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## Subsidiary Body for Implementation

### Sixtieth session

Bonn, 3–13 June 2024

Item 17 of the provisional agenda

### Gender and climate change

## **Progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, and future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change**

### **Synthesis report by the secretariat**

#### *Summary*

This report synthesizes inputs submitted on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the gender action plan, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change, with a view to informing the final review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan. The synthesis of future work on gender and climate change encompasses proposals for a new work programme on gender and gender action plan, including reflections on its structure, priority areas and activities.



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## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BTR	biennial transparency report
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
EU	European Union
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAP	gender action plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LWPG	Lima work programme on gender
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
YOUNGO	youth non-governmental organization

## **I. Background**

### **A. Mandate**

1. COP 28 requested SBI 60 to initiate the final review of the implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP,<sup>1</sup> identifying progress, challenges, gaps and priorities, with a view to concluding the review at SBI 61.<sup>2</sup>
2. COP 28 invited Parties, United Nations entities, the UNFCCC constituted bodies and relevant organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates and priorities, to submit via the submission portal by 31 March 2024 their inputs on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the GAP, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change, with a view to the submissions informing the review referred to in paragraph 1 above.<sup>3</sup>
3. It encouraged the SBI to take into account submissions made after the deadline mentioned in paragraph 2 above during discussions at SBI 60 and 61.<sup>4</sup>
4. COP 28 requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions referred to in paragraph 2 above in advance of SBI 60, to hold at that session a workshop to discuss the synthesis report, with focused discussions at the regional and global level, and to prepare a summary report reflecting the discussions held at the workshop.<sup>5</sup>

### **B. Structure of the report**

5. Chapter II below presents an executive summary of the inputs synthesized in chapter III. Chapter III below synthesizes the information presented in submissions on the topic referred to in paragraph 2 above. Chapter III.A focuses on progress in implementing the GAP, chapter III.B includes a discussion on challenges and gaps, and chapter III.C synthesizes views on, and includes priorities for, future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change.
6. Annexes I–III present the status of implementation of activities under the GAP, proposed modifications to existing activities under the GAP and proposals for new activities respectively.

### **C. Submissions**

7. A total of 48 submissions were received<sup>6</sup> from 21 Parties,<sup>7</sup> 4 groups of Parties,<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, annex. The amendments to the GAP are contained in the annex to decision 24/CP.27.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 15/CP.28, para. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 15/CP.28, para. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 15/CP.28, para. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Decision 15/CP.28, para. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Efforts have been made to include information from submissions received after the deadline of 31 March 2024. However, owing to editorial timelines, it has not been possible to reflect submissions received after 26 April 2024. Therefore, the submission from Kenya was not included in the analysis for this report.

<sup>7</sup> Armenia, Australia, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Kenya, Kiribati, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Panama, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

<sup>8</sup> African Group, AILAC, EU on behalf of its member States, and LDCs.

5 United Nations entities,<sup>9</sup> 4 constituted bodies<sup>10</sup> and 14 relevant organizations,<sup>11</sup> among which 2 constituencies in the UNFCCC process.<sup>12</sup>

8. The secretariat developed a submission template for voluntary use to support the drafting of submissions,<sup>13</sup> which enhanced comparability of information. However, the submissions<sup>14</sup> varied in content and scope overall, both in terms of reporting structure and use of indicators, and with some focusing solely on reporting on progress in implementing the GAP and others also providing detailed views on and proposals for future work on gender and climate change. In this report, efforts have been made to represent all views in a balanced manner. Commonalities among submissions are identified without referring to specific submitters in order to enhance readability, though submitters are identified in the case of specific proposals, for example for a new GAP activity, and examples of reported action related to GAP activities.

9. Some submitters requested that their submission be read in conjunction with their submission on the intermediate review of the implementation of the GAP, which took place at COP 27.<sup>15</sup> Owing to time constraints, however, it has not been possible to comprehensively capture information from previous submissions in this report. Therefore, Parties and observers may wish to consider the summary of submissions contained in the 2022 synthesis report on the implementation of the activities contained in the GAP, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken,<sup>16</sup> prepared as input to the intermediate review.

10. In addition to submissions, this report considers information included in reports by the secretariat relating to the implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP.

#### **D. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

11. The SBI may wish to take note of the information in this report in its consideration of progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP and future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change.

## **II. Executive summary**

### **A. Progress, challenges and gaps in implementing the gender action plan**

12. The submissions highlighted the progress made under the enhanced LWPG and its GAP, particularly in advancing monitoring of women's participation in the UNFCCC process, enhancing coherence of efforts and capacity to implement gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action at the national level and including gender considerations in NDCs, NAPs, and national adaptation programmes of action.

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<sup>9</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labour Organization, UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA.

<sup>10</sup> AC, CGE, Executive Committee of the WIM and LEG.

<sup>11</sup> Action by Churches Together, Care About Climate on behalf of YOUNGO, Commonwealth Secretariat, Data2X, International Development Law Organization, International Institute for Sustainable Development on behalf of the NAP Global Network, IUCN, Landesa Rural Development Institute, NDC Partnership, OUT for Sustainability on behalf of Queers X Climate, Society of Gender Professionals, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Women Deliver on behalf of some members of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Climate Justice Coalition, and Women's Environment and Development Organization on behalf of the women and gender constituency.

<sup>12</sup> Women and gender constituency and YOUNGO.

<sup>13</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/gender/final-review>.

<sup>14</sup> A document synthesizing the implementation efforts reported in those submissions, and including updated information on the achievement of outputs under the GAP for which the secretariat is responsible, is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/638013>.

<sup>15</sup> Submissions were summarized in a synthesis report (document FCCC/SBI/2022/8).

<sup>16</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/8.

13. Assessing progress is challenging because the submissions, as the key inputs to that assessment, varied significantly in content and scope. For example, efforts to implement all activities under the GAP were presented in the submissions, but the level of efforts was not evenly distributed across the activities and priority areas. In addition, some submissions reported on efforts that contribute to the overall objectives of the GAP and its priority areas but that were not encompassed by specific activities or outputs thereunder.

14. Some submissions framed their inputs in the context of scientific studies or papers, such as the AR4 and the AR6. They highlighted the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and that women and men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, are powerful agents of change and transformation in climate policy and action, as well as key advocates for gender equality. Some emphasized that marginalized groups, particularly youth, the elderly, Indigenous Peoples, 2SLGBTQIA+<sup>17</sup> persons and persons with disabilities, face unique challenges in relation to climate-related issues as a result of systemic discrimination, underscoring the need for inclusive, intersectional approaches to climate policy and action.

15. Gender-responsive climate policymaking and governance, involving inclusive decision-making and diverse perspectives, were underlined as key to more effective and equitable outcomes. Policymaking that does not take such an approach may hinder progress in areas such as health, security, democracy, economic development, human mobility, disaster risk reduction and human rights protection. Collective action and international cooperation guided by gender considerations were cited as vital parts of holistic solutions to climate change.

16. The submissions outlined a variety of challenges faced in implementing the GAP, which are cross-cutting and multi-dimensional in nature, spanning financial, technical, institutional, and societal aspects. These are linked to gaps in relation to effectively integrating gender considerations into climate change policy and action. The submissions emphasized the need for more coherence between climate and socioeconomic policies, increased financing, improved data collection and more inclusive consultation processes, as well as, more generally, the need to better address the socioeconomic aspects of climate change and to mainstream them in adaptation and mitigation efforts.

## **B. Future work to be undertaken on gender and climate**

17. Many submissions outlined considerations for future work that could be undertaken in relation to gender and climate change, which are expected to inform a future work programme on gender and gender action plan. They set out good practices, priorities and areas for improvement, including with a view to enhancing alignment between objectives, outputs and outcomes and drawing on linkages with work and processes under and outside the UNFCCC. Some submissions presented views regarding the time frame of a future work programme and action plan, as well as reflections on its structure, including regarding priority areas, and activities. Recommendations included strengthening existing activities, such as developing indicators to better monitor progress; strengthening the focus on implementation; strengthening gender-responsive means of implementation and means to implement GAP activities; adding new activities or sections to cover topics not currently included in the GAP; and exploring ways to strengthen consideration of intersectionality.

## **III. Synthesis**

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

18. Efforts to implement all activities under the GAP were presented in the submissions, as detailed below. The level of effort reported across the activities and priority areas varied. Various submissions reported on efforts that contribute to the overall objectives of the GAP and its priority areas, but that were not encompassed by existing activities. Additionally,

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<sup>17</sup> Acronym used in a submission to refer to, without excluding those who use other terms, two-spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex and asexual individuals.

various submissions reported on efforts that relate to the existing activities and contribute to their objectives but were not encompassed by the existing deliverables/outputs under the GAP. See, for example, priority areas A, in particular activity A.4, and D, in particular D.1, D.2, D.3 and D.5.

19. Many submissions recognized the progress made under the enhanced LWPG and its GAP to date, but also noted persisting gaps in relation to the implementation of activities thereunder, including as a result of delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic and shortcomings in financing. Despite persisting challenges, progress was noted in the areas of advancing the monitoring of women's full, meaningful and equal participation in the UNFCCC process, integrating gender considerations into NDCs, NAPs and national adaptation programmes of action and implementing gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action at the national level. Various submissions provided insights into the deployment of support available towards that end, ranging from bilateral support to support provided by United Nations entities and other organizations. Some submissions specifically emphasized the progress made by developing country Parties, despite limitations in means of implementation.

20. The submissions noted that activities under the GAP have enhanced coherence of efforts and capacity of Parties and other organizations to implement gender-responsive climate action, with the constituted bodies in particular (AC, CGE, LEG, WIM) reporting progress in implementing gender considerations into their work in support of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP.

21. Progress in appointing national gender and climate change focal points<sup>18</sup> was also highlighted. As at 30 April 2024, 110 countries had appointed 141 such focal points, up from 38 at the time the GAP was first adopted.

22. This chapter synthesizes the information submitted on progress in implementing the activities under the GAP, by priority area, activity and output. As noted in paragraph 18 above, the level of effort was not evenly distributed across the activities and priority areas. Figure 1 shows that significantly more efforts were reported under priority areas A and D than under priority areas B, C and E, while figure 2 shows that many reported efforts were implemented globally, followed by in Latin American and Caribbean States, Asia-Pacific States, Western European and other States, African States and Eastern European States.

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

23. 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 its 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.

24. The priority area includes five activities with a total of 10 outputs. The delivery of six outputs is to be led by Parties, relevant organizations or both. The secretariat is responsible for leading the delivery of three outputs, and one output is to be led by Parties, relevant organizations and the secretariat.

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<sup>18</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/resources/list-of-gender-focal-points-under-the-unfccc>.

Figure 1  
**Number of initiatives reported under each priority area of the gender action plan, by reporting entity**

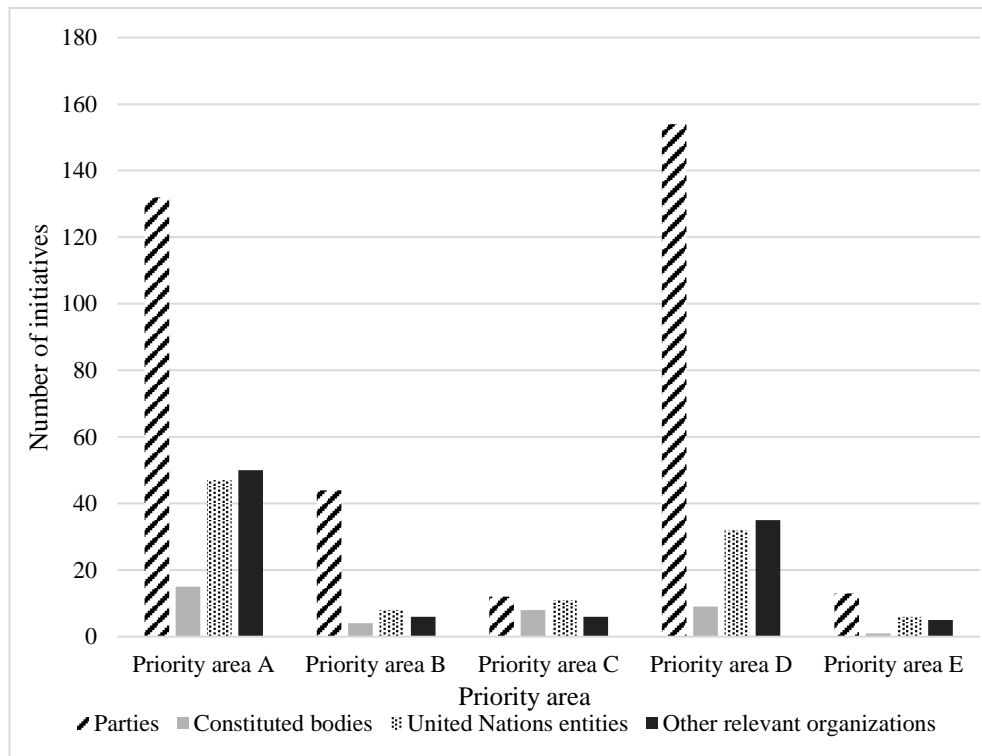
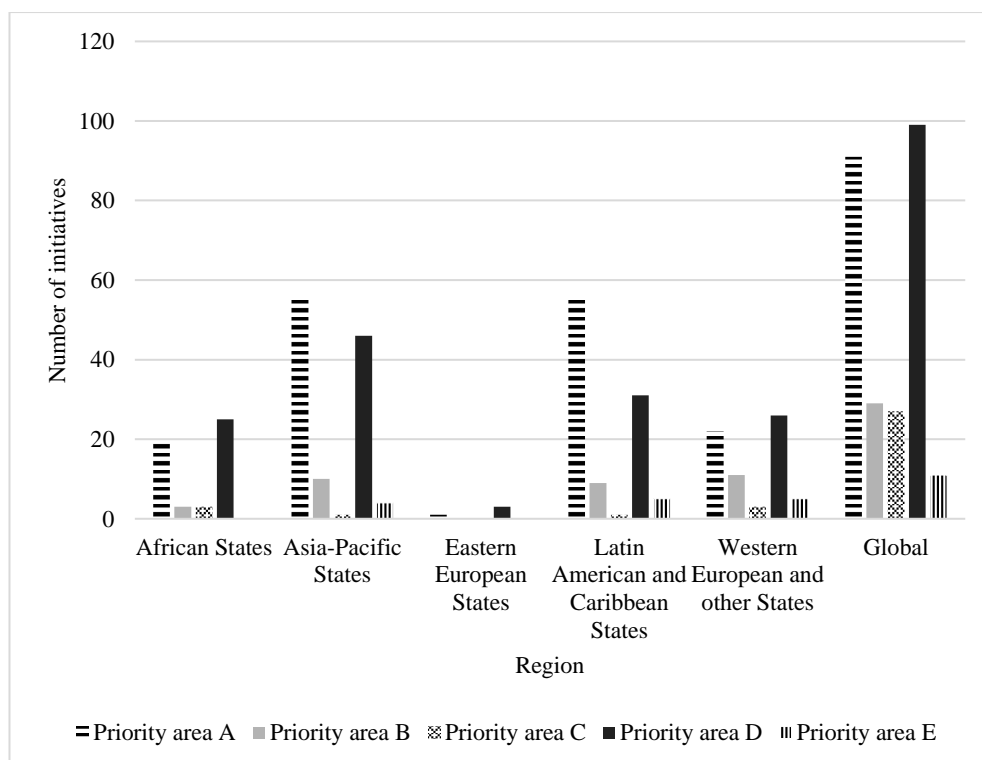


Figure 2  
**Number of initiatives reported under each priority area of the gender action plan, by region**



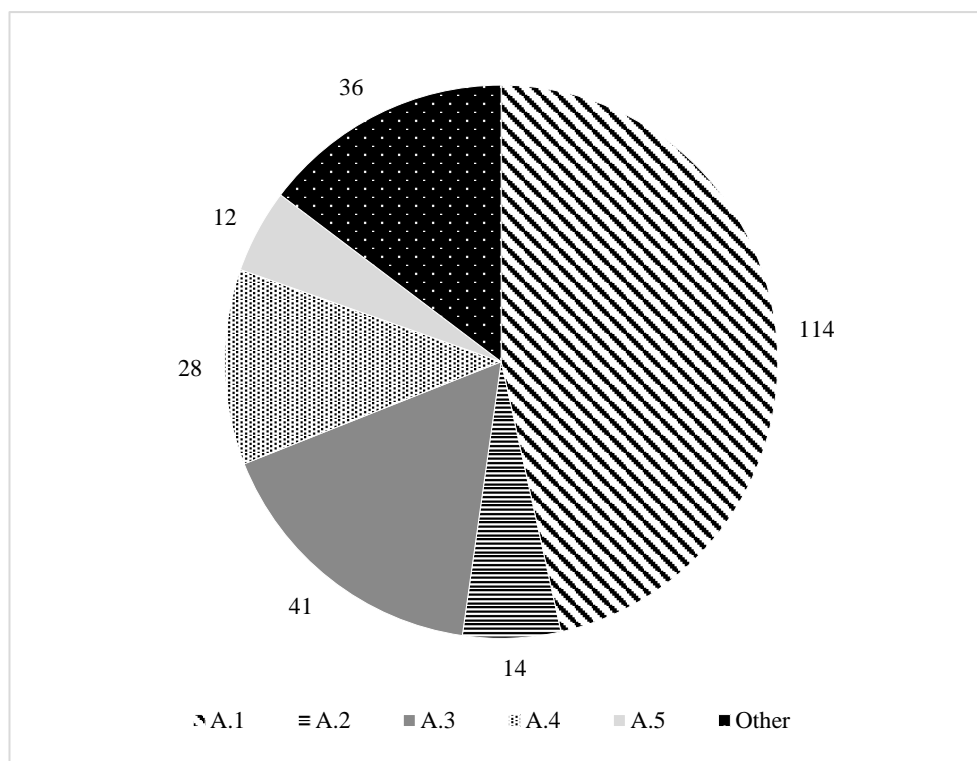
25. A total of 245 initiatives were reported under priority area A: 132 by Parties, 48 by United Nations entities, 15 by constituted bodies and 50 by organizations. Figure 3 demonstrates that 209 of these initiatives relate to activities A.1–A.5, with the remaining 36



focused more generally on achieving the objective of the priority area but not relating to a specific activity or output.

Figure 3

**Number of initiatives reported under priority area A of the gender action plan, by activity**



26. Initiatives reported include implementation of climate policies, plans, strategies and action including gender considerations, publication of knowledge products, capacity-building initiatives, advocacy, provision of technical support and organization of workshops, events and dialogues. In addition, AILAC, for example, reported on the creation of a regional working group on gender and the environment under the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, which, among other activities, prepares knowledge products on gender and the environment.

27. Of the 245 reported initiatives, 120 have been concluded, 97 are ongoing, 17 are under implementation with a defined end date and 11 are planned, with 92 relating to the global level, 19 to African States, 55 to Asia-Pacific States, 1 to Eastern European States, 56 to Latin American and Caribbean States and 22 to Western European and other States.

**(a) Activity A.1**

28. 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 NCs. It contains one output, namely the implementation of capacity-building for developing gender-responsive climate change policy. 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.

29. A total of 114 initiatives were reported under activity A.1: 59 by Parties, 22 by United Nations entities, 8 by constituted bodies and 25 by organizations, of which 36 relate to the global level, 12 to African States, 24 to Asia-Pacific States, 32 to Latin American and Caribbean States and 10 to Western European and other States. It was reported that 52 have been completed, 49 are ongoing, 8 are under implementation with a defined end date and 5 are planned.

30. Of those initiatives, 81 relate to delivering the output referred to in paragraph 28 above. The initiatives targeted, inter alia, public officials, women's organizations, Indigenous Peoples organizations, government actors, businesses and academics, and many involved stakeholders working on NAPs.

31. The remaining 35 initiatives, which took the form of capacity-building initiatives, climate policies, events, knowledge products and technical support, reported under activity A.1 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the output. For example, the Marshall Islands reported on a number of policies and strategies that are developing its ability to incorporate gender responsiveness and human rights as foundational elements in climate action.

**(b) Activity A.2**

32. 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 four 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 32(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;

(d) A dialogue prior to COP 28 with UN Women, national gender and climate change focal points and other relevant stakeholders on how their work contributes to the objectives of the GAP, led by the secretariat with UN Women and the national gender and climate change focal points contributing.

33. A total of 14 initiatives were reported under activity A.2: 7 by Parties, 5 by United Nations entities and 2 by organizations, of which 8 have been completed, 5 are ongoing and 1 is planned, with 6 relating to the global level, 2 to Asia-Pacific States, 4 to Latin American and Caribbean States and 2 to Western European and other States.

34. None of the submissions included information on the outputs referred to in paragraph 32(a), (b) and (d) above, but relevant information was found in the 2021, 2022 and 2023 gender composition reports<sup>19</sup> by the secretariat.<sup>20</sup> All of these outputs were completed: the secretariat organized a virtual workshop series<sup>21</sup> in 2020 to accommodate pandemic restrictions, which concluded with an in-person workshop at COP 26. At these workshops, participants identified an informal list of possible activities related to the role of national gender and climate change focal points and discussed enablers for those activities;<sup>22</sup> therefore, these actions were counted as two initiatives. The dialogue referred to in paragraph 32(d) above was held at SB 58<sup>23</sup> and is counted as one initiative.

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<sup>19</sup> The gender composition report is published annually by the secretariat, as mandated by decision 23/CP.18, para. 8, and includes information on the secretariat's implementation of decisions that include a gender approach, in keeping with applicable gender-related policies under the Convention, as mandated by decision 18/CP.20, para. 4.

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/CP/2021/4, FCCC/CP/2022/3 and FCCC/CP/2023/4.

<sup>21</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/actonthegap-virtual-workshop-series>.

<sup>22</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/470342>, table 3.

<sup>23</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/gender/sb58#Dialogue-on-how-the-work-of-UN-Women-contributes-to-the-achievement-of-the-objectives-of-the-gender-action-plan-GAP-activity-A2>.

35. Of the 14 initiatives reported under this activity, 10 relate to the delivery of the output referred to in paragraph 32(c) above. These initiatives were reported as targeting national gender and climate change focal points, but some were reported to have also reached civil society organizations and women's groups. The secretariat's contributions to this output are ongoing at the global level, with reporting on the status of implementation of its activities included in its 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 gender composition reports,<sup>24</sup> which include maintaining a group on Microsoft Teams for national gender and climate change focal points to facilitate informal discussions and information-sharing between the focal points and periodically holding information sessions with them prior to UNFCCC sessions.

36. One initiative reported under this activity contributes to the objectives of the activity but does not directly relate to the outputs, namely the reporting by the United Kingdom of its appointment of a national gender and climate change focal point, their participation in capacity-building initiatives organized by the secretariat and observer organizations, and their leadership in cross-governmental coordination and monitoring of gender-responsive climate action, including the communication of international mandates to national officials.

**(c) Activity A.3**

37. 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. Relevant organizations are leading the delivery of this output, with Parties contributing.

38. A total of 41 initiatives were reported under activity A.3: 23 by Parties, 4 by United Nations entities, 3 by constituted bodies and 11 by organizations. Of the reported initiatives, 18 were implemented globally, 2 in African States, 14 in Asia-Pacific States, 3 in Latin American and Caribbean States and 4 in Western European and other States. A total of 17 of the initiatives are completed, 17 are ongoing, 4 are ongoing with a defined end date and 3 are planned. In addition, 37 initiatives contribute directly to the output referred to in paragraph 37 above, and the remaining 4, comprising knowledge products and communication materials, contribute to the implementation of activity A.3 but are not directly related to the output.

**(d) Activity A.4**

39. 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:

(a) A call for submissions from Parties, relevant organizations and the research community 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 39(a) above for consideration at SB 56;

(c) A special event by the SBI and the SBSTA to present relevant information on gender and climate change contained in the AR6 to be held before or at COP 27.

40. A total of 28 initiatives were reported under activity A.4: 10 by Parties, 2 by constituted bodies, 12 by United Nations entities and 4 by organizations, of which 15 were implemented globally, 3 in African States, 4 in Asia-Pacific States, 5 in Latin American and Caribbean States and 1 in Western European and other States. A total of 22 initiatives are completed and 6 are ongoing.

41. None of the submissions included information on the outputs referred to in paragraph 39(a–c) above. However, relevant information was found in the 2022 synthesis report on dimensions and examples of gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, the role of

<sup>24</sup> Annex II to documents FCCC/CP/2020/3, FCCC/CP/2021/4, FCCC/CP/2022/3 and FCCC/CP/2023/4.

women as agents of change and opportunities for women.<sup>25</sup> That report completes the deliverable mentioned in paragraph 39(b) above, and therefore is counted as one initiative.

42. The remaining 27 initiatives reported contributed to achieving the objective of the activity but were not directly related to the outputs outlined in paragraph 39 above. They include knowledge products, capacity-building initiatives and events. For example, the United Kingdom recently commissioned a research study to explore the gendered impact of biodiversity loss and environmental degradation across the globe. In addition, UNFPA published the *Evidence Brief on Child Marriage and Environmental Crisis* in 2022,<sup>26</sup> which explores how climate change is exacerbating child marriage in the regions most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

43. As mentioned in paragraph 41 above, none of the submissions included information directly related to the outputs referred to in paragraph 39 above. However, nine Parties, one admitted intergovernmental organization, four admitted NGOs and one non-admitted entity made separate submissions on the topic of activity A.4;<sup>27</sup> and information on the outputs referred to in paragraph 39(b) above was found in the 2023 gender composition report, with the 2022 synthesis report considered at SB 56 and noted at COP 27<sup>28</sup> and the special event held at COP 27.<sup>29</sup>

44. The initiatives referred to in paragraph 42 above were reported as targeting researchers and government officials and ranged from knowledge products and capacity-building initiatives to communication activities, workshops, dialogues and events. For example, the AC mentioned its report on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action;<sup>30</sup> and Brazil organized a seminar on women and climate justice.

**(e) Activity A.5**

45. 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 its 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. Parties, relevant organizations and the secretariat are leading the delivery of the output.

46. A total of 12 initiatives were reported under activity A.5: 8 by Parties, 3 by United Nations entities and 1 by an organization, of which 6 were implemented globally, 3 in African States and 3 in Western European and other States, and 4 initiatives are completed, 7 are ongoing and 1 is ongoing with a defined end date.

47. A total of nine initiatives were reported as directly relating to the delivery of activity A.5. For example, Canada developed communication materials on its role in fostering women's leadership in climate action in cooperation with the German Agency for International Cooperation and donors; and Australia is collaborating with UNFPA on a regional campaign calling for collective efforts to protect fundamental rights threatened by the impacts of climate change. The secretariat's contributions to this output are ongoing at the global level and are counted as one initiative. Reporting on its activities is included in its

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/7.

<sup>26</sup> UNFPA East and Southern Africa Regional Office. 2022. *Child Marriage and Environmental Crises: An Evidence Brief*. Available at <https://esaro.unfpa.org/en/publications/child-marriage-and-environmental-crises-evidence-brief>.

<sup>27</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender" and select session SBI 54). Since these initiatives were not reported in the submissions serving as input to this report, they have not been included in the total number of initiatives under activity A.4.

<sup>28</sup> Decision 24/CP.27, para. 4.

<sup>29</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27#SBI-SBSTA-special-event-on-the-gender-related-aspects-of-IPCC-AR6>.

<sup>30</sup> AC. 2023. *Progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632770/>.

2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 gender composition reports, which include maintaining regular communication with the public through the UNFCCC gender web page,<sup>31</sup> LinkedIn page<sup>32</sup> and newsletter.<sup>33</sup>

48. One of the initiatives that contributes to the objective of activity A.5 but is not directly related to the output is a knowledge product under preparation by Vanuatu on the Women's Resilience to Disasters programme.

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

49. 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.

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

51. A total of 62 initiatives were reported under priority area B: 44 by Parties, 8 by United Nations entities, 4 by constituted bodies and 6 by organizations. Of those initiatives, 29 were implemented globally, 3 in African States, 10 in Asia-Pacific States, 9 in Latin American and Caribbean States and 11 in Western European and other States. A total of 22 of the initiatives are completed, 37 are ongoing, 2 are ongoing with a defined end date and 1 is planned. As demonstrated by figure 4, 40 of those initiatives relate to activities B.1–B.3, with the remaining 22 focused more generally on achieving the objective of the priority area.

52. Initiatives reported include implementation of climate policies, plans, strategies and action that include gender considerations, publication of knowledge products, capacity-building initiatives, awareness-raising initiatives on gender equality and climate change, provision of funding and organization of workshops, events and dialogues. For instance, the United States of America reported on its Female Leaders in Energy programme, which supports women in early-stage careers in the field of energy, and Australia highlighted its Ambassadors Program, developed under the Equality in Energy Transitions Initiative with the purpose of empowering the next generation of female leaders in the clean energy sector.

53. Of the 62 reported initiatives, 22 have been completed, 37 are ongoing, 2 are under implementation with a defined end date and 1 is planned, with 29 relating to the global level, 3 to African States, 10 to Asia-Pacific States, 9 to Latin American and Caribbean States and 11 to Western European and other States.

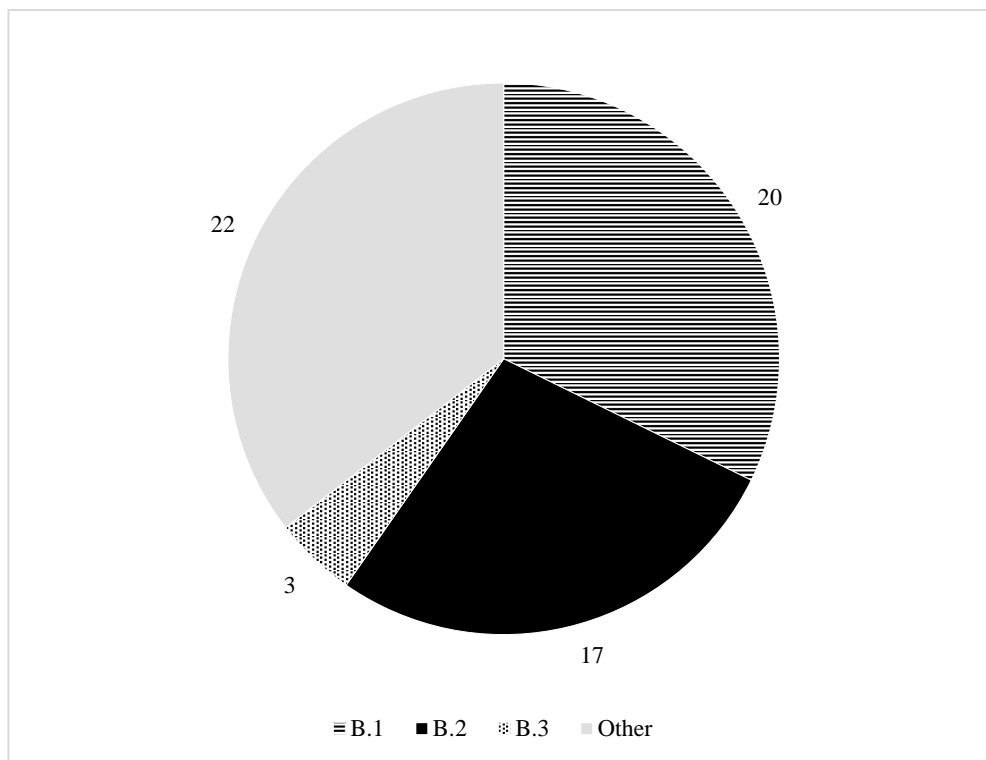
54. The submissions highlighted the importance of safe and inclusive participation in the UNFCCC process. The Dominican Republic, for example, reported on the need to strengthen mechanisms for guaranteeing the protection and integrity of all participants in climate negotiations, especially Indigenous Peoples and local communities, by raising awareness of, and building capacities and providing tools to reduce possible forms of discrimination and violence.

<sup>31</sup> <https://unfccc.int/gender>.

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13971849/>.

<sup>33</sup> See <https://unfccc.us20.list-manage.com/subscribe?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&id=01e71a72f5>.

Figure 4  
**Number of initiatives reported under priority area B of the gender action plan, by activity**



**(a) Activity B.1**

55. 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.

56. A total of 20 initiatives were reported under activity B.1: 14 by Parties, 4 by United Nations entities and 2 by organizations. Of the reported initiatives, 10 were implemented globally, 1 in African States, 6 in Asia-Pacific States, 2 in Latin American and Caribbean States and 1 in Western European and other States. A total of 6 of the initiatives are completed, 13 are ongoing and 1 is ongoing with a defined end date.

57. Of those 20 initiatives, 15 relate to delivering the output referred to in paragraph 55 above. The initiatives were reported as targeting female delegates and Indigenous climate negotiators. The secretariat’s contributions to this output are ongoing at the global level, with reporting on its activities included in its 2020, 2022 and 2023 gender composition reports, which include collaboration with the Women Delegates Fund on building the capacity of female negotiators to participate in UNFCCC sessions through the Night School training programme. These contributions made by the secretariat are counted as one initiative.

58. The remaining five initiatives, which include capacity-building initiatives and knowledge products, reported under activity B.1 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the output. For example, the EU reported on the publication of its *Gender Equality Report* in 2023, which measures women’s participation in leadership. UN Women reported on its 30 for 2030 Network, a programme that engages youth gender equality champions in climate action.

**(b) Activity B.2**

59. 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 LDCs and SIDS, 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. Parties are responsible for leading the delivery of the output, with relevant organizations and the secretariat contributing.

60. A total of 17 initiatives were reported under activity B.2: 12 by Parties, 1 by a United Nations entity and 4 by organizations. Of the reported initiatives, 10 were implemented globally, 3 in Asia-Pacific States, 2 in Latin American and Caribbean States and 2 in Western European and other States. Nine initiatives are completed, while six are ongoing, one is ongoing with a defined end date and one is planned.

61. Of the reported initiatives, 16 relate to delivering the output referred to in paragraph 59 above. The initiatives were reported as targeting groups in developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS, as well as in other Asia-Pacific, African and Latin American and Caribbean States, as well as Indigenous leaders, female grass-roots leaders and youth. Information on the output referred to in paragraph 59 above was also found in the 2023 gender composition report,<sup>34</sup> which indicates that Austria, for example, recently made a financial contribution to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process with the request that it be earmarked for female delegates.

62. The remaining initiative reported under activity B.2 is aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but does not relate directly to the output. OUT for Sustainability reported that it enabled the access to attendance badges for COP 28 to 12 delegates from Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Mexico, Uganda and the United States; however, it did not mention travel funds.

**(c) Activity B.3**

63. 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, and a report on the dialogue to be prepared for consideration at SB 58. The FWG and the secretariat are leading, with Parties and relevant organizations contributing to, the delivery of the dialogue.

64. A total of three initiatives were reported under activity B.3: one by Parties and two by United Nations entities. None of the submissions included information on the outputs referred to in paragraph 63 above, but relevant information was found in the 2023 gender composition report. The secretariat reported on the delivery of the dialogue at SB 57<sup>35</sup> and the preparation of the report on the dialogue.<sup>36</sup> This has therefore been counted as two initiatives.

65. The remaining initiative is aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but does not relate directly to the outputs: the United Arab Emirates reported that it co-hosted side events at COP 28 with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues with a view to ensuring that COP 28 outcomes were inclusive of Indigenous Peoples, including their knowledge, values and expertise.

**3. Priority area C: coherence**

66. Priority area C is aimed at strengthening the integration of gender considerations into the work of the constituted bodies, the secretariat and other United Nations entities and

<sup>34</sup> FCCC/CP/2023/4.

<sup>35</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27#Joint-dialogue-LCIPP-GAP-Enhancing-indigenous-women-climate-leadership-in-the-UNFCCC-process>.

<sup>36</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/4.

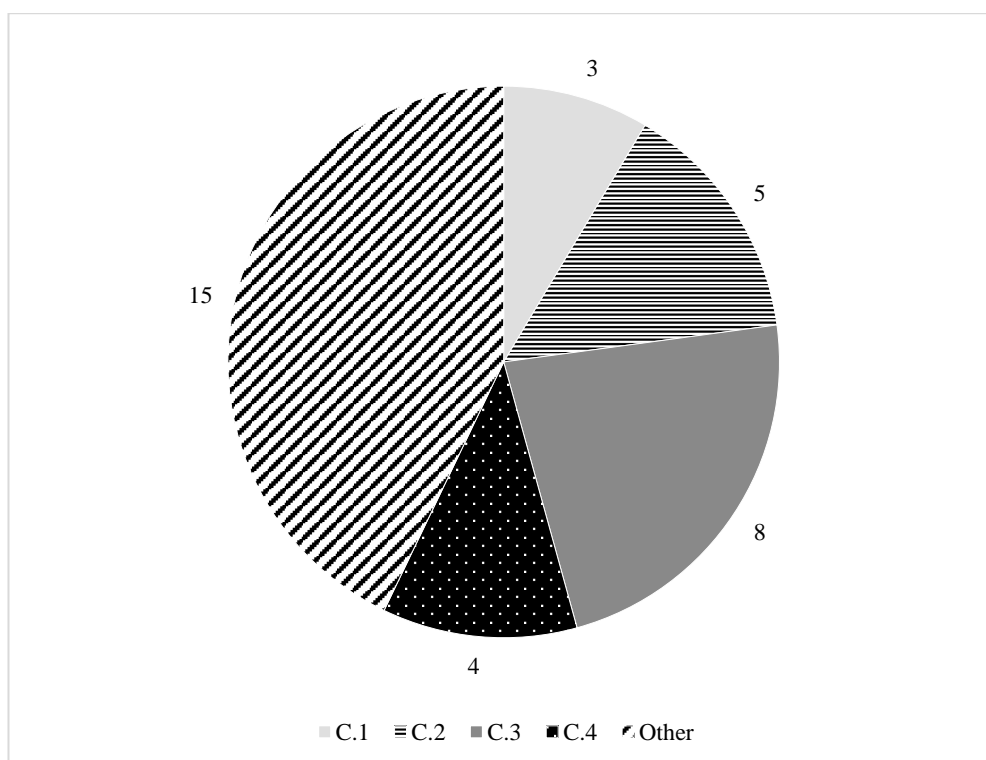
stakeholders with a view to facilitating the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.

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

68. A total of 35 initiatives were reported under priority area C: 12 by Parties, 8 by United Nations entities, 9 by constituted bodies and 6 by organizations. As demonstrated by figure 5, 16 of those initiatives relate to activities C.1–C.4, with the remaining 15 focused more generally on achieving the objective of the priority area.

Figure 5

**Number of initiatives reported under priority area C of the gender action plan, by activity**



69. Initiatives reported include publication of knowledge products, capacity-building initiatives, provision of technical support, organization of workshops, events and dialogues, and inputs submitted in response to calls for submissions in the GAP. In addition to these areas, Australia, Brazil and the United States, for example, took action to strengthen coherence in gender-responsive policy across government agencies, while the AC and the LEG reported on efforts to better integrate gender considerations into their workplan activities.<sup>37</sup>

70. Of the 35 reported initiatives, 18 have been completed, 15 are ongoing, 1 is ongoing with a defined end date and 1 is planned, with 27 relating to the global level, 3 to African States, 1 to Asia-Pacific States, 1 to Latin American and Caribbean States and 3 to Western European and other States.

<sup>37</sup> Although other constituted bodies have not provided information via submissions on their efforts to better integrate gender into their work, further information on progress made in this regard can be found in biennial synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes, as mandated by decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(b) (see documents FCCC/CP/2021/5 and FCCC/CP/2023/5).



**(a) Activity C.1**

71. 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. The secretariat is leading the implementation of this output, with relevant organizations contributing.

72. A total of three initiatives were reported under activity C.1, one by a United Nations entity and two by constituted bodies, all at the global level. One has been completed, one is ongoing and one is planned.

73. None of the submissions included information on the output referred to in paragraph 71 above, but relevant information was found in the 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 gender composition reports. The secretariat has been working to deliver the output in an ongoing manner by providing support to constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations into their work. This has therefore been counted as one initiative.

74. The remaining two initiatives, focused on capacity-building and knowledge products, reported under activity C.1 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the output. For example, the CGE reported that it plans to invite the secretariat gender team to its 12<sup>th</sup> meeting to discuss the importance of gender-responsiveness and related topics to the body's work, while the AC reported on the development of a policy brief on gender and climate change.

**(b) Activity C.2**

75. 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 67(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.

76. Four initiatives were reported under activity C.2, three by United Nations entities and one by a constituted body. All have been completed and were delivered at the global level.

77. None of the submissions included information on the outputs referred to in paragraph 75(a) and (d) above, but relevant information was found in the 2022 and 2023 gender composition reports respectively. The following actions completed by the secretariat have been counted as four initiatives: the compilation of good practices<sup>38</sup> was considered at SB 56 and noted at COP 27,<sup>39</sup> while the report on the dialogue held at SB 58 was prepared<sup>40</sup> and the SBI considered the report at SB 59.<sup>41</sup>

78. The selection of topics for the dialogue referred to in paragraph 75(c) above was done through responses to a survey. The dialogue was led by the Chairs of constituted bodies with the secretariat contributing, was held during SB 58<sup>42</sup> to provide an opportunity for exchanging experience and good practices in relation to integrating a gender perspective into their work, as well as reflecting on challenges and identifying possibilities for collaboration and

<sup>38</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5.

<sup>39</sup> Decision 24/CP.27, para. 3.

<sup>40</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/13.

<sup>41</sup> Decision 15/CP.28.

<sup>42</sup> 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>.

coherence among them. The fifth initiative was reported by the AC, who also reported on its participation in the dialogue.

**(c) Activity C.3**

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

80. A total of eight initiatives were reported under activity C.3: four by Parties, one by a United Nations entity and three by organizations.

81. Two of these initiatives, both at the global level, relate directly to the output referred to in paragraph 79 above.

82. One of the submissions included information on the output referred to in paragraph 79 above, namely the IUCN reporting its support of the in-session workshop at COP 28 on gender-responsive just transition, led by the International Labour Organization. Relevant information was also found in the 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 gender composition reports. The secretariat has organized an in-session dialogue on Gender Day at each COP since 2020,<sup>43</sup> each focused on a different relevant thematic area. Another dialogue is being planned for Gender Day at COP 29. This is therefore counted as one initiative that directly contributes to the objective of this activity.

83. The remaining six initiatives reported under activity C.3 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the output. For example, Landesa reported engaging with governments and civil society organizations in the United Republic of Tanzania to advance legal and policy changes designed to strengthen women's land rights and taking action to enhance coherence between the objectives of, inter alia, the Rio Convention secretariats and women's land rights organizations. Vanuatu reported on its participation at a panel in the Pacific Pavilion on Gender Day at COP 28.

**(d) Activity C.4**

84. Activity C.4 is aimed at encouraging Parties and relevant constituted bodies, in line with their respective mandates, to support action and implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP. It has one output, namely, to provide inputs to the SCF for preparing the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Parties and constituted bodies are leading the delivery of this output.

85. A total of four initiatives, all completed, were reported under activity C.4: one by a Party, one by a constituted body and two by organizations. Of these initiatives, three were implemented globally and one was implemented in Western European and other States. One of these initiatives contributes directly to achieving the output referred to in paragraph 84 above: the EU reported that it provided inputs to the SCF.

86. The remaining 3 initiatives reported under C.4 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the output. For example, the AC and the NAP Global Network reported preparing knowledge products such as blogs and assessments that contributed to supporting the implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP.

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<sup>43</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#Dialogue-on-Gender-Innovation-and-Technology>, <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27#Gender-Day>, <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Gender-Day-> and <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Gender-Day->.

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

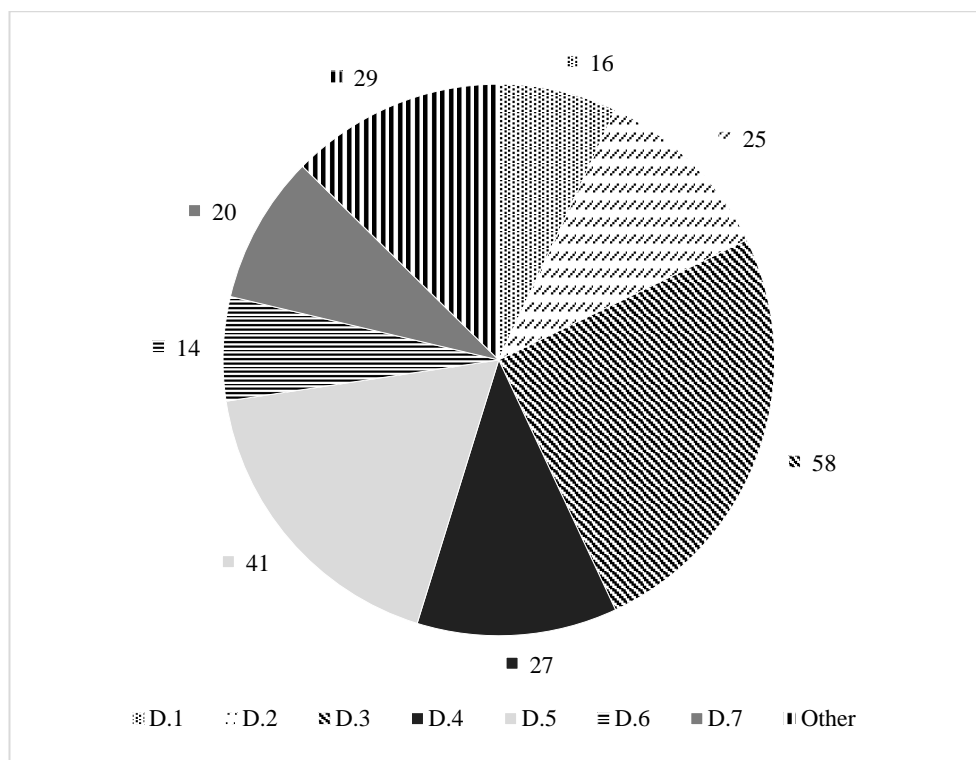
87. The objective of priority area D is to ensure the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality and the empowerment of women in implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

88. 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.

89. A total of 230 initiatives were reported under priority area D: 154 by Parties, 32 by United Nations entities, 9 by constituted bodies and 35 by organizations. As demonstrated by figure 6, 201 of those initiatives relate to activities D.1–D.7, with the remaining 29 focused more generally on achieving the objective of the priority area.

Figure 6

**Number of initiatives reported under priority area D under the gender action plan, by activity**



90. Initiatives reported include implementation of climate policies, plans, strategies and action that include gender considerations, publication of knowledge products, capacity-building, advocacy and communication initiatives, provision of funding and technical support and organization of workshops, events and dialogues. For example, the EU, Guinea, Guatemala and Madagascar reported on the development of national strategies for addressing gender and climate change; organizations reported implementing capacity-building and technical support initiatives to support the empowerment of women in climate action; IUCN is leading a project funded by the United States Agency for International Development alongside a regional consortium of partners in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras aimed at protecting nature and livelihoods by advancing women’s leadership in natural resource governance; and the Commonwealth Secretariat provided technical assistance to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda for designing a gender-responsive blended finance window under the Sustainable Island Resource Framework Fund.

91. Of the 230 reported initiatives, 65 have been completed, 121 are ongoing, 32 are under implementation with a defined end date and 12 are planned. Of those initiatives, 99 relate to

the global level, 25 to African States, 46 to Asia-Pacific States, 3 to Eastern European States, 31 to Latin American and Caribbean States and 26 to Western European and other States.

**(a) Activity D.1**

92. 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 action, 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, to be held at COP 27, which will be on gender budgeting in the context of climate policy and action.

93. A total of 16 initiatives were reported under activity D.1: 13 by Parties, 2 by United Nations entities and 1 by an organization.

94. One initiative contributes directly to the implementation of the output referenced in paragraph 92(a) above, namely the EU reporting its 2022 submission on advancing gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets. In addition, two submissions<sup>44</sup> relevant to the output referred to in paragraph 92(a) above that were made in a different context were considered, though not counted in the total number of initiatives; and relevant information pertaining to the outputs referred to in paragraph 92(b) and (c) above was found in the 2023 gender composition report. The expert group meeting referred to in paragraph 92(b) above was delivered at SB 58,<sup>45</sup> and the theme for the dialogue referred to in paragraph 92(c) above was selected in a timely manner.<sup>46</sup> These actions, led by the secretariat, have been counted as two initiatives.

95. The remaining 13 initiatives reported under activity D.1 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the outputs mentioned. These initiatives relate to climate policies, plans, strategies and action that include gender considerations, knowledge products, capacity-building initiatives, and workshops, events and dialogues. For example, the EU reported that several member States, including Austria, Belgium, Czechia, France and Sweden, are advancing the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into their national budgets, while the United Arab Emirates reported on its efforts to operationalize a mechanism for flexible and rapid funding known as the Women's Climate Fund, which will support the work of women's organizations on climate action. Initiatives relating to participation in advocacy groups have also been informed under this activity. For instance, the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office joined at COP 28 the civil society-led Champions Group on Grassroots Gender-Just Climate Financing. The group aims to promote the importance of grass-roots gender-just climate financing and identify opportunities for collaborating and sharing learning to advance ambition in this area.

**(b) Activity D.2**

96. 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

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<sup>44</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender" and select session SBI 57).

<sup>45</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/gender/sb58#Expert-meeting-on-enhancing-gender-equality-within-climate-finance-including-through-gender-budgeting-GAP-activity-D1>.

<sup>46</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27#Gender-Day>.

on an ongoing basis until COP 29. Parties and the secretariat are leading the delivery of this output, with the AF, the GCF, the GEF, the private sector, philanthropic financial institutions and other relevant organizations contributing.

97. A total of 25 initiatives were reported under activity D.2: 12 by Parties, 5 by United Nations entities, 1 by a constituted body and 7 by organizations. Of these initiatives, 21 were implemented globally, 2 in African States, 1 in Latin American and Caribbean States, and 1 in Western European and other States.

98. Seven initiatives contribute directly to the implementation of this output. These initiatives were reported as targeting governments, the private sector, foundations, grass-roots organizations, NGOs, youth and civil society. The secretariat's initiatives towards this output, at the global level, one ongoing and one completed, are detailed in the 2023 gender composition report. In 2023, the secretariat launched the climate finance and gender key resources portal<sup>47</sup> in partnership with the AF, the Climate Investment Funds, the GCF and the GEF. At COP 28, the secretariat, the AF, the GCF and the GEF collaborated, with contributions from UNDP and Care About Climate, to deliver a training workshop for national gender and climate change focal points called "Bridging the GAP from Access to Action",<sup>48</sup> intended to equip them with a solid understanding of the available support for mainstreaming gender in climate policy and action within and beyond the Financial Mechanism. These two actions have been recorded as two of the seven total initiatives contributing directly to the implementation of this output.

99. The remaining 18 initiatives reported under activity D.2 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the output. These initiatives refer to climate policies, plans, strategies and action that include gender considerations, knowledge products, capacity-building initiatives, technical support, funding, and workshops, events and dialogues. For example, the submissions detailed the provision of financial and technical support for strengthening integration of gender considerations into climate action; however, they did not mention any action taken to raise awareness of such support. The United States, for instance, reported that the United States Agency for International Development provides grants to women's groups and local organizations working to address gender-based violence in climate sectors.

**(c) Activity D.3**

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

101. A total of 58 initiatives were reported under activity D.3: 43 by Parties, 13 by United Nations entities and 2 by organizations. Of these reported initiatives, 24 were implemented globally, 2 in African States, 23 in Asia-Pacific States, 5 in Latin American and Caribbean States, and 4 in Western European and other States. A total of 8 initiatives are completed, 38 are ongoing, 7 are ongoing with a defined end date and 5 are planned, and a total of 31 contribute to the delivery of the output referred to in paragraph 100 above.

102. The remaining 27 initiatives reported under activity D.3 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the output. These initiatives relate to climate policies, plans, strategies and action that include gender considerations, technical support, capacity-building initiatives, knowledge products and funding. For example, UNDP

<sup>47</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/climate-finance-and-gender-key-resources>.

<sup>48</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Informal-meeting-for-National-Gender-and-Climate-Change-Focal-Points>. An informal summary report on the event is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/637162>.

reported on its capacity-building work under the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries aimed at supporting countries in fully realizing the mitigation potential of forest solutions.

**(d) Activity D.4**

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

104. A total of 27 initiatives were reported under activity D.4: 11 by Parties, 7 by United Nations entities, 2 by constituted bodies and 7 by organizations. Of these initiatives, 16 were implemented globally, 3 in Asia-Pacific States, 1 in Eastern European States, 2 in Latin American and Caribbean States and 5 in Western European and other States. A total of 9 of these initiatives are completed, 15 are ongoing, 2 are ongoing with a defined end date and 1 is planned.

105. A total of 16 initiatives contribute directly to the delivery of the output referred to in paragraph 103 above. The initiatives were reported as targeting governments, journalists, NGOs and non-Party stakeholders.

106. The remaining 11 initiatives reported under activity D.4 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the output. These initiatives relate to climate policies, plans, strategies and action that include gender considerations, capacity-building initiatives, knowledge products, and webinars, events and dialogues.

**(e) Activity D.5**

107. 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, namely:

(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.

108. A total of 41 initiatives were reported under activity D.5: 34 by Parties, 1 by a United Nations entity and 6 by organizations.

109. Of these 41, 25 contribute to the delivery of the output referred to in paragraph 107(a) above. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 107(b) above, only one initiative was reported, namely by the United Kingdom, who reported on an event held in March 2024 that explored how gender equality could be better incorporated into climate investing. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 107(c) above, seven submissions were made by Parties, one by a United Nations entity and three by organizations,<sup>49</sup> but none of these were mentioned in the submissions serving as input to this report; therefore, they have not been counted in the total number of reported initiatives.

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<sup>49</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender" and select session SBI 61).



110. The remaining 15 initiatives, relating to technical support, reported under activity D.5 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the outputs mentioned. For example, Canada reported a project aimed at supporting adaptation action by rural women and young people in ecologically sensitive coastal and island regions in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Togo.

**(f) Activity D.6**

111. 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 activity D.6 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.

112. A total of 14 initiatives were reported under activity D.6: 6 by Parties, 3 by United Nations entities, 1 by constituted bodies and 4 by organizations. Of these 14, 6 were implemented globally, 2 in African States, 1 in Asia-Pacific States, 4 in Latin American and Caribbean States and 1 in Western European and other States. Nine of these initiatives are completed, four are ongoing and one is ongoing with a defined end date.

113. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 111(a) above, four Parties, one United Nations entity and four organizations made submissions,<sup>50</sup> but none of these were mentioned in the submissions serving as input to this report; therefore, they have not been counted in the total number of reported initiatives.

114. None of the submissions included information on the outputs referred to in paragraph 111(b) above, but relevant information was found in the synthesis report by the secretariat on implementation of activities under the GAP<sup>51</sup> and the 2021 gender composition report respectively. Since the sessions of the subsidiary bodies were not held in person in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the secretariat held five virtual region-specific workshops, between July and October 2020, on the matter in paragraph 111(b) above, with presentations by 27 country representatives and 44 country representatives sharing their experience in breakout groups. The informal workshop compilation<sup>52</sup> referred to in paragraph 111(c) above was published in November 2020. These two activities, both led by the secretariat, have been counted as two initiatives.

115. In relation to the output referred to in paragraph 111(d) above, nine initiatives were reported. The initiatives were reported as targeting governments, Party representatives, national gender and climate change focal points, NGOs and non-Party stakeholders.

116. The remaining three initiatives reported under activity D.6 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the outputs mentioned. For instance, the AC produced a knowledge product on lessons learned in relation to, inter alia, the cost of

<sup>50</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender" and select session SBI 52).

<sup>51</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/8.

<sup>52</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/266713>.

adaptation action, methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and how developing countries are addressing hazards.

**(g) Activity D.7**

117. 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, namely managing and making available sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis in national systems, as appropriate. Parties and relevant organizations are leading the delivery of this output.

118. A total of 20 initiatives were reported under activity D.7: 15 by Parties, 1 by a United Nations entity, 1 by a constituted body and 4 by organizations, all of which contribute directly to the delivery of the output referred to in paragraph 117 above. Of these initiatives, 4 have been completed, 14 are ongoing and 1 is planned, of which 9 relate to the global level, 2 to Asia-Pacific States, 3 to Latin American and Caribbean States and 6 to Western European and other States.

**5. Priority area E: monitoring and reporting**

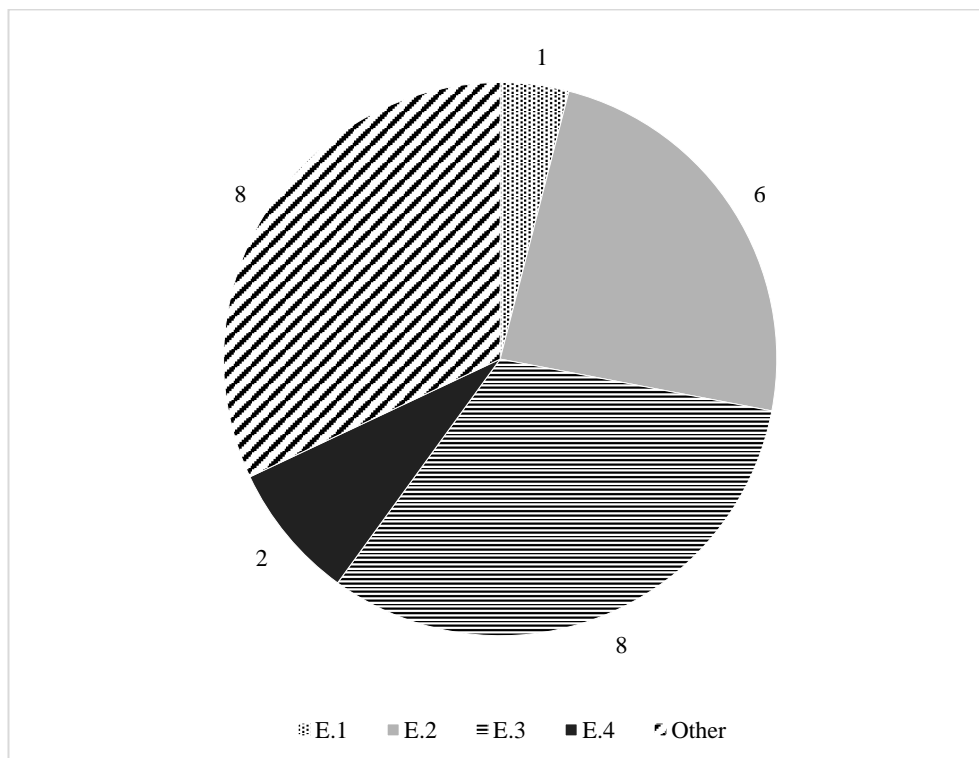
119. The objective of priority area E is to improve tracking of the implementation of and reporting on gender-related mandates under the LWPG and its GAP.

120. The priority area has four activities and five outputs. The secretariat is responsible for delivering four of the outputs, and Parties, United Nations entities, constituted bodies and relevant organizations are responsible for delivering the fifth.

121. A total of 25 initiatives were reported under priority area E: 13 by Parties, 6 by United Nations entities, 1 by a constituted body and 5 by organizations. As demonstrated by figure 7, 17 of those initiatives relate to activities E.1–E.4, with the remaining 8 focused more generally on achieving the objective of the priority area.

Figure 7

**Number of initiatives reported under priority area E under the gender action plan, by activity**





122. Initiatives reported include submissions, knowledge products, workshops, events and dialogues, and technical support. Moreover, Australia, Guatemala and Panama, for example, reported that their NCs include gender considerations, while the LEG reported that it included in its annual progress report on NAPs<sup>53</sup> information on the progress of developing countries in addressing gender considerations in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

123. Of the 25 reported initiatives 13 have been completed, 10 are ongoing and 2 are under implementation with a defined end date, with 11 relating to the global level, 4 to Asia-Pacific States, 5 to Latin American and Caribbean States and 4 to Western European and other States.

**(a) Activity E.1**

124. For activity E.1 on strengthening the monitoring of 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 decision 3/CP.25, 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.

125. None of the submissions included information on this output, but relevant information was found in the annual gender composition reports, in which the secretariat has included gender- and age-disaggregated data since 2020 and case studies since 2021. This has therefore been counted as one initiative.

**(b) Activity E.2**

126. Activity E.2, 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, contains one output, namely the preparation by the secretariat of a compilation and synthesis report for consideration at COP 27 and COP 29.

127. A total of six initiatives were reported under activity E.2: two by Parties, one by a United Nations entity and three by an organization. Four are ongoing and two have been completed.

128. None of the submissions included information on the output referred to in paragraph 126 above, but relevant information was found in the 2022 synthesis report on that matter.<sup>54</sup> Another such report is under preparation and will be considered at COP 29. This has been counted as one initiative led by the secretariat.

129. The remaining five initiatives, relating to knowledge products, reported under activity E.2 are aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but do not relate directly to the output. For example, the NAP Global Network developed a report analysing 39 developing countries' adaptation communications, including in terms of progress in integrating gender considerations.

**(c) Activity E.3**

130. Activity E.3, on supporting the review of the LWPG and its GAP, has two outputs, namely:

(a) Submissions to the UNFCCC on identifying progress in implementing the GAP, categorized by deliverable/output for each GAP activity, and further work to be undertaken, from Parties, United Nations entities, constituted bodies and relevant organizations, by 31 March 2024;

(b) Synthesis report on the submissions, led by the secretariat.

131. A total of eight initiatives were reported under activity E.3: five by Parties, one by a United Nations entity and two by organizations, of which seven have been completed and one is under implementation with a defined end date. As mentioned in paragraph 7 above, 48 submissions were received in response to the output referred to in paragraph 130(a) above,

<sup>53</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/18.

<sup>54</sup> FCCC/CP/2022/6.

but only 7 directly mentioned contributing to this output. Of those seven, five were reported by Parties (two Asia-Pacific States, two Latin American and Caribbean States and one Western European and other State) and two by organizations (at the global level).

132. None of the submissions referred to the output mentioned in paragraph 130(a) above; however, the current synthesis report was counted as one initiative led by the secretariat.

**(d) Activity E.4**

133. Activity E.4 is aimed at raising awareness of the support available to developing country Parties for reporting on the implementation of the GAP. It has one output, namely the communication of such information on the gender web pages on the UNFCCC website. The secretariat is leading the delivery of this output, with relevant organizations contributing. Two initiatives, both led by United Nations entities, were reported under this activity.

134. None of the submissions included information on this output. The secretariat held an open information session to provide details on the final review of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP and created a web page<sup>55</sup> containing information on the review process and on making submissions, on which the recording of the information session and a submission template can also be found. This has been counted as one initiative.

135. UN Women reported an initiative that is aimed at achieving the objective of the activity but is not directly related to the output, namely its provision of support to Parties in Asia-Pacific States for capturing progress in implementing the GAP and its continued awareness-raising of and support for the review of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP.

**B. Challenges and gaps**

136. Similarly to the inputs received pertaining to the intermediate review of the GAP,<sup>56</sup> some submissions cited as key challenges in relation to implementing the GAP the lack of dedicated financial support from international and national sources for implementing gender-responsive climate policy and action; the low capacity of government officials and other stakeholders to design and implement gender-responsive policies, plans, strategies and action; the lack of advanced tools for gathering gender-disaggregated data; the underuse of available gender-disaggregated data in policymaking; the lack of recognition, understanding and consideration in climate policymaking of how climate change impacts affect groups with intersecting identities differently; and global gaps in knowledge and data related to gender, the environment and climate change.

137. The submissions cited as key barriers to implementing the GAP structural barriers to gender equality, such as persisting harmful gender norms, increasing gender-based violence, unequal access to and control of resources, wage discrimination and unequally distributed care responsibilities; the underrepresentation of women in climate-related decision-making; and insufficient coordination of actions among relevant stakeholders on implementing the GAP.

138. In relation to the UNFCCC process, the submissions pointed to the need to overcome silos across thematic areas and further mainstream gender considerations across UNFCCC workstreams, including across the work of the constituted bodies.

139. The submissions also pinpointed the following gaps relating to the substance and structure of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP:

(a) Insufficient integration of intersectionality, with no explicit reference to climate change impacts, needs or experience that differ on the basis of intersecting identities such as gender, race, ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, education, disabilities and indigeneity;

(b) Lack of indicators with which to measure progress in implementing activities;

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<sup>55</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/gender/final-review>.

<sup>56</sup> As captured in document FCCC/SBI/2022/8.

- (c) Lack of dedicated funding and concrete targets;
- (d) Lack of robust consultation processes with regional groups when organizing dialogues and workshops;
- (e) Lack of consideration of gender as a standing agenda item under the CMA;
- (f) The narrowness of deliverables and outputs under the GAP, limiting the ability to report on other relevant national or global efforts linked to the activities;
- (g) The frequency with which the enhanced LWPG and its GAP are reviewed, resulting in efforts being focused on multiple review processes, reducing capacity for meaningful implementation of activities under the GAP.

140. Table 1 highlights key challenges, linked to specific elements of the GAP priority areas, to be overcome in order to improve future work on gender and climate change.

Table 1

**Challenges related to work on gender and climate change, clustered by elements of priority areas under the gender action plan**

<i>Element of priority areas</i>	<i>Challenges</i>
Capacity-building	Insufficient capacity of institutions and key stakeholders, including climate change related line ministries and agencies and agencies responsible for coordinating the preparation of regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC process, to identify interlinkages between gender and climate change, with capacity-building initiatives mainly focused on national gender and climate change focal points rather than wider audiences and insufficient investment in awareness-raising activities on the linkages between gender and climate change for climate negotiators
Knowledge management	Persisting data gaps in relation to gender and climate change; and difficulties in adopting an intersectional approach to understanding the differentiated impacts of climate change while avoiding additional reporting requirements for Parties
Communication	Challenges in adequately addressing misinformation and disinformation in relation to gender and climate change, and in ensuring that communication activities are responsive to the different needs of different groups
Gender balance, participation and women’s leadership	Persisting underrepresentation of women in the UNFCCC process; persistent uncertainty regarding the role of national gender and climate change focal points; financial and capacity constraints faced by those focal points; and difficulties in addressing and preventing harassment, including sexual harassment, at UNFCCC events
Coherence	Persisting challenges in overcoming silos and mainstreaming gender considerations into workstreams under the UNFCCC process; in achieving coherent gender-responsive implementation of climate change policies, plans, strategies and actions; in including a gender perspective into constituted bodies’ work; in undertaking activities outside of events aimed at strengthening the integration of gender considerations within the work of constituted bodies, the secretariat and other United Nations entities and stakeholders towards the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities; and in improving coherence and coordination of actions on gender and climate change across the United Nations system and at the national level owing to a lack of resources
Gender-responsive implementation	Persisting data gaps related to the gender–environment nexus and lack of clarity on how best to collect and analyse data for integration into climate policies and plans, with limited guidance on how to advance gender-responsive climate action at the national level
Gender-responsive means of implementation	Inadequate or insufficient technical and financial resources for effectively implementing the GAP and limited capacity of national gender and climate change focal points to drive gender-responsive action at the national level
Monitoring and reporting	Lack of targets or indicators for monitoring implementation of the GAP in a more systematic way, with an overreliance on voluntary submissions on the topic of gender; and lack of integration of gender considerations within existing UNFCCC reporting requirements

## **C. Future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change**

141. This chapter summarizes views regarding future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change, including on good practices that should be continued, priorities, areas for improvement and linkages, as well as considerations for a new work programme on gender and gender action plan, including in relation to its structure, priority areas and activities.

### **1. Good practices in implementing the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan**

142. The submissions identified good practices for implementing the enhanced LWPG and its GAP. Table 2 summarizes these inputs and identifies existing GAP outputs or language adopted in gender and climate change decisions that could be replicated in a future gender action plan. In addition, some submissions highlighted best practices and considerations for better implementing existing GAP activities. YOUNGO provided substantive inputs relating to activities A.3, D.1, D.3, D.7 and E.4. For instance, the inputs reflected on the most appropriate tools for collecting, analysing and applying disaggregated data and gender analysis in climate change, and highlighted best practices on how to take into account intersectional considerations in gender budgeting and capacity-building initiatives. The Society of Gender Professionals provided practice-based recommendations on activities A.5, B.1 and D.7. For instance, they provided inputs on how to strengthen considerations of multidimensional factors in gender analysis, and on ways to build communities of practice and innovative communication on gender and climate change (e.g. using satire novels).

### **2. Priorities and areas for improvement**

143. The following priorities for future work on gender and climate change were identified in the various submissions:

(a) Developing gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action that cover mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage and are designed, monitored and evaluated taking into account gender perspectives. These may take the form of or be included within NDCs, NAPs, long-term low-emission development strategies or national gender action plans, as well as support the development of investment plans aimed at facilitating mobilization of resources for implementing gender-related activities;

(b) Promoting the provision of and mobilizing gender-responsive climate finance and technical and financial support for implementing GAP activities, including by building the capacity of national gender and climate change focal points and government officials to implement gender-responsive climate policies and action, enhancing knowledge exchange on gender and climate change and supporting the implementation of gender-responsive action at the grass-roots level, particularly by women and youth, as well as Indigenous Peoples and local communities;

(c) Facilitating implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action at the regional, national and local level;

(d) Bridging data gaps in relation to gender and the environment;

(e) Adopting an intersectional approach throughout a new work programme on gender and gender action plan;

(f) Promoting coherence of and coordinating action on gender and climate change within the UNFCCC process;

(g) Promoting coherence and coordination of efforts on gender and climate change across international forums (see also chap. III.C.3 below), including to support achieving just transition pathways.

Table 2

**Good practices in implementing the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and existing gender action plan outputs or language adopted in gender and climate change decisions to be continued in a future work programme and gender action plan, by element of priority areas**

<i>Element of priority areas</i>	<i>Good practices identified in inputs received</i>	<i>Existing GAP outputs or language adopted in gender and climate change decisions</i>
Capacity-building	Provision of training and capacity-building for engaging in climate action, especially aimed at women; provision of capacity-building targeting national gender and climate change focal points, resulting in strengthened in-country gender-responsive climate action; increased capacity-building support for women from grass-roots communities and Indigenous women	Provision of capacity-building support to national gender and climate change focal points
Knowledge management	–	Collaboration with the IPCC in delivering the special SBI-SBSTA event.
Communication	Organization of awareness-raising and communication initiatives, resulting in increased visibility for gender-focused work in the area of climate change	–
Gender balance, participation and women's leadership	Monitoring of and reporting on women's participation and leadership in the UNFCCC process; and action taken to address harassment and ensure safety of all participants including women and minorities to participate in United Nations climate change conferences	Preparation of the annual gender composition report, including gender-disaggregated data on participation in the UNFCCC process; participation in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the organization and work of the secretariat; inclusion of mentions of local communities and Indigenous Peoples in decision text; organization of dialogues with the FWG of the LCIPP
Coherence	Strengthening of gender mainstreaming across the work of the constituted bodies and United Nations entities; enhanced coherence between gender and climate change at the national level	Organization of dialogues with the Chairs of constituted bodies and preparation of reports thereon; preparation of compilations of best practices for integrating gender into the work of constituted bodies; preparation of technical papers that explore the linkages between gender and other UNFCCC workstreams, publication of the biennial synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes.
Gender-responsive implementation	Creation of spaces for exchanging knowledge and best practices for integrating gender into climate policy and action, including at the regional level; promotion of cooperation between Parties, organizations and the research community on bridging data gaps on gender and environment; emphasis on disaggregated data, gender analysis and evidence-based decision-making in GAP activities; inclusion of gender considerations in NDCs, NAPs and other climate planning instruments; creation of national gender	Appointment of national gender and climate change focal points; promotion of knowledge-sharing through workshops and dialogues; organization of the Global Gender and Environment Data Conference

<i>Element of priority areas</i>	<i>Good practices identified in inputs received</i>	<i>Existing GAP outputs or language adopted in gender and climate change decisions</i>
	action plans, fostering context-specific gender-responsive climate action	
Gender-responsive means of implementation	Increased recognition of the importance of gender-responsive budgeting and financial support for gender-responsive climate policy and action	Sharing of experience and support for capacity-building in relation to gender-responsive budgeting; awareness-raising regarding the availability of technical and financial support for enhancing gender integration into climate policies and actions
Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring of gender balance in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process; periodic monitoring of the implementation of the GAP	Case study on speaking times in the context of the gender composition report

144. The submissions also identified areas for improvement aimed at enhancing the integration of gender considerations into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, including:

- (a) Improving intersectoral coordination on the consideration of gender, including at the national level, across all sectors and at all levels of governance;
- (b) Improving international and regional cooperation on the consideration of gender and climate change and on implementing gender and climate change action;
- (c) Improving coherence with other workstreams under the UNFCCC process;
- (d) Improving coherence with global commitments on gender and climate change;
- (e) Establishing and implementing gender-responsive planning and budgeting processes;
- (f) Enhancing the availability of training and technical and financial support for implementing gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, including for stakeholders, government officials, women's and youth groups, and national gender and climate change focal points;
- (g) Promoting the development of gender-responsive technologies for and innovative approaches to building resilience and adaptive capacity;
- (h) Strengthening balanced representation and inclusivity in climate policy and action, including the participation of women and groups in vulnerable situations in climate-related decision-making and leadership roles;
- (i) Enhancing systems for collecting, processing and using data on the differentiated impacts of climate change, including gender-disaggregated data for monitoring and reporting purposes;
- (j) Developing an understanding of the intersections between gender, climate change and human rights and social justice issues, such as sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender-based violence, health, care, social protection, just transition, land tenure rights and land governance, migration, and environmental and climate rights, including the rights of environmental human rights defenders.

145. Some submissions indicated that a future work programme on gender and gender action plan should engage stakeholders at all levels, from the global to the community level, and outline national-level actions in a detailed and specific matter, setting out linkages to existing processes and resources. An option could be to identify clear actions to be taken by Parties, national gender and climate change focal points, local governments and government actors (e.g. ministries responsible for climate change, finance and budget, gender); national human rights institutions; statistical institutions; United Nations entities; constituted bodies; relevant entities, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and climate finance providers such as multinational development banks and funds, including from the private sector; grass-roots groups, women's rights organizations and gender-related groups, disability rights groups, youth and Indigenous organizations, and local civil society organizations, including faith-based organizations; stakeholders or specialists in relevant sectors; and climate, environment, human rights and gender justice defenders.

### **3. Key linkages with work and processes under and outside the UNFCCC**

146. The submissions identified possible linkages between activities under the GAP and relevant work and processes under and outside the UNFCCC.

147. The following processes or work under the UNFCCC were identified:<sup>57</sup>

- (a) Global stocktake;
- (b) Work on climate finance, including the new collective quantified goal on climate finance;

<sup>57</sup> This list is non-exhaustive.

- (c) Work by the constituted bodies, including:
  - (i) The Executive Committee of the WIM, potentially in cooperation with the Advisory Board of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;<sup>58</sup>
  - (ii) The FWG of the LCIPP;
  - (iii) Work on technology, including the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
- (d) Global goal on adaptation, including in the context of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;
- (e) United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;
- (f) United Arab Emirates just transition work programme;
- (g) Enhanced transparency framework, including the technical expert reviews conducted thereunder;
- (h) Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme;
- (i) Work on agriculture, including under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security;
- (j) Work undertaken in line with the guiding principles on financing climate and health solutions, developed at COP 28;<sup>59</sup>
- (k) Gender-Responsive Just Transitions and Climate Action Partnership.<sup>60</sup>

148. The processes and work outside the UNFCCC relate to international conventions and agreements, and organizations, namely the:

- (a) Convention on Biological Diversity and its gender action plan, as well as the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
- (b) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
- (c) Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and its gender action plan;
- (d) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;
- (e) Commission on the Status of Women;
- (f) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
- (g) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- (h) IPCC.

#### **4. Considerations for a future work programme on gender and gender action plan**

##### **(a) Proposed steps following initiation of the final review of the gender action plan**

149. The African Group expressed an interest in identifying and assessing any gaps in the implementation of activities under the GAP following initiation of its final review, with a view to such assessment being concluded by COP 30 and informing next steps during the final review.

<sup>58</sup> In their submission, the Executive Committee of the WIM expressed willingness to cooperate with the Advisory Board of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to further streamline gender considerations into all its activities.

<sup>59</sup> See <https://www.cop28.com/en/guiding-principles>.

<sup>60</sup> See <https://www.cop28.com/en/cop28-gender-responsive-just-transitions-and-climate-action-partnership>.



150. Brazil sees added value in organizing periodic regional dialogues, in addition to the workshop on the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 4 above in order to facilitate the exchange of views on challenges, solutions and best practices. The outcomes of the dialogues could be synthesized in a report for consideration at the subsequent session of the SBI.

151. The NAP Global Network suggested that additional time may be needed for the review of the GAP, noting the need for the existing GAP to be significantly updated. It proposed agreeing a future work programme on gender, including its priority areas, at COP 29, with the establishment of a process for elaborating a future GAP at COP 30.

**(b) Time frame**

152. Some submissions indicated that a future work programme on gender and gender action plan could benefit from covering a longer time frame, with Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, the NAP Global Network and the women and gender constituency suggesting a time frame of 10 years.

153. Canada and the women and gender constituency highlighted the value of combining a 10-year time frame for a future work programme on gender with a shorter time frame for the action plan itself (e.g. five years), with Canada and the United Kingdom pointing to the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment as an example, which consists of a 10-year work programme and a shorter-term action plan.

154. Moreover, Canada indicated that activities under a 10-year work programme could be summarized by annual reports by the secretariat to take stock of work undertaken to advance the gender and climate change agenda under the UNFCCC.

155. In the context of a 10-year work programme, the United Kingdom and the United States suggested that an intermediate review be undertaken at the five-year mark; while the NAP Global Network proposed that progress be reviewed in alignment with the cycles of the global stocktake.

156. Furthermore, some submissions identified the possibility of aligning the timelines of activities under the GAP with those related to reporting under the Paris Agreement (e.g. NAPs, NDCs, long-term low-emission development strategies, NCs and BTRs) and stocktaking exercises (e.g. the global stocktake) under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

**(c) Entry points for improvement**

157. Some EU member States suggested drawing on gender action plans adopted by multilateral organizations or relating to agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, in designing a future gender action plan.

158. Some submissions emphasized the importance of using indicators to improve alignment between objectives, outputs and outcomes, especially in the case of a work programme and action plan with a longer time frame. Such indicators could enable monitoring of progress over time. The NAP Global Network and the women and gender constituency proposed elements for those indicators, such as a combination of collective metrics and metrics tailored to Parties or constituted bodies; and process- and outcome-oriented indicators for evaluating progress in the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies and action at the national level and for mainstreaming gender considerations across the UNFCCC process.

159. The NAP Global Network suggested that a future gender action plan include specific targets, in addition to indicators, for advancing gender-responsive climate action that are linked to other relevant targets and indicators where possible (e.g. those under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme).

160. The women and gender constituency proposed that a technical committee or body could, given the importance of establishing and tracking appropriate indicators across multifaceted activities, support and guide implementation of the GAP, while highlighting that such a committee or body would need to be very carefully designed to be meaningful.

**(d) Consideration of gender and climate change by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

161. Australia, Canada, the EU and its member States, the United Kingdom and the United States indicated that consideration by the CMA of the gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement would enhance integration of gender considerations into and its mainstreaming in the UNFCCC process. They proposed that the CMA include a standing item on gender in its agenda.

**(e) Priority areas**

162. AILAC, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, and the United States proposed rearranging the existing priority areas under the GAP (see table 3). AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala and Panama explained that their proposal builds on the current GAP but incorporates recent decisions on gender and climate change, while the United States' proposal focuses on implementation.

Table 3

**Proposed priority areas**

<i>Current GAP priority areas</i>	<i>Proposal by AILAC, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Panama</i>	<i>Proposal by the United States</i>
A: Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication	A: Gender-responsive climate action	A: Gender-responsive implementation
B: Gender balance, participation and women's leadership	B: Gender-responsive capacity-building, finance and technology transfer	B: Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
C: Coherence	C: Gender balance, inclusive participation, people's safety and women's leadership	C: Coherence
D: Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation	D: Coherence and gender mainstreaming	D: Knowledge management and communication
E: Monitoring and reporting	E: Transparency, monitoring and reporting	E: Monitoring and reporting

163. Furthermore, the women and gender constituency proposed the following principles, which could be reflected under priority areas: intersectionality to advance gender equality; coherence; and finance. The EU and its member States expressed that priority area C of the current GAP could also be applied to the national level, with coherence of efforts by different ministries or government agencies enhanced. The women and gender constituency reported that coherence is weakened when it is limited to the UNFCCC process and other conventions and frameworks are overlooked.

**(f) Proposals relating to existing activities under the gender action plan**

164. The submissions identified activities that should be replicated in a future work programme on gender and gender action plan, sometimes proposing minor modifications with a view to improving future work on gender and climate change.

165. The African Group indicated the need for financial and technical support for implementation of activities A.1, A.2, A.3, A.5, B.2 and D.2. It also requested the secretariat to link it with individual Parties at the regional and national level to enable it to implement activities A.1, A.2, A.3 and A.5, and highlighted that the implementation of activity D.5 is conditional on it receiving financial support under the UNFCCC and from relevant organizations. It further reported that implementing activity D.6 would benefit the Group, but that this is again conditional on it receiving financial and technical support.

166. Landesa highlighted the importance of activity C.3 and proposed online or in-person workshops to demonstrate the linkages between this activity and key areas of the UNFCCC process that are related to or impact land and territorial rights.

167. AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama and the United States proposed specific textual modifications to various existing GAP activities, including in relation to responsibilities, timeline, deliverables/outputs and level of implementation. In some cases, they suggested that existing activities are maintained but moved to different priority areas in a future gender action plan. Annex II provides a detailed account of those proposals.

**(g) New activities**

168. AILAC, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, the EU and its member States, Guatemala, Panama, the United States, Data2X and some members of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Climate Justice Coalition proposed new activities for inclusion under a future iteration of the GAP, as set out in annex III by element of the GAP priority areas: 5 relate to capacity-building; 5 to knowledge management and communication; 10 to gender balance, participation and women's leadership; 7 to coherence; 16 to gender-responsive implementation; 3 to gender-responsive means of implementation; and 4 to monitoring and reporting.

## Annex I

## Status of implementation of activities under the gender action plan

Tables I.1–I.5 reflect information provided in the submissions from Parties, United Nations entities, UNFCCC constituted bodies and other organizations in response to the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 of this document, as well as in regular reports by the secretariat as referred to in paragraph 10 of this document, under the five priority areas of the GAP. In some instances, the secretariat has included additional information (for instance, on the number of submissions) in the table body or as table notes. The tables reflect the status of implementation of activities as at 8 May 2024.

Table I.1

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

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</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) <sup>a</sup>	Implementation of capacity-building for developing gender-responsive climate change policy	Regional, national	The submissions referred to in paragraph 2 of this document include 102 references to the delivery of this output  The secretariat and constituted bodies continue 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  Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat, national gender and climate change focal points  Leading: secretariat	SB 52 (2020) <sup>a</sup>  Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>  Prior to COP 28 (2023)	In-session workshop Recommendations on the role of the national gender and climate change focal points  Provision of capacity-building opportunities, tools and resources  Dialogue with UN Women, national gender and climate change focal points and other	International  Regional, national  International	The workshop, which was delayed, was held in virtual format in October 2020 and in person in November 2021 An informal workshop report containing recommendations in the form of worksheets was published in April 2022 <sup>b</sup>  The submissions include 10 references to the delivery of this output The secretariat has contributed to the delivery of this output  The secretariat worked with national gender and climate change focal points and UN

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
	Contributing: UN Women, national gender and climate change focal points		relevant stakeholders on how their work contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the GAP		Women to design and deliver the event, which was held at SB 58
A.3 Enhance 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	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: Parties	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Promotion of tools, guidelines and training	Regional, national, local	The submissions include 38 references to the delivery of this output  The secretariat has contributed to the delivery of this output
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	Leading: 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
	Leading: secretariat	By SB 56 (2022)	Synthesis report on the submissions	International	The synthesis report is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2022/7
	Invite Parties, relevant organizations, the research community and the IPCC to participate in an event to present relevant information upon publication of the AR6	By COP 28 (2022) <sup>a</sup>	SBI-SBSTA special event	International, regional, national	The secretariat organized an SBI-SBSTA special event, held at COP 27, focused on the gender-related aspects of the AR6
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 Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and on gender equality	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national	The secretariat uses multiple communication tools to deliver related outputs on an ongoing basis

<sup>a</sup> Timeline was established prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the postponement of COP 26. The delivery year remains the same, meaning that activities reported as ongoing until COP 30 (2024), for example, will be delivered by COP 29 in 2024.

<sup>b</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GCC\\_2022\\_1%20Informal%20Report%20on%20the%20in-session%20workshop%20on%20the%20role%20of%20NGCCFP.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GCC_2022_1%20Informal%20Report%20on%20the%20in-session%20workshop%20on%20the%20role%20of%20NGCCFP.pdf).

Table I.2

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

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</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 young women, Indigenous women and women from local communities, 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) <sup>a</sup>	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national	The submissions include 11 references to the delivery of this activity  The secretariat is contributing to the delivery of this activity 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 LDCs and SIDS, and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding	Leading: Parties Contributing: relevant organizations, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Mobilization of travel funds to increase women's participation in the UNFCCC process	International, regional, national	The submissions include 12 references to the delivery of this activity  The secretariat is contributing to the delivery of this activity on an ongoing basis
B.3 Invite 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, to the extent that it is consistent with the workplan of the FWG and within existing resources	Invite to collaborate: FWG of the LCIPP, secretariat Contributing: Parties, relevant organizations Secretariat	SB 57 (2022)  SB 58 (2023)	Dialogue  Dialogue report	International, regional  International	The FWG of the LCIPP and the secretariat organized a joint dialogue at SB 57  The report on the dialogue is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2023/4

<sup>a</sup> Timeline was established prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the postponement of COP 26. The delivery year remains the same, meaning that activities reported as ongoing until COP 30 (2024), for example, will be delivered by COP 29 in 2024.

Table I.3  
**Priority area C: coherence**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</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) <sup>a</sup>	All new and existing members of constituted bodies are introduced to the importance of gender-responsiveness	International	The secretariat is delivering this activity 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 decision 3/CP.25	Leading: Chairs of constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	SB 56 (2022)	Selection of topics for dialogue	International	Topics were selected via a survey
	Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations	SB 56 (2022)	Compilation of good practices for integrating gender into the work of the constituted bodies	International	The compilation is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5
	Leading: Chairs of constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	SB 58 (2023)	Dialogue	International	The dialogue was held at SB 58
	Secretariat	SB 59 (2023)	Dialogue report	International	The report on the dialogue is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2023/13
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	COP sessions from COP 26 (2020) <sup>a</sup>	In-session dialogue on Gender Day focused on one thematic area relevant to the Convention and the Paris Agreement to promote coherence reflecting multidimensional factors	International	The secretariat has held three in-session dialogues on Gender Day: a dialogue on gender, innovation and technology (COP 26); a dialogue on gender budgeting (COP 27); and a technical dialogue on financing for gender-responsive just transitions and climate action (COP 28)
C.4 Encourage Parties and relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, in line with their respective mandates, to support action and implementation of the enhanced LWPG and GAP	Leading: Parties and constituted bodies	Ongoing to COP 29 (2024)	Inputs to the SCF for preparing the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism	International	One initiative was reported in submissions on the delivery of this output.

<sup>a</sup> Timeline was established prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the postponement of COP 26. The delivery year remains the same, meaning that activities reported as ongoing until COP 30 (2024), for example, will be delivered by COP 29 in 2024.

Table I.4

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

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</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 reported on the delivery of this output. Two submissions from individual Parties related to this deliverable are available on the submission portal
	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: Parties, national gender and climate change focal points, secretariat, relevant national finance and budgeting entities, and other relevant entities	2023	Expert group meeting to be delivered in hybrid or virtual format, without creating any precedent	International	The expert group meeting was held at SB 58
	Leading: secretariat	COP 28 (2022) <sup>a</sup>	Gender Day theme	International	The secretariat organized a Gender Day event for COP 27 on gender budgeting
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: AF, GCF, GEF, private sector, philanthropic financial institutions, other relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Webinars, communication materials, in-session workshops	International, regional, national	The submissions include 11 references to the delivery of this activity  The secretariat contributed to the delivery of this activity
D.3 Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, Indigenous and traditional	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations, constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national	The submissions include 25 references to the delivery of this activity  The secretariat contributed to the delivery of this activity



<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
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					
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 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Knowledge and expertise platforms on gender and climate change	International, regional, national	The submissions include 20 references to the delivery of this activity  The secretariat contributed to the delivery of this activity
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) <sup>a</sup>	Engagement of women's groups and national women and gender institutions in developing and implementing climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	National	The submissions include 18 references to the delivery of this activity
	Parties, relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Peer-to-peer exchange on country experience and needs	Regional	The submissions include eight references to the delivery of this activity
	Parties, relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Open call for submissions to share experience	International, national	No submissions reported on the delivery of this activity. Seven submissions from individual Parties, organizations and a United Nations entity related to this deliverable are available on the submission portal
D.6 Exchange information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as	Parties, relevant organizations	31 March 2020	Submissions on lessons learned	International, national	No submissions reported on the delivery of this activity. Nine submissions from individual Parties, relevant organizations and United Nations entities

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
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	Leading: secretariat Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, relevant organizations	SB 52 (2020) <sup>a</sup>	In-session workshop on lessons learned and actions taken in any updates	International	related to this deliverable are available on the submission portal Due to the COVID-19 pandemic regional virtual workshops were delivered in September 2020
	Leading: secretariat	SB 53 (2020) <sup>a</sup>	Informal workshop report	International	The secretariat produced an informal workshop report <sup>b</sup>
	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat, national gender and climate change focal points	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Workshops, dialogues, training expert meetings	Regional, national	The submissions include 10 references to the delivery of this activity The secretariat contributed to the delivery of this activity
D.7 Enhance 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	Leading: relevant organizations, Parties	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Management and availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis in national systems, as appropriate	National	The submissions include 19 references to the delivery of this activity

<sup>a</sup> Timeline was established prior to the COVID-19 pandemic that led to the postponement of COP 26. The delivery year remains the same, meaning that activities reported as ongoing until COP 30 (2024), for example, will be delivered by COP 29 in 2024.

<sup>b</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-panama/best-practices-in-integrating-gender-into-national-climate-actions>.

Table I.5

**Priority area E: monitoring and reporting**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</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 decision	Leading: secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Inclusion of additional information in the gender composition report	International	The secretariat has incorporated additional information to strengthen the gender composition report, including data on age and gender, and case studies

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>	<i>Status of implementation</i>
3/CP.25 and including through case studies					
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	Leading: secretariat	COP 28 (2022) COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Compilation and synthesis report	International	The secretariat produced a compilation and synthesis report for COP 27 (FCCC/CP/2022/6), and a second synthesis report will be considered at COP 29
E.3 Support the review of the LWPG and its GAP	Parties, United Nations entities, constituted bodies and relevant organizations	31 March 2024 <sup>b</sup>	Submission of inputs on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the GAP, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change, with a view to the submissions informing the review	National	Six submissions made reference to submitting inputs to the review of the LWPG and its GAP. The secretariat received a total of 48 submissions from Parties, United Nations entities, constituted bodies and other relevant organizations <sup>c</sup>
	Leading: secretariat	SB 60 (2024) <sup>d</sup>	Synthesis report on the submissions	International	This report will be considered at SB 60
E.4 Raise awareness of the support available to developing country Parties for reporting on the implementation of the GAP	Leading: secretariat. Contributing: relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024) <sup>a</sup>	Communication of such information on the gender web pages on the UNFCCC website	International	The secretariat held an open information session and a question and answer session on the review process and submissions

<sup>a</sup> Timeline was established prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the postponement of COP 26. The delivery year remains the same, meaning that activities reported as ongoing until COP 30 (2024), for example, will be delivered by COP 29 in 2024.

<sup>b</sup> Decision 15/CP. 28, para. 2, requested that inputs be submitted by 31 March 2024. Para. 3 of the same decision encourages the SBI to take into account submissions made after this deadline during discussions at SBI 60 and 61.

<sup>c</sup> From 21 Parties, 4 groups of Parties, 5 United Nations entities, 4 constituted bodies and 14 other relevant organizations (including two constituencies in the UNFCCC process).

<sup>d</sup> Decision 15/CP. 28, para. 4, requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions in advance of SBI 60.

## Annex II

### Proposed modifications to existing activities under the gender action plan

The table below summarizes information contained in submissions from Parties and groups of Parties that recommend specific textual modifications to existing activities under the GAP, in some cases including to responsibilities, deliverables/outputs, or level of implementation under those activities. Where no information has been provided under a column, “N/A” has been added. As timelines were not mentioned in any of the submissions, the table does not include a column for that category.

<i>Existing GAP activity</i>	<i>Submitter – nature of change</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
A.1	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities, deliverable/output and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity A.2	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 NDCs, NAPs and long-term strategies	Leading: Parties, relevant stakeholders Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, secretariat	Implementation of capacity-building for the development of gender-responsive climate change action	Regional, national, local
A.2	AILAC – modifies activity text, moves to proposed activity B.10	Continue strengthening 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	N/A	N/A	N/A
A.2	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities, deliverables/outputs and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity A.5	Enhance the abilities of national gender and climate change focal points, including through capacity-building, tools and resources, and knowledge exchange	Leading: secretariat	Strengthen online platforms and information gatherings for focal points	International, national
			Leading: Parties	Regularly update gender and climate change focal point nomination	International, national
			Leading: secretariat, relevant stakeholders	Capacity-building, tools and resources	International, regional, national, local

<i>Existing GAP activity</i>	<i>Submitter – nature of change</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
			Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points		
A.3	AILAC – modifies activity text, moves to proposed activity B.2	Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex- and/or gender-disaggregated data, and gender analysis in the context of climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A
A.3 and D.7 (combined)	United States – combines activities and modifies activity text, responsibilities, deliverables/outputs and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity D.2	Enhance the capacity to collect and availability of sex-disaggregated data, as well as gender analysis, to better inform gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	Leading: relevant organizations, Parties  Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations	Management and availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis in national systems, as appropriate  Promotion of tools, guidelines and training	National  Regional, national, local
			Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations	Repository of databases and resources	International
A.4	AILAC – moves to proposed activity A.9	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	N/A	N/A	N/A
A.4	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities, deliverables/outputs and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity D.1	Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and girls compared with men and boys, including with respect to intersectional identities and demographic factors, and the role of women and girls as agents of change in accelerating climate benefits, including emission reductions and sustainable development	Leading: secretariat, relevant stakeholders  Secretariat, IPCC	In-session dialogue on Gender Day focused on one relevant thematic area, such as health, security, migration and economic development  Expert workshop supported by the IPCC to discuss their findings	International, regional, national, local  International
A.5	AILAC – modifies activity text, moves to proposed activity B.3	Promote the use of online, offline and innovative communication tools to the public, in particular for reaching out to women in	N/A	N/A	N/A

<i>Existing GAP activity</i>	<i>Submitter – nature of change</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
		different contexts, on the implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP			
A.5	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities, deliverables/outputs and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity D.4	Promote the use of effective online and innovative public communication tools, recognizing the needs of women, on the intersection of gender equality and climate change and the work programme and gender action plan	Parties, relevant stakeholders, secretariat  Leading: secretariat Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, relevant stakeholders  Leading: secretariat  Leading: secretariat Contributing: Parties, national gender and climate change focal points, relevant stakeholders	Effective communication online and innovative communication tools  In-session workshop on lessons learned and actions taken in any updates  Informal workshop report  Workshops, dialogues, training expert meetings	International, regional, national, local  International  International  Regional, national
B.1	AILAC – modifies activity text, moves to proposed activity B.4	Promote capacity-building in leadership, negotiation, and facilitation of negotiation for women through webinars and in-session trainings to enhance women’s participation in the UNFCCC process, recognizing that women in different contexts have particular needs and priorities, requiring appropriate responses	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.1	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity B.2	Promote capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates, including young women, Indigenous women and women from local communities, including through webinars and in-session training, to enhance women’s participation in the process under the Convention and the Paris Agreement	Leading: Parties Contributing: secretariat, relevant stakeholders	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national, local
B.2	AILAC – modifies activity text, moves to proposed activity C.2	Promote travel funds, managed by regional groups, as a means to support women’s equal participation in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support	N/A	N/A	N/A

<i>Existing GAP activity</i>	<i>Submitter – nature of change</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
		the participation of grass-roots organizations and Indigenous communities from developing countries			
B.2	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities, deliverable/output and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity B.4	Promote travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all national delegations at sessions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and Indigenous Peoples’ communities from developing countries, the LDCs and SIDS, and encourage Parties and relevant stakeholders to share information on opportunities to access travel funding	Leading: Parties, relevant stakeholders	Mobilization of travel funds to increase women’s participation at sessions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement	International, regional, national, local
C.1	AILAC – modifies activity text, adds deliverable/output, moves to proposed activity D.1	Requests the secretariat to take action to ensure that members of constituted bodies are introduced to gender-related mandates and the relevance of consistently and systematically mainstreaming gender in their work	N/A	Tools and trainings	N/A
C.1	United States – reflects activity text, modifies responsibilities and deliverable/output	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 stakeholders	All new and existing members of constituted bodies are introduced to the importance of gender responsiveness through tools and trainings	International
C.3	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities and deliverables/outputs	Strengthen coordination between the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant entities and processes on their work on gender considerations, in particular the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Convention to Combat Desertification, Convention on Biological Diversity and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable	Leading: secretariat Contributing: Parties, constituted bodies, relevant stakeholders	Dialogue, knowledge-sharing	International
C.4	AILAC – moves to proposed activity D.2	Encourage Parties and relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, in line with their respective mandates, to support action and implementation of the enhanced LWPG and GAP	N/A	N/A	N/A

<i>Existing GAP activity</i>	<i>Submitter – nature of change</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
C.4	United States – modifies activity text, moves to proposed activity A.4	Encourage Parties and relevant constituted bodies, in line with their respective mandates, to collaborate with the Standing Committee on Finance and operating entities on enhancing access to climate finance and supporting implementation of the work programme and GAP	Parties and constituted bodies	Inputs to the Standing Committee on Finance for preparing the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism	International
D.2	AILAC – modifies activity text, moves to proposed activity B.5	Inform Parties on financial and technical support available to enhance gender integration into climate policies, projects, plans, strategies and actions, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance to grass-roots women’s organizations, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and persons with disabilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
D.2	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities, deliverables/outputs and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity A.3	Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available to promote the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including best practices to enhance access to climate finance for grass-roots women’s organizations and Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and persons with disabilities	Leading: secretariat, Parties, relevant stakeholders Contributing: AF, GCF, GEF, private sector, philanthropic financial institutions	Webinars, communication materials, in-session workshops	International, regional, national, local
			Secretariat, operating entities	Interactive workshop with operating entities (the Green Climate Fund and Green Environment Facility) guiding the application process	International
			Secretariat, operating entities	Dialogue with the operating entities and funds detailing progress on the gender-responsive climate action and further areas of collaboration	International
D.3	AILAC – modifies activity text, moves to proposed activity B.7	Promote the implementation of gender-responsive technological and nature-based solutions to address climate change, including the protection and preservation of local,	N/A	N/A	N/A



<i>Existing GAP activity</i>	<i>Submitter – nature of change</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
		Indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices, and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering the full participation and leadership of women and girls in science, technology, research and development; recognizing that women and girls in different contexts have particular needs and priorities, requiring appropriate responses			
D.3	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity A.8	Promote the implementation of gender-responsive technological and nature-based solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, Indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices, and fostering women’s and girls’ full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development, and natural resource management	Leading: Parties, relevant stakeholders, constituted bodies	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national, local
D.5	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities, deliverables/outputs and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity A.6	Engage women, girls, men and boys, in all their diversity and other gendered identities, civil society organizations, 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	Leading: Parties, relevant stakeholders	Knowledge-sharing, best practices	International, regional, national, local
D.6	United States – modifies activity text, responsibilities, deliverables/outputs and level of implementation, moves to proposed activity D.3	Exchange 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 challenges), and on future efforts	Parties, relevant stakeholders Leading: Parties, relevant stakeholders Contributing: AC, Climate Technology Centre and Network, and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group	Knowledge-sharing, best practices Workshop and/or dialogues with constituted bodies, including the AC, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group	International, national International, national
E.1	AILAC – modifies activity text	Continue monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC	N/A	N/A	N/A

<i>Existing GAP activity</i>	<i>Submitter – nature of change</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
E.1	United States – modifies activity text	process in the context of the gender composition report, including the measurement of intervention time  Strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions in the process under the Convention and the Paris Agreement in the context of the gender composition report and including through case studies, such as the measurement of intervention time and regional representation at the leadership level	Secretariat	Inclusion of additional information in gender composition report	International
E.2	United States – modifies activity text	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 in the process under the Convention and the Paris Agreement	Secretariat	Compilation and synthesis report	International
E.2	AILAC – modifies activity text	Enhance monitoring and reporting of the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, projects, initiatives, strategies and action by encouraging:  (a) Parties to report on the implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP  (b) The secretariat, United Nations agencies and observers to socialize monitoring and reporting systems and tools to support UNFCCC gender monitoring and reporting  (c) Communication and reporting instruments under the Convention, including BTRs, biennial update reports and national communications, to include [a section] to report on progress in advancing gender and climate change considerations  (d) Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC process	N/A	N/A	N/A
E.3	United States – proposes splitting activity text into two separate activities: one	Support the midterm review of the work programme on gender and its gender action plan	Parties, relevant stakeholders	Submissions on identifying progress in implementing the GAP, categorized by	National

<i>Existing GAP activity</i>	<i>Submitter – nature of change</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
				deliverable/output for each GAP activity, challenges, and further work to be undertaken	
			Secretariat	Synthesis report on the submissions	International
		Support the final review of the work programme on gender and its gender action plan	Parties, relevant stakeholders	Submissions on identifying progress in implementing the GAP, categorized by deliverable/output for each GAP activity, challenges and further work to be undertaken	National
			Secretariat	Synthesis report on the submissions	International
E.4	United States – modifies responsibilities and deliverable/output, moves to proposed activity E.6	Raise awareness of the support available to developing country Parties for reporting on the implementation of the GAP	Leading: secretariat. Contributing: relevant stakeholders	Communication of such information on the gender web pages of the secretariat website	International

## Annex III

### Proposals for new activities under the gender action plan

Tables III.1–III.7 report the new activities proposed in the submissions, arranged according to elements of the GAP priority areas using a similar format to that used for the tables contained in the GAP. The table reproduces the text proposed in submissions verbatim, with the exception of minor changes made for grammatical purposes without altering the meaning of the proposed text. Any information provided in the submissions on proposed responsibilities, deliverables/outputs or level of implementation for the new activities has been included in the tables. As timelines were not defined in any of the submissions, the tables do not include a column for that category.

Table III.1

#### New activities proposed in the area of capacity-building

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Strengthen the capacities of the Parties at all administrative levels in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including BTRs, long-term strategies, NDCs, NAPs and NCs	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Enhance the capacity of Parties, negotiating teams, heads of delegation, and gender and climate change focal points on gender and climate change	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama		Open-access short courses	
Capacity-building session on how to report on gender mainstreaming of climate activities in reporting, which could include examples from the first round of BTRs.	EU and its 27 member States			
Crash course under the UNFCCC to make sure gender mainstreaming is carried out by all (building on already available resources such as the UNFCCC pocketbook on gender and climate)	EU and its 27 member States			
Capacity-building session on guidance for national socioeconomic impact assessments, in which national experts could exchange best practices on how one can construct assessment frameworks for climate policies that include potential effects on gender equality	EU and its 27 member States			

Table III.2

#### New activities proposed in the area of knowledge management and communication

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Collaboration with Indigenous women and girls on Indigenous knowledge informed climate actions	United States	Secretariat, Parties, relevant stakeholders	Online resources, dialogues	International, regional, national, local

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Continue to encourage initiatives like the Global Conference on Gender–Environment Data that took place at COP 28. Parties, organizations and the research community could work together to find ways to bridge existing gaps and translate existing data into climate action. The secretariat could collect existing initiatives that enhance data related to gender and climate change and elaborate a portfolio that Parties could use to improve national efforts	Brazil			
Continue strengthening the evidence base not only on gendered impacts of climate change but also on climate mitigation and adaptation policies	EU and its 27 member States			
Map existing indicators and consider complementing these				
Invite United Nations organizations to facilitate another global exchange on gender and climate/environment data, as done prior to COP 28				

Table III.3

**New activities proposed in the area of gender balance, participation and women’s leadership**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Request the secretariat to support the attendance of national gender and climate change focal points, ensuring a regional balance, at relevant mandated UNFCCC meetings	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Encourage financial entities and Parties to take into consideration the importance of supporting gender balance and gender focal points/gender negotiators in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama		Gender focal points’/gender negotiators’ balance, participation balance, negotiators’ balance	
Promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation for women, recognizing that women in different contexts have particular needs and priorities, requiring appropriate responses, to promote their full, equal and meaningful participation	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama	In-session webinars and trainings to enhance women’s participation in the UNFCCC process		
Request the secretariat to:	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
(a) Conduct a survey for participants on perceptions of safety in the context of sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies				
(b) Elaborate a diagnostic report on the safety of all people who attend COP sessions, in particular women, recognizing that women in different				

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
contexts have particular needs and priorities, requiring appropriate responses; and ensure inclusive facilities for all during COP sessions (c) Enhance or create comprehensive security protocols that include intersectional and intercultural perspectives				
Require the secretariat to define a protocol to facilitate the full and effective participation of people with care responsibilities in UNFCCC meetings	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Exhort Parties to:	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
(a) Include the Mechanism for the Advancement of Women as part of climate change governance				
(b) Create national gender and climate change working groups				
(c) Ensure that women's groups and civil society organizations are involved in the design, implementation and revision of national and sectoral climate policies, strategies and actions				
(d) Promote a multi-stakeholder, consultative and inclusive approach that includes gender in NDC implementation and policy development processes				
(e) Promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership and negotiation for national women representatives of women's groups				
Support the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women at all levels of action, engagement and decision-making related to climate, energy, environment and natural resources	United States	Parties, relevant stakeholders	National policies and programmes	International, regional, national, local
Encourage Parties, national focal points and other relevant stakeholders to collect information on the gender balance in their delegations and governments, including at leadership levels, and enhance the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls, in all their diversity	United States	Parties, relevant stakeholders	Awareness-raising, knowledge-sharing, information collection on gender balance	Regional, national, local
Encourage gender-balanced COP Presidency teams, the secretariat and the subsidiary bodies	United States	Parties, relevant stakeholders	Progress towards gender balance	International
Encourage Parties to monitor and address gender-based violence, in particular that targets women environmental defenders and land tenure activists	United States	Leading: Parties Contributing: relevant organizations	Knowledge-sharing, best practices	International, regional, national, local

Table III.4

**New activities proposed in the area of coherence**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Request the SBI and SBSTA Chairs to regularly report on gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation decisions and measures implemented	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Request the SBI and SBSTA Chairs to promote gender mainstreaming to ensure coherence across negotiation tracks or bodies	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Encourage Parties to keep the nomination of gender and climate change focal points updated	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Facilitate constituted bodies' efforts to strengthen gender-responsiveness throughout their work, where appropriate, and support the implementation of the work programme and GAP	United States	Leading: Chairs of constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	Facilitate the exchange of the Chairs of constituted bodies on progress, challenges and best practices in relation to their gender-responsive efforts, taking into account the synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender	International
		Secretariat	Compilation of good practices for integrating gender into the work of constituted bodies	International
		Secretariat	Dialogue and workshop report	International
Request the subsidiary bodies, COP/CMA Presidencies and the secretariat to regularly promote gender mainstreaming to ensure coherence across agenda items and bodies, where relevant	United States	Parties, relevant stakeholders	Capacity-building, dialogue on progress and further work	International
Strengthen coherence among constituted bodies to further enhance the effectiveness of the GAP, for example by establishing guidelines for reporting on gender activities for constituted bodies	EU and its 27 member States			

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Establish a link between the enhanced LWPG and the newly established work programmes in mitigation, adaptation, just transition, agriculture, etc.	EU and its 27 member States			

Table III.5

**New activities proposed in the area of gender-responsive implementation**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Encourage Parties to develop guidelines and tools that incorporate criteria for designing and implementing gender-responsive climate action (i.e. to address existing structural barriers, negative social norms and gender stereotypes)	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Encourage Parties to present annual submissions on the following topics: (a) Implementation of gender-responsive mitigation and adaptation actions at the local level that create opportunities for women and women's grass-roots organizations (with special attention to small-scale food producers, Indigenous Peoples and local communities), recognizing that women in different contexts have particular needs and priorities, requiring appropriate responses (b) Implementation of comprehensive and intersectoral protocols, with an intersectional, intercultural, gender and human rights-based approach	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions received under the activity above [activity A.2 in the submission from AILAC]	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Encourage Parties to design and implement gender-responsive programmes, policies and plans, with the support of United Nations agencies and other observer organizations	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Request the secretariat to develop and maintain a user-friendly platform to collect, inform and share data related to implemented gender-responsive climate action	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Exhort Parties to integrate a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of mitigation, adaptation and resilience policies, projects and programmes	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
At SBI XX hold a dialogue, in coordination with UN Women, other United Nations agencies and observer organizations, on the linkages between care and climate change	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Request the secretariat to hold an annual dialogue with women's grass-roots organizations to advance GAP implementation, within the framework of the regional climate weeks, and to present a consolidated report with its conclusions at the COP session	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			



<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Encourage Parties and other relevant stakeholders to design and implement gender-responsive climate action, including policies and programmes, to accelerate progress in climate adaptation and mitigation	United States	Parties, relevant stakeholders  Parties	Gender-responsive climate action  Creation of national gender and climate change working groups	International, national, regional, local  National
Encourage Parties to integrate diverse gender perspectives into the work of Party delegations	United States	Leading: Parties, relevant stakeholders  Contributing: secretariat	Capacity-building, tools and resources	International, national
Identify and address all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence resulting from and exacerbated by climate change, as well as from efforts to protect natural resources important to combating climate change, including by protecting women environmental defenders, park rangers and land tenure activists	United States	Parties, relevant stakeholders	Knowledge-sharing, best practices	International, regional, national, local
Create space to explore and address gender-differentiated aspects of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and climate change impacts and actions through a dedicated expert dialogue, workshop or similar substantive events or processes. These spaces can serve to share experience and best practices, successful initiatives, challenges and learnings, capacity-building, tools and resources among all relevant actors, including non-Party stakeholders. Key discussions could include reviewing and analysing how sexual and reproductive health and rights is incorporated into NDCs and NAPs to support Parties in further integrating sexual and reproductive health and rights into their national plans and policies	Some members of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Climate Justice Coalition			
Invite experts on sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender and climate to contribute to related events and processes to support an intersectoral and intersectional approach, for example, in the upcoming expert dialogue on the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children and relevant policy solutions at SB 60, and in spaces centring on adaptation, resilience, loss and damage, and capacity-building, to support further exploration and awareness of the gender-differentiated impacts on sexual and reproductive health and rights	Some members of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Climate Justice Coalition			
Support Parties in centring human rights, bodily autonomy, menstrual dignity and intersectionality in communications and programming on sexual and reproductive health and rights and the climate crisis. These approaches must recognize and reference impacts, needs and/or experience in relation to	Some members of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights			

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
climate change and sexual and reproductive health and rights based on people's intersecting identities, such as, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, gender identity, sexual and expression and characteristics, education, disability and Indigeneity, among others	and Climate Justice Coalition			
Support the development of voluntary guidance on gender data for reporting in BTRs under the Paris Agreement	Data2X			
Exchange best practices on how to include gender equality in NDCs and long-term strategies. As gender equality is especially important in implementation of climate action, Parties and other relevant stakeholders could also exchange best practices as they did during previously successful activities such as D.6 (exchange information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action...)	EU and its 27 member States			

Table III.6

**New activities proposed in the area of gender-responsive means of implementation**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Invite the financing mechanisms to host a dialogue on how they are supporting and can support the implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Strengthen and ensure women's full participation in technology transfer activities such as training, workshops and peer-to-peer exchange, among others, recognizing that women in different contexts have particular needs and priorities, requiring appropriate responses	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Provide technical and financial support for the implementation of planned actions and activities included in the gender actions plans submitted by Parties	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			

Table III.7

**New activities proposed in the area of monitoring and reporting**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Conduct at least one expert workshop in alliance with the IPCC to identify gender and climate indicators to measure the impacts of climate change and gender-differentiated contributions to greenhouse gas emission reduction	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			
Encourage Parties to include gender indicators, collect sex-disaggregated data and/or conduct gender analysis in measurement, reporting and verification and transparency frameworks	AILAC, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama			

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Submission</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Deliverable(s)/output(s)</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
Encourage Parties to integrate gender perspectives into communication and reporting instruments under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including BTRs and NCs	United States	Leading: Parties Contributing: secretariat	Inclusion of gender considerations in reporting instruments	National
Support the activities of Parties under a 10-year work programme through annual summary reports prepared by the secretariat to continuously take stock of work to advance the gender and climate change agenda under the UNFCCC	Canada			