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Dialogue among the Chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes

Report by the secretariat

Summary

The dialogue on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes, organized as an activity under the gender action plan, was held during the fifty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. This report summarizes the presentations and discussions at the dialogue and presents key opportunities and action points identified in relation to strengthening gender integration.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

1. COP 22 requested all UNFCCC constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes and also requested the secretariat to prepare a biennial synthesis report on the information contained in those reports.¹

2. COP 25 took note of the first report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes,² which indicates that an increasing number of the constituted bodies are reporting on gender, and encouraged them to continue strengthening their efforts in this area.³ At the intermediate review of the implementation of the gender action plan, COP 27 noted with appreciation the work of the constituted bodies in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and contributing to the implementation of the gender action plan, including at the national level,⁴ and invited constituted bodies to enhance implementation of the gender action plan.⁵

3. Under activity C.2 of the gender action plan, adopted at COP 25,⁶ the secretariat was requested to produce a compilation of good practices for integrating gender into the work of the constituted bodies⁷ for consideration at SB 56, and to facilitate a dialogue at SB 58 for the Chairs of the constituted bodies to exchange views and good practices in relation to strengthening the integration of a gender perspective into the bodies' work, and to prepare a report on the dialogue for consideration at SB 59.

B. Scope of the report

4. This report provides an overview of the proceedings of the dialogue referred to in paragraph 3 above and a summary of the presentations and discussions at the dialogue, and key opportunities and action points identified in relation to strengthening the integration of a gender perspective.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

5. The SBI may wish to consider the key opportunities and action points set out in this report, as well as the latest synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes,⁸ in providing recommendations to the COP on further guidance for the constituted bodies on integrating gender considerations into their respective areas of work.

II. Summary

6. The dialogue provided the constituted bodies with an opportunity to exchange experience and good practices, reflect on challenges, and identify possibilities for collaboration and coherence among them and for contribution to UNFCCC work programmes and processes in relation to integrating gender considerations into their respective areas of work. Presentations on good practices were complemented by discussion

¹ Decision 21/CP.22, paras. 14–15.

² FCCC/CP/2019/8.

³ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 3.

⁴ Decision 24/CP.27 para. 3.

⁵ Decision 24/CP.27 para. 17.

⁶ Decision 3/CP.25, annex.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2023/5.

and reflection on key enablers for gender integration. Constituted bodies have integrated gender considerations into their work and have plans to strengthen the integration of a gender perspective into their processes.

7. During the rich discussions, challenges in and future opportunities for strengthening gender integration into constituted bodies' work were identified. The bodies appreciated the opportunity to exchange views and expressed interest in continuing the discussions.

III. Proceedings

8. The dialogue was held on 15 June 2023 during SB 58 and moderated by Stephen Minas, former Chair and current member and gender focal point of the TEC. In the opening address, Nabeel Munir, SBI Chair, emphasized the importance of ensuring effective climate action through gender-responsive planning and implementation, and encouraged the constituted bodies to seize the opportunity of the dialogue to reflect on how they can contribute to this through their work. The dialogue addressed three topics during three sessions:

- (a) Lessons learned and good practices in using a structured approach to gender integration;
- (b) Constituted bodies' work on gender and next steps;
- (c) Opportunities for coherence in and collaboration on gender integration in constituted bodies' work, UNFCCC workstreams and work programmes.

9. Of the 14 (of a total of 16) constituted bodies that participated in the dialogue, 13 were represented by a Chair, Co-Chair or Vice-Chair and 1 by a member of the body.

10. The dialogue was open to all participants attending SB 58 and Parties and observers contributed to the discussions.

11. The dialogue agenda, presentations and webcast are available on the UNFCCC website.⁹ A list of the constituted body representatives who participated in the dialogue is contained in the annex.

IV. Discussions

12. The first part of this chapter relates to the topic of the first session of the dialogue, which included presentations by the secretariat, the PCCB, the TEC and the KCI on good practices and discussion on examples of and key enablers for integrating gender considerations into constituted bodies' work. The second part of the chapter summarizes the presentations and discussions on the topics of the other two sessions of the dialogue, including information on ongoing and planned activities of constituted bodies and reflections on possible coherence, collaboration and opportunities in relation to strengthening gender integration under UNFCCC processes and work programmes.

A. Good practices and key enablers for gender integration

1. Structured approach and other good practices

13. The secretariat provided an introduction to the progress of constituted bodies in integrating a gender perspective into their respective areas of work, as detailed in the first¹⁰ and second¹¹ biennial synthesis reports thereon, and presented the following good practices for integrating gender considerations into their work from the compilation thereon:

⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/gender/sb58#Dialogue-between-the-Chairs-of-Constituted-Bodies-on-progress-in-integrating-a-gender-perspective-into-constituted-body-processes-GAP-activity-C2>.

¹⁰ FCCC/CP/2019/8.

¹¹ FCCC/CP/2021/5.

(a) Applying a structured approach:¹² constituted bodies that have adopted a structured approach show more consistent progress in integrating gender considerations into a growing number of their activities and products compared with other bodies. Implementing a structured approach is likely to help to sustain such efforts, whereby a body commits to assessing whether and how it will consider gender for each of its products or activities, such as a technical paper, training, capacity-building or an event. The structured approaches developed by constituted bodies all include a commitment to using gender-inclusive language and images;

(b) Providing gender-related capacity-building activities and resources: constituted bodies are committed to ensuring that their members are informed about the relevance of gender in the context of their work, and to exploring how their work can contribute to a better understanding among Parties and observers of the gender and climate change nexus in the context of the bodies' work;

(c) Collaborating: most of the constituted bodies have collaborated with each other to deliver gender-related activities or to learn from one another. They have held informal meetings to exchange experience of integrating gender considerations into their work, which they deemed useful;

(d) Engaging and building partnerships with gender experts: constituted bodies can sustain the engagement of gender experts through partnerships and thereby retain knowledge and expertise regardless of the bodies' changing membership;

(e) Including gender indicators in monitoring and evaluation frameworks and considering gender- and sex-disaggregated data in technical work: gender data as well as gender- and sex-disaggregated data are crucial for gender analysis, and constituted bodies can contribute to the availability of such data and related knowledge through their work. Also, indicators can be established to measure the implementation of a structured approach to gender integration;

(f) Champions and appointing gender focal points: appointing gender focal points can signal constituted bodies' recognition of the need to dedicate time and effort to the consideration of gender. However, Chairs and members of the bodies must also champion gender integration as the responsibility should not be delegated solely to the gender focal points.

14. The PCCB, the TEC and the KCI have all developed a structured approach to integrating a gender perspective into their respective work¹³ and they reflected on good practices and highlighted notable aspects in their presentations.

15. The PCCB mainstreams gender in all its activities, including events, meetings and information-sharing, by, inter alia, focusing on using gender-inclusive language, striving for gender balance and promoting awareness and learning in relation to gender mainstreaming. The PCCB underscored the importance of strong partner networks and identified involving gender experts in its work and building capacity as good practices: by July 2022 the PCCB Network had grown to include 23 organizations with a focus on gender, from 17 in July 2021. The PCCB has benefited from observer participation in its working group on cross-cutting issues which supported the design and planning of the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, held at COP 26. Furthermore, monitoring implementation of the PCCB gender mainstreaming standard¹⁴ has enabled the PCCB to critically reflect on progress and remaining challenges in this regard. Between September 2021 and July 2022, all PCCB events and over 85 per cent of its publications covered the topic of gender to some extent, and 62 per cent of speakers

¹² The compilation of good practices identifies applying a structured approach as a good practice and highlights some elements of structured approaches developed by constituted bodies as good practice examples. Common elements of such structured approaches developed by constituted bodies are integrating gender as a cross-cutting consideration into all activities, appointing gender focal points or working groups, communicating in a gender-sensitive and -inclusive manner, engaging organizations or individuals with gender expertise, and including gender balance as a criterion or consideration for nomination and selection of speakers and participants for events.

¹³ See document FCCC/CP/2021/5, paras. 53–56, 69 and 85.

¹⁴ See document FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex.

and moderators at PCCB events were women. The PCCB conducts post-event surveys that include questions on speakers' and participants' experience to improve inclusivity of their events and uses inclusive language across its activities and products, including its newsletter, web pages and podcasts.

16. The TEC uses a monitoring and evaluation framework to continuously assess the progress and quality of integrating a gender perspective into its work, thereby ensuring accountability. The TEC gender focal points regularly report on the implementation of the general approach of the TEC to mainstreaming gender in its work,¹⁵ and consequently the TEC agreed at its 26th meeting to strictly enforce gender balance in the organization of its events in 2023.¹⁶ The TEC acknowledged the importance of the contribution of external gender expertise to its work and the involvement of observers in its activities and meetings. The TEC thus ensured virtual participation of all observers at its meetings. The women and gender constituency nominated representatives to participate in 15 of the 16 activities in the TEC workplan.

17. The KCI adopted approaches to integrating gender in its work,¹⁷ sees integrating gender considerations into all areas of its work programme as key and as part of a whole-of-society approach. The KCI has established an informal network of gender and response measures experts and organizations working on this nexus to facilitate knowledge exchange and collaboration among experts, practitioners and stakeholders.¹⁸ The KCI highlighted the importance of championing gender consideration, including at the leadership level, which the KCI has addressed by appointing its Co-Chairs as gender focal points.

2. Key enablers

18. Implementing a structured approach and tracking implementation thereof has been shown to lead to significant progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted bodies' work. Some bodies shared useful mechanisms and policies for guiding work on gender integration: the AC established a plan for integrating gender considerations into its work in 2019¹⁹ and reviewed it in 2021;²⁰ the AFB has integrated gender mainstreaming into AF policy frameworks, including the gender policy and action plan;²¹ and the CTCN gender policy and action plan²² outlines how the CTCN integrates consideration of gender into all its activities.

19. Some constituted bodies confirmed the importance of inclusiveness and equal representation in relation to gender, in terms of the bodies' composition,²³ engagement with and in activities of the bodies and in areas of work and sectors concerning the bodies. Ensuring equal representation and participation under the UNFCCC was acknowledged as not having been achieved or sufficiently addressed.

20. Some constituted bodies confirmed that engaging observers in their work and meetings impacted their ability to integrate gender considerations into their work. One example mentioned was of COP 26²⁴ expanding the membership of the CTCN Advisory Board to include a representative of the women and gender constituency.

21. Some constituted bodies stressed the importance of raising awareness and understanding, including among their members, of the relevance of gender in the context of their work. They shared how this has had positive impacts on the integration of gender considerations into their work. Some constituted bodies also reflected on their role in and the importance of ensuring awareness and understanding of gender in the context of their work

¹⁵ See TEC document TEC/2019/19/10.

¹⁶ See TEC document TEC/2023/26/20, para. 61.

¹⁷ See KCI documents KCI/2021/5/10, paras. 19–20, and KCI/2021/5/8.

¹⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/call-for-eoi-kci-gender-network>.

¹⁹ Adaptation Committee document AC/2019/17.

²⁰ Adaptation Committee document AC19/INFO/5C.

²¹ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.

²² Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-policy-and-action-plan-2019-2022>.

²³ See document FCCC/CP/2023/4 for the latest information on the gender composition of the constituted bodies.

²⁴ Decision 10/CP.26.

for Parties and observers, although some bodies are better positioned than others to observe this.²⁵

22. Some constituted bodies highlighted the usefulness of sharing experiences and views, referencing past exchanges between bodies on individual and joint progress in integrating gender considerations into their work.

23. Enablers mirrored challenges; these include difficulties with ensuring adequate capacity of constituted bodies to effectively and consistently integrate gender considerations into their work, as it makes preparing, implementing and documenting activities more complex. Tracking and reporting on such gender integration in a qualitative and quantitative manner was identified as an area for improvement.

B. Constituted bodies' work on gender and next steps

1. Work reported

24. The PCCB highlighted that it integrates a gender perspective into many of its events, while several of its activities and products have addressed gender as a stand-alone topic. The PCCB toolkit for assessing capacity-building gaps and needs for implementing the Paris Agreement includes a chapter on gender, and a module on persons, groups and peoples in vulnerable situations, including in relation to gender, was launched as part of an online course on climate change and human rights by the PCCB and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Many events held under the Capacity-building Hub include a focus on or make reference to gender.

25. The following TEC documents include gender considerations: the technical papers on deep decarbonization technologies for sustainable road mobility, support for climate technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, and enabling environments and challenges to technology development and transfer; the paper on linkages between the technology needs assessment and nationally determined contribution processes; and the 2022 climate technology progress report, prepared in collaboration with UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre.²⁶

26. A KCI technical paper on building understanding of and enhancing capacity for assessment and analysis of the impact of response measures examines the impacts of some climate policies from a gender perspective.

27. The revised terms of reference of the CGE stipulate that sectoral, gender and geographical balance should be promoted among experts from developing countries eligible to participate in the technical expert review of Parties' reports.²⁷ The CGE integrates gender aspects into its provision of technical support and tracks the gender of participants in its hands-on training workshops and experts participating in the technical analysis of biennial update reports.

28. The fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows by the SCF included an in-depth review of the gender-responsiveness of the strategies and frameworks of multilateral climate funds and other climate finance providers. The SCF publishes draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, including in relation to consideration of gender, and has established an online database of all previous guidance and how the entities have addressed it, which allows filtering for the guidance related to gender.

29. As per its gender action plan, the CTCN allocates a minimum of 1 per cent of its technical assistance budget to promoting gender mainstreaming. Parties can use CTCN technical assistance to enhance the integration of gender considerations into their technology needs assessment processes. The CTCN collaborates with the women and gender

²⁵ The PCCB shared experience of providing and sharing guidance and ensuring availability of capacity-building resources in relation to gender but noted the limited possibilities for enforcing the guidance and measuring the impact of the resources. The AFB has observed an improvement in implementing entities' capacity for gender mainstreaming thanks to relevant capacity-building efforts.

²⁶ All are available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

²⁷ Decision 14/CP.26, annex, para. 4(c).

constituency on delivering the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards and the associated mentoring programme.²⁸

30. The AC reported integrating gender considerations into all of its work as appropriate. It has held several events with the LEG and the NAP Global Network to discuss opportunities for and challenges in integrating gender considerations into adaptation planning and implementation, and ways to enhance coordination of gender- and adaptation-related activities. Further, this collaboration resulted in the publication of a toolkit for a gender-responsive process to formulate and implement NAPs.²⁹

31. In accordance with its Medium-Term Strategy for 2023–2027, the AF mainstreams gender in its operations, including the accreditation process, the readiness programme, AF project development, and knowledge management and communication. The AF gender policy and action plan was updated in 2021. The consideration of gender plays a role in accreditation and project development and is a key criterion for a project receiving funding and throughout its life cycle, from design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation. The AF thus strives to provide financial, including technical assistance grants, and non-financial support for building capacity for gender integration and promotes the use of tools, such as regular training courses and knowledge products, and knowledge exchange between implementing entities, and has developed an e-learning course on how to integrate gender into the AF project cycle.³⁰

32. The LEG is mandated to provide technical guidance and support to the least developed countries in incorporating gender perspectives into the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The LEG provides a space for sharing experience and promoting best practices, strengthening gender considerations in adaptation in all its events and workshops including NAP Expos, workshops and side events. The LEG has established a multi-stakeholder forum subgroup³¹ whose function include supporting technical work on gender. The LEG collaborates on gender with the AC and the PCCB.

33. At its 6th meeting, the Supervisory Body considered the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and prepared a concept note to serve as guidance for incorporating relevant actions into its work.³²

34. The PAICC discusses gender issues with a view to identifying ways of ensuring that they are considered in its work taking into account the goal of gender balance.³³

35. The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts takes gender into account in a cross-cutting manner and recognizes in its workplan the significance of engaging with those most affected by climate change, including women. The Executive Committee encourages its thematic expert groups to mainstream gender and human rights perspectives in their plans of action.

36. The LCIPP workplan for 2022–2024 integrates gender across all activities. Persons “of different genders” and “with different genders” are mentioned as contributors to strengthening the inclusion and engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process. The FWG of the LCIPP is addressing the issue of gender inclusivity and making efforts to enhance the effective participation of Indigenous women and girls and women and girls from local communities in different events, such as the informal world café engagement process under the global stocktake and the fifth workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation. Under activity B.3 of the gender action plan, the FWG jointly organized with the secretariat a dialogue on

²⁸ See <https://www.wecf.org/gjcs/>.

²⁹ NAP Global Network and UNFCCC. 2019. *Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)*. Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans/>.

³⁰ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/e-course-on-direct-access-unlocking-adaptation-funding/>.

³¹ See document FCCC/SBI/2023/7, annex II.

³² See Supervisory Body document A6.4-SB006-AA-A13.

³³ Decision 23/CP.18, para. 8.

advancing the leadership of women from local communities and Indigenous women in climate policy and action.³⁴

37. Members of the CDM Executive Board have participated in a gender-related capacity-building workshop, and efforts were made to take experts' gender into account during a selection process for the CDM roster of experts. The CDM Executive Board highlighted the importance of considering gender in work done by the Accreditation Panel, the Methodologies Panel, particularly in relation to emission reduction, and regional collaboration centres focusing on sustainable development and capacity-building.

2. Work planned

38. The TEC and the CTCN are establishing a roster of experts on gender and climate technology to be launched at COP 28 with the aim of increasing the engagement of gender experts at the national, regional and global level. The roster is to include gender and climate technology experts of all genders as well as female technology experts so as to promote their equal presence on panels and in conferences and projects. Besides continuing to enhance its efforts to ensure gender balance and mainstreaming in implementing its activities, as well as in its recommendations to the COP and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, the TEC considered a concept note on a policy brief on gender-inclusive technology and infrastructure for sustainable road mobility that takes into account gendered transportation needs and choices at its 25th meeting.³⁵ This concept note will build on a previous publication on sustainable transport mentioned in paragraph 25 above.

39. The KCI plans to incorporate gender perspectives into a number of papers being drafted, including a technical paper on the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations³⁶; a technical paper on new industries and businesses, which will examine the social, economic and environmental impacts of the use of carbon capture, utilization and storage, hydrogen and artificial intelligence technologies; a paper on economic diversification; a paper on just transition; and a paper on how the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises and public-private partnerships, can facilitate the creation of decent work and quality jobs in low greenhouse gas emission sectors as a measure to address the impacts of the implementation of response measures.

40. The SCF continues to enhance efforts to integrate gender considerations into its work. In its Sixth Biennial Assessment, the SCF plans to improve the tracking, reporting and dissemination of best practices on gender-related aspects of climate finance and impact measurement and gender-responsive budgeting. It also plans to capture gender-related information in the second report on the needs of developing country Parties for implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement and has called on Parties to include gender-related information and data in submissions in this and other contexts. In addition, the SCF planned to incorporate gender and social considerations across the entire programme of the 2023 SCF Forum on financing just transition, with a focus on impacts on women and gendered vulnerabilities as well as opportunities for women and their role as agents of change.³⁷ The SCF mentioned that a technical paper that will serve as input to its upcoming review and that will be prepared for COP 28 will cover gender.

41. The CTCN gender policy and action plan will be reviewed in 2023 and will incorporate inputs from the CTCN Advisory Board and the women and gender constituency.

42. The AF is updating the strategic results framework and developing a gender scorecard, which will enable it to monitor the progress of implementation of the AF gender policy and progress of gender integration at the portfolio level. The AF is planning to build on its continuous training for staff by conducting gender training for AFB members and is

³⁴ The report on the dialogue is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2023/4.

³⁵ See TEC document TEC/2022/25/13.

³⁶ KCI/2023/8/6.

³⁷ More information is available at <http://scf2023.fr/detailed-programme/>.

developing a publicly available e-learning course on how to incorporate gender consideration throughout the life cycle of AF projects. It is also planning to undertake a second phase of its gender case study of AF projects and programmes so as to identify and disseminate good practices.

43. The AC NAP task force, a collaborative initiative including representatives of other constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, is to publish a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action.

44. The FWG will draft the next three-year LCIPP workplan in 2024 and requested advice from the secretariat on ways to consider gender therein in a structured manner.

45. Under the NWP, which is not a constituted body, there is a long-standing mandate to adopt a gender-sensitive approach to all activities, as well as a mandate to consider gender issues, Indigenous knowledge and ecosystem-based approaches into all engagement and activities. Work is ongoing on a policy brief on gender inequality in the area of forests and tree-based adaptation in partnership with the Center for International Forestry Research and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. There was also collaboration under the NWP and the LCIPP on integrating gender-sensitive approaches into activities pertaining to adaptation-related knowledge products and events.

46. It was pointed out that lessons learned by the CDM Executive Board could inform the Supervisory Body's consideration of how to integrate a gender perspective into its activities.

3. Coherence and collaboration

47. Many constituted bodies highlighted the engagement of Parties and observers in their gender-related work. They called on Parties and observers to make submissions in support of planned activities or the formulation of new workplans, to provide feedback, such as through surveys, and to participate in the bodies' meetings. Some constituted bodies mentioned past and planned joint gender-related activities with other constituted bodies.

48. The PCCB-facilitated informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, of which a representative of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender is a member, updates biannually the publicly available forward-looking overview of capacity-building activities of constituted bodies, operating entities the Financial Mechanism and UNFCCC workstreams represented in the group. The overview lists activities and resources on a variety of topics including gender,³⁸ and can facilitate collaboration by highlighting initiatives and capacity-building products, including in relation to gender, that are accessible to all constituted bodies and Parties.

49. Many constituted bodies have expressed interest in engaging with other constituted bodies on gender-related activities and on strengthening the integration of gender consideration into their work:

(a) The FWG has expressed its willingness to contribute to the continuous efforts of the LEG to promote gender sensitivity and use of Indigenous knowledge in NAPs. The FWG has invited other constituted bodies to collaborate, and expressed interest in coordinating efforts with the PCCB, in particular in regard to the activities in the LCIPP workplan that focus on capacity-building. The FWG encouraged participants in the dialogue to consider the key takeaways from the dialogue referred to in paragraph 36 above as they can inform and strengthen further collaboration relevant to the integration of gender considerations. It called on the constituted bodies to make efforts to ensure the participation of Indigenous women and women from local communities in their work;

(b) At its 9th meeting, the CGE agreed to strengthen collaborative efforts with other expert groups and constituted bodies under the UNFCCC on cross-cutting issues such as gender. The CGE has invited the other constituted bodies and representatives of work programmes under the UNFCCC to reflect on potential areas of synergy, using the forward-looking overview referred to in paragraph 48 above to define outputs that can be developed

³⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/PCCB-ICG>.

collectively for building capacity to integrate a gender perspective. It plans to use the forward-looking overview to identify additional outputs for its rolling work programme;

(c) The AC dedicated part of its first meeting in 2023 to discussing ways to enhance coherence of adaptation work across the constituted bodies, and a key element of this discussion was gender;

(d) The AFB is committed to strengthening partnerships with other climate funds and gender-focused organizations.

50. During the dialogue, the PAICC highlighted its function of addressing systemic issues, and that challenges in integrating gender considerations into constituted body processes experienced and mentioned by a number of Parties during the dialogue could therefore be examined by the PAICC upon request.

51. During the dialogue, the following reflections were shared on collaboration with stakeholders:

(a) Some constituted bodies explicitly invited other constituted bodies, Parties and observers to engage in review processes, including of terms of reference and workplans, and the review of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan was highlighted as an opportunity to reflect on possibilities for enhancing coherence and consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities;

(b) The LEG highlighted that national gender and climate change focal points can be key partners for constituted bodies and in strengthening the gender-responsiveness of NAPs;

(c) The women and gender constituency acknowledged the progress of the constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations into their work and expressed its commitment to continue working with and supporting the bodies in this regard.

V. Key opportunities and action points

52. The good practices and key enablers identified in this report can guide the constituted bodies in strengthening the integration of a gender perspective into their work. To avoid duplication of efforts, there may be a need to further institutionalize gender integration.

53. On the basis of reflections on future required actions and experience of applying structured approaches and implementing good practices and key enablers, the following required improvements were identified:

(a) Recognizing the essential role that the secretariat plays in supporting constituted bodies in integrating gender into their work, ensure that such support can be provided;

(b) Continuous capacity-building for members of constituted bodies to ensure the implementation of gender-related mandates and consideration of gender throughout their work;

(c) More comprehensive gender data, gender- and sex-disaggregated data as well as gender analysis to inform and result from the technical work of the constituted bodies;

(d) Ensuring the involvement of gender experts, including the women and gender constituency, in constituted bodies' work;

(e) Ensuring an inclusive and harassment-free environment to facilitate the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and marginalized groups and to ensure that groups vulnerable to the impacts of climate change can equally benefit from actions agreed under the UNFCCC;

(f) Continuous collaboration and coordination among the constituted bodies, including through exchange of experience, to unlock synergies, work towards coherence and facilitate progress in integrating a gender perspective into their work;

(g) Continued commitment and advocacy of Parties and observers to ensure that gender equality is a priority;

(h) Ensuring active engagement of Parties, observers and constituted bodies in work programmes and the work of constituted bodies and to capture information, data and views relevant to gender, inter alia through submissions, in order to inform work undertaken.

Annex

Representatives of UNFCCC constituted bodies at the dialogue among the Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes

<i>Body</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Role</i>
AC	Mariam Allam	Co-Chair
AFB	Lucas di Pietro	Vice-Chair
CDM Executive Board	Spencer Thomas	Vice-Chair
CGE	Xiang Gao (participated virtually)	Chair
CGE	Victoria Novikova	Member
CTCN Advisory Board	Erwin Rose	Chair
Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism	Frode Neergaard	Co-Chair
FWG	Tiana Carter	Co-Chair
FWG	Gunn-Britt Retter	Co-Chair
KCI	Peter Govindasamy	Co-Chair and gender focal point
LEG	Gabriel Kpaka	Chair
PAICC	Christina Voigt (participated virtually)	Co-Chair
PCCB	Roberta Ianna	Co-Chair
PCCB	Rosibel Martínez Arriaga	Co-Chair
SCF	Gertraud Wollansky	Co-Chair
Supervisory Body	Olga Gassan-Zade (participated virtually)	Chair
TEC	Ambrosio Yobánolo del Real	Vice-Chair and gender focal point