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**Conferencia de las Partes**

**28º período de sesiones**

Emiratos Árabes Unidos, 30 de noviembre a 12 de diciembre de 2023

**Progresos realizados en la integración de la perspectiva  
de género en los procesos de los órganos constituidos**

**Informe de síntesis de la secretaría\***

*Resumen*

En el presente informe se resume la información presentada por los órganos constituidos de la Convención Marco sobre los progresos que han realizado en la integración de la perspectiva de género en sus respectivos procesos durante el período 2021-2022. También se informa sobre el enfoque que han adoptado para presentar información relacionada con el género, sobre el contenido y la estructura de esa información y sobre las buenas prácticas aplicadas, y se formulan sugerencias destinadas a mejorar la claridad y la coherencia de la información.

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\* Este documento se presentó fuera de plazo porque el análisis de los informes periódicos de los órganos constituidos y las consultas internas llevaron más tiempo del previsto.



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## Abreviaciones

AC	Adaptation Committee (Comité de Adaptación)
ACNUDH	Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board (Junta del Fondo de Adaptación)
CACAP	Comité de Aplicación y Cumplimiento del Acuerdo de París
CDN	contribución determinada a nivel nacional
CET	Comité Ejecutivo de Tecnología
CKR	Comité de Expertos de Katowice sobre las Repercusiones de la Aplicación de las Medidas de Respuesta
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (Conferencia de las Partes en calidad de reunión de las Partes en el Protocolo de Kyoto)
CP	Conferencia de las Partes
CP/RA	Conferencia de las Partes en calidad de reunión de las Partes en el Acuerdo de París
CPF	Comité Permanente de Financiación
CPFC	Comité de París sobre el Fomento de la Capacidad
CRTC	Centro y Red de Tecnología del Clima
EB	evaluación y reseña general bienal de las corrientes de financiación para el clima
ER	entidad de realización
FA	Fondo de Adaptación
GAP	gender action plan (plan de acción sobre el género)
GCE	Grupo Consultivo de Expertos
GEPMA	Grupo de Expertos para los Países Menos Adelantados
GFP	gender focal point (punto focal de cuestiones de género)
GTF	Grupo de Trabajo de Facilitación
ICG	informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (grupo de coordinación oficioso para el fomento de la capacidad en el marco de la Convención y el Acuerdo de París)
MDL	mecanismo para un desarrollo limpio
MIV	Mecanismo Internacional de Varsovia para las Pérdidas y los Daños relacionados con las Repercusiones del Cambio Climático
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (programa de trabajo de Nairobi sobre los efectos, la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación al cambio climático)
OSACT	Órgano Subsidiario de Asesoramiento Científico y Tecnológico
PCLPI	Plataforma de las Comunidades Locales y los Pueblos Indígenas

PMA	país menos adelantado
PNAD	plan nacional de adaptación
Red Mundial para los PNAD	Red Mundial para los Planes Nacionales de Adaptación
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies (períodos de sesiones de los órganos subsidiarios)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation (Órgano Subsidiario de Ejecución)

## I. Antecedentes

### A. Mandato

1. En su 25º período de sesiones, la CP aprobó la versión mejorada del programa de trabajo de Lima sobre el género y su plan de acción sobre el género<sup>1</sup>, tomó nota del primer informe de síntesis sobre los progresos realizados en la integración de la perspectiva de género en los procesos de los órganos constituidos<sup>2</sup>, en el que se destacó que un número cada vez mayor de órganos constituidos de la Convención Marco presentaba información sobre el género, y alentó a los órganos constituidos a que siguieran intensificando sus esfuerzos en esta esfera. Asimismo, pidió a todos los órganos constituidos que siguieran incluyendo en sus informes periódicos información sobre los progresos que hubieran realizado en la integración de la perspectiva de género en sus procesos<sup>3</sup>.

2. En su 25º período de sesiones, la CP pidió también a la secretaría que siguiera preparando informes de síntesis bienales sobre los progresos realizados en la integración de la perspectiva de género en los procesos de los órganos constituidos<sup>4</sup>.

3. En la esfera prioritaria de la coherencia, el objetivo del plan de acción sobre el género es reforzar la integración de las consideraciones de género en la labor que llevan a cabo los órganos constituidos, la secretaría, otras entidades de las Naciones Unidas y los interesados a fin de asegurar la aplicación coherente de los mandatos y las actividades relacionados con el género<sup>5</sup>. En ese sentido, se pidió a la secretaría que preparara una recopilación de buenas prácticas para integrar el género en la labor de los órganos constituidos<sup>6</sup> y que en el 58º período de sesiones de dichos órganos organizara un diálogo entre las Presidencias de estos centrado en los progresos que hubieran realizado en la integración de la perspectiva de género en sus procesos<sup>7</sup>.

4. En su 26º período de sesiones, la CP tomó nota del segundo informe de síntesis sobre los progresos realizados en la integración de la perspectiva de género en los procesos de los órganos constituidos<sup>8</sup>, así como de los esfuerzos de esos órganos por institucionalizar la integración en su labor, y alentó a los órganos constituidos a que siguieran intensificando sus esfuerzos en ese ámbito y promovieran la coordinación y la coherencia en el contexto de esa labor<sup>9</sup>. En su 27º período de sesiones, la CP observó con aprecio la labor de los órganos constituidos para promover la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres y contribuir a la aplicación del plan de acción sobre el género, en particular en el plano nacional, e invitó a los órganos constituidos a que reforzaran la aplicación de dicho plan<sup>10</sup>.

### B. Propósito

5. El presente informe tiene como propósito proporcionar información sobre los progresos realizados por los órganos constituidos en la integración de las cuestiones de género en su labor y permitir a la CP determinar si los informes actuales permiten llevar un seguimiento de los progresos alcanzados en este ámbito.

<sup>1</sup> Decisión 3/CP.25, anexo.

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

<sup>3</sup> Decisión 3/CP.25, párrs. 3, 5 y 12.

<sup>4</sup> Decisión 3/CP.25, párr. 15 b).

<sup>5</sup> Decisión 3/CP.25, anexo, párr. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Véase el documento FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5.

<sup>7</sup> El informe sobre el diálogo figura en el documento FCCC/SBI/2023/13.

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

<sup>9</sup> Decisión 20/CP.26, párr. 10.

<sup>10</sup> Decisión 24/CP.27, párrs. 3 y 17.

## C. Objeto

6. La secretaría realizó un examen documental de los informes periódicos de cada uno de los 15 órganos constituidos examinados<sup>11</sup> con el fin de identificar el contenido pertinente, que se ha incluido en el presente informe.

7. El presente informe se centra en la integración de las consideraciones de género en las esferas de trabajo de los órganos constituidos y en los informes que presentan al respecto. Un aspecto relacionado con ello es la importante función que pueden desempeñar los órganos constituidos, en su calidad de órganos decisorios clave, en la promoción del papel de la mujer en la adopción de decisiones sobre el clima y en todas las políticas y medidas relacionadas con el clima. En el anexo I se presentan las referencias que figuran en los informes periódicos de los órganos constituidos a las medidas concretas que han adoptado para lograr el equilibrio y la inclusión de género, y en el anexo IV se recogen las referencias al equilibrio de género en el contexto de la composición de los órganos.

## D. Estructura

8. El resumen que se ofrece en la sección II va seguido, en la sección III, de una breve reseña en la que se señalan las dificultades, buenas prácticas y oportunidades comunes de mejora con respecto a los progresos realizados por los órganos constituidos en la integración en su labor de las consideraciones de género, así como en la presentación de informes al respecto.

9. En el anexo I figura información sobre los progresos comunicados por los órganos constituidos en materia de integración de la perspectiva de género en el período 2021-2022, y en el anexo IV se ofrece un resumen de esa misma información en formato de cuadro. En el anexo II se reseña la información presentada por el GTF de la PCLPI sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género en sus procesos. En el anexo III se presenta un panorama general de los órganos constituidos examinados, que abarca su propósito, funciones e informes periódicos.

## E. Medidas que podría adoptar la Conferencia de las Partes

10. La CP tal vez desee:

a) Tomar nota de los progresos realizados por los órganos constituidos en la integración de las consideraciones de género en sus respectivas esferas de trabajo y de los esfuerzos realizados por cada órgano para institucionalizar dicha integración en su labor;

b) Examinar el presente informe, junto con el informe del diálogo al que se hace referencia en el párrafo 3 *supra*, en el que se destacan los progresos realizados desde 2022 y las oportunidades y líneas de acción clave en relación con la integración de la perspectiva de género, a fin de impartir más orientaciones a los órganos constituidos sobre la integración de las consideraciones de género en sus respectivos ámbitos de trabajo;

c) Pedir a la secretaría que elabore orientaciones comunes sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género en los procesos de los órganos constituidos, teniendo en cuenta la información incluida en el presente informe de síntesis y en los anteriores, así como en la recopilación de buenas prácticas a la que se hace referencia en el párrafo 3 *supra*, con miras a seguir aumentando la coherencia a ese respecto.

## II. Resumen

11. De 2019 a 2021, el número de órganos constituidos que incluyeron referencias al género en los informes periódicos presentados a sus respectivos órganos rectores se mantuvo

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<sup>11</sup> Dado que el GTF de la PCLPI no tiene el mandato de informar periódicamente, en su caso se examinó el informe que presentó en 2021 al OSACT (véase el anexo II).

sin cambios en 13, cifra que en 2022 disminuyó, pasando de 13 a 12. El número de órganos constituidos que demostraron progresos en la integración de la perspectiva de género en sus procesos y su labor sustantiva, más allá de mejorar el equilibrio de género en su composición, se mantuvo sin cambios entre 2019 y 2020, aumentó de manera notable en 2021, pasando de 7 a 11, pero disminuyó a 10 en 2022<sup>12</sup>.

12. El aumento general de información relacionada con el género facilitada por los órganos constituidos ha ido acompañado, en cierta medida, de una mejora en el contenido de la información comunicada, lo que indica que los órganos mantienen su interés en este tema y se implican cada vez más en él. También puede haber contribuido a estos avances el hecho de que cada vez haya un mayor número de buenas prácticas y experiencias en las que basarse. Con respecto al anterior informe de síntesis, se observan progresos considerables entre los órganos constituidos que están aplicando planes formulados previamente, que incluyen objetivos e indicadores de progreso, para integrar la perspectiva de género en su labor. Algunos órganos han facilitado más información relacionada con el género, pero otros han realizado escasos o nulos progresos al respecto. Un órgano constituido ha seguido retrocediendo en la integración de la perspectiva de género en sus procesos.

### **III. Dificultades, buenas prácticas y oportunidades de mejora comunes en relación con la integración de la perspectiva de género y la presentación de información al respecto**

13. Como se señaló en el anterior informe de síntesis, los órganos constituidos se encuentran en etapas distintas en lo que atañe a la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor, así como a la manera de informar sobre ello. Mientras que en la información comunicada por algunos órganos se constatan progresos, en la comunicada por otros es difícil encontrar esos progresos.

14. Los órganos que aplican un enfoque estructurado para la integración de la perspectiva de género u otros arreglos institucionales, como un marco de políticas, a fin de velar por que en su labor se tenga en cuenta la perspectiva de género han mostrado una mejora continua en cuanto al aumento de sus productos relacionados con la perspectiva de género, su implicación en el tema y la colaboración con especialistas en la materia, y el uso de las enseñanzas extraídas pertinentes. En la información precisa, específica y equilibrada que han presentado, se indican claramente las medidas adoptadas, los productos generados, las enseñanzas extraídas y las dificultades que subsisten en lo que respecta a la integración de la perspectiva de género.

15. En general, los órganos constituidos han avanzado de manera notable en la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor, entre otras cosas inspirándose mutuamente en sus experiencias y buenas prácticas. Cada vez incluyen más un enfoque o alguna consideración de género en sus actividades y productos, además de demostrar, en general, una mayor implicación en el tema.

16. Resulta preocupante que algunos órganos sigan formulando, sin fundamentarlas, afirmaciones generales e imprecisas sobre el cumplimiento de los mandatos relativos al género y los progresos realizados en la integración de la perspectiva de género. Para facilitar los progresos realizados por los órganos constituidos en la integración de las consideraciones de género en su labor, así como la identificación de estos, y mejorar la aplicación del plan de acción sobre el género, sigue siendo fundamental que la información que faciliten presente mayor coherencia, continuidad, pertinencia y claridad, tanto en su contenido como en su estructura.

17. Las buenas prácticas para la integración de la perspectiva de género en la labor de los órganos constituidos señaladas en anteriores informes de síntesis y en la recopilación a la que

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<sup>12</sup> El conjunto de órganos examinados para elaborar el presente informe no coincide con el de los informes anteriores debido a la creación de nuevos órganos y al cese de la actividad de otros; en el anexo I figura más información al respecto.

se hace referencia en el párrafo 3 *supra* se volvieron a constatar en la información presentada por los órganos constituidos con respecto al período 2021-2022:

- a) Aplicar un enfoque estructurado para la integración de la perspectiva de género o establecer arreglos institucionales para que se tenga en cuenta esa perspectiva, y mantenerlos actualizados para ir incorporando las enseñanzas extraídas, algo que están haciendo cada vez más órganos;
- b) Tener en cuenta las cuestiones de género en los productos de comunicación o velar por que todas las comunicaciones tengan perspectiva de género;
- c) Institucionalizar la participación del grupo de mujeres y género de la Convención Marco o de los grupos de trabajo y redes vinculados con dicho grupo;
- d) Colaborar con especialistas en cuestiones de género para el diseño y la realización de actividades.

18. Entre las buenas prácticas que están surgiendo para la integración de la perspectiva de género se encuentran las siguientes:

- a) Dar respuesta a la infrarrepresentación de las mujeres en los foros relacionados con la tecnología para el clima y contribuir a lograr una participación equilibrada entre hombres y mujeres en actos, reuniones y grupos mediante la creación de una lista de expertas en la materia;
- b) Identificar de forma proactiva a expertos en cuestiones de género con experiencia en las esferas temáticas de trabajo del órgano en cuestión, las entidades nacionales designadas y los asociados con el fin de contribuir a que se tengan en cuenta esas cuestiones mediante la creación de una lista de expertos en la materia;
- c) Incorporar el objetivo del equilibrio de género en el reglamento del órgano en cuestión y estudiar la forma de encajar en él la posibilidad de que, debido a sus obligaciones parentales, un miembro deba abandonar temporalmente sus responsabilidades;
- d) Reconocer o adoptar un código de conducta a fin de prevenir cualquier forma de discriminación o acoso, incluido el acoso sexual.

19. Entre las buenas prácticas adoptadas por los órganos constituidos para comunicar información sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género, se encuentran las siguientes:

- a) Formular un enfoque e indicadores para someter a seguimiento y evaluación sus actividades relacionadas con el género y presentar información al respecto en sus informes periódicos;
- b) Incluir en los informes periódicos una sección dedicada a las cuestiones de género;
- c) Proporcionar información desglosada por género sobre oradores, participantes, público y suscriptores;
- d) Informar sobre las dificultades que plantea la integración de la perspectiva de género de las que pueden aprender otros órganos, y no solo destacar, de forma exclusiva o selectiva, los logros obtenidos.

20. Una de las dificultades constatadas es que, para la integración sistemática de la perspectiva de género, se necesitan tiempo y recursos humanos.

21. Entre los problemas persistentes en la información presentada por los órganos constituidos en relación con la perspectiva de género se encuentran los siguientes:

- a) Formular declaraciones generales sobre compromisos o afirmaciones con respecto a la consideración del género, que, a menos que se fundamenten en pruebas, carecen de concreción y se limitan a inflar el número de palabras de los informes, una práctica habitual incluso entre los órganos que trabajan en esferas temáticas asociadas por lo común con el género;



b) Destacar de forma selectiva los logros obtenidos sin aportar contexto; por ejemplo, no precisar que solo se alcanzó un equilibrio de género en los paneles de determinados eventos;

c) Sobredimensionar y posiblemente tergiversar los logros, lo cual puede dar una imagen poco realista de lo bien que se han integrado las consideraciones de género, por ejemplo, al no señalar de manera explícita si en un acto se habló de cuestiones de género o si simplemente se mencionaron;

d) No indicar claramente en la información facilitada si se repitieron actividades, lo cual podría dar lugar a una doble contabilización, y no establecer en dicha información una diferencia clara entre las actividades planificadas y las ejecutadas.

22. Entre las dificultades que están surgiendo a la hora de facilitar información sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género se encuentran las siguientes:

a) La identificación de los progresos constituye una dificultad si los planes específicos para integrar la perspectiva de género y las evaluaciones correspondientes de los progresos realizados no están vinculados con los planes de trabajo y los informes periódicos de los órganos;

b) El hecho de no recoger de forma exhaustiva todas las actividades que incluyeron consideraciones de género y todo avance en ese sentido dificulta la identificación de los progresos y las buenas prácticas<sup>13</sup>.

23. Los órganos constituidos tal vez deseen considerar las opciones que figuran en el anterior informe de síntesis<sup>14</sup>, si no lo hacen ya, para mejorar la información que presentan sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género en sus procesos y facilitar el seguimiento y comprensión de los progresos alcanzados al respecto, a saber:

a) Incluir una sección dedicada específicamente al género para facilitar la identificación de la información y los progresos en este ámbito, en particular cuando el objeto del informe sea amplio; en ella se reseñaría la información relativa a los arreglos institucionales en vigor y el enfoque aplicado a la integración de las cuestiones de género. Esta sección podría ser el lugar donde se consigne la información detallada sobre las actividades realizadas, incluyéndose luego remisiones a ella en otras secciones, o bien el lugar donde se haga referencia a la información, que luego se detallaría en otras partes del informe. Idealmente, la información relativa a las cuestiones de género no debería aparecer únicamente en una sección específica, sino que las actividades o temas en los que el género sea solo una de las consideraciones deberían reseñarse en la sección que les corresponda;

b) Informar de forma completa y estructurada y, cuando se haga referencia a la misma información o esta se reseñe en diferentes secciones de un mismo informe, señalar claramente la duplicación a fin de evitar que se malinterprete el alcance de las actividades realizadas en relación con el género;

c) Velar por la claridad y la pertinencia proporcionando información sobre el modo en que se hayan integrado las cuestiones de género; describiendo con detalle el enfoque adoptado; poniendo la información en correspondencia con los planes, compromisos o marcos pertinentes; y diferenciando claramente las actividades previstas de las realizadas;

d) Comunicar información concreta y pertinente, evitando las formulaciones vagas, las afirmaciones infundadas y las descripciones generales de las medidas adoptadas;

<sup>13</sup> Si bien en este informe se resume la información recabada a partir de los informes periódicos presentados por los órganos constituidos a sus respectivos órganos rectores, un examen de alto nivel de los sitios web de los órganos constituidos y un examen de la información presentada en el diálogo entre las Presidencias de los órganos constituidos —celebrado durante el 58º período de sesiones de estos— sobre los progresos realizados en la integración de la perspectiva de género en sus procesos indican que algunos órganos están realizando más esfuerzos para integrar la perspectiva de género en su labor de los que se reflejan en sus informes.

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

e) Informar de manera coherente y evitar o justificar las omisiones de información incluida en informes anteriores para que quede claro en qué casos se han realizado progresos en las actividades (previstas) y en qué casos estas se han abandonado;

f) Reflexionar con espíritu crítico acerca del nivel de detalle y desglose de la información, por ejemplo, en lo que respecta a la financiación;

g) Asegurar la transparencia y la trazabilidad de la labor relacionada con el género, y al mismo tiempo respetar el número de palabras máximo aplicable a los informes oficiales, incluyendo sistemáticamente enlaces a los recursos externos e información adicional pertinentes, como la que se hace constar en los informes de las reuniones, los productos del conocimiento y los informes oficiales, entre otros.

24. Tomando en consideración la información que figura en el presente informe, la CP tal vez desee invitar a los órganos constituidos a:

a) Examinar este informe, así como el informe sobre el diálogo al que se hace referencia en el párrafo 3 *supra*, y tener en cuenta las buenas prácticas señaladas;

b) Prestar apoyo al examen del programa de trabajo de Lima sobre el género y su plan de acción sobre el género<sup>15</sup> y presentar a la secretaría información sobre los progresos realizados en la aplicación de dicho plan y sobre la labor ulterior que proceda, en particular en lo que se refiere a la esfera prioritaria del plan relativa a la coherencia, a más tardar el 31 de julio de 2024.

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<sup>15</sup> Véase la decisión 24/CP.27, anexo, párr. 6.

## Anexo I

### Progresos realizados en la integración de la perspectiva de género en los procesos de los órganos constituidos

*[Inglés únicamente]*

#### 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,

<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.

including gender. The report includes a section on integrating gender considerations, in the chapter on promoting overarching coherence, which details that the AC:

(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-

<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/>.

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 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.

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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.



## 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 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.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/5.

<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/>.

## 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 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

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

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

<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.ctc-n.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>.

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.

## **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

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

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

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.

## **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;

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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.

(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.

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

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

<sup>35</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/18.

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, 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.

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

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

## 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 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

<sup>38</sup> FCCC/SBI/2021/10.

<sup>39</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex.

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;

(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

<sup>40</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/14.



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 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.

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

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.

## **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.

<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.

## Anexo II

### **Información presentada por el Grupo de Trabajo de Facilitación de la Plataforma de las Comunidades Locales y los Pueblos Indígenas sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género en sus procesos**

*[Inglés únicamente]*

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

<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>.

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.

## **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.

## Anexo III

### Propósito, funciones e informes periódicos de los órganos constituidos de la Convención Marco

[Inglés únicamente]

<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	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.



<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
	chapter for each body	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>
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.

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
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>
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>.

## Anexo IV

## Resumen de la información relacionada con el género presentada por los órganos constituidos de la Convención Marco en el período 2021-2022

Órgano constituido	Referencia al género	Mandatos relacionados con la integración de las consideraciones de género y presentación de información sobre los progresos realizados en este contexto		Referencia al equilibrio de género <sup>a</sup>	Sección en los informes dedicada al género	Presentación de información sobre las actividades relacionadas con el género o de pruebas de la integración de una perspectiva de género en los procesos o en la labor sustantiva	Productos, incluidos actividades, eventos o documentos, que se centran en consideraciones de género o las incluyen	Arreglos o estructuras oficiosas o institucionales para velar por la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor
CACAP	2021	2021		2021: a	2021	2021	2021: examen de la incorporación de otros aspectos relacionados con el género en el proyecto de reglamento (ejecutado)	
	2022	2022		2022: a	2022	2022		
CET	2021			2021: b	2021	2021	2021: inclusión de consideraciones de género en el análisis de las necesidades, las carencias, las dificultades y los entornos propicios para el fomento de las capacidades de los países en materia de tecnologías para el clima y las principales conclusiones al respecto (ejecutado); inclusión de indicadores relativos a la integración de la perspectiva de género en el sistema revisado de vigilancia y evaluación (ejecutado); acto sobre género y tecnología en la CP 26 (ejecutado); inclusión de consideraciones de género en las recomendaciones a la CP y a la CP/RA (ejecutado)	Enfoque estructurado para la integración la perspectiva de género  Punto focal de cuestiones de género
	2022			2022: a, b	2022	2022	2022: nota de políticas sobre la movilidad vial sostenible y el género (previsto); inclusión de consideraciones de género en las recomendaciones a la CP y a la CP/RA (ejecutado)	

<i>Órgano constituido</i>	<i>Referencia al género</i>	<i>Mandatos relacionados con la integración de las consideraciones de género y presentación de información sobre los progresos realizados en este contexto</i>	<i>Referencia al equilibrio de género<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Sección en los informes dedicada al género</i>	<i>Presentación de información sobre las actividades relacionadas con el género o de pruebas de la integración de una perspectiva de género en los procesos o en la labor sustantiva</i>	<i>Productos, incluidos actividades, eventos o documentos, que se centran en consideraciones de género o las incluyen</i>	<i>Arreglos o estructuras oficiosas o institucionales para velar por la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor</i>
CKR	2021		2021: a, b	2021	2021	2021: consideración de los aspectos de género en un documento técnico sobre los medios para la mejora de la capacidad y la comprensión de las Partes con respecto a la evaluación y el análisis de las repercusiones de la aplicación de las medidas de respuesta, y un documento técnico sobre los métodos de evaluación (ejecutado)	Enfoques para la integración de la perspectiva de género en las actividades del CKR
	2022		2022: a, b	2022	2022	2022: elaboración de un documento técnico sobre la identificación y evaluación de las repercusiones de la aplicación de las medidas de respuesta teniendo en cuenta las consideraciones de género (en curso); convocatoria de expresiones de interés para una red oficiosa de expertos en medidas de respuesta (ejecutado)	
Comité de Adaptación	2021		2021: a, b	2021	2021	2021: evaluación de un plan para promover la consideración de las cuestiones de género en las medidas de adaptación y en las actividades de su plan de trabajo (ejecutado) <sup>b</sup> ; colaboración con el GTF con respecto a medidas de adaptación que respondan a las cuestiones de género (previsto); actividad de seguimiento relativa al conjunto de herramientas sobre el género del Comité de Adaptación, el GEPMA y la Red Mundial para los PNAD (previsto); inclusión de consideraciones de género en las siguientes publicaciones: documento técnico sobre la vinculación de la planificación de la adaptación a corto, medio y largo plazo a nivel nacional y subnacional, informe de síntesis dedicado al modo en que los países en desarrollo hacen frente a los peligros, número de septiembre de 2020 del Boletín de la Financiación para la Adaptación, informe de la reunión de expertos técnicos sobre adaptación	Plan para promover la consideración de las cuestiones de género en las medidas de adaptación y en las actividades de su plan de trabajo <sup>c</sup>

<i>Órgano constituido</i>	<i>Referencia al género</i>	<i>Mandatos relacionados con la integración de las consideraciones de género y presentación de información sobre los progresos realizados en este contexto</i>	<i>Referencia al equilibrio de género<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Sección en los informes dedicada al género</i>	<i>Presentación de información sobre las actividades relacionadas con el género o de pruebas de la integración de una perspectiva de género en los procesos o en la labor sustantiva</i>	<i>Productos, incluidos actividades, eventos o documentos, que se centran en consideraciones de género o las incluyen</i>	<i>Arreglos o estructuras oficiosas o institucionales para velar por la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor</i>
	2022	2022	2022: a, b	2022	2022	2022: evento celebrado conjuntamente por el Comité de Adaptación, el GEPMA y el CPFC sobre el fortalecimiento de la sensibilidad a las cuestiones de género en la labor de adaptación en el marco de la Convención (ejecutado); evento en la Expo PNAD de 2022 (ejecutado); informe de políticas sobre la priorización y la incorporación de medidas de adaptación con perspectiva de género (previsto)	El plan de trabajo flexible del Comité de Adaptación (2022-2024) considera el género como un elemento transversal en todas sus esferas de trabajo
Comité de Cumplimiento del Protocolo de Kyoto	2021 2022		2021: a 2022: a				
Comité Ejecutivo del MIV	2021 2022	2021 2022	2021: a, b 2022: a, b	2021 2022	2021 2022		El género se considera una cuestión transversal en la aplicación del plan de trabajo quinquenal evolutivo
CPF	2021 2022	2021 2022	2021: b 2022: b	2021 2022	2021 2022	2021: inclusión de consideraciones de género en los diálogos técnicos con los interesados sobre la cuarta EB y en el primer informe de determinación de las necesidades (ejecutado) 2022: análisis de la cuestión del género y la financiación para el clima en la quinta EB (ejecutado); consideración de las cuestiones de género en el programa de la segunda parte del Foro del CPF sobre la financiación de soluciones basadas en la naturaleza (ejecutado)	Punto focal de cuestiones de género

Órgano constituido	Referencia al género	Mandatos relacionados con la integración de las consideraciones de género y presentación de información sobre los progresos realizados en este contexto	Referencia al equilibrio de género <sup>a</sup>	Sección en los informes dedicada al género	Presentación de información sobre las actividades relacionadas con el género o de pruebas de la integración de una perspectiva de género en los procesos o en la labor sustantiva	Productos, incluidos actividades, eventos o documentos, que se centran en consideraciones de género o las incluyen	Arreglos o estructuras oficiosas o institucionales para velar por la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor
CPFC	2021	2021	2021: a, b	2021	2021	2021: contribución a un evento del Comité de Adaptación sobre la integración de las consideraciones de género en las medidas de adaptación y la aplicación (previsto); inclusión de un módulo dedicado a la mujer y a la acción climática con perspectiva de género en un curso en línea del CPFC y la ACNUDH (ejecutado); presentación sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género en la reunión de los puntos focales de cuestiones de género de los órganos constituidos (ejecutado); integración de consideraciones de género en la encuesta sobre necesidades y carencias de capacidad de los órganos representados en el grupo de coordinación oficioso para el fomento de la capacidad en el marco de la Convención y el Acuerdo de París (ejecutado); invitación a un experto externo en cuestiones de género a contribuir a los preparativos del tercer Centro de Fomento de la Capacidad y a formar parte del comité rector del Centro (ejecutado); actividades durante las semanas climáticas regionales de la Convención Marco para poner de relieve el papel de las mujeres y los indígenas jóvenes (ejecutado); invitación a un representante del grupo de mujeres y género a formar parte del grupo de trabajo del CPFC sobre cuestiones transversales (ejecutado); publicación de información sobre la integración de las consideraciones de género en la acción climática en el portal sobre el fomento de la capacidad y en los medios sociales (ejecutado); inclusión de consideraciones de género en las recomendaciones a la CP y a la CP/RA (ejecutado)	Norma para la incorporación de la perspectiva de género Punto focal de cuestiones de género

Órgano constituido	Mandatos relacionados con la integración de las consideraciones de género y presentación de información sobre los progresos realizados en este contexto		Referencia al equilibrio de género <sup>a</sup>	Sección en los informes dedicada al género	Presentación de información sobre las actividades relacionadas con el género o de pruebas de la integración de una perspectiva de género en los procesos o en la labor sustantiva	Productos, incluidos actividades, eventos o documentos, que se centran en consideraciones de género o las incluyen	Arreglos o estructuras oficiosas o institucionales para velar por la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor
	Referencia al género	Referencia al género					
	2022	2022	2022: a, b	2022	2022	2022: evento celebrado conjuntamente con el Comité de Adaptación y el GEPMA sobre la sensibilidad a las cuestiones de género en la labor de adaptación (ejecutado); inclusión de consideraciones de género en diversos eventos, como el tercer Centro de Fomento de la Capacidad y el seminario web de seguimiento del tercer Foro de Durban (ejecutado); invitación a expertos en cuestiones de género a formar parte del grupo de trabajo sobre cuestiones transversales (previsto); programa de trabajo de Lima sobre el género representado en las reuniones del grupo de coordinación oficioso para el fomento de la capacidad en el marco de la Convención y el Acuerdo de París (en curso); inclusión de consideraciones de género en las recomendaciones a la CP y a la CP/RA (ejecutado); inclusión de un módulo dedicado a la mujer y a la acción climática con perspectiva de género en un curso en línea del CPFC y la ACNUDH (ejecutado); difusión de información sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género en el fomento de la capacidad a través del boletín de la Red del CPFC, la página web y una serie de pódcast (ejecutado)	
GCE	2021		2021: b				
GEPMA	2021	2021	2021: b	2021	2021	2021: examen de la manera de aplicar y ampliar las directrices existentes en materia de género (conjuntamente con asociados como el Comité de Adaptación y la Red Mundial para los PNAD) y diseño de actividades de capacitación en esta esfera (previsto)	Punto focal de cuestiones de género

Órgano constituido	Referencia al género	Mandatos relacionados con la integración de las consideraciones de género y presentación de información sobre los progresos realizados en este contexto	Referencia al equilibrio de género <sup>d</sup>	Sección en los informes dedicada al género	Presentación de información sobre las actividades relacionadas con el género o de pruebas de la integración de una perspectiva de género en los procesos o en la labor sustantiva	Productos, incluidos actividades, eventos o documentos, que se centran en consideraciones de género o las incluyen	Arreglos o estructuras oficiosas o institucionales para velar por la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor
	2022	2022	2022: b	2022	2022	2022: inclusión de consideraciones de género en el taller de redacción de PNAD para los PMA africanos (ejecutado); creación de un subgrupo dentro del grupo de trabajo técnico sobre los PNAD para respaldar la labor destinada a potenciar la implicación y las actividades en el ámbito de los PNAD que tengan que ver, entre otras cuestiones, con el género (previsto); inclusión de las obligaciones parentales en el reglamento interno (ejecutado)	
GTF	2021		2021: b		2021	2021: inclusión de consideraciones de género en el documento técnico en el que se recoge un repertorio de las políticas, medidas y comunicaciones existentes en el ámbito de la Convención (ejecutado)	El segundo plan de trabajo trienal de la PCLPI (2022-2024) considera el género de forma transversal  Punto focal de cuestiones de género
Junta Consultiva del CRTC	2021		2021: a, b	2021	2021	2021: puesta en marcha, en colaboración con el CET, de una lista virtual de expertos en cuestiones de género (previsto); difusión de reseñas sobre género y tecnología (previsto); concienciación sobre cuestiones de género con motivo el Día Internacional de la Mujer (ejecutado); reunión con otros órganos para intercambiar experiencias sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género (ejecutado); versión actualizada de los informes de cierre del CTCN que incluye indicadores sobre la receptividad respecto de las cuestiones de género (ejecutado); apoyo en forma de fomento de la capacidad y mentoría a los ganadores del Premio a las Soluciones Climáticas Justas desde la Perspectiva de Género (ejecutado); actividades de “formación de formadores” sobre financiación para el	Política y plan de acción de género del CRTC (2019-2022) <sup>d</sup>  Punto focal de cuestiones de género



Órgano constituido	Referencia al género	Mandatos relacionados con la integración de las consideraciones de género y presentación de información sobre los progresos realizados en este contexto	Referencia al equilibrio de género <sup>e</sup>	Sección en los informes dedicada al género	Presentación de información sobre las actividades relacionadas con el género o de pruebas de la integración de una perspectiva de género en los procesos o en la labor sustantiva	Productos, incluidos actividades, eventos o documentos, que se centran en consideraciones de género o las incluyen	Arreglos o estructuras oficiosas o institucionales para velar por la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor
	2022			2022	2022	clima con perspectiva de género (ejecutado); biblioteca de género y tecnología (ejecutado)  2022: lista de expertos en cuestiones de género del CET y el CRTC (en curso); inclusión de consideraciones de género en la información actualizada de la publicación del CET y el CRTC sobre el papel de la tecnología en la aplicación de las CDN (ejecutado); incorporación de las consideraciones de género en la asistencia técnica del CRTC (ejecutado); elaboración y difusión de una publicación sobre soluciones climáticas justas desde la perspectiva del género (ejecutado); biblioteca de género y tecnología (ejecutado); contribución al boletín Gendered Voices del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (ejecutado); participación continuada en el Premio a las Soluciones Climáticas Justas desde la Perspectiva de Género (ejecutado)	
Junta del Fondo de Adaptación	2021	2021	2021: a	2021	2021	2021: versión actualizada de la política y el plan de acción sobre el género (ejecutado); aprobación de tres donaciones de asistencia técnica en materia de género (ejecutado); curso de aprendizaje electrónico sobre las consideraciones ambientales, sociales y de género destinado a las ER (ejecutado); plantilla actualizada del FA para informar sobre los resultados de los proyectos, que incluye consideraciones de género (ejecutado)	Versión actualizada de la política de género y el plan de acción sobre el género del FA <sup>e</sup>
	2022		2022: a	2022	2022	2022: estudio sobre los enfoques interseccionales de la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en las intervenciones relativas a la adaptación (ejecutado); versión actualizada del documento de orientación para las ER (ejecutado)	

Órgano constituido	Referencia al género	Mandatos relacionados con la integración de las consideraciones de género y presentación de información sobre los progresos realizados en este contexto	Referencia al equilibrio de género <sup>a</sup>	Sección en los informes dedicada al género	Presentación de información sobre las actividades relacionadas con el género o de pruebas de la integración de una perspectiva de género en los procesos o en la labor sustantiva	Productos, incluidos actividades, eventos o documentos, que se centran en consideraciones de género o las incluyen	Arreglos o estructuras oficiosas o institucionales para velar por la integración de la perspectiva de género en su labor
Junta Ejecutiva del MDL							
Órgano de Supervisión	2022	2022: a, b					

<sup>a</sup> “a” en el contexto de la composición o liderazgo del órgano; “b” en el contexto de grupos de trabajo, participación en actos, beneficiarios, etc.

<sup>b</sup> Véase el documento AC 19/INFO/5C del Comité de Adaptación.

<sup>c</sup> Véase el documento AC/2019/17 del Comité de Adaptación.

<sup>d</sup> Puede consultarse en <https://ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-policy-and-action-plan-2019-2022>.

<sup>e</sup> Puede consultarse en <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.