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**Conference of the Parties**  
**Twenty-sixth session**  
**Glasgow, 31 October to 12 November 2021**

Item 13 of the provisional agenda  
**Gender and climate change**

## **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 held under these instruments, including comparison with data for previous years. In addition, information is provided on the secretariat's implementation of decisions that include a gender approach. This report also includes two case studies: an analysis of speaking times during plenaries and meetings and a review of activities carried out by the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session to increase the representation of women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process and in the delegation itself.



## 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	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
NDC	nationally determined contribution
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	session of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
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	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.<sup>1</sup>
2. Furthermore, COP 18 requested the secretariat to:<sup>2</sup>
  - (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,<sup>3</sup> and to strengthen the monitoring of and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the report.<sup>4</sup>
4. COP 25 noted the persistent lack of progress in and the urgent need for improving the representation of women in Party delegations and in all bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.<sup>5</sup>
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.<sup>6</sup>

### B. Scope of the report

6. This report presents point-in-time<sup>7</sup> and comparative data in relation to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement on the following:
  - (a) The gender composition of the constituted bodies (see table 1);
  - (b) The gender and age composition of Party delegations to sessions (see tables 2–4);
  - (c) The gender composition of the Bureaux (see table 5);
  - (d) The representation of women from regional groups and other Party groupings in the constituted bodies (see annex I).
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).

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

<sup>2</sup> Decision 23/CP.18, para. 8.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 18/CP.20, para. 4.

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

<sup>5</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, para. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, para. 7.

<sup>7</sup> As at 30 June 2021, unless stated otherwise.

8. Further, two case studies are presented to strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process,<sup>8</sup> to support the collection of meaningful statistics on gender representation and to facilitate a deeper understanding of participation by gender. The first analyses speaking times of participants in plenaries and meetings on technology and finance held during the May–June 2021 sessional period, disaggregated by gender and age (see annex III). The second relates to specific actions carried out by the COP 25 Presidency to increase the representation of women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process and in the Chilean delegation itself (see chap. 0 below).

### C. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

9. 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.<sup>9</sup>

## II. Data on gender composition

### A. Gender composition of constituted bodies

10. Gender composition varies among the constituted bodies and fluctuates from year to year (see table 1). In 2021, the representation of women varied between 10 per cent on the CDM Executive Board and 63 per cent on the AC. Since the publication of the 2020 report on gender composition,<sup>10</sup> the representation of women has increased in four constituted bodies, decreased in four and remained unchanged in eight.

11. In 2021, three constituted bodies reported having achieved the goal of gender balance compared with two in 2020. Of these three constituted bodies, two reported equal representation of women and men (both 50 per cent) and the other reported female representation of 63 per cent.

12. In 2021, the representation of women stood at 40 per cent or more in 6 of the 16 constituted bodies, equivalent to that reported in 2020. On average, women occupied 33 per cent of all constituted body positions (Party representatives) in 2021, as was the case in 2020.

13. Since 2013, information on the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the UNFCCC has been gathered in the gender composition report and compared with the preceding report by the secretariat. This report also includes a comparison with the first report,<sup>11</sup> released in 2013 (see table 1).

14. Since 2013, female representation has increased in eight bodies, most significantly the AC (from 20 to 63 per cent) but also the LEG (from 15 to 46 per cent). In contrast, female representation in the CGE decreased from 52 to 33 per cent, and representation of women on the CDM Executive Board has not exceeded 20 per cent over the past eight years.

Table 1

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

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Female Chair or Co-Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Female representation (%)<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2020 (%)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2013 (%)<sup>c</sup></i>
AC	16	2/–	10	6	63	6	43
AFB	16	0/0	8	8	50	6	19

<sup>8</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 5, activity E.1.

<sup>9</sup> Information on election and membership in relation to those bodies is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership>.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/CP/2020/3.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/CP/2013/4.

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Female Chair or Co-/Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Female representation (%)<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2020 (%)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2013 (%)<sup>c</sup></i>
CDM Executive Board	10	0/0	1	9	10	0	-10
CGE <sup>d</sup>	21	1/-	7	12	33	0	-19
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	0/0	2	7	20	0	0
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	0/0	3	6	30	0	19
CTCN Advisory Board	16	1/0	5	10	33	8	18
FWG <sup>e</sup>	14	1/2	6	8	43	0	-
JISC	10	1/0	3	5	30	0	-2
KCI <sup>f</sup>	12	1/-	2	10	17	0	-5
LEG	13	0/-	6	7	46	15	31
PAICC	12	1/-	4	5	33	-9	-
PCCB	12	2/-	6	6	50	0	0
SCF	20	0/-	6	14	30	0	5
TEC	20	0/0	3	17	15	-5	4
WIM Executive Committee	20	1/-	8	12	40	-5	10

*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 16 June 2021, available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Membership\\_charts.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Membership_charts.pdf).

<sup>a</sup> 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 16 June 2021.

<sup>b</sup> Calculated on the basis of the total number of positions open for membership. Percentages are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.

<sup>c</sup> As some constituted bodies (FWG, KCI, PAICC, PCCB and WIM Executive Committee) were established after 2013, the figures from the first respective year in which they were established are taken into account.

<sup>d</sup> Composed of 24 members, including 21 government representatives; the data relate to government representatives only.

<sup>e</sup> 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 Co-Chair and one female Vice-Chair were elected as representatives of indigenous peoples organizations, and one female Vice-Chair was appointed as a representative of Parties during the reporting period.

<sup>f</sup> Composed of 14 representatives, including two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups, one member from the LDCs, one member from the SIDS and two members from relevant intergovernmental organizations; the data relate to government representatives only.

15. Since the previous gender composition report, the number of female delegates elected to the position of Chair or Co-Chair of a constituted body has increased: in 2020, 9 female delegates were elected as Chair or Co-Chair, whereas 11 female delegates filled such positions in 2021. In addition, two female delegates were elected to the position of Vice-Chair of a constituted body in 2021, the same figure as in 2020. These figures represent a decrease from 2019, when 12 female delegates were elected as Chair or Co-Chair and 3 female delegates were elected to the position of Vice-Chair of a constituted body.

16. Several constituted bodies include alternate members, who play an active role in the proceedings of those bodies. The representation of women as alternate members<sup>12</sup> is as follows:

- (a) The AFB has 15 alternate members, of whom 8 are women;
- (b) The CDM Executive Board has 10 alternate members, of whom 3 are women;

<sup>12</sup> In relation to positions actually filled as at 16 June 2021.

- (c) The Compliance Committee enforcement branch has 10 alternate members, of whom 3 are women;
- (d) The Compliance Committee facilitative branch has 10 alternate members, of whom 1 is a woman;
- (e) The FWG has 11 alternate members, of whom 3 female government representatives and 4 female 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.

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

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. The gender composition of the constituted bodies<sup>13</sup> 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 10 women: 2 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from Eastern European States, 2 from Western European and other States, 2 from Annex I Parties, 1 from the LDCs and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;
- (b) The AFB has 16 members, including 8 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 2 from Eastern European States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 2 from Western European and other 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 19 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 nine members, including two women: one from Eastern European States and one from Western European and other States;
- (f) The Compliance Committee facilitative branch has nine members, including three women: one from African States, one from Latin American and Caribbean States and one from non-Annex I Parties;
- (g) The CTCN Advisory Board has 15 government representative members, including 5 women: 4 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

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<sup>13</sup> As footnote 12 above.

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 6 women: 2 from African States, 3 from Annex II Parties and 1 from the LDCs;

(l) The PAICC has nine members, including four women: one from African States, one from Eastern European States, one from Western European and other States and one 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 3 women: 2 from Annex I Parties and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;

(p) The WIM Executive Committee has 20 members, including 8 women: 4 from Annex I Parties and 4 from non-Annex I Parties.

### C. Gender composition of Party delegations

21. 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 UNFCCC sessions,<sup>14</sup> 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 virtual UNFCCC sessions

	Total delegates	Number of women	Number of men	Female representation (%)	Change in number of women since the last report (%)
Party delegates	2 788	1 377	1 411	49	9
Heads and deputy heads of delegation	230	90	140	39	12

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

Table 3

#### Gender and age of Party delegates to the most recent UNFCCC sessions

	<26		26–35		36–55		56–65		>66	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number	73	44	503	360	701	775	70	178	9	33
%	62	38	58	42	47	53	28	72	21	79

*Note:* The figures reflect the number of attending Party delegates as at the last day of the sessions. Age data were not captured for 42 delegates; the data include Party overflow.

<sup>14</sup> Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA decided to postpone COP 26 to November 2021. This session is thus not included in this report. The first part of the 2021 sessions of the subsidiary bodies was held virtually from 31 May to 17 June 2021.

Table 4

**Gender and age of heads and deputy heads of delegation to the most recent UNFCCC sessions**

	<26		26–35		36–55		56–65		>66	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number	0	0	10	13	62	88	13	34	3	5
%	0	0	43	57	41	59	28	72	37	63

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

22. Table 2 indicates that, compared with the previous report, the representation of women in Party delegations increased by 9 per cent and among heads and deputy heads of Party delegations by 12 per cent. Despite these increases, women remain the minority, representing 49 per cent of Party delegates and 39 per cent of heads and deputy heads of Party delegations.

23. Tables 3–4 show how age and gender intersect in relation to Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation. There is a clear relationship between age and female representation in both cases: female representation drops steeply as age increases. While there are more female than male Party delegates aged under 35, women do not account for more than 43 per cent of heads and deputy heads of delegation in any age group.

**D. Gender composition of the Bureaux**

24. 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**

Bureau(x)	Total members	Number of female members	Number of male members	Female representation (%)	Change in number of women since 2020 (%)
COP, CMP and CMA	12	6	6	50	0
SBI and SBSTA <sup>a</sup>	7	3	4	43	0

<sup>a</sup> Figures include the Chairs of the SBI and the SBSTA, who are also members of the Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA.

25. 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**

26. 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 Eastern European States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean 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

27. The following is a summary of the status of implementation by the secretariat of decisions that include a gender approach. Annex II provides further details, including references and links to relevant documents, web pages and other information. As mandated, between 12 September 2020 and 2 July 2021 the secretariat:

(a) Provided support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points;<sup>15</sup>

(b) Launched a call for submissions via the UNFCCC submission portal on dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, the role of women as agents of change and opportunities for women;<sup>16</sup>

(c) Organized mandated workshops on integrating gender into national climate action<sup>17</sup> and the role and work of national gender and climate change focal points;<sup>18, 19</sup>

(d) Organized the Gender Global Event<sup>20</sup> during the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020. The two-part event presented the actions taken to implement the LWPG in 2020 and the ongoing activities being carried out at the national level as part of the implementation of the gender action plan, with participants from 31 countries interacting through over 250 comments. It also showcased the five winning projects of the 2020 UN Global Climate Action Awards as part of the Women for Results initiative;<sup>21</sup>

(e) 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;<sup>22</sup>

(f) 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;<sup>23</sup>

(g) 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;<sup>24</sup>

(h) 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 virtual collaboration platform for national gender and climate change focal points, through which the secretariat can share information relevant to the responsibilities of the focal points;<sup>25</sup>

(i) Delivered capacity-building to the Chairs and members of the KCI, together with the relevant technical team of the secretariat, on how to integrate gender considerations into its area of work and on meeting the goal of gender balance, and provided to the PAICC an overview of practices for the inclusion of gender-related issues within other constituted bodies;<sup>26</sup>

<sup>15</sup> In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(e).

<sup>16</sup> In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 1, activity A.4.

<sup>17</sup> In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 4, activity D.2.

<sup>18</sup> In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 1, activity A.2.

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

<sup>20</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/global-gender-event-recap-on-2020-and-way-forward>.

<sup>21</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/momentum-for-change/women-for-results>.

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

<sup>23</sup> In accordance with decisions 36/CP.7, paras. 2–3; and 21/CP.22, para. 3.

<sup>24</sup> In accordance with document FCCC/SBI/2015/22, para. 95(b).

<sup>25</sup> In accordance with decisions 21/CP.22, para. 25; and 3/CP.25, para. 15(f), and annex, table 1, activity A.5.

<sup>26</sup> In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(c).

- (j) Prepared this report on gender composition, including additional information.<sup>27</sup>

## IV. Case studies

### A. Speaking times

#### 1. Rationale

28. COP 25, in recognizing that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process is vital for achieving long-term climate goals,<sup>28</sup> requested the secretariat to include additional information in the gender composition report.<sup>29</sup>

29. While the composition of Party delegations is an important indication of gender-based participation in UNFCCC conferences and negotiations, such data only reveal who is in the (virtual) room. They do not provide a more detailed understanding of active participation. An analysis of speaking times can enhance understanding of how women and men are participating in UNFCCC conferences and negotiations.

#### 2. Methodology

30. In the context of COVID-19, the Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA agreed to hold the sessions of the subsidiary bodies during the first sessional period of 2021 virtually, from 31 May to 17 June. Participants were registered for and attended the sessions through dedicated platforms.

31. Participants were registered using, inter alia, the following information: title (Mr., Ms.); date of birth; and registration type (Party head, Party deputy head, Party delegate, observer (head of non-governmental organization),<sup>30</sup> observer (member of non-governmental organization), observer (special agency), visitor). For the analysis of speaking times, titles were used as a proxy for gender<sup>31</sup> and date of birth was used to identify age.<sup>32</sup>

32. Because the order of speakers and amount of time they spoke for had to be manually recorded, the analysis was limited to plenaries (eight) and meetings on the topics of finance (four) and technology (three). A total of 1,367.08 minutes was subsequently analysed, with Party delegates differentiated by gender, age and role in the meeting (Chair, co-facilitator or speaker). Information on the speaking time of observers, visitors and UNFCCC staff is not included in the analysis.

#### 3. Results

33. While 51 per cent of Party delegations were men (see para. 0 above), men accounted for 60 per cent of the Party delegates who spoke in plenaries and 63 per cent of the total speaking time in plenaries.

34. Chairs and co-facilitators accounted for 31–38 per cent of the speaking time in their respective meetings, highlighting the importance of this role in ensuring women's visibility. The meetings included in this analysis were facilitated by one female and one male Chair and by four female and three male co-facilitators, which technically speaking should have a positive influence on ensuring an overall gender balance in speaking time. While the Chairs and co-facilitators hold important leadership roles, they do not negotiate on behalf of Parties or groups. For this reason it is also important to consider information on speaking times

<sup>27</sup> In accordance with decisions 23/CP.18, para. 8; 21/CP.22, para. 19; and 3/CP.25, para. 15(b), and annex, table 5, activity E.1.

<sup>28</sup> In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, para. 7.

<sup>29</sup> In accordance with decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 5, activity E.1.

<sup>30</sup> The registration type categories mentioned correspond to the records of the meetings under analysis.

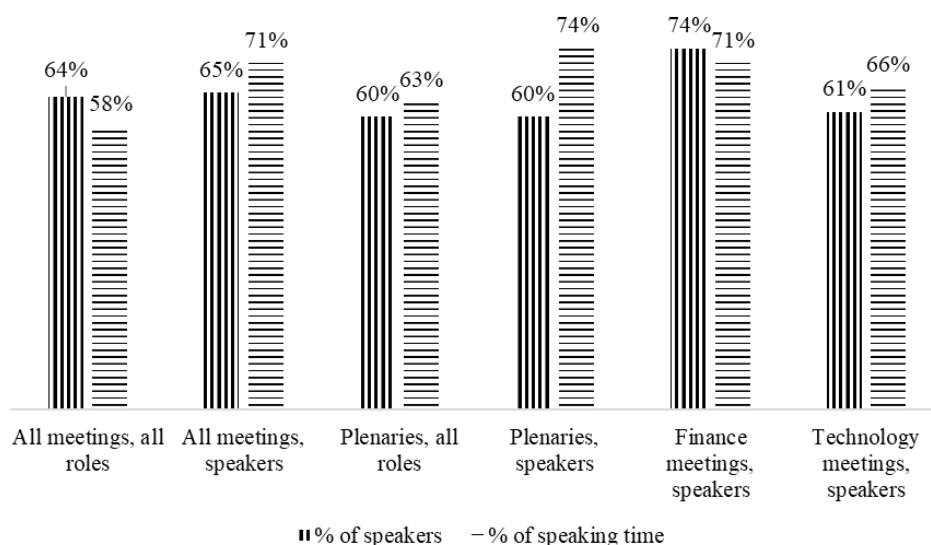
<sup>31</sup> This was due to an absence of information on gender. It is understood that the prefixes Mr. and Ms. alone are not adequate for capturing gender, and the secretariat aims to update its registration system.

<sup>32</sup> This field was not mandatory, and the information given was not verified and thus may include incorrect entries. Ages were calculated as at 31 May 2021.

excluding Chairs and co-facilitators. Males accounted for 60 per cent of the Party delegates, excluding Chairs, who spoke in plenaries and accounted for 74 per cent of the total speaking time in plenaries.

35. Figure 1<sup>33</sup> shows the participation and speaking times of male delegates during the May–June 2021 sessional period. As shown, there was a gender balance in Party delegations (see 0 above), but there were more male Party delegate speakers than female ones, with men accounting for between 74 per cent (in finance meetings) and 60 per cent of speakers (in plenaries). Further, the total speaking time of male Party delegates was higher than their (majority) representation among speakers in plenary meetings, in meetings on technology and overall.

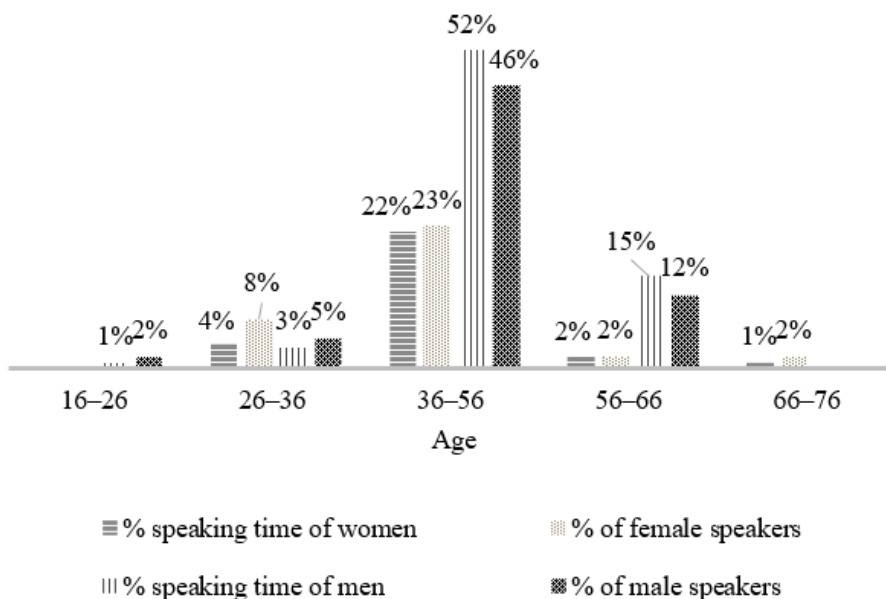
Figure 1  
**Participation of male Party delegates and their speaking times during the May–June 2021 sessional period**



36. Figure 2 shows that female Party delegates accounted for total speaking time at a rate slightly disproportionate to the percentage of female speakers aged 36–55 (22 and 23 per cent, respectively). Male Party delegates in this age group accounted for 52 per cent of the speaking time but made up 46 per cent of speakers. Female and male Party delegate speakers aged 26–35 made up 13 per cent of speakers (8 per cent women and 5 per cent men) and accounted for 7 per cent of the speaking time (4 per cent women and 3 per cent men). Table III.2 presents further statistics on speaking times by gender and age.

<sup>33</sup> For more information on figure 1, see annex III.

Figure 2

**Participation of Party delegate speakers and their speaking times, by age and gender**

37. Owing to the limitations mentioned in paragraph 0 above, this case study offers only a snapshot of and partial insights into specific meetings held during the May–June sessional period. However, this snapshot clearly shows that men were overrepresented in terms of presence and tended to speak more than women.

38. Increasing the scope of this case study could identify variations between different negotiation topics, while continuously recording speaking times in future sessions could aid in identifying trends and monitoring progress. Given the significant human resource requirement implications this would have, however, such a process would need to be automated.

39. The secretariat is exploring ways to produce a more comprehensive, computerized analysis of gender-disaggregated data on speaking times.

## **B. Actions to increase the representation of women**

### **1. Introduction**

40. The COP 25 President and Minister of the Environment of Chile, Carolina Schmidt, is committed to strengthening gender-responsive climate policy and action. One area of focus aims to strengthen the representation of women within the UNFCCC process, including in leadership positions, and in its official delegation to the UNFCCC.

### **2. Specific actions**

41. The COP 25 negotiation team included a female specialist on human rights and gender to support these areas in the negotiations. Chile also nominated two gender and climate change focal points, taking care to ensure a gender balance. The country continues to maintain this arrangement, which reinforces its commitment to parity.

42. In terms of representation, 56 women accounted for 38.8 per cent of the Chilean delegation. Although this figure does not represent full parity, it does reflect progress in strengthening the participation of female delegates in the UNFCCC process.

43. The official delegation included non-State representatives including academics, members of the scientific community, indigenous peoples, youth and young children. There were nine women among the science delegates, making up 50 per cent of this group in line

with the parity proposal that is applicable to the Scientific Committee. The mentioned proposal is included in the bill that establishes the framework law on climate change.<sup>34</sup>

44. The official delegation also included 15 female youth delegates, 1 of whom was part of the official negotiation team for following up on Articles 6 and 12 of the Paris Agreement and Action for Climate Empowerment. The delegation also included an additional nine female youth delegates who represented 64 per cent of the total number of youth delegates who participated in the Global Youth Compact on Climate project at COP 25.

45. The COP 25 Presidency furthermore promoted initiatives related to youth leadership, ensuring gender equality in their composition. Accordingly, the COP 25 “Young Negotiators” initiative included two young delegates (one male and one female), an initiative that is expected to be repeated at COP 26.

46. In collaboration with the European Union through its EUROCLIMA+ programme, the COP 25 Presidency helped to provide funding for eight delegates from Latin America and the Caribbean, of whom six were women, so that they could attend the technical meeting on gender and climate change held during the COP 25 pre-session period.

47. Together with the SBSTA Vice-Chair and Rapporteur, and with support from the European Capacity Building Initiative and the Women’s Environment and Development Organization, the COP 25 Presidency launched the UNFCCC Women’s Leadership Network and a mentoring initiative for leading climate negotiations. The initiative is expected to offer periodic opportunities for sharing knowledge, tools and experience at subsequent sessions of the subsidiary and governing bodies with the aim of encouraging and strengthening women’s participation in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process and its constituted bodies.

48. Finally, with the goal of continuing to contribute to strengthening capacities related to gender and climate change and the empowerment and participation of women in the UNFCCC process, Chile expects to hold virtually in September 2021 the first regional meeting on climate change and gender for Latin America and the Caribbean of government representatives, civil society and stakeholders working on gender and climate change at the regional and international level.

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<sup>34</sup> See <https://www.camara.cl/legislacion/ProyectosDeLey/tramitacion.aspx?prmID=13728&prmBOLETIN=13191-12> (in Spanish).

## 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 2021	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	
			2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
AC	16	10/6	2	2	1	1	1	1			2	2	1	2					1	1	1	1		
AFB	16	8/8	1	1		1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1										
CDM Executive Board	10	1/9					1	1																
CGE <sup>a</sup>	21	7/12	2	2	3	3			1	1			1	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	5/10											3	4							1	1		
FWG <sup>b</sup>	7	1/6							1	1														
JISC	10	3/5											1	1			2	2						
KCI	12	2/10					1	1			1	1												
LEG	13	6/7	2	2											1	3			1	1				
PAICC	12	4/5	1	1			2	1			1	1											1	1
PCCB	12	6/6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2												
SCF	20	6/14											5	5							1	1		
TEC	20	3/17											3	2							1	1		
WIM Executive Committee	20	8/12											5	4							4	4		
Total	225	75/140	10	10	5	6	9	8	5	5	9	9	20	20	1	3	2	2	2	2	9	9	1	1

Body	Ratio of female to male members in 2021	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	
		2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Total constituted body members from regional groups and indigenous sociocultural regions	232	80/142																					

<sup>a</sup> Composed of 24 members, including 21 government representatives. The data in the table relate to government representatives only.

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>	7	5/2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

<sup>a</sup> 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 12 September 2020 and 30 June 2021

<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 <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership</a> and includes a section on gender balance with reference to decisions 23/CP.18 and 3/CP.25
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 document FCCC/CP/2020/3
18/CP.20 21/CP.22 3/CP.25	8 9 annex, table 1, 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 NDCs, national adaptation plans and national communications	The secretariat organized a virtual gender marketplace to promote exchange of knowledge related to gender and climate change, available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Gender%20Team_Virtual%20Market%20%281%29.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Gender%20Team_Virtual%20Market%20%281%29.pdf</a>  The synthesis report on NDCs under the Paris Agreement (FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/2) reported that Parties are increasingly recognizing gender integration as a means to enhance the ambition and effectiveness of their climate action. Most Parties referred to gender and relevant policies and legislation in their NDCs or affirmed a general commitment to gender equality. Of the Parties that had referenced gender in their previous NDCs, many elaborated further on the topic in their new or updated NDCs. Some included information on how gender had been or was planned to be mainstreamed in NDC implementation
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 <a href="https://unfccc.int/gender">https://unfccc.int/gender</a> . 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	annex, table 2, activity B.2	Include in regular notifications to Parties at the time of nomination to UNFCCC bodies the latest report on the gender	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 on elections during



<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
		composition of the relevant body	United Nations climate change conferences, available at <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership</a>
3/CP.23	annex, table 5, 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
3/CP.25	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	<p>Capacity-building has been provided to the KCI and its technical team, and an overview of practices for the inclusion of gender-related issues within other constituted bodies has been provided to the PAICC</p> <p>The secretariat organized a virtual knowledge exchange event to provide secretariat staff supporting constituted bodies with a space to share lessons learned and best practices as well as possible challenges</p> <p>The secretariat prepared thematic briefs on gender for the AC, the AFB, the CDM, the CGE, the CTCN, the FWG, the KCI, the LEG, the PCCB, the SCF, the TEC and the WIM Executive Committee. The briefs include general context, reference to relevant decisions, information on gender under the UNFCCC, specific activities under the LWPG gender action plan, gender terminology, illustrative examples related to gender and climate change, relevant work on gender for each constituted body, background information on previous engagement, gender balance data, and resources and networks</p> <p>The secretariat is preparing a dedicated web page for information on gender and climate change for all constituted bodies, including the names and contact details of gender focal point, relevant documents and link to resources</p>
	15(d)	Facilitate coordination with other United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in supporting implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its gender action plan	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 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 was convened by UN Women and co-hosted by the Governments of France and Mexico

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			The secretariat announced the commitments made in the framework of the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition at the launch event of the Generation Equality Forum. The mentioned commitments are aligned with the LWPG and its gender action plan
15(e)	Facilitate support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points		<p>Ongoing. The secretariat organized (events from June to October 2020) a series of virtual interactive workshops (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0</a>) 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 were delivered with remote interpretation and recorded and uploaded to the UNFCCC website</p> <p>The next technical workshop on the role of national gender and climate change focal points is planned to be held during the upcoming in-person sessions</p> <p>During the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, the secretariat organized the virtual Global Gender Event (<a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/global-gender-event-recap-on-2020-and-way-forward">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/global-gender-event-recap-on-2020-and-way-forward</a>) to present a summary of the actions taken to implement the LWPG in 2020 and ongoing activities at the national level as part of the implementation of the gender action plan, with participants from 31 countries interacting through over 250 comments. The event was delivered with remote interpretation and recorded and uploaded to the UNFCCC website</p>
15(f)	Enhance communication and information-sharing through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities		<p>Ongoing. The secretariat regularly prepares a newsletter (available at <a href="https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&amp;id=01e71a72f5">https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&amp;id=01e71a72f5</a>) with the latest updates and news on gender and climate change. It also publishes articles via the UNFCCC Newsroom (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/news/regional-workshop-series-boosting-momentum-to-integrate-gender-into-national-climate-actions">https://unfccc.int/news/regional-workshop-series-boosting-momentum-to-integrate-gender-into-national-climate-actions</a>) and keeps updated the information shared on the gender web pages</p> <p>Content on gender and climate change is also regularly shared with the regional collaboration centres</p> <p>The secretariat has created 1.5 Degrees: A Climate Action Blog (<a href="https://unfccc.int/blog">https://unfccc.int/blog</a>) to publish compelling content that highlights the work of the UNFCCC and its various stakeholders, with a special section on gender and climate change</p> <p>See also the information provided below in relation to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 4, activity D.4</p>
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 1, met 7 and was approaching 6 in 2019. UN-SWAP results for 2020 are publicly available at <a href="http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/promoting-un-accountability/un-swap-results">www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/promoting-un-accountability/un-swap-results</a>
annex, table 1, 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		Ongoing. 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 and the secretariat launched as the first part of this activity a virtual preparatory strategy (survey, virtual workshop, informal document) to prepare for and facilitate discussions during the next in-person, in-

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
		resources; sharing experience and best practices; and facilitating workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching	<p>session workshop (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0</a>)</p> <p>The second part of this activity, an in-session workshop, is planned to be held during the upcoming sessions</p> <p>The secretariat created a group for the national gender and climate change focal points on the platform Microsoft Teams to facilitate informal meetings, information-sharing and interaction. The platform includes a chat function (individual or group), video meetings, file storage and the integration of other applications</p> <p>See also the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(e)</p>
	annex, table 1, 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 climate change, where applicable	Ongoing. During the regional workshops on integrating gender into national climate action held from July to October 2020, statistics organizations (i.e. the European Institute for Gender Equality, EmPower Women for Climate-Resilient Societies, among others) were invited to present their work and case studies (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-gender-integration-into-national-climate-actions">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-gender-integration-into-national-climate-actions</a> )
	annex, table 1, activity A.4	Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women	Ongoing. The mandated deliverables of this activity are submissions on the topic, a synthesis report on the submissions (by SB 56) and an SBI–SBSTA special event (by COP 28). The secretariat launched the call for submissions via the UNFCCC submission portal and publicized this call via the gender and climate change newsletter, the Nairobi work programme newsletter and the UNFCCC website
	annex, table 1, activity A.5	Promote the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular reaching out to women, on the implementation of the 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 during a series of workshops held during 2020, facilitated a virtual marketplace (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Get%20involved.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Get%20involved.pdf</a> ) and created an interactive brochure (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Gender%20Team_Virtual%20Market%20%281%29.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Gender%20Team_Virtual%20Market%20%281%29.pdf</a> ) for sharing relevant information on active organizations. The secretariat also publishes relevant articles via the UNFCCC Newsroom (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/news/un-climate-change-supports-efforts-to-mainstream-gender-into-national-climate-actions">https://unfccc.int/news/un-climate-change-supports-efforts-to-mainstream-gender-into-national-climate-actions</a> ) and via the 1.5 Degrees: A Climate Action Blog (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/blog">https://unfccc.int/blog</a> ), including an interview series with inspiring women from different backgrounds leading climate action in their respective fields. The secretariat also keeps the gender web pages ( <a href="https://unfccc.int/gender">https://unfccc.int/gender</a> ) updated and sends updates via newsletters (see <a href="https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&amp;id=01e71a72f5">https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&amp;id=01e71a72f5</a> ), as well as promoting use of the #ActOntheGAP hashtag on social media

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
	annex, table 2, 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	The secretariat collaborated with the European Capacity Building Initiative on the latest version of the Pocket Guide to Gender Equality under the UNFCCC, <sup>a</sup> which provides negotiators with a brief history of negotiations on the topic, a reference to key decisions that have already been adopted and a brief analysis of outstanding issues from a developing country perspective; describes gender linkages across the different themes (such as mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer) and elements (such as NDCs) of the negotiations; and provides resources for further information See also the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(e)
	annex, table 3, 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 See also the information provided above in relation to decisions 3/CP.23, annex, table 3, activity C.2 and 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(c)
	annex, table 4, 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 identifying 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 The secretariat created and launched a LinkedIn Group for professionals focusing on the nexus of gender and climate change (see <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13971849/">https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13971849/</a> ), with the aim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Promoting best practices, and resource- and knowledge-sharing;</li> <li>(b) Identifying intersectional approaches to gender and climate mainstreaming;</li> <li>(c) Creating a community for continued engagement;</li> <li>(d) Strengthening collaboration among stakeholders;</li> <li>(e) Connecting, supporting and empowering stakeholders;</li> <li>(f) Providing information on upcoming events;</li> <li>(g) Engaging with and linking gender and climate under the UNFCCC, Sustainable Development Goals and Generation Equality Forum</li> </ul>
	annex, table 4, 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. Parties engaged with one another and shared experience through the regional workshops on integrating gender into national climate action organized by the secretariat

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
	annex, table 4, 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 delivered a series of virtual regional workshops on integrating gender into national climate action
	annex, table 5, activity E.1	Strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report referred to in paragraph 15(b) of decision 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. Additionally, a comparison with the first gender composition report published in 2013 and case studies have been included in this report

<sup>a</sup> WEDO and other collaborators. 2020. *2020 Pocket Guide to Gender Equality under the UNFCCC*. Available at <https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/2020-Guide-to-Gender-Equality-under-the-UNFCCC.pdf>.

## Annex III

[English only]

Table III.1  
**Meetings held during the May–June 2021 sessional period, analysed for the case study on speaking times**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Theme of the meeting</i>	<i>Gender of the co-facilitator(s)/Chair(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Date</i>
SBSTA opening plenary	Plenary	Male	31 May 2021
SBI opening plenary	Plenary	Female	31 May 2021
Joint plenary to hear statements	Plenary	Female and male	31 May 2021
Joint plenary to hear statements (continued)	Plenary	Female and male	2 June 2021
Review of the Adaptation Fund	Finance	Female	3 June 2021
Joint SBI–SBSTA stocktake plenary	Plenary	Female and male	5 June 2021
Provision of financial and technical support <sup>b</sup>	Finance	Male	5 June 2021
Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the CTCN and the periodic assessment	Technology	Female and female	8 June 2021
Review of the Adaptation Fund	Finance	Male	8 June 2021
Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the CTCN and the periodic assessment	Technology	Female	9 June 2021
Review of the Adaptation Fund	Finance	Female	11 June 2021
Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the CTCN and the periodic assessment	Technology	Female	15 June 2021
SBSTA closing plenary	Plenary	Male	17 June 2021
SBI closing plenary	Plenary	Female	17 June 2021
Joint closing plenary to hear closing statements	Plenary	Female and male	17 June 2021

<sup>a</sup> Plenaries are chaired or co-chaired by the SBI and SBSTA Chairs, as relevant. Meetings on finance and technology are facilitated by two co-facilitators. Co-facilitators take different approaches to their roles, with some taking turns to facilitate during a meeting, others splitting meetings among themselves and some splitting the role or active facilitation by topic or room. Gender is indicated per co-facilitator / Chair who spoke in the meeting.

<sup>b</sup> This meeting was led by two co-facilitators, one male and one female, who worked on two different issues. The female co-facilitator facilitated negotiations on another item, which was not covered by this analysis.

Table III.2  
**Total speaking times of Party delegates at meetings held during the May–June 2021 sessional period, by meeting theme**

<i>Theme of the meeting</i>	<i>Total number of speakers</i>	<i>Total female speakers</i>	<i>Total male speakers</i>	<i>Total female delegate speaking time (minutes)</i>	<i>Total female delegate speaking time (%)</i>	<i>Total male delegate speaking time (minutes)</i>	<i>Total male delegate speaking time (%)</i>	<i>Average speaking time per female delegate (minutes)</i>	<i>Average speaking time per male delegate (minutes)</i>
Plenaries	48	19	29	92.57	26	267.32	74	2.81	4.86
Finance	31	8	23	64.52	29	155.27	71	2.30	1.97
Technology	23	9	31	72.02	34	138.77	66	3.27	2.27

<i>Theme of the meeting</i>	<i>Total number of speakers</i>	<i>Total female speakers</i>	<i>Total male speakers</i>	<i>Total female delegate speaking time (minutes)</i>	<i>Total female delegate speaking time (%)</i>	<i>Total male delegate speaking time (minutes)</i>	<i>Total male delegate speaking time (%)</i>	<i>Average speaking time per female delegate (minutes)</i>	<i>Average speaking time per male delegate (minutes)</i>
Total	102	36	83	229.10	29	561.35	71	8.37	9.10

*Notes:* (1) The minutes are shown to two decimal places. (2) The figures reflect the total number of Party delegates with role as speaker who took the floor during the meetings. This excludes chairs, co-facilitators, observers, visitors and UNFCCC staff.

Table III.3

**Total speaking time of participants at meetings held during the May–June 2021 sessional period, by age and gender**

	<26		26–35		36–55		56–66		>66	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Speakers, Chairs and co-facilitators (minutes)	60.47	18.32	48.62	26.82	198.90	421.10	23.35	122.97	7.25	3.00
%	77	23	64	36	32	68	16	84	71	29
Speakers, excluding Chairs and co-facilitators (minutes)	0	6.65	31.05	26.82	173.98	409.02	16.82	118.87	7.25	0
%	0	100	54	46	30	70	12	88	100	0

*Note:* The minutes are shown to two decimal places. The meetings analysed in this table are referred to in table III.1.