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Gender and climate change

Progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes

Synthesis report by the secretariat*

Summary

This report synthesizes the reporting by UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their respective processes in 2023–2024. It includes information on their approaches to gender-related reporting and outlines the content and structure of that reporting. In addition, it provides an overview of good practices in relation to gender integration and reporting thereon, and opportunities for improving the clarity and consistency of the reporting.

* This document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline because compiling information took longer than expected.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AI	artificial intelligence
BA	biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAP	gender action plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFP	gender focal point
ICG	informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement
IE	implementing entity
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NIE	national implementing entity
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBM	Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
Transitional Committee	transitional committee on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the fund established in paragraph 3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

1. COP 25 adopted the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its GAP.¹ In addition, it took note of the first synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes,² which indicated that an increasing number of UNFCCC constituted bodies were reporting on gender, and encouraged the constituted bodies to continue strengthening their efforts in this area.³
2. COP 26 took note of the second synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes⁴ and of their efforts to institutionalize such integration in their work and encouraged the constituted bodies to continue to strengthen their efforts in this area and promote coordination and coherence in the context of this work.⁵
3. COP 27 noted with appreciation the work of the constituted bodies in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and contributing to the implementation of the GAP, including at the national level, and invited the constituted bodies to enhance their implementation of the GAP.⁶
4. COP 29 extended the enhanced Lima work programme on gender for 10 years,⁷ recognized the action taken by constituted bodies to implement the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its GAP,⁸ requested all constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes⁹ and requested the secretariat to prepare a biennial synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes.¹⁰

B. Scope

5. The objective of this report is to provide insight into constituted bodies' progress in integrating gender considerations into their work and enable the COP to assess the suitability of current reporting for monitoring progress in this area.
6. The secretariat conducted a desk review of the regular reports of each of the 16 constituted bodies¹¹ considered to identify relevant content, which is reflected in this report.
7. The summary of progress in chapter II below is followed by an overview in chapter III below of common challenges, good practices and opportunities for improvement in relation to constituted bodies' progress in and reporting on integrating gender considerations into their work.
8. Annex I contains information on constituted bodies' reported progress on gender integration in 2023–2024,¹² while annex V provides a summary thereof in tabular format.

¹ Decision [3/CP.25](#), para. 5. The GAP is contained in the annex to that decision.

² [FCCC/CP/2019/8](#) and [Corr.1](#).

³ Decision [3/CP.25](#), para. 3.

⁴ [FCCC/CP/2021/5](#).

⁵ Decision [20/CP.26](#), para. 10.

⁶ Decision [24/CP.27](#), paras. 3 and 17.

⁷ Decision [7/CP.29](#), para. 11.

⁸ Decision [7/CP.29](#), para. 1.

⁹ Decision [7/CP.29](#), para. 18.

¹⁰ Decision [7/CP.29](#), para. 22(b).

¹¹ The FWG of the LCIPP and the Transitional Committee do not have mandates to report regularly to the governing bodies. The review of their reporting on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes was based only on the report of the FWG to SBSTA 60 (see annex II for details) and the report of the Transitional Committee to COP 28 and CMA 5 (see annex III for details).

¹² The focus of this report is the integration of gender considerations into the workstreams of the constituted bodies and their reporting thereon. A related aspect is the important role that constituted bodies can play, in their capacity as key decision-making bodies, in championing the role of women

Annexes II and III present the reporting of the FWG of the LCIPP and of the Transitional Committee respectively on integrating a gender perspective into their processes. Annex IV presents an overview of the purpose, functions and regular reporting of the constituted bodies considered for this report.

C. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

9. The COP may wish to:

(a) Take note of the progress of constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations into their respective workstreams and of their individual efforts to institutionalize such integration in their work;

(b) Consider this and the previous synthesis reports¹³ in providing further guidance for the constituted bodies on integrating gender considerations into their respective areas of work;

(c) Invite constituted bodies to consider the good practices identified in this and the previous synthesis reports regarding the integration of a gender perspective into their processes and reporting and to include in their annual reports information on how they are improving the content and structure of their reporting in this area;

(d) Invite Parties to consider this and the previous synthesis reports in developing a new gender action plan.¹⁴

II. Summary of progress of the constituted bodies in integrating a gender perspective into their processes

10. The number of constituted bodies that referred to gender in regular reports to their respective governing bodies remained unchanged, at 13, between 2019 and 2021, decreased from 13 to 12 in 2022, increased to 13 in 2023 and further increased to 14 in 2024. The number of constituted bodies that demonstrated progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes and substantive work beyond improving the gender balance of their membership remained unchanged, at 7, between 2019 and 2020, increased to 11 in 2021, decreased to 10 in 2022 and has remained unchanged through 2024.¹⁵

11. In 2023 and 2024 one constituted body in its regular reports made no reference to gender and five constituted bodies in their regular reports did not demonstrate progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes and substantive work.

12. A total of five constituted bodies made gender-related recommendations to the governing bodies, four in 2023 and four in 2024.

13. While there was no significant change in the number of constituted bodies reporting on gender in this reporting period some degree of improvement in the substance of the information reported was evident, indicating sustained commitment by the constituted bodies to address gender considerations. In particular, the constituted bodies that have established approaches, goals and progress indicators for integrating gender into their work demonstrated meaningful engagement in integrating gender into their reporting. While most bodies have expanded their reporting on gender, offering more detail on their gender-related activities and outputs than in the previous reporting period, for some the level of detail has not changed.

in climate decision-making and throughout climate policy and action. References in constituted bodies' regular reports to their direct efforts to achieve gender balance and inclusivity are included in annex I, while references to gender in the context of bodies' membership are captured in annex V only.

¹³ [FCCC/CP/2019/8](#) and [Corr.1, FCCC/CP/2021/5, FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5](#) and [FCCC/CP/2023/5](#).

¹⁴ See decision [7/CP.29](#), para. 13.

¹⁵ The group of bodies considered for this report is not the same as for the previous synthesis reports owing to the establishment of new bodies and the termination of others; see annex I for further information.

One body's reporting on integrating a gender perspective into its processes contains significantly less detail than its previous reporting.

III. Common challenges, good practices and opportunities for improvement in relation to gender integration and reporting thereon

14. The constituted bodies remain at different stages of integrating a gender perspective into their work and reporting thereon. While some bodies have made and reported on progress, the reporting of other bodies makes it difficult to identify whether progress has been made. However, transparency and specificity in reporting is increasing.

15. Common challenges, good practices and opportunities identified in the review for this report remain largely the same as those described in the synthesis report for 2021–2022. Overall, the constituted bodies again showed deepening engagement in integrating a gender perspective into their work but again tended to make broad, unsubstantiated statements about progress in gender integration rather than meaningfully reporting thereon.¹⁶ Previously identified good practices for integrating gender into constituted bodies' work¹⁷ and good practices for reporting on gender integration¹⁸ are being applied by an increasing number of constituted bodies. Previously identified challenges in integrating gender into constituted bodies' work and reporting on gender integration,¹⁹ while still an issue for some constituted bodies, appear to be reducing in severity and prevalence.

16. Emerging good practices for gender integration and reporting include:

(a) Engaging national gender and climate change focal points as key stakeholders in implementing workplans and delivering on mandates;²⁰

(b) Reflecting on how they integrate gender into their work, for example in submissions on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities related to implementing the GAP²¹ and including gender as part of their self-assessment;²²

(c) Assessing and reporting on the extent to which gender is integrated into different outputs.²³

17. Constituted bodies may wish to consider the options presented in previous synthesis reports,²⁴ if not already implemented, for enhancing reporting on and enabling tracking and understanding of their progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes, namely:

(a) Including a section on gender to facilitate identification of gender-relevant reporting and progress, especially for reports with a broad scope, that includes information on the current institutional arrangements and approach to integrating gender. Detailed information on activities can either be included in this section and referenced elsewhere or referenced in this section and elaborated elsewhere. Ideally, gender-relevant information should not be confined to a dedicated section; activities or topics where gender is one of several considerations should be reported in the appropriate section;

(b) Reporting in a comprehensive and structured manner and, where the same information is referenced or elaborated in different sections of a report, clearly highlighting the duplication to avoid potentially misrepresenting the extent of gender-related activities;

¹⁶ [FCCC/CP/2023/5](#), paras. 15–16.

¹⁷ [FCCC/CP/2023/5](#), paras. 17–18.

¹⁸ [FCCC/CP/2023/5](#), para. 19.

¹⁹ [FCCC/CP/2023/5](#), paras. 20–22.

²⁰ See annex II, para. 4(c).

²¹ See annex I, paras. 35, 70, 94, 110 and 129.

²² See annex I, para. 104(d).

²³ See annex I, para. 124.

²⁴ [FCCC/CP/2021/5](#), para. 101, and [FCCC/CP/2023/5](#), para. 23.

- (c) Ensuring clarity and relevance by providing information on how gender was integrated; detailing the approach; reporting against respective plans, commitments or frameworks; and differentiating clearly between action planned and taken;
- (d) Ensuring reporting is specific and meaningful by avoiding vague formulations and unsubstantiated statements or general descriptions of efforts being made;
- (e) Reporting in a consistent manner and avoiding or explaining omissions of information included in previous reporting to make clear where (planned) activities were advanced or discontinued;
- (f) Critically reflecting on the level of detail and disaggregation of information, such as in relation to funding provisions;
- (g) Ensuring transparency and traceability of gender-related work as well as addressing the limit on word count in official reports by consistently linking to relevant external resources and additional information, such as that contained in meeting reports, knowledge products and official reports.

Annex I

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

[English only]

I. Overview

1. The following 16 constituted bodies are considered in this report:

- (a) AC;
- (b) AFB;
- (c) CDM Executive Board;
- (d) CGE;
- (e) CTCN Advisory Board;
- (f) FWG;¹
- (g) KCI;
- (h) Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee;
- (i) LEG;
- (j) PAICC;
- (k) PCCB;
- (l) SCF;
- (m) Supervisory Body;
- (n) Technology Executive Committee;
- (o) Transitional Committee;
- (p) WIM Executive Committee.

II. Adaptation Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023

2. The AC report to COP 28 and CMA 5,² in its subsection on integrating gender considerations in the section on promoting overarching coherence and collaboration, notes that it had already agreed to incorporate gender considerations into all its activities and pursued efforts to this effect through:

- (a) The production and dissemination, with the NAP task force, of a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-

* Not formally edited.

¹ As the FWG is not mandated to regularly report to a governing body, information on its progress is presented separately in annex II. Similarly, the Transitional Committee does not have a mandate for regular reporting to the governing bodies in the same manner as other constituted bodies and as such only its 2023 report was considered (see annex III).

² [FCCC/SB/2023/5](#).

responsive adaptation action into climate strategies.³ The document was also referenced in the subsections on highlights and on providing technical support and guidance to Parties;

(b) The consideration of gender-related issues at events, including the identification of a persistent gap in the collection and analysis of gender-differentiated data and the need to further enhance gender-responsiveness of NAPs;

(c) The inclusion of information on the implementation of gender-responsive adaptation strategies and actions in the interactive country profiles presented via an interactive online tool showing the state of adaptation action by Parties to the UNFCCC;⁴

(d) The integration of gender considerations into the technical paper on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation, with case studies demonstrating how certain countries have included a gender perspective in their adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework;⁵

(e) The identification of gender considerations as an important factor in determining the effectiveness of adaptation action and support in the paper prepared jointly by the AC and the LEG,⁶ in collaboration with the SCF, on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

(f) The AC's participation in the dialogue among the Chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes, held at SB 58.⁷

3. In the section on awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing, the report indicates that the AC collected gender-disaggregated data through a survey to identify its current and potential audience with a view to continuously improving its communication efforts.

2. 2024

4. The AC report to COP 29 and CMA 6⁸ in its subsection on integrating gender considerations in the section on promoting overarching coherence and collaboration, notes that it had already agreed to incorporate gender considerations into all its activities and pursued efforts to this effect through:

(a) The preparation of a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in adaptation, by the AC NAP task force, that emphasizes the need to consider traditional gender roles in developing and implementing gender-responsive adaptation action that is based on traditional, Indigenous and local knowledge, values and norms in order to ensure that efforts to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women are culturally sensitive;⁹

(b) The organization and delivery of a training session at the 2024 NAP Expo, in collaboration with the LEG, targeting vulnerable groups, including women. The report states that these sessions address obstacles, needs and gaps related to NAP implementation, and that information was shared on good practices in integrating considerations of gender

³ 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/>.

⁴ For more information on the interactive country profiles, see [FCCC/SB/2023/5](https://unfccc.int/node/632770/), para. 28.

⁵ AC. 2023. *Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation at the national and subnational levels: Technical paper by the Adaptation Committee*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632792/>.

⁶ See AC-LEG document AC-LEG/2023/1, available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632772/>.

⁷ The dialogue on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes, held at SB 58, was organized as an activity under the gender action plan. More information on the discussions, key opportunities and action points identified in relation to strengthening gender integration is available in report [FCCC/SBI/2023/13](https://unfccc.int/node/632772/).

⁸ [FCCC/SB/2024/4](https://unfccc.int/node/632772/).

⁹ AC NAP task force. 2024. *Progress, good practices and lessons learned, challenges and opportunities in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in adaptation. Policy brief by the Adaptation Committee's Taskforce on National Adaptation Plans*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/642260>.

equality and women's empowerment into NAPs. The trainings are also referred to in the subsection on adaptation planning and implementation in the section on progress in implementing the flexible workplan of the AC for 2022–2024;

(c) The inclusion of information on national gender-responsive adaptation strategies and actions in the interactive country profiles on the AC's online portal on the state of adaptation action by Parties to the UNFCCC;¹⁰

(d) The inclusion of a section on the importance of, and opportunities for, advancing inclusive and gender-responsive adaptation action in the AC report to mark 30 years of adaptation under the United Nations climate change process;

(e) The outlining of approaches for integrating contextually appropriate gender equality and social inclusion considerations in the toolkit for monitoring, evaluation and learning for NAP processes;¹¹

(f) The moderation of the technical dialogue on financing for a gender-just transition during the thematic day on gender equality, finance, trade and accountability at COP 28 by one of the AC Co-Chairs.¹² This event is also mentioned in the AC report's subsection on meetings and events in the section on organizational and procedural matters.

5. In the same section, the AC reported to have nominated three female and one male expert gender focal points.

6. The annex to the report contains the flexible workplan of the AC for 2025–2027, which indicates that the AC will continue taking into consideration the mandate for constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes and enhance implementation of the gender action plan.

B. Progress

7. In 2023–2024 the AC continued the established practice of including a section in its regular report on integrating gender considerations into its workplan. The body continued to provide information on its significant efforts to progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work.

8. Unlike in its 2021 report, the AC did not include gender-disaggregated data on the composition of speakers in its events in the 2023 or 2024 reports.¹³ Nevertheless, the nomination of expert gender focal points, as reflected in the 2024 report, is noteworthy.

9. The reporting simultaneously claims the mainstreaming of gender across all its activities and highlights some outputs that explicitly reflect this integration. This creates a perceived information gap that could be addressed by strengthening documentation, specificity or adjusting framing.

¹⁰ For more information on the country profiles and online portal, see [FCCC/SB/2024/4](#), paras. 25–28.

¹¹ Beauchamp E, Leiter T, Pringle P, et al. 2024. *Toolkit for monitoring, evaluation, and learning for National Adaptation Plan processes*. Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-andresilience/resources/publications/toolkit-MEL-for-NAP-processes>.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Gender-Day->.

¹³ See [FCCC/SB/2021/6](#) and [FCCC/SB/2021/6/Corr.1](#).

III. Adaptation Fund Board

A. Reporting

1. 2023

10. The AFB report to CMP 18 and CMA 4¹⁴ in its subsection on gender equality and the empowerment of women, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, states that advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is one of the four cross-cutting themes of the first Medium-Term Strategy and that progress was made in implementing the updated AF gender policy and gender action plan. It further states that:

(a) Gender-related training events were held during the reporting period, including:

- (i) A session during the annual climate finance readiness seminar for NIEs;
- (ii) A webinar for IEs on the updated AF gender policy and the updated guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy;
- (iii) A webinar for NIEs on available financial and technical support related to gender mainstreaming;
- (iv) A session at the enhanced direct access workshop for NIEs on how to integrate gender considerations into the design of enhanced direct access proposals, how to prepare and implement gender-responsive budgeting and how to report gender progress in projects using the project performance report template;

(b) During the reporting period, the pilot phase of application of the AF gender scorecard commenced. The scorecard was developed with the aim of enhancing the Fund's monitoring of the implementation of its gender policy across its project and programme portfolio through facilitating data and information collection and analysis. The gender scorecard will be applied to projects and programmes at two stages: (1) at entry and (2) during implementation and at exit. The report highlights that the results of the gender scorecard will be included in the 2024 annual performance report of the AF;

(c) Work continued on improving the AF gender-responsive operational framework, including policies and operational guidelines; the updated AF gender policy¹⁵ and the updated guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy¹⁶ were translated into French and Spanish;

(d) The annual performance report of the AF for fiscal year 2022¹⁷ provides information on gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in some projects approved during fiscal year 2022;

(e) The body continued collaboration on gender considerations with partner organizations, including other climate funds and the UNFCCC secretariat. The Vice-Chair of the AFB participated in the mandated dialogue between the chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes at SB 58.

11. The subsection in readiness programme for climate finance, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period references the mission and mandates of the AF and affirms that all its activities are designed to inter alia empower and benefit the most vulnerable people and communities as agents of change and advance gender equality. It further reports that the annual climate finance readiness seminar for accredited NIEs included inter alia discussions on the updated

¹⁴ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6](https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/).

¹⁵ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>. The fund's updated gender policy and action plan is available in English, French and Spanish.

¹⁶ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/guidance-document-implementing-entitiescompliance-adaptation-fund-gender-policy-2/>.

¹⁷ AFB document AFB/EFC.30/3/Rev.1.

guidance document for IEs on compliance with the AF gender policy, also mentioned in paragraph (a)(iv) above.

12. Under the chapter recommendations for action by the CMP and/or the CMA, the AFB invites the CMP and/or the CMA to take note that the implementation of the updated gender policy and gender action plan¹⁸ of the AF continued.

13. Annex V to the report focuses on presenting examples of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in four AF projects approved during the reporting period, as mentioned in paragraph 10(d) above, extracted from their gender assessments and project specific gender action plans.

14. Annex VI to the report highlights AF communications efforts during the reporting period, indicating that gender was one of the themes highlighted in their products.

15. Annex VIII to the report presents information on the status of the AF portfolio. It includes a list of project/programme proposals and concepts in the active pipeline as at 30 June 2023, containing a project to unlock investments in gender and youth inclusive early-growth stage adaptation small and medium-sized enterprises in Kenya and Uganda among those whose content was endorsed.

16. Annex IX presents the response of the AFB to the guidance of the CMP 17 and CMA 4. In response to the request to the AFB to increase the gender-responsiveness of the resources provided by the AF,¹⁹ the report makes reference to the information presented in paragraphs 10–13 above.

17. The annex to the addendum to the report mentioned in paragraph 10 above²⁰ includes references to gender:

(a) Under the chapter implementation of the second Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027), the body indicates the Fund’s annual performance report for the fiscal year 2023 includes a section dedicated to gender informing that the pilot phase of the application of the Fund’s gender scorecard has continued with a view to contributing to the Fund’s efforts in enhancing monitoring of the implementation of its gender policy across its project and programme portfolio through facilitating data and information collection and analysis. The body reports that a gender training, which included an interactive gender case study exercise, was held at the annual NIE seminar. The report notes that the AF secretariat started developing an e-course on gender mainstreaming in climate adaptation projects, which the expectation of launching it in 2024;

(b) Under the chapter readiness programme for climate finance, the body makes reference to the training in the annual NIE seminar mentioned in paragraph 17(a) above;

(c) Under the chapter impact and results drivers (sustainability, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency) the body notes that high participation of women in ecosystem-based adaptation activities may lead to a more efficient and effective implementation of adaptation activities, with the side benefit of improving women’s decision-making and leadership within the communities. It mentions that this is illustrated in Mongolia.

2. 2024

18. The AFB report to CMP 19 and CMA 5²¹ in its subsection on gender equality and the empowerment of women, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, indicates that:

(a) The AF launched its first e-learning course on gender mainstreaming in April 2024, aimed at strengthening understanding and building capacity in integrating gender mainstreaming across the project life cycle, in line with its gender policy. Offering additional details on the course contents and delivery method;

¹⁸ Available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex4-gender-policy/>.

¹⁹ Decision 5/CMP.17, para. 16.

²⁰ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6/Add.1](#).

²¹ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/6](#).

(b) Gender-related training events were held during the reporting period, including;

(i) A session during the annual climate finance readiness seminar for NIEs;

(ii) A webinar for IEs and stakeholders on the e-learning course on gender mainstreaming and using information and data to advance gender equality.

(c) During the reporting period, the pilot phase of the AF gender scorecard was implemented. The results of the gender scorecard are due to be included in the annual performance report of the AF in 2024;

(d) The annual performance report of the AF for fiscal year 2023 provides information on gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in some projects approved during fiscal year 2023;

(e) Collaboration on gender considerations with partner organizations, including other climate funds and the UNFCCC secretariat, continued, for example through a side event on gender-responsive finance organized with the Climate Investment Funds, the GCF and the GEF, held at COP 28, and through the AFB secretariat's participation in a training for national gender and climate change focal points on the topic of climate finance and gender.

19. Under the chapter recommendations for action by the CMP and/or the CMA, the AFB invites the CMP and/or the CMA to take note of the production of e-learning courses on mainstreaming gender in project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation; and that the AF continued to implement the updated gender policy and gender action plan of the AF,²² including by developing the e-learning course mentioned in paragraph 18(a) above.

20. In the subsection learning and sharing, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, the report highlights the e-learning course mentioned in paragraph 18(a) above.

21. In the subsection readiness programme for climate finance, under the section Medium-Term Strategy (2023–2027) of the chapter work undertaken during the reporting period, the report mentions the events indicated in paragraph 18(b) above.

22. In the chapter complementarity and coherence with other climate funds and operational linkages and relations between the Adaptation Fund and other UNFCCC bodies, it mentions that the AFB, through its secretariat, organized one joint session with the GCF on gender mainstreaming in AF projects and programmes; and that the AFB enhanced its collaboration with other climate funds and partner organizations on promoting gender equality in climate action, referring to the AFB, through its secretariat, having shared its experience of and lessons learned from gender mainstreaming in its operations and in AF-supported projects and programmes and having discussed with other climate funds ways of enhancing complementarity and coherence of gender-related work among the funds.

23. In Annex IV the participation of the AFB and its secretariat in gender-related events, such as the UNFCCC Gender Collective Impact Gathering meeting and the event Accelerating Gender-Responsive NDC Implementation in the Asia-Pacific, organized by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the UNFCCC is reported.

24. Annex V to the report focuses on presenting examples of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in four AF projects approved during the reporting period, as mentioned in paragraph 18(d) above, extracted from their gender assessments and project specific gender action plans.

25. Annex VI to the report highlights AF communications efforts during the reporting period, indicating that gender was one of the themes highlighted in their products.

26. Annex VIII to the report presents information on the status of portfolio of the AF. It includes a list of project/programme proposals and concepts in the active pipeline as at 30 June 2023, containing a project to unlock investments in gender and youth inclusive early-

²² See footnote 15 above.

growth stage adaptation small and medium-sized enterprises in Kenya and Uganda among those whose content was endorsed.

27. Annex IX presents the response of the AFB to the guidance of the CMP 18 and CMA 5. In response to the request to the AFB to increase the gender-responsiveness of the resources provided by the AF,²³ the body refers to the information presented in paragraph 18 above. In response to the mandate stemming from decision [2/CMA.5](#), the report refers to the e-learning course mentioned in paragraph 18(a) above, which is expected to help enhance capacities for gender mainstreaming throughout a project's life cycle. In addition, it mentions that the readiness grants enable NIEs to undertake project scale-up efforts and address environmental, social and gender-related risks.

28. The annex to the addendum to the report mentioned in paragraph 18 above²⁴ includes references to gender:

(a) Under the specific chapter on gender, the report indicates that the secretariat completed a pilot implementation of the AF Gender Scorecard for the fiscal year 2024. The summary of the result of the AF Gender Scorecard implementation for the fiscal year 2024 is presented in the gender section of the AF Annual Performance Report for the fiscal year 2024,²⁵ and the report notes that the full AF Gender Scorecard report is expected to be available as an informational document. It also notes that a gender knowledge study was being developed to identify best practices on gender mainstreaming and lessons learned from AF projects and programmes in the agriculture and food security sectors;

(b) Under the chapter knowledge management, it mentions the course referred to in paragraph 18(a) above and the study mentioned in paragraph 28(a) above.

B. Progress

29. 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. The 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. It is noteworthy that the AF continued the practices started in 2021 of including an annex that provides details of gender-sensitive and -responsive interventions in approved AF projects.

30. It is further noteworthy that the AFB references other reports, which contain a greater level of detail on gender integration, such as such its annual performance report, which covers the results of the gender scorecard. The AFB further completed the pilot implementation of its gender scorecard, conducted events and trainings to support and monitor gender mainstreaming throughout the cycle of AF projects.

31. While providing relevant information on the new e-learning course, neither annual report details 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.

²³ Decision [3/CMP.18](#), para. 13.

²⁴ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/4/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/6/Add.1](#).

²⁵ Document AFB/EFC.34/9, available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wpcontent/uploads/2024/09/AFB.EFC_.34.8_Annual-Performance-Report-for-FY24.pdf.

IV. Clean development mechanism Executive Board

A. Reporting

32. There is no reference to gender in the 2023 or 2024 reports²⁶ of the CDM Executive Board to the CMP.

B. Progress

33. Despite having taken initial steps towards integrating gender considerations into its work in previous years,²⁷ the Board did not include any information on gender in its regular reports in 2021–2024.

V. Consultative Group of Experts

A. Reporting

1. 2023

34. The CGE report to SBI 59²⁸ presents information on gender balance of technical experts who conducted the technical analysis of biennial update reports as 46 per cent women and 54 per cent men. It also presents information on the number of women and men participants in each of the three regional hands-on training workshops, and underlines that the CGE continued to encourage the participation of women through the letter inviting nominations for participation of national experts in the regional hands-on training workshops. The report further notes the CGE participation in the dialogue among the Chairs of the constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes held at SB 58.

2. 2024

35. The CGE report to SBI 61²⁹ mentions the same information as the 2023 report with updated numbers.³⁰ The report further mentions the CGE submission made on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan as well as its content, including the capturing of gender-related statistics concerning its training workshops and reporting of them in its progress and workshop reports; its invitation to the secretariat's gender team to attend the 12th meeting of the CGE in order to raise awareness of gender issues among CGE members; and its plan to develop a gender-related case study and add it to the CGE toolbox on institutional arrangements. The report further mentions participation of the CGE in an informal meeting on gender and transparency convened by the secretariat's gender team with national gender and climate change focal points and plans to consider disseminating a toolkit on gender-responsive biennial transparency reports prepared by UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, once available.

B. Progress

36. Like previous reports, in its 2023 and 2024 reports, the CGE presented data disaggregated by gender on participation in training workshops. The 2023 and 2024 reports further include such information on technical experts involved in the technical analysis of biennial update reports. In 2024 the CGE reported increased engagement on gender, for

²⁶ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/5](#), [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/3](#) and [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/3/Add.1](#) respectively.

²⁷ See document [FCCC/CP/2021/5](#), paras. 30–32.

²⁸ [FCCC/SBI/2023/20](#).

²⁹ [FCCC/SBI/2024/18](#).

³⁰ Including 46 per cent of technical experts being women and number of women and men participants in each of the two regional hands-on training workshops.

example by raising awareness of gender issues among CGE members, contributing to and participating in gender-related activities, and plans.

VI. Climate Technology Centre and Network Advisory Board

A. Reporting

1. 2023

37. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2023³¹ notes that the bodies collaborated to develop a roster of gender and climate change technology experts. It further mentions that the TEC, the CTCN and their secretariats engaged in regular exchanges and collaborated intersessionally to ensure coordination and coherence of work under the Technology Mechanism. This included the TEC and CTCN exchanging information across areas of work, inter alia on gender-responsive urban mobility.

38. The annex to the report presents draft joint key messages and recommendations of the TEC and the CTCN on technology and nationally determined contributions. The TEC and the CTCN indicate the existence of various examples from different regions and country contexts where the uptake of technologies directly supports the implementation of NDCs, including gender-responsive and effective stakeholder engagement approaches. Further, the TEC and the CTCN recommend that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to stimulate the uptake of technologies in support of NDC implementation by:

(a) Fostering gender-responsive, inclusive, participatory and equitable approaches that consider the needs, priorities, knowledge and capacities of all technology stakeholders; generate awareness of technology benefits; and foster stakeholder engagement and buy-in regarding processes and technologies. The bodies stressed that, in particular, technology uptake needs to lead to a just transition, protect workers, communities, Indigenous Peoples and women, ensure a more socially equitable distribution of benefits and risks, and foster leapfrogging to near zero emission or low-emission climate technologies, which are in line with meeting the targets of the Paris Agreement;

(b) Supporting academia and civil society, including women, youth and Indigenous Peoples organizations, that work with local and national governments on addressing barriers to technology uptake towards the achievement of NDC targets, including by strengthening national systems of innovation.

39. The chapter on activities and performance of the CTCN includes various references to gender:

(a) In the subsection Advisory Board meetings and membership, the body highlights that the board endorsed the updated gender policy and action plan for 2023–2025, developed with support from the women and gender constituency to strengthen mainstreaming of gender-responsive approaches across CTCN activities;

(b) In the subsection on promoting endogenous and gender-responsive technologies and harnessing Indigenous People's knowledge; under the section on enabling environments and capacity-building, the body notes that a gender perspective must be integrated into the design of all technical assistance projects, including through gender analysis and the appointment of a gender expert. It notes the example of an assessment of the gender division in Mongolia, in relation to involvement in livestock farming, to prioritize necessary livestock interventions, where data on the percentage of technical assistance supported by a gender analysis and expert, along with their resulting outcomes and impacts, was lacking. It indicates that this gap will be addressed through the updated monitoring and evaluation framework and the updated gender policy and action plan;

(c) In the subsection collaboration with children and youth and women and gender constituencies, under collaboration and stakeholder engagement, the CTCN mentions its support for the 2022 Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards, disseminating information

³¹ [FCCC/SB/2023/3](#).

thereon through its Network and providing access to a year-long mentoring programme for the winners; and having served on the jury to select the award winners for 2023.

2. 2024

40. The joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2024³² notes that the bodies continued to collaborate on joint activities including the operationalization of the gender and climate technology expert roster,³³ mentioned in paragraph 37 above, and further elaborated that it constituted an online database of international professionals, local experts and Indigenous Peoples with recognized expertise in the area of gender equality and climate technology, which 95 experts had joined as at September 2024.

41. In the chapter on activities and performance of the CTCN:

(a) In the subsection on promoting gender-responsive and endogenous technologies and harnessing Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, under the section enabling environments and capacity building, the body notes that, following the endorsement of the new CTCN gender policy and action plan 2023–2027 in September 2023, annual gender workplans were being developed and monitored.³⁴ A CTCN gender assessment and action plan was introduced during the development of technical assistance response plans to ensure that gender mainstreaming is integrated from the outset and carried throughout implementation of projects. Furthermore, the percentage of the budget for technical assistance projects dedicated to gender mainstreaming has increased from 1 to 5 per cent under the new policy. Gender funds support, inter alia, the hiring of gender experts and the development of gender policy briefs, as, for example, in the technical assistance project completed in Georgia;

(b) In the same subsection, the CTCN mentions having actively promoted the Technology Mechanism gender and climate technology expert roster, including by referring to it in the technical assistance request template and encouraging Network members and national designated entities to engage experts from the roster;

(c) In the subsection collaborating with UNFCCC constituted bodies and constituencies, under collaboration and stakeholder engagement, the CTCN notes that, as part of its ongoing collaboration with the UNFCCC women and gender constituency, the CTCN supported the 2023 Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards, disseminating information thereon via the Network and providing access to a year-long mentoring programme to the winners, and served on the jury to select the award winners for 2024 CTCN.

42. Annex II to the report presents the CTCN technical assistance projects completed during the reporting period for each area of system transformation. Under the water-energy-food focus, the project "Solar based irrigation for women's empowerment -"pay as you irrigate" as a means of water management and food security in Mozambique (Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator)" was finalized in Mozambique, under the Adaptation thematic area. Under the area of building and infrastructure, the project "Designing nature-based solutions with an ethnic and gender-equity approach, to increase the resilience of rural mountain communities in protected natural areas affected by extreme weather events in Honduras" was finalized in Honduras, under the Adaptation thematic area.

B. Progress

43. 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

³² [FCCC/SB/2024/3](https://www.fccc.org/2024/3).

³³ Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/networking-and-collaboration/gender-and-climate-technologyexpert-roster>.

³⁴ See CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2024/23/27 for the gender workplan for 2024.

integrating gender considerations. A noteworthy development is the launch of a global roster of experts.

44. The CTCN has continued to include sections on gender-responsive engagement and endogenous and gender-responsive technologies, demonstrating commitment to a crosscutting integration of gender considerations across its work and reporting. Including references to external documents to corroborate affirmations relating to activity implementation, is a practice that could be extended to all activities, in order to further improve traceability and transparency.

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

A. Reporting

1. 2023

45. The report of the KCI to SBI 59³⁵ includes a section on integrating gender considerations into the work of the KCI, which mentions that the KCI continued to mainstream gender considerations in its work, including by establishing an informal network of experts on gender issues relevant to response measures and by ensuring gender balance among the speakers at KCI side events and among the experts appointed as consultants for its work.

46. The report further mentions, in the context of its workplan activity 9, that a technical paper 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, was being finalized.

2. 2024

47. The report of the KCI to SBI 61³⁶ includes the same information as mentioned in paragraph 45 above and further reports on the publication of the technical paper³⁷ referred to in paragraph 46 above. It further reports having initiated research, with the support of the secretariat, on the basis of this technical paper, with a view to preparing a policy brief on this matter.

48. In its rules of procedure, the KCI refers to the goal of gender balance in the context of its membership and when drawing on expertise necessary to perform its functions, including from the UNFCCC roster of experts.

B. Progress

49. The annual reports of the KCI include a section on gender and demonstrate that the body has made some progress in 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.

50. The annual reports only provide brief information on how the KCI has mainstreamed gender in its work. Future annual reports would benefit from more specific reference to and

³⁵ [FCCC/SB/2023/6](#).

³⁶ [FCCC/SB/2024/8](#).

³⁷ KCI, 2024. *Impacts of the implementation of response measures on intergenerational equity, gender, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and people in other vulnerable situations*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/638245>.

examples of the KCI work through which gender has been considered, aligning with the approaches the KCI adopted to integrate gender in its work.³⁸

VIII. Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee

A. Reporting

51. The 2023 and 2024 reports of the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee³⁹ do not refer to gender beyond gender balance in the context of the body's membership.

B. Progress

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

IX. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

A. Reporting

1. 2023

53. The LEG report to SBI 58⁴⁰ mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work and includes a subsection on the consideration of gender in the section ongoing activities and next steps. It noted its ongoing provision of technical guidance and support to the LDCs to strengthen gender considerations in adaptation, and its progress in integrating a gender perspective into its work. The same section includes a figure showing the percentage share of women participating in all LEG meetings and events since LEG 37 (February 2020). The LEG further agreed to continue strengthening gender considerations in its work by:

(a) Using the UNFCCC gender action plan and ensuring that the gaps identified in its implementation are considered when developing activities to support the LDCs;

(b) Considering how to apply and expand existing gender-related guidelines (jointly with for example, 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.

54. Under the subsection addressing the mandates from the COP and the CMA, the LEG recalled its support to LDCs mentioned in paragraph 53 above and mentions that there has been an increase in the number of projects including gender analyses or gender mainstreaming plans and integrating gender considerations into results frameworks as per the analysis in its 2022 synthesis report, which focuses on the efforts of the LDCs in implementing adaptation projects under national adaptation programmes of action, NAPs and programmes under the Financial Mechanism.

55. It further noted under the subsection collaboration under the UNFCCC that the LEG recognized the potential to enhance collaboration on gender considerations with other UNFCCC constituted bodies, including through its participation in the Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee's task force on displacement and expert group on non-economic losses.

³⁸ The KCI agreed, at its 5th meeting, to adopt approaches to integrate gender in its work. See KCI/2021/5/10, para. 20.

³⁹ [FCCC/KP/CMP/2023/3](#) and [FCCC/KP/CMP/2024/2](#) respectively.

⁴⁰ [FCCC/SBI/2023/7](#).

56. Under discussions with representatives of organizations, it mentioned that the NAP Global Network noted that countries continue to submit requests relating to the integration of gender considerations into the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

57. Annex II of the report presents activities of the subgroups of the national adaptation plan technical working group for 2023–2024, indicating that the multistakeholder group advised on the integration of gender considerations into the products and activities of the LEG in 2023.

58. Annex IV of the report contains the LEG work programme for 2023–2024 which includes two activities referring to gender, namely: (i) Continue to report on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG and ensure consideration of the UNFCCC gender action plan in developing the activities of the LEG; and (ii) collaborating with other constituted bodies and programmes on activities related to some areas, including gender.

59. The LEG report to SBI 59⁴¹ mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work, further highlighting it as a priority area for 2023–2024. Under its ongoing activities and next steps section the LEG included a subsection on consideration of gender.

60. As part of the section on ongoing efforts and next steps, within the context of technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, the LEG reported on the work of the NAP technical working group, including the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup, which is advancing work on strengthening gender considerations in NAPs.

61. As part of the same section, in the context of addressing mandates from the COP and the CMA, the LEG reported on conducting technical sessions on gender at the annual NAP Expos, and the engagement of the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup mentioned in paragraph 60 above in identifying and implementing relevant actions.

62. As part of the same section, in the context of consideration of gender, the information contained in paragraphs 60 and 61 above is reiterated and reference is further made to:

- (a) The importance of inclusive participation referencing the LEG's rules of procedure;
- (b) Integration of gender considerations into all LEG technical products and activities;
- (c) Incorporating specific chapters on gender into the technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, its synthesis reports and technical papers;
- (d) Consistently conducting technical sessions on gender considerations at the NAP Expos;
- (e) Adding gender as a cross-cutting topic of the NAP writing workshops;
- (f) Analysis of NAPs submitted and adaptation projects implemented by the LDCs from a gender perspective.

63. The same section further includes an updated version of the figure mentioned in paragraph 53 above, and captured the LEG's agreement to continue:

- (a) Providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs for strengthening gender considerations in adaptation and to continue integrating a gender perspective into its work;
- (b) Engaging with the national gender and climate change focal points from the LDCs in this regard, including through webinars or technical meetings, as appropriate.

64. The LEG reported on incorporating specific chapters on gender in technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, as well as in synthesis reports and technical

⁴¹ [FCCC/SBI/2023/17](#).

papers, inclusion of gender as a cross-cutting topic in NAP writing workshops, analyses of submitted NAPs and adaptation projects undertaken by LDCs with a gender perspective.

65. The report captured the LEG agreeing to continue conducting technical sessions on gender at the annual NAP Expos, to further engage the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup in identifying and implementing relevant actions, to continue its engagement with national gender and climate change focal points from the LDCs through webinars or technical meetings and to further its technical guidance and support on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation.

66. The LEG reiterated the remark mentioned in paragraph 55 above.

67. Under discussions with representatives of organizations, it mentioned that the Global Water Partnership reported providing support to LDCs in integrating gender equality in climate resilience and water security

68. Finally, under Annex II of the report, the LEG recorded progress made by LDCs in securing funding from the GCF for gender-responsive adaptation actions. Notable examples include Bangladesh's project on enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change-induced salinity, and Ethiopia's project on building gender-responsive resilience of vulnerable communities in response to increasing drought risk.

2. 2024

69. The LEG report to SBI 60⁴² mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work and includes a subsection on the consideration of gender in the section ongoing activities and next steps. It indicates that the LEG discussed its submission on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan,⁴³ which included relevant mandates of the LEG and provisions on gender; outputs and publications of the LEG related to gender; and details on activities and milestones of the LEG that align with the priority areas of the gender action plan.

70. Under subsection addressing the mandates from the COP and the CMA, the LEG reported to have agreed to continue engaging the multi-stakeholder forums subgroup in identifying and implementing relevant action in relation to its support to LDCs in integrating gender considerations into the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

71. The LEG reiterated the opportunity for collaboration mentioned in paragraph 55 above.

72. Under discussions with representatives of organizations, it mentioned that the NAP Global Network reported that 24 countries LDCs received direct technical support from the Network related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs and that one of its thematic areas of support is gender.

73. In the subsection on direct country support under ongoing activities and next steps, the LEG indicates that strengthening consideration of vulnerable groups and local communities, including in terms of gender, was identified as one of the topics for a training for developing country Parties on addressing identified gaps and needs related to NAPs to be held in 2024.

74. Annex III to the report contains the LEG work programme for 2024–2025 which includes two activities referring to gender, namely: (i) Continue to report on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into the work of the LEG and ensure consideration of the UNFCCC gender action plan in developing the activities of the LEG; and (ii) collaborating with other constituted bodies and programmes on activities related to some areas, including gender.

⁴² [FCCC/SBI/2024/5](#).

⁴³ In response to the call for submissions in Decision [15/CP.28](#), para. 2. The submission is available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender action plan").

75. The LEG report to SBI 61⁴⁴ mentions that the LEG considered, among other topics, the integration of a gender perspective into its work and includes a subsection on the consideration of gender in the section ongoing activities and next steps. It indicates that the LEG discussed strategies for further integrating a gender perspective into its work programme and agreed to continue raising awareness among the LDCs of the importance of ensuring a gender balance when nominating participants to attend LEG events. The LEG further agreed to invite the LDCs and relevant organizations to submit case studies pertaining to the consideration of gender in the formulation and implementation of NAPs with a view to using the information to produce an outreach publication on the matter with the support of the multi-stakeholder support subgroup.

76. Under the subsection training on national adaptation plans, under technical guidance and support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, the LEG noted the training on NAPs, organized with the AC and conducted during NAP Expo 2024, which focused on improving access to and mobilization of finance, developing and applying monitoring, evaluation and learning tools and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and communities, including women, in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The LEG agreed to incorporate content and lessons learned from the training into future training.⁴⁵

77. The LEG reiterated the opportunity for collaboration mentioned in paragraph 55 above.

B. Progress

78. The LEG has reported gender-disaggregated data on participation in its meetings and events in 2023 but did not continue this practice in 2024. The LEG continued to dedicate 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. A noteworthy development was the submission of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

79. The LEG reports would benefit from more specific information on steps taken to integrate gender considerations into its work and from explicitly identifying the reports, guidelines, or technical products where gender has been integrated as well as on action undertaken to pursue opportunities for collaboration with other UNFCCC bodies.

X. Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023

80. The PAICC report to CMA 5⁴⁶ includes a section on gender and Action for Climate Empowerment, which notes a secretariat presentation on these matters and that the PAICC agreed to continue its discussion on the matter of identifying possible ways to mainstream gender issues and its participation in the dialogue with Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective.

⁴⁴ [FCCC/SBI/2024/22](https://fccc.org/2024/22).

⁴⁵ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/programme>.

⁴⁶ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/4](https://fccc.org/2023/4).

2. 2024

81. The PAICC report to CMA 6⁴⁷ includes a section on gender and Action for Climate Empowerment and the same information reported in 2023. It further agreed to aim for gender balance in electing its Co-Chairs.

B. Progress

82. The PAICC continues to discuss the matter of identifying possible ways to mainstream gender in its work.

XI. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

A. Reporting

1. 2023

83. The PCCB report to SBI 59⁴⁸ includes extensive references to gender, including information on gender-related mandates, activities under the 2021–2024 workplan and implementation of its gender mainstreaming standard and a dedicated annex with detailed information on approach and specific outputs.

84. The PCCB reports electing a gender focal point in line with its gender mainstreaming standard and reaffirms its efforts to mainstream gender into its work. In the section on cross-cutting issues, and referencing respective mandates, the report states that by implementing its gender mainstreaming standard, the PCCB progressed in ensuring equal representation of women at its events and considering gender in a cross-cutting manner in its technical work, referring to annex II of the report titled, progress on gender mainstreaming in the work of the PCCB in the reporting period, for further details.

85. The report further mentions gender-related activities including the participation in the Joint Dialogue on Enhancing Indigenous women climate leadership in the UNFCCC process, participation in the dialogue between the Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective, involvement of gender experts in the Capacity-building Hub steering committee to ensure mainstreaming across the programme of the Hub, a thematic dialogue at Africa Climate Week 2022 on horizontal and vertical integration of the NDCs of African States, which highlighted the need for mainstreaming gender-responsiveness and inclusiveness in NDC policies and points to several case studies and good practices that were shared.

86. The PCCB further recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to facilitate effective adaptation action and more equitable outcomes by strengthening the capacities of developing countries to develop bankable projects and secure financial resources and by establishing appropriate governance structures for, inter alia, ensuring that monitoring, evaluation and learning is effective, inclusive and gender-responsive.

87. Annex I to the report presents monitoring and evaluation findings, highlighting activities that addressed gender-responsiveness across stakeholder engagement, calls for submissions, technical products, thematic dialogues, and outreach. Under a section on outcomes and an indicator on addressing crosscutting issues, the report notes that the PCCB included in its call for submissions on coherence and coordination and in its Expression of interest for the Capacity-building hub questions related to gender and that about 20 per cent of the successful expressions of interest related to mainstreaming gender. It further states that all technical products of the PCCB delivered in the reporting period include multiple references to gender specifically mentions the PCCB-OHCHR online course on climate change and human rights including a module on persons, groups and peoples in vulnerable

⁴⁷ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/7](#).

⁴⁸ [FCCC/SBI/2023/14](#).

situations, including women, and the PCCB toolkit including a section dedicated to gender, the thematic dialogue mentioned in paragraph 85 above, and a PCCB Network's Capacity-building Stories podcast episode on capacity-building with Indigenous Peoples and the economic empowerment of Indigenous women and girls.

88. Under indicators on female to male ratio in resource persons and participants, the PCCB reports an average of just over 50 per cent of resource persons for PCCB activities are women and includes detailed information on gender balance of resource persons and participants for individual events and meetings.

89. The above-mentioned annex II, reiterates or provides further detail on gender-related activities referenced in the main report and includes additional information. This includes:

(a) The expansion of the PCCB network to 30 organizations with a focus on gender, further detail on Capacity-building Hub steering committee members;

(b) A joint event with the LEG and the World Resources Institute for NAP Expo 2023;

(c) Some degree of gender mainstreaming having been achieved in the 2022 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar and the PCCB technical paper on Enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity for climate action;

(d) Representation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender in the PCCB-facilitated ICG and consideration of gender in its forthcoming e-booklets containing capacity-building resources;

(e) Further information on gender balance, including for example, in learners who completed the PCCB-OHCHR online course.

90. In the same annex, the PCCB affirms its efforts to disseminate information on initiatives supporting development and strengthening of capacity for mainstreaming gender considerations in climate action and to use inclusive language across its activities and products in accordance with its gender mainstreaming standard.

91. It also includes information on the use of post-event surveys, which include a question on gender-responsiveness of the events and received a majority of positive and no negative responses.

2. 2024

92. The PCCB report to SBI 61⁴⁹ includes references to gender similar to the 2023 report.

93. The PCCB reports electing a gender focal point in line with its gender mainstreaming standard and reaffirms its efforts mainstreaming gender into its work. In the section on cross-cutting issues, and referencing respective mandates, the report states that by implementing its gender mainstreaming standard, the PCCB progressed in ensuring equal representation of women at its events and considering gender in a cross-cutting manner in its technical work. The report further references a submission made by the PCCB for the final review of implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, which outlines progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in relation to the PCCB implementing the gender action plan between 2019 and 2023.⁵⁰

94. Other gender-related activities reported include other constituted bodies reporting on their gender-related activities in meetings of the ICG, and involvement of gender experts in the Capacity-building Hub steering committee to ensure mainstreaming across the programme of the Hub.

95. The PCCB recommends that the COP and the CMA:

(a) Encourage Parties to apply a multi-stakeholder approach to building and maintaining capacity by engaging a broad range of Parties and non-Party stakeholders at the

⁴⁹ [FCCC/SBI/2024/19](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx).

⁵⁰ The submission is available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender action plan").

national, subnational and local level, including representatives of academia, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, traditional leaders, youth, women, persons with disabilities and the private sector, including informal sectors and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, when undertaking capacity-building needs assessments and when designing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating capacity-building interventions on the basis of identified needs;

(b) Encourage bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to develop strategies aimed at enabling micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, the informal sector, traditional leaders, women and youth to participate in the process to formulate and implement NAPs as well as training programmes targeting those and other stakeholders on various aspects of the NAP process.

B. Progress

96. The PCCB has demonstrated strong commitment and tangible progress in mainstreaming gender considerations across its work building on its structured and consistent implementation of the gender mainstreaming standard since 2020 and has been a model for the good practice of precisely and critically reporting on its progress, focusing on steps taken, also identifying opportunities for improvement, which enables the body to better address challenges.

97. In 2024 the PCCB discontinued the practice of including an annex for tracking progress of gender mainstreaming in its work and included significantly less detail on outputs, outcomes, impact and effectiveness, which has previously been helpful for monitoring and facilitated traceability, comparability and assessment of progress.

98. Compared to the level of detail and range of gender-related activities and outputs documented in previous reports, including the 2023 report, the 2024 report contains significantly less gender-specific information and key activities, data on gender balance, and examples of gender-responsive outputs and outcomes are less visible or absent. This shift may reflect changes in depth and breadth of gender-related implementation or reporting.

99. The PCCB monitored and reported detailed information on gender balance, sought feedback on inclusivity of its activities, and differentiated between those outcomes that include some references to gender and those that include a more in-depth engagement. A new development was the submission of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

XII. Standing Committee on Finance

A. Reporting

1. 2023

100. The SCF report to COP 28 and CMA 5⁵¹, in the section on gender, informs that the body integrated a gender perspective into its technical work, where relevant. An example provided is the report on the doubling of adaptation finance,⁵² which discusses gender-responsiveness in terms of the effectiveness of adaptation finance and highlights the consideration of gender as a key opportunity for improving the quality of adaptation finance in a manner consistent with the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and with Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement. The body further reports having made efforts to achieve gender balance in its events.

101. In the section linkages with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the report notes the appointment of a

⁵¹ [FCCC/CP/2023/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8](#).

⁵² More information is available in the executive summary of the report ([FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.1](#)).

focal point for gender-related matters as well as their active participation at the dialogue among the Chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes.

102. Annex II includes the workplan of the SCF for 2024, indicating the organization and realization of the 2024 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance as an outcome under activity 1(a). It further 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](#); and the integration of gender considerations into the SCF Forum, the BA, the needs determination report and any new work mandated at COP 28 and CMA 5, as appropriate.

103. Annex III presents the general outline of the second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including a subtopic on considerations in relation to gender, under other considerations.

104. Some addenda to the report include references to gender, including the following:

(a) Executive summary of the report on the doubling of adaptation finance⁵³, which includes references to gender under key findings and opportunities, highlighting that emerging assessments of adaptation outcomes consider qualitative criteria including social systems and gender. It further notes that gender-responsive approaches enhance effectiveness in reaching adaptation objectives, that take into account the unique vulnerabilities, needs and contributions of all people can increase the effectiveness of adaptation finance and mentions an example of the Philippines where public-private partnerships require social considerations including related to gender equality;

(b) Synthesis of views regarding ways to achieve Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement;⁵⁴

(c) Summary of the 2023 Forum of the SCF on financing just transitions⁵⁵, which includes a reference to gender and inclusivity related GCF policies and women being amongst those most affected by the transitions;

(d) Self-assessment report of the SCF⁵⁶, which reports that the survey, which served as the primary source of input to the self-assessment included a question on gender-responsiveness of SCF workplans, and captures related findings and suggestions for improvements in this regard;

(e) Compilation and synthesis of submissions on draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism by the co-facilitators of the SCF.⁵⁷

2. 2024

105. The SCF report to COP 29 and CMA 6⁵⁸ includes various references to gender, particularly in relation to the steps undertaken to organize the 2024 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance. In the section on gender, it notes that the SCF integrated a gender perspective into its technical work, where relevant, highlighting that the sixth BA refers to the effectiveness of adaptation finance from a gender perspective and highlights the consideration of gender as a key opportunity for improving the quality of adaptation finance, consistently with the work under the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, and in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement. It further mentions that efforts were made to achieve gender balance among the speakers of all SCF events in 2024.

⁵³ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.1.](#)

⁵⁴ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.3.](#)

⁵⁵ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.4.](#)

⁵⁶ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.5.](#)

⁵⁷ [FCCC/CP/2023/2/Add.6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/8/Add.6.](#)

⁵⁸ [FCCC/CP/2024/6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8.](#)

106. The section on the Forum of the SCF includes a subsection on the forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance, noting that:

(a) The programme was organized taking into account the subtopics suggested by SCF members and observers at SCF 33, which were gender-responsive finance for climate action and resilience, with a focus on developing and scaling tools, best practices and inclusive approaches that consider diverse perspectives, including those of multilateral funds, national frameworks, the private sector and local communities, while integrating the experience and knowledge of marginalized groups such as Indigenous Peoples, youth and children; challenges and opportunities in advancing gender-responsive climate finance within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on economic diversification and development, and financing sectoral climate actions and resilience; gender-responsive climate finance as a means to advance the social and economic empowerment of women; and investment frameworks, tools, criteria, data and reporting for gender-responsive finance for accelerating climate action and resilience;

(b) The forum was held in Arusha from 2 to 3 September 2024, counting over 130 participants representing the SCF, governments, United Nations agencies and other international organizations, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral climate funds, bilateral agencies, the private sector, academia, think tanks and civil society organizations working on gender;

(c) The programme and the video recording of the Forum are available on its dedicated web page⁵⁹ and the summary report was finalized intersessionally.⁶⁰

107. The same section notes that the importance of gender-responsive financing for enhancing climate action and resilience was discussed at SCF 35 as a possible subtheme for the 2025 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture.

108. Under possible action by the COP and the CMA, it indicates that the COP and the CMA may wish to consider the summary report on the 2024 SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance.⁶¹

109. In the section linkages with the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the report notes the appointment of a focal point for gender-related matters. It further highlights that the SCF provided submissions in response to invitations from COP 28 and CMA 5, including on gender and climate change.⁶²

110. Annex II to the report includes the workplan of the SCF for 2025, indicating 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](#); and the integration of gender considerations into the SCF Forum, the BA, the needs determination report and any new work mandated at COP 29 and CMA 6, as appropriate.

111. Some addenda to the report include references to gender, including the following:

(a) Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows⁶³, which in its key findings on climate finance flows includes a paragraph on gender, referencing data gaps pertaining to the gender and climate finance nexus impacting climate finance needs assessments, as well as the strengthening of gender considerations in the governance, project design and impact measurement of multilateral climate funds, and resulting stimulation of commitments by public DFIs including further detail on the GCF, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Climate Investment Funds. The addendum further includes a recommendation for climate finance providers and recipients, as well as data aggregators, to improve the tracking and granularity of reporting of data on gender-responsive climate finance, as well as to improve the dissemination of best practices in

⁵⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/2024-SCF-Forum>.

⁶⁰ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5](#).

⁶¹ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5](#).

⁶² Decision [15/CP.28](#), para. 2.

⁶³ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.1](#).

relation to the gender-related aspects of climate finance, gender-related impacts of climate finance interventions and for gender-responsive budgeting;

(b) Second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement⁶⁴, includes reference to gender in its key findings, particularly in relation to gender integration into NDCs and recommendations, including encouraging:

(i) Relevant institutions to consider how funding can support sustained technical capacities in developing country Parties for addressing gaps for needs assessment, including for gender-responsive climate action;

(ii) Developing country Parties and relevant institutions gathering data and information on needs of developing country Parties to enhance efforts, approaches and available information related to inter alia gender-responsive climate action and the needs of Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups;

(iii) Parties to strengthen coordination, including through exchange of information and best practices, with a view to leveraging a diversity of expertise and perspectives, including for undertaking gender analysis and pursuing participatory stakeholder engagement, when costing needs of developing country Parties for implementing action under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

(c) Second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation⁶⁵, which includes an encouragement to data providers and aggregators to provide information on the gender-responsiveness of climate finance;

(d) Summary report of the 2024 Forum of the SCF on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance;⁶⁶

(e) Draft guidance to the GCF;⁶⁷

(f) Draft guidance to the GEF.⁶⁸

B. Progress

112. 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, referencing gender-balanced participation in events, gender considerations in technical work and events, and identifying how to integrate gender considerations into its workplan. The SCF currently does not report on gender-balance at its events.

113. Noteworthy developments in the reporting cycle were the focus on gender at the 2024 SCF Forum, the discussion of gender as a potential subtheme for the 2025 SCF Forum, the structured inclusion of gender considerations in the reports, recommendation to the COP and the CMA, and the submissions of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

⁶⁴ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.2.](#)

⁶⁵ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.3.](#)

⁶⁶ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.5–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.5.](#)

⁶⁷ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.6–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.6.](#)

⁶⁸ [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.7–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.7.](#)

XIII. Supervisory Body

A. Reporting

1. 2023

114. The annual report of the Supervisory Body to CMA 5⁶⁹ includes a reference to gender in the subsection other considerations by the Supervisory Body, under the chapter work in the reporting period. The body indicates that, following the request of the CMA in decision [3/CMA.3](#), paragraph 5(i), it considered the gender action plan and incorporated relevant actions into the work of the Supervisory Body and the operations of the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.

115. The addendum⁷⁰ to the annual report mentioned in paragraph 114 above, in the section encouraging broad participation, under the chapter methodology principles, indicates that mechanism methodologies shall use language that is easy to understand, inclusive, gender-sensitive and accessible to a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities and Indigenous Peoples.

2. 2024

116. The report of the Supervisory Body to CMA 6⁷¹ includes a subsection called gender action plan, under the item regulatory and other matters considered by the Supervisory Body in the chapter work in the reporting period. There, the body reports having agreed at its 8th meeting to regularly report on gender-balanced representation and how the SBM has addressed gender considerations in its work. During the reporting period, the Body considered gender-balanced representation in its work, in particular during the selection of expert panel members. Further, the Body highlights that gender considerations featured prominently in the work of the SBM through the development of the sustainable development tool by having gender equality as one of the principles through which activity participants shall identify potential gender-based risks and impacts and introducing effective measures to avoid, prevent or mitigate such risks and impacts.

117. The addendum⁷² to the annual report mentioned in paragraph 116 above, in the subsection gender action plan, under the item regulatory and other matters considered by the Supervisory Body in the chapter work in the reporting period, reports no change in this item during the reporting period.

B. Progress

118. A development in the reporting period is that the Supervisory Body has considered the gender action plan in its work and added a specific subsection on gender in its report, which facilitates tracking and comparability.

⁶⁹ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/15](#).

⁷⁰ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/15/Add.1](#).

⁷¹ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/2](#).

⁷² [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/2/Add.1](#).

XIV. Technology Executive Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023⁷³

119. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2023⁷⁴ includes a section on activities and performance of the TEC, with a subsection implementation of the rolling workplan for 2023–2027, where the body:

(a) Includes a subsection on gender mainstreaming, reporting to have continued mainstreaming gender in the implementation of its workplan and achieved gender balance among panellists at its events, and having appointed two GFPs for 2023;

(b) Mentions having established 16 open-ended activity groups to support the implementation of its workplan and that representatives of all the UNFCCC observer constituencies, including the women and gender constituency, were invited to join the groups and most have done so;

(c) Indicates having participated in the dialogue among the chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes;

(d) Mentions having, in collaboration with the UNFCCC Gender team and the CTCN gender focal point, developed a policy brief on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility, to be finalized in 2024.

120. In the subsection challenges and lessons learned the TEC highlights that gender-balanced membership of the TEC has not yet been achieved despite COP guidance and the TEC drawing attention to the issue in the past. The body indicates it would benefit from full membership, and Parties are strongly encouraged to nominate female candidates.

2. 2024⁷⁵

121. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2024⁷⁶ includes a section on activities and performance of the TEC, with a subsection implementation of the rolling workplan for 2023–2027, where the body:

(a) Includes a subsection on gender mainstreaming, reporting to have, with the support of its GFPs and in collaboration with the UNFCCC gender team, continued mainstreaming gender in the implementation of its rolling workplan (under activity D.4), referencing reports on TEC 28 and 29 for further details on the appointment of gender focal points and gender mainstreaming efforts, and having achieved gender balance among panellists at events organized by the TEC during the reporting period;

(b) The TEC further mentions having published a policy brief on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility and provides further detail on its contents, namely that it offers insights into gender inequalities and gender-based differences in the context of urban mobility systems, presents policy options and good practices for developing, implementing and scaling up mobility technologies, infrastructure and services that support decarbonization of the transport sector while responding effectively to the needs of all members of society, as well as outlining related challenges and barriers;

(c) Mentions having worked with 17 open-ended and ad hoc activity groups to support the implementation of its workplan and that representatives of interested UNFCCC observer constituencies, including the women and gender constituency, are members of the groups and actively contributed to their work;

⁷³ Paras. 37–38 above relate to the joint work performed by the TEC and CTCN and should be considered for a full picture of the TEC’s work in 2023.

⁷⁴ [FCCC/SB/2023/3](#).

⁷⁵ Para. 37 above relates to the joint work performed by the TEC and CTCN and should be considered for a full picture of the TEC’s work in 2024.

⁷⁶ [FCCC/SB/2024/3](#).

(d) Mentions that in the area of digital technologies, the TEC has launched, in partnership with Enterprise Neurosystem, the AI Innovation Grand Challenge, and that positive consideration would be given to projects already being implemented in developing countries, particularly the LDCs and small island developing States, and led by women;

(e) Highlights the development of knowledge products in collaboration with partners, including the policy brief mentioned in paragraph 121(a) above, based on which it developed key messages and recommendations on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility for consideration at COP 29 and CMA 6.

122. Annex I to the report presents draft key messages and recommendations of the TEC for the COP and the CMA based on the work carried out by the body in the reporting period, including the knowledge products mentioned in paragraph 121(e) above. Several recommendations make references to gender, including:

(a) Considering the policy brief realizing early warnings for all, the TEC recommends that, to scale up innovation and fit-for-purpose technology solutions, the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organizations and stakeholders, as relevant, to, among others, support the integration of technologies into projects to promote local stakeholder engagement such that both low- and high-technology solutions enable the creation and consumption of risk knowledge by Indigenous Peoples; youth; female-led and community-based groups and entities, including local universities, research institutions and start-ups; and build the technical capacity of stakeholders in developing countries for enhancing reporting on, production, use of and access to risk knowledge, including by implementing targeted actions that strengthen the inclusion and build the capacity of women in technology in order to address persisting gender disparity;

(b) Considering the policy brief on climate technologies for agrifood system transformation, the TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organizations and stakeholders, as relevant, on this issue, to undertake accurate, robust and context-specific assessments of local agrifood systems that are inter alia gender-responsive and identify suitable and correct skills, especially for smallholders and vulnerable segments of the population, and, in particular, consider initiatives focused on equipping rural women with digital literacy and relevant skills;

(c) Considering the policy brief on integrating hard-to-abate industries, particularly steel, cement and chemical industries, into the process of preparing and implementing NDCs for deep industrial decarbonization, the TEC highlighted that international cooperation and knowledge-sharing are catalysts for inter alia gender equality; and that there are signs of women's leadership and participation slowly increasing within industry but they are still at a low level. To enhance industrial decarbonization, particularly in hard-to-abate industries, while accelerating progress towards net zero emissions, the TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to consider promoting women's leadership in industry;

(d) Drawing from the policy brief mentioned in paragraph 121(a) above, the TEC highlighted that:

- (i) Substantive action will be required for urban mobility to contribute to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and promoting sustainable development;
- (ii) Addressing gender-based differences in travel behaviour, access to and affordability of transport, safety while using various modes of transportation and employment in the transportation sector will help achieve climate action in the sector;
- (iii) Without consideration people of all genders, especially women, in policies and actions for achieving zero- and low-emission and climate-resilient urban mobility, they will fall short of fully contributing to achieving emission reduction targets and sustainable development and to facilitating equitable and just transitions;
- (iv) People of different genders often have different travel needs and behaviours owing to gender roles and social norms, as well as to characteristics of individuals such as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability status and class,

which intersect to create unique dynamics and effects, necessitating gender-specific policy considerations;

(v) There is considerable evidence that existing urban mobility systems neither provide women and gender-diverse people with the same level of access, safety, comfort and connectivity as they do for men, nor provide equal employment opportunities. This is in part because women's needs were overlooked in the design of these systems, information on women's needs was not collected when designing these systems and provisions to protect women from harassment and gender-based violence are inadequate;

(vi) Policy options and successful initiatives relating to gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility have been well documented, so the emphasis needs to shift towards integrating those options into policy, programme and project documents at the national, especially the city, level;

(e) Based on the policy brief, mentioned in paragraph 121(a) above, and to accelerate the implementation and scale-up of gender- and climate-responsive technology solutions in urban mobility systems, the TEC recommended that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organizations and other stakeholders, as relevant, to:

(i) Improve the collection, availability and use of gender and transport data for urban mobility planning that addresses climate change and social inequalities;

(ii) Consider implementing mutually supportive principles and measures, adopting approaches such as 'avoid-shift-improve', and participating in initiatives and using toolkits for implementing zero- and low-emission sustainable urban mobility, such as those described in the policy brief referred to in paragraph 121(a) above;

(iii) Raise the visibility of gender- and climate-responsive urban mobility policies in the planning and reporting instruments under the Paris Agreement and those related to sustainable development, including those by non-State actors, and highlight the need for those policies to reflect and enhance national commitments relating to sustainable urban mobility and create a coherent framework for mutually reinforcing action on climate change and sustainable mobility;

(iv) Foster enabling environments and supportive policy frameworks that contribute to the achievement of gender equality, for example by promoting action towards achieving sustainable development goals related to gender and the creation of greater employment opportunities for women in the urban mobility sector;

(f) Considering the Climate Technology Progress Report 2023, to which the TEC and the CTCN contributed in the context of collaboration with UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, the TEC highlighted that finance flows for urban infrastructure are hampered by a 'business as usual' mindset and that it is critical to embrace a new paradigm for urban infrastructure investment that includes aggregation, green and climate financing, impact and innovation funding, and investment through a gender lens.

B. Progress

123. The TEC made significant progress since adopting a structured approach to integrating gender considerations into its work, built further on this progress over the past two years and continued to consistently report on gender in a dedicated section of its annual report. When reporting on gender balance, the body could consider referencing disaggregated data on participation. The practice of identifying existing challenges and lessons learned is useful to identify potential areas for improvement.

124. It is noteworthy that the body has included a gender perspective in several of its knowledge products, and in its reporting differentiates the degree of gender integration and has further made related recommendations to the COP and the CMA.

XV. Warsaw International Mechanism Executive Committee

A. Reporting

1. 2023

125. The 2023 report of the WIM Executive Committee⁷⁷ includes a section on the integration of gender considerations under the chapter organizational and procedural matters. It includes 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 its events.

126. One of the addenda to the 2023 report⁷⁸ presents a summary of progress reports received by the WIM Executive Committee from organizations, bodies, networks and experts engaged in providing technical assistance to developing countries, and relevant to the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, and includes information on actions that involved gender-responsive early warning systems, received in submissions.

127. Annex I of another addendum to the 2023 report⁷⁹ provided information on the WIM Executive Committee's five-year rolling workplan for 2023–2027, which includes references to gender, such as the review of arrangements for designating Executive Committee members to represent the Committee vis-à-vis other bodies, including in relation to gender. It further reports that two members of the WIM Executive Committee, one from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and one from Parties not included therein, were appointed as focal points for gender. Under recommendations, it is noted that Parties may wish to encourage the WIM Executive Committee to continue to make outputs of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups available to broader audiences, including women, to expand the Committee's reach and to promote the technical expertise and products of its thematic expert groups.

2. 2024

128. The 2024 joint annual report of the WIM Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change⁸⁰, includes a section on the integration of gender considerations under the chapter organizational and procedural matters. It includes information on consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue in implementing and updating its five-year rolling workplan (2023–2027); and refers to the input⁸² submitted on progress in, and possible actions going forward with regard to, ensuring the gender-responsiveness of its work and that of its thematic expert groups to inform the review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;⁸³ and mentions that the WIM Executive Committee would focus on gender under its standing agenda item at ExCom 21 on how the latest climate science can inform policymaking relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

⁷⁷ [FCCC/SB/2023/4](#).

⁷⁸ [FCCC/SB/2023/4/Add.1](#).

⁷⁹ [FCCC/SB/2023/4/Add.2](#).

⁸⁰ CMA 2 established, as part of the WIM, the Santiago network (Decision [2/CMA.2](#), para. 43). The terms of reference of the Santiago network (Contained in annex I to decisions [12/CMA.4](#) and [11/CP.27](#).) provide that the Santiago network secretariat will prepare an annual report on activities of the Santiago network secretariat and network and on the performance of their respective functions and submit it to the Advisory Board of the Santiago network for its consideration and approval. The approved report will be forwarded to the secretariat to be included in a joint annual report of the Santiago network and the Executive Committee submitted to the governing body or bodies through their subsidiary bodies.

⁸¹ [FCCC/SB/2024/2](#).

⁸² Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “gender”).

⁸³ In response to the call for submissions in decision [15/CP.28](#), para. 2.

129. The report further includes a subsection on integration of gender considerations under the chapter on organizational and procedural matters of the Santiago network, highlighting that the Santiago network consists of a network of member organizations, bodies, networks and experts that are committed to taking into consideration gender equality and empowerment of women in their work.⁸⁴

130. Annex I to the report lists the two Executive Committee focal points for gender.

131. Annex II to the report mentions a member of the Women and Gender Constituency as member of the Advisory Body of the Santiago Network.

132. The first addendum to the 2024 report⁸⁵ includes a subsection on the integration of gender considerations, under the section cross-cutting work, under the chapter progress of implementation of the workplan of the Executive Committee. It indicates that:

(a) The WIM Executive Committee continued integrating a gender perspective into the development of its knowledge products, including:

(i) The report on the case studies of the projects funded by the GCF in relation to the strategic workstreams of the Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and damage;

(ii) The technical guide, on integrating human mobility linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes;

(iii) The technical paper on non-economic losses, featuring loss of territory and habitability, ecosystem services and biodiversity, and cultural heritage;

(iv) The compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches, volume 2;

(b) The gender-focused discussions at ExCom 21, mentioned in paragraph 128 above, were informed by two expert briefings, one on the intersection of gender, climate and disaster risk reduction⁸⁶ and the other on the experience of women from three regions of loss and damage.⁸⁷

B. Progress

133. The WIM Executive Committee continued applying 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.

134. It has continued efforts to mainstream gender across its work, including in its workplan for 2023–2027. A noteworthy development is that the body now reports information on relevant outputs of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups, such as the inclusion of gender considerations across various specific knowledge products and the dedication of a focus on gender in discussions under one of its standing agenda items. A noteworthy development was the submission of inputs to the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

⁸⁴ The guidelines for the designation of organizations, bodies, networks and experts as members of the Santiago network are available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/16TXX85cscNLY-Gsg_cpbRIJ0xoBLTN/view.

⁸⁵ [FCCC/SB/2024/2/Add.1](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FCCC/SB/2024/2/Add.1).

⁸⁶ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/M%20Picard%20EXCOMWIM%20Gender%20D%20L_corrig%20%28002%29.pdf.

⁸⁷ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ExCom%2021st%20meeting_UNW_Final.pdf.

Annex II

Report of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform on progress in integrating a gender perspective into its processes

1. The FWG of the LCIPP does not have a mandate to report regularly to the governing bodies. The FWG did not prepare a report for the SBSTA or the COP in 2023. Thus, this review of its reporting on progress in integrating gender considerations into its work is based only on its report to SBSTA 60 (2024).¹

I. Reporting

2. The FWG report to SBSTA 60, which was published as part of the mandated review of the FWG conducted at COP 29,² contains information on the outcomes of its work under the workplan of the LCIPP for 2022–2024. It also contains a draft workplan of the LCIPP for 2025–2027.³

3. In the sub-chapter “Enhanced contribution of Indigenous Peoples and local communities towards stronger and more ambitious climate action”, in the chapter “Key outcomes of implementing the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform”, the report notes that in the preamble to the Paris Agreement, Parties are encouraged to develop NDCs, NAPs and national communications that are gender-responsive, rights-based and inclusive of the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, traditional knowledge and local knowledge systems, where appropriate.⁴

4. Annex I to the report, which contains the draft workplan of the LCIPP for 2025–2027, now referred to as the Baku Workplan, contains several references to gender, namely:

(a) Paragraph 4 indicates that in implementing the workplan, the FWG will continue using methodologies that have proven effective in facilitating the participation in and contribution to the UNFCCC process of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and providing a space that enables their meaningful engagement with Parties, constituted bodies and other LCIPP contributors, in a cross-cutting manner, including by engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women, youth and knowledge holders, in the UNFCCC process and other processes in a gender-responsive manner that recognizes the rights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, traditional knowledge and local knowledge;

(b) Activity 2.1, under collective approach 2 (regional engagement), refers to convening at least two regional (or biregional) gatherings per year, organized for and in a different United Nations Indigenous sociocultural region or United Nations region, with the direct involvement of elders, practitioners, knowledge holders, women and youth from each region in the planning and implementation of these gatherings, relevant to the annual theme selected by the FWG;

(c) Activity 5.1, under collective approach 5 (enhanced engagement with Parties), refers to conducting targeted outreach to and engaging with national focal points, including but not limited to national focal points to the UNFCCC, loss and damage contact points, adaptation contact points, national gender and climate change focal points and national Action for Climate Empowerment focal points;

(d) Activity 5.4, under collective approach 5 (enhanced engagement with Parties), refers to enhancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process, prioritizing direct participation, including of youth and women, in training

¹ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#).

² Per decision [16/CP.26](#), para. 12.

³ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), annex I. The workplan, known as the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP, was welcomed in decision [14/CP.29](#), para. 2.

⁴ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), para. 35.

sessions and workshops of relevant constituted bodies and UNFCCC workstreams, in order to facilitate their contribution to the process of formulating, implementing and communicating climate policies and actions.

5. Annex III to the report, which presents information on progress in implementing the workplan of the LCIPP for 2022–2024, includes the following references to gender:

(a) The FWG recommended that each region nominate at least one Indigenous woman and one youth representative for the annual gatherings of knowledge holders in order to foster gender balance and youth engagement;⁵

(b) The joint dialogue on advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of Indigenous women and women from local communities in climate policy and action co-organized under the LCIPP workplan and the GAP and held at COP 27 resulted in several key messages and action points concerning practices that could advance the leadership of women from local communities and of Indigenous women in the UNFCCC process. Details of the discussions at the dialogue are also included;⁶

(c) Discussions at the youth round tables have explored gender-responsive ways to promote intergenerational knowledge-sharing and equity in the development and implementation of climate policy at all levels;⁷

(d) The FWG noted the need for the development of guidance and recommendations based on the updated paper on the analysis of gaps in existing policies, actions and communications under the Convention, with special attention to future generations, youth and women's involvement.⁸

6. Annex V to the report presents case stories from Indigenous Peoples and local communities on climate action and care for nature, including on:

(a) Women in the Karamojong pastoralist community in Uganda, who make observations that support weather forecasting, including alerting the community about upcoming rain or drought, as well as the arrival of livestock diseases. Climate-related conflict experienced by the community as well as climate and environmental changes disempower Karamojong women and weaken their own representative institution;⁹

(b) Indigenous women in the United Nations Indigenous sociocultural regions of Asia and Africa, who play an essential role in ensuring food security and environmental stewardship in their communities. They use traditional knowledge and practices to conserve seeds, notably through the creation and maintenance of seed banks. As well as being vital to knowledge transfer, these repositories ensure that seeds from various plant species are available for future planting and food production. Indigenous women possess extensive expertise in seed-saving techniques and an understanding of the ecology essential for maintaining seed diversity, making their role in ensuring food security and environmental stewardship in their communities important.¹⁰

II. Progress

7. The FWG report to SBSTA 60 included more information on progress in integrating gender into its work than was included in previous reports.¹¹ Future reports of the FWG could benefit from detailing further how gender considerations are being integrated in a cross-cutting manner into work under the LCIPP.

⁵ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), annex III, para. 2.

⁶ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), annex III, para. 27. The key messages and action points are contained in the report on the dialogue ([FCCC/SBI/2023/4](#)).

⁷ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), annex III, para. 50.

⁸ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), annex III, para. 33. The paper referred to is available at <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2021-12/Technical%20Paper%20Activity%209.pdf>.

⁹ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), annex V, para. 14.

¹⁰ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), annex V, para. 16.

¹¹ [FCCC/CP/2021/5](#), annex II, and [FCCC/CP/2023/5](#), annex II.

8. Under the workplan of the LCIPP for 2025–2027, the FWG aims to integrate gender into its work in a cross-cutting manner and identifies national gender and climate change focal points as key stakeholders with whom to engage in implementing the activities.

Annex III

Reporting of the Transitional Committee on progress in integrating a gender perspective into its processes

1. The Transitional Committee was established with a time-bound mandate; as such, it does not have a mandate for regular reporting to the governing bodies. However, the Committee prepared a report for consideration at COP 28 and CMA 5 (2023),¹ which includes information on integrating a gender perspective in, for example, recommendations and discussions that informed the operationalization of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage. Only that report was considered in this review of the reporting of the Transitional Committee's progress towards integrating a gender perspective into its processes.

I. Reporting

2. The Transitional Committee's report to COP 28 and CMA 5 presents the work of the Committee conducted in 2023. The annexes to the report contain the recommendations of the Committee developed in accordance with its mandate in the form of a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 28 and CMA 5 (annex I), the Governing Instrument of the Fund (annex II), recommendations of the Committee relating to the new funding arrangements (annex III), the members of the Committee (annex IV) and a list of the organizations represented in the Technical Support Unit of the secretariat (annex V).

3. The report of the Transitional Committee to COP 28 and CMA 5 highlights the key insights identified in the synthesis report on the outcomes of several activities and deliverables² to inform the recommendations to be developed by the Transitional Committee.³ The insights include the importance of considering and mainstreaming the meaningful inclusion of vulnerable communities, gender-responsiveness and the promotion of human rights in the new funding arrangements and Fund for responding to Loss and Damage.

4. The draft decision in annex I to the report of the Transitional Committee to COP 28 and CMA 5 acknowledges in its preamble that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.

5. The report includes references to gender in annex II, which contains the Governing Instrument of the Fund, namely:

(a) The Fund's objectives and purpose include that it should strive to maximize the impact of its funding for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits; and take a culturally sensitive and gender-responsive approach;⁴

(b) In reference to the composition of the Fund's Board, the relevant regional groups and constituencies are to nominate representatives with due consideration given to gender balance and the Board is to enhance the engagement of stakeholders by inviting active observers, including youth, women, Indigenous Peoples and environmental non-governmental organizations, to participate in its meetings and related proceedings;⁵

¹ [FCCC/CP/2023/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9](#).

² Transitional Committee document TC4/2023/8.

³ As per para. 15 of decisions [2/CP.27](#) and [2/CMA.4](#) respectively. The activities and deliverables are set out in other paragraphs of the same decisions.

⁴ [FCCC/CP/2023/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9](#), annex II, para. 5.

⁵ [FCCC/CP/2023/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9](#), annex II, paras. 19–20.

(c) The rules of procedure of the Board determine that stakeholder input and participation is to include the establishment of consultative forums to engage and communicate with stakeholders. These forums will be open to a wide range of stakeholders, including women. In addition, the rules of procedure state that mechanisms are to be developed to promote the input and participation of stakeholders, including private sector actors, civil society organizations and the groups most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including women, youth and Indigenous Peoples, in the design, development and implementation of the activities financed by the Fund;⁶

(d) In reference to country ownership and access modalities, the Fund will seek to promote and strengthen national responses for addressing loss and damage through pursuing country-led approaches, including through effective involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, in particular women, vulnerable communities and Indigenous Peoples;⁷

(e) The selection of secretariat staff will take into account geographical and gender balance and cultural and linguistic diversity.⁸

6. Finally, the recommendations in relation to the new funding arrangements presented in annex III to the report specify that a wide variety of sources, including innovative sources, should be made available to support and complement the new and existing arrangements, including sources, funds, processes and initiatives under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and they should be made available in ways that ensure the new and existing funding arrangements target people and communities in climate-vulnerable situations (including women, children, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and climate migrants and refugees in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change).

II. Progress

7. While there are only a few references to gender in the report of the Transitional Committee to COP 28 and CMA 5, gender was considered to some extent in the Committee's recommendations, which include a reference to the importance of gender-responsiveness. The reporting further shows a focus on gender balance, representation and participation.

⁶ [FCCC/CP/2023/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9](#), annex II, paras. 28–29.

⁷ [FCCC/CP/2023/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9](#), annex II, para. 43.

⁸ [FCCC/CP/2023/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9](#), annex II, para. 32.

Purpose, functions and regular reporting of UNFCCC constituted bodies

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
AC	Annually to the COP and the 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. ^a 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	<p>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.^b The GEF provides interim secretariat services to the AFB, and the World Bank serves as the interim trustee of the AF.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The AFB Medium-Term Strategy for 2023–2027^c 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,^d which was updated in 2021 in the context of ensuring that the AF serves the Paris Agreement smoothly.</p>
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 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 with the TEC	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.^e</p>
FWG	No mandate for annual reporting, but mandated to provide a	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.

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
	report to SBSTA 60 for consideration at COP 29	
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. ^f
Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee	Annually to the CMP	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	<p>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.</p> <p>The LEG is mandated to develop a two-year rolling work programme for consideration by the SBI at its first session of each year.^g 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.^h</p>
PAICC	Annually to the CMA	The PAICC facilitates implementation of and promotes compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement. ⁱ
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. ^j
SCF	Annually to the COP and the CMA	<p>The SCF was established to assist the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism.^k</p> <p>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 BA; and enhances work on the monitoring, reporting and verification of support beyond the BA.</p>
SBM	Annually to the CMA	The SBM 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. ^l
TEC	Same as CTCN Advisory Board above	The TEC was established to facilitate, together with the CTCN, the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism under the guidance of the COP. ^m 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. ⁿ
Transitional Committee	No mandate for annual reporting, but mandated to provide a	The Transitional Committee was established to make recommendations on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements and fund for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to loss and damage. ^o The recommendations, for consideration and adoption by COP 28 and CMA 5, related to, inter alia, establishing institutional arrangements, modalities, structure, governance and terms of reference for the fund; defining

<i>Body</i>	<i>Reporting</i>	<i>Purpose, governance structure and work</i>
	report to COP 28 and CMA 5	elements of the new funding arrangements; identifying and expanding sources of funding; and ensuring coordination and complementarity with existing funding arrangements. The Transitional Committee concluded its work at its 5 th meeting.
WIM Executive Committee	The Executive Committee reports through the subsidiary bodies and functions under the guidance of, and is accountable to, the COP; ^p the WIM is subject to the authority and guidance of the CMA ^q	<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.^r</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.^s</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.^t 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.^u</p>

^a Decision [1/CP.16](#).

^b Decisions [13/CMA.1](#) and [1/CMP.14](#).

^c See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/medium-term-strategy-2023-2027/>.

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

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

^f Decision [7/CMA.1](#), para. 5.

^g Decision [6/CP.16](#), para. 3.

^h Decision [6/CP.16](#), para. 2(c).

ⁱ It is guided by principles in Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paras. 1–4 of the annex to decision [20/CMA.1](#).

^j Decision [3/CMA.2](#), para. 3.

^k Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 112.

^l Decision [3/CMA.3](#).

^m Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 117.

ⁿ See TEC document [TEC/2019/19/10](#).

^o Para. 3 of decisions [2/CP.27](#) and [2/CMA.4](#).

^p Decision [2/CP.19](#), para. 2.

^q As per Article 8, para. 2, of the Paris Agreement.

^r Decision [2/CP.19](#), para. 5.

^s [FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1](#), annex, para. 2(b).

^t Decisions [2/CP.20](#), para. 8, and [4/CP.22](#), para. 4(b).

^u Decision [23/CP.18](#). See also footnote 6 of the draft terms of reference, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/66088>.

Annex V

Summary of UNFCCC constituted bodies' gender-related reporting in 2023–2024

<i>Constituted body</i>	<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>Gender mandates related to integration of gender considerations, or reporting on progress in this context</i>	<i>Reference to gender balance^a</i>	<i>Section on gender in reporting</i>	<i>Reporting on gender-related activities or inclusion of evidence of the gender perspective into processes or substantive work</i>
AC	2023	2023		2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: a	2024	2024
AFB	2023	2023	2023: a	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: a	2024	2024
CDM Executive Board	No reference				
CGE	2023		2023: b		
	2024		2024: b		2024
CTCN Advisory Body	2023			2023	2023
	2024			2024	2024
FWG	2024		2024: a		2024
KCI	2023		2023: b	2023	2023
	2024		2024: b	2024	2024
Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee	2023		2023: a		
	2024		2024: a		
LEG	2023	2023	2023: b	2023	2023
	2024	2024		2024	2024
PAICC	2023	2023	2023: a	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: a	2024	2024
PCCB	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
SCF	2023	2023	2023: b	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: b	2024	2024
SBM	2023				
	2024			2024	
TEC	2023		2023	2023	2023
	2024		2024: b	2024	2024
Transitional Committee	2023		2023: a		
WIM Executive Committee	2023	2023	2023: a, b	2023	2023
	2024	2024	2024: a, b	2024	2024

^a In this column, “a” indicates gender balance in the membership or leadership of the body, and “b” indicates gender balance in working groups, event participants, beneficiaries, etc.