



Conference of the Parties
Twenty-sixth session
Glasgow, 1–12 November 2021

Gender composition

Report by the secretariat

Summary

This report is prepared annually by the secretariat to assist Parties in tracking their progress towards meeting the goal of gender balance in advancing gender-sensitive climate policy. It presents a breakdown of the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and of the gender and age composition of Party delegations to sessions under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, including comparison with data for previous years. In addition, information is provided on the secretariat's implementation of decisions that include a gender approach.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
Annex II Party	Party included in Annex II to the Convention
CDM Executive Board	Executive Board of the 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
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EIT Party	Party with economy in transition
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
JISC	Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LWPG	Lima work programme on gender
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UN-SWAP	United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WIM Executive Committee	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

1. COP 18 agreed that additional efforts need to be made by all Parties to improve the participation of women in bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol as envisaged in decision 36/CP.7. It decided to adopt the goal of gender balance for bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol in order to improve women's participation and inform more effective climate policy that addresses the needs of women and men equally. In addition, it invited Parties to strive for gender balance in their delegations to sessions under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.¹

2. Furthermore, COP 18 requested the secretariat to:²

(a) Maintain information on the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, including information on the representation of women from regional groups;

(b) Gather information on the gender composition of delegations to sessions under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;

(c) Report the information referred to in paragraph 2(a–b) above to the COP for its consideration on an annual basis to enable the tracking of progress towards meeting the goal of gender balance in advancing gender-sensitive climate policy.

3. The COP subsequently requested the secretariat to include in the annual report on gender composition information on the secretariat's implementation of decisions that include a gender approach, in keeping with applicable gender-related policies under the Convention,³ and to strengthen the monitoring of and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the report.⁴

4. COP 22 and 23 noted the urgent need to improve the representation of women in all bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and urged Parties to enhance their efforts in advancing the implementation of previous relevant decisions.⁵

5. COP 25 recognized that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and in national- and local-level climate policymaking and action is vital for achieving long-term climate goals.⁶

B. Scope of the report

6. This report presents point-in-time⁷ and comparative data on:

(a) The gender composition of the constituted bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement (see table 1);

(b) The gender and age composition of Party delegations to sessions under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement (see tables 2–4);

(c) The gender composition of the Bureaux established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement (see table 5);

(d) The representation of women from regional groups and other Party groupings in the constituted bodies (see annex I).

¹ Decision 23/CP.18, paras. 1, 2 and 7.

² Decision 23/CP.18, para. 8.

³ Decision 18/CP.20, para. 4.

⁴ Decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 5, activity E.1.

⁵ Decisions 21/CP.22, paras. 3–4; and 3/CP.23, preamble.

⁶ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 7.

⁷ As at 27 August 2020, unless stated otherwise.

7. In addition, information is provided on the secretariat's implementation of decisions that include a gender approach, in keeping with applicable gender-related policies under the Convention (see annex II).

C. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

8. The COP may wish to take the information contained in this report into consideration when nominating representatives or experts to serve as members of the bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.⁸

II. Data on gender composition

A. Gender composition of constituted bodies

9. Gender composition varies among the constituted bodies and fluctuates from year to year (see table 1). In 2020, the representation of women varied between 10 per cent on the CDM Executive Board and 56 per cent on the AC. Since the publication of the 2019 report on gender composition,⁹ the representation of women has increased in two constituted bodies, decreased in eight and remained unchanged in five.

10. The trend towards more gender-balanced bodies that was reported in 2018 has reversed in 2019 and 2020. In 2020, only two constituted bodies reported having close to a balance in gender (50 and 56 per cent female representation) compared with three in 2018, and 6 constituted bodies out of 16 had female representation of 40 per cent or more in 2020 compared with 5 out of 15 in 2019. On average, female members of constituted bodies occupy 33 per cent of all the positions in a body in 2020.

11. One new body, the PAICC, was established in 2020. It has 12 members: 2 members each from the five regional groups of the United Nations and 1 member each from SIDS and the LDCs, including 5 female members.

Table 1

Gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members^a</i>	<i>Female Chair or Co-/Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Female representation (%)^b</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2019 (%)</i>
AC	16	2/–	9	7	56	0
AFB	16	0/0	7	9	44	17
CDM Executive Board	10	0/0	1	9	10	0
CGE ^c	21	0/–	7	12	33	0
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	0/0	2	7	20	0
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	0/0	3	6	30	0
CTCN Advisory Board	16	0/1	4	11	25	–13
FWG ^{d, e}	14	1/0	6	8	43	–
JISC	10	0/1	3	5	30	–8
KCI	12	1/–	2	10	17	–5

⁸ Information on election and membership in relation to those bodies is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership>.

⁹ FCCC/CP/2019/9.

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members^a</i>	<i>Female Chair or Co-Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Female representation (%)^b</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2019 (%)</i>
LEG	13	1/–	4	9	31	–8
PAICC ^f	12	1/–	5	5	42	–
PCCB	12	1/–	6	6	50	–8
SCF	20	0/–	6	11	30	–2
TEC	20	0/0	4	16	20	–10
WIM Executive Committee	20	2/–	9	11	45	14

Note: The data in this table are based on the actual membership of each body according to the official UNFCCC membership chart of Convention, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement bodies, dated 27 August 2020, available at

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Membership_charts.pdf.

^a The figures in this column reflect the total number of positions open for membership for each body, which may differ from the number of positions actually filled as at 27 August 2020.

^b Calculated on the basis of the positions actually filled and not the total number of positions open for membership. Percentages are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.

^c Composed of 24 members, including 21 government representatives; the data relate to government representatives only.

^d Composed of 14 representatives, 7 of Parties and 7 of indigenous peoples organizations. Party representatives are appointed by their respective regional group or constituency, and indigenous peoples representatives are appointed by the indigenous peoples through their focal points. Two Co-Chairs and two Vice-Chairs are elected annually from among the FWG representatives to serve for a term of one year each. One Co-Chair and one Vice-Chair are representatives of Parties, and the other Co-Chair and Vice-Chair are representatives of indigenous peoples. One female Vice-Chair was appointed as a representative of Parties during the reporting period but was no longer serving as Vice-Chair on 27 August 2020.

^e No comparison is available as 2019 figures refer to government representatives only.

^f Established in 2020; therefore, there are no 2019 figures for comparison.

12. Since the previous gender composition report, noting that one new body has been established, the number of female delegates elected to the position of Chair or Co-Chair of a constituted body has decreased: in 2019, 12 female delegates were elected as Chair or Co-Chair, whereas 9 female delegates filled such positions in 2020. In addition, two female delegates were elected to the position of Vice-Chair of a constituted body in 2020, compared with three in 2019.

13. Several constituted bodies include alternate members, who play an active role in the proceedings of those bodies. The representation of women as alternate members¹⁰ is as follows:

- (a) The AFB has 16 alternate members, of whom 9 are women;
- (b) The CDM Executive Board has 10 alternate members, of whom 3 are women;
- (c) The Compliance Committee enforcement branch has eight alternate members, of whom three are women;
- (d) The Compliance Committee facilitative branch has seven alternate members, of whom one is a woman;
- (e) The FWG has 14 alternate members (of whom 7 are women): 7 government representatives and 7 representatives of indigenous peoples;
- (f) The JISC has 10 alternate members, of whom 3 are women;
- (g) The PAICC has 11 alternate members, of whom 4 are women.

¹⁰ In relation to positions actually filled as at 27 August 2020.

B. Gender composition of constituted bodies by regional group and other Party grouping, and by indigenous sociocultural region

14. Parties to the Convention are organized into the five United Nations regional groups: African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, and Western European and other States.

15. In addition to the five regional groups, the UNFCCC process recognizes several other Party groupings with respect to the membership of constituted bodies. In order to present a comprehensive picture of the current situation, this report includes information on female members of constituted bodies by Party grouping, namely Annex I Parties, Annex II Parties, EIT Parties, the LDCs, non-Annex I Parties and SIDS.

16. Finally, the UNFCCC process recognizes the United Nations indigenous sociocultural regions with respect to the membership of representatives of indigenous peoples organizations who are nominated to the FWG.

17. The gender composition of the constituted bodies by regional group and other Party grouping (see also table I.1) and by indigenous sociocultural region (see also table I.2) is as follows:

(a) The AC has 16 members, including 9 women: 2 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from Eastern European States, 2 from Western European and other States, 1 from Annex I Parties, 1 from the LDCs and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;

(b) The AFB has 16 members, including 7 women: 1 from African States, 2 from Eastern European States, 2 from Western European and other States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 1 from Annex I Parties;

(c) The CDM Executive Board has 10 members, including 1 woman, from Eastern European States;

(d) The CGE has 21 government representative members, including 7 women: 2 from African States, 3 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 1 from Annex I Parties;

(e) The Compliance Committee enforcement branch has 10 members, including 2 women: 1 from Eastern European States and 1 from Western European and other States;

(f) The Compliance Committee facilitative branch has 10 members, including 3 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;

(g) The CTCN Advisory Board has 16 government representative members, including 4 women: 3 from Annex I Parties and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;

(h) The FWG has seven government representative members, including one woman, from Latin American and Caribbean States, and seven representatives of indigenous peoples, including five women: one from Africa, one from Asia, one from North America, one from the Arctic and one from the Pacific;

(i) The JISC has 10 members, including 3 women: 1 from Annex I Parties and 2 from EIT Parties;

(j) The KCI has 12 members, including 2 women: 1 from Eastern European States and 1 from Western European and other States;

(k) The LEG has 13 members, including 4 women: 2 from African States, 1 from Annex II Parties and 1 from the LDCs;

(l) The PAICC has 12 members, including 5 women: 1 from African States, 2 from Eastern European States, 1 from Western European and other States and 1 from SIDS;

(m) The PCCB has 12 members, including 6 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from Eastern European States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 2 from Western European and other States;

(n) The SCF has 20 members, including 6 women: 5 from Annex I Parties and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;

(o) The TEC has 20 members, including 4 women: 3 from Annex I Parties and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;

(p) The WIM Executive Committee has 20 members, including 9 women: 5 from Annex I Parties and 4 from non-Annex I Parties.

C. Gender composition of Party delegations

18. The representation of women and gender balance in the decision-making aspects of the UNFCCC process is crucial for meeting the goal of gender balance outlined in decisions 23/CP.18 and 3/CP.25. Table 2 presents the gender composition of Party delegations and the gender of heads of Party delegations to the most recent sessions of the governing bodies under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, namely COP 25, CMP 15 and CMA 2,¹¹ and tables 3–4 present the gender and age of Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation to those sessions.

Table 2

Gender composition of Party delegations to the most recent sessions of the governing bodies under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

	Total delegates	Number of women	Number of men	Female representation (%)	Change in number of women since the last report (%)
Party delegates	10 882	4 313	6 569	40	2
Heads and deputy heads of delegation	600	161	439	27	0

Note: The figures reflect the number of Party delegates having attended the respective sessions as at the last day thereof and include Party overflow.

Table 3

Gender and age of Party delegates to the most recent sessions of the governing bodies under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

	<26		26–35		36–55		56–65		>66	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number	290	190	1 120	1 128	2 337	3 839	488	1 168	73	238
%	60	40	50	50	38	62	29	71	23	77

Note: The figures reflect the number of Party delegates having attended the respective sessions as at the last day. Age data were not captured for 11 delegates; the data include Party overflow.

Table 4

Gender and age of heads and deputy heads of delegation to the most recent sessions of the governing bodies under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

	<26		26–35		36–55		56–65		>66	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number	0	0	18	16	96	268	41	121	4	34
%	0	0	53	47	26	74	25	75	11	89

Note: The figures reflect the number of heads and deputy heads of delegation having attended the respective sessions as at the last day. Age data were not captured for two heads of delegation.

19. Table 2 indicates that from COP 24 to 25 the representation of women in Party delegations increased by 2 per cent and female representation among heads of Party delegations to the sessions remained at 27 per cent.

¹¹ SB 52 had to be postponed to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

20. Tables 3–4 present data on age and gender and show how they intersect in relation to Party delegates and to heads and deputy heads of delegation, respectively. There is a clear relationship between age and female representation in both cases, namely a steep reduction in female representation with increasing age. An equal percentage representation of male and female delegates aged 26–35 can be observed.

21. Owing to the postponement of SB 52, a comparison with the previous sessions of the subsidiary bodies is not possible. In the absence of in-person sessions in 2020, the secretariat held a virtual event¹² to provide an overview of the LWPG and its gender action plan, present the strategy for delivering mandated activities during the COVID-19 pandemic, and offer a first look at some lessons learned and opportunities for implementation as inspiration for the virtual event series, including a workshop series on the role of national gender and climate change focal points¹³ and regional workshops on integrating gender into national climate action.¹⁴ Data on the gender of the participants in the virtual event series have been captured for those events that required registration and will be made available on the UNFCCC gender web pages.¹⁵

D. Gender composition of the Bureaux

22. The Bureaux established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement play an important role in the management of the intergovernmental process. Their gender composition is presented in table 5.

Table 5

Gender composition of the Bureaux established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

<i>Bureau(x)</i>	<i>Total members</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Female representation (%)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2019 (%)</i>
COP, CMP and CMA	12	6	6	50	33
SBI and SBSTA	7	3	4	43	5

23. The Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA has six female members; and the SBI Chair, SBI Rapporteur and SBSTA Rapporteur are women.

E. Gender composition of the Bureaux by regional group

24. The gender composition of the Bureaux by regional group is as follows:

(a) The Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA has 12 members, including 6 women: 2 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 1 from Eastern European States, 2 from Western European and other States and 1 from SIDS;

(b) The Bureaux of the SBI and the SBSTA have seven members, including three women: one from African States and two from Western European and other States.

III. Status of implementation by the secretariat of decisions that include a gender approach

25. The following is a summary of the status of implementation by the secretariat of decisions that include a gender approach, in keeping with applicable gender-related policies

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/event/gender-and-climate-change-global-launch-event>.

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

¹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-gender-integration-into-national-climate-actions>.

¹⁵ As footnotes 13 and 14 above.

under the Convention. Annex II provides further details, including references and links to relevant documents, web pages and other information. As mandated, between 7 September 2019 and 11 September 2020 the secretariat:

(a) Prepared an executive summary¹⁶ and a synthesis report¹⁷ on the information provided in submissions¹⁸ and held discussions at an in-session workshop at SB 50¹⁹ on the implementation of the LWPG and its gender action plan, identifying areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans, so as to elaborate recommendations for consideration at COP 25;²⁰

(b) Prepared a biennial synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes²¹ for consideration at COP 25;²²

(c) Jointly with the COP 25 Presidency and with support from the Governments of Costa Rica, Peru and Uruguay, and the European Union, held an informal meeting during the pre-session period of COP 25 to provide space for Parties to further advance the review of the LWPG and gender action plan before entering negotiations;²³

(d) Supported and facilitated negotiations during COP 25, resulting in decision 3/CP.25²⁴ on the enhanced LWPG and its gender action plan;

(e) Organized the Gender Day held at COP 25,²⁵ including a high-level event on gender and biodiversity and a gender marketplace, and supported partners, including the AC, the CTCN, the LEG and the Momentum for Change initiative, in organizing gender-related events held during Gender Day;

(f) Provided support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points;²⁶

(g) Delivered a webinar on gender and climate finance to share information on the financial support available for strengthening gender integration in climate policies, plans, strategies and action;²⁷

(h) Launched a call for submissions via the UNFCCC submission portal on lessons learned by Parties on integrating gender into national policies, plans, strategies and action;²⁸

(i) Organized mandated workshops on integrating gender into national climate action²⁹ and the role and work of national gender and climate change focal points;^{30, 31}

(j) Collaborated with United Nations system-wide observer organizations, including civil society and intergovernmental organizations, to support, using existing resources, training and capacity-building activities delivered by them;³²

¹⁶ FCCC/SBI/2019/15.

¹⁷ FCCC/SBI/2019/15/Add.1.

¹⁸ In accordance with document FCCC/SBI/2018/22, para. 104.

¹⁹ In accordance with decision 3/CP.23, para. 6. See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/workshop-on-gender-and-climate-change-june-2019>.

²⁰ In accordance with decision 3/CP.23, para. 5.

²¹ FCCC/CP/2019/8.

²² In accordance with decision 21/CP.22, para. 15.

²³ In accordance with decisions 21/CP.22, para. 11; and 3/CP.23, para. 6.

²⁴ In accordance with decision 3/CP.23, para. 7.

²⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-25>.

²⁶ In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(e).

²⁷ In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, annex II, activity D.2.

²⁸ In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, annex II, activity D.6.

²⁹ As footnote 27 above.

³⁰ In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, annex II, activity A.2.

³¹ Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to ensure inclusivity, the workshops were delivered virtually, catering to language needs and time zones.

³² In accordance with decisions 18/CP.20, para. 8; 21/CP.22, para. 9; and 3/CP.25, para. 15(d).

(k) Continued to bring to the attention of Parties the goal of gender balance in constituted bodies whenever a vacancy arose for any elective post in any body established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement;³³

(l) In cooperation with relevant organizations, continued to capture and make publicly available good practice examples of gender-responsive mitigation and technology development and transfer policies and programmes;³⁴

(m) Maintained and updated information on the gender and climate change web pages of the UNFCCC website on women's participation and gender-responsive climate policy, and continued to support and facilitate the online collaboration space for national gender and climate change focal points, through which the secretariat can share information relevant to the responsibilities of the focal points;³⁵

(n) Delivered capacity-building to the Chairs and members of five constituted bodies (CDM Executive Board, CGE, CTCN, FWG and TEC), together with the relevant technical teams of the secretariat, on how to integrate gender considerations into their respective areas of work and on meeting the goal of gender balance;³⁶

(o) Prepared this report on gender composition, including additional information.³⁷

³³ In accordance with decisions 36/CP.7, paras. 2–3; and 21/CP.22, para. 3.

³⁴ In accordance with document FCCC/SBI/2015/22, para. 95(b).

³⁵ In accordance with decisions 21/CP.22, para. 25; and 3/CP.25, para. 15(f), and annex, activity A.5.

³⁶ In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(c).

³⁷ In accordance with decisions 23/CP.18, para. 8; 21/CP.22, para. 19; and 3/CP.25, para. 15(b), and annex II, activity E.1.

Annex I

Table I.1

Gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement by regional group and other Party grouping

Body	Total members	Ratio of female to male members in 2020	Number of female members per regional group or other Party grouping																						
			African States		Asia-Pacific States		Eastern European States		Latin American and Caribbean States		Western European and other States		Annex I Parties		Annex II Parties		EIT Parties		LDCs		Non-Annex I Parties		SIDS		
			2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	
AC	16	9/7	2	2	1	1	1	1			1	2			1	2		2	1	1	1	1			
AFB	16	7/9		1			1	2			1	2	2	1	1										
CDM Executive Board	10	1/9					1	1																	
CGE ^a	21	7/12	2	2	2	3					1			2	1										
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	2/7					1	1			1	1													
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	3/6	1	1						1	1	1													1
CTCN Advisory Board	16	4/11												5	3							1	1		
FWG ^b	7	1/6								1	1														
JISC	10	3/5												1	1			2	2						
KCI	12	2/10					1	1			1	1													
LEG	13	4/9	2	2												2	1			1	1				
PAICC	12	5/5		1						2		1													1
PCCB	12	6/6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2													
SCF	20	6/11												5	5							1	1		
TEC	20	4/16												4	3							2	1		
WIM Executive Committee	20	9/11												2	5							4	4		
Total	225	73/140	8	10	4	5	6	9	4	5	8	9	20	20	4	1	4	2	2	2	2	9	9	0	1

Body	Total members	Ratio of female to male members in 2020	Number of female members per regional group or other Party grouping																					
			African States		Asia-Pacific States		Eastern European States		Latin American and Caribbean States		Western European and other States		Annex I Parties		Annex II Parties		EIT Parties		LDCs		Non-Annex I Parties		SIDS	
			2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Total constituted body members from regional groups and indigenous sociocultural regions	232	78/142																						

^a Composed of 24 members, including 21 government representatives. The data in the table relate to government representatives only.

^b See table I.2 for details of the gender composition of the FWG by United Nations indigenous sociocultural region.

Table I.2

Gender composition of the Facilitative Working Group by United Nations indigenous sociocultural region

Body	Total members	Ratio of female to male members in 2020	Number of female members per indigenous sociocultural region						
			Africa	Asia	Central and South America and the Caribbean	Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia	North America	Arctic	Pacific
FWG ^a	7	5/2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

^a Composed of 14 members: 7 from Parties and 7 from indigenous peoples organizations. Indigenous peoples representatives are appointed by the indigenous peoples through their focal points.

Annex II

Status of implementation of mandated activities pertaining to gender and climate change undertaken between 7 September 2019 and 11 September 2020

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
36/CP.7	2–3	Bring decisions on gender balance and women being nominated to constituted bodies to the attention of Parties whenever a vacancy occurs	Ongoing. Information for Parties on nominations for election is available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership and includes reference to decisions 36/CP.7 and 18/CP.20
23/CP.18 3/CP.25	8 15(b)	Prepare an annual gender composition report and a biennial synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes	See documents FCCC/CP/2020/3 and FCCC/CP/2019/8
18/CP.20 21/CP.22 3/CP.25	8 9 annex, activity A.1	Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications	Ongoing. In May 2020 the secretariat supported the thematic working group on agriculture, food security and land use in providing capacity-building to the Koronivia joint work on agriculture community on gender and climate change in agriculture (see http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/koronivia/kjwa-webinars/en/) For Gender Day at COP 25, the secretariat organized jointly with the COP 25 Presidency and the Government of Germany a high-level event on gender and biodiversity, as well as a gender marketplace to promote knowledge exchange on gender and climate change, and supported partners including the AC, the CTCN, the LEG and the Momentum for Change initiative in organizing gender-related events
21/CP.22	25	Maintain and regularly update the web pages for sharing information on women's participation and gender-responsive climate policy	Ongoing. The latest information and resources are available on the gender web pages at https://unfccc.int/gender . These web pages are being referenced by other institutions such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as a valuable knowledge source, which indicates a broadening of the reach of the secretariat's work on gender beyond the UNFCCC process
3/CP.23 3/CP.25	annex, activity B.2	Promote travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all	Travel support was provided by the secretariat so that national gender and climate change focal points from developing countries could attend the informal technical meeting in the pre-session period of COP 25

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		national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and indigenous peoples' communities from developing countries, the LDCs and SIDS, and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding	The secretariat co-hosted the launch of the senior women's leadership network and the climate negotiator's mentoring initiative at COP 25
		Include in regular notifications to Parties at the time of nominations to UNFCCC bodies the latest report on the gender composition of the relevant body	Information on the latest gender composition of constituted bodies is highlighted on the election and membership web page. The data are also included in the notification to Parties for the elections during United Nations climate change conferences, available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership
3/CP.23 3/CP.25	annex, activity C.2 15(c)	Provide capacity-building support to constituted bodies and secretariat staff in integrating a gender perspective into their respective areas of work in collaboration with relevant organizations, as appropriate	Capacity-building has been provided to the CDM Executive Board, the CGE, the CTCN, the FWG and the TEC, and their respective technical teams, and sessions are being planned for the KCI, among others
3/CP.23	annex, activity E.4	Encourage knowledge exchange activities among secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender	Ongoing. The secretariat is undertaking knowledge exchange activities, including in the context of capacity-building for constituted bodies, organizing events and preparing documents. Awareness-raising and capacity-building within the secretariat resulted in, among other things, an initiative spearheaded by the observer liaison team to strengthen the criteria for side event applicants by including a commitment to gender-balanced panels at the time of application
3/CP.25	15(a)	Maintain the position of senior gender focal point to retain relevant expertise and support and monitor implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its gender action plan	The secretariat has maintained the senior position as external and internal gender focal point, supported by a team, to continue implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its gender action plan
	15(d)	Facilitate coordination with other United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and non-	The secretariat co-chairs with the United Nations Environment Programme the climate change working group of the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, which produces products aligned with and complementary to the LWPG and its gender action plan. In addition, the secretariat is in a consortium of international organizations (International Union for

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		governmental organizations in supporting implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its gender action plan	Conservation of Nature, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Environment Programme, UNFCCC, United Nations Development Programme) that have been selected to co-lead the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition under the Generation Equality Forum, which is being convened by UN Women and co-hosted by the Governments of France and Mexico
15(e)		Facilitate support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points	Ongoing. The secretariat has organized (for June–October 2020) a series of virtual interactive workshops (see https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0) aimed at building capacities and skills that were identified as key to fulfilling the role of national gender and climate change focal point: networking, communication and advocacy, engagement and relationship-building. To ensure inclusivity, the workshops are being delivered with remote interpretation and are recorded and uploaded to the UNFCCC website
15(f)		Enhance communication and information-sharing through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities	Ongoing. The secretariat regularly prepares a newsletter (available at https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&id=01e71a72f5) with the latest updates and news on gender and climate change. It also publishes articles via the UNFCCC Newsroom (see https://unfccc.int/news/regional-workshop-series-boosting-momentum-to-integrate-gender-into-national-climate-actions) and keeps updated the information shared on the gender web pages
15(g)		Participate in UN-SWAP to strengthen integration of gender considerations within the organization and work of the secretariat	The secretariat has been reporting under UN-SWAP since 2012. Of the 17 UN-SWAP performance indicators, the secretariat exceeded 2, met 6 and was approaching 4 in 2019. UN-SWAP results for 2018 are publicly available at https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/promoting-un-accountability/un-swap-results
annex, activity A.2		Discuss and clarify the role and work of the national gender and climate change focal points, including by providing capacity-building, tools and resources; sharing experience and best practices; and facilitating workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching	The mandated deliverables of this activity are an in-session workshop (at SB 52) and a paper with recommendations on the role. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, SB 52 was postponed to 2021 and the secretariat launched a virtual preparatory strategy (survey, virtual workshop, informal document) to prepare for and facilitate discussions during the in-person, in-session workshop (see https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0)
annex, activity A.3		Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of	Ongoing. During the regional workshops on integrating gender into national climate action, statistics organizations (i.e. the European Institute for Gender Equality, EmPower Women for Climate-Resilient Societies, among others) are invited to present their work and case studies (see https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-gender-integration-into-national-climate-actions)

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		climate change, where applicable	
	annex, activity A.5	Promote the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular to reach out to women, on the implementation of the LWPG and its gender action plan and on gender equality	Ongoing. The secretariat, in the context of COVID-19, and aiming to continue facilitating knowledge exchange between governments and relevant organizations, is exploring options for hosting a virtual marketplace (see https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Get%20involved.pdf) and an interactive brochure (see https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Gender%20Team_Virtual%20Market%20%281%29.pdf) for sharing relevant information on active organizations. The secretariat also publishes relevant articles (see https://unfccc.int/news/regional-workshop-series-boosting-momentum-to-integrate-gender-into-national-climate-actions) via the UNFCCC Newsroom, keeps the gender web pages (https://unfccc.int/gender) updated and sends newsletters (see https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&id=01e71a72f5), as well as promoting use of #ActOntheGAP on social media
	annex, activity B.1	Promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women's participation in the UNFCCC process	Ongoing. During COP 25 the secretariat co-hosted a training session for female delegates organized by the Women's Environment and Development Organization on behalf of the Women Delegates' Fund. Also, the secretariat co-hosted the launch of the senior women's leadership network and the climate negotiator's mentoring initiative See also the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(e)
	annex, activity C.1	Ensure that members of constituted bodies are introduced to gender-related mandates and to the relevance of gender in the context of their work in a consistent and systematic manner	The secretariat ensures that members of constituted bodies are introduced to gender-related mandates and to the relevance of gender in the context of their work by providing support, tailored capacity-building and applying a consistent and systematic approach thereto
	annex, activity D.2	Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and	Ongoing. In October 2019 the secretariat delivered a webinar on gender and climate finance, in which the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund provided information on the status of integration of gender consideration into their climate finance mechanisms and explained the financial support available for strengthening gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, (see https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/what-s-new/webinar-on-gender-and-climate-finance)

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		indigenous peoples and local communities	
	annex, activity D.4	Support the collection and consolidation of information and expertise on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas as well as identify experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change	Ongoing. The secretariat is exploring with partners options for developing a new or strengthening an existing platform for compiling expertise on gender and climate change in different sectors
	annex, activity D.5	Engage women's groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels	Ongoing. This is happening, for example, through the regional workshops on integrating gender into national climate action. Also, the secretariat is supporting UN Women in Cambodia in training civil society organizations on climate negotiations and the gender action plan
	annex, activity D.6	Exchange information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate (e.g. information on results, impacts and main challenges), and on the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto, as appropriate	The mandated deliverables of this activity are submissions on the topic and an in-session workshop (at SB 52). The secretariat launched the call for submissions via the UNFCCC submission portal and is delivering a series of virtual regional workshops on integrating gender into national climate action
	annex, activity E.1	Strengthen the monitoring of and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report referred to in paragraph 15(b) of decision 3/CP.25, including through case studies	The gender composition report has been strengthened by adding data on age and gender and how they intersect in relation to Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation See document FCCC/CP/2020/3