to track the progress of gender integration and report thereon more systematically on an annual basis;

(c) The AFB continued collaborating and exchange knowledge with partner organizations on gender, including climate funds, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the UNFCCC secretariat and UNFCCC constituted bodies, such as the TEC;

(d) The annual performance report of the AF for fiscal year 2020,¹³ referenced in the AFB report, includes a section on gender, where some gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions were reported.

15. Annex V to the AFB report contains further details on two of the interventions described in the report referred to in paragraph 14(d) above.

16. The report provides information on the implementation of the AFB Medium-Term Strategy, which determines that all its activities are to be gender-responsive: the AFB enhanced long-term institutional and technical capacity-building under the AF Readiness Programme; in particular, it approved three technical assistance grants totalling USD 59,820 to support the national implementing entities for Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Mexico in strengthening their ability to address and manage environmental and social risks, and gender considerations in adaptation projects and programmes and at the institutional level. Furthermore, the report mentions the provision of AF support to women's self-help groups in India in the context of the pandemic.

17. Annex IV to the report mentions the participation of the AFB, its secretariat and/or the AF Technical Evaluation Reference Group in two events with a gender focus.

2. 2022

18. The AFB report to CMP 17 and CMA 4¹⁴ includes various references to gender. It includes a section on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the chapter on work under the Medium-Term Strategy. It provides information on the implementation of the updated AF gender policy and action plan and indicates that the AFB:

¹¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2021/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/4.

¹² Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.

¹³ AFB document AFB/EFC.26.b/3.

¹⁴ FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/3.

(a) Was strengthening efforts to move beyond focusing on gender safeguards and prevention of gendered harm to proactively addressing how adaptation measures can promote gender equality, empowerment and agency of women and girls, and consider and address gender-differentiated vulnerability to climate change in an intersectional manner. The AFB published a study and its key findings on intersectional approaches to gender mainstreaming in adaptation-relevant interventions;¹⁵

(b) Continued to deliver on ongoing activities, including those referred to in paragraph 14(a) above;

(c) Continued to improve the AF gender-responsive operational framework, including policies and operational guidelines. An updated guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy provides supplementary information and practical guidance for IEs to enhance gender-responsive mainstreaming throughout the AF project cycle in an intersectional manner, accompanied by gender mainstreaming toolkits such as checklists for a preliminary gender analysis required for concept notes and gender assessment required for fully developed project proposals, examples for sector-specific gender assessments, and examples of gender-responsive indicators by sector and theme;

(d) Continued strengthening the institutional capacity of IEs and strategic partnerships for gender equality through gender training;

(e) Continued collaborating on matters related to gender with partner organizations, including other climate funds and the UNFCCC secretariat. The AF participated in a high-level side event at the sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and shared knowledge related to strengthening mechanisms for financing gender-sensitive climate adaptation action and financing gender and health considerations in climate adaptation;

(f) Included a section on gender in the AF annual performance report for fiscal year 2021,¹⁶ referenced in the AFB report, where some gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions are reported.

19. Annex V to the AFB annual report contains further details on two of those interventions.

20. The report notes that the AFB continued to enhance long-term institutional and technical capacity-building under the AF Readiness Programme and to enhance gender equality by implementing the updated AF gender policy and action plan, although it does not include information on the total grants provided in relation to gender.

21. Annex IV to the report indicates the participation of the AFB, its secretariat and/or the AF Technical Evaluation Reference Group in three events with a gender focus; while annex VI to the report indicates that gender was addressed in AFB communications.

B. Progress

22. It is noteworthy that the AFB updated the AF gender policy and action plan and produced toolkits to enable and monitor gender mainstreaming throughout the cycle of AF projects.

23. The AFB has continued to provide comprehensive information on gender mainstreaming in its work, providing a high level of traceability, such as by referencing documents that provide in-depth information on aspects cited in the report. AFB reporting is consistent and well-structured owing to information on gender being provided in relevant sections as well as in the section on gender with additional detailed and complementary information.

¹⁵ AF. 2022. *Study on intersectional approaches to gender mainstreaming in adaptation-relevant interventions*. Washington, D.C.: AF. Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/study-on-intersectional-approaches-to-gender-mainstreaming-in-adaptation-relevant-interventions/>.

¹⁶ AFB document AFB/EFC.28/3.

24. The 2022 report does not detail the funds provided for building and strengthening the capacity of IEs to implement the environmental and social safeguards and gender policy. This was a good practice in previous reports for tracking progress of implementation. An interesting innovation in the AFB reports in 2021–2022 is the addition of an annex that provides details of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in approved AF projects.

IV. Clean development mechanism Executive Board

A. Reporting

25. There is no reference to gender in the 2021 or 2022 report¹⁷ of the CDM Executive Board to the CMP.

B. Progress

26. Despite having taken initial steps towards integrating gender considerations into its work in previous years,¹⁸ the Board did not include any information on gender in its regular reports in 2021–2022.

V. Consultative Group of Experts

A. Reporting

1. 2021

27. The CGE report to SBI 52–56¹⁹ presents participation data disaggregated by gender for all seven CGE regional training workshops held in 2021, while underlining that the CGE continued to encourage the participation of women through the letter inviting nominations for participation of national experts in the workshops.

2. 2022

28. There is no reference to gender in the CGE report to SBI 57,²⁰ but it mentions that a report on the regional training workshops held in 2022 would be made available in 2023.

B. Progress

29. In its 2018 report, the CGE highlighted numerous gender-related activities and the development of its gender action plan. Similar to the 2019 and 2020 reports, the 2021 report presents data disaggregated by gender on participation in training workshops, but the 2022 report does not include such information.

VI. Climate Technology Centre and Network Advisory Board

A. Reporting

1. 2021

30. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2021²¹ notes that the bodies started implementing a joint activity on gender and technology, and that they

¹⁷ FCCC/KP/CMP/2021/4 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/7 respectively.

¹⁸ See document FCCC/CP/2021/5, paras. 30–32.

¹⁹ FCCC/SBI/2021/12.

²⁰ FCCC/SBI/2022/16.

²¹ FCCC/SB/2021/5.

liaised with the secretariat Gender team to support the integration of gender considerations into the UNFCCC process, including by disseminating briefs prepared by the Gender team, raising awareness of gender equality issues on International Women’s Day and organizing a meeting with other constituted bodies to share experience of mainstreaming gender. The TEC and the CTCN initiated a discussion with the Gender team on operationalizing an online gender expert roster in 2022.

31. In annex I to the report, the TEC and the CTCN recommend that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to stimulate the uptake of climate technology solutions in support of NDC implementation by fostering inclusive, participatory and equitable processes and approaches, highlighting that technology uptake needs to lead to a just transition that protects workers and communities, including Indigenous Peoples and women, and ensures a socially equitable distribution of benefits and risks.

32. The chapter of the report on CTCN activities and performance indicates that the Advisory Board welcomed a new member from the women and gender constituency. The chapter includes a subsection on gender mainstreaming, which indicates that guided by its gender policy and action plan for 2019–2022²² the CTCN built on previous efforts to implement gender mainstreaming in its activities and operations. It notes that the updated CTCN closure report forms require reporting on several indicators for gender-responsiveness. The subsection on gender-responsive engagement, in the section on collaboration and stakeholder engagement, mentions the CTCN gender and technology library,²³ which contains information relevant to gender and climate change solutions. It is reported that, led by its GFP, the CTCN regularly engages with the women and gender constituency to ensure women’s voices are heard and their experience, needs and capacity considered in CTCN work. The section on enabling environment and capacity-building contains a subsection on endogenous and gender-responsive technologies that mentions CTCN collaboration with the women and gender constituency to provide capacity-building and mentoring support to the winners of the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards,²⁴ who received a small grant, travel support and access to a mentoring programme. In 2021, four ‘training of trainers’ events were organized on gender-responsive climate finance.

33. In the key messages for the COP, it is highlighted that the CTCN makes technology development and transfer more inclusive by implementing its gender policy and action plan and engaging with women, youth and Indigenous Peoples to assist countries in fully transitioning to low-carbon economies, building climate-resilient societies and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

34. The report includes participation information disaggregated by gender for some events.

2. 2022

35. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2022²⁵ indicates that the bodies agreed to undertake joint work on technology and gender in 2022–2023. In particular, they continued to develop a global roster of female experts on climate technology, and female and male experts on gender and climate change, further defining aspects such as criteria for inclusion and categories of expertise. Moreover, they incorporated case studies and lessons learned related to gender-responsive technologies in regular updates to a joint publication on the role of technology in NDC implementation.²⁶

36. The chapter of the report on the activities and performance of the CTCN indicates that the Advisory Board welcomed three additional observer organization constituency

²² Available at <https://ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-policy-and-action-plan-2019-2022>.

²³ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender>.

²⁴ A 2020 impact review of the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards found that 70 per cent of participants were able to access new funding after the programme and all were able to replicate or scale up their projects. The review suggests that including gender as a vital aspect of climate action lays the foundation for multiple transformative benefits. See <https://womengenderclimate.org/gender-just-climate-solutions-2/>.

²⁵ FCCC/SB/2022/4.

²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/techandndc.html>.

representatives as members, including a member of the women and gender constituency. The subsection on gender mainstreaming indicates that CTCN technical assistance implementers were guided by the CTCN gender policy and action plan regarding the incorporation of gender considerations into the development and implementation of technical assistance.

37. Further gender-related information is included in other subsections of the chapter:

(a) The section on enabling environments and capacity-building contains a subsection on facilitating endogenous and gender-responsive technologies for mitigation and adaptation, which, in addition to restating information from the previous report, indicates that a Gender Just Climate Solutions publication²⁷ was developed and disseminated, providing information on the solutions of winners and finalists, and that the CTCN GFP participated in the jury to select the recipients of the Awards at COP 27. In addition, CTCN technical assistance in Mozambique involving women in the value chain of a business model called “pay as you irrigate” is highlighted;

(b) The section on collaboration and stakeholder engagement contains a subsection on gender-responsive engagement, which, in addition to reaffirming information reported previously, states that, in partnership with the TEC and the women and gender constituency, the CTCN continued to develop the global roster of experts referred to in paragraph 35 above and to ensure gender consideration in technology development and deployment. Additionally, the Director of the CTCN Advisory Board contributed to the United Nations Development Programme *Gendered Voices* newsletter;²⁸

(c) The subsection on collaboration with youth indicates that the CTCN hosted two youth knowledge specialists for four months to support work on, among others, gender and climate technologies.

B. Progress

38. Building on previous practice, the joint chapter of the joint TEC and CTCN reports provides information on the bodies’ progress in jointly mainstreaming gender considerations and undertaking gender-responsive action, following the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in their work by adopting a gender policy or a structured approach to integrating gender considerations. Noteworthy developments are the work to develop a global roster of experts and the new member representing the women and gender constituency on the CTCN Advisory Board.

39. The CTCN has continued to include a stand-alone segment on gender mainstreaming in its chapter of the report, in addition to sections on gender-responsive engagement and endogenous and gender-responsive technologies, demonstrating commitment to a cross-cutting integration of gender considerations across its work and reporting. Following the trend initiated in the 2019–2020 reports, the CTCN has continued to provide detailed information on its activities, such as by including references to external documents to corroborate affirmations relating to activity implementation, a practice that could be extended to all activities, in order to further improve traceability and transparency. Avoiding repetition when referencing outputs could further improve the comprehensibility of the reporting.

²⁷ Barre A, Colson A, Cortés Valderrama G, et al. 2021. *Gender Just Climate Solutions 2021*. Utrecht, Kingdom of the Netherlands: Women Engage for a Common Future. Available at <https://www.ctcn.org/resources/gender-just-climate-solutions-2021-eng>.

²⁸ See <https://www.undp.org/mauritius-seychelles/publications/gendered-voices-vol-3-issue-1-women-technology-seychelles>.

VII. Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

A. Reporting

1. 2021

40. The report of the KCI for 2020–2021²⁹ includes a section on integrating gender considerations into the work of the KCI, which mentions that the KCI agreed on approaches for mainstreaming gender in its activities at its 3rd and 4th meetings, including continuing to work with the secretariat Gender team for it to provide further guidance to the KCI on the matter; considering gender aspects in the development of technical papers; considering gender balance when inviting speakers to events or calling for inputs; and appointing its Co-Chairs as GFPs.

41. Following the approaches agreed, the KCI considered gender aspects in the development of a technical paper on assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures and possible actions and means to enhance the capacity and understanding of Parties, including collaboration with identified organizations, on assessing and analysing the impacts; and a technical paper on assessment methods, data requirements and the process of method selection for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures.

42. The KCI included in the report a recommendation, which speaks to gender considerations, for the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to provide to the COP, the CMP and the CMA, namely to encourage Parties to engage stakeholders, including women, at each step of the process of designing and implementing climate mitigation policies and policies for achieving sustainable development, including through social dialogue, when possible and subject to national circumstances.

2. 2022

43. The report of the KCI for 2021–2022³⁰ includes a section on integrating gender considerations into the work of the KCI, which mentions that the KCI adopted approaches for integrating gender into its work and agreed to continue monitoring progress in mainstreaming gender considerations, open a call for expressions of interest from organizations and experts to be part of an informal gender network of experts for response measures and publish the names of those organizations and experts on the KCI web pages, and strive for both gender and regional balance when selecting experts, speakers and consultants for involvement in its work.

44. The KCI reported its preparation of a technical paper, expected to be finalized before SB 62, on identifying and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations.

B. Progress

45. The annual reports of the KCI demonstrate that the body has made progress in implementing a staged and structured approach to integrating gender considerations across its work. The KCI has reiterated its commitment to striving for gender balance, including in the selection of experts, consultants and speakers for its events. It has also appointed GFPs and reaffirmed its commitment to continuing to monitor the integration of gender into its work.

46. The KCI annual reports include a section on gender. The reports would benefit from including more comprehensive information on gender-related activities and considerations.

²⁹ KCI document KCI/2021/4/8.

³⁰ FCCC/SB/2022/6.

VIII. Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee

A. Reporting

47. The 2021 and 2022 reports³¹ of the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee do not refer to gender beyond gender balance in the context of the body's membership.

B. Progress

48. The information included in the reporting on integrating gender is insufficient to determine progress.

IX. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Reporting

1. 2021

49. The LEG report in 2021³² mentions the appointment by the LEG of a GFP. The report includes a section on integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG, which indicates that the body took note of its ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation, including facilitating the application of the gender toolkit referred to in paragraph 4(c) above. The section presents a table with information disaggregated by gender on participation in LEG meetings. It is reported that the LEG agreed to continue monitoring participation in meetings to identify patterns in the engagement of women with a view to considering further improvements as necessary.

50. Annex II to the report includes the LEG work programme for 2021–2022, which indicated that the LEG would continue reporting on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into its work and collaborating with other constituted bodies and under UNFCCC programmes (AC, CGE, FWG, NWP, PCCB, SCF and WIM Executive Committee, particularly) on activities relating to NAPs, the least developed countries work programme and gender.

51. The LEG report to SBI 52–55³³ indicated that the GFP appointed at LEG 39 was continuing in the role. The report includes a section on integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG, noting the ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation. It also provides gender-disaggregated information on participation in its meetings by updating the table referred to in paragraph 49 above to include LEG 40, and the LEG agreed to continue this practice. The LEG reported having identified the following means of strengthening gender considerations in its work:

- (a) Making use of the GAP and ensuring that the gaps identified therein are considered when developing support activities for the LDCs;
- (b) Considering how to apply and expand existing gender guidelines (jointly with partners such as the AC and the NAP Global Network) and developing relevant training;
- (c) Considering how best to support countries in gender mainstreaming at the national level.

³¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2021/5 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/2 respectively.

³² FCCC/SBI/2021/6.

³³ FCCC/SBI/2021/13.

52. The report notes the potential to enhance collaboration on gender considerations with the WIM Executive Committee, and states cross-body collaboration with constituted bodies and programmes under the Convention on gender consideration as a priority activity for 2021.

53. Annex I to the report includes the updated LEG work programme for 2021–2022. In addition to the elements mentioned in paragraph 50 above, the updated text indicated the intention of the LEG to ensure consideration of the GAP in developing its activities.

2. 2022

54. The LEG report to SBI 56³⁴ includes a section on gender considerations, which notes the ongoing provision by the LEG of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation. It provides gender-disaggregated information on participation in LEG meetings and an update of the table referred to in paragraph 49 above to include LEG 41, and indicates that the LEG agreed to continue this practice and reiterated the agreement to follow the means of strengthening gender considerations in its work referred to in paragraph 51 above.

55. The report demonstrates how adaptation guiding principles, including those related to gender, were addressed in NAP formulation as a good practice for making more effective use of NAPs. The report notes that the LEG included cross-cutting issues, such as gender, as a thematic area in the NAP writing workshop for the African LDCs; and also notes the potential to enhance collaboration on consideration of gender with the WIM Executive Committee. It further notes that the LEG included information on its provision of technical guidance and support for gender consideration in its draft synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake.

56. Annex II to the report presents ongoing activities of organizations for supporting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, indicating that the NAP Global Network organized an international peer learning summit on gender-responsive NAPs and regional peer learning events focused on monitoring, evaluation and learning in the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

57. Annex III to the report contains the LEG work programme for 2022–2023, which includes an activity to create a small number of subgroups of the NAP technical working group on themes including gender (with other constituted bodies).

58. The LEG report to SBI 57³⁵ includes a section on integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG, which notes the ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation. It provides gender-disaggregated information on participation in LEG meetings, presents an updated table with gender-disaggregated information on participation in LEG meetings and events, indicating women's participation, and the LEG agreed to continue this practice. The LEG reiterated the agreement to follow the means of strengthening gender considerations in its work referred in paragraph 51 above and agreed on two additional means:

(a) Engaging the subgroup referred to in paragraph 60 below to advise on the activities referred to in paragraph 51 above;

(b) Considering how to accommodate in its draft rules of procedure temporary absence of members from service in the work of the LEG owing to parental obligations.

59. Chapter IV of the report, on the draft rules of procedure of the LEG, highlights the possibility mentioned in paragraph 58(b) above. Annex III to the report includes draft rules of procedure of the LEG, which provide for groups and constituencies represented on the LEG to accommodate members requiring extended temporary absence from service owing to parental leave by nominating temporary replacements to serve for a period of a member's term of office before the return of the member to full service.

60. In the context of its 2022–2023 work programme, the LEG agreed to establish four subgroups of the NAP technical working group, including one on multi-stakeholder forums,

³⁴ FCCC/SBI/2022/6.

³⁵ FCCC/SBI/2022/18.

to support work on enhancing engagement and activities in the area of NAPs related to gender, among other issues.

B. Progress

61. The LEG has reported gender-disaggregated data on participation in its meetings and events, dedicates a section of its report to gender and has been identifying ways to strengthen gender considerations in its work, including mainstreaming gender in its work programme. The section on gender of the LEG reports facilitates comparison and identification of additional or missing information across reports. The LEG reports would benefit from more specific information on steps taken to integrate gender considerations into its work and the outputs generated in this context.

62. The inclusion of a provision to accommodate temporary absence of LEG members from service owing to parental obligations in the LEG rules of procedure, adopted in decision 10/CP.27 as contained in the annex to that decision, is noteworthy considering that it is among the first of the constituted bodies to do so.

X. Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2021

63. The PAICC report to CMA 3³⁶ includes a section on gender, which mentions the body using an overview provided by the secretariat of established practices with respect to gender within the constituted bodies in incorporating a gender perspective into its draft rules of procedure on matters such as gender-inclusive language and arrangements for parental and temporary leave.

2. 2022

64. The PAICC report to CMA 4³⁷ includes a section on gender and Action for Climate Empowerment, which emphasizes the body's goal to improve gender inclusivity and balance and mentions that it agreed to continue discussions on possible entry points for mainstreaming gender issues and the participation of observers in its work.

B. Progress

65. The PAICC has actively engaged in considering gender in its work and, through its rules of procedure, adopted in decision 24/CMA.4 as contained in the annex to that decision, has provided a more inclusive work environment, including arrangements for parental and temporary leave.

XI. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

A. Reporting

1. 2021

66. The PCCB report to SBI 52–55³⁸ contains numerous references to gender throughout, including information on gender-related mandates and activities. Gender-related

³⁶ FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/6.

³⁷ FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/2.

³⁸ FCCC/SBI/2021/10.

considerations are included in the sections of the report on the implementation of the rolling workplan for 2017–2020, in the draft workplan for 2021–2024 and in the recommendations for the COP and the CMA.

67. Annex II to the report is dedicated to gender and presents progress on gender mainstreaming in the work of the PCCB. In its gender mainstreaming standard,³⁹ the PCCB recognizes that building capacity for gender-sensitive and -responsive approaches can lead to more effective climate policy and action. The annex presents information on how the PCCB:

(a) Elected a GFP;

(b) Continued to strengthen the way in which gender is considered in its activities: as at July 2021 the PCCB Network included 17 gender-focused organizations; gender-responsiveness was discussed in a breakout group at the 2nd meeting of the Network; and the PCCB working group on cross-cutting issues invited a representative of Women Engage for a Common Future to join the group on an activity basis and support the planning and design of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub;

(c) Continued to collaborate with other constituted bodies on addressing gender-related capacity gaps and needs, and to record and review lessons learned by other bodies. It is reported that the PCCB was contributing to a then forthcoming AC event on integrating gender considerations into adaptation planning and implementation, and that the enhanced Lima work programme on gender is represented in the ICG;

(d) Published and disseminated information on mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action, including through the capacity-building portal and posts on PCCB social media;

(e) Ensured gender-balanced participation and the participation of gender experts at PCCB events and meetings. Gender-disaggregated data on participation in PCCB activities are provided in the report;

(f) Reflected on challenges in ensuring consistent implementation of its gender mainstreaming standard, listing as key barriers time and human resource constraints during the preparatory stage of events, and the early stage of implementation of the standard. Finally, it reaffirmed its commitment to further improving the mainstreaming of gender across its work on the basis of lessons learned and initial practices established and to share its experience with other bodies, having appreciated the invitation to attend a first meeting for the GFPs of constituted bodies, hosted by the TEC GFPs.

68. In the section of the report on the implementation of its rolling workplan for 2017–2020, the PCCB reported having supported gender inclusivity in the PCCB Network by ensuring use of gender-sensitive language in all communications, encouraging gender balance among speakers at events and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues, including gender, across all Network activities. In addition, the PCCB produced a module on women and gender-responsive climate action for the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights.

69. The PCCB draft workplan for 2021–2024, included in the report, indicates that the body will continue to consider cross-cutting issues, including gender-responsiveness, in its work. In reporting on the implementation of activities under the workplan, in addition to reaffirming the information referred to in paragraph 67 above, the PCCB reported to have:

(a) Welcomed the establishment of the ICG and the outcomes of its 1st meeting, highlighting the potential for further engagement of the PCCB in the GAP;

(b) Conducted a survey to gather information on efforts to address capacity gaps and needs undertaken by bodies represented on the ICG, including on the gender-responsiveness and inclusiveness of efforts;

³⁹ See document FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex.

(c) Invited four external experts on cross-cutting issues, including one on gender, to join a working group for preparing for the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and the Hub steering committee;

(d) Organized an event series during the UNFCCC regional climate weeks, in collaboration with the PCCB Network, which emphasized the role of youth, particularly female and Indigenous youth, in coherently addressing climate and development goals.

70. The report contains recommendations of the PCCB to the COP and the CMA, including to encourage Parties to assist grass-roots communities and organizations in developing countries, including women, to share experience of tackling climate change to learn from diverse community responses, build local leadership and enhance collaboration, as well as to ensure inclusiveness and innovation in communication and experience-sharing.

2. 2022

71. The PCCB report to SBI 57⁴⁰ contains numerous references to gender throughout, including information on gender-related mandates and activities under the PCCB workplan for 2021–2024, recommendations relating to gender and information on progress in gender mainstreaming in the work of the PCCB in annex II.

72. Annex II to the report indicates that the GFP supports the coordination, implementation and oversight of gender mainstreaming in PCCB activities. The PCCB continues to use and expand its Network to strengthen gender considerations in its activities. For instance, at the time of reporting, the PCCB Network included 23 organizations focusing on gender; and representatives of the women and gender constituency had joined the PCCB working group on cross-cutting issues on an activity basis to support planning and designing the 3rd Capacity-building Hub through a gender lens. The report indicates that the PCCB undertook numerous activities addressing gender as a stand-alone topic, such as including a chapter on gender in the PCCB toolkit for assessing capacity gaps and needs for implementing the Paris Agreement and a module on gender in the online course referred to in paragraph 68 above. The PCCB reported that, despite challenges, 100 per cent of its events touched upon the topic of gender and 85 per cent of its publications covered the topic, to varying degrees. The PCCB reported on regularly publishing and disseminating information on initiatives supporting the development and strengthening of capacity for mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action, for instance via the PCCB Network newsletter, web page and podcast series. It continued efforts to use inclusive language across its activities and products in accordance with its gender mainstreaming standard. Further, it reported efforts to ensure and having achieved balanced gender representation and active participation by women, presenting gender-disaggregated information on participation in its events, meetings and online courses. The PCCB reiterated its commitment to further improving gender mainstreaming across its work using lessons learned and established practices, in addition to sharing experience and collaborating with other constituted bodies.

73. In reporting on implementation of its workplan for 2021–2024, the PCCB mentioned its contribution to the event referred to in paragraph 67(c) above and that it integrated gender objectives into the design, organization and implementation of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub and the follow-up webinar to the Durban Forum. The PCCB agreed to continue the practice referred to in paragraph 69(c) above for the duration of the 4th Capacity-building Hub, held at COP 27. Further, the PCCB indicated maintaining efforts to collaborate with other constituted bodies on addressing gender-related capacity gaps and needs in addition to reviewing lessons learned by other constituted bodies. Efforts include the continued representation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender in the ICG. Its representative participated in the survey referred to in paragraph 69(b) above and in a technical session on coherence and coordination of capacity-building at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, and contributed to the coordination-focused discussions at the two ICG meetings.

74. In its recommendations for the COP and the CMA in the report, the PCCB recommends that they encourage Parties to define capacity-building needs together with local

⁴⁰ FCCC/SBI/2022/14.

partners, including women, and facilitate the development of their capacity-building vision and strategy; to ensure the representation of women in capacity-building efforts and promote inclusion of their perspectives in sharing good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building; to support gender-responsive capacity-building and skills development measures for workers keeping in mind the changes in the labour market induced by the pandemic and sustainability recovery measures; and to continue to strengthen capacity for mainstreaming gender in climate action plans for the development of gender-responsive public and national policies and NDCs.

75. Annex I to the report presents findings from the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of PCCB workplan activities, including outcomes related to considering cross-cutting issues, such as gender-responsiveness. It presents such outcomes on the basis of indicators, providing evidence of and gender-disaggregated data on activities implemented as well as targets to be reached by 2024.

B. Progress

76. The PCCB has demonstrated significant progress in integrating a gender perspective into its activities through implementation of its gender mainstreaming standard in a comprehensive and structured manner since 2020, and has sustained the progress identified in its previous report by integrating gender considerations in a majority of its products and by incorporating the advice of gender experts in the development and implementation of activities.

77. The PCCB is a model for the good practice of precisely and critically reporting on its progress, focusing on steps taken and also identifying shortcomings, which enables the body to better address challenges.

78. The PCCB now includes in its reports an annex for tracking progress of gender mainstreaming in its work, which is helpful for monitoring and comparing progress over time. Furthermore, the inclusion in its report of an annex that details the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs, outcomes, impact and effectiveness of its workplan activities, with a subsection on considering cross-cutting issues such as gender, facilitates traceability, comparability and assessment of progress.

XII. Standing Committee on Finance

A. Reporting

1. 2021

79. The SCF report to COP 26 and CMA 3,⁴¹ in the section on gender, notes that the SCF discussed gender considerations and climate finance at technical stakeholder dialogues; explored ways to highlight in the fourth BA information on gender in the context of climate finance outcomes and made recommendations for further work by stakeholders in this area; and integrated gender considerations into its first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

80. In reporting on linkages with the SBI and the other constituted bodies, the SCF indicated having appointed a GFP. Annex II to the report contains the 2022 SCF workplan and indicates integration of a gender perspective into SCF processes as per the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 of decision 21/CP.22. The annex includes information on the activities referred to in paragraph 79 above.

⁴¹ FCCC/CP/2021/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/7.

2. 2022

81. The SCF report to COP 27 and CMA 4,⁴² in the section on gender, mentions that the SCF included an analysis of gender and climate finance as part of the technical work on the fifth BA and facilitated discussion on gender and climate finance at informal webinars to capture the latest updates on climate finance flows with regard to data, effectiveness and definitions. Furthermore, the report notes that the technical report of the fifth BA includes an in-depth review of gender-responsiveness within the strategies and results-based frameworks of multilateral climate funds and other climate finance providers and the current quality of reporting on gender and climate finance. The SCF indicated that it ensured gender balance among speakers at all its events and webinars, and gender-disaggregated data are presented on speakers at the 2022 SCF Forum and some webinars.

82. The SCF reported having included gender considerations in the programme for the second part of the 2022 SCF Forum, which took into account enhancing engagement of women in planning and implementing nature-based solutions. In addition, the SCF reported having appointed a new GFP.

83. Annex II to the report contains the 2023 SCF workplan and indicates continued integration of a gender perspective across its work, including the SCF Forum, the BA, the needs determination report and any new work mandated at COP 27 and CMA 4, as appropriate.

B. Progress

84. The SCF has continued applying the practice of summarizing information on gender in a well-structured section of its report, while also referencing gender in other sections as relevant. It has maintained its gender mainstreaming efforts by appointing a GFP, reporting on gender-balanced participation in events, including gender considerations in technical work and events, and identifying how to integrate gender considerations into its workplan.

XIII. Supervisory Body

A. Reporting

85. Annex I to the report of the Supervisory Body to CMA 4,⁴³ which is its first annual report, published in 2022, contains its draft rules of procedure, adopted in decision 7/CMA.4 as contained in annex II to that decision, which refer to gender balance, including that gender balance should be taken fully into account when establishing expert groups to assist it in performing its functions and achieving its objectives; and includes a code of conduct that specifies that members and alternate members shall not engage in any form of discrimination or harassment, including sexual harassment.

B. Progress

86. Progress cannot yet be determined as the body was only recently established.

⁴² FCCC/CP/2022/8–FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/7.

⁴³ FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/6.

XIV. Technology Executive Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2021

87. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2021⁴⁴ includes a section on gender mainstreaming, where the TEC notes significant progress: it added gender-related indicators to its monitoring and evaluation system, increased the number of its publications that contain a section on gender and recommendations on gender issues, achieved for the first time in 2021 the goal of gender balance on event panels, and agreed to co-organize with the CTCN and the secretariat Gender team an event on gender and technology held at COP 26.

88. In the section of the report on challenges and lessons learned, the TEC recognized that adopting a structured approach to gender mainstreaming and appointing GFPs were a breakthrough in strengthening gender aspects in its work. It noted that the successful work of the GFPs indicates that nominating individual members to lead on specific priority issues may be a modality with broader potential application both for the TEC and other constituted bodies. Further, the TEC recommended that the COP and the CMA invite Parties to take gender issues, in particular participation of women, into account in work involving endogenous technologies.

2. 2022

89. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2022⁴⁵ includes a section on gender mainstreaming, which notes that the TEC regularly includes a section on gender in its key publications and strives to achieve gender balance among panellists at its events. The report indicates that the TEC agreed on a two-year term of office for its GFP and appointed a new one. It also agreed to prepare a policy brief on sustainable road mobility and gender.

90. In its recommendations for the COP and the CMA in the report, the TEC noted the following possible actions for deepening understanding of how gender mainstreaming and engaging stakeholders can add value in supporting technology development and transfer:

(a) Stakeholders enhancing their reporting on experience, good practices and specific measures and strategies that have meaningfully increased both women's and men's power to participate in climate technology action;

(b) The operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the CTCN, through their project design and reporting protocols, continuing to share best practices and build awareness among delivery partners of the positive contributions of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement to accelerating technology development and transfer;

(c) The CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism promoting gender balance in the technical teams that implement technology projects, fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development, and sharing experience of gender budgeting;

(d) The TEC, the CTCN and the operational entities of the Financial Mechanism raising awareness of the financial and technical support available for integrating gender into climate technology policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices for facilitating access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and Indigenous Peoples and local communities for technology projects.

⁴⁴ FCCC/SB/2021/5.

⁴⁵ FCCC/SB/2022/4.

B. Progress

91. The TEC has maintained its significant progress since adopting a structured approach to integrating gender considerations into its work and continued to consistently report on gender in a dedicated section of its annual report.

XV. Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2021

92. The 2021 report of the WIM Executive Committee⁴⁶ includes a section on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into its work and processes, including information on gender balance at meetings; consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue in implementing its five-year rolling workplan; and the engagement of a representative of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as a member of the expert group on non-economic losses.

93. The report details that gender is a criterion for the selection of technical experts for the technical expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee, which include external experts with expertise in gender mainstreaming.

2. 2022

94. The 2022 report of the WIM Executive Committee⁴⁷ includes the same section on gender, including information on consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue in implementing and updating its five-year rolling workplan (2023–2027); and consideration of the goal of gender balance in selecting speakers for the events that it (co-)organized.

95. One of the addenda to the 2022 report⁴⁸ presents information, including on actions that involved women's groups, received in submissions from organizations, bodies, networks and experts engaged in providing technical assistance relevant to the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

96. The other addendum to the 2022 report⁴⁹ provides information in annex I on the Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan for 2023–2027, including references to gender. It indicates that the Executive Committee will take gender into account in a cross-cutting manner, particularly within the scope of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its GAP; and includes an activity with the aim of engaging those that are at the forefront of climate change including, among others, women. The following approaches were identified as possible avenues for implementing deliverables associated with this activity: including in the Executive Committee's annual reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into its work; fostering the collection, sharing, management and use of gender-disaggregated data; encouraging the thematic expert groups to mainstream gender and other human rights perspectives in their plans of action; and mainstreaming considerations relating to gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and persons with disabilities in the work of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the GAP, among others.

⁴⁶ FCCC/SB/2021/4.

⁴⁷ FCCC/SB/2022/2.

⁴⁸ FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.1.

⁴⁹ FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.2.

B. Progress

97. The WIM Executive Committee has started to apply the good practice of summarizing information on gender in a well-structured section of its report, while also referencing gender in other sections as relevant.

98. It has continued efforts to mainstream gender across its work, including in its workplan for 2023–2027, although information on relevant outputs of the Executive Committee and its working groups have not yet been reported.

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]

1. The FWG does not have a mandate to report annually. Therefore, the review of its reporting on progress in integrating gender considerations into its work is based on its 2021 report to the SBSTA only as the body did not submit a report to the SBSTA or the COP in 2022.

I. Reporting

2. In 2021 the FWG presented a report to SBSTA 52–55¹ containing information on the implementation of the initial two-year workplan and a draft second three-year workplan for 2022–2024 under the LCIPP as well as information on organizational and procedural matters.

3. The report includes references to gender: the need for increased consideration of gender and youth in relation to Indigenous Peoples and local communities was identified in the context of the mapping under the workplan of existing policies, actions and communications under the Convention; and gender considerations were included in submissions received from Parties and non-Party stakeholders in response to the call for good practices for the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the design of national climate policy. In the chapter of the report on enhancing coherence of action under the LCIPP, it is communicated that at its 5th meeting the FWG discussed the invitation for its participation in an in-session workshop on the impact of the GAP in the context of the Lima work programme on gender. In the chapter on other matters, it is reported that the FWG agreed to consider nominating a GFP to help to enhance its work on gender consideration and to attend meetings on gender mainstreaming under the Convention.

4. Annex IV to the report contains a draft of the second three-year workplan, which has among its aims strengthening, in a cross-cutting manner, the engagement, inclusion and participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women, in the UNFCCC and other processes in a gender-responsive manner that recognizes the rights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, traditional knowledge and local knowledge systems as well as the practices and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Persons of different genders are identified as possible contributors under activities throughout the workplan. Under the capacity for engagement function of the LCIPP, one of the deliverables under activity 4 is the co-organization of a dialogue in accordance with the GAP.² Furthermore, under cross-cutting activity 8, the FWG is to host an annual round table, in collaboration with Indigenous youth and youth from local communities, as well as with broad and gender-balanced youth representation from each of the United Nations indigenous sociocultural regions, to explore gender-responsive ways and means to strengthen the engagement of youth and participation in intergenerational knowledge-sharing and continuing and strengthening of practices on the ground, as well to contribute to climate policy and action at the national and international level. One of the deliverables under this activity is recommendations from Indigenous youth participants and youth participants from local communities, ensuring gender and sociocultural balance, on the promotion of their participation in the activities of the FWG, as well as opportunities to enhance knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and policy for integration within the UNFCCC process.

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2021/1.

² The dialogue is also a deliverable under GAP activity B.3 and was delivered at COP 27; see <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27#Joint-dialogue-LCIPP-GAP-Enhancing-indigenous-women-climate-leadership-in-the-UNFCCC-process>.

II. Progress

5. The information reported on the implementation of the initial two-year workplan indicates that gender was considered by the FWG in some activities, including in preparing publications and planning events. The second three-year workplan includes gender consideration as a cross-cutting issue and activities and deliverables directly related to gender-responsiveness, and identifies people of different genders as possible contributors under various activities.
6. Furthermore, the FWG has committed to strengthening, in a cross-cutting manner, the engagement, inclusion and participation of different groups in the UNFCCC process in a gender-responsive manner.
7. Future reports of the FWG could benefit from the inclusion of information on progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work beyond reporting on participation of Indigenous women and women from local communities in the UNFCCC and other processes, including by referencing external sources, and on how gender considerations are being integrated into the work under the LCIPP.

Annex III

Purpose, functions and regular reporting of UNFCCC constituted bodies

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
AC	Annually to the COP and CMA through the subsidiary bodies	The AC was established to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. ^a It contributes to adaptation progress globally by addressing crucial adaptation issues through a range of workstreams: providing expert 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 action.
AFB	Annually to the CMP and the CMA	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 Global Environment Facility provides interim secretariat services to the AFB, and the World Bank serves as the interim trustee of the AF. 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. The AFB Medium-Term Strategy for 2018–2022 ^c focuses on supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and meeting the challenges of implementing 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 the AF gender policy and action plan, ^d which was updated in 2021 in the context of ensuring that the AF serves the Paris Agreement smoothly.
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	Annually on progress 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. It supports the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.
CTCN Advisory Board	Annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies in a joint report that includes a joint chapter of the TEC and the CTCN and a chapter for each body	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 for technical assistance from developing countries and generally monitors, assesses and evaluates CTCN performance. As the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism, the CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-carbon and 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. 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

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
FWG	No mandate for annual reporting, but mandated to provide a report to the SBSTA in 2021 for consideration by the COP	The FWG was established to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate implementation of its three functions: knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions. The FWG and the work under the LCIPP is supported by the secretariat.
KCI	Annually to the COP, the CMP and the CMA	The KCI supports the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures in implementing its work programme. ^f
Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee	To the CMP at each of its sessions	The Compliance Committee comprises a facilitative branch, which provides advice and assistance to Parties in order to promote compliance with the Kyoto Protocol, and an enforcement branch, which determines consequences for Parties not meeting their Kyoto Protocol commitments.
LEG	To the SBI at each of its sessions	The LEG supports the least developed countries in implementing adaptation, particularly with regard to 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 session of each year. ^g COP 16 requested the LEG to provide technical guidance and advice on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within least developed country Parties. ^h
PAICC	Annually to the CMA	The PAICC facilitates implementation of and promotes compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement. It is guided by principles in Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 1–4 of the annex to decision 20/CMA.1.
PCCB	Annually on progress 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. CMA 2 decided that the PCCB shall also serve the Paris Agreement. ⁱ
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. ^j 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, expert inputs, including through independent and periodic review of the Financial Mechanism, and a biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows; and enhances work on the monitoring, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment.
Supervisory Body	Annually to the CMA	The Supervisory Body was established to supervise the mechanism that was established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development. ^k

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
TEC	Same as CTCN Advisory Board	The TEC was established to facilitate, together with the CTCN, the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism under the guidance of the COP. ^l 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. ^m
WIM Executive Committee	The Executive Committee reports through the subsidiary bodies and functions under the guidance of, and is accountable to, the COP; ⁿ the WIM is subject to the authority and guidance of the CMA ^o	<p>The WIM Executive Committee was established to guide the implementation of the functions of the WIM, which promotes the implementation of approaches to addressing 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 addressing 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 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.

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

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

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

^h Decision 6/CP.16, para. 2(c).

ⁱ Decision 3/CMA.2, para. 3.

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

^k Decision 3/CMA.3.

^l Decision 1/CP.16, para. 117.

^m See TEC document TEC/2019/19/10.

ⁿ Decision 2/CP.19, para. 2.

^o As per Article 8, para. 2,

of the Paris Agreement.

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

ملخص تقارير الهيئات المنشأة في إطار اتفاقية تغير المناخ عن المسائل الجنسانية في فترة 2021-2022

الهيئة المنشأة	الجنسانية	في هذا السياق	الجنسين ⁽¹⁾	في تقديم التقارير	الأعمال الموضوعية	على الاعتبارات الجنسانية أو تتطرق إليها	المنظور الجنساني في عملها
لجنة التكيف	2021	2021: أ، ب	2021	2021	2021	2021: تقييم خطة تعزيز مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في إجراءات التكيف وأنشطة خطة العمل (تم) ⁽²⁾ ؛ التعاون مع الفريق العامل التيسيري بشأن إجراءات التكيف المراعية للمنظور الجنساني (تقرّر)؛ نشاط متابعة بشأن مجموعة الأدوات الجنسانية للشبكة العالمية للجنة التكيف-فريق الخبراء المعني بأقل البلدان نمواً-برامج التكيف الوطنية (تقرّر)؛ إدراج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في المنشورات التالية: الورقة التقنية بشأن الربط بين تخطيط التكيف القصير والمتوسط والطويل الأجل على المستويين الوطني ودون الوطني، والتقرير التوليقي عن كيفية تصدي البلدان النامية للأخطار، عدد أيلول/سبتمبر 2020 من نشرة تمويل التكيف، والتقرير عن اجتماع الخبراء التقنيين المعني بالتكيف	الترتيبات أو الهياكل غير الرسمية أو المؤسسية لأجل ضمان مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في عملها
	2022	2022: أ، ب	2022	2022	2022	2022: المناسبة التي نظمتها لجنة التكيف- فريق الخبراء المعني بأقل البلدان نمواً- لجنة باريس المعنية ببناء القدرات بشأن تعزيز مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في التكيف بموجب اتفاقية تغير المناخ (تم)؛ تنظيم مناسبة في معرض خطة التكيف الوطنية 2022 (تم)؛ موجز سياسات بشأن تحديد أولويات إجراءات التكيف المراعية للمنظور الجنساني وإدماجها (تقرّر)	تعتبر خطة العمل المرنة للجنة التكيف (2022-2024) المسائل الجنسانية عنصراً شاملاً لجميع مسارات عملها

الهيئة المنشأة	الجنسانية	في هذا السياق	الجنسين ⁽¹⁾	في تقديم التقارير	الأعمال الموضوعية	على الاعتبارات الجنسانية أو تطرق إليها	المنظور الجنساني في عملها
مجلس صندوق التكيف	2021	2021	2021: أ	2021	2021	2021: تحديث السياسة المتعلقة بالاعتبارات الجنسانية وخطة عملها (تم)؛ إعطاء الموافقة على ثلاث منح للمساعدة التقنية فيما يتعلق بالمسائل الجنسانية (تم)؛ تنظيم دورة التعلم الإلكتروني بشأن الاعتبارات البيئية والاجتماعية والجنسانية لفائدة الكيانات المشرفة على التنفيذ (تم)؛ وضع النموذج المحدث لأداء مشروع صندوق التكيف الذي يتضمن الاعتبارات الجنسانية (تم)	سياسة وخطة عمل صندوق التكيف الجنسائيتين المحدثتان ⁽²⁾
المجلس التنفيذي لآلية التنمية النظيفة	2022		2022: أ	2022	2022	2022: إجراء دراسة للنهج المتقاطعة لتعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في تدخلات التكيف (تم)؛ وضع وثيقة إرشادية محدثة للكيانات المشرفة على التنفيذ (تم)	
فريق الخبراء الاستشاري	2021		2021: ب				
المجلس الاستشاري لمركز وشبكة تكنولوجيا المناخ	2021		2021: أ، ب	2021	2021	2021: تفعيل قائمة خبراء الشؤون الجنسانية عبر الإنترنت بالتعاون مع اللجنة التنفيذية المعنية بالتكنولوجيا (تقرّر)؛ تعميم موجزات عن الاعتبارات الجنسانية والتكنولوجيا (تقرّر)؛ التوعية باليوم العالمي للمرأة (تم)؛ الاجتماع مع هيئات أخرى بغرض تبادل الخبرات في مجال تعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني (تم)؛ تقديم التقرير الختامي المحدث لمركز وشبكة تكنولوجيا المناخ الذي يتضمن مؤشرات حول الاستجابة للمنظور الجنساني (تم)؛ بناء القدرات والتوجيه لفائدة الفائزين بجوائز الحلول المناخية العادلة بين الجنسين (تم)؛ تنظيم مناسبات تتعلق بـ "تدريب المدربين" بشأن تمويل المناخ المراعي للمنظور الجنساني (تم)؛ إنشاء مكتبة المسائل الجنسانية والتكنولوجيا (تم)	سياسة مركز وشبكة تكنولوجيا المناخ وخطة عمله (2022-2019) ⁽³⁾ جهة التنسيق المعنية بالمسائل الجنسانية

الهيئة المنشأة	الجنسانية	في هذا السياق	الجنسين ⁽¹⁾	في تقديم التقارير	الأعمال الموضوعية	على الاعتبارات الجنسانية أو تتطرق إليها	المنظور الجنساني في عملها
	2022			2022	2022	وضع قائمة خبراء الشؤون الجنسانية لدى اللجنة التنفيذية المعنية بالتكنولوجيا ومركز وشبكة تكنولوجيا المناخ (لا يزال جارياً)؛ مراعاة الاعتبارات الجنسانية في التحديثات المنتظمة لمنشور اللجنة التنفيذية المعنية بالتكنولوجيا ومركز وشبكة تكنولوجيا المناخ حول دور التكنولوجيا في تنفيذ المساهمات المحددة وطنياً (تم)؛ مراعاة الاعتبارات الجنسانية في المساعدة التقنية التي يقدمها مركز وشبكة تكنولوجيا المناخ (تم)؛ إعداد ونشر منشور "الحلول المناخية العادلة من المنظور الجنساني" (تم)؛ إنشاء مكتبة الشؤون الجنسانية والتكنولوجيا (تم)؛ المساهمة في الرسالة الإخبارية لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي "أصوات جنسانية" (تم)؛ المشاركة المستمرة في جوائز حلول المناخ العادلة من المنظور الجنساني (تم)	الترتيبات أو الهياكل غير الرسمية أو المؤسسية لأجل ضمان مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في عملها
الفريق العامل التيسيري	2021	2021: ب		2021	2021	إدراج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في الورقة التقنية المتعلقة برسم خرائط السياسات والإجراءات والبلاغات بموجب الاتفاقية (تم)	خطة عمل منبر المجتمعات المحلية والشعوب الأصلية الثانية لثلاث سنوات (2022-2024) تراعي المنظور الجنساني على نحو شامل جهة التنسيق المعنية بالمسائل الجنسانية
لجنة كاتوفيتسه	2021	2021: أ، ب		2021	2021	2021: النظر في الجوانب الجنسانية من ورقة تقنية بشأن وسائل تعزيز قدرة الأطراف وفهمها بشأن تقييم وتحليل آثار تنفيذ تدابير الاستجابة، وورقة تقنية بشأن أساليب التقييم (تم)	نُهج تعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في أنشطة لجنة كاتوفيتسه
	2022	2022: أ، ب		2022	2022	2022: إعداد ورقة تقنية بشأن تحديد وتقييم آثار تنفيذ تدابير الاستجابة مع مراعاة الاعتبارات الجنسانية (لا يزال جارياً)؛ دعوة إلى إبداء الاهتمام بالشبكة غير الرسمية للخبراء في تدابير الاستجابة (تم)	

الهيئة المنشأة	الجنسانية	في هذا السياق	الجنسين ⁽¹⁾	في تقديم التقارير	الأعمال الموضوعية	على الاعتبارات الجنسانية أو تتطرق إليها	المنظور الجنساني في عملها
لجنة الامتثال لبروتوكول	2021		أ: 2021				
كيوتو	2022		أ: 2022				
فريق الخبراء المعني بأقل البلدان نمواً	2021	2021	ب: 2021	2021	2021	2021	جهة التنسيق المعنية بالمسائل الجنسانية
							2021: النظر في كيفية تطبيق المبادئ التوجيهية الجنسانية الحالية وتوسيع نطاقها (بالاشتراك مع شركاء مثل لجنة التكيف والشبكة العالمية لخطة العمل الوطنية) وتطوير التدريب ذي الصلة (تقرّر)
	2022	2022	ب: 2022	2022	2022	2022	2022: إدراج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في حلقة عمل الكتابة الخاصة ببرامج العمل الوطنية لفائدة أقل البلدان نمواً في أفريقيا (تم)؛ إنشاء فريق فرعي ضمن الفريق العامل التقني التابع لبرامج العمل الوطنية بهدف دعم العمل المتعلق بتعزيز التفاوض والأنشطة في مجال برامج العمل الوطنية في صلتها بالاعتبارات الجنسانية، ضمن مسائل أخرى (تقرّر)؛ استيعاب الالتزامات الولدية في النظام الداخلي (تم)
اللجنة المعنية بالتنفيذ والامتثال في إطار اتفاق باريس (لجنة التنفيذ والامتثال)	2021	2021	أ: 2021	2021	2021	2021	2021: النظر في إدراج مزيد من العناصر المتعلقة بالمنظور الجنساني في مشروع النظام الداخلي (تم)
	2022	2022	أ: 2022	2022	2022	2022	
لجنة باريس المعنية ببناء القدرات (لجنة باريس)	2021	2021	أ، ب: 2021	2021	2021	2021	2021: المساهمة في المناسبة التي نظمتها لجنة التكيف بشأن دمج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في التكيف والتنفيذ (تقرر ذلك)؛ إدراج وحدة عن المرأة والعمل المناخي المستجيب للمنظور الجنساني في الدورة التدريبية عبر الإنترنت بين لجنة باريس المعنية ببناء القدرات والمفوضية السامية لحقوق الإنسان (تم)؛ عرض عن تعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في اجتماع جهات التنسيق المعنية بالمسائل الجنسانية (تم)؛ إدراج الاعتبارات الجنسانية في الدراسة الاستقصائية المتعلقة

الهيئة المنشأة	الجنسانية	في هذا السياق	الجنسين ⁽¹⁾	في تقديم التقارير	الأعمال الموضوعية	على الاعتبارات الجنسانية أو تتطرق إليها	المنظور الجنساني في عملها
الإشارة إلى الجنسانية، بشأن وضع الإشارة إلى الفرع المتعلق أدلة على إدماج المنظور المسائل تقارير عن التقدم المحرز التوازن بين بالمسائل الجنسانية الجنساني في العمليات أو النواتج، بما فيها الأنشطة أو المناسبات أو الوثائق، التي تركز أو المؤسسة لأجل ضمان مراعاة	الإشارات الجنسانية المتعلقة بإدماج الاعتبارات	التقارير عن الأنشطة المتعلقة بالمسائل الجنسانية أو إدراج	الترتيبات أو الهياكل غير الرسمية	المسائل تقارير عن التقدم المحرز التوازن بين بالمسائل الجنسانية الجنساني في العمليات أو النواتج، بما فيها الأنشطة أو المناسبات أو الوثائق، التي تركز أو المؤسسة لأجل ضمان مراعاة	الإشارة إلى الجنسانية، بشأن وضع الإشارة إلى الفرع المتعلق أدلة على إدماج المنظور المسائل تقارير عن التقدم المحرز التوازن بين بالمسائل الجنسانية الجنساني في العمليات أو النواتج، بما فيها الأنشطة أو المناسبات أو الوثائق، التي تركز أو المؤسسة لأجل ضمان مراعاة	على الاعتبارات الجنسانية أو تتطرق إليها	المنظور الجنساني في عملها
2022	2022	2022: أ، ب	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
أقل البلدان نمواً بشأن مراعاة المسائل الجنسانية في التكيف (تم)؛ مراعاة الاعتبارات الجنسانية في مختلف المناسبات، بما فيها ملتقى بناء القدرات الثالث وندوة المتابعة عبر الإنترنت لمنتهى ديربان (تم)؛ توجيه الدعوة إلى خبراء في الشؤون الجنسانية للانضمام إلى الفريق العامل المعني بالقضايا الشاملة (تقرّر)؛ تمثيل برنامج عمل ليما بشأن المنظور الجنساني في اجتماعات الفريق الدولي المعني بالأزمات (لا يزال جارياً)؛ مراعاة الاعتبارات الجنسانية في التوصيات المقدمة إلى مؤتمر الأطراف ومؤتمر الأطراف العامل بوصفه اجتماع الأطراف في اتفاق باريس (تم)؛ إدراج وحدة عن المرأة والعمل المناخي المستجيب للمنظور الجنساني في الدورة التدريبية عبر الإنترنت للجنة باريس المعنية ببناء القدرات والمفوضية							

الهيئة المنشأة	الجنسانية	في هذا السياق	الجنسين ⁽¹⁾	في تقديم التقارير	الأعمال الموضوعية	على الاعترافات الجنسانية أو تطرق إليها	المنظور الجنساني في عملها
						التقارير عن الأنشطة المتعلقة بالمساواة الجنسانية أو إدراج	الترتيبات أو الهياكل غير الرسمية أو المؤسسية لأجل ضمان مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في عملها
						الإشارة إلى الجنسانية، بشأن وضع الإشارة إلى الفرع المتعلق أدلة على إدماج المنظور المساواة الجنسانية، بشأن وضع الإشارة إلى الفرع المتعلق أدلة على إدماج المنظور المساواة الجنسانية، بشأن وضع الإشارة إلى الفرع المتعلق أدلة على إدماج المنظور	
اللجنة الدائمة المعنية	2021	2021	ب: 2021	2021	2021	السامية لحقوق الإنسان (تم)؛ نشر المعلومات عن تعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في بناء القدرات عن طريق الرسالة الإخبارية لشبكة لجنة باريس المعنية ببناء القدرات والصفحة الشبكة وسلسلة المدونات الصوتية (تم)	
بالتصويل						2021: إدراج الاعترافات الجنسانية في حوارات ذوي المصلحة الفنيين وفي تقرير تقييم فترة السنتين الرابع وتقرير تحديد الاحتياجات الأول (تم)	
	2022	2022	ب: 2022	2022	2022	2022: تحليل الاعترافات الجنسانية وتمويل المناخ في تقرير تقييم فترة السنتين الخامس (تم)؛ مراعاة الاعترافات الجنسانية في برنامج الجزء الثاني من منتدى اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالتصويل بشأن تمويل الحلول المستمدة من الطبيعة (تم)	
الهيئة الإشرافية	2022		أ، ب: 2022				
اللجنة التنفيذية المعنية	2021		ب: 2021	2021	2021	2021: مراعاة الاعترافات الجنسانية في تحليل الاحتياجات والثغرات والتحديات والبيئات التمكينية في بناء قدرات البلدان في مجال تكنولوجيات المناخ وأهم ما توصلت إليه من نتائج (تم)؛ إدراج مؤشرات تعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في النظام المنقح للرصد والتقييم (تم)؛ تنظيم مناسبة بشأن المسائل الجنسانية والتكنولوجيا في إطار مؤتمر الأطراف 26 (تم)؛ مراعاة الاعترافات الجنسانية في التوصيات المقدمة إلى مؤتمر الأطراف ومؤتمر الأطراف العامل بوصفه اجتماع الأطراف في اتفاق باريس (تم)	النهج المنظم لتعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني
	2022		أ، ب: 2022	2022	2022	2022: موجز سياسات بشأن التنقل المستدام على الطرق والمساواة بين الجنسين (تقرر)؛ مراعاة الاعترافات الجنسانية في التوصيات المقدمة إلى مؤتمر الأطراف ومؤتمر الأطراف العامل بوصفه اجتماع الأطراف في اتفاق باريس (تم)	

الهيئة المنشأة	الجنسانية	في هذا السياق	الجنسين ^(أ)	في تقديم التقارير	الأعمال الموضوعية	على الاعتبارات الجنسانية أو تطرق إليها	المنظور الجنساني في عملها
اللجنة التنفيذية لآلية وارسو	2021	2021	2021: أ، ب	2021	2021	2021	تعتبر مراعاة المنظور الجنساني مسألة شاملة في تنفيذ خطة العمل الخمسية المتجددة
الدولية	2022	2022	2022: أ، ب	2022	2022	2022	

- (أ) في سياق عضوية الهيئة أو قيادتها؛ 'ب' في سياق الأفرقة العاملة والمشاركة في الأحداث والمستفيدين، وما إلى ذلك.
- (ب) انظر وثيقة اللجنة AC19/INFO/5C.
- (ج) انظر وثيقة اللجنة AC/2019/17.
- (د) انظر: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.
- (هـ) متاح على هذا الرابط: <https://ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-policy-and-action-plan-2019-2022>.