



缔约方会议

第二十八届会议

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## 在组成机构工作进程中纳入性别平等视角的进展情况秘书处的综合报告\*

### 概要

本报告综合阐述了《气候公约》各组成机构报告的关于2021-2022年在各自工作进程中纳入性别平等视角方面的进展情况。报告载列了各组成机构在报告性别平等相关问题时采用的方法、报告的内容和结构以及良好做法，并就如何提高报告的明确性和一致性提出了建议。

\* 由于对组成机构定期报告的分析 and 内部磋商所用的时间比预期要长，本文件逾期提交。



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## 简称和缩略语

AC	适应委员会
AF	适应基金
AFB	适应基金董事会
BA	气候资金流动两年期评估和概览
CDM	清洁发展机制
CGE	专家咨询小组
CMA	作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议
CMP	作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议
COP	缔约方会议
CTCN	气候技术中心和网络
FWG	促进工作组
GAP	性别平等行动计划
GFP	性别平等问题协调人
ICG	《公约》和《巴黎协定》框架内能力建设非正式协调小组
IE	执行实体
KCI	实施应对措施的影响问题卡托维兹专家委员会
LCIPP	地方社区和土著人民平台
LDC	最不发达国家
LEG	最不发达国家专家组
NAP	国家适应计划
NAP Global Network	国家适应计划全球网络
NDC	国家自主贡献
NWP	关于气候变化影响、脆弱性和适应的内罗毕工作方案
OHCHR	联合国人权事务高级专员办事处
PAICC	《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会
PCCB	巴黎能力建设委员会
SB	附属机构届会
SBI	附属履行机构
SBSTA	附属科学技术咨询机构
SCF	资金问题常设委员会
TEC	技术执行委员会
WIM	气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制

## 一. 背景

### A. 任务

1. COP 25 通过了加强的性别问题利马工作方案及其 GAP,<sup>1</sup> 注意到关于在组成机构工作进程中纳入性别平等视角的进展情况的第一份综合报告,<sup>2</sup> 该报告表明, 越来越多的《气候公约》组成机构正在就性别平等问题提出报告, 并鼓励这些组成机构继续加强这方面的努力。COP25 请所有组成机构继续在定期报告中提供信息, 说明它们在将性别平等视角纳入各自工作进程方面取得的进展。<sup>3</sup>
2. COP 25 还请秘书处继续编写关于在组成机构工作进程中纳入性别平等视角的进展情况的两年期综合报告。<sup>4</sup>
3. 在 GAP 中, 关于一致性的优先领域的目标是, 进一步将性别考虑纳入各组成机构、秘书处以及其他联合国实体和利益攸关方的工作, 以确保连贯一致地执行与性别平等相关的任务和活动。<sup>5</sup> 在这方面, 已请秘书处汇编在各组成机构工作中纳入性别平等视角的良好做法,<sup>6</sup> 并在 SB 58 上主办一次各组成机构主席对话, 讨论在各自工作进程中纳入性别平等视角的进展情况。<sup>7</sup>
4. COP 26 注意到关于在组成机构工作进程中纳入性别平等视角的进展情况的第二份综合报告,<sup>8</sup> 以及各组成机构为将纳入性别平等视角工作制度化所作的努力, 鼓励各组成机构继续加强这方面的努力, 并在这项工作中促进协调一致。<sup>9</sup> COP27 赞赏地注意到各组成机构在促进性别平等、增强妇女权能、促进执行 GAP 方面所做的工作, 包括在国家层面所做的工作, 并请各组成机构加强 GAP 的执行工作。<sup>10</sup>

### B. 目标

5. 本报告的目标是深入了解各组成机构在将性别考虑纳入其工作方面取得的进展, 并使 COP 能够评估目前的报告安排对于监测该领域取得的进展是否合适。

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<sup>1</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定, 附件。

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/CP/2019/8。

<sup>3</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定, 第 3、第 5 和第 12 段。

<sup>4</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定, 第 15(b)段。

<sup>5</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定, 附件第 6 段。

<sup>6</sup> 见 FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5 号文件。

<sup>7</sup> 对话报告见 FCCC/SBI/2023/13 号文件。

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/CP/2021/5。

<sup>9</sup> 第 20/CP.26 号决定, 第 10 段。

<sup>10</sup> 第 24/CP.27 号决定, 第 3 和第 17 段。

## C. 范围

6. 秘书处对所审议的 15 个组成机构<sup>11</sup> 的定期报告进行了材料审评，以找出相关内容并列入本报告。

7. 本报告的重点是各组成机构将性别考虑纳入工作流程的情况及相关报告。与此相关的一项是，组成机构作为关键决策机构，可以在倡导妇女在气候决策和整个气候政策和行动中发挥的重要作用。附件一列出了各组成机构的定期报告中提到的为实现性别平衡和性别包容所做的直接努力，附件四列出了各机构成员提及性别平等问题的情况。

## D. 结构

8. 下文第二章为执行摘要，第三章概述了各组成机构在将性别考虑纳入其工作以及就此问题提出报告方面的共同挑战、良好做法和改进机会。

9. 附件一载有各组成机构报告的 2021-2022 年纳入性别平等视角方面的进展情况，附件四以表格形式提供了相关概览。附件二介绍了 LCIPP 的 FWG 提交的关于将性别平等视角纳入其工作进程的报告。附件三概述了所审议的组成机构的宗旨、职能和定期报告。

## E. 缔约方会议可采取的行动

10. COP 不妨：

(a) 注意到各组成机构在将性别考虑纳入各自工作流程方面取得的进展，以及为将纳入性别平等视角工作制度化所作的努力；

(b) 将本报告与上文第 3 段提到的对话报告一并审议，对话报告强调了自 2022 年以来在纳入性别平等视角方面取得的进一步进展、主要机会和行动要点，为各组成机构如何将性别平等考虑纳入各自工作领域提供了进一步指导；

(c) 请秘书处考虑本报告和之前的综合报告以及上文第 3 段提到的良好做法汇编中的信息，编写关于在组成机构工作进程中纳入性别平等视角的共同指南，以进一步加强这方面的一致性。

## 二. 执行摘要

11. 2019 年至 2021 年，在向各自理事机构提交的定期报告中提及性别平等问题的组成机构数量保持不变，为 13 个，但 2022 年从 13 个减至 12 个。2019 年至 2020 年，除了改善成员的性别平衡外，在将性别平等视角纳入其工作进程和实质性工作方面取得进展的组成机构数量保持不变，而 2021 年从 7 个大幅增至 11 个，但 2022 年减至 10 个。<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> 由于 LCIPP 的 FWG 没有提交定期报告的任务，对其报告的审查仅限于其 2021 年向 SBSTA 提交的报告(见附件二)。

<sup>12</sup> 由于新机构的设立和原有机体的终止，本报告审议的机构组成与前几次报告并不相同；详情见附件一。

12. 各组成机构关于性别平等问题的报告总体上有所增加，所报告信息的实质内容也在一定程度上有所改善，这表明了各机构对该专题的持续关注和深入参与。可借鉴的良好做法和经验的增加也可能促成了上述进展。有些组成机构正在执行先前制定的在工作中纳入性别平等视角的计划，其中包括目标和进展指标，可以看到这些机构自上一份综合报告以来取得了重大进展。一些机构扩大了关于性别平等问题的报告范围，但另一些机构在这方面进展甚微或毫无进展。有一个机构在将性别平等视角纳入其工作进程方面出现了持续退步。

### 三. 在纳入性别平等视角以及就此问题提出报告方面的共同挑战、良好做法和改进机会

13. 正如上一份综合报告所指出的，各组成机构在将性别平等视角纳入其工作以及就此问题提出报告方面所处的阶段不同。有些机构已经取得了进展并提出了报告，而有些机构的报告则让人难以确定进展情况。

14. 有些机构采用了结构化办法纳入性别平等视角，或建立了其他体制安排(如政策框架)以确保在工作中考虑到性别平等问题，这些机构在以下方面持续取得了进步：增加与性别平等有关的产出，深化对该专题的参与以及与性别平等问题专家的合作，并吸取相关经验教训。它们的报告准确、具体、平衡，明确指出了在纳入性别平等视角方面所采取的措施、获得的产出、吸取的经验教训和仍然存在的挑战。

15. 总体而言，各组成机构通过借鉴彼此的经验和成功做法，在将性别平等视角纳入其工作方面取得了显著进展。它们越来越多地在活动和产出中关注或考虑性别平等问题，并在总体上更加深入地参与这一专题。

16. 令人关切的是，一些机构在报告为执行性别平等任务所采取的措施以及在纳入性别平等视角方面取得的进展时，仍然只是泛泛而谈、缺乏依据且措辞不精确。为了促进各机构在将性别考虑纳入其工作方面取得进展，并确定这一进展，同时加强 GAP 的执行工作，必须从内容和结构两方面提高报告的一致性、连续性、相关性和明确性。

17. 各组成机构 2021-2022 年的报告确认了之前的综合报告和上文第 3 段提到的汇编中确定的在组成机构工作中纳入性别平等视角方面的以下良好做法：

(a) 采用结构化办法纳入性别平等视角，或建立体制安排以确保考虑到性别平等问题，并根据吸取的经验教训更新上述办法或安排，越来越多的机构正在这样做；

(b) 在宣传产品中讨论性别平等问题，或确保所有宣传都顾及性别平等问题；

(c) 将《气候公约》妇女和性别平等支持群体或附属工作组和网络的参与制度化；

(d) 与性别平等问题专家合作设计并开展活动。

18. 在纳入性别平等视角方面，新出现的良好做法有：
- (a) 建立女性专家名册，解决妇女在气候技术相关论坛中代表性不足的问题，并促进实现各类活动、会议和团体参与者的性别平衡；
  - (b) 积极物色在机构、国家指定实体和伙伴的专题工作领域具有专门知识的性别平等问题专家，以便通过建立性别平等问题专家名册来促进纳入性别考虑；
  - (c) 在各机构的议事规则中纳入性别平衡目标，并考虑如何照顾因需要履行抚育子女义务而暂时无法工作的成员；
  - (d) 承认或通过行为守则，防止任何形式的歧视或骚扰，包括性骚扰。
19. 各组成机构在报告性别平等问题方面的良好做法有：
- (a) 制定监测和评价性别平等相关活动的方法和指标，并在定期报告中提供相关信息；
  - (b) 在定期报告中列入关于性别平等问题的章节；
  - (c) 提供按性别分列的发言者、与会者、听众和订阅者的信息；
  - (d) 报告在性别平等主流化方面遇到的挑战，供其他机构学习，而不是仅突出或有选择地突出取得的成功。
20. 一个公认的挑战是，持续将性别平等主流化需要时间和人力资源。
21. 各组成机构在报告性别平等问题方面长期存在的不足有：
- (a) 笼统地承诺或确认考虑性别平等问题，此类表述除非有据可依，否则除了增加报告字数外毫无意义，即使是专题工作领域与性别平等问题相关的机构也经常会出现这种情况；
  - (b) 选择性地突出取得的成功，而不介绍背景情况；例如，没有在报告中说明，仅在某些活动的小组讨论中实现了性别平衡；
  - (c) 夸大并有可能歪曲成功案例，让人产生不切实际的印象，误以为已经较好地纳入了性别考虑，例如，没有在报告中明确说明，在活动中究竟是讨论了性别平等问题还是仅仅提到了性别平等问题；
  - (d) 报告中没有明确指出重复开展的活动，这可能会导致重复计算，也没有明确区分计划开展的活动和已经开展的活动。
22. 在报告纳入性别平等视角方面新出现的挑战如下：
- (a) 如果未能将纳入性别平等的单独计划及相关进展评价与各机构的工作计划和定期报告挂钩，就难以确定进展情况；
  - (b) 未能全面记录所有纳入性别考虑的活动以及在这方面取得的所有进展，因此难以确定进展情况和良好做法。<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> 本报告综合阐述了各机构向各自理事机构提交的定期报告中的信息，但在对各组成机构网站进行了高级别审查、并对《气候公约》组成机构主席在 SB 58 对话中提供的关于在其工作进程中纳入性别平等视角方面的进展情况信息进行审议后发现，一些机构在将性别平等纳入其工作方面所付出的努力并未完全反映在报告中。

23. 为跟踪和了解本机构在将性别平等视角纳入工作进程方面取得的进展，并加强相关报告工作，各组成机构不妨考虑上一份综合报告中提出(但尚未实施)的备选方案<sup>14</sup>：

(a) 特别是对范围较广的报告而言，列入关于性别平等问题的章节，以方便读者找到与性别平等相关的报告和进展情况，该章节可以介绍目前的体制安排和纳入性别平等视角的做法。可以将详细的活动信息列入该章节并在其他章节提及，也可以在该章节提及并在其他章节详述。理想的情况是，与性别平等相关的信息不应局限于专门的章节；如果在某些活动或专题中，性别平等是若干考虑因素之一，则应在相关章节中进行报告；

(b) 以全面和结构化的方式进行报告，如果报告的不同章节提及或阐述了相同的信息，则应指明重复之处，以避免夸大与性别平等问题相关的活动数量；

(c) 提供关于如何纳入性别平等视角的信息，从而确保明确性和相关性；详细说明所采用的方法；对照各自的计划、承诺或框架进行报告；明确区分计划采取的行动和已经采取的行动；

(d) 确保报告具体而有意义，避免含糊其辞和未经证实的陈述，避免笼统描述正在开展的努力；

(e) 以连贯一致的方式进行报告，避免遗漏之前报告中提及的信息，或对遗漏作出解释，以说明(计划开展的)活动得到推进或被终止的情况；

(f) 批判性地思考信息的详细程度和分类情况，例如与供资条款有关的信息；

(g) 确保性别平等相关工作的透明度和可追溯性，并通过提供相关外部资源和补充信息(如会议报告、知识产品和正式报告所载信息)链接的一贯做法，来解决正式报告字数受限的问题。

24. 考虑到本报告所载信息，COP 不妨请各组成机构：

(a) 审议本报告以及上文第 3 段提到的对话报告，并审议所确定的良好做法；

(b) 支持对加强的性别问题利马工作方案及其 GAP 的审查工作，<sup>15</sup> 并在 2024 年 7 月 31 日前向秘书处提交信息，说明执行 GAP 的进展情况以及有待进一步开展的工作，特别是在 GAP 中关于一致性的优先领域的工作。

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/CP/2021/5，第 101 段。

<sup>15</sup> 见第 24/CP.27 号决定，附件第 6 段。

## Annex I

### Progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes as reported by the bodies

[English only]

#### I. Overview

1. The following 15 constituted bodies are considered in this report:
  - (a) AC;
  - (b) AFB;
  - (c) CDM Executive Board;
  - (d) CGE;
  - (e) CTCN Advisory Board;
  - (f) FWG;<sup>1</sup>
  - (g) KCI;
  - (h) Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee;
  - (i) LEG;
  - (j) PAICC;
  - (k) PCCB;
  - (l) SCF;
  - (m) Supervisory Body;
  - (n) TEC;
  - (o) WIM Executive Committee.
2. Since CMP 17 decided to terminate the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee,<sup>2</sup> the body's reports for 2021–2022<sup>3</sup> were not considered relevant to the analysis for this report.

#### II. Adaptation Committee

##### A. Reporting

###### 1. 2021

3. The AC report to COP 26 and CMA 3<sup>4</sup> includes numerous references to its gender-related work and states its commitment to applying a gender lens in all aspects of its work. The report affirms the importance of adaptation action being gender-responsive in order to be effective and, in a section on coherence with organizations, refers to advice transmitted to the SBSTA Chair pertaining to information and knowledge support in AC work areas, including gender. The report includes a section on integrating gender considerations, in the chapter on promoting overarching coherence, which details that the AC:

<sup>1</sup> As the FWG is not mandated to regularly report to a governing body, information on its progress is presented separately in annex II.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 3/CMP.17, para. 4.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2021/6 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/6, which do not include reference to gender.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/6 and Corr.1.

(a) Evaluated<sup>5</sup> progress in implementing its plan<sup>6</sup> for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action and its workplan activities in 2019–2021. The report references the evaluation document,<sup>7</sup> mentions that it contains a summary table showing activities and results assessed against progress indicators<sup>8</sup> and presents some statistics from the evaluation, including:

- (i) Gender-disaggregated data on speakers at AC events;
- (ii) Number of AC publications in 2020 with a section on gender (six);
- (iii) Number of submissions received on mainstreaming gender in NAPs, which fed into the deliverables of the AC (22);

(b) Agreed that the plan had been successfully implemented, and decided to continue mainstreaming gender as a cross-cutting consideration in its activities in a coherent manner as part of its workplan for 2022–2024 and the workplan of the NAP task force.

4. The referenced evaluation document includes detailed information on progress indicators and related activities, including:

(a) AC contribution to gender-related events: among others, the AC contributed to a joint AC, FWG, LEG and NWP event that included gender considerations at COP 25, two UNFCCC gender workshops between COP 24 and SB 50, and an event at SB 50 to provide an update on the NAP supplementary guidelines on gender;

(b) Increase in number of female speakers at some AC events: as an example, 40 per cent of the speakers involved in the 2019 technical examination process on adaptation were female, which increased to 50 per cent for the 2020 events;

(c) Collaboration with other constituted bodies and relevant organizations to enhance gender consideration in adaptation action: examples include the preparation by the AC, the LEG and the NAP Global Network of a gender toolkit,<sup>9</sup> followed by a webinar on gender-responsive NAP processes, and a gender-related event with the PCCB planned for the 2020 NAP Expo, which was postponed due to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic;

(d) Inclusion of gender considerations in publications: a technical paper on connecting short-, medium- and long-term adaptation planning at the national and subnational level, a synthesis report on how developing countries are addressing hazards, the September 2020 issue of the Adaptation Finance Bulletin, and the report on the technical expert meeting on adaptation included gender considerations;

(e) Provision of guidance on how best to incorporate gender considerations into adaptation action: the AC invited the identification and addressing of knowledge gaps, including in relation to gender, to continue under the NWP and the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative; adopted a plan for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action and AC workplan activities; invited and received submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on mainstreaming gender in NAPs; and provided examples of Green Climate Fund support for gender-responsive adaptation and guidance on securing such finance from international sources in the aforementioned gender toolkit.

5. The annex to the report contains the flexible workplan of the AC for 2022–2024, which, as noted in chapter V of the report, includes consideration of gender aspects as a cross-cutting element across its workstreams. The workplan also sets out AC plans to collaborate with the FWG on gender-responsive adaptation action; contribute to mainstreaming gender

<sup>5</sup> The NAP task force was invited to contribute to the evaluation of progress by presenting additional ideas on how gender considerations could be further incorporated into adaptation action.

<sup>6</sup> See AC document AC/2019/17.

<sup>7</sup> AC document AC19/INFO/5C.

<sup>8</sup> Aligned with the priority areas of the GAP.

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

considerations in adaptation planning and implementation; and conduct a follow-up activity in relation to the gender toolkit.

## 2. 2022

6. The AC report to COP 27 and CMA 4,<sup>10</sup> in the subsection on integrating gender considerations in the section on promoting overarching coherence, notes that gender is a cross-cutting consideration across AC workplan activities and that the AC enhanced its efforts towards gender integration through:

(a) A joint event with the LEG and the PCCB at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Capacity-building Hub at COP 26 on gender-sensitive adaptation under the UNFCCC;

(b) A joint event on opportunities for gender-responsive adaptation planning and action with the LEG and the NAP Global Network at the 2022 NAP Expo.

7. The same section includes information on the plans of the AC to work with other constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to produce a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action.

8. The section on technical support and guidance to Parties also refers to the aforementioned event at the 2022 NAP Expo and the above-mentioned policy brief.

9. Under awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing, the report contains information disaggregated by gender on AC social media audience.

## B. Progress

10. In 2021–2022 the AC included a section in its regular reporting on integrating gender considerations into its workplan, and continued to provide information on its significant efforts to progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work. The AC may wish to consider further improving consistency and traceability in its reporting on gender.

11. The AC was able to share more detailed information on progress in integrating gender considerations into its work by linking to the evaluation document referred to in paragraph 3(a) above, which provides information on the implementation of the majority of AC activities and sets out the measurable indicators used for tracking progress. In future reporting the AC could consider:

(a) Clarifying the links between the evaluation document, the activities in its workplan and its plan for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action;

(b) Explaining how AC activities and outputs relate to each other.

12. The regular reports of the AC could benefit from:

(a) Inclusion of a comprehensive high-level list of its gender-related activities;

(b) Provision of references for accessing AC outputs;

(c) Closer alignment of complementary gender-related documents with, or integration of them into, its workplan and regular report.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/5.

### III. Adaptation Fund Board

#### A. Reporting

##### 1. 2021

13. The AFB report to CMP 16 and CMA 3<sup>11</sup> includes various references to gender, specifically reference to the AFB approval of the updated AF gender policy and action plan,<sup>12</sup> and that IEs have started using the updated AF project performance report template to track and report progress, including on gender, more systematically, in the section on recommendations for CMP 16 and CMA 3, in which they are invited to take note of these developments.

14. The report includes a section on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the chapter on work under the AFB Medium-Term Strategy for 2018–2022. It notes that the AFB approved the updated AF gender policy and action plan following a multi-step and participatory process and review. Further, it is indicated that:

(a) Technical assistance grants for the gender policy and technical assistance grants for the environmental and social policy, and an e-learning course on addressing environmental, social and gender considerations in project and programme design and implementation have continued to be available to help strengthen the capacity of IEs to integrate gender considerations into AF projects and programmes;

(b) IEs were using the updated AF project performance report template to track the progress of gender integration and report thereon more systematically on an annual basis;

(c) The AFB continued collaborating and exchange knowledge with partner organizations on gender, including climate funds, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the UNFCCC secretariat and UNFCCC constituted bodies, such as the TEC;

(d) The annual performance report of the AF for fiscal year 2020,<sup>13</sup> referenced in the AFB report, includes a section on gender, where some gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions were reported.

15. Annex V to the AFB report contains further details on two of the interventions described in the report referred to in paragraph 14(d) above.

16. The report provides information on the implementation of the AFB Medium-Term Strategy, which determines that all its activities are to be gender-responsive: the AFB enhanced long-term institutional and technical capacity-building under the AF Readiness Programme; in particular, it approved three technical assistance grants totalling USD 59,820 to support the national implementing entities for Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Mexico in strengthening their ability to address and manage environmental and social risks, and gender considerations in adaptation projects and programmes and at the institutional level. Furthermore, the report mentions the provision of AF support to women's self-help groups in India in the context of the pandemic.

17. Annex IV to the report mentions the participation of the AFB, its secretariat and/or the AF Technical Evaluation Reference Group in two events with a gender focus.

##### 2. 2022

18. The AFB report to CMP 17 and CMA 4<sup>14</sup> includes various references to gender. It includes a section on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the chapter on work under the Medium-Term Strategy. It provides information on the implementation of the updated AF gender policy and action plan and indicates that the AFB:

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2021/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/4.

<sup>12</sup> Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.

<sup>13</sup> AFB document AFB/EFC.26.b/3.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/3.

(a) Was strengthening efforts to move beyond focusing on gender safeguards and prevention of gendered harm to proactively addressing how adaptation measures can promote gender equality, empowerment and agency of women and girls, and consider and address gender-differentiated vulnerability to climate change in an intersectional manner. The AFB published a study and its key findings on intersectional approaches to gender mainstreaming in adaptation-relevant interventions;<sup>15</sup>

(b) Continued to deliver on ongoing activities, including those referred to in paragraph 14(a) above;

(c) Continued to improve the AF gender-responsive operational framework, including policies and operational guidelines. An updated guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy provides supplementary information and practical guidance for IEs to enhance gender-responsive mainstreaming throughout the AF project cycle in an intersectional manner, accompanied by gender mainstreaming toolkits such as checklists for a preliminary gender analysis required for concept notes and gender assessment required for fully developed project proposals, examples for sector-specific gender assessments, and examples of gender-responsive indicators by sector and theme;

(d) Continued strengthening the institutional capacity of IEs and strategic partnerships for gender equality through gender training;

(e) Continued collaborating on matters related to gender with partner organizations, including other climate funds and the UNFCCC secretariat. The AF participated in a high-level side event at the sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and shared knowledge related to strengthening mechanisms for financing gender-sensitive climate adaptation action and financing gender and health considerations in climate adaptation;

(f) Included a section on gender in the AF annual performance report for fiscal year 2021,<sup>16</sup> referenced in the AFB report, where some gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions are reported.

19. Annex V to the AFB annual report contains further details on two of those interventions.

20. The report notes that the AFB continued to enhance long-term institutional and technical capacity-building under the AF Readiness Programme and to enhance gender equality by implementing the updated AF gender policy and action plan, although it does not include information on the total grants provided in relation to gender.

21. Annex IV to the report indicates the participation of the AFB, its secretariat and/or the AF Technical Evaluation Reference Group in three events with a gender focus; while annex VI to the report indicates that gender was addressed in AFB communications.

## B. Progress

22. It is noteworthy that the AFB updated the AF gender policy and action plan and produced toolkits to enable and monitor gender mainstreaming throughout the cycle of AF projects.

23. The AFB has continued to provide comprehensive information on gender mainstreaming in its work, providing a high level of traceability, such as by referencing documents that provide in-depth information on aspects cited in the report. AFB reporting is consistent and well-structured owing to information on gender being provided in relevant sections as well as in the section on gender with additional detailed and complementary information.

<sup>15</sup> AF. 2022. *Study on intersectional approaches to gender mainstreaming in adaptation-relevant interventions*. Washington, D.C.: AF. Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/study-on-intersectional-approaches-to-gender-mainstreaming-in-adaptation-relevant-interventions/>.

<sup>16</sup> AFB document AFB/EFC.28/3.

24. The 2022 report does not detail the funds provided for building and strengthening the capacity of IEs to implement the environmental and social safeguards and gender policy. This was a good practice in previous reports for tracking progress of implementation. An interesting innovation in the AFB reports in 2021–2022 is the addition of an annex that provides details of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in approved AF projects.

## **IV. Clean development mechanism Executive Board**

### **A. Reporting**

25. There is no reference to gender in the 2021 or 2022 report<sup>17</sup> of the CDM Executive Board to the CMP.

### **B. Progress**

26. Despite having taken initial steps towards integrating gender considerations into its work in previous years,<sup>18</sup> the Board did not include any information on gender in its regular reports in 2021–2022.

## **V. Consultative Group of Experts**

### **A. Reporting**

#### **1. 2021**

27. The CGE report to SBI 52–56<sup>19</sup> presents participation data disaggregated by gender for all seven CGE regional training workshops held in 2021, while underlining that the CGE continued to encourage the participation of women through the letter inviting nominations for participation of national experts in the workshops.

#### **2. 2022**

28. There is no reference to gender in the CGE report to SBI 57,<sup>20</sup> but it mentions that a report on the regional training workshops held in 2022 would be made available in 2023.

### **B. Progress**

29. In its 2018 report, the CGE highlighted numerous gender-related activities and the development of its gender action plan. Similar to the 2019 and 2020 reports, the 2021 report presents data disaggregated by gender on participation in training workshops, but the 2022 report does not include such information.

## **VI. Climate Technology Centre and Network Advisory Board**

### **A. Reporting**

#### **1. 2021**

30. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2021<sup>21</sup> notes that the bodies started implementing a joint activity on gender and technology, and that they

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<sup>17</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2021/4 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/7 respectively.

<sup>18</sup> See document FCCC/CP/2021/5, paras. 30–32.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2021/12.

<sup>20</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/16.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/5.

liaised with the secretariat Gender team to support the integration of gender considerations into the UNFCCC process, including by disseminating briefs prepared by the Gender team, raising awareness of gender equality issues on International Women’s Day and organizing a meeting with other constituted bodies to share experience of mainstreaming gender. The TEC and the CTCN initiated a discussion with the Gender team on operationalizing an online gender expert roster in 2022.

31. In annex I to the report, the TEC and the CTCN recommend that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to stimulate the uptake of climate technology solutions in support of NDC implementation by fostering inclusive, participatory and equitable processes and approaches, highlighting that technology uptake needs to lead to a just transition that protects workers and communities, including Indigenous Peoples and women, and ensures a socially equitable distribution of benefits and risks.

32. The chapter of the report on CTCN activities and performance indicates that the Advisory Board welcomed a new member from the women and gender constituency. The chapter includes a subsection on gender mainstreaming, which indicates that guided by its gender policy and action plan for 2019–2022<sup>22</sup> the CTCN built on previous efforts to implement gender mainstreaming in its activities and operations. It notes that the updated CTCN closure report forms require reporting on several indicators for gender-responsiveness. The subsection on gender-responsive engagement, in the section on collaboration and stakeholder engagement, mentions the CTCN gender and technology library,<sup>23</sup> which contains information relevant to gender and climate change solutions. It is reported that, led by its GFP, the CTCN regularly engages with the women and gender constituency to ensure women’s voices are heard and their experience, needs and capacity considered in CTCN work. The section on enabling environment and capacity-building contains a subsection on endogenous and gender-responsive technologies that mentions CTCN collaboration with the women and gender constituency to provide capacity-building and mentoring support to the winners of the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards,<sup>24</sup> who received a small grant, travel support and access to a mentoring programme. In 2021, four ‘training of trainers’ events were organized on gender-responsive climate finance.

33. In the key messages for the COP, it is highlighted that the CTCN makes technology development and transfer more inclusive by implementing its gender policy and action plan and engaging with women, youth and Indigenous Peoples to assist countries in fully transitioning to low-carbon economies, building climate-resilient societies and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

34. The report includes participation information disaggregated by gender for some events.

## 2. 2022

35. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2022<sup>25</sup> indicates that the bodies agreed to undertake joint work on technology and gender in 2022–2023. In particular, they continued to develop a global roster of female experts on climate technology, and female and male experts on gender and climate change, further defining aspects such as criteria for inclusion and categories of expertise. Moreover, they incorporated case studies and lessons learned related to gender-responsive technologies in regular updates to a joint publication on the role of technology in NDC implementation.<sup>26</sup>

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

<sup>23</sup> See <https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender>.

<sup>24</sup> A 2020 impact review of the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards found that 70 per cent of participants were able to access new funding after the programme and all were able to replicate or scale up their projects. The review suggests that including gender as a vital aspect of climate action lays the foundation for multiple transformative benefits. See <https://womensgenderclimate.org/gender-just-climate-solutions-2/>.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/4.

<sup>26</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/techandndc.html>.

36. The chapter of the report on the activities and performance of the CTCN indicates that the Advisory Board welcomed three additional observer organization constituency representatives as members, including a member of the women and gender constituency. The subsection on gender mainstreaming indicates that CTCN technical assistance implementers were guided by the CTCN gender policy and action plan regarding the incorporation of gender considerations into the development and implementation of technical assistance.

37. Further gender-related information is included in other subsections of the chapter:

(a) The section on enabling environments and capacity-building contains a subsection on facilitating endogenous and gender-responsive technologies for mitigation and adaptation, which, in addition to restating information from the previous report, indicates that a Gender Just Climate Solutions publication<sup>27</sup> was developed and disseminated, providing information on the solutions of winners and finalists, and that the CTCN GFP participated in the jury to select the recipients of the Awards at COP 27. In addition, CTCN technical assistance in Mozambique involving women in the value chain of a business model called “pay as you irrigate” is highlighted;

(b) The section on collaboration and stakeholder engagement contains a subsection on gender-responsive engagement, which, in addition to reaffirming information reported previously, states that, in partnership with the TEC and the women and gender constituency, the CTCN continued to develop the global roster of experts referred to in paragraph 35 above and to ensure gender consideration in technology development and deployment. Additionally, the Director of the CTCN Advisory Board contributed to the United Nations Development Programme *Gendered Voices* newsletter;<sup>28</sup>

(c) The subsection on collaboration with youth indicates that the CTCN hosted two youth knowledge specialists for four months to support work on, among others, gender and climate technologies.

## B. Progress

38. Building on previous practice, the joint chapter of the joint TEC and CTCN reports provides information on the bodies’ progress in jointly mainstreaming gender considerations and undertaking gender-responsive action, following the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in their work by adopting a gender policy or a structured approach to integrating gender considerations. Noteworthy developments are the work to develop a global roster of experts and the new member representing the women and gender constituency on the CTCN Advisory Board.

39. The CTCN has continued to include a stand-alone segment on gender mainstreaming in its chapter of the report, in addition to sections on gender-responsive engagement and endogenous and gender-responsive technologies, demonstrating commitment to a cross-cutting integration of gender considerations across its work and reporting. Following the trend initiated in the 2019–2020 reports, the CTCN has continued to provide detailed information on its activities, such as by including references to external documents to corroborate affirmations relating to activity implementation, a practice that could be extended to all activities, in order to further improve traceability and transparency. Avoiding repetition when referencing outputs could further improve the comprehensibility of the reporting.

<sup>27</sup> Barre A, Colson A, Cortés Valderrama G, et al. 2021. *Gender Just Climate Solutions 2021*. Utrecht, Kingdom of the Netherlands: Women Engage for a Common Future. Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/gender-just-climate-solutions-2021-eng>.

<sup>28</sup> See <https://www.undp.org/mauritius-seychelles/publications/gendered-voices-vol-3-issue-1-women-technology-seychelles>.

## VII. Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

### A. Reporting

#### 1. 2021

40. The report of the KCI for 2020–2021<sup>29</sup> includes a section on integrating gender considerations into the work of the KCI, which mentions that the KCI agreed on approaches for mainstreaming gender in its activities at its 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> meetings, including continuing to work with the secretariat Gender team for it to provide further guidance to the KCI on the matter; considering gender aspects in the development of technical papers; considering gender balance when inviting speakers to events or calling for inputs; and appointing its Co-Chairs as GFPs.

41. Following the approaches agreed, the KCI considered gender aspects in the development of a technical paper on assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures and possible actions and means to enhance the capacity and understanding of Parties, including collaboration with identified organizations, on assessing and analysing the impacts; and a technical paper on assessment methods, data requirements and the process of method selection for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures.

42. The KCI included in the report a recommendation, which speaks to gender considerations, for the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to provide to the COP, the CMP and the CMA, namely to encourage Parties to engage stakeholders, including women, at each step of the process of designing and implementing climate mitigation policies and policies for achieving sustainable development, including through social dialogue, when possible and subject to national circumstances.

#### 2. 2022

43. The report of the KCI for 2021–2022<sup>30</sup> includes a section on integrating gender considerations into the work of the KCI, which mentions that the KCI adopted approaches for integrating gender into its work and agreed to continue monitoring progress in mainstreaming gender considerations, open a call for expressions of interest from organizations and experts to be part of an informal gender network of experts for response measures and publish the names of those organizations and experts on the KCI web pages, and strive for both gender and regional balance when selecting experts, speakers and consultants for involvement in its work.

44. The KCI reported its preparation of a technical paper, expected to be finalized before SB 62, on identifying and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations.

### B. Progress

45. The annual reports of the KCI demonstrate that the body has made progress in implementing a staged and structured approach to integrating gender considerations across its work. The KCI has reiterated its commitment to striving for gender balance, including in the selection of experts, consultants and speakers for its events. It has also appointed GFPs and reaffirmed its commitment to continuing to monitor the integration of gender into its work.

46. The KCI annual reports include a section on gender. The reports would benefit from including more comprehensive information on gender-related activities and considerations.

<sup>29</sup> KCI document KCI/2021/4/8.

<sup>30</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/6.

## VIII. Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee

### A. Reporting

47. The 2021 and 2022 reports<sup>31</sup> of the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee do not refer to gender beyond gender balance in the context of the body's membership.

### B. Progress

48. The information included in the reporting on integrating gender is insufficient to determine progress.

## IX. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

### A. Reporting

#### 1. 2021

49. The LEG report in 2021<sup>32</sup> mentions the appointment by the LEG of a GFP. The report includes a section on integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG, which indicates that the body took note of its ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation, including facilitating the application of the gender toolkit referred to in paragraph 4(c) above. The section presents a table with information disaggregated by gender on participation in LEG meetings. It is reported that the LEG agreed to continue monitoring participation in meetings to identify patterns in the engagement of women with a view to considering further improvements as necessary.

50. Annex II to the report includes the LEG work programme for 2021–2022, which indicated that the LEG would continue reporting on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into its work and collaborating with other constituted bodies and under UNFCCC programmes (AC, CGE, FWG, NWP, PCCB, SCF and WIM Executive Committee, particularly) on activities relating to NAPs, the least developed countries work programme and gender.

51. The LEG report to SBI 52–55<sup>33</sup> indicated that the GFP appointed at LEG 39 was continuing in the role. The report includes a section on integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG, noting the ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation. It also provides gender-disaggregated information on participation in its meetings by updating the table referred to in paragraph 49 above to include LEG 40, and the LEG agreed to continue this practice. The LEG reported having identified the following means of strengthening gender considerations in its work:

- (a) Making use of the GAP and ensuring that the gaps identified therein are considered when developing support activities for the LDCs;
- (b) Considering how to apply and expand existing gender guidelines (jointly with partners such as the AC and the NAP Global Network) and developing relevant training;
- (c) Considering how best to support countries in gender mainstreaming at the national level.

<sup>31</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2021/5 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2022/2 respectively.

<sup>32</sup> FCCC/SBI/2021/6.

<sup>33</sup> FCCC/SBI/2021/13.

52. The report notes the potential to enhance collaboration on gender considerations with the WIM Executive Committee, and states cross-body collaboration with constituted bodies and programmes under the Convention on gender consideration as a priority activity for 2021.

53. Annex I to the report includes the updated LEG work programme for 2021–2022. In addition to the elements mentioned in paragraph 50 above, the updated text indicated the intention of the LEG to ensure consideration of the GAP in developing its activities.

## 2. 2022

54. The LEG report to SBI 56<sup>34</sup> includes a section on gender considerations, which notes the ongoing provision by the LEG of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation. It provides gender-disaggregated information on participation in LEG meetings and an update of the table referred to in paragraph 49 above to include LEG 41, and indicates that the LEG agreed to continue this practice and reiterated the agreement to follow the means of strengthening gender considerations in its work referred to in paragraph 51 above.

55. The report demonstrates how adaptation guiding principles, including those related to gender, were addressed in NAP formulation as a good practice for making more effective use of NAPs. The report notes that the LEG included cross-cutting issues, such as gender, as a thematic area in the NAP writing workshop for the African LDCs; and also notes the potential to enhance collaboration on consideration of gender with the WIM Executive Committee. It further notes that the LEG included information on its provision of technical guidance and support for gender consideration in its draft synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake.

56. Annex II to the report presents ongoing activities of organizations for supporting the LDCs in formulating and implementing NAPs, indicating that the NAP Global Network organized an international peer learning summit on gender-responsive NAPs and regional peer learning events focused on monitoring, evaluation and learning in the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

57. Annex III to the report contains the LEG work programme for 2022–2023, which includes an activity to create a small number of subgroups of the NAP technical working group on themes including gender (with other constituted bodies).

58. The LEG report to SBI 57<sup>35</sup> includes a section on integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG, which notes the ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs related to strengthening gender considerations in adaptation. It provides gender-disaggregated information on participation in LEG meetings, presents an updated table with gender-disaggregated information on participation in LEG meetings and events, indicating women's participation, and the LEG agreed to continue this practice. The LEG reiterated the agreement to follow the means of strengthening gender considerations in its work referred in paragraph 51 above and agreed on two additional means:

(a) Engaging the subgroup referred to in paragraph 60 below to advise on the activities referred to in paragraph 51 above;

(b) Considering how to accommodate in its draft rules of procedure temporary absence of members from service in the work of the LEG owing to parental obligations.

59. Chapter IV of the report, on the draft rules of procedure of the LEG, highlights the possibility mentioned in paragraph 58(b) above. Annex III to the report includes draft rules of procedure of the LEG, which provide for groups and constituencies represented on the LEG to accommodate members requiring extended temporary absence from service owing to parental leave by nominating temporary replacements to serve for a period of a member's term of office before the return of the member to full service.

60. In the context of its 2022–2023 work programme, the LEG agreed to establish four subgroups of the NAP technical working group, including one on multi-stakeholder forums,

<sup>34</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/6.

<sup>35</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/18.

to support work on enhancing engagement and activities in the area of NAPs related to gender, among other issues.

## **B. Progress**

61. The LEG has reported gender-disaggregated data on participation in its meetings and events, dedicates a section of its report to gender and has been identifying ways to strengthen gender considerations in its work, including mainstreaming gender in its work programme. The section on gender of the LEG reports facilitates comparison and identification of additional or missing information across reports. The LEG reports would benefit from more specific information on steps taken to integrate gender considerations into its work and the outputs generated in this context.

62. The inclusion of a provision to accommodate temporary absence of LEG members from service owing to parental obligations in the LEG rules of procedure, adopted in decision 10/CP.27 as contained in the annex to that decision, is noteworthy considering that it is among the first of the constituted bodies to do so.

## **X. Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee**

### **A. Reporting**

#### **1. 2021**

63. The PAICC report to CMA 3<sup>36</sup> includes a section on gender, which mentions the body using an overview provided by the secretariat of established practices with respect to gender within the constituted bodies in incorporating a gender perspective into its draft rules of procedure on matters such as gender-inclusive language and arrangements for parental and temporary leave.

#### **2. 2022**

64. The PAICC report to CMA 4<sup>37</sup> includes a section on gender and Action for Climate Empowerment, which emphasizes the body's goal to improve gender inclusivity and balance and mentions that it agreed to continue discussions on possible entry points for mainstreaming gender issues and the participation of observers in its work.

### **B. Progress**

65. The PAICC has actively engaged in considering gender in its work and, through its rules of procedure, adopted in decision 24/CMA.4 as contained in the annex to that decision, has provided a more inclusive work environment, including arrangements for parental and temporary leave.

## **XI. Paris Committee on Capacity-building**

### **A. Reporting**

#### **1. 2021**

66. The PCCB report to SBI 52–55<sup>38</sup> contains numerous references to gender throughout, including information on gender-related mandates and activities. Gender-related

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<sup>36</sup> FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/6.

<sup>37</sup> FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/2.

<sup>38</sup> FCCC/SBI/2021/10.

considerations are included in the sections of the report on the implementation of the rolling workplan for 2017–2020, in the draft workplan for 2021–2024 and in the recommendations for the COP and the CMA.

67. Annex II to the report is dedicated to gender and presents progress on gender mainstreaming in the work of the PCCB. In its gender mainstreaming standard,<sup>39</sup> the PCCB recognizes that building capacity for gender-sensitive and -responsive approaches can lead to more effective climate policy and action. The annex presents information on how the PCCB:

(a) Elected a GFP;

(b) Continued to strengthen the way in which gender is considered in its activities: as at July 2021 the PCCB Network included 17 gender-focused organizations; gender-responsiveness was discussed in a breakout group at the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Network; and the PCCB working group on cross-cutting issues invited a representative of Women Engage for a Common Future to join the group on an activity basis and support the planning and design of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Capacity-building Hub;

(c) Continued to collaborate with other constituted bodies on addressing gender-related capacity gaps and needs, and to record and review lessons learned by other bodies. It is reported that the PCCB was contributing to a then forthcoming AC event on integrating gender considerations into adaptation planning and implementation, and that the enhanced Lima work programme on gender is represented in the ICG;

(d) Published and disseminated information on mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action, including through the capacity-building portal and posts on PCCB social media;

(e) Ensured gender-balanced participation and the participation of gender experts at PCCB events and meetings. Gender-disaggregated data on participation in PCCB activities are provided in the report;

(f) Reflected on challenges in ensuring consistent implementation of its gender mainstreaming standard, listing as key barriers time and human resource constraints during the preparatory stage of events, and the early stage of implementation of the standard. Finally, it reaffirmed its commitment to further improving the mainstreaming of gender across its work on the basis of lessons learned and initial practices established and to share its experience with other bodies, having appreciated the invitation to attend a first meeting for the GFPs of constituted bodies, hosted by the TEC GFPs.

68. In the section of the report on the implementation of its rolling workplan for 2017–2020, the PCCB reported having supported gender inclusivity in the PCCB Network by ensuring use of gender-sensitive language in all communications, encouraging gender balance among speakers at events and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues, including gender, across all Network activities. In addition, the PCCB produced a module on women and gender-responsive climate action for the PCCB–OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights.

69. The PCCB draft workplan for 2021–2024, included in the report, indicates that the body will continue to consider cross-cutting issues, including gender-responsiveness, in its work. In reporting on the implementation of activities under the workplan, in addition to reaffirming the information referred to in paragraph 67 above, the PCCB reported to have:

(a) Welcomed the establishment of the ICG and the outcomes of its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, highlighting the potential for further engagement of the PCCB in the GAP;

(b) Conducted a survey to gather information on efforts to address capacity gaps and needs undertaken by bodies represented on the ICG, including on the gender-responsiveness and inclusiveness of efforts;

<sup>39</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2019/13, annex.

(c) Invited four external experts on cross-cutting issues, including one on gender, to join a working group for preparing for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Capacity-building Hub and the Hub steering committee;

(d) Organized an event series during the UNFCCC regional climate weeks, in collaboration with the PCCB Network, which emphasized the role of youth, particularly female and Indigenous youth, in coherently addressing climate and development goals.

70. The report contains recommendations of the PCCB to the COP and the CMA, including to encourage Parties to assist grass-roots communities and organizations in developing countries, including women, to share experience of tackling climate change to learn from diverse community responses, build local leadership and enhance collaboration, as well as to ensure inclusiveness and innovation in communication and experience-sharing.

## 2. 2022

71. The PCCB report to SBI 57<sup>40</sup> contains numerous references to gender throughout, including information on gender-related mandates and activities under the PCCB workplan for 2021–2024, recommendations relating to gender and information on progress in gender mainstreaming in the work of the PCCB in annex II.

72. Annex II to the report indicates that the GFP supports the coordination, implementation and oversight of gender mainstreaming in PCCB activities. The PCCB continues to use and expand its Network to strengthen gender considerations in its activities. For instance, at the time of reporting, the PCCB Network included 23 organizations focusing on gender; and representatives of the women and gender constituency had joined the PCCB working group on cross-cutting issues on an activity basis to support planning and designing the 3<sup>rd</sup> Capacity-building Hub through a gender lens. The report indicates that the PCCB undertook numerous activities addressing gender as a stand-alone topic, such as including a chapter on gender in the PCCB toolkit for assessing capacity gaps and needs for implementing the Paris Agreement and a module on gender in the online course referred to in paragraph 68 above. The PCCB reported that, despite challenges, 100 per cent of its events touched upon the topic of gender and 85 per cent of its publications covered the topic, to varying degrees. The PCCB reported on regularly publishing and disseminating information on initiatives supporting the development and strengthening of capacity for mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action, for instance via the PCCB Network newsletter, web page and podcast series. It continued efforts to use inclusive language across its activities and products in accordance with its gender mainstreaming standard. Further, it reported efforts to ensure and having achieved balanced gender representation and active participation by women, presenting gender-disaggregated information on participation in its events, meetings and online courses. The PCCB reiterated its commitment to further improving gender mainstreaming across its work using lessons learned and established practices, in addition to sharing experience and collaborating with other constituted bodies.

73. In reporting on implementation of its workplan for 2021–2024, the PCCB mentioned its contribution to the event referred to in paragraph 67(c) above and that it integrated gender objectives into the design, organization and implementation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Capacity-building Hub and the follow-up webinar to the Durban Forum. The PCCB agreed to continue the practice referred to in paragraph 69(c) above for the duration of the 4<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub, held at COP 27. Further, the PCCB indicated maintaining efforts to collaborate with other constituted bodies on addressing gender-related capacity gaps and needs in addition to reviewing lessons learned by other constituted bodies. Efforts include the continued representation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender in the ICG. Its representative participated in the survey referred to in paragraph 69(b) above and in a technical session on coherence and coordination of capacity-building at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Capacity-building Hub, and contributed to the coordination-focused discussions at the two ICG meetings.

74. In its recommendations for the COP and the CMA in the report, the PCCB recommends that they encourage Parties to define capacity-building needs together with local

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<sup>40</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/14.

partners, including women, and facilitate the development of their capacity-building vision and strategy; to ensure the representation of women in capacity-building efforts and promote inclusion of their perspectives in sharing good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building; to support gender-responsive capacity-building and skills development measures for workers keeping in mind the changes in the labour market induced by the pandemic and sustainability recovery measures; and to continue to strengthen capacity for mainstreaming gender in climate action plans for the development of gender-responsive public and national policies and NDCs.

75. Annex I to the report presents findings from the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of PCCB workplan activities, including outcomes related to considering cross-cutting issues, such as gender-responsiveness. It presents such outcomes on the basis of indicators, providing evidence of and gender-disaggregated data on activities implemented as well as targets to be reached by 2024.

## **B. Progress**

76. The PCCB has demonstrated significant progress in integrating a gender perspective into its activities through implementation of its gender mainstreaming standard in a comprehensive and structured manner since 2020, and has sustained the progress identified in its previous report by integrating gender considerations in a majority of its products and by incorporating the advice of gender experts in the development and implementation of activities.

77. The PCCB is a model for the good practice of precisely and critically reporting on its progress, focusing on steps taken and also identifying shortcomings, which enables the body to better address challenges.

78. The PCCB now includes in its reports an annex for tracking progress of gender mainstreaming in its work, which is helpful for monitoring and comparing progress over time. Furthermore, the inclusion in its report of an annex that details the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs, outcomes, impact and effectiveness of its workplan activities, with a subsection on considering cross-cutting issues such as gender, facilitates traceability, comparability and assessment of progress.

## **XII. Standing Committee on Finance**

### **A. Reporting**

#### **1. 2021**

79. The SCF report to COP 26 and CMA 3,<sup>41</sup> in the section on gender, notes that the SCF discussed gender considerations and climate finance at technical stakeholder dialogues; explored ways to highlight in the fourth BA information on gender in the context of climate finance outcomes and made recommendations for further work by stakeholders in this area; and integrated gender considerations into its first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

80. In reporting on linkages with the SBI and the other constituted bodies, the SCF indicated having appointed a GFP. Annex II to the report contains the 2022 SCF workplan and indicates integration of a gender perspective into SCF processes as per the entry points identified in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 13 of decision 21/CP.22. The annex includes information on the activities referred to in paragraph 79 above.

<sup>41</sup> FCCC/CP/2021/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/7.

## **2. 2022**

81. The SCF report to COP 27 and CMA 4,<sup>42</sup> in the section on gender, mentions that the SCF included an analysis of gender and climate finance as part of the technical work on the fifth BA and facilitated discussion on gender and climate finance at informal webinars to capture the latest updates on climate finance flows with regard to data, effectiveness and definitions. Furthermore, the report notes that the technical report of the fifth BA includes an in-depth review of gender-responsiveness within the strategies and results-based frameworks of multilateral climate funds and other climate finance providers and the current quality of reporting on gender and climate finance. The SCF indicated that it ensured gender balance among speakers at all its events and webinars, and gender-disaggregated data are presented on speakers at the 2022 SCF Forum and some webinars.

82. The SCF reported having included gender considerations in the programme for the second part of the 2022 SCF Forum, which took into account enhancing engagement of women in planning and implementing nature-based solutions. In addition, the SCF reported having appointed a new GFP.

83. Annex II to the report contains the 2023 SCF workplan and indicates continued integration of a gender perspective across its work, including the SCF Forum, the BA, the needs determination report and any new work mandated at COP 27 and CMA 4, as appropriate.

### **B. Progress**

84. The SCF has continued applying the practice of summarizing information on gender in a well-structured section of its report, while also referencing gender in other sections as relevant. It has maintained its gender mainstreaming efforts by appointing a GFP, reporting on gender-balanced participation in events, including gender considerations in technical work and events, and identifying how to integrate gender considerations into its workplan.

## **XIII. Supervisory Body**

### **A. Reporting**

85. Annex I to the report of the Supervisory Body to CMA 4,<sup>43</sup> which is its first annual report, published in 2022, contains its draft rules of procedure, adopted in decision 7/CMA.4 as contained in annex II to that decision, which refer to gender balance, including that gender balance should be taken fully into account when establishing expert groups to assist it in performing its functions and achieving its objectives; and includes a code of conduct that specifies that members and alternate members shall not engage in any form of discrimination or harassment, including sexual harassment.

### **B. Progress**

86. Progress cannot yet be determined as the body was only recently established.

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<sup>42</sup> FCCC/CP/2022/8–FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/7.

<sup>43</sup> FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/6.

## **XIV. Technology Executive Committee**

### **A. Reporting**

#### **1. 2021**

87. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2021<sup>44</sup> includes a section on gender mainstreaming, where the TEC notes significant progress: it added gender-related indicators to its monitoring and evaluation system, increased the number of its publications that contain a section on gender and recommendations on gender issues, achieved for the first time in 2021 the goal of gender balance on event panels, and agreed to co-organize with the CTCN and the secretariat Gender team an event on gender and technology held at COP 26.

88. In the section of the report on challenges and lessons learned, the TEC recognized that adopting a structured approach to gender mainstreaming and appointing GFPs were a breakthrough in strengthening gender aspects in its work. It noted that the successful work of the GFPs indicates that nominating individual members to lead on specific priority issues may be a modality with broader potential application both for the TEC and other constituted bodies. Further, the TEC recommended that the COP and the CMA invite Parties to take gender issues, in particular participation of women, into account in work involving endogenous technologies.

#### **2. 2022**

89. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2022<sup>45</sup> includes a section on gender mainstreaming, which notes that the TEC regularly includes a section on gender in its key publications and strives to achieve gender balance among panellists at its events. The report indicates that the TEC agreed on a two-year term of office for its GFP and appointed a new one. It also agreed to prepare a policy brief on sustainable road mobility and gender.

90. In its recommendations for the COP and the CMA in the report, the TEC noted the following possible actions for deepening understanding of how gender mainstreaming and engaging stakeholders can add value in supporting technology development and transfer:

(a) Stakeholders enhancing their reporting on experience, good practices and specific measures and strategies that have meaningfully increased both women's and men's power to participate in climate technology action;

(b) The operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the CTCN, through their project design and reporting protocols, continuing to share best practices and build awareness among delivery partners of the positive contributions of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement to accelerating technology development and transfer;

(c) The CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism promoting gender balance in the technical teams that implement technology projects, fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development, and sharing experience of gender budgeting;

(d) The TEC, the CTCN and the operational entities of the Financial Mechanism raising awareness of the financial and technical support available for integrating gender into climate technology policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices for facilitating access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and Indigenous Peoples and local communities for technology projects.

<sup>44</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/5.

<sup>45</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/4.

## **B. Progress**

91. The TEC has maintained its significant progress since adopting a structured approach to integrating gender considerations into its work and continued to consistently report on gender in a dedicated section of its annual report.

## **XV. Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee**

### **A. Reporting**

#### **1. 2021**

92. The 2021 report of the WIM Executive Committee<sup>46</sup> includes a section on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into its work and processes, including information on gender balance at meetings; consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue in implementing its five-year rolling workplan; and the engagement of a representative of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as a member of the expert group on non-economic losses.

93. The report details that gender is a criterion for the selection of technical experts for the technical expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee, which include external experts with expertise in gender mainstreaming.

#### **2. 2022**

94. The 2022 report of the WIM Executive Committee<sup>47</sup> includes the same section on gender, including information on consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue in implementing and updating its five-year rolling workplan (2023–2027); and consideration of the goal of gender balance in selecting speakers for the events that it (co-)organized.

95. One of the addenda to the 2022 report<sup>48</sup> presents information, including on actions that involved women's groups, received in submissions from organizations, bodies, networks and experts engaged in providing technical assistance relevant to the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

96. The other addendum to the 2022 report<sup>49</sup> provides information in annex I on the Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan for 2023–2027, including references to gender. It indicates that the Executive Committee will take gender into account in a cross-cutting manner, particularly within the scope of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its GAP; and includes an activity with the aim of engaging those that are at the forefront of climate change including, among others, women. The following approaches were identified as possible avenues for implementing deliverables associated with this activity: including in the Executive Committee's annual reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into its work; fostering the collection, sharing, management and use of gender-disaggregated data; encouraging the thematic expert groups to mainstream gender and other human rights perspectives in their plans of action; and mainstreaming considerations relating to gender, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and persons with disabilities in the work of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the GAP, among others.

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<sup>46</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/4.

<sup>47</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/2.

<sup>48</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.1.

<sup>49</sup> FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.2.

**B. Progress**

97. The WIM Executive Committee has started to apply the good practice of summarizing information on gender in a well-structured section of its report, while also referencing gender in other sections as relevant.

98. It has continued efforts to mainstream gender across its work, including in its workplan for 2023–2027, although information on relevant outputs of the Executive Committee and its working groups have not yet been reported.

## Annex II

### Reporting of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform on integrating a gender perspective into its processes

[English only]

1. The FWG does not have a mandate to report annually. Therefore, the review of its reporting on progress in integrating gender considerations into its work is based on its 2021 report to the SBSTA only as the body did not submit a report to the SBSTA or the COP in 2022.

#### I. Reporting

2. In 2021 the FWG presented a report to SBSTA 52–55<sup>1</sup> containing information on the implementation of the initial two-year workplan and a draft second three-year workplan for 2022–2024 under the LCIPP as well as information on organizational and procedural matters.

3. The report includes references to gender: the need for increased consideration of gender and youth in relation to Indigenous Peoples and local communities was identified in the context of the mapping under the workplan of existing policies, actions and communications under the Convention; and gender considerations were included in submissions received from Parties and non-Party stakeholders in response to the call for good practices for the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the design of national climate policy. In the chapter of the report on enhancing coherence of action under the LCIPP, it is communicated that at its 5<sup>th</sup> meeting the FWG discussed the invitation for its participation in an in-session workshop on the impact of the GAP in the context of the Lima work programme on gender. In the chapter on other matters, it is reported that the FWG agreed to consider nominating a GFP to help to enhance its work on gender consideration and to attend meetings on gender mainstreaming under the Convention.

4. Annex IV to the report contains a draft of the second three-year workplan, which has among its aims strengthening, in a cross-cutting manner, the engagement, inclusion and participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women, in the UNFCCC and other processes in a gender-responsive manner that recognizes the rights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, traditional knowledge and local knowledge systems as well as the practices and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Persons of different genders are identified as possible contributors under activities throughout the workplan. Under the capacity for engagement function of the LCIPP, one of the deliverables under activity 4 is the co-organization of a dialogue in accordance with the GAP.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, under cross-cutting activity 8, the FWG is to host an annual round table, in collaboration with Indigenous youth and youth from local communities, as well as with broad and gender-balanced youth representation from each of the United Nations indigenous sociocultural regions, to explore gender-responsive ways and means to strengthen the engagement of youth and participation in intergenerational knowledge-sharing and continuing and strengthening of practices on the ground, as well to contribute to climate policy and action at the national and international level. One of the deliverables under this activity is recommendations from Indigenous youth participants and youth participants from local communities, ensuring gender and sociocultural balance, on the promotion of their participation in the activities of the FWG, as well as opportunities to enhance knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and policy for integration within the UNFCCC process.

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2021/1.

<sup>2</sup> The dialogue is also a deliverable under GAP activity B.3 and was delivered at COP 27; see <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27#Joint-dialogue-LCIPP-GAP-Enhancing-indigenous-women-climate-leadership-in-the-UNFCCC-process>.

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## II. Progress

5. The information reported on the implementation of the initial two-year workplan indicates that gender was considered by the FWG in some activities, including in preparing publications and planning events. The second three-year workplan includes gender consideration as a cross-cutting issue and activities and deliverables directly related to gender-responsiveness, and identifies people of different genders as possible contributors under various activities.
6. Furthermore, the FWG has committed to strengthening, in a cross-cutting manner, the engagement, inclusion and participation of different groups in the UNFCCC process in a gender-responsive manner.
7. Future reports of the FWG could benefit from the inclusion of information on progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work beyond reporting on participation of Indigenous women and women from local communities in the UNFCCC and other processes, including by referencing external sources, and on how gender considerations are being integrated into the work under the LCIPP.

## Purpose, functions and regular reporting of UNFCCC constituted bodies

[English only]

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
AC	Annually to the COP and CMA through the subsidiary bodies	The AC was established to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. <sup>a</sup> It contributes to adaptation progress globally by addressing crucial adaptation issues through a range of workstreams: providing expert guidance on adaptation action and means of implementation; outreach and enhancing awareness; implementing the Paris Agreement; and enhancing coherence and identifying good practices and opportunities for increasing implementation of adaptation action.
AFB	Annually to the CMP and the CMA	The AFB supervises and manages the funding of projects and programmes in developing countries through the AF under the authority and guidance of the CMP. The AF was established to finance adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and has served the Paris Agreement since 2019. <sup>b</sup> The Global Environment Facility provides interim secretariat services to the AFB, and the World Bank serves as the interim trustee of the AF.  The AFB works in close collaboration with national and regional entities that seek to empower developing countries to directly access financing and manage all aspects of projects.  The AFB Medium-Term Strategy for 2018–2022 <sup>c</sup> focuses on supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and meeting the challenges of implementing the Paris Agreement. Advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is one of the strategy's four cross-cutting themes. The strategy is supported by the AF gender policy and action plan, <sup>d</sup> which was updated in 2021 in the context of ensuring that the AF serves the Paris Agreement smoothly.
CDM Executive Board	Annually to the CMP	The CDM Executive Board supervises the CDM and undertakes regulatory functions such as accrediting entities as designated operating entities, developing policies and procedures for the functioning of the CDM, approving methodologies and standardized baselines and certifying emission reductions of projects and programmes of activities.
CGE	Annually on progress to the COP through the SBI	The CGE aims to improve the process for and preparation of national communications and biennial update reports from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention by providing technical advice and support. It supports the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.
CTCN Advisory Board	Annually to the COP through the subsidiary bodies in a joint report that includes a joint chapter of the TEC and the CTCN and a chapter for each body	The CTCN is accountable to and receives guidance from the COP through the CTCN Advisory Board, which advises the CTCN on how to prioritize requests for technical assistance from developing countries and generally monitors, assesses and evaluates CTCN performance.  As the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism, the CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-carbon and climate-resilient development at the request of developing countries through national designated entities, providing technology solutions, capacity-building and advice on policy and legal and regulatory frameworks.  A gender analysis of the functions, activities and main stakeholders of the CTCN was conducted in 2017, which enabled it to implement a more comprehensive and consistent gender mainstreaming strategy. <sup>e</sup>

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
FWG	No mandate for annual reporting, but mandated to provide a report to the SBSTA in 2021 for consideration by the COP	The FWG was established to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate implementation of its three functions: knowledge, capacity for engagement, and climate change policies and actions. The FWG and the work under the LCIPP is supported by the secretariat.
KCI	Annually to the COP, the CMP and the CMA	The KCI supports the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures in implementing its work programme. <sup>f</sup>
Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee	To the CMP at each of its sessions	The Compliance Committee comprises a facilitative branch, which provides advice and assistance to Parties in order to promote compliance with the Kyoto Protocol, and an enforcement branch, which determines consequences for Parties not meeting their Kyoto Protocol commitments.
LEG	To the SBI at each of its sessions	The LEG supports the least developed countries in implementing adaptation, particularly with regard to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, national adaptation programmes of action and the implementation of the least developed countries work programme. The LEG is mandated to develop a two-year rolling work programme for consideration by the SBI at its first session of each year. <sup>g</sup> COP 16 requested the LEG to provide technical guidance and advice on strengthening gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within least developed country Parties. <sup>h</sup>
PAICC	Annually to the CMA	The PAICC facilitates implementation of and promotes compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement. It is guided by principles in Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 1–4 of the annex to decision 20/CMA.1.
PCCB	Annually on progress to the COP and the CMA through the SBI at its sessions coinciding with sessions of the COP	The PCCB was established to address current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention. CMA 2 decided that the PCCB shall also serve the Paris Agreement. <sup>i</sup>
SCF	Annually to the COP and the CMA	The SCF was established to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism. <sup>j</sup> The SCF organizes the SCF Forum to enable bodies and entities involved in climate change finance to communicate and exchange information; provides draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, expert inputs, including through independent and periodic review of the Financial Mechanism, and a biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows; and enhances work on the monitoring, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment.
Supervisory Body	Annually to the CMA	The Supervisory Body was established to supervise the mechanism that was established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development. <sup>k</sup>

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
TEC	Same as CTCN Advisory Board	The TEC was established to facilitate, together with the CTCN, the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism under the guidance of the COP. <sup>l</sup> The TEC promotes collaboration and stakeholder engagement and produces briefs, technical papers and other publications to provide policy guidance. The TEC developed and agreed a general approach to mainstreaming gender at COP 25. <sup>m</sup>
WIM Executive Committee	The Executive Committee reports through the subsidiary bodies and functions under the guidance of, and is accountable to, the COP; <sup>n</sup> the WIM is subject to the authority and guidance of the CMA <sup>o</sup>	<p>The WIM Executive Committee was established to guide the implementation of the functions of the WIM, which promotes the implementation of approaches to addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner.<sup>p</sup></p> <p>The Committee implements the functions of the WIM through its five-year rolling workplan, which considers, in a cross-cutting manner, issues including particularly vulnerable developing countries and segments of the population that are already vulnerable, including on the basis of gender.<sup>q</sup></p> <p>The Committee is empowered to establish thematic technical expert groups to assist it in conducting its work and support its efforts to enhance action and support for addressing loss and damage.<sup>r</sup> The Committee, in its draft terms of reference, encourages expert groups to select experts with a diversity of experience and knowledge relevant to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, considering the goal of gender balance, pursuant to decision 23/CP.18.<sup>s</sup></p>

<sup>a</sup> Decision 1/CP.16.

<sup>b</sup> Decisions 13/CMA.1 and 1/CMP.14.

<sup>c</sup> See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/medium-term-strategy-2018-2022/>.

<sup>d</sup> See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.

<sup>e</sup> For more information, see the CTCN 2017 progress report, available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/2017-ctcn-progress-report>.

<sup>f</sup> Decision 7/CMA.1, para. 5.

<sup>g</sup> Decision 6/CP.16, para. 3.

<sup>h</sup> Decision 6/CP.16, para. 2(c).

<sup>i</sup> Decision 3/CMA.2, para. 3.

<sup>j</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 112.

<sup>k</sup> Decision 3/CMA.3.

<sup>l</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 117.

<sup>m</sup> See TEC document TEC/2019/19/10.

<sup>n</sup> Decision 2/CP.19, para. 2.

<sup>o</sup> As per Article 8, para. 2, of the Paris Agreement.

<sup>p</sup> Decision 2/CP.19, para. 5.

<sup>q</sup> FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex, para. 2(b).

<sup>r</sup> Decisions 2/CP.20, para. 8, and 4/CP.22, para. 4(b).

<sup>s</sup> See footnote 6 of the draft terms of reference, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/66088>.

## 附件四

## 《气候公约》组成机构 2021-2022 年与性别平等问题相关的报告概览

组成机构	提及性别平等问题	报告关于纳入性别考虑的性别平等任务的进展情况	提及性别平衡 <sup>a</sup>	报告中列入了关于性别平等的章节	报告与性别平等有关的活动或列出了将性别平等视角纳入工作进程或实质性工作的证据	注重或纳入性别考虑的产出，包括开展和举办的活动或提出的文件	确保在工作中考虑到性别平等问题的非正式或体制安排或结构
AC	2021		2021: a、b	2021	2021	2021 年：对在适应行动和工作计划活动中加强性别考虑的计划进行评价 <sup>b</sup> (已实施)；与 FWG 合作开展促进性别平等的适应行动(计划实施)；关于 AC-LEG-NAP 全球网络性别工具包的后续活动(计划实施)；在下列出版物中纳入性别考虑：关于在国家和国家以下各级连接短期、中期和长期适应规划的技术文件，关于发展中国家如何应对灾害的综合报告，《适应融资公报》2020 年 9 月刊，关于适应问题的技术专家会议报告	在适应行动和工作计划活动中加强性别考虑的计划 <sup>c</sup>
	2022	2022	2022: a、b	2022	2022	2022 年：AC-LEG-PCCB 关于在《气候公约》下的适应行动中加强性别敏感性的活动(已实施)；2022 年 NAP 展览(已实施)；关于优先考虑并纳入促进性别平等的适应行动的政策简报(计划实施)	AC 灵活工作计划(2022-2024 年)将性别平等视为贯穿整个工作流程的跨领域要素
AFB	2021	2021	2021: a	2021	2021	2021 年：更新性别平等政策和行动计划(已实施)；核准三笔性别平等问题技术援助赠款(已实施)；为 IE 提供关于环境、社会和性别考虑的电子课程(已实施)；更新纳入了性别考虑的 AF 项目业绩模板(已实施)	更新后的 AF 性别平等政策和行动计划 <sup>d</sup>
	2022		2022: a	2022	2022	2022 年：关于采用跨部门办法将性别平等纳入适应干预措施的研究(已实施)；更新 IE 指导文件(已实施)	
CDM 执行理事会							
CGE	2021		2021: b				

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CTCN 咨询委员会	2021		2021: a、b	2021	2021	2021年: 与TEC合作, 启用在线性别平等问题专家名册(计划实施); 发布关于性别平等与技术的简报(计划实施); 宣传国际妇女节(已实施); 与其他机构举行会议, 交流将性别平等纳入主流的经验(已实施); 更新CTCN的总结报告, 其中包括促进性别平等的指标(已实施); 为性别公正气候解决方案获奖者提供能力建设和辅导(已实施); 为培训人员开展关于促进性别平等的气候融资的培训活动(已实施); 性别平等与技术图书馆(已实施)	CTCN性别平等政策和行动计划(2019-2022年) <sup>e</sup> GFP
	2022			2022	2022	2022年: TEC-CTCN性别平等问题专家名册(正在进行); 将性别考虑纳入TEC-CTCN出版物的定期更新中, 出版物的主题是技术在落实国家自主贡献方面的作用(已实施); 将性别考虑纳入CTCN的技术援助(已实施); 编写并传播性别公正气候解决方案出版物(已实施); 性别平等与技术图书馆(已实施); 向联合国开发计划署《性别之声》通讯投稿(已实施); 继续参与性别公正气候解决方案奖活动(已实施)	
FWG	2021		2021: b		2021	2021年: 将性别考虑纳入《公约》下的政策、行动和信息摸底技术文件(已实施)	LCIPP第二个三年期工作计划(2022-2024)以跨领域方式纳入性别考虑 GFP
KCI	2021		2021: a、b	2021	2021	2021年: 在以下两份技术文件中纳入性别考虑: 关于提高缔约方评估和分析实施应对措施的影响的能力并增加这方面的了解的技术文件; 关于评估方法的技术文件(已实施)	将性别平等纳入KCI活动主流的方法
	2022		2022: a、b	2022	2022	2022年: 在纳入性别考虑的基础上, 编写关于确定和评估实施应对措施的影响的技术文件(正在编写); 征集建立非正式应对措施专家网络的意向书(已实施)	
《京都议定书》 履约委员会	2021		2021: a				
	2022		2022: a				

组成机构	提及性别平等问题	报告关于纳入性别考虑的任务的进展情况	提及性别平衡 <sup>a</sup>	报告中列入了关于性别平等的章节	报告与性别平等有关的活动或列出了将性别平等视角纳入工作进程或实质性工作的证据	注重或纳入性别考虑的产出，包括开展和举办的活动或提出的文件	确保在工作中考虑到性别平等问题的非正式或体制安排或结构
LEG	2021	2021	2021: b	2021	2021	2021 年：考虑如何应用并扩展现有的性别平等准则(与 AC 和 NAP 全球网络等合作伙伴合作)，并开展相关培训(计划实施)	GFP
	2022	2022	2022: b	2022	2022	2022 年：将性别考虑纳入非洲最不发达国家编写 NAP 讲习班(已实施)；设立 NAP 技术工作组分小组，以支持在 NAP 与性别平等相关的领域加强参与和活动(计划实施)；在议事规则中考虑到抚育子女的义务(已实施)	
PAICC	2021	2021	2021: a	2021	2021	2021 年：考虑在议事规则草案中纳入更多与性别平等相关的内容(已实施)	性别平等主流化标准 GFP
	2022	2022	2022: a	2022	2022		
PCCB	2021	2021	2021: a、b	2021	2021	2021 年：为 AC 关于将性别考虑纳入适应和执行的计划做出贡献(计划实施)；在 PCCB-OHCHR 在线课程中纳入关于妇女与促进性别平等的气候行动的模块(已实施)；在组成机构的 GFP 会议上介绍性别平等主流化问题(已实施)；在对 ICG 参与机构的能力需求和差距的调查中纳入性别考虑(已实施)；邀请性别平等问题外部专家参与第三次能力建设中心活动的筹备工作，并加入能力建设中心指导委员会(已实施)；在《气候公约》区域气候周期间开展活动，突出妇女和土著青年的作用(已实施)；邀请妇女和性别平等支持群体的代表参加 PCCB 跨领域问题工作组(已实施)；在能力建设门户网站上以及通过社交媒体发布关于将性别考虑纳入气候行动主流的信息(已实施)；在向 COP 和 CMA 提出的建议中纳入性别考虑(已实施)	
	2022	2022	2022: a、b	2022	2022	2022 年：与 AC 和 LEG 就适应工作中的性别敏感性问题举办联合活动(已实施)；将性别考虑纳入各项活动，包括第三次能力建设中心活动和德班论坛后续网络研讨会(已实施)；邀请性别平等问题专家参加跨领域问题工作组(计划实施)；性别问题利马工作方案派代表参加 ICG 会议(进行中)；在向 COP 和 CMA 提出的建议中纳入性别考虑(已实施)；在 PCCB-OHCHR 在线课程中纳入关于妇女与促进性别平等的气候行动的模块(已实施)；通过 PCCB 网络通讯、网页和系列播客传播关于将性别平等纳入能力建设主流的信息(已实施)	

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SCF	2021	2021	2021: b	2021	2021	2021年: 将性别考虑纳入技术利益攸关方对话、第四次 BA 和第一次需求确定报告(已实施)	GFP
	2022	2022	2022: b	2022	2022	2022年: 在第五次 BA 中分析性别平等与气候资金问题(已实施); 在 SCF 关于为基于自然的解决方案提供资金的论坛第二部分方案中纳入性别考虑(已实施)	
监督机构	2022		2022: a、b				
TEC	2021		2021: b	2021	2021	2021年: 在分析各国气候技术能力建设方面的需求、差距、挑战和有利环境并得出主要结论时纳入性别考虑(已实施); 将性别平等主流化指标纳入经修订的监测和评价系统(已实施); 在 COP 26 期间举办关于性别平等与技术的活动(已实施); 在向 COP 和 CMA 提出的建议中纳入性别考虑(已实施)	将性别平等纳入主流的结构化办法 GFP
	2022		2022: a、b	2022	2022	2022年: 关于可持续道路交通与性别平等问题的政策简报(计划实施); 在向 COP 和 CMA 提出的建议中纳入性别考虑(已实施)	
WIM 执行委员会	2021	2021	2021: a、b	2021	2021		在执行五年滚动工作计划时, 将性别平等视为贯穿各领域的问题
	2022	2022	2022: a、b	2022	2022		

<sup>a</sup> “a”指该机构的成员或领导; “b”指工作组、参与活动、受益人等。

<sup>b</sup> 见 AC 文件 AC19/INFO/5C。

<sup>c</sup> 见 AC 文件 AC/2019/17。

<sup>d</sup> 可查阅 <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>。

<sup>e</sup> 可查阅 <https://ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-gender-policy-and-action-plan-2019-2022>。