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气候变化框架公约

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性别与气候变化

将性别视角纳入组成机构进程的进展情况

秘书处的综合报告*

概要

本报告综合阐述了《气候公约》各组成机构 2023-2024 年在各自工作进程中纳入性别视角的进展情况报告。报告介绍了各组成机构性别相关的报告方法，概述了报告内容和结构。此外，报告还总结了与性别平等主流化和相关报告工作的良好做法，并就提高报告的清晰度和一致性提出了改进方向。

* 因编辑资料用时长于预期，本文件逾期提交会议事务部门处理。



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简称和缩略语

AC		适应委员会
AF		适应基金
AFB		适应基金董事会
AI		人工智能
BA		气候资金流动两年期评估和概览
CDM		清洁发展机制
CGE		专家咨询小组
CMA	《协定》/《公约》 缔约方会议	作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》 缔约方会议
CMP	《议定书》/《公约》 缔约方会议	作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》 缔约方会议
COP		缔约方会议
CTCN		气候技术中心和网络
FWG		促进工作组
GAP		性别问题行动计划
GCF		绿色气候基金
GEF		全球环境基金
GFP		性别平等问题协调中心
ICG		《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内能力建设 非正式协调小组
IE		执行实体
KCI	卡托维兹委员会	实施应对措施的影响问题卡托维兹专家委 员会
LCIPP		地方社区和土著人民平台
LDC		最不发达国家
LEG		最不发达国家专家组
NAP		国家适应计划
NAP Global Network		国家适应计划全球网络
NDC		国家自主贡献

NIE		国家执行实体
OHCHR		联合国人权事务高级专员办事处
PAICC		《巴黎协定》履约和履约委员会
PCCB		巴黎能力建设委员会
SB		附属机构届会
SBI		附属履行机构
SBM		根据《巴黎协定》第六条第四款所建立机制的监督机构
SBSTA	科技咨询机构	附属科学技术咨询机构
SCF		资金问题常设委员会
TEC		技术执行委员会
Transitional Committee	过渡委员会	落实应对损失和损害的新供资安排及第 2/CP.27 号和第 2/CMA.4 号决定第 3 段所设基金的过渡委员会
UNEP		联合国环境规划署
WIM	华沙国际机制	气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制

一. 导言

A. 任务和背景

1. 缔约方会议第二十五届会议通过了加强的性别问题利马工作方案及其性别问题行动计划¹。此外，会议注意到关于在组成机构工作进程中纳入性别视角的第一份进展情况综合报告²，该报告表明，越来越多的《气候公约》组成机构正在报告性别问题，并鼓励组成机构继续加强相关努力。³
2. 缔约方会议第二十六届会议注意到关于在组成机构工作进程中纳入性别视角的第二份进展情况综合报告，以及各组成机构为将纳入性别视角工作制度化所作的努力，鼓励各组成机构继续加强相关努力并促进工作保持协调一致。^{4 5}
3. 缔约方会议第二十七届会议赞赏地注意到各组成机构在促进性别平等、增强妇女权能、促进执行性别问题行动计划方面所作的工作，包括在国家层面所作的工作，并请各组成机构加强执行性别问题行动计划。⁶
4. 缔约方会议第二十九届会议决定将加强的性别问题利马工作方案延长 10 年⁷，认识到各组成机构为执行加强的性别问题利马工作方案和性别问题行动计划所采取的行动⁸，请所有组成机构继续在定期报告中提供关于将性别视角纳入工作进程的进展信息⁹，并请秘书处编写一份关于将性别视角纳入组成机构工作进程进展情况的两年期综合报告。¹⁰

B. 范围

5. 本报告的目标是深入了解各组成机构将性别视角纳入机构工作所取得的进展，使缔约方会议能够评估当前的报告机制是否适宜于监测该领域的进展情况。
6. 秘书处审评了 16 个组成机构¹¹ 定期报告中的相关内容，本报告反映了审评的结果。

¹ 第 3/CP.25 号决定，第 5 段。行动计划载于该决定附件。

² FCCC/CP/2019/8 和 Corr.1。

³ 第 3/CP.25 号决定，第 3 段。

⁴ FCCC/CP/2021/5。

⁵ 第 20/CP.26 号决定，第 10 段。

⁶ 第 24/CP.27 号决定，第 3 和第 17 段。

⁷ 第 7/CP.29 号决定，第 11 段。

⁸ 第 7/CP.29 号决定，第 1 段。

⁹ 第 7/CP.29 号决定，第 18 段。

¹⁰ 第 7/CP.29 号决定，第 22(b)段。

¹¹ 地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组和过渡委员会没有向理事机构提交定期报告的任务。对这两个机构关于将性别视角纳入工作进程进展报告的审评，仅依据促进工作组提交科技咨询机构第六十届会议的报告(详见附件二)和过渡委员会提交缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议的报告(详见附件三)。

7. 下文第二章是进展情况概要，第三章概述各组成机构在将性别视角纳入工作进程及相关报告过程中的共同挑战、良好做法和改进机会。

8. 附件一是各组成机构报告的 2023-2024 年纳入性别视角方面的进展情况¹²，附件五以表格形式提供了概要情况。附件二和附件三分别是地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组以及过渡委员会将性别视角纳入工作进程的情况。附件四是本报告所审议的各组成机构的宗旨、职能和定期报告概要。

C. 缔约方会议可采取的行动

9. 缔约方会议不妨：

(a) 注意到各组成机构在将性别考虑纳入各自工作流程方面取得的进展，以及为将纳入性别视角工作制度化所作的努力；

(b) 结合本报告和此前的综合报告¹³，为各组成机构将性别考虑纳入各自工作提供进一步指导；

(c) 邀请各组成机构考虑本综合报告和以往报告中关于将性别视角纳入工作进程和报告的良好做法，并在年度报告中说明如何改进相关报告的内容和结构；

(d) 邀请缔约方在制定新的性别问题行动计划时，考虑本综合报告和以往报告。¹⁴

二. 各组成机构将性别视角纳入工作进程进展情况概要

10. 2019 年至 2021 年期间，向各自理事机构提交的定期报告中提及性别问题的组成机构数量没有变化，为 13 个，2022 年从 13 个减少至 12 个，2023 年回升至 13 个，2024 年进一步增加至 14 个。2019 年至 2020 年，除改善成员性别平衡外，将性别视角纳入工作进程和实质性工作方面取得进展的组成机构数量没有变化，均为 7 个，2021 年增加至 11 个，2022 年回落至 10 个，此后直至 2024 年始终保持未变。¹⁵

11. 2023 年和 2024 年，一个组成机构没有在定期报告中提及性别问题，五个组成机构没有展现出将性别视角纳入工作进程和实质工作方面取得进展。

12. 共五个组成机构向理事机构提出性别相关建议，2023 年有四个机构，2024 年有四个机构。

¹² 本报告的重点是各组成机构将性别视角纳入工作流程方面的情况及相关报告。一个相关方面是，组成机构作为关键决策机构，可以在倡导妇女参与气候决策以及全面参与气候政策和行动方面发挥重要作用。附件一收录了各组成机构定期报告中关于为实现性别平衡和包容所做的直接努力，附件五收录了各组成机构成员提及性别问题的情况。

¹³ FCCC/CP/2019/8 和 Corr.1、FCCC/CP/2021/5、FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5 和 FCCC/CP/2023/5。

¹⁴ 见第 7/CP.29 号决定，第 13 段。

¹⁵ 由于存在新机构设立和部分机构终止的情况，本综合报告所涉机构范围与以往报告有所不同；详见附件一。

13. 尽管本报告期内报告性别问题的组成机构数量没有显著变化，但所报告信息的实质内容明显有所改善，表明组成机构在考虑性别问题方面的持续承诺。特别是已明确将性别视角纳入工作方法、目标和进展指标的组成机构，在将性别问题纳入报告内容方面展现出有意义的参与。虽然多数机构扩大了性别问题的报告范围，提供了比上一报告期更为详细的性别相关活动和产出信息，但对一些机构来说，所报告信息的详细程度没有发生变化。一个机构关于将性别视角纳入工作进程的报告所含细节较以往报告显著减少。

三. 在纳入性别视角以及就此问题提出报告方面的共同挑战、良好做法和改进机会

14. 各组成机构在将性别视角纳入工作进程及相关报告方面仍处于不同阶段。尽管一些机构已经取得进展并予以报告，但一些机构的报告内容仍难以辨识是否取得了进展。不过，整体报告的透明度和细节性正在提高。

15. 本报告评估确定的共同挑战、良好做法和改进机会与 2021-2022 年综合报告所述基本相同。总体而言，组成机构在将性别视角纳入工作进程方面的努力不断深化，但相关进展介绍依然存在笼统、缺乏实证支撑的问题，没有就此进行有意义的报告。¹⁶ 越来越多的组成机构正在应用既往提出的将性别平等纳入组成机构工作的美好做法¹⁷ 和如何开展报告的美好做法¹⁸。关于既往提出的将性别平等纳入组成机构工作和报告方面的挑战，虽然对一些组成机构而言依然存在，但严重性和普遍性似乎正在减轻。¹⁹

16. 在纳入性别平等和报告方面，新出现的良好做法有：

(a) 将国家性别和气候变化协调人作为关键利益相关方参与工作计划实施和授权履行；²⁰

(b) 通过提交性别问题行动计划执行进展、挑战、差距和优先事项的报告²¹ 等方式，持续思考如何将性别平等纳入工作，并将性别问题纳入自我评估体系；²²

(c) 评估并报告性别平等在不同产出方面的纳入程度。²³

17. 组成机构不妨考虑以往综合报告中提出(但尚未实施)的改进方案²⁴，以追踪和了解本机构在将性别视角纳入工作进程方面取得的进展，并加强相关报告工作，具体包括：

¹⁶ FCCC/CP/2023/5, 第 15-16 段。

¹⁷ FCCC/CP/2023/5, 第 17-18 段。

¹⁸ FCCC/CP/2023/5, 第 19 段。

¹⁹ FCCC/CP/2023/5, 第 20-22 段。

²⁰ 见附件二，第 4(c)段。

²¹ 见附件一，第 35、70、94、110 和 129 段。

²² 见附件一，第 104(d)段。

²³ 见附件一，第 124 段。

²⁴ FCCC/CP/2021/5, 第 101 段和 FCCC/CP/2023/5, 第 23 段。

(a) 设立性别问题独立章节以提供相关报告和进展情况，特别是在范围宽泛的报告中，该章节应包含现行体制机制以及纳入性别视角的具体办法。具体活动的详细信息可以在该章节集中说明、在其他章节提及，也可以在该章节提及而在其他章节详细阐述。理想情况下，性别相关的信息不应仅限于独立章节；如果性别问题是某些活动或专题的若干考虑因素之一，则应在对应章节进行报告；

(b) 采用全面、结构化的报告方式，若不同章节提及或详细介绍相同信息，应明确标注重复之处，避免夸大性别相关活动的实际范围；

(c) 提供关于如何纳入性别视角的信息以确保明确性和相关性；详细说明所采用的方法；对照各自的计划、承诺或框架进行报告；明确区分计划采取的行动和已经采取的行动；

(d) 确保报告内容具体且有意义，避免使用含糊、未经证实的表述，避免笼统描述正在开展的努力；

(e) 保持报告的连贯性，避免省略以往报告所述信息，或对省略作出解释，以说明推进或终止(计划开展的)活动情况；

(f) 审慎评估信息的详略程度和分类情况，例如与供资条款有关的信息；

(g) 确保性别相关工作的透明度和可追溯性，通过持续提供会议报告、知识产品、正式报告等外部资源和补充信息，解决正式报告字数受限的问题。

Annex I

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

[English only]

I. Overview

1. The following 16 constituted bodies are considered in this report:

- (a) AC;
- (b) AFB;
- (c) CDM Executive Board;
- (d) CGE;
- (e) CTCN Advisory Board;
- (f) FWG;¹
- (g) KCI;
- (h) Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee;
- (i) LEG;
- (j) PAICC;
- (k) PCCB;
- (l) SCF;
- (m) Supervisory Body;
- (n) Technology Executive Committee;
- (o) Transitional Committee;
- (p) WIM Executive Committee.

II. Adaptation Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023

2. The AC report to COP 28 and CMA 5,² in its subsection on integrating gender considerations in the section on promoting overarching coherence and collaboration, notes that it had already agreed to incorporate gender considerations into all its activities and pursued efforts to this effect through:

- (a) The production and dissemination, with the NAP task force, of a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-

* Not formally edited.

¹ As the FWG is not mandated to regularly report to a governing body, information on its progress is presented separately in annex II. Similarly, the Transitional Committee does not have a mandate for regular reporting to the governing bodies in the same manner as other constituted bodies and as such only its 2023 report was considered (see annex III).

² [FCCC/SB/2023/5](#).

responsive adaptation action into climate strategies.³ The document was also referenced in the subsections on highlights and on providing technical support and guidance to Parties;

(b) The consideration of gender-related issues at events, including the identification of a persistent gap in the collection and analysis of gender-differentiated data and the need to further enhance gender-responsiveness of NAPs;

(c) The inclusion of information on the implementation of gender-responsive adaptation strategies and actions in the interactive country profiles presented via an interactive online tool showing the state of adaptation action by Parties to the UNFCCC;⁴

(d) The integration of gender considerations into the technical paper on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, with case studies demonstrating how certain countries have included a gender perspective in their adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework;⁵

(e) The identification of gender considerations as an important factor in determining the effectiveness of adaptation action and support in the paper prepared jointly by the AC and the LEG,⁶ in collaboration with the SCF, on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

(f) The AC's participation in the dialogue among the Chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes, held at SB 58.⁷

3. In the section on awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing, the report indicates that the AC collected gender-disaggregated data through a survey to identify its current and potential audience with a view to continuously improving its communication efforts.

2. 2024

4. The AC report to COP 29 and CMA 6⁸ in its subsection on integrating gender considerations in the section on promoting overarching coherence and collaboration, notes that it had already agreed to incorporate gender considerations into all its activities and pursued efforts to this effect through:

(a) The preparation of a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in adaptation, by the AC NAP task force, that emphasizes the need to consider traditional gender roles in developing and implementing gender-responsive adaptation action that is based on traditional, Indigenous and local knowledge, values and norms in order to ensure that efforts to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women are culturally sensitive;⁹

(b) The organization and delivery of a training session at the 2024 NAP Expo, in collaboration with the LEG, targeting vulnerable groups, including women. The report states that these sessions address obstacles, needs and gaps related to NAP implementation, and that information was shared on good practices in integrating considerations of gender

³ AC. 2023. *Progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632770/>.

⁴ For more information on the interactive country profiles, see [FCCC/SB/2023/5](https://unfccc.int/node/632770/), para. 28.

⁵ AC. 2023. *Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation at the national and subnational levels: Technical paper by the Adaptation Committee*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632792/>.

⁶ See AC-LEG document AC-LEG/2023/1, available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632772/>.

⁷ The dialogue on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes, held at SB 58, was organized as an activity under the gender action plan. More information on the discussions, key opportunities and action points identified in relation to strengthening gender integration is available in report [FCCC/SBI/2023/13](https://unfccc.int/node/632772/).

⁸ [FCCC/SB/2024/4](https://unfccc.int/node/632772/).

⁹ AC NAP task force. 2024. *Progress, good practices and lessons learned, challenges and opportunities in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in adaptation. Policy brief by the Adaptation Committee's Taskforce on National Adaptation Plans*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/642260>.

equality and women's empowerment into NAPs. The trainings are also referred to in the subsection on adaptation planning and implementation in the section on progress in implementing the flexible workplan of the AC for 2022–2024;

(c) The inclusion of information on national gender-responsive adaptation strategies and actions in the interactive country profiles on the AC's online portal on the state of adaptation action by Parties to the UNFCCC;¹⁰

(d) The inclusion of a section on the importance of, and opportunities for, advancing inclusive and gender-responsive adaptation action in the AC report to mark 30 years of adaptation under the United Nations climate change process;

(e) The outlining of approaches for integrating contextually appropriate gender equality and social inclusion considerations in the toolkit for monitoring, evaluation and learning for NAP processes;¹¹

(f) The moderation of the technical dialogue on financing for a gender-just transition during the thematic day on gender equality, finance, trade and accountability at COP 28 by one of the AC Co-Chairs.¹² This event is also mentioned in the AC report's subsection on meetings and events in the section on organizational and procedural matters.

5. In the same section, the AC reported to have nominated three female and one male expert gender focal points.

6. The annex to the report contains the flexible workplan of the AC for 2025–2027, which indicates that the AC will continue taking into consideration the mandate for constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes and enhance implementation of the gender action plan.

B. Progress

7. In 2023–2024 the AC continued the established practice of including a section in its regular report on integrating gender considerations into its workplan. The body continued to provide information on its significant efforts to progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work.

8. Unlike in its 2021 report, the AC did not include gender-disaggregated data on the composition of speakers in its events in the 2023 or 2024 reports.¹³ Nevertheless, the nomination of expert gender focal points, as reflected in the 2024 report, is noteworthy.

9. The reporting simultaneously claims the mainstreaming of gender across all its activities and highlights some outputs that explicitly reflect this integration. This creates a perceived information gap that could be addressed by strengthening documentation, specificity or adjusting framing.

¹⁰ For more information on the country profiles and online portal, see [FCCC/SB/2024/4](#), paras. 25–28.

¹¹ Beauchamp E, Leiter T, Pringle P, et al. 2024. *Toolkit for monitoring, evaluation, and learning for National Adaptation Plan processes*. Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-andresilience/resources/publications/toolkit-MEL-for-NAP-processes>.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Gender-Day->.

¹³ See [FCCC/SB/2021/6](#) and [FCCC/SB/2021/6/Corr.1](#).

III. Adaptation Fund Board

A. Reporting

1. 2023

10. The AFB report to CMP 18 and CMA 4¹⁴ in its subsection on gender equality and the empowerment of women, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, states that advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is one of the four cross-cutting themes of the first Medium-Term Strategy and that progress was made in implementing the updated AF gender policy and gender action plan. It further states that:

(a) Gender-related training events were held during the reporting period, including:

(i) A session during the annual climate finance readiness seminar for NIEs;

(ii) A webinar for IEs on the updated AF gender policy and the updated guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy;

(iii) A webinar for NIEs on available financial and technical support related to gender mainstreaming;

(iv) A session at the enhanced direct access workshop for NIEs on how to integrate gender considerations into the design of enhanced direct access proposals, how to prepare and implement gender-responsive budgeting and how to report gender progress in projects using the project performance report template;

(b) During the reporting period, the pilot phase of application of the AF gender scorecard commenced. The scorecard was developed with the aim of enhancing the Fund's monitoring of the implementation of its gender policy across its project and programme portfolio through facilitating data and information collection and analysis. The gender scorecard will be applied to projects and programmes at two stages: (1) at entry and (2) during implementation and at exit. The report highlights that the results of the gender scorecard will be included in the 2024 annual performance report of the AF;

(c) Work continued on improving the AF gender-responsive operational framework, including policies and operational guidelines; the updated AF gender policy¹⁵ and the updated guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy¹⁶ were translated into French and Spanish;

(d) The annual performance report of the AF for fiscal year 2022¹⁷ provides information on gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in some projects approved during fiscal year 2022;

(e) The body continued collaboration on gender considerations with partner organizations, including other climate funds and the UNFCCC secretariat. The Vice-Chair of the AFB participated in the mandated dialogue between the chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes at SB 58.

11. The subsection in readiness programme for climate finance, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period references the mission and mandates of the AF and affirms that all its activities are designed to inter alia empower and benefit the most vulnerable people and communities as agents of change and advance gender equality. It further reports that the annual climate finance readiness seminar for accredited NIEs included inter alia discussions on the updated

¹⁴ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6](https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/).

¹⁵ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>. The fund's updated gender policy and action plan is available in English, French and Spanish.

¹⁶ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/guidance-document-implementing-entitiescompliance-adaptation-fund-gender-policy-2/>.

¹⁷ AFB document AFB/EFC.30/3/Rev.1.

guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy, also mentioned in paragraph (a)(iv) above.

12. Under the chapter recommendations for action by the CMP and/or the CMA, the AFB invites the CMP and/or the CMA to take note that the implementation of the updated gender policy and gender action plan¹⁸ of the AF continued.

13. Annex V to the report focuses on presenting examples of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in four AF projects approved during the reporting period, as mentioned in paragraph 10(d) above, extracted from their gender assessments and project specific gender action plans.

14. Annex VI to the report highlights AF communications efforts during the reporting period, indicating that gender was one of the themes highlighted in their products.

15. Annex VIII to the report presents information on the status of the AF portfolio. It includes a list of project/programme proposals and concepts in the active pipeline as at 30 June 2023, containing a project to unlock investments in gender and youth inclusive early-growth stage adaptation small and medium-sized enterprises in Kenya and Uganda among those whose content was endorsed.

16. Annex IX presents the response of the AFB to the guidance of the CMP 17 and CMA 4. In response to the request to the AFB to increase the gender-responsiveness of the resources provided by the AF,¹⁹ the report makes reference to the information presented in paragraphs 10–13 above.

17. The annex to the addendum to the report mentioned in paragraph 10 above²⁰ includes references to gender:

(a) Under the chapter implementation of the second Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027), the body indicates the Fund’s annual performance report for the fiscal year 2023 includes a section dedicated to gender informing that the pilot phase of the application of the Fund’s gender scorecard has continued with a view to contributing to the Fund’s efforts in enhancing monitoring of the implementation of its gender policy across its project and programme portfolio through facilitating data and information collection and analysis. The body reports that a gender training, which included an interactive gender case study exercise, was held at the annual NIE seminar. The report notes that the AF secretariat started developing an e-course on gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation projects, which the expectation of launching it in 2024;

(b) Under the chapter readiness programme for climate finance, the body makes reference to the training in the annual NIE seminar mentioned in paragraph 17(a) above;

(c) Under the chapter impact and results drivers (sustainability, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency) the body notes that high participation of women in ecosystem-based adaptation activities may lead to a more efficient and effective implementation of adaptation activities, with the side benefit of improving women’s decision-making and leadership within the communities. It mentions that this is illustrated in Mongolia.

2. 2024

18. The AFB report to CMP 19 and CMA 5²¹ in its subsection on gender equality and the empowerment of women, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, indicates that:

(a) The AF launched its first e-learning course on gender mainstreaming in April 2024, aimed at strengthening understanding and building capacity in integrating gender mainstreaming across the project life cycle, in line with its gender policy. Offering additional details on the course contents and delivery method;

¹⁸ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.

¹⁹ Decision 5/CMP.17, para. 16.

²⁰ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2/Add.1-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6/Add.1](https://www.unfccc.int/documents/1365282/1365282/FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2/Add.1-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6/Add.1).

²¹ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6](https://www.unfccc.int/documents/1365282/1365282/FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6).

- (b) Gender-related training events were held during the reporting period, including;
 - (i) A session during the annual climate finance readiness seminar for NIEs;
 - (ii) A webinar for IEs and stakeholders on the e-learning course on gender mainstreaming and using information and data to advance gender equality.
 - (c) During the reporting period, the pilot phase of the AF gender scorecard was implemented. The results of the gender scorecard are due to be included in the annual performance report of the AF in 2024;
 - (d) The annual performance report of the AF for fiscal year 2023 provides information on gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in some projects approved during fiscal year 2023;
 - (e) Collaboration on gender considerations with partner organizations, including other climate funds and the UNFCCC secretariat, continued, for example through a side event on gender-responsive finance organized with the Climate Investment Funds, the GCF and the GEF, held at COP 28, and through the AFB secretariat's participation in a training for national gender and climate change focal points on the topic of climate finance and gender.
19. Under the chapter recommendations for action by the CMP and/or the CMA, the AFB invites the CMP and/or the CMA to take note of the production of e-learning courses on mainstreaming gender in project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation; and that the AF continued to implement the updated gender policy and gender action plan of the AF,²² including by developing the e-learning course mentioned in paragraph 18(a) above.
20. In the subsection learning and sharing, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, the report highlights the e-learning course mentioned in paragraph 18(a) above.
21. In the subsection readiness programme for climate finance, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, the report mentions the events indicated in paragraph 18(b) above.
22. In the chapter complementarity and coherence with other climate funds and operational linkages and relations between the Adaptation Fund and other UNFCCC bodies, it mentions that the AFB, through its secretariat, organized one joint session with the GCF on gender mainstreaming in AF projects and programmes; and that the AFB enhanced its collaboration with other climate funds and partner organizations on promoting gender equality in climate action, referring to the AFB, through its secretariat, having shared its experience of and lessons learned from gender mainstreaming in its operations and in AF-supported projects and programmes and having discussed with other climate funds ways of enhancing complementarity and coherence of gender-related work among the funds.
23. In Annex IV the participation of the AFB and its secretariat in gender-related events, such as the UNFCCC Gender Collective Impact Gathering meeting and the event Accelerating Gender-Responsive NDC Implementation in the Asia-Pacific, organized by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the UNFCCC is reported.
24. Annex V to the report focuses on presenting examples of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in four AF projects approved during the reporting period, as mentioned in paragraph 18(d) above, extracted from their gender assessments and project specific gender action plans.
25. Annex VI to the report highlights AF communications efforts during the reporting period, indicating that gender was one of the themes highlighted in their products.
26. Annex VIII to the report presents information on the status of portfolio of the AF. It includes a list of project/programme proposals and concepts in the active pipeline as at 30 June 2023, containing a project to unlock investments in gender and youth inclusive early-

²² See footnote 15 above.

growth stage adaptation small and medium-sized enterprises in Kenya and Uganda among those whose content was endorsed.

27. Annex IX presents the response of the AFB to the guidance of the CMP 18 and CMA 5. In response to the request to the AFB to increase the gender-responsiveness of the resources provided by the AF,²³ the body refers to the information presented in paragraph 18 above. In response to the mandate stemming from decision [2/CMA.5](#), the report refers to the e-learning course mentioned in paragraph 18(a) above, which is expected to help enhance capacities for gender mainstreaming throughout a project's life cycle. In addition, it mentions that the readiness grants enable NIEs to undertake project scale-up efforts and address environmental, social and gender-related risks.

28. The annex to the addendum to the report mentioned in paragraph 18 above²⁴ includes references to gender:

(a) Under the specific chapter on gender, the report indicates that the secretariat completed a pilot implementation of the AF Gender Scorecard for the fiscal year 2024. The summary of the result of the AF Gender Scorecard implementation for the fiscal year 2024 is presented in the gender section of the AF Annual Performance Report for the fiscal year 2024,²⁵ and the report notes that the full AF Gender Scorecard report is expected to be available as an informational document. It also notes that a gender knowledge study was being developed to identify best practices on gender mainstreaming and lessons learned from AF projects and programmes in the agriculture and food security sectors;

(b) Under the chapter knowledge management, it mentions the course referred to in paragraph 18(a) above and the study mentioned in paragraph 28(a) above.

B. Progress

29. 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. The 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. It is noteworthy that the AF continued the practices started in 2021 of including an annex that provides details of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in approved AF projects.

30. It is further noteworthy that the AFB references other reports, which contain a greater level of detail on gender integration, such as such its annual performance report, which covers the results of the gender scorecard. The AFB further completed the pilot implementation of its gender scorecard, conducted events and trainings to support and monitor gender mainstreaming throughout the cycle of AF projects.

31. While providing relevant information on the new e-learning course, neither annual report details 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.

²³ Decision [3/CMP.18](#), para. 13.

²⁴ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/4/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/6/Add.1](#).

²⁵ Document AFB/EFC.34/9, available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wpcontent/uploads/2024/09/AFB.EFC_34.8_Annual-Performance-Report-for-FY24.pdf.

IV. Clean development mechanism Executive Board

A. Reporting

32. There is no reference to gender in the 2023 or 2024 reports²⁶ of the CDM Executive Board to the CMP.

B. Progress

33. Despite having taken initial steps towards integrating gender considerations into its work in previous years,²⁷ the Board did not include any information on gender in its regular reports in 2021–2024.

V. Consultative Group of Experts

A. Reporting

1. 2023

34. The CGE report to SBI 59²⁸ presents information on gender balance of technical experts who conducted the technical analysis of biennial update reports as 46 per cent women and 54 per cent men. It also presents information on the number of women and men participants in each of the three regional hands-on training workshops, and underlines that the CGE continued to encourage the participation of women through the letter inviting nominations for participation of national experts in the regional hands-on training workshops. The report further notes the CGE participation in the dialogue among the Chairs of the constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes held at SB 58.

2. 2024

35. The CGE report to SBI 61²⁹ mentions the same information as the 2023 report with updated numbers.³⁰ The report further mentions the CGE submission made on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan as well as its content, including the capturing of gender-related statistics concerning its training workshops and reporting of them in its progress and workshop reports; its invitation to the secretariat's gender team to attend the 12th meeting of the CGE in order to raise awareness of gender issues among CGE members; and its plan to develop a gender-related case study and add it to the CGE toolbox on institutional arrangements. The report further mentions participation of the CGE in an informal meeting on gender and transparency convened by the secretariat's gender team with national gender and climate change focal points and plans to consider disseminating a toolkit on gender-responsive biennial transparency reports prepared by UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, once available.

B. Progress

36. Like previous reports, in its 2023 and 2024 reports, the CGE presented data disaggregated by gender on participation in training workshops. The 2023 and 2024 reports further include such information on technical experts involved in the technical analysis of biennial update reports. In 2024 the CGE reported increased engagement on gender, for

²⁶ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/5](#), [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/3](#) and [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/3/Add.1](#) respectively.

²⁷ See document [FCCC/CP/2021/5](#), paras. 30–32.

²⁸ [FCCC/SBI/2023/20](#).

²⁹ [FCCC/SBI/2024/18](#).

³⁰ Including 46 per cent of technical experts being women and number of women and men participants in each of the two regional hands-on training workshops.

example by raising awareness of gender issues among CGE members, contributing to and participating in gender-related activities, and plans.

VI. Climate Technology Centre and Network Advisory Board

A. Reporting

1. 2023

37. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2023³¹ notes that the bodies collaborated to develop a roster of gender and climate change technology experts. It further mentions that the TEC, the CTCN and their secretariats engaged in regular exchanges and collaborated intersessionally to ensure coordination and coherence of work under the Technology Mechanism. This included the TEC and CTCN exchanging information across areas of work, inter alia on gender-responsive urban mobility.

38. The annex to the report presents draft joint key messages and recommendations of the TEC and the CTCN on technology and nationally determined contributions. The TEC and the CTCN indicate the existence of various examples from different regions and country contexts where the uptake of technologies directly supports the implementation of NDCs, including gender-responsive and effective stakeholder engagement approaches. Further, the TEC and the CTCN recommend that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to stimulate the uptake of technologies in support of NDC implementation by:

(a) Fostering gender-responsive, inclusive, participatory and equitable approaches that consider the needs, priorities, knowledge and capacities of all technology stakeholders; generate awareness of technology benefits; and foster stakeholder engagement and buy-in regarding processes and technologies. The bodies stressed that, in particular, technology uptake needs to lead to a just transition, protect workers, communities, Indigenous Peoples and women, ensure a more socially equitable distribution of benefits and risks, and foster leapfrogging to near zero emission or low-emission climate technologies, which are in line with meeting the targets of the Paris Agreement;

(b) Supporting academia and civil society, including women, youth and Indigenous Peoples organizations, that work with local and national governments on addressing barriers to technology uptake towards the achievement of NDC targets, including by strengthening national systems of innovation.

39. The chapter on activities and performance of the CTCN includes various references to gender:

(a) In the subsection Advisory Board meetings and membership, the body highlights that the board endorsed the updated gender policy and action plan for 2023–2025, developed with support from the women and gender constituency to strengthen mainstreaming of gender-responsive approaches across CTCN activities;

(b) In the subsection on promoting endogenous and gender-responsive technologies and harnessing Indigenous People's knowledge; under the section on enabling environments and capacity-building, the body notes that a gender perspective must be integrated into the design of all technical assistance projects, including through gender analysis and the appointment of a gender expert. It notes the example of an assessment of the gender division in Mongolia, in relation to involvement in livestock farming, to prioritize necessary livestock interventions, where data on the percentage of technical assistance supported by a gender analysis and expert, along with their resulting outcomes and impacts, was lacking. It indicates that this gap will be addressed through the updated monitoring and evaluation framework and the updated gender policy and action plan;

(c) In the subsection collaboration with children and youth and women and gender constituencies, under collaboration and stakeholder engagement, the CTCN mentions its support for the 2022 Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards, disseminating information

³¹ [FCCC/SB/2023/3](#).

thereon through its Network and providing access to a year-long mentoring programme for the winners; and having served on the jury to select the award winners for 2023.

2. 2024

40. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2024³² notes that the bodies continued to collaborate on joint activities including the operationalization of the gender and climate technology expert roster,³³ mentioned in paragraph 37 above, and further elaborated that it constituted an online database of international professionals, local experts and Indigenous Peoples with recognized expertise in the area of gender equality and climate technology, which 95 experts had joined as at September 2024.

41. In the chapter on activities and performance of the CTCN:

(a) In the subsection on promoting gender-responsive and endogenous technologies and harnessing Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, under the section enabling environments and capacity building, the body notes that, following the endorsement of the new CTCN gender policy and action plan 2023–2027 in September 2023, annual gender workplans were being developed and monitored.³⁴ A CTCN gender assessment and action plan was introduced during the development of technical assistance response plans to ensure that gender mainstreaming is integrated from the outset and carried throughout implementation of projects. Furthermore, the percentage of the budget for technical assistance projects dedicated to gender mainstreaming has increased from 1 to 5 per cent under the new policy. Gender funds support, inter alia, the hiring of gender experts and the development of gender policy briefs, as, for example, in the technical assistance project completed in Georgia;

(b) In the same subsection, the CTCN mentions having actively promoted the Technology Mechanism gender and climate technology expert roster, including by referring to it in the technical assistance request template and encouraging Network members and national designated entities to engage experts from the roster;

(c) In the subsection collaborating with UNFCCC constituted bodies and constituencies, under collaboration and stakeholder engagement, the CTCN notes that, as part of its ongoing collaboration with the UNFCCC women and gender constituency, the CTCN supported the 2023 Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards, disseminating information thereon via the Network and providing access to a year-long mentoring programme to the winners, and served on the jury to select the award winners for 2024 CTCN.

42. Annex II to the report presents the CTCN technical assistance projects completed during the reporting period for each area of system transformation. Under the water-energy-food focus, the project "Solar based irrigation for women's empowerment -"pay as you irrigate" as a means of water management and food security in Mozambique (Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator)" was finalized in Mozambique, under the Adaptation thematic area. Under the area of building and infrastructure, the project "Designing nature-based solutions with an ethnic and gender-equity approach, to increase the resilience of rural mountain communities in protected natural areas affected by extreme weather events in Honduras" was finalized in Honduras, under the Adaptation thematic area.

B. Progress

43. 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

³² FCCC/SB/2024/3.

³³ Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/networking-and-collaboration/gender-and-climate-technologyexpert-roster>.

³⁴ See CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2024/23/27 for the gender workplan for 2024.

integrating gender considerations. A noteworthy development is the launch of a global roster of experts.

44. The CTCN has continued to include sections on gender-responsive engagement and endogenous and gender-responsive technologies, demonstrating commitment to a crosscutting integration of gender considerations across its work and reporting. Including references to external documents to corroborate affirmations relating to activity implementation, is a practice that could be extended to all activities, in order to further improve traceability and transparency.

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

A. Reporting

1. 2023

45. The report of the KCI to SBI 59³⁵ includes a section on integrating gender considerations into the work of the KCI, which mentions that the KCI continued to mainstream gender considerations in its work, including by establishing an informal network of experts on gender issues relevant to response measures and by ensuring gender balance among the speakers at KCI side events and among the experts appointed as consultants for its work.

46. The report further mentions, in the context of its workplan activity 9, that a technical paper 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, was being finalized.

2. 2024

47. The report of the KCI to SBI 61³⁶ includes the same information as mentioned in paragraph 45 above and further reports on the publication of the technical paper³⁷ referred to in paragraph 46 above. It further reports having initiated research, with the support of the secretariat, on the basis of this technical paper, with a view to preparing a policy brief on this matter.

48. In its rules of procedure, the KCI refers to the goal of gender balance in the context of its membership and when drawing on expertise necessary to perform its functions, including from the UNFCCC roster of experts.

B. Progress

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

50. The annual reports only provide brief information on how the KCI has mainstreamed gender in its work. Future annual reports would benefit from more specific reference to and

³⁵ [FCCC/SB/2023/6](#).

³⁶ [FCCC/SB/2024/8](#).

³⁷ KCI, 2024. *Impacts of the implementation of response measures on intergenerational equity, gender, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and people in other vulnerable situations*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/638245>.

examples of the KCI work through which gender has been considered, aligning with the approaches the KCI adopted to integrate gender in its work.³⁸

VIII. Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee

A. Reporting

51. The 2023 and 2024 reports of the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee³⁹ do not refer to gender beyond gender balance in the context of the body's membership.

B. Progress

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

IX. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Reporting

1. 2023

53. The LEG report to SBI 58⁴⁰ mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work and includes a subsection on the consideration of gender in the section ongoing activities and next steps. It noted its ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs to strengthen gender considerations in adaptation, and its progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work. The same section includes a figure showing the percentage share of women participating in all LEG meetings and events since LEG 37 (February 2020). The LEG further agreed to continue strengthening gender considerations in its work by:

(a) Using the UNFCCC gender action plan and ensuring that the gaps identified in its implementation are considered when developing activities to support the LDCs;

(b) Considering how to apply and expand existing gender-related guidelines (jointly with for example, 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.

54. Under the subsection addressing the mandates from the COP and the CMA, the LEG recalled its support to LDCs mentioned in paragraph 53 above and mentions that there has been an increase in the number of projects including gender analyses or gender mainstreaming plans and integrating gender considerations into results frameworks as per the analysis in its 2022 synthesis report, which focuses on the efforts of the LDCs in implementing adaptation projects under national adaptation programmes of action, NAPs and programmes under the Financial Mechanism.

55. It further noted under the subsection collaboration under the UNFCCC that the LEG recognized the potential to enhance collaboration on gender considerations with other UNFCCC constituted bodies, including through its participation in the Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee's task force on displacement and expert group on non-economic losses.

³⁸ The KCI agreed, at its 5th meeting, to adopt approaches to integrate gender in its work. See KCI/2021/5/10, para. 20.

³⁹ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/3](#) and [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/2](#) respectively.

⁴⁰ [FCCC/SBI/2023/7](#).

56. Under discussions with representatives of organizations, it mentioned that the NAP Global Network noted that countries continue to submit requests relating to the integration of gender considerations into the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

57. Annex II of the report presents activities of the subgroups of the national adaptation plan technical working group for 2023–2024, indicating that the multistakeholder group advised on the integration of gender considerations into the products and activities of the LEG in 2023.

58. Annex IV of the report contains the LEG work programme for 2023–2024 which includes two activities referring to gender, namely: (i) Continue to report on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG and ensure consideration of the UNFCCC gender action plan in developing the activities of the LEG; and (ii) collaborating with other constituted bodies and programmes on activities related to some areas, including gender.

59. The LEG report to SBI 59⁴¹ mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work, further highlighting it as a priority area for 2023–2024. Under its ongoing activities and next steps section the LEG included a subsection on consideration of gender.

60. As part of the section on ongoing efforts and next steps, within the context of technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, the LEG reported on the work of the NAP technical working group, including the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup, which is advancing work on strengthening gender considerations in NAPs.

61. As part of the same section, in the context of addressing mandates from the COP and the CMA, the LEG reported on conducting technical sessions on gender at the annual NAP Expos, and the engagement of the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup mentioned in paragraph 60 above in identifying and implementing relevant actions.

62. As part of the same section, in the context of consideration of gender, the information contained in paragraphs 60 and 61 above is reiterated and reference is further made to:

- (a) The importance of inclusive participation referencing the LEG's rules of procedure;
- (b) Integration of gender considerations into all LEG technical products and activities;
- (c) Incorporating specific chapters on gender into the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, its synthesis reports and technical papers;
- (d) Consistently conducting technical sessions on gender considerations at the NAP Expos;
- (e) Adding gender as a cross-cutting topic of the NAP writing workshops;
- (f) Analysis of NAPs submitted and adaptation projects implemented by the LDCs from a gender perspective.

63. The same section further includes an updated version of the figure mentioned in paragraph 53 above, and captured the LEG's agreement to continue:

- (a) Providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs for strengthening gender considerations in adaptation and to continue integrating a gender perspective into its work;
- (b) Engaging with the national gender and climate change focal points from the LDCs in this regard, including through webinars or technical meetings, as appropriate.

64. The LEG reported on incorporating specific chapters on gender in technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, as well as in synthesis reports and technical

⁴¹ [FCCC/SBI/2023/17](#).

papers, inclusion of gender as a cross-cutting topic in NAP writing workshops, analyses of submitted NAPs and adaptation projects undertaken by LDCs with a gender perspective.

65. The report captured the LEG agreeing to continue conducting technical sessions on gender at the annual NAP Expos, to further engage the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup in identifying and implementing relevant actions, to continue its engagement with national gender and climate change focal points from the LDCs through webinars or technical meetings and to further its technical guidance and support on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation.

66. The LEG reiterated the remark mentioned in paragraph 55 above.

67. Under discussions with representatives of organizations, it mentioned that the Global Water Partnership reported providing support to LDCs in integrating gender equality in climate resilience and water security

68. Finally, under Annex II of the report, the LEG recorded progress made by LDCs in securing funding from the GCF for gender-responsive adaptation actions. Notable examples include Bangladesh's project on enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change-induced salinity, and Ethiopia's project on building gender-responsive resilience of vulnerable communities in response to increasing drought risk.

2. 2024

69. The LEG report to SBI 60⁴² mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work and includes a subsection on the consideration of gender in the section ongoing activities and next steps. It indicates that the LEG discussed its submission on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan,⁴³ which included relevant mandates of the LEG and provisions on gender; outputs and publications of the LEG related to gender; and details on activities and milestones of the LEG that align with the priority areas of the gender action plan.

70. Under subsection addressing the mandates from the COP and the CMA, the LEG reported to have agreed to continue engaging the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup in identifying and implementing relevant action in relation to its support to LDCs in integrating gender considerations into the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

71. The LEG reiterated the opportunity for collaboration mentioned in paragraph 55 above.

72. Under discussions with representatives of organizations, it mentioned that the NAP Global Network reported that 24 countries LDCs received direct technical support from the Network related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and that one of its thematic areas of support is gender.

73. In the subsection on direct country support under ongoing activities and next steps, the LEG indicates that strengthening consideration of vulnerable groups and local communities, including in terms of gender, was identified as one of the topics for a training for developing country Parties on addressing identified gaps and needs related to NAPs to be held in 2024.

74. Annex III to the report contains the LEG work programme for 2024–2025 which includes two activities referring to gender, namely: (i) Continue to report on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG and ensure consideration of the UNFCCC gender action plan in developing the activities of the LEG; and (ii) collaborating with other constituted bodies and programmes on activities related to some areas, including gender.

⁴² [FCCC/SBI/2024/5](#).

⁴³ In response to the call for submissions in Decision [15/CP.28](#), para. 2. The submission is available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender action plan").

75. The LEG report to SBI 61⁴⁴ mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work and includes a subsection on the consideration of gender in the section ongoing activities and next steps. It indicates that the LEG discussed strategies for further integrating a gender perspective into its work programme and agreed to continue raising awareness among the LDCs of the importance of ensuring a gender balance when nominating participants to attend LEG events. The LEG further agreed to invite the LDCs and relevant organizations to submit case studies pertaining to the consideration of gender in the formulation and implementation of NAPs with a view to using the information to produce an outreach publication on the matter with the support of the multi-stakeholder support subgroup.

76. Under the subsection training on national adaptation plans, under technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, the LEG noted the training on NAPs, organized with the AC and conducted during NAP Expo 2024, which focused on improving access to and mobilization of finance, developing and applying monitoring, evaluation and learning tools and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and communities, including women, in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The LEG agreed to incorporate content and lessons learned from the training into future training.⁴⁵

77. The LEG reiterated the opportunity for collaboration mentioned in paragraph 55 above.

B. Progress

78. The LEG has reported gender-disaggregated data on participation in its meetings and events in 2023 but did not continue this practice in 2024. The LEG continued to dedicate 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. A noteworthy development was the submission of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

79. The LEG reports would benefit from more specific information on steps taken to integrate gender considerations into its work and from explicitly identifying the reports, guidelines, or technical products where gender has been integrated as well as on action undertaken to pursue opportunities for collaboration with other UNFCCC bodies.

X. Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023

80. The PAICC report to CMA 5⁴⁶ includes a section on gender and Action for Climate Empowerment, which notes a secretariat presentation on these matters and that the PAICC agreed to continue its discussion on the matter of identifying possible ways to mainstream gender issues and its participation in the dialogue with Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective.

⁴⁴ [FCCC/SBI/2024/22](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/leg-reports/2024/leg-report-to-sbi-61-2024-22.pdf).

⁴⁵ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/programme>.

⁴⁶ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/4](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/leg-reports/2023/leg-report-to-cma-5-2023-4.pdf).

2. 2024

81. The PAICC report to CMA 6⁴⁷ includes a section on gender and Action for Climate Empowerment and the same information reported in 2023. It further agreed to aim for gender balance in electing its Co-Chairs.

B. Progress

82. The PAICC continues to discuss the matter of identifying possible ways to mainstream gender in its work.

XI. Paris Committee on Capacity-building**A. Reporting****1. 2023**

83. The PCCB report to SBI 59⁴⁸ includes extensive references to gender, including information on gender-related mandates, activities under the 2021–2024 workplan and implementation of its gender mainstreaming standard and a dedicated annex with detailed information on approach and specific outputs.

84. The PCCB reports electing a gender focal point in line with its gender mainstreaming standard and reaffirms its efforts to mainstream gender into its work. In the section on cross-cutting issues, and referencing respective mandates, the report states that by implementing its gender mainstreaming standard, the PCCB progressed in ensuring equal representation of women at its events and considering gender in a cross-cutting manner in its technical work, referring to annex II of the report titled, progress on gender mainstreaming in the work of the PCCB in the reporting period, for further details.

85. The report further mentions gender-related activities including the participation in the Joint Dialogue on Enhancing Indigenous women climate leadership in the UNFCCC process, participation in the dialogue between the Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective, involvement of gender experts in the Capacity-building Hub steering committee to ensure mainstreaming across the programme of the Hub, a thematic dialogue at Africa Climate Week 2022 on horizontal and vertical integration of the NDCs of African States, which highlighted the need for mainstreaming gender-responsiveness and inclusiveness in NDC policies and points to several case studies and good practices that were shared.

86. The PCCB further recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to facilitate effective adaptation action and more equitable outcomes by strengthening the capacities of developing countries to develop bankable projects and secure financial resources and by establishing appropriate governance structures for, inter alia, ensuring that monitoring, evaluation and learning is effective, inclusive and gender-responsive.

87. Annex I to the report presents monitoring and evaluation findings, highlighting activities that addressed gender-responsiveness across stakeholder engagement, calls for submissions, technical products, thematic dialogues, and outreach. Under a section on outcomes and an indicator on addressing crosscutting issues, the report notes that the PCCB included in its call for submissions on coherence and coordination and in its Expression of interest for the Capacity-building hub questions related to gender and that about 20 per cent of the successful expressions of interest related to mainstreaming gender. It further states that all technical products of the PCCB delivered in the reporting period include multiple references to gender specifically mentions the PCCB-OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights including a module on persons, groups and peoples in vulnerable

⁴⁷ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/7](#).

⁴⁸ [FCCC/SBI/2023/14](#).

situations, including women, and the PCCB toolkit including a section dedicated to gender, the thematic dialogue mentioned in paragraph 85 above, and a PCCB Network's Capacity-building Stories podcast episode on capacity-building with Indigenous Peoples and the economic empowerment of Indigenous women and girls.

88. Under indicators on female to male ratio in resource persons and participants, the PCCB reports an average of just over 50 per cent of resource persons for PCCB activities are women and includes detailed information on gender balance of resource persons and participants for individual events and meetings.

89. The above-mentioned annex II, reiterates or provides further detail on gender-related activities referenced in the main report and includes additional information. This includes:

(a) The expansion of the PCCB network to 30 organizations with a focus on gender, further detail on Capacity-building Hub steering committee members;

(b) A joint event with the LEG and the World Resources Institute for NAP Expo 2023;

(c) Some degree of gender mainstreaming having been achieved in the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar and the PCCB technical paper on Enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity for climate action;

(d) Representation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender in the PCCB-facilitated ICG and consideration of gender in its forthcoming e-booklets containing capacity-building resources;

(e) Further information on gender balance, including for example, in learners who completed the PCCB-OHCHR online course.

90. In the same annex, the PCCB affirms its efforts to disseminate information on initiatives supporting development and strengthening of capacity for mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action and to use inclusive language across its activities and products in accordance with its gender mainstreaming standard.

91. It also includes information on the use of post-event surveys, which include a question on gender-responsiveness of the events and received a majority of positive and no negative responses.

2. 2024

92. The PCCB report to SBI 61⁴⁹ includes references to gender similar to the 2023 report.

93. The PCCB reports electing a gender focal point in line with its gender mainstreaming standard and reaffirms its efforts mainstreaming gender into its work. In the section on cross-cutting issues, and referencing respective mandates, the report states that by implementing its gender mainstreaming standard, the PCCB progressed in ensuring equal representation of women at its events and considering gender in a cross-cutting manner in its technical work. The report further references a submission made by the PCCB for the final review of implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, which outlines progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in relation to the PCCB implementing the gender action plan between 2019 and 2023.⁵⁰

94. Other gender-related activities reported include other constituted bodies reporting on their gender-related activities in meetings of the ICG, and involvement of gender experts in the Capacity-building Hub steering committee to ensure mainstreaming across the programme of the Hub.

95. The PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA:

(a) Encourage Parties to apply a multi-stakeholder approach to building and maintaining capacity by engaging a broad range of Parties and non-Party stakeholders at the

⁴⁹ [FCCC/SBI/2024/19](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx).

⁵⁰ The submission is available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender action plan").

national, subnational and local level, including representatives of academia, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, traditional leaders, youth, women, persons with disabilities and the private sector, including informal sectors and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, when undertaking capacity-building needs assessments and when designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating capacity-building interventions on the basis of identified needs;

(b) Encourage bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to develop strategies aimed at enabling micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, the informal sector, traditional leaders, women and youth to participate in the process to formulate and implement NAPs as well as training programmes targeting those and other stakeholders on various aspects of the NAP process.

B. Progress

96. The PCCB has demonstrated strong commitment and tangible progress in mainstreaming gender considerations across its work building on its structured and consistent implementation of the gender mainstreaming standard since 2020 and has been a model for the good practice of precisely and critically reporting on its progress, focusing on steps taken, also identifying opportunities for improvement, which enables the body to better address challenges.

97. In 2024 the PCCB discontinued the practice of including an annex for tracking progress of gender mainstreaming in its work and included significantly less detail on outputs, outcomes, impact and effectiveness, which has previously been helpful for monitoring and facilitated traceability, comparability and assessment of progress.

98. Compared to the level of detail and range of gender-related activities and outputs documented in previous reports, including the 2023 report, the 2024 report contains significantly less gender-specific information and key activities, data on gender balance, and examples of gender-responsive outputs and outcomes are less visible or absent. This shift may reflect changes in depth and breadth of gender-related implementation or reporting.

99. The PCCB monitored and reported detailed information on gender balance, sought feedback on inclusivity of its activities, and differentiated between those outcomes that include some references to gender and those that include a more in-depth engagement. A new development was the submission of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

XII. Standing Committee on Finance

A. Reporting

1. 2023

100. The SCF report to COP 28 and CMA 5⁵¹, in the section on gender, informs that the body integrated a gender perspective into its technical work, where relevant. An example provided is the report on the doubling of adaptation finance,⁵² which discusses gender-responsiveness in terms of the effectiveness of adaptation finance and highlights the consideration of gender as a key opportunity for improving the quality of adaptation finance in a manner consistent with the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and with Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement. The body further reports having made efforts to achieve gender balance in its events.

101. In the section linkages with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the report notes the appointment of a

⁵¹ [FCCC/CP/2023/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8](#).

⁵² More information is available in the executive summary of the report ([FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.1](#)).

focal point for gender-related matters as well as their active participation at the dialogue among the Chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes.

102. Annex II includes the workplan of the SCF for 2024, indicating the organization and realization of the 2024 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance as an outcome under activity 1(a). It further 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](#); and the integration of gender considerations into the SCF Forum, the BA, the needs determination report and any new work mandated at COP 28 and CMA 5, as appropriate.

103. Annex III presents the general outline of the second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including a subtopic on considerations in relation to gender, under other considerations.

104. Some addenda to the report include references to gender, including the following:

(a) Executive summary of the report on the doubling of adaptation finance⁵³, which includes references to gender under key findings and opportunities, highlighting that emerging assessments of adaptation outcomes consider qualitative criteria including social systems and gender. It further notes that gender-responsive approaches enhance effectiveness in reaching adaptation objectives, that take into account the unique vulnerabilities, needs and contributions of all people can increase the effectiveness of adaptation finance and mentions an example of the Philippines where public-private partnerships require social considerations including related to gender equality;

(b) Synthesis of views regarding ways to achieve Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement;⁵⁴

(c) Summary of the 2023 Forum of the SCF on financing just transitions⁵⁵, which includes a reference to gender and inclusivity related GCF policies and women being amongst those most affected by the transitions;

(d) Self-assessment report of the SCF⁵⁶, which reports that the survey, which served as the primary source of input to the self-assessment included a question on gender-responsiveness of SCF workplans, and captures related findings and suggestions for improvements in this regard;

(e) Compilation and synthesis of submissions on draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism by the co-facilitators of the SCF.⁵⁷

2. 2024

105. The SCF report to COP 29 and CMA 6⁵⁸ includes various references to gender, particularly in relation to the steps undertaken to organize the 2024 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance. In the section on gender, it notes that the SCF integrated a gender perspective into its technical work, where relevant, highlighting that the sixth BA refers to the effectiveness of adaptation finance from a gender perspective and highlights the consideration of gender as a key opportunity for improving the quality of adaptation finance, consistently with the work under the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, and in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement. It further mentions that efforts were made to achieve gender balance among the speakers of all SCF events in 2024.

⁵³ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.1.](#)

⁵⁴ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.3.](#)

⁵⁵ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.4.](#)

⁵⁶ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.5.](#)

⁵⁷ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.6.](#)

⁵⁸ [FCCC/CP/2024/6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8.](#)

106. The section on the Forum of the SCF includes a subsection on the forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance, noting that:

(a) The programme was organized taking into account the subtopics suggested by SCF members and observers at SCF 33, which were gender-responsive finance for climate action and resilience, with a focus on developing and scaling tools, best practices and inclusive approaches that consider diverse perspectives, including those of multilateral funds, national frameworks, the private sector and local communities, while integrating the experience and knowledge of marginalized groups such as Indigenous Peoples, youth and children; challenges and opportunities in advancing gender-responsive climate finance within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on economic diversification and development, and financing sectoral climate actions and resilience; gender-responsive climate finance as a means to advance the social and economic empowerment of women; and investment frameworks, tools, criteria, data and reporting for gender-responsive finance for accelerating climate action and resilience;

(b) The forum was held in Arusha from 2 to 3 September 2024, counting over 130 participants representing the SCF, governments, United Nations agencies and other international organizations, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral climate funds, bilateral agencies, the private sector, academia, think tanks and civil society organizations working on gender;

(c) The programme and the video recording of the Forum are available on its dedicated web page⁵⁹ and the summary report was finalized intersessionally.⁶⁰

107. The same section notes that the importance of gender-responsive financing for enhancing climate action and resilience was discussed at SCF 35 as a possible subtheme for the 2025 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture.

108. Under possible action by the COP and the CMA, it indicates that the COP and the CMA may wish to consider the summary report on the 2024 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance.⁶¹

109. In the section linkages with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the report notes the appointment of a focal point for gender-related matters. It further highlights that the SCF provided submissions in response to invitations from COP 28 and CMA 5, including on gender and climate change.⁶²

110. Annex II to the report includes the workplan of the SCF for 2025, indicating 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](#); and the integration of gender considerations into the SCF Forum, the BA, the needs determination report and any new work mandated at COP 29 and CMA 6, as appropriate.

111. Some addenda to the report include references to gender, including the following:

(a) Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows⁶³, which in its key findings on climate finance flows includes a paragraph on gender, referencing data gaps pertaining to the gender and climate finance nexus impacting climate finance needs assessments, as well as the strengthening of gender considerations in the governance, project design and impact measurement of multilateral climate funds, and resulting stimulation of commitments by public DFIs including further detail on the GCF, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Climate Investment Funds. The addendum further includes a recommendation for climate finance providers and recipients, as well as data aggregators, to improve the tracking and granularity of reporting of data on gender-responsive climate finance, as well as to improve the dissemination of best practices in

⁵⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/2024-SCF-Forum>.

⁶⁰ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5](#).

⁶¹ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5](#).

⁶² Decision [15/CP.28](#), para. 2.

⁶³ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.1](#).

relation to the gender-related aspects of climate finance, gender-related impacts of climate finance interventions and for gender-responsive budgeting;

(b) Second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement⁶⁴, includes reference to gender in its key findings, particularly in relation to gender integration into NDCs and recommendations, including encouraging:

(i) Relevant institutions to consider how funding can support sustained technical capacities in developing country Parties for addressing gaps for needs assessment, including for gender-responsive climate action;

(ii) Developing country Parties and relevant institutions gathering data and information on needs of developing country Parties to enhance efforts, approaches and available information related to inter alia gender-responsive climate action and the needs of Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups;

(iii) Parties to strengthen coordination, including through exchange of information and best practices, with a view to leveraging a diversity of expertise and perspectives, including for undertaking gender analysis and pursuing participatory stakeholder engagement, when costing needs of developing country Parties for implementing action under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

(c) Second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation⁶⁵, which includes an encouragement to data providers and aggregators to provide information on the gender-responsiveness of climate finance;

(d) Summary report of the 2024 Forum of the SCF on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance;⁶⁶

(e) Draft guidance to the GCF;⁶⁷

(f) Draft guidance to the GEF.⁶⁸

B. Progress

112. 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, referencing gender-balanced participation in events, gender considerations in technical work and events, and identifying how to integrate gender considerations into its workplan. The SCF currently does not report on gender-balance at its events.

113. Noteworthy developments in the reporting cycle were the focus on gender at the 2024 SCF Forum, the discussion of gender as a potential subtheme for the 2025 SCF Forum, the structured inclusion of gender considerations in the reports, recommendation to the COP and the CMA, and the submissions of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

⁶⁴ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.2.](#)

⁶⁵ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.3.](#)

⁶⁶ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5.](#)

⁶⁷ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.6.](#)

⁶⁸ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.7–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.7.](#)

XIII. Supervisory Body

A. Reporting

1. 2023

114. The annual report of the Supervisory Body to CMA 5⁶⁹ includes a reference to gender in the subsection other considerations by the Supervisory Body, under the chapter work in the reporting period. The body indicates that, following the request of the CMA in decision [3/CMA.3](#), paragraph 5(i), it considered the gender action plan and incorporated relevant actions into the work of the Supervisory Body and the operations of the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.

115. The addendum⁷⁰ to the annual report mentioned in paragraph 114 above, in the section encouraging broad participation, under the chapter methodology principles, indicates that mechanism methodologies shall use language that is easy to understand, inclusive, gender-sensitive and accessible to a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities and Indigenous Peoples.

2. 2024

116. The report of the Supervisory Body to CMA 6⁷¹ includes a subsection called gender action plan, under the item regulatory and other matters considered by the Supervisory Body in the chapter work in the reporting period. There, the body reports having agreed at its 8th meeting to regularly report on gender-balanced representation and how the SBM has addressed gender considerations in its work. During the reporting period, the Body considered gender-balanced representation in its work, in particular during the selection of expert panel members. Further, the Body highlights that gender considerations featured prominently in the work of the SBM through the development of the sustainable development tool by having gender equality as one of the principles through which activity participants shall identify potential gender-based risks and impacts and introducing effective measures to avoid, prevent or mitigate such risks and impacts.

117. The addendum⁷² to the annual report mentioned in paragraph 116 above, in the subsection gender action plan, under the item regulatory and other matters considered by the Supervisory Body in the chapter work in the reporting period, reports no change in this item during the reporting period.

B. Progress

118. A development in the reporting period is that the Supervisory Body has considered the gender action plan in its work and added a specific subsection on gender in its report, which facilitates tracking and comparability.

⁶⁹ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/15](#).

⁷⁰ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/15/Add.1](#).

⁷¹ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/2](#).

⁷² [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/2/Add.1](#).

XIV. Technology Executive Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023⁷³

119. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2023⁷⁴ includes a section on activities and performance of the TEC, with a subsection implementation of the rolling workplan for 2023–2027, where the body:

(a) Includes a subsection on gender mainstreaming, reporting to have continued mainstreaming gender in the implementation of its workplan and achieved gender balance among panellists at its events, and having appointed two GFPs for 2023;

(b) Mentions having established 16 open-ended activity groups to support the implementation of its workplan and that representatives of all the UNFCCC observer constituencies, including the women and gender constituency, were invited to join the groups and most have done so;

(c) Indicates having participated in the dialogue among the chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes;

(d) Mentions having, in collaboration with the UNFCCC Gender team and the CTCN gender focal point, developed a policy brief on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility, to be finalized in 2024.

120. In the subsection challenges and lessons learned the TEC highlights that gender-balanced membership of the TEC has not yet been achieved despite COP guidance and the TEC drawing attention to the issue in the past. The body indicates it would benefit from full membership, and Parties are strongly encouraged to nominate female candidates.

2. 2024⁷⁵

121. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2024⁷⁶ includes a section on activities and performance of the TEC, with a subsection implementation of the rolling workplan for 2023–2027, where the body:

(a) Includes a subsection on gender mainstreaming, reporting to have, with the support of its GFPs and in collaboration with the UNFCCC gender team, continued mainstreaming gender in the implementation of its rolling workplan (under activity D.4), referencing reports on TEC 28 and 29 for further details on the appointment of gender focal points and gender mainstreaming efforts, and having achieved gender balance among panellists at events organized by the TEC during the reporting period;

(b) The TEC further mentions having published a policy brief on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility and provides further detail on its contents, namely that it offers insights into gender inequalities and gender-based differences in the context of urban mobility systems, presents policy options and good practices for developing, implementing and scaling up mobility technologies, infrastructure and services that support decarbonization of the transport sector while responding effectively to the needs of all members of society, as well as outlining related challenges and barriers;

(c) Mentions having worked with 17 open-ended and ad hoc activity groups to support the implementation of its workplan and that representatives of interested UNFCCC observer constituencies, including the women and gender constituency, are members of the groups and actively contributed to their work;

⁷³ Paras. 37–38 above relate to the joint work performed by the TEC and CTCN and should be considered for a full picture of the TEC's work in 2023.

⁷⁴ [FCCC/SB/2023/3](#).

⁷⁵ Para. 37 above relates to the joint work performed by the TEC and CTCN and should be considered for a full picture of the TEC's work in 2024.

⁷⁶ [FCCC/SB/2024/3](#).

(d) Mentions that in the area of digital technologies, the TEC has launched, in partnership with Enterprise Neurosystem, the AI Innovation Grand Challenge, and that positive consideration would be given to projects already being implemented in developing countries, particularly the LDCs and small island developing States, and led by women;

(e) Highlights the development of knowledge products in collaboration with partners, including the policy brief mentioned in paragraph 121(a) above, based on which it developed key messages and recommendations on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility for consideration at COP 29 and CMA 6.

122. Annex I to the report presents draft key messages and recommendations of the TEC for the COP and the CMA based on the work carried out by the body in the reporting period, including the knowledge products mentioned in paragraph 121(e) above. Several recommendations make references to gender, including:

(a) Considering the policy brief realizing early warnings for all, the TEC recommends that, to scale up innovation and fit-for-purpose technology solutions, the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organizations and stakeholders, as relevant, to, among others, support the integration of technologies into projects to promote local stakeholder engagement such that both low- and high-technology solutions enable the creation and consumption of risk knowledge by Indigenous Peoples; youth; female-led and community-based groups and entities, including local universities, research institutions and start-ups; and build the technical capacity of stakeholders in developing countries for enhancing reporting on, production, use of and access to risk knowledge, including by implementing targeted actions that strengthen the inclusion and build the capacity of women in technology in order to address persisting gender disparity;

(b) Considering the policy brief on climate technologies for agrifood system transformation, the TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organizations and stakeholders, as relevant, on this issue, to undertake accurate, robust and context-specific assessments of local agrifood systems that are inter alia gender-responsive and identify suitable and correct skills, especially for smallholders and vulnerable segments of the population, and, in particular, consider initiatives focused on equipping rural women with digital literacy and relevant skills;

(c) Considering the policy brief on integrating hard-to-abate industries, particularly steel, cement and chemical industries, into the process of preparing and implementing NDCs for deep industrial decarbonization, the TEC highlighted that international cooperation and knowledge-sharing are catalysts for inter alia gender equality; and that there are signs of women's leadership and participation slowly increasing within industry but they are still at a low level. To enhance industrial decarbonization, particularly in hard-to-abate industries, while accelerating progress towards net zero emissions, the TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to consider promoting women's leadership in industry;

(d) Drawing from the policy brief mentioned in paragraph 121(a) above, the TEC highlighted that:

- (i) Substantive action will be required for urban mobility to contribute to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and promoting sustainable development;
- (ii) Addressing gender-based differences in travel behaviour, access to and affordability of transport, safety while using various modes of transportation and employment in the transportation sector will help achieve climate action in the sector;
- (iii) Without consideration people of all genders, especially women, in policies and actions for achieving zero- and low-emission and climate-resilient urban mobility, they will fall short of fully contributing to achieving emission reduction targets and sustainable development and to facilitating equitable and just transitions;
- (iv) People of different genders often have different travel needs and behaviours owing to gender roles and social norms, as well as to characteristics of individuals such as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability status and class,

which intersect to create unique dynamics and effects, necessitating gender-specific policy considerations;

(v) There is considerable evidence that existing urban mobility systems neither provide women and gender-diverse people with the same level of access, safety, comfort and connectivity as they do for men, nor provide equal employment opportunities. This is in part because women's needs were overlooked in the design of these systems, information on women's needs was not collected when designing these systems and provisions to protect women from harassment and gender-based violence are inadequate;

(vi) Policy options and successful initiatives relating to gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility have been well documented, so the emphasis needs to shift towards integrating those options into policy, programme and project documents at the national, especially the city, level;

(e) Based on the policy brief, mentioned in paragraph 121(a) above, and to accelerate the implementation and scale-up of gender- and climate-responsive technology solutions in urban mobility systems, the TEC recommended that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organizations and other stakeholders, as relevant, to:

(i) Improve the collection, availability and use of gender and transport data for urban mobility planning that addresses climate change and social inequalities;

(ii) Consider implementing mutually supportive principles and measures, adopting approaches such as 'avoid-shift-improve', and participating in initiatives and using toolkits for implementing zero- and low-emission sustainable urban mobility, such as those described in the policy brief referred to in paragraph 121(a) above;

(iii) Raise the visibility of gender- and climate-responsive urban mobility policies in the planning and reporting instruments under the Paris Agreement and those related to sustainable development, including those by non-State actors, and highlight the need for those policies to reflect and enhance national commitments relating to sustainable urban mobility and create a coherent framework for mutually reinforcing action on climate change and sustainable mobility;

(iv) Foster enabling environments and supportive policy frameworks that contribute to the achievement of gender equality, for example by promoting action towards achieving sustainable development goals related to gender and the creation of greater employment opportunities for women in the urban mobility sector;

(f) Considering the Climate Technology Progress Report 2023, to which the TEC and the CTCN contributed in the context of collaboration with UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, the TEC highlighted that finance flows for urban infrastructure are hampered by a 'business as usual' mindset and that it is critical to embrace a new paradigm for urban infrastructure investment that includes aggregation, green and climate financing, impact and innovation funding, and investment through a gender lens.

B. Progress

123. The TEC made significant progress since adopting a structured approach to integrating gender considerations into its work, built further on this progress over the past two years and continued to consistently report on gender in a dedicated section of its annual report. When reporting on gender balance, the body could consider referencing disaggregated data on participation. The practice of identifying existing challenges and lessons learned is useful to identify potential areas for improvement.

124. It is noteworthy that the body has included a gender perspective in several of its knowledge products, and in its reporting differentiates the degree of gender integration and has further made related recommendations to the COP and the CMA.

XV. Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023

125. The 2023 report of the WIM Executive Committee⁷⁷ includes a section on the integration of gender considerations under the chapter organizational and procedural matters. It includes 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 its events.

126. One of the addenda to the 2023 report⁷⁸ presents a summary of progress reports received by the WIM Executive Committee from organizations, bodies, networks and experts engaged in providing technical assistance to developing countries, and relevant to the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, and includes information on actions that involved gender-responsive early warning systems, received in submissions.

127. Annex I of another addendum to the 2023 report⁷⁹ provided information on the WIM Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan for 2023–2027, which includes references to gender, such as the review of arrangements for designating Executive Committee members to represent the Committee vis-à-vis other bodies, including in relation to gender. It further reports that two members of the WIM Executive Committee, one from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and one from Parties not included therein, were appointed as focal points for gender. Under recommendations, it is noted that Parties may wish to encourage the WIM Executive Committee to continue to make outputs of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups available to broader audiences, including women, to expand the Committee's reach and to promote the technical expertise and products of its thematic expert groups.

2. 2024

128. The 2024 joint annual report of the WIM Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change⁸⁰, includes a section on the integration of gender considerations under the chapter organizational and procedural matters. It includes information on consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue in implementing and updating its five-year rolling workplan (2023–2027); and refers to the input⁸² submitted on progress in, and possible actions going forward with regard to, ensuring the gender-responsiveness of its work and that of its thematic expert groups to inform the review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;⁸³ and mentions that the WIM Executive Committee would focus on gender under its standing agenda item at ExCom 21 on how the latest climate science can inform policymaking relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

⁷⁷ [FCCC/SB/2023/4](#).

⁷⁸ [FCCC/SB/2023/4/Add.1](#).

⁷⁹ [FCCC/SB/2023/4/Add.2](#).

⁸⁰ CMA 2 established, as part of the WIM, the Santiago network (Decision [2/CMA.2](#), para. 43). The terms of reference of the Santiago network (Contained in annex I to decisions [12/CMA.4](#) and [11/CP.27](#).) provide that the Santiago network secretariat will prepare an annual report on activities of the Santiago network secretariat and network and on the performance of their respective functions and submit it to the Advisory Board of the Santiago network for its consideration and approval. The approved report will be forwarded to the secretariat to be included in a joint annual report of the Santiago network and the Executive Committee submitted to the governing body or bodies through their subsidiary bodies.

⁸¹ [FCCC/SB/2024/2](#).

⁸² Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender").

⁸³ In response to the call for submissions in decision [15/CP.28](#), para. 2.

129. The report further includes a subsection on integration of gender considerations under the chapter on organizational and procedural matters of the Santiago network, highlighting that the Santiago network consists of a network of member organizations, bodies, networks and experts that are committed to taking into consideration gender equality and empowerment of women in their work.⁸⁴

130. Annex I to the report lists the two Executive Committee focal points for gender.

131. Annex II to the report mentions a member of the Women and Gender Constituency as member of the Advisory Body of the Santiago Network.

132. The first addendum to the 2024 report⁸⁵ includes a subsection on the integration of gender considerations, under the section cross-cutting work, under the chapter progress of implementation of the workplan of the Executive Committee. It indicates that:

(a) The WIM Executive Committee continued integrating a gender perspective into the development of its knowledge products, including:

(i) The report on the case studies of the projects funded by the GCF in relation to the strategic workstreams of the Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and damage;

(ii) The technical guide, on integrating human mobility linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes;

(iii) The technical paper on non-economic losses, featuring loss of territory and habitability, ecosystem services and biodiversity, and cultural heritage;

(iv) The compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches, volume 2;

(b) The gender-focused discussions at ExCom 21, mentioned in paragraph 128 above, were informed by two expert briefings, one on the intersection of gender, climate and disaster risk reduction⁸⁶ and the other on the experience of women from three regions of loss and damage.⁸⁷

B. Progress

133. The WIM Executive Committee continued applying 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.

134. It has continued efforts to mainstream gender across its work, including in its workplan for 2023–2027. A noteworthy development is that the body now reports information on relevant outputs of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups, such as the inclusion of gender considerations across various specific knowledge products and the dedication of a focus on gender in discussions under one of its standing agenda items. A noteworthy development was the submission of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

⁸⁴ The guidelines for the designation of organizations, bodies, networks and experts as members of the Santiago network are available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/16TXX85cscNLY-Gsg_cpbRIJ0xoBLTN/view.

⁸⁵ [FCCC/SB/2024/2/Add.1](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/M%20Picard%20EXCOMWIM%20Gender%20D%20L_corrig%20%28002%29.pdf).

⁸⁶ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/M%20Picard%20EXCOMWIM%20Gender%20D%20L_corrig%20%28002%29.pdf.

⁸⁷ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ExCom%2021st%20meeting_UNW_Final.pdf.

附件二

地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组关于将性别视角纳入工作进程进展的报告

1. 地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组没有向理事机构提交定期报告的任务。促进工作组 2023 年没有向科技咨询机构和缔约方会议提交报告。因此，本次对其将性别视角纳入工作进展报告的审评，仅基于其向科技咨询机构第六十届会议(2024 年)提交的报告。¹

一. 报告

2. 促进工作组向科技咨询机构第六十届会议提交的报告已作为缔约方会议第二十九届会议对促进工作组任务审查的一部分发布²，涵盖了其在地方社区和土著人民平台 2022-2024 年工作计划下取得的工作成果。报告还载有地方社区和土著人民平台 2025-2027 年工作计划草案。³

3. 报告在“履行地方社区和土著人民平台职能的主要成果”一章关于“加强土著人民和地方社区对更大和更有力的气候行动的贡献”一节指出，《巴黎协定》序言鼓励各缔约方制定促进性别平等、基于权利并酌情纳入土著人民知识、传统知识和地方知识体系的国家自主贡献、国家适应计划和国家信息通报。⁴

4. 报告附件一载有现称为巴库工作计划的地方社区和土著人民平台 2025-2027 年工作计划草案，其中多次提及性别问题，具体表现在：

(a) 第 4 段指出，在实施工作计划时，促进工作组将继续采用已证明有效的方法，促进土著人民和地方社区参与《气候公约》进程和作出贡献，并提供一个空间，使他们能够以跨领域的方式与缔约方、组成机构和地方社区和土著人民平台其他参与方进行有意义的接触，包括让妇女、青年和知识持有者等土著人民和地方社区以促进性别平等的方式参与《气候公约》进程和其他承认土著人民权利和知识、传统知识和地方知识的进程；

(b) 根据集体办法 2(区域参与)，活动 2.1 涉及围绕促进工作组确定的年度主题，每年至少召开两次区域(或双区域)会议，会议应在不同的联合国土著社会文化区域或联合国区域举办，邀请各区域的长者、从业人员、知识持有者、妇女和青年直接参与会议规划和实施；

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1.

² 根据第 16/CP.26 号决定，第 12 段。

³ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, 附件一。该工作计划即地方社区和土著人民平台巴库工作计划，以在第 14/CP.29 号决定第 2 段中得到认可。

⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, 第 35 段。

(c) 根据集体办法 5(加强与缔约方的接触), 活动 5.1 涉及开展针对性外联活动与国家联络点接触, 包括但不限于《气候公约》国家联络点、损失和损害联络点、适应联络点、国家性别和气候变化联络点以及国家气候赋权行动联络点;

(d) 根据集体办法 5(加强与缔约方的接触), 活动 5.4 涉及加强土著人民和地方社区对《气候公约》进程的参与, 优先考虑包括青年和妇女在内的土著人民和地方社区直接参与相关组成机构和《气候公约》工作流程的培训班和研讨会, 以促进他们为制定、实施和宣传气候政策和行动作出贡献。

5. 报告附件三介绍了地方社区和土著人民平台 2022-2024 年工作计划的执行进展情况, 涉及性别问题的内容包括:

(a) 促进工作组建议每个区域至少提名一名土著妇女和一名青年代表参加知识持有者年度会议, 以促进性别平衡和青年参与;⁵

(b) 缔约方会议第二十七届会议期间, 依据地方社区和土著人民平台工作计划和性别问题行动计划下共同组织的联合对话, 围绕推进土著妇女和当地社区妇女在气候政策与行动中的领导力和突出其提出的解决方案开展讨论, 形成了一系列关键信息和行动要点, 涉及可以促进当地社区妇女和土著妇女在《气候公约》进程中发挥领导力的实践做法。附件还载有联合对话的讨论细节;⁶

(c) 青年圆桌会议的讨论探讨了在各级制定和实施气候政策过程中, 如何以促进性别平等的方式促进代际知识共享和公平;⁷

(d) 促进工作组指出, 有必要根据新版《公约》现行政策、行动和信息通报差距分析文件制定指导建议, 并特别关注子孙后代、青年和妇女的参与问题。⁸

6. 报告附件五介绍了土著人民和地方社区开展气候行动和关爱自然的案例, 包括:

(a) 乌干达卡拉莫琼牧区的妇女承担天气观测工作以帮助预报天气, 包括向社区通报即将发生的降雨、干旱和牲畜疫情。该社区经历的气候相关冲突以及气候和环境变化正在削弱卡拉莫琼妇女的权能, 并弱化其代表机构的作用;⁹

(b) 在联合国亚洲和非洲土著社会文化区域, 土著妇女在确保社区粮食安全和环境管理方面发挥关键作用。她们运用传统知识和实践保存种子, 特别是建立和维护种子库。种子库不仅是传承知识的重要工具, 更能确保各种植物物种的种子可用于未来的种植和粮食生产。土著妇女在种子保存技术方面拥有广泛专长, 并对维持种子多样性所需的生态条件具有深刻理解, 这使得她们在确保社区粮食安全和环境管理方面发挥重要作用。¹⁰

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, 附件三, 第 2 段。

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, 附件三, 第 27 段。关键信息和行动要点载于对话报告(FCCC/SBI/2023/4)。

⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, 附件三, 第 50 段。

⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, 附件三, 第 33 段。所述文件可查阅 <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2021-12/Technical%20Paper%20Activity%209.pdf>。

⁹ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, 附件五, 第 14 段。

¹⁰ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1, 附件五, 第 16 段。

二. 进展情况

7. 相较以往报告，促进工作组向科技咨询机构第六十届会议提交的报告包含更多关于将性别平等问题纳入工作进程进展的信息。¹¹ 未来，工作组的报告若能进一步说明如何以跨领域方式将性别视角纳入地方社区和土著人民平台的各项工作，将具有更大的价值。

8. 根据地方社区和土著人民平台 2025-2027 年工作计划，促进工作组的目标是以跨领域方式将性别问题纳入工作进程，并将国家性别和气候变化协调点作为关键利益相关方开展接触，请其参与实施相关活动。

¹¹ FCCC/CP/2021/5, 附件二和 FCCC/CP/2023/5, 附件二。

附件三

过渡委员会关于将性别视角纳入工作进程进展的报告

1. 过渡委员会的任务授权具有时限性；因此，它没有向理事机构定期报告的任务。然而，过渡委员会为缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议(2023 年)编写了一份供审议的报告，其中包括关于纳入性别视角的信息，例如纳入应对损失和损害基金运作相关的建议和讨论等。¹ 本次对过渡委员会将性别视角纳入工作进程进展报告的审评，只考虑了这份报告。

一. 报告

2. 过渡委员会向缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议提交的报告介绍了委员会在 2023 年开展的工作。报告附件包含委员会根据其任务授权制定的建议，包括以决定草案形式供缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议审议并通过的决定草案(附件一)、《基金章程》(附件二)、委员会关于新供资安排的建议(附件三)、委员会成员名单(附件四)以及秘书处技术支持股的代表组织名单(附件五)。

3. 过渡委员会向缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议提交的报告重点阐述了一份综合报告所提及的重要见解²，这份综合报告主要涉及多项活动和交付成果，旨在为过渡委员会制定建议提供参考。³ 报告见解包括，应将弱势群体、促进性别平等和促进人权切实纳入新的供资安排和应对损失和损害基金。

4. 过渡委员会向缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议提交的报告附件一所载决定草案序言确认，缔约方在采取行动应对气候变化时，应当尊重、促进和考虑它们各自对人权、清洁、健康和可持续环境权、健康权、土著人民权利、当地社区权利、移徙者权利、儿童权利、残疾人权利、弱势群体权利、发展权，以及性别平等、妇女赋权和代际公平的义务。

5. 报告附件二，即载有《基金章程》的附件提及性别问题，包括：

(a) 基金的目标和宗旨包括，基金应最大限度发挥为应对气候变化不利影响相关损失和损害提供的资金的影响，同时促进环境、社会、经济和发展协同效益；应采取对文化敏感和促进性别平等的方法；⁴

¹ FCCC/CP/2023/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9.

² 过渡委员会文件 TC 4/2023/8。

³ 分别根据第 2/CP.27 和 2/CMA.4 号决定第 15 段。活动和可交付成果见相同决定的其他段落。

⁴ FCCC/CP/2023/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, 附件二，第 5 段。

(b) 关于基金董事会的组成，相关区域集团和选区应在适当考虑性别平衡的情况下提名代表，董事会应邀请包括青年、妇女、土著人民和环境非政府组织在内的积极观察员参加会议和相关程序，以加强利益相关方的参与；⁵

(c) 董事会议事规则规定，利益相关方的意见和参与应包括设立咨询论坛，与利益相关方互动和沟通。这些论坛将向妇女等广泛的利益相关方开放。此外，议事规则还规定，应建立机制以促进利益相关方，包括私营部门行为体、民间社会组织和最易受气候变化不利影响的群体，包括妇女、青年和土著人民参与基金所资助活动的设计、发展和实施并提出意见建议。⁶

(d) 关于国家自主权和资金获得方式，基金将力求促进和加强各国应对损失和损害的措施，为此将采取国家主导的方法，包括让相关机构和利益相关方，特别是妇女、弱势社区和土著人民切实参与。⁷

(e) 秘书处工作人员的遴选将考虑地域和性别平衡以及文化和语言多样性。⁸

6. 最后，报告附件三关于新供资安排的建议明确指出，应提供各种资金来源，包括创新来源，以支持和补充新的和现有的安排，包括《公约》和《巴黎协定》之下和之外的来源、资金、进程和举措，并确保新的和现有的供资安排聚焦处于气候脆弱处境的民众和群体(包括妇女、儿童、青年、土著人民，以及特别易受气候变化不利影响的发展中国家的气候移民和难民)。

二. 进展情况

7. 虽然过渡委员会向缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议提交的报告仅有少数几处涉及性别问题，但委员会的建议在一定程度上考虑了性别问题，包括促进性别平等的重要性。报告还进一步显示出对性别平衡、代表性和参与的关注。

⁵ FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, 附件二, 第 19-20 段。

⁶ FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, 附件二, 第 28-29 段。

⁷ FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, 附件二, 第 43 段。

⁸ FCCC/CP/2023/9-FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, 附件二, 第 32 段。

附件四

《气候公约》组成机构的宗旨、职能和定期报告

机构	报告	宗旨、治理结构和工作
适应委员会	每年通过附属机构向缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提交报告	适应委员会的设立旨在促进以协调一致的方式加强《公约》下适应行动的实施。 ^a 该委员会通过一系列工作流程解决关键的适应问题，从而推动全球适应进展：提供关于适应行动和实施手段的专家指导；开展外联和提高认识；实施《巴黎协定》；加强一致性，确定加强执行适应行动的良好做法和机会。
适应基金董事会	每年向《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提交报告	<p>适应基金董事会负责监督和管理适应基金在《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议的授权和指导下对发展中国家项目和方案的供资。适应基金设立的目的是为作为《京都议定书》缔约方的发展中国家的适应项目和方案提供资金，自 2019 年以来亦为《巴黎协定》服务。^b 全球环境基金为适应基金会董事会提供临时秘书处服务，世界银行担任适应基金的临时受托人。</p> <p>适应基金董事会与国家或区域实体密切合作，旨在增强发展中国家直接获得融资和管理项目各方面的能力。</p> <p>适应基金董事会 2023-2027 年中期战略^c 的重点是支持实现可持续发展目标，并应对《巴黎协定》实施方面的挑战。推进性别平等以及增强妇女和女童权能是该战略的四个跨领域主题之一。该战略由适应基金性别政策和行动计划提供支持，该计划于 2021 年更新，以确保适应基金顺利服务于《巴黎协定》。^d</p>
清洁发展机制执行理事会	每年向《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议提交报告	清洁发展机制执行理事会负责监督清洁发展机制并履行监管职能，例如核准相关实体为指定经营实体、制定清洁发展机制运行的政策和程序、批准方法和标准化基线以及核证项目和活动方案减排量。
专家咨询小组	每年通过履行机构向缔约方会议提交报告	专家咨询小组旨在提供技术咨询和支持，以改进非《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报和两年期更新报告的进程和编制。该小组为执行《巴黎协议》之下的强化透明度框架提供支持。

机构	报告	宗旨、治理结构和工作
气候技术中心和网络咨询委员会	每年通过附属机构与技术执行委员会向缔约方会议提交联合报告	<p>气候技术中心和网络通过咨询委员会向缔约方会议负责并接受指导，咨询委员会就如何优先处理发展中国家的技术援助请求向气候技术中心和网络提供建议，并对气候技术中心和网络的运行进行总体监测、评估和评估。</p> <p>作为技术机制的执行机构，气候技术中心网络根据发展中国家的请求，通过国家指定实体推动加快转让环境友好型技术，以促进低碳和气候韧性发展，并提供技术解决方案、能力建设以及政策、法律和监管框架方面的建议。</p> <p>2017 年对气候技术中心与网络职能、活动和主要利益相关方的性别平等分析，使其能够实施更全面、一致的性别主流化战略。^e</p>
促进工作组	没有提交年度报告的任务，但须向科技咨询机构第六十届会议提交报告供缔约方会议第二十九届会议审议	促进工作组的设立旨在进一步推动地方社区和土著人民平台的运行，并促进其履行三项职能：知识、参与能力以及气候变化政策和行动。秘书处对促进工作组和地方社区和土著人民平台之下的工作提供支持。
卡托维兹委员会	每年向缔约方会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提交报告	卡托维兹委员会负责支持实施应对措施的影响问题论坛执行其工作方案。 ^f
《京都议定书》履约委员会	每年向《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议提交报告	履约委员会由促进事务组和执行事务组组成，促进事务组负责向缔约方提供建议和协助以促进遵守《京都议定书》，执行事务组负责确定未履行《京都议定书》承诺的缔约方应承担的后果。
最不发达国家专家组	向履行机构届会提交报告	<p>最不发达国家专家组支持最不发达国家开展适应行动，特别是制定和执行国家行动纲领、国家适应行动方案以及执行最不发达国家工作方案。</p> <p>专家组的任务是制定两年期滚动工作方案，供履行机构每年第一届会议审议。^g 缔约方会议第十六届会议请专家组就加强性别相关考虑和最不发达国家缔约方弱势群体的考虑提供技术指导和咨询。^h</p>

机构	报告	宗旨、治理结构和工作
《巴黎协定》履约和履约委员会	每年向《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提交报告	《巴黎协定》履约和履约委员会负责促进《巴黎协定》各项规定的履行和遵守。 ⁱ
巴黎能力建设委员会	每年通过履行机构在与缔约方会议同时举行的届会上向缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议报告进展情况	巴黎能力建设委员会的设立旨在解决发展中国家缔约方开展能力建设以及进一步加强能力建设方面的现有和新出现的差距与需求，包括提升《公约》下能力建设活动的一致性和协调性。 《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第二届会议决定，巴黎能力建设委员会应同时为《巴黎协定》服务。 ^j
资金问题常设委员会	每年向缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提交报告	资金问题常设委员会的设立旨在协助缔约方会议行使与资金机制有关的职能。 ^k 常设委员会负责组织常设委员会论坛，以便参与气候变化融资的机构和实体沟通交流和交换信息；为资金机制的运营实体提供指导草案和专家意见，包括对资金机制和两年期评估进行独立定期审查；在两年期评估之外加强支持监测、报告和核查工作。
监督机构	每年向《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议提交报告	监督机构的设立旨在监督根据《巴黎协定》第六条第四款所设立的机制，以促进减缓温室气体排放并支持可持续发展。 ^l
技术执行委员会	与上述气候技术中心和网络咨询委员会相同	技术执行委员会的设立旨在与气候技术中心和网络共同在缔约方会议的指导下促进技术机制的有效实施。 ^m 技术执行委员会负责促进合作和利益相关方参与，并编写简报、技术文件和其他出版物以提供政策指导。技术执行委员会在缔约方会议第二十五届会议上制定并商定了关于性别主流化的一般方法。 ⁿ
过渡委员会	没有提交年度报告的任务，但须向缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议提交报告	过渡委员会的设立旨在就如何运作新的供资安排和基金提出建议，以协助特别易受气候变化不利影响的发展中国家应对损失和损害。 ^o 这些建议将提交缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议审议和通过，内容涉及(除其他外)：确定基金的制度安排、运作模式、结构、治理和职权范围；界定新的供资安排的要素；确定和扩大资金来源；确保与现有供资安排的协调和互补；过渡委员会在第 5 次会议上完成了工作。

机构	报告	宗旨、治理结构和工作
华沙国际机制执行委员会	执行委员会通过附属机构提交报告，在缔约方会议的指导下开展工作并对其负责； ^p 华沙国际机制受《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议权威管辖并在其指导下开展工作 ^q	<p>华沙国际机制执行委员会的设立旨在指导华沙国际机制各项职能的落实，该机制致力于以全面、综合和协调一致的方式，推动执行气候变化不利影响损失和损害应对措施。^r</p> <p>委员会通过五年期滚动工作计划履行华沙国际机制的职能，以跨领域方式考虑相关问题，包括特别脆弱的发展中国家以及已处于脆弱处境的群体，包括因性别而处于脆弱处境的群体。^s</p> <p>委员会有权设立专题技术专家组，以协助其开展工作并支持其在应对损失和损害方面加强行动与支持。^t 委员会在职权范围草案中鼓励专家组选聘专家时考虑性别平衡目标，确保所选专家在气候变化影响相关损失和损害领域具备多样化的经验和知识。^u</p>

^a 第 1/CP.16 号决定。

^b 第 13/CMA.1 和 1/CMP.14 号决定。

^c 见 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/medium-term-strategy-2023-2027/>。

^d 见 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy>。

^e 如需更多信息，见气候技术中心和网络 2017 年进展报告，可查阅 <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/2017-ctcn-progress-report>。

^f 第 7/CMA.1 号决定，第 5 段。

^g 第 6/CP.16 号决定，第 3 段。

^h 第 6/CP.16 号决定，第 2(c)段。

ⁱ 该委员会遵循《巴黎协定》第十五条和第 20/CMA.1 号决定附件第 1-4 段所载原则。

^j 第 3/CMA.2 号决定，第 3 段。

^k 第 1/CP.16 号决定，第 112 段。

^l 第 3/CMA.3 号决定。

^m 第 1/CP.16 号决定，第 117 段。

ⁿ 见技术执行委员会 TEC/2019/19/10 号文件。

^o 第 2/CP.27 号决定和第 2/CMA.4 号决定第 3 段。

^p 第 2/CP.19 号决定，第 2 段。

^q 根据《巴黎协定》第八条第二款。

^r 第 2/CP.19 号决定，第 5 段。

^s FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, 附件，第 2(b)段。

^t 第 2/CP.20 号决定，第 8 段；第 4/CP.22 号决定，第 4(b)段。

^u 第 23/CP.18 号决定。另见职权范围草案脚注 6, 可查阅 <https://unfccc.int/documents/66088>。

附件五

《气候公约》组成机构 2023-2024 年性别问题相关报告概要

组成机构	提及性别问题	纳入性别考虑相关的性别任务授权或报告相关进展	提及性别平衡 ^a	报告中设置性别问题专门章节	报告性别相关活动或展示证据说明在工作进程或实质性工作中纳入性别视角
适应委员会	2023	2023		2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: a	2024	2024
适应基金董事会	2023	2023	2023: a	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: a	2024	2024
清洁发展机制执行理事会	未提及				
专家咨询小组	2023		2023: b		
	2024		2024: b		2024
气候技术中心和网络咨询委员会	2023			2023	2023
	2024			2024	2024
促进工作组	2024		2024: a		2024
卡托维兹委员会	2023		2023: b	2023	2023
	2024		2024: b	2024	2024
《京都议定书》履约委员会	2023		2023: a		
	2024		2024 a		
最不发达国家专家组	2023	2023	2023: b	2023	2023
	2024	2024		2024	2024
《巴黎协定》履约和履约委员会	2023	2023	2023: a	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: a	2024	2024
巴黎能力建设委员会	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
资金问题常设委员会	2023	2023	2023: b	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: b	2024	2024
根据《巴黎协定》第六条第四款所建立机制的监督机构	2023				
	2024			2024	
技术执行委员会	2023		2023	2023	2023
	2024		2024: b	2024	2024
过渡委员会	2023		2023: a		
华沙国际机制执行委员会	2023	2023	2023: a, b	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: a, b	2024	2024

^a 本栏中，“a”表示机构成员或领导层的性别平衡问题；“b”表示工作组、活动参与者、受益者等环节的性别平衡问题。