

## Informal Summary Report on the Gender Dialogue

### Constituted bodies and the integration of gender considerations

Saturday, 5 May 2018, LEU 2312, Bonn, Germany

#### Background

1. As part of the continuation and enhancement of the Lima work programme on gender, the Conference of the Parties (COP) requested that all constituted bodies include in their regular reports progress made towards the integration of gender perspectives in their respective processes.<sup>1</sup> By the same decision, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper identifying entry points for the constituted bodies on how to integrate a gender perspective into their workstreams.<sup>2</sup> The COP also requested the secretariat to prepare a biennial synthesis report on information contained in the reports of the constituted bodies, with the first synthesis report to be prepared for consideration by the COP at COP 25.
2. The gender action plan, established by decision 3/CP.23,<sup>3</sup> includes two activities that support the constituted bodies in meeting the request from the COP referred to in paragraph 1 above. Under activities C.1 and C.2 of the 'Coherence' priority area, the secretariat was requested to organize a dialogue for the Chairs of constituted bodies to discuss the outcomes and recommendations of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 1 above (Dialogue), and to provide capacity-building for the Chairs and members of the constituted bodies, respectively.
3. The Dialogue provided an opportunity for the Chairs of the constituted bodies to discuss the recommendations contained in the technical paper and how these may be applied in their respective workstreams.

#### Format and Procedure

4. The Dialogue was held on Saturday, 5 May 2018 as part of the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). It was open to Parties, observers and the media.
5. Mr. Emmanuel Dumisani Dlamini, Chair of the SBI, chaired the dialogue and gave the opening address and closing remarks. He stressed the far reach of the constituted bodies, their work at a country level influencing national systems, and in turn having community and local impact and thereby making climate activities more inclusive, effective and efficient. He further encouraged the bodies to seize the opportunity of the dialogue and share experiences and provide feedback to inform and improve future reporting systems.
6. The Dialogue was organised in three sessions:
  - Session I: Examples of constituted bodies and the integration of gender considerations (moderated by UNFCCC secretariat).
  - Session II: Good practice example: Collaboration providing gender expertise to the work of a constituted body (moderated by Una May Gordon, Jamaica).

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 21/CP.22. Available at: [http://unfccc.int/files/gender\\_and\\_climate\\_change/application/pdf/pages\\_17-20\\_from\\_10a02.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/gender_and_climate_change/application/pdf/pages_17-20_from_10a02.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Document FCCC/TP/2018/1. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/01.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/11a01.pdf>

- Session III: Moderated discussion on recommendations and way forward (Moderated by the SBSTA Chair, Mr Paul Watkinson).
7. Representatives from nine of the eleven constituted bodies referred to in the technical paper participated in the Dialogue. Seven were represented by a Chair, Co-Chair or Vice Chair, one by a member and one by the secretariat or institution serving the body. Two bodies sent written inputs because they were unable to send a representative due to their negotiating schedules.
  8. The agenda and list of constituted body representatives who participated in the Dialogue is contained in the annex. A full broadcast is available via the UNFCCC website.<sup>4</sup>

## Summary

9. This summary is structured in two parts. The first part summarises the session in the Dialogue that provided an example of collaboration between gender experts and a constituted body, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which has facilitated the integration of gender considerations into the workstreams of the CTCN. The second part provides a summary of the discussions between the Body representatives, including feedback on the technical paper, information about each constituted body's efforts to integrate gender considerations into their respective workstreams and possible future actions.

## Good practice example

10. In session II, the work of the UNFCCC Women and Gender constituency (WGC)<sup>5</sup> was introduced by Bridget Burns, Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) and Anne Barre, Women Engaged for a Common Future (WECF), providing specific examples of the types of expertise that the WGC can provide through its extensive and growing membership and network. The current membership of the WGC includes 27 geographically diverse organizations, each with individual networks.
11. The WGC's awareness raising and capacity building activities include the 'Gender Just Climate Solutions' high-level award ceremonies at COPs, which showcase gender inclusion and empowerment in climate change projects or initiatives.
12. The CTCN's Knowledge Management Officer and Gender Focal Point, Katrina Larsen, shared the experience of the CTCN in mainstreaming gender considerations into their processes and their collaboration with external experts in these processes. CTCN was established in 2014 with gender mandates embedded, and has integrated gender considerations in all its work including their primary function of providing technical assistance to countries, in their networking, knowledge-sharing and monitoring activities as well as CTCN internal structures.
13. CTCN has established a long-term collaboration with the WGC. In addition to collaborating with the WGC to organise capacity building workshops, mentoring activities and identifying opportunities to scale up effective solutions, such as those identified through the 'Gender Just Climate Solutions'. Concrete actions have included technical assistance, networking, communications and advocacy and capacity building and knowledge sharing. In turn, this collaboration has contributed to CTCN's development of tools and guidelines for countries, e.g. the gender mainstreaming tool; collection of sex disaggregated data; inclusion and availability of information sources; provision of support to 14 West African countries to integrate gender in energy policies.

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<sup>4</sup> Available at: <https://join-emea.broadcast.skype.com/unfccc365.onmicrosoft.com/1db3f7da533449fb8bb865039dab9f81>

<sup>5</sup> The WGC is one of nine constituencies under the UNFCCC that mirror the nine "Major Groups" identified as stakeholders in Agenda 21.

14. At the conclusion of the presentations, additional opportunities for collaboration between gender experts and constituted bodies were identified through interventions from the floor. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), provided an example of capacity building to the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of the Green Climate Fund (GCF),<sup>6</sup> and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided an overview of its work integrating gender considerations as part of the Global Support Programme on National Adaptation Plans<sup>7</sup> and its NDC Support Programme.<sup>8</sup>

### **Feedback and discussions**

15. In sessions I and III the constituted body representatives provided input on what each body is currently reporting on gender, how this reporting reflects activities being carried out, feedback on the technical paper and possible next steps. For ease of reference, the discussions, including next steps, are reported under headings related to either the technical paper recommendations and/or the priority areas under the gender action plan.

### Technical paper

16. Overall, the constituted body representatives expressed appreciation for the technical paper and considered that the general recommendations<sup>9</sup> were feasible.
17. Some representatives noted that their body had not had an opportunity to consider the recommendations in the paper but intended to do so at their next meeting.
18. Representatives of those constituted bodies that had already considered the technical paper noted that it had provided them with some concrete ideas on how to report on the integration of gender considerations into their workstreams.

### Gender and climate change expertise

19. The constituted bodies were informed how they could access existing expertise on gender and climate change (e.g. WGC, UNDP, UN Women, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)) and based on CTCN's positive experience, were encouraged to do so.
20. Action taken:
- The CTCN has established a long-term partnership with the Women and Gender constituency.
  - As a way to enhance gender expertise in the work on slow onset events, non-economic losses, and comprehensive risk management approaches to address loss and damage, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM Executive Committee) called for the selection of suitable experts with diverse experience and knowledge,<sup>10</sup> taking into account decision 23/CP.18, in the terms of reference of the three newly established thematic expert groups.
21. Future steps:

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<sup>6</sup> More information on the collaboration between the GCF and UN Women is available at:

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/mainstreaming-gender/gender-action-in-practice>.

<sup>7</sup> More information available at: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2017/building-climate-resilient-food-systems.html>.

<sup>8</sup> More information available at: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/gender-equality/gender-climate-and-disaster-resilience.html>.

<sup>9</sup> Document FCCC/TP/2018/1, paragraphs 106 – 121.

<sup>10</sup> See draft terms of reference for the expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups or task-focused ad hoc working groups of the Executive Committee, footnote 6; available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/draft\\_tor\\_general\\_\\_expert\\_groups\\_ver\\_15\\_mar\\_2100.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/draft_tor_general__expert_groups_ver_15_mar_2100.pdf).

- The WGC was encouraged to use the opportunity of nominating representatives to constituted body meetings for more engagement.
- The Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) elaborated that Members of the constituted bodies are selected from the Roster of Experts,<sup>11</sup> who have expertise in the areas of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV). The technical materials developed by the CGE support countries to fulfil their reporting obligations under the Convention. If gender considerations are included in countries' national communications and/or BURs and if gender considerations were integrated in the review process, gender expertise would need to be included on the Roster of Experts.

#### Capacity-building and awareness-raising (GAP Priority Area A)

22. Capacity building and improved awareness was highlighted as a need at all levels, including within the secretariat, constituted bodies and at the national level.
23. The Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) secretariat reported that increasing awareness and understanding of the importance of gender-responsive climate policy, including because it makes climate change action more efficient and effective, has led to improved, more meaningful reporting to the COP. The AFB secretariat has undertaken gender training and this training will also be provided to the AFB. The importance of awareness and capacity-building especially for bodies with science and technical specialization was highlighted by the Technology Executive Committee (TEC).
24. WEDO highlighted the benefit of supporting the involvement and building the capacities of gender-related government institutions and individuals who have not traditionally been involved with climate change, to enable them to engage on the topic. This could lead to an increase in the number of experts with relevant gender and climate change expertise on the roster of experts.
25. All bodies further agreed that capacities need to be built at all levels, including Parties and stakeholders, to achieve gender-responsive climate policies and programmes, and have taken steps in that direction.
26. Action taken:
  - The AFB secretariat trained and supported National Implementing Entities through readiness grants, to enable them to fulfil the funding requirement of demonstrating their sensitization to gender considerations and their competence in measuring gender risks in project proposals.
  - CTCN is building up gender expertise in its Network members and providing technical assistance that incorporates gender considerations, gender mainstreaming tools and case studies through its website.
  - As part of the core areas of its work programme, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) has prepared a paper on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries. The LEG also continues to include gender in its training and outreach events to support LDCs in applying a gender-sensitive approach in the formulation and implementation of NAPs.
27. Future steps:

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<sup>11</sup> Available at <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/roe/Pages/Home.aspx>.

- The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) will continue to improve the integration of gender considerations in the knowledge products and information available through PCCB's 'Capacity-Building Portal'.
- The CGE will work with the UNFCCC secretariat to enhance technical materials so that they better illustrate how to integrate gender aspects in the preparation of national communications.
- The WIM Executive Committee will continue to encourage Parties, organizations and other stakeholders to utilize the online templates of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer<sup>12</sup> to share and disseminate information on relevant gender-responsive case studies and tutorials for insurance and other risk transfer tools to manage climate risks.
- The TEC communicated that TEC Briefs on technologies for adaptation and on South-South and triangular cooperation will integrate gender considerations and acknowledged that more work needed to be done.
- The LEG will continue to consider how gender responsiveness is considered in NAPs and produce updated training materials for application in the regional training workshops in NAPs and the NAP Expos to be conducted in 2019.

#### Balance and leadership (GAP priority area B)

28. Most representatives mentioned the current gender balance in their respective bodies. In several cases, due to recent elections, the gender balance had improved when compared with the composition mentioned in the technical paper.<sup>13</sup> In relation to leadership roles, it was noted that the Chair and Vice Chair of the TEC are female and the PCCB is co-chaired by two women. Representatives noted that although Parties are responsible for driving the process of elections, there is a role for constituted bodies to increase awareness amongst Parties to secure and sustain improvements in the gender balance of constituted bodies.
29. Several representatives noted that considering gender balance when nominating experts to taskforces, or building and strengthening networks, was an appropriate measure to improve gender balance. Reiterating the role of Parties in nominating experts for the roster of experts, all representatives agreed that the importance of gender balance needed to be communicated widely within Party delegations.
30. It was also noted that the low participation of men at gender events needed to be further addressed, as discussion and action on gender balance and gender-responsive policy requires the participation of men and women.
31. Action taken:
- The WIM Executive Committee included a clause in the TORs for its newly established thematic expert groups to take into account the goal of gender balance pursuant to decision 23/CP.18 when selecting experts to contribute to the implementation of the workplan of the WIM Executive Committee.

#### Coherence (GAP Priority Area C)

32. The issue of coherence came up frequently during the Dialogue. Representatives felt that there was a need for greater coherence between the work of the separate bodies, including at the national level. Representatives indicated that their bodies intend to improve coordinated action, increase synergy and avoid duplication, thereby potentially multiplying

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<sup>12</sup> Available at: <http://unfccc-clearinghouse.org/>

<sup>13</sup> The changes will be reflected in the gender composition report prepared by the secretariat for consideration at COP 24.

the impact of their individual efforts. In addition, it was noted that the crosscutting nature of gender and climate change makes it an ideal topic for collaborative action.

33. Representatives highlighted that a lot of information, tools and guidelines on how to better integrate gender considerations into national planning processes are available. However, there are issues with ensuring that potential users are aware of and able to access these resources. The importance of having a gender focal point, enabled and supported by leadership, to provide continuity and expertise and to drive the topic was both stressed and demonstrated by several representatives.
34. Action taken:
- The PCCB mentioned its work in reaching out to other constituted bodies to engage on capacity-building issues under its purview.
  - The LEG mentioned its discussions with PCCB on how to identify specific needs related to gender considerations, including possible opportunities to exchange experiences or conduct workshops on these aspects.
35. Future steps:
- Some representatives mentioned the timely sharing of information on work plans or reports to COP and using opportunities to attend each-other's meetings as ways to improve coherence.
  - The CGE used the opportunity of the Dialogue to invite other constituted bodies to participate in their webinar series<sup>14</sup> and called for a certain level of institutional setup amongst constituted bodies to ensure a more collaborative integration of gender.

#### Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation (GAP Priority Area D)

36. Representatives highlighted the fact that awareness-raising and capacity-building need to be followed by implementation and integration into national planning processes. It was noted that LDCs often lack the resources for this step. The constituted bodies were informed of funding available through the AFB, the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, and the Global Support Programme for NAPs which support countries to integrated gender considerations in climate policies, projects or programmes. Funding and/or technical expertise may be available to build institutional capacities, undertake gender-related risk assessments, gender analysis, or develop gender-related indicators and logic frameworks for climate projects.
37. The LEG highlighted that deeper and more consistent gender consideration could be possible in adaptation planning and implementation, including providing details on how gender considerations are being implemented; clarifying what the term 'gender' encompasses; adopting approaches that acknowledge that gender is not only about women but also about the relationship between women and men; and considering women as agents of change.
38. The LEG raised a question about whether the Adaptation Fund or GCF could explore how to facilitate financial support to Parties at the national level to implement gender consideration in their adaptation activities.
39. Action taken:
- The LEG highlighted the following good practices that were observed from their assessment of progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs:

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<sup>14</sup> Available at: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-on-national-communications-from-parties-not-included-in-annex-i-to-the/cge-webinar-series#eq-1>

- Explicit institutional and related arrangements defined in mandates for the process to formulate and implement NAPs can facilitate the consideration of gender at all administrative levels;
- Specific procedures and guidelines on gender (e.g. with regard to budgeting) can further strengthen the consideration of gender in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

#### Reporting (GAP Priority Area E)

40. As noted in the technical paper and acknowledged by the body representatives, the reporting on gender considerations by constituted bodies is varied. This stems from several factors:
- Some constituted bodies have had mandates including gender either specifically or as part of vulnerable groups e.g. AC, LEG, the WIM Executive Committee and PCCB.
  - Some are focussed on provision of climate funding or technical assistance, where gender-responsive finance and inclusion of gender-responsive TA has been introduced as conditionality, which has resulted in the development of gender policies and guidelines and tools. e.g. AFB, CTCN (and GCF, GEF).
  - Some having mandates that involve a significant amount of national contact, with a high potential to influence, but historically not having had a specific mandate on gender. e.g. CGE, CDM EB and JISC.
  - Finally, some bodies provide analysis, guidance and policy recommendations, facilitation and technical support e.g. the Adaptation Committee (AC), TEC, the WIM Executive Committee and the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF). These bodies have potential to enhance the integration of gender through their coordination role, guidance documents, policy briefs and/or awareness raising activities.

#### **Conclusion**

41. The dialogue allowed an open discussion amongst the representatives of constituted bodies on their body's work and reporting on integrating gender into their processes and on the recommendations in the technical paper.
42. In addition to the next steps identified by the body representatives, the secretariat will be offering capacity-building for Chairs and members of the UNFCCC constituted bodies and their technical support teams at the secretariat, to facilitate the integration of gender and effective reporting as requested in Activity C.2 of the gender action plan.
43. In 2019, the secretariat will also prepare the first biennial synthesis report on the information contained in reports on progress made by the constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations in their respective workstreams for consideration by the COP at its twenty-fifth session.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 15

**Annex 1**

**Dialogue**

**Constituted bodies and the integration of gender considerations**

**World Conference Centre, Bonn, Germany**

**Saturday, 5 May 2018, 10:00–13:00**

**Room LEU 2312**

**Provisional Agenda**

**10:00 Opening and Welcome**

Mr. Emmanuel Dumisani Diamini, SBI Chair

Ms. Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary, UN Climate Change

**10:15 Scene setter – introduction to the technical paper and dialogue deliverables**

Ms Fleur Newman, Gender Affairs Officer, UNFCCC

**10.25 Section I: Constituted bodies and the integration of gender considerations**

Panel discussion:

- Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) – Ms Young Hee Lee, Gender Focal Point, AFB secretariat
- Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) - Ms. Mery Yaou
- Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) – Ms. Rita Mishaan

Q&A – Open to Chairs

Moderator: UNFCCC secretariat

**11:15 Section II: Good practice example: Collaboration providing gender expertise to the work of a constituted body**

- Women and Gender Constituency and Climate Technology Centre and Network – Anne Barre, Women in Europe for a Common Future and Karina Larson, Knowledge and Communications Manager, Gender Focal Point, CTCN

Q&A – Open to Chairs and facilitated interventions from experts



Moderator: Ms. Una May Gordon, Jamaica

**11:55 Section III: Moderated discussion on recommendations and way forward**

Q&A – Following a discussion amongst the constituted bodies and Parties, then open to all

Moderator: Mr. Paul Watkinson, SBSTA Chair

**12:50 Wrap-up and way forward:** Mr. Emmanuel Dumisani Diamini, SBI Chair

**13:00** Networking refreshments will be provided

**Annex II**

**Table 1. Names of constituted body representatives attending the Dialogue**

<b>Body</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Role</b>
Adaptation Fund Board secretariat	Ms. Young Hee Lee	Legal, Operations Analyst & Gender focal point, Adaptation Fund Board secretariat
Advisory Board to the CTCN	Ms. Maia Tskhvaradze	Chair
CGE	Mr. Thiago de Araujo Mendes	Chair
EB CDM	Mr. Piotr Dombrowicki	Vice Chair
WIM Executive Committee	Mr. Vhalinavho Khavhagali	Co-Chair
JISC	Ms. Geta Nicodim	Vice Chair
LEG	Ms. Mery Yaou	Member
PCCB	Ms. Rita Mishaan	Chair
TEC	Ms. Claudia Octaviano Villasana	Chair
	Ms. Stella Gama	Member