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Gender and climate change

Implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan

Report by the secretariat

Executive summary*

Summary


This report contains an executive summary of the synthesis of the information provided in submissions and discussed at workshops on the integration of gender considerations in national climate policy and action and the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and the gender action plan for consideration in the review thereof. It summarizes areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans. In addition, it highlights the importance of the Lima work programme on gender and the gender action plan as a platform for convening a range of stakeholders under the UNFCCC with the aim of establishing gender-responsive climate policy and action and achieving gender balance in climate policymaking and decision-making at the local, national and international level.

* This report was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CDM Executive Board	Executive Board of the clean development mechanism
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
EU	European Union
GAP	gender action plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LWPG	Lima work programme on gender
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGCCFP	national gender and climate change focal point
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
WIM Executive Committee	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The COP invited Parties to advance gender balance, promote gender sensitivity in developing and implementing climate policy, and achieve gender-responsive climate policy in all relevant activities under the Convention.¹ COP 20 decided to establish the LWPG to advance gender balance and integrate gender considerations into the work of Parties and the secretariat in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement so as to achieve gender-responsive climate policy and action.² COP 22 decided on a three-year extension of the LWPG and a review thereof at COP 25.³

2. The GAP⁴ was created under the LWPG to advance women's full, equal and meaningful participation and to promote gender-responsive climate policy and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Convention and the work of Parties, the secretariat, United Nations entities and all stakeholders.

3. COP 23 requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the implementation of the GAP, identifying areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans, for consideration at SBI 51 so as to elaborate recommendations for consideration at COP 25.⁵

B. Structure of the report

4. This document presents key messages derived from the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 3 above and an executive summary of the information therein (in chaps. II and III below, respectively). The synthesis report is contained in an addendum to this document⁶ and provides a synthesis of the information presented in the submissions received from Parties and observers on the topic referred to in paragraph 3 above⁷ as well as in the presentations and discussions at the workshops held at SB 48, on, inter alia, integrating gender considerations into national climate policies, plans and action,⁸ and SB 50, on the implementation and impacts of the LWPG and the GAP (hereinafter referred to as the SB 50 gender workshop).⁹

5. Annexes I and II to this document present a brief overview in tabular format of the status of implementation of activities, and suggestions for improvement and further work to be undertaken, as applicable, under the LWPG and the GAP, respectively, on the basis of the sources of information referred to in paragraph 4 above. Annexes I and II contain examples of broad recommendations or those often mentioned in the submissions and at the workshops; a comprehensive list of recommendations can be found in the synthesis report.

C. Submissions

6. In total, 31 submissions¹⁰ were received, from Benin; Chad; Chile; Costa Rica; Ethiopia; Finland; the EU on behalf of its member States; Kenya; Liberia; Madagascar; Mexico; New Zealand; Pakistan; Switzerland; Uganda; the United States of America on

¹ Including by decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16 and 23/CP.18.

² Decision 18/CP.20.

³ Decision 21/CP.22, para. 6.

⁴ Decision 3/CP.23, annex.

⁵ Decision 3/CP.23, para. 5.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2019/15/Add.1.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2018/22, para. 104.

⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-may-2018>.

⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-june-2019>.

¹⁰ As footnote 7 above.

behalf of Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States; Uruguay; Zambia; and 13 observer organizations.¹¹

D. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

7. The SBI may wish to take note of the information contained in this report in its consideration of the implementation and review of the LWPG and the GAP, including assessment of the impacts of the GAP and consideration of next steps, so as to elaborate recommendations for consideration at COP 25.

II. Key messages

8. The LWPG provides a necessary framework for and has been instrumental in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the UNFCCC process.

9. Activities implemented under the LWPG and the GAP have stimulated a positive shift towards establishing gender-responsive climate policy and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC delegations. The initial phase of the GAP has helped to establish foundations and generated valuable experience.

10. An enhanced and extended LWPG and GAP could:

- (a) Span a longer period and undergo intermediate reviews;
- (b) Be designed with defined objectives and deliverables, timelines for activities and outputs, and indicators for measuring impact and effectiveness.

11. Parties and observers have identified various areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken building on lessons learned from implementing the LWPG and the initial phase of the GAP.

III. Executive summary

A. Lima work programme on gender

1. Progress

12. The LWPG includes various invitations, requests and encouragements directed to Parties, constituted bodies under the Convention, observers and the secretariat. The relevant work of the constituted bodies, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the secretariat is reported on annually in the gender composition report, but otherwise there is limited information available on and no formal mechanism for regularly or continuously monitoring the implementation of those mandates. The status of implementation of the mandates under the LWPG, where information is available, is set out in annex I, which also indicates where such information is not readily available.

13. The important role of the LWPG in providing a framework for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the UNFCCC process was acknowledged in several submissions.

¹¹ United Nations system organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, UNDP–UNEP Global Support Programme, and UN Women; intergovernmental organization: International Union for Conservation of Nature; non-governmental organizations: children and youth constituency; International Institute for Sustainable Development; women and gender constituency; Women Engage for a Common Future; and World Federation of Engineering Organizations on behalf of Women and Men in Environment and Artificial Intelligence, the International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists, and Arborus.

2. Areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken

14. Mandates that should be continued were identified, such as preparing the annual gender composition report and holding the annual in-session workshops. Suggestions were made for strengthening the invitation to Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender focal point for the climate negotiations and the implementation and monitoring of climate action (national gender and climate change focal points), such as by developing terms of reference for the focal points. Several suggestions were made for enhancing the LWPG, such as by adding objectives and principles and elaborating guidance for Parties on how to report under the UNFCCC process on incorporating gender considerations into their climate policy.

15. The Katowice climate package¹² was adopted at COP 24 and includes references to gender, women and social responsibility in mandates that did not exist when the LWPG and the GAP were developed. As such, any further work under the LWPG related to the invitation to Parties to mainstream a gender perspective in enhancing climate technology development and transfer should take those additional mandates into account.

B. Gender action plan

1. Overview

16. There is no formal mechanism for regularly or continuously monitoring the implementation of activities under the GAP. However, the secretariat was requested to prepare a synthesis report thereon, and SBI 49 encouraged Parties and observers to provide information on the impact of the GAP. Information on the implementation of activities could also be drawn from the contributions of Parties, constituted bodies and observers at the SB 50 gender workshop, the topic of which was mandated in the GAP.

17. In their submissions, 10 Parties acknowledged the critical role of the GAP in facilitating gender mainstreaming in climate action, serving as an effective platform for gathering information, research and experience from stakeholders. Across all submissions and inputs at the SB 50 gender workshop, there was support for the idea that, although significant steps have been taken, more needs to be done and achieved under the GAP.

18. Most submissions referred to action taken under priority area A of the GAP. For priority area B, eight Parties reported on advances in the gender composition of their national delegations to UNFCCC negotiations. The other priority areas were the focus of most of the suggested areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken.

19. The implementation of all secretariat mandates is either in progress or has been completed.

2. Priority areas

(a) Capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication

20. **Progress:** Parties that reported progress in this area indicated using a multipronged approach to building the capacity to establish gender-responsive climate policy, plans and programmes. Most Parties reported at least two of the following: holding a national event on gender and climate change; organizing targeted training; elaborating guidelines and strategies for mainstreaming gender in NDC and NAP priority areas; and creating an interministerial working group for exchanging knowledge on gender, climate and other sectors.

21. Examples were provided of a broad range of training and capacity-building delivered to or for use by Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including developing tools, guidance, webinars and in-person training and capacity-building across climate adaptation and mitigation sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, sustainable energy, urban services, land conservation and degradation neutrality, also in the context of NDCs and NAPs. Evidence was provided of regional peer-to-peer and South–South cooperation, including in

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/paris-agreement-work-programme/katowice-climate-package>.

relation to integrating gender considerations into measurement, reporting and verification, and transparency processes.

22. **Areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken:** there were many suggestions for enhancing this priority area, including separating capacity-building from the other aspects to highlight its critical role cutting across all other aspects of the GAP and expanding the knowledge and communication components to cover a broader scope of functions and activities. Specific suggestions for activities were wide-ranging, including developing a strategy for effectively communicating to stakeholders, and identifying experts to support the research, analysis and forums conducted by the secretariat and stakeholders under the GAP.

(b) Gender balance, participation and women's leadership

23. **Progress:** in their submissions, most Parties mentioned achieving gender balance in their national delegations and providing training for female delegates on climate change issues or climate negotiation skills as priorities. Half of the Parties identified an explicit link between action taking place at the national level and efforts to balance the gender composition of their national delegations. The share of women in national delegations increased from 32 per cent at COP 22 to 38 per cent at COP 24. The share of female delegates also increased, from 42 to 44 per cent between SB 46 and 50. The gender composition of UNFCCC constituted bodies has varied from year to year, with the increase in female representation across half of the bodies achieved in 2018 not being sustained in 2019. However, in 2019, for the first time since reporting on gender composition commenced in 2013, two bodies achieved female representation of more than 50 per cent, and 12 women were elected to the position of chair or vice-chair of a constituted body.

24. Initiatives implemented by Parties or observers to boost women's participation in climate negotiations include regional negotiation training and capacity-building workshops, funding for travel, and national training for women in key climate sectors with a view to achieving equitable representation in the workforce.

25. **Areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken:** there were many recommendations on how to continue strengthening women's participation and leadership in UNFCCC processes and national and local climate action, from promoting training in science, technology, engineering and mathematics for girls and women, and institutionalizing gender-parity criteria for allocating UNFCCC travel funds, to ensuring that nursing facilities are available at UNFCCC conferences and meetings for delegates travelling with babies. Other suggestions focused on improving the visibility and accessibility of communication on the issue of gender balance in national delegations and constituted bodies, and extending capacity-building in leadership, negotiation, facilitation and chairing for negotiators in the context of the UNFCCC process to beyond the sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies.

(c) Coherence

26. **Progress:** the Chairs of the constituted bodies met at SBI 48 to discuss the entry points for integrating gender considerations in the workstreams of their respective bodies that were identified in the relevant technical paper.¹³ They indicated that the dialogue had been useful for identifying areas of potential collaboration. In 2018 and 2019, the secretariat, in collaboration with observer organizations where possible, carried out tailored capacity-building for members of seven constituted bodies and the respective technical teams of the secretariat.¹⁴ Subsequently, several of the constituted bodies have taken specific measures to integrate gender considerations into their work, including mainstreaming gender considerations across activities in their rolling workplans. The secretariat also prepared the

¹³ FCCC/TP/2018/1.

¹⁴ For the remaining applicable entities, a capacity-building session is planned for the next meeting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform in 2019, and the Adaptation Fund Board secretariat, the Consultative Group of Experts and the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures are considering it for 2020.

first biennial synthesis report on integrating a gender perspective in constituted body processes.¹⁵

27. Examples of enhanced synergy among United Nations entities and processes were presented at the SB 50 gender workshop, and efforts to promote and link UNFCCC gender-related activities with others were made by Parties, UN Women and other stakeholders at the 2019 Climate Action Summit. The secretariat is an active member of the Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, where, together with UNEP, it co-chairs an inter-agency working group on climate change. The secretariat has increased its interaction with other United Nations entities and international organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, to strengthen the interlinkages between the LWPG and the GAP and their activities related to climate change, the Sustainable Development Goals and gender equality, including by providing in-person and online presentations and facilitation at regional workshops.

28. **Areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken:** suggestions included making the dialogue among the Chairs of the constituted bodies a regular event, enhancing communication on the work of the constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations, and requesting the secretariat to prepare a technical paper on mainstreaming gender and a guidance note on gender mainstreaming in global discussions and in all thematic areas taking into consideration aspects of the Paris Agreement.

(d) Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

29. **Progress:** most Parties reported in their submissions on national progress in implementing gender-responsive climate projects, programmes or policy, including aligning national climate and sectoral plans, including NDCs, NAPs and long-term strategies, with national gender strategies; implementing legislation on climate or energy that integrates gender considerations; and applying gender-responsive budgeting across the government or in relation to key climate sectors. Some Parties mentioned using climate finance from the GEF or the GCF for implementing gender-responsive climate projects.

30. Observers shared information on a variety of projects and activities being undertaken across the globe to support countries in implementing gender-responsive climate policy and action, including integrating gender-sensitive climate adaptation measures into relevant national planning and budgeting processes, developing climate change gender action plans, undertaking initiatives to enhance women's access to weather and climate information, and establishing collective structures that facilitate women's economic empowerment in the context of climate adaptation and mitigation activities. Several observers presented initiatives that supported the integration of gender considerations into processes under the UNFCCC, such as NDCs and NAPs. A few observers shared information on initiatives for developing gender and environment indicators to support gender-responsive implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

31. **Areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken:** new activities related to the SCF and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism were suggested, as well as developing a community of practice and knowledge hubs for providing technical advice to Parties to accelerate their implementation of gender-responsive national initiatives. Some suggestions related specifically to capacity-building or technical support, including building a database of local and regional gender experts who can provide such support; while others related to budgeting or climate finance, such as including gender budgeting in the process of NDC implementation, and tracking and assessing the impact of climate finance on the enhancement of women's lives through climate action, and compiling lessons learned.

(e) Monitoring and reporting

32. **Progress:** 21 submissions were received in 2018 in response to the request for submissions under activity E.1 of the GAP. The resulting synthesis report noted, among other things, that climate change impacts on women and men often differ and are more pronounced in developing countries and for some local communities and indigenous peoples, and that

¹⁵ FCCC/CP/2019/8.

these differences are considered to be based on pervasive historical and persistent inequalities; that many climate projects and programmes integrate gender considerations across a broad range of sectors, but few national policies, plans or actions are in place; and that, although gender balance in climate delegations is important to Parties and monitored in some way, no information was provided on relevant policies or processes being implemented.

33. In the latest call for submissions related to this document, six Parties reported taking steps towards collecting and applying sex-disaggregated data and developing gender indicators. In addition, numerous Parties provided information on integrating gender into national policy, plans and actions, and some Parties provided information on national action and efforts to balance the gender composition of their national delegations.

34. The CTCN provided information on a variety of initiatives for integrating gender considerations into its work, including the development of a gender policy and action plan to guide its overall work on technical assistance, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing. In addition, the CTCN has strengthened its collaboration with the women and gender constituency.

35. The secretariat has increased its knowledge-exchange activities between the gender team and other technical teams, particularly in the context of capacity-building for and reporting by the constituted bodies. It is also in the process of enhancing its systems to facilitate greater coherence and integration of gender considerations across all thematic areas, including institutionalizing regular knowledge-exchange dialogues and using collaboration software.

36. **Areas for improvement and further action to be taken:** all Parties made recommendations in their submissions on improving data collection for tracking the implementation of mandates related to gender and climate, such as encouraging knowledge exchange for tracking and reporting on gender-related mandates, and requesting the GCF and the GEF to report to the COP on how gender considerations have been mainstreamed in projects related to NDC implementation.

Annex I

Lima work programme on gender: status and areas for improvement

<i>Mandate under the LWPG</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
4. Urges Parties to enhance their efforts in advancing the implementation of decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20	Parties	Parties indicated that they are aware of the importance and are working towards gender-balanced delegations and representation in bodies under the Convention	See suggestions on gender balance under the GAP in annex II
7. Invites Parties to continue to assist: (a) Training and awareness-raising for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and climate change (b) Building the skills and capacity of their female delegates to participate effectively in UNFCCC meetings through training on, inter alia, negotiation skills, the drafting of legal documents and strategic communication	Parties	Capacity-building efforts for male and female delegates were highlighted by Australia, Canada, the EU and Switzerland	See suggestions on capacity-building under the GAP in annex II
8. Also invites Parties and relevant organizations to continue to assist the activities referred to in paragraph 7 above, with a special focus on training and capacity-building for delegates from Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change	Parties and relevant organizations	Some Parties (e.g. France) and some observers (e.g. European Capacity Building Initiative, UNDP, UN Women WEDO) provide regular or ad hoc training and capacity-building to delegates from countries particularly vulnerable to climate change	See suggestions on capacity-building under the GAP in annex II
9. Requests the secretariat to continue to support the organization of the training and capacity-building efforts referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, inter alia, in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies	Secretariat	The secretariat has continued to support capacity-building and training for Parties, including by co-hosting the Night School training with the Women Delegates Fund before sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies, and organizing training and webinars for NGCCFPs in 2018 in collaboration with UN Women and WEDO	The organization of capacity-building activities beyond meetings of the COP and the subsidiary bodies should be considered
10. Invites Parties to increase the representation and active participation of women in the bodies established under the Convention	Parties	No relevant information provided	Specific targets should be set
11. Decides that annual in-session workshops will be held in conjunction with the sessions of the	Secretariat	A workshop was held at SBI 48 on the three topics listed under activity E.1 of the GAP	The in-session workshops were appreciated for having provided

<i>Mandate under the LWPG</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
subsidiary bodies in the first sessional period of 2018 and 2019		A workshop was held at SB 50 on the impact of the LWPG and the GAP	space for discussion, and, according to the submissions received, should be maintained in the future; complementary workshops (e.g. regional) were also suggested
12. Requests the SBI to elaborate the topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 11 above during 2017 and to report on the topics that it recommends for the workshops to COP 23	SBI	See decision 3/CP.23, paragraph 6	Other ideas for themes for future workshops were suggested, including technology, finance, loss and damage, transparency and the Katowice Committee of Experts of the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures. See also under activity A.1 in annex II
13. Also requests the secretariat to prepare a technical paper identifying entry points for integrating gender considerations in workstreams under the UNFCCC process for consideration at SBI 48	Secretariat	The technical paper is contained in document FCCC/TP/2018/1	
14. Further requests all constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 above	Constituted bodies	In 2018, 11 constituted bodies, compared with 6 in 2017, made reference to gender in their regular reporting. Out of the 11 constituted bodies, only 2 referred to their participation in the gender dialogue and another 2 referred to gender balance and/or broadly referred to taking gender into account without providing further information. Seven constituted bodies reported on or demonstrated their progress towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes beyond gender balance, compared with three in 2017. Three constituted bodies shared information on the mechanism established or followed to further progress in integrating a gender perspective in their work, including creating working groups and establishing focal points and gender action plans. Further information is contained in document FCCC/CP/2019/8	This reporting is useful and should be maintained in the future

<i>Mandate under the LWPG</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
15. Requests the secretariat to prepare biennial synthesis reports on the information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 14 above for consideration by the COP, with the first biennial synthesis report to be prepared for consideration at COP 25	Secretariat	The report is contained in document FCCC/CP/2019/8	Importance of this reporting widely agreed upon; suggestions for improvements related to the availability of information on constituted bodies' work on gender aside from their reporting to the COP and the biennial synthesis report
16. Encourages Parties and the secretariat to take into consideration a gender perspective in the organization of the technical expert meetings on mitigation and adaptation, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 111 and 129	Parties and secretariat	<p>The technical expert meetings on adaptation focused on promoting gender analysis and reducing inequalities in the NAP process. The 2019 technical examination process on adaptation had a gender perspective integrated into the topic of adaptation finance, and the resulting technical paper (FCCC/TP/2019/3) highlights gender considerations under the umbrella of adaptation finance, including evaluating the impact of adaptation finance and engaging the private sector in finance and implementing gender-responsive adaptation solutions</p> <p>The technical expert meetings on mitigation also included a gender perspective, from gender-balanced panels to gender-related topics. In 2019, gender was considered at the meetings organized to discuss off-grid and decentralized innovative energy solutions for better energy and water management in the agrifood chain</p>	See suggestions on capacity-building under the GAP in annex II
17. Invites Parties to mainstream a gender perspective in the enhancement of climate technology development and transfer	Parties	Some advances were reported, such as the study on gender considerations in coastal risk planning and management in West Africa and Cameroon, supported by the CTCN	See suggestions on implementation under the GAP in annex II
18. Requests the secretariat, if updating the accreditation process for Parties, to improve, as appropriate, the accuracy of data on the gender of the participants as a means of providing accurate data to assess progress made on the participation of women delegates in UNFCCC meetings and those of constituted bodies	Secretariat	The accreditation process has not been updated	

<i>Mandate under the LWPG</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
19. Also requests the secretariat to continue to prepare an annual report on gender composition in accordance with decisions 23/CP.18 and 18/CP.20	Secretariat	The annual reports on gender are contained in documents FCCC/CP/2017/6, FCCC/CP/2018/3 and FCCC/CP/2019/9	Activity considered valuable and should be maintained; specific goals and targets should be set
20. Further requests the secretariat to undertake research and analysis on challenges to the full and equal participation of women in climate-related processes and activities and to prepare a technical paper on achieving the goal of gender balance as mandated by decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16 and 23/CP.18, based on submissions and its own research, for consideration at COP 23	Secretariat	The technical paper is contained in document FCCC/TP/2017/8	
21. Requests the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the COP information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work	Operating entities of the Financial Mechanism	Specific references to gender were made in the report of the SCF to COP 24 (FCCC/CP/2018/8)	It was suggested to request the GCF and the GEF to report to the COP on how gender-responsive considerations have been mainstreamed in projects related to NDC implementation; the percentage of climate-related programmes submitted to climate finance mechanisms that incorporate gender considerations; and the impact of climate finance on the enhancement of women's lives
22. Invites Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring	Parties	As at September 2019, 52 countries had appointed an NGCCFP (see https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/resources/list-of-gender-focal-points-under-the-unfccc). The secretariat provided training and capacity-building in 2018 and, in consultation with focal points, developed an online platform to enable them to exchange information and communicate outside sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies	Strong support for the appointment of NGCCFPs and call for all Parties to appoint them; suggested to improve coordination between them and UNFCCC national focal points Suggested to appoint both male and female focal points, enhance technical and final support for capacity-building and knowledge-exchange events,

<i>Mandate under the LWPG</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
23. Encourages Parties, when reporting on their climate policies under the UNFCCC process, to include information on how they are integrating gender considerations into such policies	Parties	References to advances made in gender mainstreaming in national climate policy were made by some Parties, such as inviting the ministry of gender into the interministerial climate change working group, mainstreaming gender in the national budget, hiring a technical gender expert and applying gender-based analysis across the government	develop terms of reference and ensure full dedication to the role Activity seen as crucial; further elaboration and reporting guidance for Parties needed
24. Also encourages Parties to integrate local and traditional knowledge in the formulation of climate policy and to recognize the value of the participation of grass-roots women in gender-responsive climate action at all levels	Parties	No information was included in submissions or readily available to determine status of implementation	Seen as an important aspect of the framework that could be strengthened by ensuring that more accessibility is ensured to allow young indigenous women to make their voices heard and have their opinions and concerns reflected in the UNFCCC process Suggested to extend inclusivity aspect and parts on participation to include more (historically and structurally underrepresented) groups, although these were not listed
25. Requests the secretariat to maintain and regularly update its web pages for sharing information on women's participation and on gender-responsive climate policy	Secretariat	The secretariat maintains and regularly updates a web page on gender (https://unfccc.int/gender) with direct links to information on the 'big picture' of gender and climate change, workstreams, events and meetings, resources, gender and UNFCCC topics, focal points and what's new The secretariat collaborated with the NDC Partnership to include gender-related tools and guidelines on the NDC Partnership knowledge portal	Suggested to improve accessibility of information (e.g. by sharing information on the integration of gender in the work of the constituted bodies) and work to integrate gender across other thematic areas on the UNFCCC website
26. Invites Parties and non-Party stakeholders to share information on their work related to integrating a gender perspective in the activities and work under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement	Parties and non-Party stakeholders	There is no single report in which this information is shared so it is difficult to track and monitor implementation	Targets and reporting guidance should be defined

<i>Mandate under the LWPG</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
27. Requests the SBI to develop a gender action plan in order to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC process, which may include priority areas, key activities and indicators, timelines for implementation, the responsible and key actors and indicative resource requirements for each activity, and further elaborate its process of review and monitoring	SBI	See decision 3/CP.23	Strong support for continuing the GAP for a period of five more years and enhancing it
28. Invites Parties, members of constituted bodies, United Nations organizations, observers and other stakeholders to consult through meetings, prior to SB 46, in order to provide inputs to the formulation of the gender action plan referred to in paragraph 27 above	Parties, constituted bodies, United Nations organizations, observers and other stakeholders	Informal consultations were held in The Hague (co-hosted with Costa Rica) on 27 and 28 March 2017 and in Ottawa on 14 and 15 September 2017	
29. Requests the secretariat to convene, in cooperation with Parties and interested observers and other stakeholders, an in-session workshop at SB 46 to develop possible elements of the gender action plan referred to in paragraph 27 above for consideration at SBI 47	Secretariat	A workshop on the development of a gender action plan under the UNFCCC was held at SB 46 (see https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops/gender-and-climate-change-workshop-may-2017-0); the outcomes were considered at SBI 47, which forwarded a draft decision to COP 23	
30. Invites submissions from Parties, observers and other stakeholders, by 25 January 2017, on their views on the matters to be addressed at the in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 29 above	Parties, observers and other stakeholders	The African Group, Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, the EU and its member States, Ghana, the least developed countries, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, South Africa and Sri Lanka submitted inputs	
31. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision	Secretariat		
32. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources	Secretariat	A project on gender mainstreaming was included in the 2016–2017 and 2018–2019 budgets of the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities. The secretariat received funding in support of this project from several donors, which enabled	

<i>Mandate under the LWPG</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
33. Invites Parties and relevant organizations to participate and engage in implementing gender-related activities within the work programme	Parties and relevant organizations	Parties and observers have demonstrated their engagement through national, regional and international activities, as evidenced in submissions and at workshops	the secretariat to, among other things, organize interpretation and travel for capacity-building for NGCCFPs, interpretation for online broadcasting of workshops, deliver capacity-building for constituted bodies, participate in inter-agency networks on gender and fully resource the gender team. In addition, a number of activities were undertaken with financial support from United Nations entities such as UNDP and UN Women, such as a networking and awareness-raising event for heads of delegation and NGCCFPs

Annex II

Gender action plan: status and areas for improvement by activity

<i>Activity (summary text)</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
Priority area: capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and communication					
					<p>Split capacity-building, and knowledge-sharing and communication into two separate priority areas</p> <p>Develop a strategy for effectively communicating about the GAP to stakeholders</p> <p>Request the IPCC a report on gender and climate change, with inputs from submissions from Parties and relevant organizations</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of NGCCFPs</p> <p>Work collaboratively with the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform to build the capacity of indigenous women</p>
A1. Through the use of such mechanisms as workshops, technical assistance, etc., enhance the capacity of Parties and stakeholders to develop gender-responsive policies, plans and programmes on adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, technology and finance	Parties, United Nations entities and relevant organizations	2018	Gender-responsive climate policies, plans and programmes	Parties and observer organizations have engaged in regional and national events; online training and curricula have been developed at the regional level	<p>Ensure sufficient resources in terms of finance and expertise to build capacities at all levels, including grass-roots communities, and with a focus on NDC implementation, gender-responsive budgets, gender indicators and in relation to climate finance</p> <p>Identify experts to support the research, analysis and forums conducted by the secretariat and stakeholder</p> <p>Continue in-session workshops at SBI sessions; some topics suggested:</p> <p>(a) Gender considerations in the context of technology development and transfer, just transition and decent work, and economic diversification;</p>

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					(b) Role of NGCCFPs; (c) Lessons learned on gender integration in NDCs; (d) Gender budgeting
A.2 Make a submission on the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information from national to local level into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including into the implementation of NDCs and the formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and invite Parties to hold a dialogue under the Action for Climate Empowerment agenda item on how Parties and observer organizations have promoted the systematic integration of gender considerations into the above-mentioned issue	Parties, observer organizations, secretariat gender focal point and PCCB	2018	Submission and dialogue	Five submissions received from Parties and two from observers	Package information in accordance with local needs and circumstances in culturally appropriate ways Strengthen partnerships with universities to include gender in curricula, and with local media, bloggers and influencers for wider communication Scale up technological resources and make best use of the technology available, including local channels of communication, radio, mobile devices and local meetings Employ two complementary approaches: bottom up (empowering messengers) and top down (facilitating participation) Scale up international cooperation to identify good practices, lessons learned and criteria for meaningful participation
Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership					Invite Parties to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women from all backgrounds and stakeholders from all levels of society in national consultations on NDC implementation and review

<i>Activity (summary text)</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
					<p>Share knowledge on policies and programmes that help women to secure jobs in the context of environmental transition</p> <p>Promote training in science, technology, engineering and mathematics for girls and women</p> <p>Request the secretariat to promote gender-balanced panels</p> <p>Invite Parties to commit to gender balance in co-leadership or rotating leadership positions and among speakers when constituting panels</p>
<p>B.1</p> <p>Promote travel funds as a means to support the participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, including those from grass-roots, local and indigenous peoples communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	Parties, secretariat and observer organizations	2018–2019	Promotion of funds	Continued support received from donors to the Women Delegates Fund and other organizations, such as UN Women	<p>Institutionalize travel funds for female delegates through quotas in the UNFCCC travel fund, or assigning resources directly to national or regional organizations in developing countries</p> <p>Invite Parties, United Nations entities and observer organizations to support gender-balanced delegations by applying affirmative action; for instance, dedicating budget to meeting needs specific to gender</p> <p>Set targets for improving gender balance in national delegations and constituted bodies</p>
<p>B.2</p> <p>Include in regular notifications to Parties at the time of nominations to UNFCCC bodies the latest report on the gender composition of the relevant body</p>	Secretariat	2018–2019	Updated information on gender balance at the time of nominations to bodies	Gender composition reports published	Use a more visually striking and accessible reporting format for the gender composition report
<p>B.3</p> <p>Organize and conduct capacity-building training on leadership, negotiation, facilitation and</p>	Parties, United Nations entities and relevant organizations		Provision of training	Continued support provided, such as the Night	<p>Promote mentorship opportunities with senior female negotiators</p> <p>Invite the secretariat, Parties and observer organizations to provide training opportunities to</p>

<i>Activity (summary text)</i>	<i>Responsible actor(s)</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Examples of suggested improvements and further work</i>
chairing in the context of the UNFCCC process in cooperation with United Nations system wide efforts for women				Schools initiative	female delegates beyond during or just before UNFCCC meetings
B.4 Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement formal and non-formal education and training programmes focused on climate change at all levels, targeting women and youth in particular at the national, regional and local level, including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts	Parties, United Nations entities and relevant organizations			Increasing the development of targeted training for women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Add a focus on training in science, technology, engineering and mathematics Allocate greater attention and resources to supporting indigenous and local women
Priority area C: coherence					Ensure more coherence in the implementation of gender-related mandates between and within countries
C.1 At SBI 48 hold a dialogue, open to Parties and observers, with the chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies to discuss the outcomes of the technical paper on entry points requested in decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 13, and any potential recommendations	Secretariat	SBI 48	Dialogue	Dialogue held at SBI 48	Implement strategies to increase men's participation in gender events Build institutional capacity in relation to gender issues Address women as agents of change
C.2 Provide capacity-building to chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies and technical teams of the secretariat on how to integrate gender considerations into their respective areas of	Secretariat gender team, United Nations entities, other stakeholders and relevant organizations		Chairs and members of constituted bodies supporting the integration of gender into their work	Capacity-building provided to the Adaptation Committee, CTCN Advisory Board, CDM	Continue to provide capacity-building and maintain regular dialogue among the constituted bodies on the integration of gender into their work Make information on the gender-related work of the constituted bodies more visible and accessible, such as on the UNFCCC website

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work and on meeting the goal of gender balance				Executive Board, WIM Executive Committee, PCCB, TEC and SCF. The secretariat is currently preparing training for the other bodies	Appoint gender focal points to lead gender integration
C.3 Share information on efforts made to support the implementation of activities to enhance synergies with other United Nations entities and processes, paying particular attention to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	United Nations entities and other relevant organizations	During sessions of the COP	Promotion of efforts	Continuing support and partnership with other United Nations agencies	Request the secretariat to prepare a technical paper and guidance note on gender mainstreaming in global discussions and in all thematic areas taking into consideration aspects of the Paris Agreement Request the secretariat to organize, in cooperation with Parties and interested organizations, a workshop to advance coherence between gender considerations and action plans across the United Nations Report on the effects of climate change and gender on the realization of the gender goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Priority area D: implementation					Develop a community of practice and knowledge hubs to provide technical advice to Parties to accelerate their implementation of gender-responsive national initiatives Share knowledge on the integration of gender into NDCs (results, impacts achieved, main challenges) Invite Parties to implement saving and revenue measures from fossil fuel subsidies and reallocate

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					<p>the government funds to benefit gender-responsive climate projects</p> <p>Request the IPCC to develop a gender policy and implementation plan of gender-related issues at the IPCC</p> <p>Encourage commercial banks and other private sector actors to promote gender-responsive banking procedures and support women's access to resources for climate adaptation and mitigation action</p> <p>Promote support at the ground level to strengthen the role of local women's and indigenous people's groups and local communities as executing entities for on-the-ground project or programme implementation in partnership with accredited implementing entities</p>
D.1 Invite the SCF to host a dialogue on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance in the implementation of climate action	SCF	2019	Dialogue	A dialogue has yet to be organized; the SCF included gender considerations in the 2019 SCF Forum	<p>Invite the SCF to host a dialogue</p> <p>Request the SCF to invite the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to prioritize increasing access to funds and enhance the financial readiness of gender-responsive climate interventions, and to discuss this at the 2020 SCF Forum</p> <p>Provide guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on moving from a gender-sensitive to a gender-responsive approach when assigning funds, and encourage them to develop simplified procedures to facilitate direct access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and indigenous and local communities</p>

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D.2 In cooperation with UNEP DTU Partnership and the CTCN, invite interested stakeholders to share information on the incorporation of gender into TNAs during Gender Day	Parties, UNEP DTU Partnership, CTCN, other relevant stakeholders and secretariat	2018–2019	Submissions	Call open and two submissions received	In cooperation with the UNEP DTU Partnership and CTCN, provide training to relevant stakeholders and Parties on how to conduct gender-responsive TNAs, as well as encourage and support local or national technical training programmes on technology targeted at women and women’s groups Identify and systematize upscalable and replicable gender-responsive projects and technology
D.3 Strengthen the capacity of gender mechanisms, including for parliamentarians, the International Parliamentary Union, commissions, funding ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery through training, expert workshops, technical papers and tools	Parties, United Nations entities, Financial Mechanism entities and other stakeholders	2018	Capacity-building	In progress	Include gender budgeting in the process of NDC implementation Build a database of local and regional gender experts and experts to provide capacity-building or technical support Track and assess the impact of climate finance on the enhancement of women’s lives through climate action and gather lessons learned Communicate the linkages between means of gender-responsive implementation and implementing the Paris Agreement
Priority area E: monitoring and reporting					Request the secretariat to report biennially on the implementation of the GAP, and develop indicators for monitoring progress Support Parties in developing gender-responsive indicators for monitoring and reporting on climate action Monitor and evaluate Parties’ progress in reflecting gender-specific actions and objectives in their NDCs, NAPs and TNAs

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E.1 Make a submission on the following, including sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis, where applicable: (a) Information on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples (b) Integration of gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions (c) Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations	Parties and observer organizations	2018	Submissions	Formal call open and 21 submissions received	<p>Report on Parties that have produced gender-responsive climate change action plans, policies or strategies</p> <p>Report disaggregated data on climate finance to strengthen gender-responsive climate interventions and increase transparency of climate finance priorities</p> <p>Encourage climate finance providers to improve tracking and reporting on gender-related aspects of climate finance, impact measuring and mainstreaming (Katowice climate package)</p> <p>See activity E.2</p>

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E.2 Prepare a synthesis report on the submissions received underactivity E.1	Secretariat	2019	Synthesis report	Report contained in document FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.8	Increase awareness and capacity in governments and civil society in relation to integrating gender into climate action, from understanding the linkages between gender considerations and climate change to effectively integrating such considerations into policy, plans and action
E.3 Update report on how the CTCN, in executing its modalities and procedures, working in conjunction with the TEC (to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism), contributed to the aim of accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations			Report, with recommendations	Report being updated and information shared at the SB 50 gender workshop	
E.4 Encourage knowledge exchange activities among the secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender	Secretariat in cooperation with United Nations entities, including UN Women		Report on the knowledge exchange Account of exchange activities	Knowledge exchange activities have been undertaken for secretariat staff, particularly in conjunction with capacity-building for constituted bodies	Encourage knowledge exchange on tracking and reporting on gender-related mandates among secretariat staff across all topics Request the GCF and the GEF to report to the COP on how gender- responsive considerations have been mainstreamed in projects related to NDC implementation