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## Conference of the Parties

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## **Progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes**

### **Synthesis report by the secretariat\***

#### *Summary*

This report synthesizes the reporting by UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their respective processes in 2021–2022. It includes information on their approaches to gender-related reporting, the content and structure of that reporting and good practices, in addition to suggestions for improving the clarity and consistency of the reporting.

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\* This document was submitted after the due date because the analysis of constituted bodies' regular reports and internal consultation took longer than expected.



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## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
BA	biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAP	gender action plan
GFP	gender focal point
ICG	informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement
IE	implementing entity
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

## I. Background

### A. Mandate

1. COP 25 adopted the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its GAP,<sup>1</sup> took note of the first synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes,<sup>2</sup> which indicated that an increasing number of UNFCCC constituted bodies were reporting on gender, and encouraged the constituted bodies to continue strengthening their efforts in this area. It requested all constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes.<sup>3</sup>

2. COP 25 also requested the secretariat to continue preparing biennial synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes.<sup>4</sup>

3. The objective of the GAP priority area on coherence is to strengthen the integration of gender considerations into the work of the constituted bodies, the secretariat and other United Nations entities and stakeholders in order to ensure consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.<sup>5</sup> In this regard, the secretariat was requested to prepare a compilation of good practices for integrating gender into constituted bodies' work<sup>6</sup> and to host at SB 58 a dialogue among the Chairs of the constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes.<sup>7</sup>

4. COP 26 took note of the second synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes<sup>8</sup> and of their efforts to institutionalize such integration in their work, and encouraged the constituted bodies to continue to strengthen their efforts in this area and promote coordination and coherence in the context of this work.<sup>9</sup> COP 27 noted with appreciation the work of the constituted bodies in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and contributing to the implementation of the GAP, including at the national level, and invited the constituted bodies to enhance their implementation of the GAP.<sup>10</sup>

### B. Objective

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

### C. Scope

6. The secretariat conducted a desk review of the regular reports of each of the 15 constituted bodies considered<sup>11</sup> to identify relevant content, which is reflected in this report.

7. The focus of this report is the integration of gender considerations into the workstreams of the constituted bodies and their reporting thereon. A related aspect is the important role that constituted bodies can play, in their capacity as key decision-making bodies, in championing the role of women in climate decision-making and throughout climate

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, annex.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/CP/2019/8.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, paras. 3, 5 and 12.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(b).

<sup>5</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, annex, para. 6.

<sup>6</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5.

<sup>7</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2023/13 for the report on the dialogue.

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/CP/2021/5.

<sup>9</sup> Decision 20/CP.26, para. 10.

<sup>10</sup> Decision 24/CP.27, paras. 3 and 17.

<sup>11</sup> Since the FWG of the LCIPP does not have a mandate to report regularly, the review of its reporting is based on its 2021 report to the SBSTA only (see annex II).

policy and action. References in constituted bodies' regular reports to their direct efforts to achieve gender balance and inclusivity are presented in annex I, while references to gender in the context of bodies' membership are covered in annex IV.

## D. Structure

8. The executive summary in chapter II below is followed by an overview in chapter III below of common challenges, good practices and opportunities for improvement in relation to constituted bodies' progress in and reporting on integrating gender considerations into their work.

9. Annex I contains information on constituted bodies' reported progress on gender integration in 2021–2022, while annex IV provides a summary thereof in tabular format. Annex II covers the reporting of the FWG of the LCIPP on integrating a gender perspective into its processes. Annex III presents an overview of the purpose, functions and regular reporting of the constituted bodies considered.

## E. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

10. The COP may wish to:

(a) Take note of the progress of constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations into their respective workstreams and of their individual efforts to institutionalize such integration in their work;

(b) Consider this report together with the report on the dialogue referred to in paragraph 3 above, which highlights further progress since 2022, key opportunities and action points in relation to gender integration, in providing further guidance for the constituted bodies on integrating gender considerations into their respective areas of work;

(c) Request the secretariat to prepare common guidance on integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes, taking into account the information in this and the previous synthesis reports as well as in the compilation of good practices referred to in paragraph 3 above, with a view to further enhancing coherence in that regard.

## II. Executive summary

11. The number of constituted bodies that referred to gender in their regular reports to their respective governing bodies remained unchanged at 13 between 2019 and 2021, but decreased from 13 to 12 in 2022. The number of constituted bodies that demonstrated progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes and substantive work beyond improving the gender balance of their membership remained unchanged between 2019 and 2020, significantly increased in 2021 from 7 to 11, but decreased to 10 in 2022.<sup>12</sup>

12. The overall increase in constituted bodies' reporting on gender has been accompanied, to some extent, by improvements in the substance of the information reported, indicating bodies' sustained interest and deepening engagement in the topic. The increase in good practices and experience to draw on may also have contributed to these developments. Significant progress can be observed since the previous synthesis report among the constituted bodies that are implementing previously formulated plans, which include goals and progress indicators, for integrating gender into their work. Some bodies have expanded their reporting on gender, but others have made little or no progress in this regard. One body's integration of a gender perspective into its processes has continued to regress.

<sup>12</sup> The group of bodies considered for this report is not the same as for the previous reports owing to the establishment of new bodies and the termination of others; see annex I for further information.

### III. Common challenges, good practices and opportunities for improvement in relation to gender integration and reporting thereon

13. As noted in the previous synthesis report, the constituted bodies are at different stages of integrating a gender perspective into their work and reporting thereon. While some bodies have made and reported on progress, others' reporting makes it difficult to identify progress.

14. The bodies implementing a structured approach to gender integration or other institutional arrangements, such as policy frameworks, for ensuring consideration of gender in their work have shown continuous improvement in terms of increasing their gender-related outputs, deepening their engagement on the topic and with gender experts, and building on relevant lessons learned. Their accurate, specific and well-balanced reporting clearly identifies steps taken, outputs generated, lessons learned and remaining challenges in relation to gender integration.

15. Overall, the constituted bodies have made notable progress in integrating a gender perspective into their work, including by drawing on each other's experience and successful practices. They are increasingly including a focus on or some consideration of gender in their activities and products, as well as demonstrating, overall, more profound engagement on the topic.

16. Of concern is the continued practice common to some bodies of making broad, unsubstantiated and imprecise statements in their reporting about their response to gender mandates and progress in gender integration. To facilitate bodies' progress in integrating gender considerations into their work, as well as the identification of that progress, and to enhance implementation of the GAP, improving the coherence, continuity, relevance and clarity of their reporting, in terms of both content and structure, remains key.

17. Good practices for integrating gender into constituted bodies' work identified in previous synthesis reports and in the compilation referred to in paragraph 3 above were confirmed in constituted bodies' reporting in 2021–2022:

(a) Implementing a structured approach to gender integration or establishing institutional arrangements to ensure gender consideration, and updating these to incorporate lessons learned, which an increasing number of bodies are doing;

(b) Addressing gender in communication products or ensuring that all communications are gender-sensitive;

(c) Institutionalizing the involvement of the UNFCCC women and gender constituency or affiliated working groups and networks;

(d) Partnering with gender experts for designing and implementing activities.

18. Emerging good practices for gender integration include:

(a) Addressing women's underrepresentation in climate technology related forums and contributing to the achievement of gender-balanced participation in events, meetings and groups by establishing a roster of female experts;

(b) Proactively identifying gender experts with expertise in the thematic areas of work of the body, national designated entities and partners in order to contribute to the consideration of gender by establishing a roster of gender experts;

(c) Including the goal of gender balance in bodies' rules of procedure and considering how to accommodate the temporary absence of members from service owing to parental obligations;

(d) Recognizing or adopting a code of conduct to prevent any form of discrimination or harassment, including sexual harassment.

19. Constituted bodies' good practices for reporting on gender include:

(a) Developing an approach to and indicators for monitoring and evaluating their gender-related activities and presenting related information in their regular reporting;

- (b) Including a section on gender in regular reports;
- (c) Providing information disaggregated by gender on speakers, participants, audiences and subscribers;
- (d) Reporting on challenges in mainstreaming gender, which other bodies may learn from, instead of exclusively or selectively highlighting successes.

20. A recognized challenge is that consistent gender mainstreaming requires time and human resources.

21. Persistent issues in constituted bodies' reporting on gender include:

- (a) Making broad statements about commitments to or affirmations of considering gender, which lack significance and merely inflate reports' word counts unless they are evidence-based – which is common even among bodies working in thematic areas traditionally associated with gender;

- (b) Selectively highlighting successes without providing context; for instance, not clarifying that gender-balanced panels were only achieved for certain events;

- (c) Overstating and potentially misrepresenting success stories, which may lead to an unrealistic impression of how well gender considerations have been integrated, such as by not explicitly reporting on whether gender was discussed or merely mentioned at an event;

- (d) Not clearly identifying repetition of activities in the reporting, which could lead to double counting, and not clearly differentiating between planned and implemented activities.

22. Emerging challenges in reporting on gender integration are as follows:

- (a) Identifying progress has been found to be a challenge if separate plans for the integration of gender and associated evaluations of progress are not linked to the bodies' plans of work and regular reporting;

- (b) Failing to comprehensively capture all activities that included gender consideration and all progress in this regard makes it difficult to identify progress and good practices.<sup>13</sup>

23. Constituted bodies may wish to consider the options presented in the previous synthesis report,<sup>14</sup> if not already implemented, for enhancing reporting on and enabling tracking and understanding of their progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes, namely:

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

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

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

<sup>13</sup> While this report synthesizes information from the regular reports of the bodies to their respective governing bodies, a high-level review of constituted body websites, as well as consideration of information presented at the SB 58 dialogue among the Chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes, indicates that some bodies are making more efforts to integrate gender into their work than is captured in their reports.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/CP/2021/5, para. 101.

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

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

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

(g) Ensuring transparency and traceability of gender-related work as well as addressing the limit on word count in official reports by consistently linking to relevant external resources and additional information, such as that contained in meeting reports, knowledge products, official reports, among others.

24. Taking into account the information in this report, the COP may wish to invite the constituted bodies to:

(a) Review this report, as well as the report on the dialogue referred to in paragraph 3 above, and consider the good practices identified;

(b) Support the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its GAP<sup>15</sup> and submit to the secretariat information on progress in implementing the GAP and on further work to be undertaken, particularly in relation to the GAP priority area on coherence, by 31 July 2024.

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<sup>15</sup> See decision 24/CP.27, annex, para. 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;<sup>1</sup>
  - (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,<sup>2</sup> the body's reports for 2021–2022<sup>3</sup> 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 3<sup>4</sup> 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:

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

<sup>2</sup> Decision 3/CMP.17, para. 4.

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

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/6 and Corr.1.

(a) Evaluated<sup>5</sup> progress in implementing its plan<sup>6</sup> for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action and its workplan activities in 2019–2021. The report references the evaluation document,<sup>7</sup> mentions that it contains a summary table showing activities and results assessed against progress indicators<sup>8</sup> 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,<sup>9</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> See AC document AC/2019/17.

<sup>7</sup> AC document AC19/INFO/5C.

<sup>8</sup> Aligned with the priority areas of the GAP.

<sup>9</sup> 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,<sup>10</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/5.

### III. Adaptation Fund Board

#### A. Reporting

##### 1. 2021

13. The AFB report to CMP 16 and CMA 3<sup>11</sup> includes various references to gender, specifically reference to the AFB approval of the updated AF gender policy and action plan,<sup>12</sup> 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,<sup>13</sup> 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 4<sup>14</sup> 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:

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

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

<sup>13</sup> AFB document AFB/EFC.26.b/3.

<sup>14</sup> 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;<sup>15</sup>

(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,<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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/>.

<sup>16</sup> 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 report<sup>17</sup> 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,<sup>18</sup> 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 52–56<sup>19</sup> 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,<sup>20</sup> 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 2021<sup>21</sup> notes that the bodies started implementing a joint activity on gender and technology, and that they

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

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

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2021/12.

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/16.

<sup>21</sup> 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 2019–2022<sup>22</sup> 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,<sup>23</sup> 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,<sup>24</sup> 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 2022<sup>25</sup> 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.<sup>26</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>24</sup> 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/>.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/4.

<sup>26</sup> 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 publication<sup>27</sup> 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;<sup>28</sup>

(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.

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<sup>27</sup> 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>.

<sup>28</sup> 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 2020–2021<sup>29</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> 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 2021–2022<sup>30</sup> 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.

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<sup>29</sup> KCI document KCI/2021/4/8.

<sup>30</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/6.

## VIII. Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee

### A. Reporting

47. The 2021 and 2022 reports<sup>31</sup> 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 2021<sup>32</sup> 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 52–55<sup>33</sup> 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.

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

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/SBI/2021/6.

<sup>33</sup> 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 56<sup>34</sup> 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 57<sup>35</sup> 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,

<sup>34</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/6.

<sup>35</sup> 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 3<sup>36</sup> 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 4<sup>37</sup> 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 52–55<sup>38</sup> contains numerous references to gender throughout, including information on gender-related mandates and activities. Gender-related

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<sup>36</sup> FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/6.

<sup>37</sup> FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/2.

<sup>38</sup> 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,<sup>39</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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;

<sup>39</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 57<sup>40</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

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<sup>40</sup> 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,<sup>41</sup> 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.

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<sup>41</sup> FCCC/CP/2021/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/7.

## **2. 2022**

81. The SCF report to COP 27 and CMA 4,<sup>42</sup> 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,<sup>43</sup> 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.

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<sup>42</sup> FCCC/CP/2022/8–FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/7.

<sup>43</sup> 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 2021<sup>44</sup> 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 2022<sup>45</sup> 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.

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<sup>44</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/5.

<sup>45</sup> 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 Committee<sup>46</sup> 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 Committee<sup>47</sup> 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 report<sup>48</sup> 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 report<sup>49</sup> 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.

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<sup>46</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/4.

<sup>47</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/2.

<sup>48</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.1.

<sup>49</sup> 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 52–55<sup>1</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2021/1.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

## Purpose, functions and regular reporting of UNFCCC constituted bodies

[English only]

<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. <sup>a</sup> 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. <sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>c</sup> 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, <sup>d</sup> 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. <sup>e</sup>

<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. <sup>f</sup>
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. <sup>g</sup> 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. <sup>h</sup>
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. <sup>i</sup>
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. <sup>j</sup> 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. <sup>k</sup>

<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. <sup>l</sup> 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. <sup>m</sup>
WIM Executive Committee	The Executive Committee reports through the subsidiary bodies and functions under the guidance of, and is accountable to, the COP; <sup>n</sup> the WIM is subject to the authority and guidance of the CMA <sup>o</sup>	<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.<sup>p</sup></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.<sup>q</sup></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.<sup>r</sup> 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.<sup>s</sup></p>

<sup>a</sup> Decision 1/CP.16.

<sup>b</sup> Decisions 13/CMA.1 and 1/CMP.14.

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

<sup>d</sup> See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.

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

<sup>f</sup> Decision 7/CMA.1, para. 5.

<sup>g</sup> Decision 6/CP.16, para. 3.

<sup>h</sup> Decision 6/CP.16, para. 2(c).

<sup>i</sup> Decision 3/CMA.2, para. 3.

<sup>j</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 112.

<sup>k</sup> Decision 3/CMA.3.

<sup>l</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 117.

<sup>m</sup> See TEC document TEC/2019/19/10.

<sup>n</sup> Decision 2/CP.19, para. 2.

<sup>o</sup> As per Article 8, para. 2, of the Paris Agreement.

<sup>p</sup> Decision 2/CP.19, para. 5.

<sup>q</sup> FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex, para. 2(b).

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

<sup>s</sup> See footnote 6 of the draft terms of reference, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/66088>.



## Annex IV

### Summary of UNFCCC constituted bodies' gender-related reporting in 2021–2022

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>Gender mandates related to integration of gender considerations, on reporting on progress in this context</i>	<i>Reference to gender balance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Section on gender in reporting</i>	<i>Reporting on gender-related activities or inclusion of evidence of the integration of a gender perspective into processes or substantive work</i>	<i>Outputs, including activities, events or documents, that are focused on or include gender considerations</i>	<i>Informal or institutional arrangements or structures for ensuring consideration of gender in its work</i>
AC	2021		2021: a, b	2021	2021	2021: evaluation of plan for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action and workplan activities <sup>b</sup> (implemented); collaboration with FWG on gender-responsive adaptation action (planned); follow-up activity on the AC-LEG-NAP Global Network gender toolkit (planned); inclusion of gender considerations in the following publications: technical paper on connecting short-, medium- and long-term adaptation planning at the national and subnational level, synthesis report on how developing countries are addressing hazards, September 2020 issue of Adaptation Finance Bulletin, report on the technical expert meeting on adaptation	Plan for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action and workplan activities <sup>c</sup>
	2022	2022	2022: a, b	2022	2022	2022: AC-LEG-PCCB event on strengthening gender-sensitivity in adaptation under the UNFCCC (implemented); event at NAP Expo 2022 (implemented); policy brief on prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action (planned)	AC flexible workplan (2022–2024) considers gender as a cross-cutting element throughout its workstreams
AFB	2021	2021	2021: a	2021	2021	2021: updated gender policy and action plan (implemented); approval of three technical assistance grants for gender (implemented); e-learning course on environmental, social and gender considerations for IEs (implemented); updated AF project performance template that includes gender considerations (implemented)	Updated AF gender policy and action plan <sup>d</sup>
	2022		2022: a	2022	2022	2022: study on intersectional approaches to gender mainstreaming in adaptation interventions (implemented); updated guidance document for IEs (implemented)	

CDM  
Executive  
Board

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>Gender mandates related to integration of gender considerations, on reporting on progress in this context</i>	<i>Reference to gender balance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Section on gender in reporting</i>	<i>Reporting on gender-related activities or inclusion of evidence of the integration of a gender perspective into processes or substantive work</i>	<i>Outputs, including activities, events or documents, that are focused on or include gender considerations</i>	<i>Informal or institutional arrangements or structures for ensuring consideration of gender in its work</i>
CGE	2021		2021: b				
CTCN Advisory Board	2021		2021: a, b	2021	2021	2021: operationalization of online gender expert roster in collaboration with TEC (planned); dissemination of briefs on gender and technology (planned); awareness-raising on International Women's Day (implemented); meeting with other bodies to share experience of gender mainstreaming (implemented); updated CTCN closure report that includes indicators on gender-responsiveness (implemented); capacity-building and mentoring for winners of Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards (implemented); 'training of trainers' events on gender-responsive climate finance (implemented); gender and technology library (implemented)	CTCN gender policy and action plan (2019–2022) <sup>e</sup> GFP
	2022			2022	2022	2022: TEC–CTCN gender expert roster (ongoing); inclusion of gender considerations in regular updates to TEC–CTCN publication on the role of technology in NDC implementation (implemented); incorporation of gender considerations into CTCN technical assistance (implemented); Gender Just Climate Solutions publication developed and disseminated (implemented); gender and technology library (implemented); contribution to United Nations Development Programme Gendered Voices newsletter (implemented); continued engagement in Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards (implemented)	
FWG	2021		2021: b		2021	2021: inclusion of gender considerations in technical paper on mapping of policies, actions and communications under the Convention (implemented)	Second three-year LCIPP workplan (2022–2024) considers gender in a cross-cutting manner GFP
KCI	2021		2021: a, b	2021	2021	2021: consideration of gender aspects in technical paper on means to enhance the capacity and understanding of Parties on assessing and analysing impacts of the implementation of response measures, and technical paper on assessment methods (implemented)	Approaches to mainstreaming gender in KCI activities
	2022		2022: a, b	2022	2022	2022: development of technical paper on identifying and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account gender considerations (ongoing); call for expressions of	

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>Gender mandates related to integration of gender considerations, on reporting on progress in this context</i>	<i>Reference to gender balance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Section on gender in reporting</i>	<i>Reporting on gender-related activities or inclusion of evidence of the integration of a gender perspective into processes or substantive work</i>	<i>Outputs, including activities, events or documents, that are focused on or include gender considerations</i>	<i>Informal or institutional arrangements or structures for ensuring consideration of gender in its work</i>
						interest for informal network of experts in response measures (implemented)	
Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee	2021 2022		2021: a 2022: a				
LEG	2021  2022	2021  2022	2021: b  2022: b	2021  2022	2021  2022	2021: consideration of how to apply and expand existing gender guidelines (jointly with partners such as AC and NAP Global Network) and development of relevant training (planned)  2022: inclusion of gender considerations in NAP writing workshop for African LDCs (implemented); creation of subgroup of NAP technical working group to support work on enhancing engagement and activities in the area of NAPs related to gender, among other issues (planned); accommodation of parental obligations in rules of procedure (implemented)	GFP
PAICC	2021  2022	2021  2022	2021: a  2022: a	2021  2022	2021  2022	2021: consideration of incorporating further elements related to gender into draft rules of procedure (implemented)	
PCCB	2021	2021	2021: a, b	2021	2021	2021: contribution to AC event on integrating gender considerations into adaptation and implementation (planned); inclusion of module on women and gender-responsive climate action in PCCB–OHCHR online course (implemented); presentation on gender mainstreaming at meeting of GFPs of constituted bodies (implemented); integration of gender considerations into survey on capacity needs and gaps of bodies represented on the ICG (implemented); external expert on gender invited to contribute to preparations for 3rd Capacity-building Hub and to join Hub steering committee (implemented); events at UNFCCC regional climate weeks highlighting the role of female and Indigenous youth (implemented); representative of women and gender constituency invited to join PCCB working group on cross-cutting issues (implemented); information on mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action published on capacity-building portal and via social media (implemented); inclusion of gender considerations in recommendations to COP and CMA (implemented)	Gender mainstreaming standard GFP

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>Gender mandates related to integration of gender considerations, on reporting on progress in this context</i>	<i>Reference to gender balance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Section on gender in reporting</i>	<i>Reporting on gender-related activities or inclusion of evidence of the integration of a gender perspective into processes or substantive work</i>	<i>Outputs, including activities, events or documents, that are focused on or include gender considerations</i>	<i>Informal or institutional arrangements or structures for ensuring consideration of gender in its work</i>
	2022	2022	2022: a, b	2022	2022	2022: joint event with AC and LEG on gender-sensitivity in adaptation (implemented); inclusion of gender considerations in various events, including 3rd Capacity-building Hub and follow-up webinar to the Durban Forum (implemented); invitation of gender experts to join working group on cross-cutting issues (planned); Lima work programme on gender represented at ICG meetings (ongoing); inclusion of gender considerations in recommendations to COP and CMA (implemented); inclusion of module on women and gender-responsive climate action in PCCB–OHCHR online course (implemented); dissemination of information on gender mainstreaming in capacity-building via PCCB Network newsletter, web page and podcast series (implemented)	
SCF	2021	2021	2021: b	2021	2021	2021: inclusion of gender considerations in technical stakeholder dialogues, fourth BA and first needs determination report (implemented)	GFP
	2022	2022	2022: b	2022	2022	2022: analysis of gender and climate finance in fifth BA (implemented); gender considerations taken into account in programme for second part of SCF Forum on finance for nature-based solutions (implemented)	
Supervisory Body	2022		2022: a, b				
TEC	2021		2021: b	2021	2021	2021: inclusion of gender considerations in analysis of needs, gaps, challenges and enabling environments in building countries' capacity for climate technologies and the key findings thereof (implemented); inclusion of gender mainstreaming indicators in revised monitoring and evaluation system (implemented); event on gender and technology at COP 26 (implemented); inclusion of gender considerations in recommendations for COP and CMA (implemented)	Structured approach to gender mainstreaming GFP
	2022		2022: a, b	2022	2022	2022: policy brief on sustainable road mobility and gender (planned); inclusion of gender considerations in recommendations for COP and CMA (implemented)	
WIM Executive Committee	2021	2021	2021: a, b	2021	2021		Gender considered a cross-cutting issue in implementing five-

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>Gender mandates related to integration of gender considerations, on reporting on progress in this context</i>	<i>Reference to gender balance<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Section on gender in reporting</i>	<i>Reporting on gender-related activities or inclusion of evidence of the integration of a gender perspective into processes or substantive work</i>	<i>Outputs, including activities, events or documents, that are focused on or include gender considerations</i>	<i>Informal or institutional arrangements or structures for ensuring consideration of gender in its work</i>
2022	2022	2022: a, b	2022	2022			year rolling workplan

<sup>a</sup> “a” in the context of the membership or leadership of the body; “b” in the context of working groups, participation in events, beneficiaries, etc.

<sup>b</sup> See AC document AC19/INFO/5C.

<sup>c</sup> See AC document AC/2019/17.

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

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