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Gender and climate change

Implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This report synthesizes information on the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken, including information on the multidimensional impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic on progress, and consideration of other diverse challenges that may impact future implementation of the gender action plan at all levels.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
EU	European Union
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAP	gender action plan
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LGBTI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and gender-diverse persons
LWPG	Lima work programme on gender
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEDO	Women's Environment & Development Organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 25 decided¹ to undertake an intermediate review of the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the GAP at SBI 56.
2. COP 26 invited:²
 - (a) Parties, United Nations entities, other stakeholders and implementing entities, in accordance with their respective mandates and priorities, to take stock of and map progress in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in line with the priority areas of the GAP;
 - (b) Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal, by 31 March 2022, information on the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the GAP, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken, including, as appropriate, information on the multidimensional impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on progress, and consideration of other diverse challenges that may impact future implementation of the GAP at all levels;
3. COP 26 requested³ the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions referred to in paragraph 2(b) above, information and recommendations arising from virtual and in-person workshops and events held between 1 December 2019 and 31 March 2022, and any relevant research conducted in preparation for SBI 56.

B. Structure of the report

4. Chapter II presents an executive summary of the inputs synthesized in chapter III. Chapter III synthesizes information presented in submissions from Parties and observers on the topic referred to in paragraph 2(b) above, as well as information contained in two recent reports on the integration of gender considerations into the work of constituted bodies.⁴
5. Annex I presents information included in the submissions from Parties and observers that is not directly related to the delivery of a GAP activity output but relates to activities under the LWPG, the objectives of the GAP priority areas or the implementation of gender-responsive policies more generally. Annex II presents a brief overview in tabular format of the status of implementation of activities under the GAP on the basis of the sources of inputs referred to in paragraph 4 above.

C. Submissions

6. A total of 18 submissions were received⁵ from the African Group, Antigua and Barbuda, AOSIS, Argentina, Australia, Chile, the EU on behalf of its member States, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and five observers.

¹ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 10.

² Decision 20/CP.26, paras. 2–3.

³ Decision 20/CP.26, para. 5.

⁴ See documents FCCC/CP/2021/5 and FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5.

⁵ Efforts have been made to include information from submissions received after the deadline of 31 March 2022. However, it was not possible to fully reflect submissions received after 30 April 2022.

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 progress of implementation of the activities contained in the GAP, including areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken.

II. Executive summary

A. Progress in implementing the activities under the gender action plan

8. Parties and observers indicated that the GAP continues to provide an important and useful framework for advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women within the UNFCCC process and in national climate policies, plans, strategies and action. Several submissions referenced the increase in the number of new and updated NDCs and NAPs that integrate gender as evidence of activities under the GAP catalysing national climate policy and action.

9. Efforts to implement all activities under the GAP were presented in the submissions. However, the level of effort was not evenly distributed across the activities. For example, more efforts were presented in relation to activity A.1 (strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and actions) than in relation to activity B.1 (promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women's participation in the UNFCCC process).

10. Assessing progress is challenging because submissions were the key inputs for the assessment and the rate of response from Parties and observers to the call for submissions was relatively low. Furthermore, in the absence of indicators or a reporting structure, the information provided by Parties and observers was not easily comparable.

B. Challenges and areas for improvement

11. The submissions outlined a variety of challenges that Parties and observers are facing in implementing the GAP. The most commonly cited challenges were a continuing lack of dedicated financial support, the negative impact of the pandemic on the implementation of the GAP and more generally on gender equality, and the need to build the capacity of government officials and other key stakeholders to integrate gender in climate policy and action.

12. Some Parties and observers identified areas for improvement in implementing the GAP on the basis of lessons learned from their efforts so far, ranging from ensuring gender-balanced representation and gender-responsive, socially inclusive communications at United Nations Climate Change Conferences to strengthening the gender-responsiveness of bilateral and multilateral climate finance. A lesson learned in relation to implementing the GAP at the international level is the advantage of delivering outputs such as workshops virtually to achieve more diverse and inclusive participation, while remaining cognizant of the benefits and importance of retaining some in-person engagement.

C. Further work to be undertaken

13. Many submissions referred to further work that could be undertaken in relation to the GAP. Recommendations included strengthening existing activities, such as developing indicators to better monitor progress, adding new activities or sections to cover topics not currently included in the GAP, such as sexual and reproductive health and rights and men and masculinities, and exploring ways to apply an intersectional approach in developing and implementing climate policies, plans, strategies and action.

III. Synthesis

A. Progress in implementing the activities under the gender action plan

14. Most of the submissions received did not link action taken to specific activities under the GAP. Therefore, to assist in tracking progress in implementing the activities under the GAP, the secretariat has allocated the information provided in the submissions under the most relevant GAP priority area, activity and output.

1. Priority area A: capacity-building, knowledge management and communication

15. The objective of priority area A is to enhance the systematic integration of gender considerations into climate policy and action and the application of understanding and expertise to the actions called for under the LWPG and GAP, and to facilitate outreach, knowledge-sharing and the communication of activities undertaken to enhance gender-responsive climate action and its impacts in advancing women's leadership, achieving gender equality and ensuring effective climate action.

16. The priority area includes five activities with a total of eight outputs. The delivery of five outputs is to be led by Parties, relevant organizations or both. The secretariat is responsible for leading the delivery of the remaining three outputs.

(a) Activity A.1

17. Activity A.1 is aimed at strengthening capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including NDCs, NAPs and national communications. It contains one output, namely the implementation of capacity-building for developing gender-responsive climate change policy.

18. Parties and relevant organizations are leading the delivery of this output, with the national gender and climate change focal points and the secretariat contributing, at the regional and national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29 (November 2024).

(i) Parties

19. In their submissions, most Parties referred to activities related to delivering the output referred to in paragraph 17 above, as follows:

(a) The Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, guided by its environmental and social safeguards and gender policies, has enhanced its institutional capacity to develop gender-responsive climate change policies by training its staff on environmental and social safeguards and gender, thus significantly improving the quality of relevant data collected. In addition, in updating the NDC of Antigua and Barbuda, it engaged with over 2,000 stakeholders, including government and non-governmental agencies, as well as members of civil society, which enabled it to collect additional gender-related data and raise awareness of the importance of gender mainstreaming among these stakeholders. Various climate-related projects developed by the Department of Environment have facilitated outreach to and knowledge-sharing with stakeholders so as to take into account their views. In 2022, the Department of Environment will conduct further outreach and stakeholder engagement activities in relation to the objectives set out in the updated NDC on, for example, the role of stakeholders in advancing gender equality and mitigating gender-differentiated climate impacts;

(b) In 2020–2021, Argentina developed and held training courses on gender and climate change for more than 400 officials and technicians in the National Climate Change Cabinet, as well as for officials at the provincial and local government level. In addition, within the framework of Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week 2021, an event was held to present a gender analysis of the country's sectoral climate change plans, which will inform the activities of the Working Group on Gender of the National Climate Change Cabinet;

(c) The NDCs of AOSIS countries include action to promote gender equality in the NDC implementation process, including capacity-building. Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia and Samoa also mentioned that they intend to build institutional capacities in relation to gender and climate change;

(d) The Australia Pacific Climate Partnership is supporting the Shifting the Power Coalition, through ActionAid, in implementing a two-year initiative targeting young women in the Pacific region in regional climate policy forums and in the area of national meteorological services to ensure that (1) they have the knowledge and skills to engage in climate action at the local level and in national and regional policy dialogue and (2) their unique experience, needs and capacities are well documented and inform the design of initiatives and calls for greater action on climate change;

(e) In August 2020, nearly 100 decision makers at the regional and national level, alongside members of civil society, attended a training programme in Chile on applying a checklist for integrating a gender approach into climate change management instruments. Furthermore, a training course on integrating gender considerations into climate action was held in 2021 and related tools developed, financed by the Government of Luxembourg and implemented by the Ministry of the Environment of Chile with the support of UN Women and the EUROCLIMA+ programme. Over 100 people from Chile and countries in Latin America attended the course, which is expected to be repeated in 2022 for government officials and representatives of civil society;

(f) In the EU, Belgium and Spain have introduced training on gender mainstreaming for government employees and civil servants working in the area of climate change. In France, Expertise France, the French Development Agency and the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs launched the first edition of a massive open online course⁶ on gender and development in 2021. This course seeks to promote a gender mainstreaming approach in the practices of cooperation and development professionals, with a particular focus on mainstreaming gender in climate-specific policies, programmes and issues. The course, using specific, evidence-based examples, explores and offers theoretical and practical methods and tools for mainstreaming gender in organizations, public policies and development projects;

(g) The Government of Indonesia, in collaboration with universities, the private sector, NGOs, women's organizations and local community groups, has undertaken several capacity-building initiatives, as well as knowledge-sharing and communication activities, at the local and national level to increase women's knowledge of climate change and their role in climate action. In addition, the Government of Indonesia has taken action to increase knowledge of gender and climate change among government employees at the local and national level with the aim of facilitating the development of gender-responsive climate policies and supporting vulnerable groups. It has also developed online educational resources, including guidelines and materials, related to gender and climate change. Knowledge and information have also been disseminated through webinars to reach the wider community;

(h) Kenya is in the process of developing and implementing a gender and intergenerational civic education programme, as provided for in its Climate Change Act 2016. This programme is aimed at promoting inclusive climate action in the education and other social systems. It will also play an important role in transforming sociocultural norms with the aim of progressively providing women and girls access to, use of and control over land and other productive resources;

(i) Officials in Madagascar responsible for managing data on different climate sectors received training on a new monitoring tool for integrating gender in climate action;

(j) The United Kingdom provides core funding to the NDC Partnership and is the current Co-Chair with Jamaica. The NDC Partnership brings together 115 countries, 44 institutions and 38 associate members⁷ to build developing country Parties' capacity to

⁶ Massive open online courses are publicly available educational courses aimed at larger-scale participation than traditional institutional courses.

⁷ As at September 2021.

implement and enhance their NDC climate plans and access climate finance.⁸ Governments use NDC Partnership plans to identify national climate priorities, drive cross-government coordination and leverage support for delivering the plans from donors and institutional members of the Partnership. As part of its gender strategy, the NDC Partnership supports countries in building capacities to mainstream gender equality in climate action, laying the foundation for the development and implementation of gender-responsive NDCs;

(k) To ensure that current research continues to inform policy and programme development, the United States Department of State is convening a series of training sessions for its staff in 2022 featuring presentations by and discussions with academic experts and examining various aspects of the gender–climate nexus;

(l) In Uganda, a training course on gender-responsive climate action was held in 2021 for technicians working on the national greenhouse gas emissions inventory, and the measurement, reporting and verification system for NDCs was implemented. In addition, training on gender and climate change was held for key stakeholders in the tourism sector in the first quarter of 2022.

(ii) *Relevant organizations*

20. In its role as the secretariat of the NAP Global Network, IISD had provided technical assistance to 17 countries as at the end of 2021 with a view to building their capacity to increase the gender-responsiveness of the NAP process. IISD noted that the toolkit for ensuring a gender-responsive NAP process,⁹ developed by the NAP Global Network in collaboration with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Adaptation Committee, provides countries with guidance on integrating gender considerations into the NAP process. The toolkit has guided the work of the NAP Global Network in its engagement with and provision of technical support to countries with a view to promoting a gender-responsive NAP process.

21. At the IUCN World Conservation Congress in 2021, IUCN offered gender training to Congress participants, including sessions on gender-based violence, nature-based solutions and cross-sectoral strategies on addressing climate change and biodiversity. The Congress also featured the first ever thematic session on gender-based violence and environmental linkages, organized in collaboration with members and partners of the Gender-Based Violence and Environment Linkages Center, which is a flagship IUCN–USAID initiative aimed at building knowledge, tools and cooperation to address gender-based violence in environmental contexts, including in relation to climate change.¹⁰

22. Through its Climate Promise initiative and NDC Support Programme, UNDP has supported 109 countries in integrating aspects relating to gender equality and women’s empowerment into their NDCs. To help address the challenges related to this, UNDP has developed a three-pronged approach encompassing effective governance, inclusive planning and integrated policy frameworks, which forms a core part of its Climate Promise initiative and NDC Support Programme and builds on existing efforts aimed at ensuring the more systematic mainstreaming of gender aspects in the five-year NDC cycle. A comparison of the first NDCs submitted by the countries participating in the Climate Promise initiative and NDC Support Programme with the second round of new or updated NDCs from these countries shows that changes have been made in each of these areas, namely effective governance, inclusive planning and integrated policy frameworks. For example, as at 31 March 2022, 96 per cent of the countries participating in the Climate Promise initiative that had submitted new or updated NDCs had integrated gender equality considerations, compared with 48 per cent in 2015. Among other progress indicators, 35 per cent of NDCs referred to technology transfer for women compared with 1 per cent in 2015; 37 countries held broad consultations to define core climate and gender considerations in their NDCs

⁸ See <https://ndcpartnership.org/>.

⁹ NAP Global Network and UNFCCC. 2019. *Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)*. A Dazé and C Church (eds.). Winnipeg, Canada: IISD. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans/>.

¹⁰ See <https://genderandenvironment.org/agent-gbv-env/>.

compared with 2 countries in 2015; and 53 countries committed to promoting women's empowerment, up from just 7 countries in 2015. UNDP has also provided capacity-building support to various countries. For example:

(a) In Colombia, the NDC Support Programme facilitated the design and implementation of a capacity-building programme for integrating gender perspectives into climate change management within the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Mines and Energy; Transport; Housing, City and Territory; Agriculture and Rural Development; and Environment and Sustainable Development, which included four flexible training modules that could be adjusted and used according to the specific needs of each ministerial sector;

(b) In Kenya, UNDP helped to build capacity in relation to gender and climate change in the country's NDC revision and implementation process, facilitating access to climate finance, budget tracking and the development of a national integrated measurement, reporting and verification tool. On the basis of this, Kenya's newly submitted NDC is more gender-responsive than its first;

(c) In Mexico, with the support of the Climate Promise initiative, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the National Institute for Women held a capacity-building programme, consisting of four training clinics, to support the integration of gender considerations into the NDC process. The clinics were designed to identify priorities and opportunities for promoting gender equality in the NDC process and to share experience with other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean that have incorporated a gender approach into climate-related policy and planning instruments. The clinics led to the development of a strategic gender and climate workplan to be implemented by the Mexican Inter-institutional Group on Gender and Climate Change as part of the NDC implementation process;

(d) In Peru, the Climate Promise initiative is supporting the upscaling of the successful Energy School for Women pilot training programme. The training programme aims to equip women with the knowledge and skills necessary for managing and effectively using sustainable energy technologies at home (e.g. cookstoves and photovoltaic systems), as well as ensure that they benefit from employment opportunities in the traditionally male-dominated energy sector, specifically related to the operation, installation and maintenance of clean energy technologies;

(e) In South Africa, a training programme was conducted under the Climate Promise initiative at the subnational level, providing information on gender-disaggregated indicators and the tracking of gender mainstreaming progress in the NDC implementation process. The programme targeted provincial government departments with an environmental, and particularly climate-change-related, focus, with the aim of supporting women in rural areas in better accessing and benefiting from climate change initiatives and support.

(iii) *Constituted bodies*

23. Although constituted bodies are not responsible for leading or contributing to this activity under the GAP, several held capacity-building workshops and developed tools for mainstreaming gender aspects in NDCs and NAPs in 2021–2022.¹¹

(iv) *Secretariat*

24. The secretariat held the 3rd Capacity-building Hub at COP 26, which incorporated cross-cutting issues, including gender-responsive climate action, indigenous peoples' knowledge, youth and human rights.¹² It included sessions focused on building capacity to integrate gender into NDCs and NAPs and sought to mainstream discussions on gender considerations across the programme of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub.

¹¹ See documents FCCC/CP/2021/5 and FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5.

¹² See https://unfccc.int/pccb/CB_Hub_3.

(b) Activity A.2

25. Activity A.2 is aimed at discussing and clarifying the role and work of the national gender and climate change focal points, including through providing capacity-building, tools and resources, sharing experience and best practices, workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching. It has three outputs:

(a) An in-session workshop on activity A.2 at SB 52, organized by the secretariat, with the national gender and climate change focal points, relevant organizations and Parties contributing;

(b) Recommendations on the role of the national gender and climate change focal points, led by the secretariat with the national gender and climate change focal points, relevant organizations and Parties contributing, on the basis of the outcomes of the in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 25(a) above;

(c) The provision of capacity-building opportunities, tools and resources, led by relevant organizations with the secretariat and the national gender and climate change focal points contributing, at the regional and national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

(i) Parties

26. Several Parties referred to activities related to the implementation of the outputs referred to in paragraph 25(a) and (c) above, as follows:

(a) In relation to tools and resources, the Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, as the lead government agency for climate change in that country, has adopted environmental and social safeguards and gender policies that formalize the Department's commitment to promoting environmentally and socially sustainable projects and mainstreaming gender in national climate policy and action;

(b) Argentina has proactively taken steps to raise awareness of and provide training for national gender and climate change focal points from countries in the region, including through a regional meeting on climate change and gender equality in Chile and a regional dialogue on gender and climate change in Argentina, both in 2021;

(c) Of the 27 EU member States, 15 have appointed one or more national gender and climate change focal points, who participated in online workshops and focal point networking opportunities facilitated by the secretariat in 2020–2021 as referred to in paragraphs 28 and 85 below;

(d) The Government of the United Kingdom has appointed an official within its delegation to the UNFCCC as its national gender and climate change focal point. This focal point has attended and actively participated in relevant workshops organized by the secretariat and other organizations.

(ii) Relevant organizations

27. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 25(c) above:

(a) IUCN collaborated with the secretariat to build the capacity of Parties, national gender and climate change focal points and stakeholders to integrate gender considerations into their climate policies and action. This included contributing to various secretariat-hosted virtual workshops, including on implementing the GAP, integrating gender into national climate actions and conducting gender analyses. At the workshop on gender analyses, IUCN presented its gender analysis guide;

(b) WEDO collaborated with the national climate entities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia and Senegal to strengthen their capacity to further elaborate specific terms of reference for the role of the national gender and climate change focal points. WEDO worked with the national gender and climate change focal points and their in-country colleagues to understand and raise awareness of action at the national level based on national context, mandates and institutional arrangements.

(iii) Secretariat

28. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 25(a) above, the secretariat held a workshop on the role and work of national gender and climate change focal points.¹³ The first part of the workshop was delivered virtually in October 2020 owing to the pandemic, with the second part delivered in person at SB 52–55. The secretariat also prepared and published an informal report on recommendations arising from the workshop, as per the output referred to in paragraph 25(b) above.¹⁴

29. The secretariat supported relevant organizations, such as FAO, by providing inputs to their capacity-building workshops for national gender and climate change focal points as per the output referred to in paragraph 25(c) above.

(c) Activity A.3

30. Activity A.3 is aimed at enhancing capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable. It has one output, namely the promotion of related tools, guidelines and training at the local, regional and national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

31. Relevant organizations are leading the delivery of the output referred to in paragraph 30 above, with Parties contributing.

(i) Parties

32. Several Parties or groups of Parties referenced the implementation of activities related to the output referred to in paragraph 30 above, as follows:

(a) The Data Management Unit of the Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda held capacity-building workshops in 2020 and 2021 for the Antigua and Barbuda Statistics Division on the use of data collection and analysis tools such as the KoBo Toolbox,¹⁵ and shared lessons learned from collecting data during the pandemic. Owing to pandemic-related restrictions, the Department of Environment was restricted to using telephone surveys to collect data for the NDC. Lessons learned from this experience were shared with the Statistics Division, which prior to the pandemic carried out all of its surveys in person, in order to strengthen its data-collection capacity. Furthermore, building on previous capacity, as well as partnerships with other organizations such as the Global Green Growth Institute, the Department of Environment strengthened the evidence base for and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men and the role of women as agents of change. The Department also conducted data-collection exercises in other government agencies, and plans to develop a manual on environmental and social safeguards and gender in 2022, which will provide further guidance to the national gender and climate change focal points as well as other local agencies seeking to mainstream gender in their activities;

(b) In Argentina, the Gender Working Group of the National Climate Change Cabinet developed methodological tools for policymakers in the Cabinet on the basis of its gender gap guide, with the aim of categorizing planned climate change measures according to their impact on gender inequalities using the following indicators: gender blind, potentially gender transformative and gender transformative;

(c) AOSIS countries that submitted their enhanced NDCs in 2020 and 2021 highlighted the importance of gender analyses or assessments, gender-disaggregated data, gender indicators and gender-responsive budgeting. For example, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines developed a gender-responsive budget for its sectoral adaptation strategies and action plans with a specific focus on agriculture and water, which led to the development of sector-specific gender-responsive climate change goals and indicators;

¹³ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0>.

¹⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/470342>

¹⁵ See <https://www.kobotoolbox.org/>.

(d) The Australia Pacific Climate Partnership is helping humanitarian and development organization Edge Effect to implement an initiative aimed at generating the evidence base needed to challenge narratives that blame LGBTI people for climate change and disasters. In relation to this, four rounds of participatory action research have now been completed in Fiji, targeting scientists, religious leaders and LGBTI community members and helping to develop a nuanced understanding of the experiences of people with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities and expressions, and sex characteristics as communities in dealing with climate change and disasters. In addition, together with the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Australia worked to improve data collection to better respond to conflict- and climate-induced internal displacement in Asia and the Pacific. Data collected are disaggregated by age, sex and other characteristics so as to better understand the differentiated impacts of internal displacement on women and men, girls and boys, and other groups;

(e) The technical team of the Ministry of Environment of Panama, with technical assistance from UNDP, developed a workshop methodology based on active listening, which made it possible to identify the needs and interests of women and men in adapting to climate change in a differentiated manner. The information collected at each workshop resulted in an inclusive plan designed to increase women's empowerment and enhance climate resilience.

(ii) *Relevant organizations*

33. IISD worked with 10 partner countries to conduct targeted gender analyses to inform adaptation planning processes. The analyses reviewed available data and evidence on gender and climate change at the country level, while also analysing the institutional and policy context for gender-responsive adaptation action. Gender analysis reports are available in relation to Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kiribati and Madagascar.

34. In partnership with WEDO, the secretariat and other partners, and as the co-lead of the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition under the UN Women Generation Equality Forum, IUCN is in the process of establishing the Gender and Environment Data Alliance. The Alliance, which is currently in the initial design phases, is designed to improve the availability, accessibility, curation, understanding and application of high-quality, robust gender- and environment-related data and facilitate consistency across global frameworks, with a view to strengthening and informing climate action. IUCN also continues to make new data and information available through analyses conducted using its Environment and Gender Information methodology, such as the NDC analysis. In addition, its joint report with the Convention on Biological Diversity, prepared in 2021, reviews the gender-responsiveness of the Convention's monitoring framework for its global biodiversity framework and recommendations for enhancing it, such as by including gender indicators and identifying opportunities to disaggregate data by sex.

(iii) *Secretariat*

35. Although the secretariat is not responsible for leading or contributing to this activity, it is collaborating with IUCN, United Nations entities and other partners of the Gender and Environment Data Alliance initiative referred to in paragraph 34 above to facilitate the alignment of the Alliance's activities with the goals of the LWPG and GAP, as part of its role in facilitating coordination with other United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs in this regard.¹⁶

36. The secretariat also ensured that experts, including from the European Institute for Gender Equality, UN Women and the UNEP EmPower Women for Climate-Resilient Societies initiative, discussed the collection and application of sex-disaggregated data and the implementation of gender analyses during the virtual regionally focused workshops held in 2020 to deliver activity D.6 of the GAP on integrating gender into national climate action.¹⁷

¹⁶ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(d).

¹⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-gender-integration-into-national-climate-actions>.

(d) Activity A.4

37. Activity A.4 is aimed at strengthening the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women in the context of climate action. It has three outputs, namely:

(a) A call for submissions from Parties and observers on information related to the topic of activity A.4 by SB 54;

(b) A synthesis report by the secretariat on the submissions referred to in paragraph 37(a) above for consideration at SB 56;

(c) A special event by the SBI and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to present relevant information on gender and climate change contained in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC to be held before or at COP 27 (November 2022).

38. Parties, relevant organizations and the research community led the output referred to in paragraph 37(a) above. The secretariat is leading the activity referred to in paragraph 37(b) above, while Parties, relevant organizations, the research community and the IPCC, with the support of the secretariat, are leading the delivery of the output referred to in paragraph 37(c) above.

(i) Parties and relevant organizations

39. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 37(a) above, 15 Parties and five relevant organizations made submissions on the topic of activity A.4.

(ii) Research community

40. The contribution of Working Group II to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report¹⁸ draws on technical papers from the research community that provide, among other things, evidence of the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men owing to the intersection of discrimination based on social factors such as gender, ethnicity, age, class and (dis)ability.

(iii) Secretariat

41. The secretariat is responsible for preparing the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 37(b) above for consideration at SB 56. In addition, the secretariat has started planning the special event of the SBI and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice referred to in paragraph 37(c) above, which is scheduled to be held at COP 27.

(e) Activity A.5

42. Activity A.5 is aimed at promoting the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular reaching out to women, on the implementation of the LWPG and GAP and on gender equality. It has one output, namely effective communication through social media, web resources and innovative communication tools at the international, regional and national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

43. Parties, relevant organizations and the secretariat are leading the delivery of the output referred to in paragraph 42 above.

¹⁸ IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

(i) *Parties*

44. Several Parties described their activities related to the output referred to in paragraph 42 above, as follows:

(a) Argentina developed a series of communication materials on gender and climate change, including an article on adaptation, as well as a sectoral guide on mainstreaming gender perspectives in climate action;

(b) In April 2021, with support under the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office's Work and Opportunities for Women programme, the Government of the United Kingdom published a paper on women's economic empowerment and climate change and a complementary briefing paper on women in the net zero economy. As Presidency of COP 26, the United Kingdom used its platform to call for increased action on gender equality. The consistent use of communication tools, including social media, was complemented by high-profile events at COP 26, which garnered significant media coverage in the United Kingdom and internationally. Examples of communications include:

(i) Live-streaming of events, both in advance of and at COP 26, which facilitated the participation and engagement of a diverse range of stakeholders. Recordings of many of the events are available online, ensuring that key findings continue to be shared widely. The recording of the high-level Presidency event on advancing gender equality in climate action has had more than 20,000 views on online streaming platforms;¹⁹

(ii) Use of traditional media such as columns and interviews in news media and lifestyle magazines;

(iii) Use of social media in the lead-up to and during COP 26, including tweets focusing on gender and climate change from the accounts of United Kingdom government departments and United Kingdom government ministers and senior officials, the COP 26 account of the United Kingdom, and weblog posts on LinkedIn on topics such as gender-responsive climate finance and why gender equality is relevant to climate action.²⁰

(ii) *Relevant organizations*

45. IISD developed an infographic which provides an overview and examples of its contributions to integrating gender considerations into the NAP process. An animated video was also developed to explain gender-responsive adaptation in practical terms.

46. IUCN launched the Spotlight Initiative communications campaign on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, with a particular focus on intimate partner and family violence, sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, femicide, human trafficking and sexual and economic (labour) exploitation, including in the context of environmental action.

47. The women and gender constituency referenced the EmpoderaClima resource database,²¹ developed by civil society organizations, which compiles and produces high-quality communication content in four languages, including podcasts and videos, on the link between climate change, gender equality and women's empowerment.

(iii) *Secretariat*

48. The secretariat, in the context of the pandemic and with the aim of continuing to facilitate knowledge exchange between governments and relevant organizations, hosted a

¹⁹ Available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1QUb-LAAa64&t=6122s>.

²⁰ See <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/why-im-thinking-climate-finance-ahead-international-womens-ahmed/?trackingId=VkJjMWoLiLyp2cigqsHOTO%3D%3D> and <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/why-climate-needs-gender-equality-salka-sigurdardottir>, respectively.

²¹ <https://www.empoderaclima.org/en/database>.

virtual gender marketplace at COP 26²² and has published an interactive brochure²³ for sharing relevant information on organizations actively involved in gender-responsive climate action.

49. The secretariat also regularly publishes relevant articles, such as on gender mainstreaming, via the UNFCCC Newsroom²⁴ and the Climate Action Blog;²⁵ keeps the UNFCCC gender web pages updated;²⁶ provides regular updates on matters related to gender and climate change via an online newsletter;²⁷ carries out social media campaigns on important dates, such as International Women’s Day²⁸ and the International Day of Women and Girls in Science; uses the social media hashtag #ActOnTheGAP in all social media posts; maintains a gender and climate change playlist on YouTube;²⁹ and established and maintains a United Nations climate change and gender group on LinkedIn.³⁰

2. Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women’s leadership

50. The objective of priority area B is to achieve and maintain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process. The priority area includes three activities and a total of four outputs.

51. The secretariat is responsible for leading the delivery of two of the four outputs, one of which it is leading together with the FWG of the LCIPP, with Parties and relevant organizations contributing. Delivery of one of the remaining two outputs is to be led by Parties, with relevant organizations and the secretariat contributing, while delivery of the remaining output is to be led by Parties and relevant organizations.

(a) Activity B.1

52. Activity B.1 is aimed at promoting initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women’s participation in the UNFCCC process. It has one output, namely workshops, capacity-building initiatives and webinars on the topic of the activity, to be led by Parties and relevant organizations, with the secretariat contributing, at the international, regional and national level, on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

(i) Parties

53. While several Parties referred to activities related to enhancing women’s leadership and participation in climate action or climate-related sectors outside the UNFCCC process, only one Party referenced activities related to the output referred to in paragraph 52 above. In collaboration with WEDO, the secretariat and the Women Climate Leaders network,³¹ the Government of the United Kingdom held a networking and mentoring reception for female negotiators at COP 26 and invited senior female negotiators to share their experience and expertise.

(ii) Relevant organizations

54. In addition to the activity referred to in paragraph 53 above, WEDO is continuing to administer the Women Delegates Fund, which in addition to providing travel support,

²² See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26>.

²³ Available at

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Gender%20Team%20Virtual%20Market%20281%29.pdf>.

²⁴ See, for example, <https://unfccc.int/news/un-climate-change-supports-efforts-to-mainstream-gender-into-national-climate-actions>.

²⁵ See, for example, <https://unfccc.int/blog/the-big-question-why-is-gender-central-to-climate-change-action> and <https://unfccc.int/blog/inspiring-women-interviews-with-climate-action-leaders-2>.

²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/gender>.

²⁷ See <https://unfccc.us20.list-manage.com/subscribe?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&id=01e71a72f5>.

²⁸ See, for example, <https://www.instagram.com/unclimatechange/>.

²⁹ See https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLtD6YOC_kbMja51cCrieHQKl3LiRsRbZt.

³⁰ See <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13971849/>.

³¹ See <https://womenclimateleaders.net>.

provides capacity-building workshops, including virtual and regional workshops and the Night School training programme held in the evenings prior to United Nations Climate Change Conferences.³²

(iii) *Secretariat*

55. The secretariat continues to collaborate with the Women Delegates Fund on building the capacity of female negotiators participating in UNFCCC sessions through the Night School training programme referred to in paragraph 54 above. In addition, at COP 26 the secretariat assisted the COP 25 and 26 Presidencies in holding the inaugural meeting of the Women Climate Leaders network and the networking and mentoring reception referred to in paragraph 53 above.

(b) **Activity B.2**

56. Activity B.2 is aimed at promoting travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots, local and indigenous peoples' communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States, and encouraging Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding. It has one output, namely the mobilization of travel funds to increase women's participation in the UNFCCC process at the international, regional and national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

57. Parties are responsible for leading the delivery of the output referred to in paragraph 56 above, with relevant organizations and the secretariat contributing.

(i) *Parties*

58. Several Parties provided information on their efforts to deliver the output for activity B.2 referred to in paragraph 56 above. For example:

(a) Among EU member States, Czechia, Denmark, France, Italy and Sweden outlined ongoing and planned support, such as funding for travel, designed to facilitate the participation of women in decision-making processes, such as those under the UNFCCC;

(b) The Government of the United Kingdom provided funding to the Women Delegates Fund to enable six female delegates from the least developed countries to attend COP 26. Additionally, the devolved government for Scotland has provided funding to the Women Delegates Fund over the last four years and supported WEDO, as its administrator, in improving gender equality in climate action in the Global South and facilitating the participation of female negotiators at sessions of the UNFCCC. Recognizing the disproportionate impacts of the pandemic on women, this funding was increased in the run-up to COP 26 to ensure that female negotiators from developing countries could attend the session and represent their countries' respective interests.

(ii) *Relevant organizations*

59. As noted in paragraph 54 above, the Women Delegates Fund provides travel support, capacity-building and networking opportunities to facilitate the participation of female negotiators from developing countries in UNFCCC negotiations.

(iii) *Secretariat*

60. The secretariat continues to support the Women Delegates Fund in organizing a networking event during the midyear sessions of the subsidiary bodies to highlight the role of travel funds and the achievements of the Women Delegates Fund in ensuring the equal participation of women in the UNFCCC process.

³² See <https://wedo.org/what-we-do/our-programs/women-delegates-fund/>.

(c) Activity B.3

61. Activity B.3 invites the FWG of the LCIPP to collaborate and co-host a dialogue to discuss advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of local communities and indigenous women and ways of enhancing their effective participation in climate policy and action. It has two outputs, namely a dialogue, to be held at SB 57 (November 2022), and a report on the dialogue to be prepared for consideration at SB 58 (June 2023).

62. The FWG and the secretariat are leading, with Parties and relevant organizations contributing to, the delivery of the dialogue referred to in paragraph 61 above.

3. Priority area C: coherence

63. Priority area C is aimed at strengthening the integration of gender considerations into the work of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the secretariat and other United Nations entities and stakeholders with a view to facilitating the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.

64. This priority area includes three activities with a total of six outputs. The secretariat is responsible for leading the delivery of four of the six outputs, with Chairs of constituted bodies, Parties or relevant organizations contributing. Chairs of constituted bodies are responsible for leading the delivery of the remaining two outputs, with the secretariat contributing.

(a) Activity C.1

65. Activity C.1 is aimed at ensuring that members of constituted bodies are introduced to gender-related mandates and to the relevance of gender in the context of their work in a consistent and systematic manner. It has one output, namely that all new members are introduced to the importance of gender-responsive climate policy and action on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

(i) Secretariat

66. The secretariat has taken the following action to deliver the output referred to in paragraph 65 above:

(a) Prepared and distributed a set of tailored briefs for each constituted body on gender integration under the UNFCCC process. The briefs include an introduction to relevant gender mandates, an explanation of the concept of gender and commonly used terminology, as well as the linkages between gender and the constituted body's respective area of work, and relevant resources;

(b) Provided information on gender-related mandates to new members upon request.

(ii) Relevant organizations

67. Although relevant organizations do not have a specific role in delivering this output, several constituted bodies have invited relevant organizations to join their technical working groups as members and/or participants, reflecting an important step towards ensuring a consistent and systematic approach to the way in which constituted bodies integrate gender into their respective areas of work.

(b) Activity C.2

68. Activity C.2 is aimed at facilitating the exchange of views and best practices of the Chairs of constituted bodies on how to strengthen the integration of gender perspectives into their work. It has four outputs, namely:

(a) A compilation of good practices for integrating gender into the work of the constituted bodies, to be prepared by the secretariat, with contributions from relevant organizations, for consideration at SB 56;

(b) The selection of topics by the Chairs of constituted bodies at SB 56 in preparation for the dialogue referred to in paragraph 68(c) below;

(c) A dialogue between the Chairs of constituted bodies, to be held at SB 58;

(d) A report on the dialogue held at SB 58, to be prepared by the secretariat for consideration at SB 59 (November 2023).

(i) *Chairs of constituted bodies*

69. The Chairs of constituted bodies are expected to coordinate with each other and the secretariat at SB 56 to select the topics for the dialogue.

(ii) *Secretariat*

70. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 68(a) above, the secretariat has prepared a report³³ compiling and synthesizing good practices and lessons learned from reporting by constituted bodies on their progress towards integrating gender into their work in 2017–2021. The report highlights constituted bodies' approaches to gender integration and their collaboration on these approaches.

71. The secretariat will gather inputs from the Chairs of constituted bodies at SB 56 on the topics proposed for the dialogue referred to in paragraph 68(c) above.

(c) **Activity C.3**

72. Activity C.3 is aimed at strengthening coordination between the work on gender considerations under the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant United Nations entities and processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It has one output, namely an in-session dialogue on Gender Day at each session of the COP until COP 29 focused on one thematic area relevant to the Convention and the Paris Agreement to promote coherence reflecting multidimensional factors.

73. The secretariat is leading the delivery of this output, with Parties, constituted bodies and relevant organizations contributing.

74. On Gender Day at COP 26, the secretariat held a dialogue on gender, science, innovation and technology in collaboration with the CTCN, the FWG and the TEC. The aim of this activity was to highlight current practices and policy for gender-responsive climate technologies and discuss ways to ensure that climate technology and innovation serve everyone.³⁴ In addition to the constituted bodies, panellists included a representative from Malawi, a representative of the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre,³⁵ representatives of UN Women and the UN Women Global Innovation Coalition for Change³⁶ and winners of the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards.³⁷

4. Priority area D: gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

75. The objective of priority area D is to ensure the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

76. The priority area has seven activities with a total of 14 outputs. Parties, relevant organizations or both are responsible for leading the delivery of 11 of the outputs, with the secretariat, financial institutions, relevant organizations and national gender and climate change focal points contributing. The secretariat is leading the delivery of the remaining three outputs.

³³ FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc-cop26.streamworld.de/webcast/dialogue-on-gender-science-innovation-and-technolo>.

³⁵ Formerly UNEP DTU Partnership.

³⁶ See <https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/innovation-and-technology/un-women-global-innovation-coalition-for-change>.

³⁷ See <https://www.wecf.org/gjcs/?msclkid=1b1c0887d0fc11ecacf6cb86b057eb8>.

(a) Activity D.1

77. Activity D.1, on sharing experience and supporting capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and actions, has three outputs, namely:

(a) Submissions from Parties and relevant organizations on activity D.1 by 31 July 2022;

(b) An expert group meeting organized by relevant organizations, to be held in 2022, with Parties, national gender and climate change focal points, relevant national finance and budgeting entities and the secretariat contributing;

(c) The selection of the theme for the Gender Day dialogue, referred to in paragraph 72 above, to be held at COP 27, which will be on gender budgeting in the context of climate policy and action.

(i) Parties and relevant organizations

78. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 77(a) above, one Party and three relevant organizations have made submissions. No information has yet been provided by relevant organizations on the output referred to in paragraph 77(b) above.

(ii) Secretariat

79. The secretariat is preparing for COP 27 and collaborating with the incoming COP Presidency, the women and gender constituency and relevant organizations on the content of the in-session dialogue for Gender Day as per the output referred to in paragraph 77(c) above.

(b) Activity D.2

80. Activity D.2 is aimed at raising awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and local communities and indigenous peoples. It has one output, namely the organization of webinars, communication materials and in-session workshops on the activity topic at the international, regional and national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

81. Parties and the secretariat are leading the delivery of this output, with the Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, private sector, philanthropic financial institutions and other relevant organizations contributing.

(i) Parties

82. One Party provided information on efforts to deliver the output referred to in paragraph 80 above. In March 2021, at the sixty-fifth session of the Commission of the Status of Women, the Governments of Maldives and the United Kingdom co-hosted an event on increasing the gender-responsiveness of climate finance and addressing the barriers to accessing climate finance faced by civil society organizations, including women's rights organizations. The event brought together grass-roots leaders, finance experts and representatives of multilateral organizations and governments to share tools, ideas and experience with the aim of achieving gender equality within climate finance.

83. Several Parties provided information on the provision of financial and technical support but did not cover the topic of raising awareness of the availability of such support. For completeness and to highlight support provided by Parties, this information is included in annex I.

(ii) Relevant organizations

84. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 80 above, WEDO produced several guides, reports and webinars on gender-responsive climate finance, including a webinar explaining its guide to strengthening gender integration in climate finance.³⁸

(iii) Secretariat

85. In September 2021, the secretariat held a workshop on gender budgeting as part of the #ActOnTheGAP virtual workshop series.³⁹ The secretariat is actively collaborating with partner organizations to curate and launch a gender-responsive climate finance workshop series in the lead-up to COP 27 with the aim of raising awareness, building collaborative networks and highlighting gender-responsive climate finance gaps and opportunities across the climate finance landscape.

(c) Activity D.3

86. Activity D.3 is aimed at promoting the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development. It has one output, namely the holding of workshops, capacity-building initiatives and webinars on the activity topic at the international, regional and national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

87. Parties, relevant organizations and constituted bodies are leading the delivery of this output, with the secretariat contributing.

(i) Parties

88. Several Parties provided information on activities that relate to the output referred in paragraph 86 above. For example:

(a) The Government of Australia, through the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, developed a Commercialisation PLUS guide⁴⁰ aimed at ensuring that research commercialization takes account of social, environmental and economic impacts, including in relation to climate change. Capacity-building efforts delivered using the Commercialisation PLUS process are focused on promoting gender equality and social inclusion and the related benefits for research and innovation commercialization, ensuring that female researchers in Viet Nam are able to participate in research commercialization, as well as identifying the advantages and disadvantages of new technologies for women. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has also established a horticulture innovation hub⁴¹ aimed at enhancing resilience to climate change and overcoming other disruptions in horticultural value chains in Viet Nam. Female researchers, owners of small and medium-sized enterprises and farmers are actively participating in Commercialisation PLUS training sessions and activities;

(b) In the United Kingdom, institutes of technology are using their state-of-the-art facilities to provide training in 'green skills', supporting increased participation from underrepresented groups, including women, and helping to grow the pipeline of people with the science, technology, engineering and maths knowledge needed for green jobs. The Government of the United Kingdom is investing 120 million pounds sterling into the second wave of institutes of technology in 2022;

(c) The Government of Uruguay is developing a programme to improve the access of women living and working in rural or agricultural areas to information systems by providing training and access to digital devices, thus strengthening their actions on climate

³⁸ See <https://wedo.org/webinar-guide-to-strengthening-gender-integration-in-climate-finance-projects/>.

³⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/actonthegap-virtual-workshop-series#eq-3>.

⁴⁰ See <https://commercialisationplus.org/>.

⁴¹ See <https://research.csiro.au/aus4innovation/activities/science-commercialisation-partnerships/research-to-market/innovation-pilots/#horticulturepilot>.

change and the environment. The programme is expected to reach 200 women in the first phase in 2022 and a total of 2,000 women in 2022–2025.

(ii) *Relevant organizations*

89. In Zimbabwe, Practical Action is supporting an initiative encouraging female farmers in drought-prone rural areas to cultivate and propagate small-grain landraces that are better suited to the changing climate.

90. UNDP shared the example of one its projects in Honduras that has strengthened the capacities of Afro-Honduran women and young people through technical training provided at field schools and through business models focused on electric mobility and renewable energy technologies. The project also incentivizes the development, maintenance and operation of microgrids and isolated systems, as well as the implementation of projects on improved cookstoves, and promotes the training of Afro-Honduran women and young people in the field of construction.

(iii) *Secretariat*

91. The secretariat has not yet been approached to contribute to any workshops, capacity-building initiatives or webinars on this activity topic.

(d) Activity D.4

92. Activity D.4 is aimed at supporting the collection and consolidation of information and expertise on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas as well as identifying experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhancing knowledge platforms on gender and climate change. It has one output, namely the creation and maintenance of knowledge and expertise platforms on gender and climate change at the international, regional and national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

93. Parties and relevant organizations are leading the delivery of this output, with the secretariat contributing.

(i) *Parties*

94. The Government of the United States, through USAID, supported the establishment of the Gender-based Violence and Environment Linkages Center,⁴² a platform for gathering resources and tools and enhancing action on the intersection of gender-based violence and environmental action.

(ii) *Relevant organizations*

95. The CTCN has established an online hub of gender information on the CTCN website,⁴³ which contains more than 630 resources related to gender and climate, including a guide on mainstreaming gender in project development.⁴⁴ In addition, the CTCN and the TEC, in collaboration with other constituted bodies and supported by the secretariat, have initiated the development of a roster of experts in gender and climate as well as female experts on other aspects of climate to call upon for various events, workshops and activities, and for consultation during technical assistance implementation.

96. IUCN, in collaboration with USAID, established a platform for gathering resources and tools and enhancing action on the intersection of gender-based violence and the environment, referred to in paragraph 94 above. IUCN also continues to make new data and information available through analyses, such as the NDC analysis, using its Environment and Gender Information methodology and platform.⁴⁵

97. The women and gender constituency submission included references to several platforms that are providing knowledge on gender and climate, including Care About

⁴² See <https://genderandenvironment.org/agent-gbv-env/>.

⁴³ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender>.

⁴⁴ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/technologies/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-response-plan-development>.

⁴⁵ See <https://genderandenvironment.org/egi/>.

Climate's EmpoderaClima initiative;⁴⁶ the WEDO gender climate tracker, which provides information on the extent to which countries address women's human rights and the linkages between climate change and gender more broadly, women's participation in United Nations Climate Change Conferences and gender-related mandates under the UNFCCC;⁴⁷ and CARE and Climate Action Network International's online report card on gender integration in NDCs.⁴⁸

(iii) *Secretariat*

98. The secretariat is collaborating with relevant organizations, including on activities under the Gender and Environment Data Alliance referred to in paragraphs 34 and 96 above and in relation to the roster of experts referred to in paragraph 95 above. In addition, the secretariat created and launched a LinkedIn group for professionals focusing on the nexus of gender and climate change with the aim of:

- (a) Promoting best practices and sharing resources and knowledge;
- (b) Identifying intersectional approaches to gender and climate mainstreaming;
- (c) Creating a community for continued engagement;
- (d) Strengthening collaboration among stakeholders;
- (e) Connecting, supporting and empowering stakeholders;
- (f) Providing information on upcoming events;
- (g) Engaging with and linking gender and climate under the UNFCCC process, Sustainable Development Goals and Generation Equality Forum.

(e) **Activity D.5**

99. Activity D.5 is aimed at engaging women's groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels. Parties and relevant organizations are jointly leading the delivery of the activity's three outputs:

- (a) Engagement of women's groups and national women and gender institutions in developing and implementing climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at the national level on an ongoing basis until COP 29;
- (b) Peer-to-peer exchange on country experience and needs in relation to engaging women's groups and national women and gender institutions at the regional level on an ongoing basis until COP 29;
- (c) Submissions to the UNFCCC from Parties and relevant organizations to share experience on engaging women's groups and women and gender institutions at the national and international level on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

(i) *Parties*

100. Several Parties provided information on activities related to the outputs referred to in paragraph 99 above. For example:

- (a) In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 99(a) above:
 - (i) The Government of Australia is supporting the Strengthening Diverse Women's Leadership in Humanitarian Action project in collaboration with the Pacific Women's programme and led by the Shifting the Power Coalition, which ensures that diverse Pacific women's voices provide leadership in disaster planning and response through a coalition approach. It helps 200 female leaders in six countries to increase

⁴⁶ See <https://www.empoderaclima.org/>.

⁴⁷ See <https://www.genderclimatetracker.org/country-profiles/>.

⁴⁸ See <https://careclimatechange.org/report-card-update-where-is-gender-equality-in-national-climate-plans-ndcs-june-2021/>.

their capacity to engage in local and national disaster coordination mechanisms and collectively influence decision-making;

(ii) In Chile, the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity is a member of the national Inter-ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change. In addition, the Inter-institutional Working Group on Gender and Climate Change was formed in 2019, made up of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (member of the COP 25 Presidency gender negotiating cluster), the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity with the aim of working towards implementing the GAP;

(iii) In 2020, the Government of Indonesia collaborated with the United Nations Population Fund to create a standard operating procedure for women-friendly spaces as part of steps to prevent and address gender-based violence against women during disasters, including climate-related disaster situations;

(iv) Madagascar reported that the Government has involved women's groups and national institutions responsible for gender in all of its climate change processes;

(v) The Government of the United Kingdom, to facilitate regular engagement with indigenous peoples, civil society and youth, and ensure that their voices had an influence on the Presidency and its actions and activities, established a number of advisory groups in the run-up to COP 26;

(b) In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 99(b) above, the Government of the United Kingdom provided support for the Equality Fund's Dialogue on Feminist Climate Action held in September 2021, which brought together over 30 representatives of women's rights organizations and feminist movements in the Global South. The representatives provided recommendations on different aspects of climate policy and action, rooted in their experience of the diverse communities they serve, for consideration by decision makers at COP 26;

(c) In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 99(c) above, the secretariat has received one submission (from Nigeria).

(ii) *Relevant organizations*

101. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 99(a) above, IISD provided an example of collaboration between the NAP Global Network, Lensational and government partners in Ghana and Kenya to integrate women's voices into adaptation planning processes using visual storytelling means. Efforts are also being made to engage government institutions responsible for gender equality in the NAP process. For example, in Côte d'Ivoire, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Women, Family and Children are actively collaborating to mainstream gender in climate action.

102. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 99(c) above, the secretariat has received submissions from two relevant organizations.

(f) **Activity D.6**

103. Activity D.6 is aimed at exchanging information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate (e.g. information on results, impacts and main challenges), and on the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto, as appropriate. It has the following four outputs:

(a) Submissions to the UNFCCC from Parties and relevant organizations on lessons learned and actions taken on the activity topic referred to in paragraph 103 above by 31 March 2020;

(b) An in-session workshop, organized by the secretariat, with national gender and climate change focal points and relevant organizations contributing, on lessons learned and actions taken in any updates to national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, held at SB 52;

(c) Preparation by the secretariat of an informal workshop report by SB 53;

(d) Organization by relevant organizations, with national gender and climate change focal points and the secretariat contributing, of workshops, dialogues, training and expert meetings at the regional and national level to be held on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

(i) *Parties*

104. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 103(a) above, 4 Parties made submissions.

105. In relation to the output referred to in paragraphs 103(b) above, a total of 27 country representatives presented at the different regionally focused virtual workshops and 44 countries shared their experience in breakout groups.

106. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 103(d) above, Chile held a virtual regional meeting on climate change and gender equality in 2021 that consisted of seven sessions in which 64 government officials participated, as well as key agencies involved in the gender and climate change agenda. It enabled the exchange of experience, good practices, challenges and opportunities on integrating gender equality into climate action in the Latin American and Caribbean region, provided an opportunity to reflect on new gender approaches to climate change policies, and promoted the creation and strengthening of a network for gender equality and climate change to advance implementation of the LWPG and GAP. It also created an opportunity to identify priorities and synergies between countries in Latin America and the Caribbean; examples and possibilities for new South–South, North–South and triangular cooperation; and challenges for which further action is required related to the implementation of the GAP. A report on the meeting is expected to be made available in the second quarter of 2022.

(ii) *Relevant organizations*

107. Information on the organizations that contributed to the workshops referred to in paragraph 108 below, and on which topics, is available on the UNFCCC website.⁴⁹

(iii) *Secretariat*

108. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 103(b) above, to maintain momentum on the implementation of the GAP in the absence of sessions of the subsidiary bodies in 2020 owing to the pandemic, the secretariat held five virtual workshops on integrating gender considerations into national climate policies, plans, strategies and actions between July and October 2020.⁵⁰ The workshops were held for Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, North America and Latin America and the Caribbean. The five regionally focused virtual workshops enabled discussion among a wide range of actors from governments, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, civil society and the private sector, including many who do not normally attend in-person meetings under the UNFCCC process, on in-depth regionally specific considerations on gender data and analysis, institutional arrangements, and alignment and coherence of climate and gender policies. The secretariat prepared an informal compilation report on the virtual workshops as per the output referred to in paragraph 103(c) above.⁵¹

(g) **Activity D.7**

109. Activity D.7 is aimed at enhancing the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking into consideration multidimensional factors, to better inform gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate. It has one output,

⁴⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-gender-integration-into-national-climate-actions>.

⁵⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-gender-integration-into-national-climate-actions#eq-1>.

⁵¹ See <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Informal%20Compilation%20Regional%20Workshops.pdf>.

namely managing and making available sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis in national systems, as appropriate.

110. Parties and relevant organizations are leading the delivery of this output.

(i) *Parties*

111. One Party provided information on activities related to the output referred to in paragraph 109 above. Antigua and Barbuda is supporting its gender commitments by collecting sex-disaggregated data using surveys and assessments such as a national gender assessment survey, a gender assessment of just transition of the workforce, a gender baseline assessment of conditions for mainstreaming financial resilience to climate change, a baseline analysis for the electricity and road transport sectors, and a household survey on the acceptability and affordability of renewable energy. It also collects data for:

(a) Developing a gender-responsive approach to ensure just transition in the energy and construction sectors (men currently make up approximately 95 per cent of the workforce in these sectors);

(b) Implementing a gender-responsive green business development programme focused on helping small and medium-sized enterprises to access green technologies and climate-related investment; supporting entrepreneurs in green businesses via the Entrepreneurial Development Programme Fund; and using other means to support businesses in their transition towards low-carbon development;

(c) In the event of an extreme weather event, identifying and providing support, within seven days after such an event, to all community-based businesses and organizations that help women to recover from the impacts and resume work, thus preserving their livelihoods (and potentially aiding their return to their homes and communities).

(ii) *Relevant organizations*

112. In collaboration with the UN Women Multi-Country Office in the Caribbean and as part of the EnGenDER project, IISD completed an analysis of gender-related knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and practices among staff at coordination mechanisms for climate change and disaster risk reduction in nine Caribbean countries.

5. Priority area E: monitoring and reporting

113. The objective of priority area E is to improve tracking of the implementation of and reporting on gender-related mandates under the LWPG and GAP.

114. This priority area includes two activities and two outputs, which the secretariat is solely responsible for delivering.

(a) **Activity E.1**

115. For activity E.1 on strengthening the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report referred to in decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(b), including through case studies, there is one output, namely including additional information in the annual gender composition report on an ongoing basis until COP 29.

116. The gender composition report has been strengthened by adding data on age and gender and how these factors intersect in relation to Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegations.⁵² The 2021 version of the report includes a comparison with the first report published in 2013 and two case studies (on speaking times during plenaries and actions taken by Chile as the Presidency of COP 25 to increase the representation of women within the UNFCCC process).⁵³

⁵² FCCC/CP/2020/3.

⁵³ FCCC/CP/2021/4.

(b) **Activity E.2**

117. For activity E2 on monitoring and reporting on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC process, there is one output, namely the preparation by the secretariat of a compilation and synthesis report for consideration at COP 27 and COP 29.

B. Challenges and areas for improvement

118. The submissions identified both challenges and areas for improvement in relation to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in the implementation of climate policies, plans, strategies and action.

1. Challenges

119. Most submissions highlighted the fact that the pandemic negatively affected the implementation of the GAP and impeded or reversed previous advances towards gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. For example:

(a) Pre-existing inequalities related to, for example, wealth and social status were exacerbated, with female-dominated industries such as health care, social care and hospitality hit hardest by the pandemic and multiple, prolonged lockdowns, resulting in, among other things, women losing jobs and livelihoods due to insecure working conditions or being forced to leave their jobs to care for children or the elderly. Women who remained in the labour market often faced additional work caused by labour shortages or an increase in unpaid care work;

(b) Gender-based and intimate partner violence increased significantly, with health protection measures such as self-isolation and remote working placing some women in situations of increased harm and danger, while vulnerability to harmful cultural practices affecting women and girls in particular also increased significantly. Exposure to situations of harm and danger increased because protection and care services for those affected by gender-based violence were diverted to provide pandemic and mental health services. This affected the capacity of women and girls to meaningfully participate in climate change interventions and had a compounding effect as climate change impacts also exacerbate gender-based violence fuelled by conflict situations and scarce resources;

(c) Health measures such as self-isolation and social distancing prevented the collection of sex- and gender-disaggregated data as in-person surveys and data-collection processes were prohibited.

120. Notwithstanding these challenges, several submissions highlighted some of the positive changes that occurred as a result of the pandemic, namely wider participation due to a shift to virtual meetings, some of which were held with a regional focus and included interpretation services, which also reduced language barriers and greenhouse gas emissions related to travel. However, it was recognized that unequal access to digital infrastructure and services in developing countries remains a barrier to equal participation in virtual settings and that in-person meetings remain important.

121. Other challenges identified included the following gaps related to implementation:

(a) Gender-climate data gaps, which hamper effective climate-related decision-making and action at all levels;

(b) Capacity gaps among national government representatives and institutions for developing and sustaining gender-responsive processes;

(c) For national gender and climate change focal points, a lack of training at the national level in advance of their appointment, a lack of resources, including financial, organizational and technical, and a lack of understanding of the roles of colleagues and different government ministries;

(d) Gaps in funding and in the use of gender-responsive budgeting tools that help to ensure that gender-climate links are visible and funded;

(e) Failure of fiscal policies, for example, to make use of climate change investments, which can reduce vulnerabilities and inequalities, including through investment in gender-responsive social protection.

2. Areas for improvement

122. Several countries identified areas for improvement and areas of focus for furthering their efforts in implementing the LWPG and the GAP, including the following:

(a) Antigua and Barbuda:

(i) Advocating for an increase in climate finance and access to finance for adaptation activities to address climate change impacts;

(ii) Supporting an inclusive, gender-responsive approach to the just transition of the workforce with a focus on women's full participation in the new economy and providing support for men working within male-dominated energy and transport sectors to transition to work in green jobs;

(iii) Supporting a loss and damage response approach that includes an insurance component to ensure that risks resulting from increased climate variability can be managed affordably;

(iv) Initiating debt-for-climate swaps with willing creditors with the objective of supporting the implementation of NDCs;

(b) Australia:

(i) Ensuring a consistent gender balance in its delegations to the UNFCCC and other climate-related forums by adopting a gender composition target of 40 per cent men, 40 per cent women and 20 per cent any gender, including at the senior level, supported by long-term planning around, inter alia, recruitment and capacity-building of female negotiators;

(ii) Ensuring gender-balanced representation and gender-responsive, socially inclusive communications at United Nations Climate Change Conferences and other climate-related forums, taking care to recognize the vital contributions of women and girls, in all their diversity;

(iii) Improving coherence across its international engagement on gender and climate change, including in the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and the Human Rights Council, and across the multilateral development and humanitarian system;

(iv) Continuing to look for opportunities to support gender-responsive climate finance through its development programme, with a focus on identifying and addressing gaps in the Indo-Pacific region;

(v) Improving its ability to report meaningfully on the impacts of gender-responsive climate investments through its development programme by enhancing monitoring and evaluation, providing annual updates on action to support the GAP and tracking its gender-responsive climate finance;

(vi) Working across government departments to explore ways of enhancing gender-responsive action at the national level, improving coordination and knowledge-sharing across sectors and enhancing monitoring, evaluation and reporting;

(c) Chile seeks to reduce the gender gaps identified in climate change management instruments at the subnational and national level by advancing its goals for achievement by 2030 or 2040, depending on the goal, including:

(i) Integrating into its regional action plans on climate change an analysis to identify specific gender gaps to be taken into account in the design of mitigation and adaptation measures;

(ii) Systematizing the experience of each region in incorporating a gender approach into actions to tackle climate change;

(iii) Integrating gender-responsive or transformative actions into all climate change management instruments at the subnational and national level;

(d) Panama has identified an opportunity for improvement in relation to its national gender and climate action plans and for developing a gender-sensitive budget for each sector of its NDC;

(e) The United Kingdom is aiming to strengthen the gender-responsiveness of its climate finance, empowering women and girls and supporting transformational change wherever possible; increasing the proportion of climate finance that has gender equality as a principle or significant objective, as defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Assistance Committee.

C. Further work to be undertaken

123. In addition to the work that Parties identified as areas they intend to improve and focus on in the future, Parties and relevant organizations identified the activities related to the five priority areas that Parties may wish to consider when reviewing progress in implementing the GAP activities and further work to be undertaken.

124. Activities identified under priority area A – capacity-building, knowledge management and communication – were:

(a) Exploring ways of addressing cultural and social norms that negatively influence gender dynamics within governments and other institutions involved in climate policy and action;

(b) Providing further guidance for Parties and national gender and climate change focal points on the roles of national bodies in implementing the LWPG and the GAP;

(c) Strengthening the role of the national gender and climate change focal points by documenting and institutionalizing their functions and responsibilities at the national and international level;

(d) Providing capacity-building and learning opportunities to discuss the integration of gender into long-term strategies towards low-carbon economies, including a dialogue under the SBI focused on gender considerations in the context of just transition and decent work, and economic diversification.

125. Activities identified under priority area B – gender balance, participation and women's leadership – were:

(a) Strengthening the role of women's and feminist organizations and movements, as well as women dealing first-hand with the impacts of climate change, in deepening the understanding of the link between gender and climate change and in developing, implementing and overseeing climate policies, plans, strategies and action;

(b) Encouraging the development and use of mechanisms for sustained stakeholder engagement, focusing on the inclusion of groups facing systemic discrimination;

(c) Highlighting to those Parties who benefit from the participation of funded female delegates the value that these women bring to their delegations, and, rather than expanding travel funds, showcasing how women's participation leads Parties to raise and allocate travel funding for more balanced delegations.

126. Activities identified under priority area C – coherence – were:

(a) Ensuring that new members of constituted bodies are trained on gender considerations to maintain the efforts of constituted bodies to integrate gender into their respective areas of work;

(b) Ensuring broad engagement in the planning and delivery of mandated events and of events convened by the COP Presidency on Gender Day at United Nations Climate Change Conferences;

(c) Hosting a joint event prior to or during COP 27 to acknowledge and share outcomes of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which had the priority theme of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.

127. Activities identified under priority area D – gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation – were:

(a) Strengthening the use of sex-disaggregated data and gender analyses in implementing climate policies, plans, strategies and action and in allocating climate finance;

(b) Exploring ways of effectively using sex-disaggregated data in reporting on climate policies, plans, strategies and action;

(c) Exploring ways of applying an intersectional approach in developing and implementing climate policies, plans, strategies and action;

(d) Bridging the data and evidence gap, which is a persistent barrier to identifying and addressing the differentiated impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, LGBTI people and communities, young and elderly people and other traditionally marginalized or excluded groups;

(e) Generating, maintaining and fostering peer learning around the data and evidence showing how the pandemic has affected communities and that intersect with gender and climate change;

(f) Encouraging countries to articulate and harmonize gender commitments across all their climate policies, plans, strategies and action (e.g. NDCs, NAPs and long-term low-emission development strategies);

(g) Strengthening the gender-responsiveness of climate finance and improving accessibility to climate finance, including for grass-roots and women's organizations, including by expanding direct access modalities;

(h) Exploring how fiscal policies and climate change investments can reduce vulnerabilities and inequalities, including through investment in gender-responsive social protection;

(i) Recommending further work to be undertaken that relates to gender-responsive or -transformative implementation and means of implementation, and is compiled under the following headings:

(i) Loss and damage;

(ii) Extractives, bioenergy and feminist natural resource governance;

(iii) Sexual and reproductive health and rights;

(iv) Women environmental human rights defenders;

(v) Systemic and individual ecological/ecotoxic masculinities, including the creation of a new section in the GAP focused on the analysis of masculinities, with suggestions for activities that span several priority areas.

128. Activities identified under priority area E – monitoring and reporting – were:

(a) Creating resources that document the measures that countries are taking, to include gender and social considerations in their climate policies, plans, strategies and action;

(b) Strengthening, including through financial support, the monitoring and analysis of implemented climate action by feminist organizations to demonstrate the quality of plans regarding their human rights commitments;

(c) Including in the annual gender composition report prepared by the secretariat a comparison of data over a three- to five-year range, in addition to annual statistics.

Annex I

Action not covered by the activities and outputs under the gender action plan

1. Some submissions from Parties included information on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies and action that fall outside the specific activities or outputs of the GAP. Nevertheless, as the information relates to activities under the LWPG, the objectives of the GAP priority areas or the implementation of gender-responsive policies more generally, examples of such information have been compiled in this annex for completeness.

A. Support for women's leadership and participation in national climate action¹

2. The Australian Government's Clean Energy Finance Corporation and the Australian Renewable Energy Agency have partnered with the Clean Energy Council and a coalition of organizations to establish the annual Chloe Munro Scholarship for Transformational Leadership, which supports emerging and mid-level female leaders in the fields of clean energy, energy management and carbon abatement to undertake courses to enhance their professional networks and leadership capabilities and drive collaboration. At the international level, Australia is supporting the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction in creating and engaging with the Women's International Network on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific initiative. This initiative develops, supports and promotes women's leadership in disaster risk management by establishing a professional network of women in the Asia-Pacific region.

3. The United States invests in women's leadership under different approaches and across various sectors, including clean energy, agriculture and land use, development and peacebuilding.

B. Financial and technical support for climate policies, plans, strategies and action²

4. Antigua and Barbuda provided information on its financial support, including in the following areas:

(a) Through projects funded by the Global Environment Facility, Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund, the Department of Environment of Antigua and Barbuda is able to facilitate access to climate finance, including through the Revolving Loan Programme, which provides 2 per cent concessional loans to vulnerable households, including single-parent and female-headed households, persons with disabilities, the elderly and youth, to strengthen climate resilience. Currently, over 50 per cent of the recipients of the funding granted or approved as climate finance under this programme are women and at least 30 per cent are from the most vulnerable groups;

(b) The Department of Environment also provides grants for climate finance to grass-roots community groups that provide hurricane shelters for local communities. The groups mainly consist of churches and other religious organizations, which continue to play a significant role in local communities in Antigua and Barbuda and women are both major contributors and beneficiaries here;

¹ In the context of decision 3/CP.25, para. 7.

² In the context of decision 3/CP.25, paras. 14 and 16.

(c) In addition, Antigua and Barbuda has created the Sustainable Island Resource Framework Fund, which ensures that all funding decisions are taken in accordance with stringent environmental and social safeguards and in a non-discriminatory manner.

5. Australia provided information on its financial and technical support, including in the following areas:

(a) Australia's climate-related blended finance partnerships with the private sector in the Indo-Pacific region apply a gender lens. For example, in 2022 Australia partnered with the United States International Development Finance Corporation to provide a partial credit guarantee of 1 million Australian dollars for the Asia Climate-Smart Landscape Fund in Indonesia, which seeks to unlock USD 200 million in private investments for local enterprises working on climate-smart agribusiness. The Asia Climate-Smart Landscape Fund is expected to advance women's participation in the sector, increasing their income and improving livelihoods;

(b) Australia's support for the Private Financing Advisory Network, which provides business coaching and investor matchmaking to promising climate and clean energy entrepreneurs in low- and middle-income countries, requires a gender lens to be applied across its global network and portfolio;

(c) Australia also provides a range of small grants for gender-responsive climate action through the Australian NGO Cooperation Program.

6. The United Kingdom provided information on its financial and technical support, including in the following areas:

(a) In relation to implementation, the Government of the United Kingdom, in collaboration with several other countries, committed to a new set of principles in 2021 to ensure that climate adaptation is locally led and involves communities and those most adversely impacted by climate change, including women and girls, in its planning, design and implementation. The Principles for Locally Led Adaptation provide a framework for delivering adaptation more effectively and empower communities to plan for and protect their own future, including by ensuring that finance is accessible to those who need it most;

(b) At COP 26, the United Kingdom announced that funding of up to 45 million pounds sterling will be invested in the Community Resilience Partnership Programme to support adaptation and resilience across the Indo-Pacific region. Led by the Asian Development Bank and in partnership with the International Institute for Environment and Development and the Huairou Commission, the programme supports local communities and grass-roots women's groups to adapt to climate change while addressing gender inequalities;

(c) The United Kingdom aims to increase the proportion of climate finance that has gender equality as a principle or significant objective, as defined by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. For example, the Government's flagship Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions programme has developed gender equality and social inclusion guidance for its country programmes that requests applicants to state how their projects could support women or marginalized groups, and provides additional support to ensure that gender equality and social inclusion are mainstreamed in projects and covered by reporting mechanisms;

(d) Within the Government of the United Kingdom, responsibility for international climate finance programming is distributed across several ministries, some of which have, or are in the process of developing, internal portfolio-wide gender mainstreaming guidance that provides practical advice on embedding gender mainstreaming in every stage of the programme cycle;

(e) The devolved administrations of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have also incorporated gender equality as an element of their international climate programming. For example, the devolved government for Wales has provided support for the Mbale Tree Planting Programme, a project based in eastern Uganda aimed at increasing community resilience to climate change impacts through adaptation and mitigation interventions. The project has placed particular emphasis on empowering underrepresented groups, especially

women, youth and people with disabilities, in sustainable agroforestry and land management practices.

7. The United States provided information on its financial and technical support, including in the following areas:

(a) The United States will invest at least USD 14 million in funding from the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund towards gender-responsive climate programming, which will include activities that advance women's leadership in climate action, increase women's economic participation in green industries, and build women's and girls' resilience to climate shocks and stressors;

(b) USAID is in the process of scaling up the Advancing Gender in the Environment initiative, a USD 20 million, 15-year multifaceted partnership between USAID and IUCN designed to increase the effectiveness of environment and climate-related programmes by integrating gender perspectives and improve gender equality and women's empowerment in a broad range of environmental sectors;

(c) The USAID Engendering Industries programme helps organizations in developing countries to increase economic opportunities for women and improve gender equality in the workplace.

Annex II

Status of implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan¹

Table II.1

Priority area A: capacity-building, knowledge management and communication

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
A.1 Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Implementation of capacity-building for developing gender-responsive climate change policy	Regional, national	Most submissions include information on the delivery of this output The secretariat and constituted bodies have, and are continuing to contribute to the delivery of this output
A.2 Discuss and clarify the role and the work of the national gender and climate change focal points, including through providing capacity-building, tools and resources, sharing experience and best practices, workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching	Leading: secretariat Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, relevant organizations, Parties	SB 52 (2020)	In-session workshop Recommendations on the role of the national gender and climate change focal point	International	The workshop, which was delayed, was held in a virtual format in October 2020 and in person in November 2021 An informal workshop report containing recommendations presented in the form of worksheets was published in April 2022
	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat, national gender and climate change focal points	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Provision of capacity-building opportunities, tools and resources	Regional, national	Several submissions include information on delivery of this output The secretariat has contributed to the delivery of this output
A.3 Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant	Leading: relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Promotion of tools, guidelines and training	Regional, national, local	Several submissions (from Parties and relevant

¹ All columns in all tables in this annex, except the “Status of implementation” column, have been reproduced as contained in the annex to decision 3/CP.25.

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable	Contributing: Parties				organizations) include information on delivery of this output The secretariat has contributed to the delivery of this output, although it is not responsible for it
A.4 Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women	Parties, relevant organizations, the research community	SB 54 (2021)	Submissions on: - Dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change - The role of women as agents of change - Opportunities for women	International, regional, national	The deadline for submissions was extended to 31 March 2022; 20 submissions were received (from Parties and relevant organizations)
	Secretariat	By SB 56 (2022)	Synthesis report on the submissions	International	FCCC/SBI/2022/7
	Invite Parties, relevant organizations, the research community and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to participate in an event to present relevant information upon publication of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	By COP 28 (2022)	SBI-SBSTA special event	International, regional, national	Organization of the event is in progress
A.5 Promote the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular reaching out to women, on the implementation of the	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2025)	Effective communication through social media, web resources and innovative communication tools	International, regional, national	Several submissions (from Parties and relevant organizations) include information on delivery of this output

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and on gender equality					The secretariat uses multiple communication tools to deliver this output on an ongoing basis

Table II.2

Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
B.1 Promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women's participation in the UNFCCC process	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national	Two submissions (from a Party and a relevant organization) include information on delivery of this output The secretariat is contributing to the delivery of this output on an ongoing basis
B.2 Promote travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and indigenous peoples' communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding	Leading: Parties Contributing: relevant organizations, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Mobilization of travel funds to increase women's participation in the UNFCCC process	International, regional, national	Several submissions (from Parties and a relevant organization) include information on delivery of this output The secretariat is contributing to the delivery of this output on an ongoing basis
B.3 Invite the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group to collaborate and co-host a dialogue to discuss advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of local communities and indigenous women and ways of enhancing their effective	Invite to collaborate: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group, secretariat Contributing: Parties, relevant organizations	SB 57 (2022)	Dialogue	International, regional	Organization of the dialogue is in progress

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
participation in climate policy and action, to the extent that it is consistent with the workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group and within existing resources	Secretariat	SB 58 (2023)	Dialogue report	International	The report on the dialogue is expected to be published in 2023

Table II.3

Priority area C: coherence

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
C.1 Ensure that members of constituted bodies are introduced to gender-related mandates and to the relevance of gender in the context of their work in a consistent and systematic manner	Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	All new members of constituted bodies are introduced to the importance of gender-responsiveness	International	The secretariat is delivering this output on an ongoing basis
C.2 Facilitate the exchange of views and best practices of the Chairs of constituted bodies on how to strengthen the integration of the gender perspective into their work, taking into account the synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes referred to in paragraph 15(b) of this decision	Leading: Chairs of constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	SB 56 (2022)	Selection of topics for dialogue	International	Selection of the topics is in progress
	Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations	SB 56 (2022)	Compilation of good practices for integrating gender into the work of the constituted bodies	International	FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5
	Leading: Chairs of constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	SB 58 (2023)	Dialogue	International	The dialogue is expected to take place in 2023
	Secretariat	SB 59 (2023)	Dialogue report	International	The report on the dialogue is expected to be published in 2023
C.3 Strengthen coordination between the work on gender considerations of the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant United Nations entities and processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable	Leading: secretariat Contributing: Parties, constituted bodies, relevant organizations	COPs sessions from COP 26 (2020)	In-session dialogue on Gender Day focused on one thematic area relevant to the Convention and the Paris Agreement to promote coherence reflecting	International	The secretariat, together with Parties, constituted bodies and relevant organizations, held a dialogue at COP 26 Preparation for the dialogue to be held at

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
			multidimensional factors		COP 27 (2022) is in progress

Table II.4

Priority area D: gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
D.1 Share experience and support capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	Parties, secretariat, relevant organizations	31 July 2022	Submissions	International	No submissions had been received as at 31 May 2022
	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: Parties, national gender and climate change focal points, secretariat, relevant national finance and budgeting entities, any other relevant entity	2022	Expert group meeting	International, regional, national	No information on the organization of the expert group meeting had been received from relevant organizations as at 31 May 2022
	Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations	COP 28 (2022)	Gender Day theme	International	Selection of the theme is in progress
D.2 Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities	Leading: secretariat, Parties Contributing: Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, private sector, philanthropic financial institutions, other relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Webinars, communication materials, in-session workshops	International, regional, national	Two submissions (from a Party and a relevant organization) include information on delivery of this output The secretariat has contributed to the delivery of this output
D.3 Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations, constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national	Several submissions (from Parties and relevant organizations) include

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
sectors and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development					information on delivery of this output The TEC and the CTCN are delivering this output The secretariat has not yet been requested to contribute to the delivery of this output
D.4 Support the collection and consolidation of information and expertise on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas as well as identifying experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2025)	Knowledge and expertise platforms on gender and climate change	International, regional, national	Several submissions (from a Party and relevant organizations) include information on delivery of this output The TEC and the CTCN are contributing to the delivery of this output The secretariat is contributing to the delivery of this output
D.5 Engage women's groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels	Parties, relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Engagement of women's groups and national women and gender institutions in developing and implementing climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	National	Several submissions (from Parties and relevant organizations) include information on delivery of this output
	Parties, relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Peer-to-peer exchange on country experience and needs	Regional	One submission (from a Party) includes information on delivery of this output
	Parties, relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Open call for submissions to share experience	International, national	One submission from a Party and two submissions from relevant organizations had been

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
					received as at 31 May 2022
D.6 Exchange information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate (e.g. information on results, impacts and main challenges), and on the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto, as appropriate	Parties, relevant organizations	31 March 2020	Submissions on lessons learned	International, national	9 submissions were received
	Leading: secretariat Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, relevant organizations	SB 52 (2020)	In-session workshop on lessons learned and actions taken in any updates	International	The secretariat organized five regionally focused workshops; owing to the pandemic, they were held in a virtual format between July and October 2020 At the workshops, representatives of 27 countries made presentations and representatives of 44 countries provided inputs during breakout group sessions Relevant organizations, including regional and local organizations, contributed through co-organizing, delivering presentations and participating in the workshops
	Secretariat	SB 53 (2020)	Informal workshop report	International	The secretariat prepared the informal workshop report
	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat, national gender and climate change focal points	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Workshops, dialogues, training expert meetings	Regional, national	One submission (from a Party) includes information on delivery of this output
D.7 Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking	Leading: relevant organizations, Parties	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Management and availability of sex-	National	Two submissions (from a Party and a relevant

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
into consideration multidimensional factors, to better inform gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate			disaggregated data for gender analysis in national systems, as appropriate		organization) include information on delivery of this output

Table II.5

Priority area E: monitoring and reporting

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
E.1 Strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report referred to in paragraph 15(b) of this decision and including through case studies	Secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Inclusion of additional information in gender composition report	International	FCCC/CP/2020/3 and FCCC/CP/2021/4
E.2 Monitor and report on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC process	Secretariat	COP 28 (2022) COP 30 (2024)	Compilation and synthesis report	International	FCCC/SBI/2022/8 (this report) The next compilation and synthesis report is due in 2022