



缔约方会议

第二十七届会议

2022年11月6日至18日，沙姆沙伊赫

临时议程项目14

性别与气候变化

性别结构和执行进展情况

秘书处的报告

概要

本报告由秘书处按年度编写，以便协助缔约方跟踪促进性别平衡以实现对性别敏感的气候政策目标的进展情况。报告列出《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》之下所设各组成机构性别结构的明细情况，并列出席这些文书之下届会的缔约方代表团性别和年龄结构的明细情况，包括与往年数据的比较。此外，还提供了秘书处执行含有性别方针的各项决定的情况的信息。本年度的报告包括两个案例研究：对缔约方会议第二十六届会议全体会议和其他会议期间发言时间的分析，以及对墨西哥为增加妇女在《气候公约》进程和该国代表团中担任领导职务的人数而开展的活动的审查。



## 简称和缩略语

英文简称	中文全称	中文简称
AC	适应委员会	
ACE	气候赋权行动	
AFB	适应基金董事会	
Annex I Party	《公约》附件一所列缔约方	附件一缔约方
Annex II Party	《公约》附件二所列缔约方	附件二缔约方
CDM	清洁发展机制	
CGE	专家咨询小组	
CMA	作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议	《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议
CMP	作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议	《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议
COP	缔约方会议	
CTCN	气候技术中心和网络	
DTU	丹麦技术大学	
EIT Party	经济转型期缔约方	转型期缔约方
FWG	促进工作组	
GAP	性别问题行动计划	
JISC	联合执行监督委员会	
KCI	实施应对措施的影响问题卡托维兹专家委员会	卡托维兹委员会
LDC	最不发达国家	
LEG	最不发达国家专家组	
LWPG	性别问题利马工作方案	
non-Annex I Party	非《公约》附件一所列缔约方	非附件一缔约方
PAICC	《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会	
PCCB	巴黎能力建设委员会	
pp*	百分点	
SB	附属机构届会	
SBI	附属履行机构	履行机构
SBSTA	附属科学技术咨询机构	科技咨询机构
SCF	资金问题常设委员会	
SIDS	小岛屿发展中国家	
TEC	技术执行委员会	
UNEP	联合国环境规划署	环境署
UN-SWAP	联合国全系统性别平等和增强女性权能行动计划	联合国全系统行动计划
UN Women	联合国促进性别平等和增强妇女权能署	联合国妇女署
WIM	气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制	华沙国际机制

\* 仅用于表中。

## 一. 导言

### A. 任务和背景

1. 缔约方会议第十八届会议商定，所有缔约方均需作出更多努力，按照第 36/CP.7 号决定的设想改善妇女参与《公约》及其《京都议定书》下设机构的情况。该会议决定为《公约》及其《京都议定书》下设机构确立性别平衡目标，以改善妇女的参与情况，并为平等地关注女性和男性需要的更有效的气候政策提供参考。此外，该会议邀请各缔约方努力在本国出席《公约》及其《京都议定书》之下届会的代表团中实现性别平衡。<sup>1</sup>

2. 此外，缔约方会议第十八届会议请秘书处：<sup>2</sup>

(a) 保有《公约》及其《京都议定书》下设各组成机构的性别结构相关信息，包括来自各区域集团的女代表比例相关信息；

(b) 收集出席《公约》及其《京都议定书》届会的各代表团的性别结构相关信息；

(c) 每年向缔约方会议报告上文第 2 段第(a)至第(b)小段所述信息，供其审议，以便跟踪推行对性别问题有敏感认识的气候政策过程中实现性别平衡目标方面的进展情况。

3. 缔约方会议随后请秘书处在关于性别结构的年度报告中纳入资料，说明秘书处执行按照《公约》之下适用的性别相关政策采取性别平等方针的各项决定的情况，<sup>3</sup> 并在此报告背景下加强对妇女在《气候公约》进程中担任领导岗位情况的监测和报告工作。<sup>4</sup>

4. 缔约方会议第二十五届会议注意到：提高妇女在缔约方代表团以及《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设所有机构中的代表性方面长期缺乏进展；迫切需要提高妇女的代表性。<sup>5</sup>

5. 缔约方会议第二十五届会议认识到，妇女在《气候公约》进程的方方面面以及国家和地方层面的气候政策制定和气候行动中充分、切实、平等地参与并发挥领导作用，对于实现长期气候目标而言至关重要。<sup>6</sup>

6. 缔约方会议第二十六届会议注意到 2020 年和 2021 年关于性别构成的年度报告，<sup>7</sup> 其中强调妇女亲身与会方面一直缺乏进展，在促进妇女充分、平等和切实参与虚拟论坛方面也存在诸多挑战，迫切需要改进妇女在各缔约方代表团和《公约》、《京都议定书》及《巴黎协定》下设所有机构中的代表性和领导力，并欢

<sup>1</sup> 第 23/CP.18 号决定，第 1、第 2 和第 7 段。

<sup>2</sup> 第 23/CP.18 号决定，第 8 段。

<sup>3</sup> 第 18/CP.20 号决定，第 4 段。

<sup>4</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定，附件，表 5，活动 E.1。

<sup>5</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定，第 2 段。

<sup>6</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定，第 7 段。

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/CP/2020/3 和 FCCC/CP/2021/4。

迎两项案例研究的相关报告工作得到加强，包括按性别分列了数据，从而进一步说明了妇女参与缔约方代表团的情况。<sup>8</sup>

7. 缔约方会议第二十六届会议请秘书处探讨如何自动分析按性别分列的《气候公约》会议发言时间相关数据，以不断加强关于性别构成的年度报告，并向附属履行机构第五十六届会议报告其结论。<sup>9</sup>

## B. 本报告的范围

8. 本报告介绍《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》在以下方面的特定时间点<sup>10</sup> 数据和比较数据：

- (a) 各组成机构的性别结构(见表 1)；
- (b) 出席届会的缔约方代表团的性别和年龄结构(见表 2 至表 4)；
- (c) 各主席团的性别结构(见表 5)；
- (d) 各组成机构中来自各区域集团和其他缔约方组别的女代表人数(见附件一)。

9. 此外，还提供信息说明了秘书处执行按照《公约》之下适用的性别相关政策采取性别平等方针的各项决定的情况(见附件二)。

10. 此外，介绍了两项案例研究，<sup>11</sup> 目的是加强对妇女在《气候公约》进程中担任领导岗位情况的监测和报告工作，支持就性别代表性情况收集有意义的统计数据，并促进加深对不同性别参与《气候公约》进程情况的了解。第一项案例研究按性别和年龄分列，分析了《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》之下理事机构最近届会(即缔约方会议第二十六届会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十六届会议、《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第三届会议以及附属机构第五十二至第五十五届会议)期间全体会议以及有关气候赋权行动、性别、技术和资金问题的会议上与会人员的发言时长(见下文第三章 A 节和附件三)。第二个案例研究涉及墨西哥为增加妇女在《气候公约》进程中担任领导职务的代表性和参与度而采取的具体行动(见下文第三章 B 节)。

## C. 缔约方会议可采取的行动

11. 缔约方会议在提名代表或专家担任《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设机构成员时，不妨将本报告所载信息纳入考量。<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> 第 20/CP.26 号决定，第 6 段。

<sup>9</sup> 第 20/CP.26 号决定，第 7 段。由于秘书处无法控制的事项，秘书处的报告将在履行机构第五十七届会议上提供。

<sup>10</sup> 截至 2022 年 7 月 13 日，除非另有说明。

<sup>11</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定，附件，表 5，活动 E.1。

<sup>12</sup> 关于这些机构的选举和成员情况可查阅：<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership>。

## 二. 性别结构相关数据

### A. 各组成机构的性别结构

12. 各组成机构的性别结构各不相同，且每年都有波动(见表 1)。2022 年，女性比例在清洁发展机制执行理事会和技术执行委员会的 10%到适应委员会的 81%区间内各异。自 2021 年性别结构报告<sup>13</sup> 发布以来，九家组成机构中的女性比例有所上升，三家有所下降，四家未发生变化。

13. 较之 2021 年的三家，2022 年有四家组成机构报告称已实现性别平衡目标。这四家组成机构中，有一家报告称男女比例相同，另三家报告称女性比例分别为 58%、64%和 81%。

14. 2022 年，在十七家组成机构中，有七家的妇女比例保持在 40%或更高水平上。平均而言，2022 年妇女占组成机构所有职位的 39%，而 2021 年的比例为 34%。<sup>14</sup>

15. 自 2013 年以来，性别结构报告中一直在收集《气候公约》下设各组成机构性别结构的相关信息，并与秘书处的上一份报告进行对比。本报告还载有与 2013 年发布的第一份报告<sup>15</sup> 的对比(见表 1)。

16. 自 2013 年以来，十一家机构中的女性比例有所上升。上升幅度最大的是适应委员会(从 20%上升到 81%)，还有地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组(从 14%上升到 64%)。相比之下，专家咨询小组的女性比例从 52%降至 33%，清洁发展机制执行理事会的妇女比例在 2013-2014 年为 20%，但在过去 7 年间未超过 10%。

表 1

《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设各组成机构的性别结构

机构	女性主席 或 成员 联席主席/ 总数 <sup>a</sup> 副主席		女性 成员 人数	男性 成员 人数	女性 比例(%) <sup>b</sup>	自 2021 年	自 2013 年
						以来女性 人数的 变化(%)	以来女性 人数的 变化(%) <sup>c</sup>
适应委员会	16	2/-	13	3	81	18	62
适应基金董事会	16	0/0	7	9	44	-6	13
清洁发展机制执行理事会	10	0/0	1	9	10	0	-10
专家咨询小组 <sup>d</sup>	24	0/-	8	16	33	0	-19
履约委员会执行事务组	10	1/1	3	6	30	10	13
履约委员会促进事务组	10	0/1	3	7	30	0	20
气候技术中心和网络咨询委员会	18	0/0	5	13	28	-5	15

<sup>13</sup> FCCC/CP/2021/4.

<sup>14</sup> 根据缔约方代表和土著人民组织代表总数计算。在不计算土著人民组织代表的情况下，2022 年妇女平均占比为 38%，而 2021 年这一比例为 33%。

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/CP/2013/4.

机构	成员总数 <sup>a</sup>	女性主席或联席主席/副主席	女性成员人数	男性成员人数	女性比例(%) <sup>b</sup>	自 2021 年以来女性人数的变化(%)	自 2013 年以来女性人数的变化(%) <sup>c</sup>
地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组 <sup>e</sup>	14	1/1	9	5	64	21	50
联合执行监督委员会	10	0/0	3	6	30	0	-10
卡托维兹委员会 <sup>f</sup>	12	1/-	3	9	25	8	11
最不发达国家专家组	17	0/-	8	9	47	1	32
《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会	12	1/-	5	7	42	9	0
巴黎能力建设委员会	12	2/-	7	3	58	8	8
资金问题常设委员会	20	1/-	7	13	35	5	10
监督机构	12	1/0	4	8	33	-	-
技术执行委员会	20	0/0	2	17	10	-5	0
华沙国际机制执行委员会	20	0/-	10	10	50	10	20

说明：表中数据系基于 2022 年 7 月 13 日《气候公约》官方的《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设各机构成员表所示的各机构实际成员情况，可查阅：

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Membership\\_charts.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Membership_charts.pdf)

<sup>a</sup> 本栏所示数据反映的是各机构中的现有职位总数，可能与截至 2022 年 7 月 13 日的实际任职人数有所不同。

<sup>b</sup> 系根据现有职位总数计算。百分比四舍五入为整数。

<sup>c</sup> 鉴于一些组成机构系在 2013 年之后设立(华沙国际机制执行委员会，2014 年；巴黎能力建设委员会，2017 年；促进工作组和卡托维兹委员会，2019 年；《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会，2020 年)，其各自设立第一年的数据被纳入考量。由于监督机构设立于 2021 年，因此没有可供比较的数字。

<sup>d</sup> 由 27 位成员组成，其中包括 24 位政府代表；数据仅涉及政府代表。

<sup>e</sup> 由 14 位代表组成，包括 7 位缔约方代表和 7 位土著人民相关组织代表。缔约方代表由各区域集团或选区任命，而土著人民代表则由土著人民通过其联络人任命。每年从地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组的代表中选出两位联席主席和两位副主席，任期均为一年。一位联席主席和一位副主席是缔约方代表，另一位联席主席和另一位副主席是土著人民代表。在本报告所述期间，作为缔约方代表任命了一名女性联席主席和一名女性副主席。作为土著人民组织代表当选的联席主席和副主席均为男子。

<sup>f</sup> 由 14 位代表组成，其中包括联合国五个区域集团各 2 位、最不发达国家 1 位、小岛屿发展中国家 1 位、相关政府间组织 2 位。数据仅涉及政府代表。

17. 自上一份性别结构报告以来，当选为组成机构主席或联席主席的女代表人数有所增多：2021 年有 11 位女代表当选为主席或联席主席，而 2022 年有 10 位女代表填补了此类职位。然而，2022 年有 3 位女代表当选为组成机构副主席，而 2021 年的为 2 位女代表。

18. 几家组成机构设有候补成员。候补成员在上述机构的议事进程中发挥着积极作用。候补成员中的女性比例<sup>16</sup> 如下：

<sup>16</sup> 就截至 2022 年 7 月 13 日已实际填补的职位而言。

- (a) 适应基金董事会有 15 位候补成员，其中有 7 位女性；
- (b) 清洁发展机制执行理事会有 10 位候补成员，其中有 4 位女性；
- (c) 履约委员会执行事务组有 8 位候补成员，其中有 2 位女性；
- (d) 履约委员会促进事务组有 8 位候补成员，其中有 2 位女性；
- (e) 地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组有 11 位候补成员，其中有 4 位女性：2 位政府代表和 2 位土著人民代表；
- (f) 联合执行监督委员会有 9 位候补成员，其中有 3 位女性；
- (g) 《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会有 12 位候补成员，其中有 3 位女性；
- (h) 监督机构有 12 位候补成员，其中有 3 位女性。

## B. 按区域集团和其他缔约方组别以及按土著社会文化区域分列的各组成机构性别结构

19. 《公约》缔约方按联合国五大区域集团划分：非洲国家、亚太国家、东欧国家、拉丁美洲和加勒比国家以及西欧和其他国家。

20. 就各组成机构的成员资格问题而言，除五大区域集团外，《气候公约》进程还承认另外几个缔约方组别。为了全面介绍目前的情况，本报告载有按缔约方组别(即附件一缔约方、附件二缔约方、经济转型期缔约方、最不发达国家缔约方、非附件一缔约方和小岛屿发展中国家缔约方)分列的各组成机构女性成员相关信息。

21. 最后，在被提名参加地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组的土著人民组织代表的成员资格问题上，《气候公约》进程承认联合国的土著社会文化区域。

22. 按区域集团和其他缔约方组别(另见表 I.1)以及按土著社会文化区域(另见表 I.2)分列的各组成机构性别结构<sup>17</sup> 如下：

(a) 适应委员会有 16 位成员，其中包括 13 位女性：2 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自东欧国家、2 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、2 位来自西欧和其他国家、2 位来自附件一缔约方、1 位来自最不发达国家、1 位来自非附件一缔约方、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

(b) 适应基金董事会有 16 位成员，其中包括 7 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自亚太国家、2 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自附件一缔约方；

(c) 清洁发展机制执行理事会有 10 位成员，其中包括 1 位女性，来自东欧国家；

(d) 专家咨询小组有 24 位政府代表成员，其中包括 8 位女性：2 位来自亚太国家、2 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、4 位来自附件一缔约方；

<sup>17</sup> 同上文脚注 16。

(e) 履约委员会执行事务组有 9 位成员，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家；

(f) 履约委员会促进事务组有 10 位成员，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(g) 气候技术中心和网络咨询委员会有 18 位政府代表成员，其中包括 5 位女性：3 位来自附件一缔约方、2 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(h) 促进工作组有：7 位政府代表成员，其中包括 1 位女性，来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家；7 位土著人民代表，包括 5 位女性，其中 1 位来自非洲、1 位来自亚洲、1 位来自北美洲、1 位来自北极、1 位来自太平洋；

(i) 联合执行监督委员会有 9 位成员，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自附件一缔约方、2 位来自经济转型期缔约方；

(j) 卡托维兹委员会有 12 位成员，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家；

(k) 最不发达国家专家组有 17 位成员，其中包括 8 位女性：2 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自最不发达国家、4 位来自发达国家缔约方；

(l) 《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会有 12 位成员，其中包括 5 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

(m) 巴黎能力建设委员会有 10 位成员，其中包括 7 位女性：2 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自最不发达国家；

(n) 资金问题常设委员会有 20 位成员，其中包括 7 位女性：6 位来自附件一缔约方、1 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(o) 监督机构有 12 位成员，其中包括 4 位女性：1 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自最不发达国家；

(p) 技术执行委员会有 19 位成员，其中包括 2 位女性：1 位来自附件一缔约方、1 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(q) 华沙国际机制执行委员会有 20 位成员，其中包括 10 位女性：6 位来自附件一缔约方、4 位来自非附件一缔约方。

### C. 缔约方代表团的性别结构

23. 《气候公约》进程的决策方面有女性参与并达到性别平衡，对于实现第 23/CP.18 号和第 3/CP.25 号决定所概述的性别平衡目标至关重要。表 2 列出了出席最近举行的《气候公约》会议的缔约方代表团的性别结构及团长性别，而表 3 至表 4 则列出了出席上述会议的缔约方代表以及代表团团长和副团长的性别和年龄。



表 2  
出席《气候公约》最近会议的缔约方代表团的性别构成

届会	代表总人数	女性人数	男性人数	女性比例 (%)	自上次报告以来女性人数的变化 (pp) <sup>a</sup>
COP 26/ CMP 16/ CMA 3 代表团团长和副团长	15 229	5 623	9 595	37	-3
SB 56 缔约方代表	1 684	809	875	48	-1
代表团团长和副团长	258	98	160	38	-1

说明：数字反映的是截至会议最后一天出席会议的缔约方代表人数，其中包括缔约方编外人员。

<sup>a</sup> FCCC/CP/2021/4 号文件列出了出席 2021 年 5 月 31 日至 6 月 17 日以虚拟形式举行的附属机构 2021 年届会第一期会议的缔约方代表的人数。SB 56 的数字与这些数字进行比较。COP 26、CMP 16 和 CMA 3 的数字与 FCCC/CP/2020/3 号文件报告的 COP 25、CMP 15 和 CMA 2 的数字比较。

表 3  
出席《气候公约》最近会议的缔约方代表的性别和年龄

届会	<26		26-35		36-55		56-65		>66		合计	
	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性
COP 26/ CMP 16/ CMA 3 人数	436	248	1 553	1 714	2 978	5 685	565	1 577	91	371	5 623	9 595
%	64	36	48	52	34	66	26	74	20	80	37	63
SB 56 人数	74	33	292	188	386	500	50	132	7	22	809	875
%	69	31	61	39	44	56	27	73	24	76	48	52

说明：数字反映的是截至会议最后一天出席会议的缔约方代表人数。有 11 位代表的性别和年龄数据不详。数据涵盖缔约方的编外人员。

表 4  
出席《气候公约》最近会议的代表团团长和副团长的性别和年龄

届会	<26		26-35		36-55		56-65		>66		合计	
	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性
COP 26/ CMP 16/ CMA 3 人数	2	0	12	15	125	280	46	181	8	69	193	545
%	100	0	44	56	31	69	20	80	10	90	26	74
SB 56 人数	1	0	22	9	58	99	16	47	1	5	98	160
%	100	0	71	29	37	63	25	75	17	83	38	62

说明：数字反映的是截至会议最后一天出席会议的代表团团长和副团长人数。

24. 表 2 显示，与上一份报告相比，缔约方代表团的女性比例有所下降，这与 2018 年以来观察到的出席人员性别更平衡的趋势相反。在缔约方代表团团长和副团长中也观察到这种下降，据报告，团长和副团长中的女性人数减少了 1%。

25. 表 3 和表 4 列出了年龄与性别的相关数据，分别显示各年龄组缔约方代表以及代表团团长和副团长的性别结构。正如上一份也着重指出的那样，在这两种情况下，年龄与女性比例之间均存在明确关联，即随着年龄的增长，女性比例急剧减少。虽然在缔约方会议第二十六届会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十六届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第三届会议上，26 岁以下缔约方代

表中三分之二为女性，在履行机构第五十六届会议上，16至35岁的缔约方代表和代表团团长及副团长中大多数是女性，但在这些会议上，36岁及以上的妇女代表人数要少得多，在任何较大年龄组的缔约方代表或代表团团长及副团长中，女性只占10%至44%。

#### D. 各主席团的性别结构

26. 《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设各主席团在管理政府间进程方面发挥着重要作用。表5列出了各主席团的性别结构。

表5

《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设各主席团的性别结构

主席团	成员 总人数	女性 成员人数	男性 成员人数	女性自2021年以来 比例(%)	女性自2021年以来 人数的变化(%)
COP、CMP和 CMA	11	4	7	36	-14
SBI和SBSTA <sup>a</sup>	6	3	3	50	7

<sup>a</sup> 数字包含SBI和SBSTA主席在内。二者均是COP、CMP和CMA主席团的成员。

27. 缔约方会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议主席团有4位女性成员；履行机构主席、履行机构报告员和科技咨询机构报告员系女性。

#### E. 按区域集团分列的各主席团性别结构

28. 按区域集团划分的各主席团性别结构如下：

(a) 缔约方会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议主席团有11位成员，其中包括4位女性：2位来自东欧国家、1位来自西欧和其他国家、1位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

(b) 履行机构和科技咨询机构主席团有6位成员，其中包括3位女性：1位来自非洲国家、2位来自西欧和其他国家。

### 三. 案例研究

#### A. 发言时长

##### 1. 理由阐述

29. 缔约方会议第二十五届会议认识到妇女充分、切实和平等地参与《气候公约》进程的方方面面并发挥领导作用对于实现长期气候目标而言至关重要，<sup>18</sup>并请秘书处在性别结构报告中纳入补充信息。<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> 根据第23/CP.18号决定，第8段；第21/CP.22号决定，第19段；第3/CP.25号决定，第15(b)段；附件，表5，活动E.1。

<sup>19</sup> 第3/CP.25号决定，第7段。

30. 缔约方代表团的构成是不同性别参与《气候公约》会议和谈判情况的一项重要指标，但此类数据只能显示谁坐进了会议室，并不能让人对积极参与情况有更细致的了解。秘书处对发言时长进行的分析(见下文第 33-41 段)加深了对不同性别参与《气候公约》会议和谈判情况的了解。

## 2. 方法

31. 在因 2019 冠状病毒病疫情而在过去两年以虚拟形式举行届会和会议之后，缔约方会议第二十六届会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十六届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第三届会议于 2021 年 10 月 31 日至 11 月 12 日在格拉斯哥以现场形式举行。与会人员进行了会议登记，会议利用以下信息发放参会证记录出席情况：称呼；出生日期；登记类别(代表团团长、代表团副团长、缔约方代表、观察员(非政府组织负责人)<sup>20</sup>、观察员(非政府组织成员)、观察员(专门机构)、嘉宾)。

32. 就分析发言时长而言，以称呼作为性别代码<sup>21</sup>，并采用出生日期来确定年龄。<sup>22</sup> 由于发言者的顺序、身份(姓名和头衔)以及发言时长需要人工记录，分析仅限于全体会议(18 次)以及关于气候赋权行动(4 次)、性别(3 次)、财务(7 次)、气候技术中心和网络(3 次)及技术执行委员会—气候技术中心和网络联合报告(7 次)的会议。随后对总共 73 小时 14 分钟的录音进行了分析。按性别、年龄和在会议中的作用对发言者(届会主席代表—届会主席、副主席或代表主席的其他人—会议主席、共同主持人或发言者)进行了区分。分析中不包含观察员、嘉宾以及《气候公约》工作人员的发言时长相关信息。

## 3. 结果

33. 虽然缔约方代表团中 37%为女性，但她们只占总发言时长的 29%。

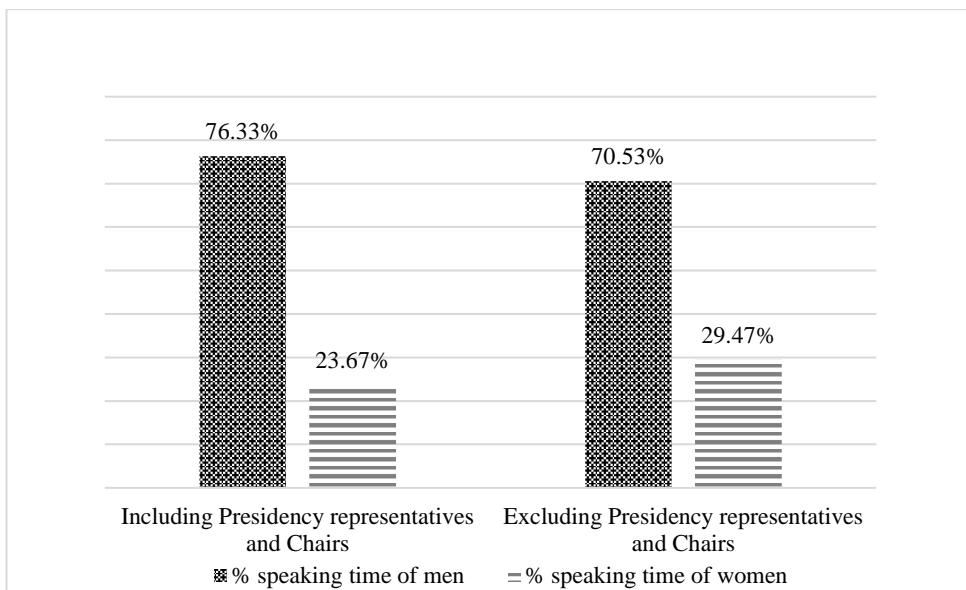
34. 图 1 显示了男女代表(包括和不包括届会主席代表和会议主席)在会议期间的参与情况和发言时间。届会主席代表、会议主席和共同召集人之间的性别均衡可对发言时间的总体性别均衡产生积极影响。然而，与缔约方会议第二十五届会议主席性别均衡程度较高相比，缔约方会议第二十六届会议期间的会议主席主要是男性。因此，在缔约方会议第二十六届全体会议期间，妇女占包括会议主席在内的发言时间的 23.7%，占不包括会议主席在内的发言时间的 29.5%。

<sup>20</sup> 上述登记类别系根据所分析会议的记录。

<sup>21</sup> 此举是因为缺乏性别相关信息。不言而喻，单凭先生和女士称谓，不足以知晓性别。秘书处致力于更新其登记系统，以便在今后的报告中改进性别分析的这一方面。

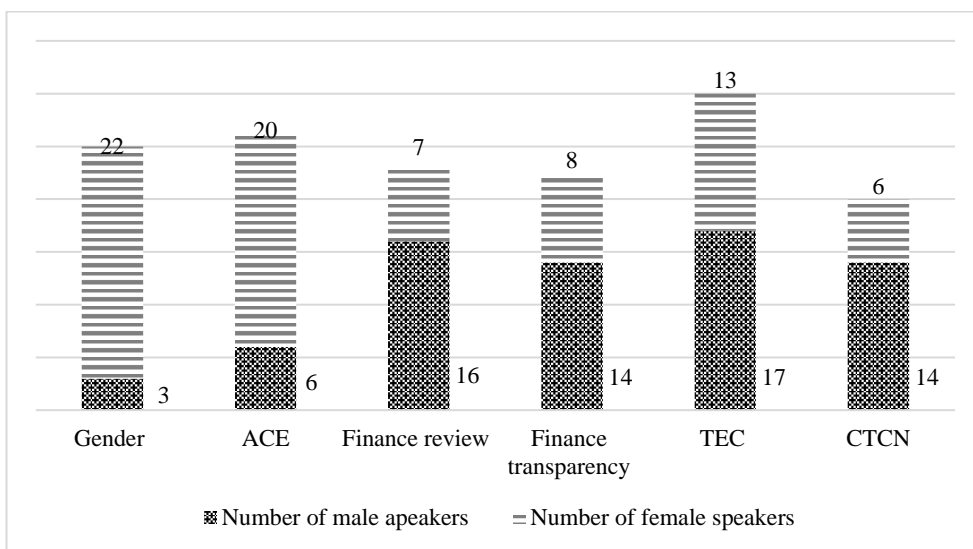
<sup>22</sup> 此信息为非必填信息，且所填信息未经核实，因而可能包含错误信息。年龄的计算系截至 2021 年 11 月 1 日。

图 1  
 缔约方会议第二十六届会议全体会议期间女性和男性(包括和不包括届会主席代表和会议主席)的参与情况及其发言时间



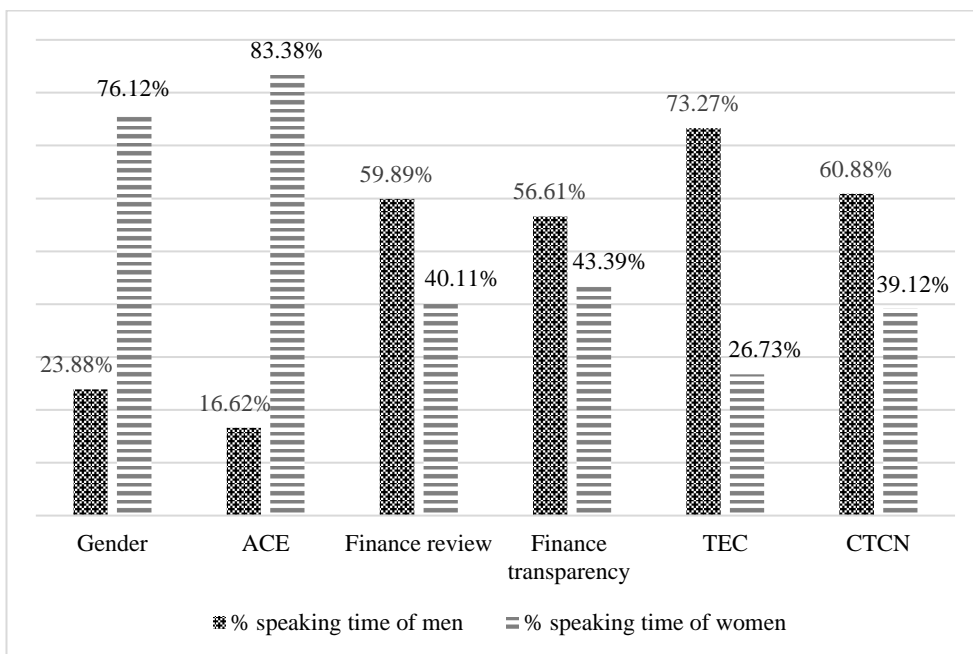
35. 关于所分析的会议发言者人数和性别的图 2 显示，在与性别有关的会议上发言的男性代表很少，在与财务和技术事项有关的会议上发言的女性代表相对较少，从而表明会议发言者的性别与传统上与该性别更密切关联的议题之间存在相关性。

图 2  
 按专题会议分列的缔约方会议最近一届会议期间的男女发言者人数



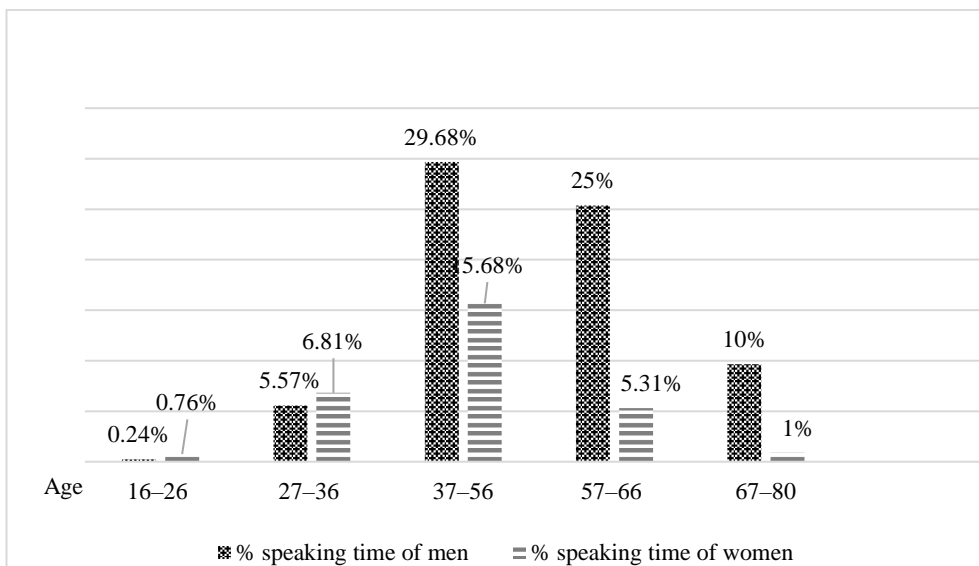
36. 图 3 显示了女性和男性在专题会议期间的发言时间，并着重指出，在大多数情况下，男性占了大部分发言时间。图 3 还显示，就性别和气候赋权行动而言，男性发言者的平均发言时间比女性发言者多(另见表三.2)。

图 3  
按会议分列的女性和男性在理事机构最近几届会议上的发言时间



37. 图 4 按年龄和性别显示全体会议的发言时间，其中不包括主席的发言时间。从年龄上看，16 至 36 岁是唯一一个女性发言者的发言时间多于男性发言者的年龄段：分别占全体会议发言总时间的 7.6% 和 5.8%。

图 4  
按年龄和性别分列的缔约方代表发言者在理事机构最近几届会议期间参加全体会议的情况及其发言时间



38. 关于会议期间发言时间的表 6 显示，除在资金透明度会议上之外，16 至 36 岁的女性代表比男性代表发言时间长；而在 37 岁以上的代表中，男性占总发言时间的大部分。

表 6  
按年龄和性别分列的理事机构最近届会期间会议期间的发言时间

年龄	性别		气候赋权行动		资金透明度		资金审查		气候技术中心和网络		技术执行委员会	
	女性发言者	男性发言者	女性发言者	男性发言者	女性发言者	男性发言者	女性发言者	男性发言者	女性发言者	男性发言者	女性发言者	男性发言者
<16 岁或不详	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00
16-26	0:14:19	0:00:37	0:14:13	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:01:06	0:07:05	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:01:10
27-36	0:14:05	0:21:00	0:16:16	0:03:39	0:17:32	0:27:01	0:27:14	0:24:34	0:03:42	0:03:24	0:08:04	0:00:13
37-56	0:41:14	0:00:51	1:44:17	0:02:53	0:23:40	0:47:40	0:06:40	0:30:34	0:36:26	0:25:10	1:15:18	2:05:00
57-66	0:08:08	0:00:00	0:22:18	0:24:56	0:17:14	0:01:06	0:00:00	0:06:04	0:00:00	0:33:53	0:02:09	1:48:00
67-80	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00	0:00:00

注：本表中反映的时间以小时、分和秒(h:mm:ss)表示。

39. 由于上文第 32 段所述限制，此案例研究仅部分介绍缔约方会议第二十六届会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十六届会议、《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第三届会议期间所举行的特定会议。不过，此简略分析明显显示出，就出席人数和发言时间而言，男性代表比例过高。即使在男性发言者占少数的会议上，他们的平均发言时间仍然比女性发言者长(见图 2-3)。关于按性别和年龄分列的平均发言时间的更多信息，见表三.2。

40. 此外，在所涉及议题(如资金或性别)传统上与一种性别关系更密切的专题会议中的男女代表的比例反映了持续存在的性别偏见，包括在最高决策层。36 岁以下代表中女性代表比例较高是否将会改善今后的性别均衡，还有待观察。

41. 扩大这一案例研究的范围，以考虑更广泛的谈判议题及其之间的差异，并在今后的会议上持续记录发言时间，可有助于确定趋势和监测进展。然而，鉴于人工数据收集和分析需要大量人力资源，这一进程将需要实现自动化。秘书处继续探索如何对按性别分列的发言时长相关数据进行计算机化的分析。

## B. 旨在提高妇女代表性的行动

### 1. 引言

42. 在性别问题利马工作方案于 2014 年设立及《2030 年可持续发展议程》(其中包括一项关于性别平等的独立目标以及将性别平等纳入所有其他目标的主流)2015 年通过之后，墨西哥决定作出更多努力，提高妇女在其出席《气候公约》会议的代表团中的参与程度。<sup>23</sup>

43. 继《公约》缔约方会议第二十五届会议加强了性别问题利马工作方案及其性别问题行动计划<sup>24</sup> 之后，墨西哥通过采取行动加强妇女的能力及其在《气候公约》机构届会期间作为谈判者的作用，改进了其性别平等承诺。

<sup>23</sup> 根据第 18/CP.20 号决定第 2 段。

<sup>24</sup> 第 3/CP.25 号决定，附件。

44. 2020 年，墨西哥启动了拉丁美洲区域首个维护女权的外交政策，<sup>25</sup> 旨在遵守其外交部对平等和包容的机构承诺。这项政策要求墨西哥外交部和外交部门实现性别平等和无性别暴力。其目的是提高对妇女对外交政策领域的贡献的认识，并优先考虑以性别视角和处理相互关联的权力类别和领域的跨领域女权框架从事国际关系。作为该政策的一部分，墨西哥着眼于增加妇女在多边进程代表团中的参与。

## 2. 具体行动

45. 从 2013 至 2017 年，参加缔约方会议届会的墨西哥代表团中女性的最高比例为 44%，随后在缔约方会议第二十四届会议上女性占该国代表团的一半。自维护女权的外交政策推出以来，女性在墨西哥代表团中的比例有所增加，从 2019 年的 58% 增加到 2021 年的 72%。该国代表团 2016 年、2019 年和 2021 年的团长为女性。

46. 根据响应维护女权的外交政策而采取的措施，参加履行机构第五十六届会议的墨西哥代表团全部由女性代表组成。

47. 自 2021 年以来，为了与性别问题行动计划的优先领域 B 保持一致，墨西哥外交部一直在推动“COP 行动：青年气候大使”举措，其目的是向来自墨西哥各地的青年男女，包括非裔墨西哥人和土著人民传授外交和气候变化知识，以期将他们纳入国家代表团。2021 年，包括 23 名女大学生在内的 31 名大学生接受了这一举措的培训，四名表现优异的学员均为女性，他们作为墨西哥代表团的成员出席了缔约方会议第二十六届会议。2022 年，该举措的学员人数增加到 35 人，其中 5 名学生是土著和非裔墨西哥女性。

48. 2022 年 7 月，暴力侵害土著妇女和女童问题三边工作组举行第 4 次会议。<sup>26</sup> 来自墨西哥的六名土著妇女参加了与其他土著妇女和政府代表的对话，会议的三个主题之一涉及性别暴力侵害土著妇女、女童以及双灵者和性别多样性问题的根本原因，包括重点关注与气候危机有关的经济安全和粮食不安全问题。

49. 墨西哥计划在缔约方会议第二十七届会议之前发布一项执行性别问题行动计划的战略，目标是保持和增加妇女在包括《气候公约》在内的多边进程中的参与并加强其领导地位，同时也增加弱势群体的参与。墨西哥认识到，必须加强《公约》目标与墨西哥与合作伙伴共同开展的关于性别和其他人权问题的工作之间的协调一致。因此，该国将继续在地方社区和土著人民平台以及性别问题行动计划的框架内开展《公约》之下的工作，以期对与人权、性别平等、土著人民权利和交集性有关的问题采取多层面办法。

## 四. 秘书处执行内含性别平等方针的各项决定的情况

50. 在本报告所述期间，秘书处编写了报告，组织了研讨会和其他活动，与联合国其他实体、政府间组织和民间社会组织开展了合作，为国家性别平等和气候变

<sup>25</sup> 可查阅 [www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/576095/Presentacion\\_PEF\\_baja.pdf](http://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/576095/Presentacion_PEF_baja.pdf) (西班牙文)。

<sup>26</sup> 见 [www.state.gov/joint-readout-of-the-fourth-convening-of-the-trilateral-working-group-on-violence-against-indigenous-women-girls/](http://www.state.gov/joint-readout-of-the-fourth-convening-of-the-trilateral-working-group-on-violence-against-indigenous-women-girls/)。

化问题联络人的培训和联网提供了便利，并通过其社交媒体和网络平台传播了关于性别与气候变化的信息。关于秘书处在 2021 年 7 月 1 日至 2022 年 7 月 31 日期间开展的活动的信息载于附件二。



## Annex I

## Gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement by regional group, other Party grouping and United Nations indigenous sociocultural region

[English only]

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	Number of female members per regional group or other Party grouping																							
	Total members	Ratio of female to male members in 2022	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	
			2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
AC	16	13/3	2	2	1	1	1	1	–	2	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1
AFB	16	7/9	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CDM Executive Board	10	1/9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CGE <sup>a</sup>	24	8/16	2	–	3	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	3/6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	3/7	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
CTCN Advisory Board	18	5/13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
FWG <sup>b</sup>	7	5/2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
JISC	10	3/6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
KCI	12	3/9	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LEG <sup>c</sup>	17	8/9	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
PAICC	12	5/7	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
PCCB	12	7/3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
SCF	20	7/13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Supervisory Body	12	4/8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

Body	Total members	Ratio of female to male members in 2022	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					
			2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022		
TEC	20	2/17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
WIM Executive Committee	20	10/10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–
Total	246	94/147	10	11	6	7	8	10	5	9	9	9	20	24	3	0	2	2	2	4	9	10	1	4	–	–	–	–
Total constituted body members from regional groups and indigenous sociocultural regions	253	98/150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>a</sup> Composed of 27 members, including 24 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.

<sup>c</sup> Composed of 17 members (decision 15/CP.26): 5 from African LDC Parties, 2 from Asia-Pacific LDC Parties, 2 from small island LDC Parties, 4 from LDC Parties, and 4 from developed country Parties, who are female.

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 2022	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	4/3	1	1	0	1	0	0	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 1 July 2021 and 31 July 2022

[English only]

<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/2021/4
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 nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications	<p>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/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#eq-2">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#eq-2</a>. Participants working on gender and climate change interacted through the combined web-based video calling system and virtual platform, which facilitated networking for organizations at the international, national, subnational, regional and community level</p> <p>The secretariat held the 3<sup>rd</sup> Capacity-building Hub at COP 26, which incorporated cross-cutting issues, including gender-responsive climate action, indigenous peoples' knowledge, youth and human rights. It included sessions focused on building capacity to integrate gender into nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans and sought to mainstream discussions on gender considerations across the programme of the Hub</p>
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 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 on elections during 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>

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
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 GAP	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 GAP
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	The secretariat responded to requests from constituted bodies to provide inputs to ongoing work on gender, including the KCI (See the presentation on mainstreaming gender consideration <a href="https://unfccc.int/event/KCI6">https://unfccc.int/event/KCI6</a> ).
3/CP.25	15(d)	Facilitate coordination with other United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in supporting implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP	The secretariat is in a consortium of international organizations (International Union for Conservation of Nature, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, UNEP, 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
3/CP.25	15(e)	Facilitate support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points	Ongoing. The secretariat organized (in 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 points: 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  The second part of the two-part technical workshop, delivered in accordance with decision 3/CP.25, table 1, activity A.2, on the role of national gender and climate change focal points was held in person at COP 26. The secretariat published an informal report on the in-session workshop on the role of national gender and climate change focal points (GCC/2022/1)
3/CP.25	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 <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 through the UNFCCC Newsroom (e.g. <a href="https://unfccc.int/news/new-report-why-climate-change-impacts-women-differently-than-men">https://unfccc.int/news/new-report-why-climate-change-impacts-women-differently-than-men</a> , <a href="https://unfccc.int/news/gender-balance-and-climate-change-inextricably-linked">https://unfccc.int/news/gender-balance-and-climate-change-inextricably-linked</a> , <a href="https://unfccc.int/news/why-climate-action-needs-women">https://unfccc.int/news/why-climate-action-needs-women</a> ,

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			<p><a href="https://unfccc.int/news/empowering-women-and-girls-in-science">https://unfccc.int/news/empowering-women-and-girls-in-science</a>, <a href="https://unfccc.int/news/overrepresentation-of-men-in-un-climate-process-persists">https://unfccc.int/news/overrepresentation-of-men-in-un-climate-process-persists</a>, <a href="https://unfccc.int/news/indigenous-women-vital-to-climate-action">https://unfccc.int/news/indigenous-women-vital-to-climate-action</a>) and keeps the information shared on the gender web pages up to date</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>
3/CP.25	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. There was no change to the performance score in 2020–2021
3/CP.25	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 resources; sharing experience and best practices; and facilitating workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching	<p>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 pandemic, SB 52 was postponed and the secretariat launched, as the first part of this activity, a virtual preparatory strategy (survey, virtual workshop and informal document) to prepare for and facilitate discussions during the next in-person, in-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, was held at COP 26 in English with French and Spanish interpretation and streamed on the COP 26 platform. The secretariat prepared and published an informal report on the in-session workshop on the role of national gender and climate change focal points (GCC/2022/1)</p> <p>The secretariat is maintaining 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>The secretariat supported relevant organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, by providing inputs to their capacity-building workshops for national gender and climate change focal points</p> <p>See also the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(e)</p>
3/CP.25	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	The secretariat organized the virtual #ActOnTheGAP workshop series to further the objectives and activities under the GAP to advance knowledge and understanding of gender-responsive climate action and its coherent mainstreaming in the implementation of the Convention and the work of Parties, the secretariat, United Nations entities and all

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
		analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable	<p>stakeholders at all levels, as well as women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the UNFCCC process</p> <p>One of the four workshops, focused on gender analysis (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/actonthegap-virtual-workshop-series#eq-2">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/actonthegap-virtual-workshop-series#eq-2</a>), was aimed at enhancing the awareness and capacity of governments and other stakeholders and enabling them to develop and apply gender analysis as a key tool of gender-responsive climate decision-making, programming and action at multiple levels. To ensure inclusivity, the workshop series was held in English with French and Spanish interpretation and relevant materials and recordings were made available on the UNFCCC website</p> <p>The secretariat is collaborating with the International Union for Conservation of Nature, United Nations entities and other partners of the Gender and Environment Data Alliance initiative, which is currently in the initial design phase, to facilitate the alignment of the activities under the initiative with the goals of the LWPG and its GAP</p>
3/CP.25	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	<p>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 through the UNFCCC submission portal and publicized this call through the gender and climate change newsletter, the Nairobi work programme newsletter and the UNFCCC website. On the basis of the submissions received, the secretariat published a synthesis report on dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, the role of women as agents of change and opportunities for women (FCCC/SBI/2022/7)</p>
3/CP.25	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 GAP and on gender equality	<p>Ongoing. The secretariat facilitated a virtual marketplace (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#eq-2">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#eq-2</a>) for sharing relevant information on active organizations. See the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, table 1, activity A.1, for more details on the gender marketplace</p> <p>The secretariat also publishes relevant articles through the UNFCCC Newsroom (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/news/new-report-why-climate-change-impacts-women-differently-than-men">https://unfccc.int/news/new-report-why-climate-change-impacts-women-differently-than-men</a>) and the 1.5 Degrees: A Climate Action Blog (<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 by newsletter (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</p> <p>See also the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(f), and below in relation to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 4, activity D.4</p>

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
3/CP.25	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	Ongoing. The secretariat continues to collaborate with the Women Delegates Fund on building the capacity of female negotiators participating in UNFCCC sessions through the Night School training programme held prior to United Nations climate change conferences. In addition, at COP 26 the secretariat assisted the COP 25 and 26 Presidencies in holding the inaugural meeting of the Women Climate Leaders network and the networking and mentoring reception for female negotiators at the Conference, inviting senior female negotiators to share their experience and expertise  See also the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(e)
3/CP.25	annex, table 2, activity B.2	Promote travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and indigenous peoples' communities from developing countries, the LDCs and SIDS and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding	Ongoing. The secretariat continues to support the Women Delegates Fund in organizing a networking event during the midyear sessions of the subsidiary bodies to highlight the role of travel funds and the achievements of the Women Delegates Fund in ensuring the equal participation of women in the UNFCCC process
3/CP.25	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 and tailored capacity-building and applying a consistent and systematic approach thereto  The secretariat prepared and distributed a set of tailored briefs for each constituted body on gender integration under the UNFCCC process. The briefs include an introduction to relevant gender mandates, an explanation of the concept of gender and commonly used terminology, as well as the linkages between gender and the constituted body's respective area of work, and relevant resources  See also the information provided below in relation to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 3, activity C.2, and above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(c)
3/CP.25	annex, table 3, activity C.2	Facilitate the exchange of views and best practices of the Chairs of constituted bodies on how to strengthen the integration of the gender perspective into their work, taking into account the synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes referred to in paragraph 15(b) of this decision	The secretariat prepared a report compiling and synthesizing good practices and lessons learned from reporting by constituted bodies on their progress towards integrating gender into their work in 2017–2021 (FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5). The report highlights their approaches to gender integration and their collaboration on these approaches

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
3/CP.25	annex, table 3, activity C.3	Strengthen coordination between the work on gender considerations of the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant United Nations entities and processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable	On Gender Day at COP 26, the secretariat held a dialogue on gender, science, innovation and technology in collaboration with the CTCN, the FWG and the TEC (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#eq-3">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#eq-3</a> ). The aim was to highlight current practices and policy for gender-responsive climate technologies and discuss ways to ensure that climate technology and innovation serve everyone. In addition to those from the constituted bodies, panellists included representatives of Malawi, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (formerly UNEP DTU Partnership), UN Women, the UN Women Global Innovation Coalition for Change and winners of the Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards
3/CP.25	annex, table 4, activity D.1	Share experience and support capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	The secretariat organized the virtual #ActOnTheGAP workshop series. See also the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.23, annex, table 1, activity A.3 One of the workshops (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/actonthegap-virtual-workshop-series#eq-3">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/actonthegap-virtual-workshop-series#eq-3</a> ) was focused on gender budgeting and aimed at providing an opportunity for sharing experience and supporting capacity-building in relation to gender-responsive budgeting, including its integration into national budgets with a view to advancing gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action
3/CP.25	annex, table 4, 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 indigenous peoples and local communities	The secretariat organized a workshop on gender budgeting as part of the virtual #ActOnTheGAP workshop series. See also the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 4, activity D.1 The secretariat is collaborating with partner organizations to develop and launch a gender-responsive climate finance workshop series in the lead-up to COP 27 with the aim of raising awareness, building collaborative networks and highlighting gender-responsive climate finance gaps and opportunities across the climate finance landscape
3/CP.25	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 collaborating with the CTCN, the TEC and other constituted bodies to develop a roster of experts in the areas of gender and climate as well as female experts in areas of climate change relevant to the CTCN and the TEC for various events, workshops and activities as well as consultation during technical assistance implementation The secretariat created, launched and manages 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> </ul>



<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			(g) Engaging with and linking gender and climate under the UNFCCC, Sustainable Development Goals and Generation Equality Forum
3/CP.25	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 and relevant organizations engaged with one another and shared experience through the virtual gender marketplace organized by the secretariat. See also the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, table 1, activity A.1  The secretariat launched an open call for submissions through the submission portal for Parties and relevant organizations to share their experience of engaging women's groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels
3/CP.25	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 the present report, including on activities carried out by Mexico to increase the representation of women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process and in the national delegation
20/CP.26	4	Receive, by 31 March 2022, a technical paper from the International Labour Organization exploring linkages between gender-responsive climate action and just transition for promoting inclusive opportunities for all in a low-emission economy	The secretariat received the technical paper, which discusses a just transition for promoting inclusive opportunities for all in a low-carbon economy, including women and men experiencing intersectional forms of discrimination, as well as possible approaches to integrating just transition policies, and their gender-transformative aspects, into national climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. It also identifies best practices, country-specific examples and lessons learned  The secretariat organized a virtual information session ahead of SB 56 and invited the International Labour Organization to present the technical paper (see <a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/events-at-subsiary-body-sessions/SB56">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/events-at-subsiary-body-sessions/SB56</a> ). Parties and stakeholders had the opportunity to ask questions and the session was held in English with French and Spanish interpretation
20/CP.26	11	Prepare an informal summary report prior to SBI 56 reflecting clearly the proposed responsibilities of and support for national gender and climate change focal points to enable them to perform their role, taking into account the multifarious, evolving and Party-driven nature of the work and role of such focal points	See the information provided above in relation to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(e)

## Annex III

## Meetings analysed for the case study on speaking times and average speaking time by age and gender

[English only]

Table III.1

**Meetings held during the most recent sessions of the governing bodies and the fifty-second to fifty-fifth session of the subsidiary bodies, analysed for the case study on speaking times**

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Theme of the meeting</i>	<i>Gender of the President or representative thereof/co-facilitators/Chair(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Date</i>
Ceremonial opening of COP 26 followed by opening of the COP, the CMP and the CMA	Plenary	Male	31 October 2021
SBSTA opening plenary	Plenary	Male	31 October 2021
SBI opening plenary	Plenary	Female	31 October 2021
Joint plenary meeting to hear statements	Plenary	Male, female and female	31 October 2021
First part of the high-level segment for Heads of State and Government	Plenary	Male and male	1 November 2021
First part of the high-level segment for Heads of State	Plenary	Male and female	1 November 2021
First part of the high-level segment for Heads of State and Government – morning session	Plenary	Female and male	2 November 2021
First part of the high-level segment for Heads of State and Government – afternoon session	Plenary	Male and male	2 November 2021
COP plenary to take up agenda item 8(b), followed by CMA plenary to take up agenda items 8(a) and 13	Plenary	Female	2 November 2021
SBI closing plenary	Plenary	Female	7 November 2021
Resumed high-level segment	Plenary	Male and male	9 November 2021
Resumed high-level segment	Plenary	Female, male and male	10 November 2021
Informal stocktaking plenary by the President	Plenary	Male	10 November 2021
Resumed high-level segment	Plenary	Female	10 November 2021
Informal stocktaking plenary by the President	Plenary	Male	11 November 2021
First part of the closing plenary for COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3	Plenary	Female and male	11 November 2021
Informal stocktaking plenary by the President	Plenary	Male	12 November 2021
Second part of the closing plenary for COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3	Plenary	Male	13 November 2021

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Theme of the meeting</i>	<i>Gender of the President or representative thereof/co-facilitators/Chair(s)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Date</i>
Joint closing plenary	Plenary	Male	13 November 2021
Final statements	Plenary	Male	13 November 2021
Gender and climate change	Gender	Male and female	1–5 November 2021
Matters related to ACE	ACE	Male and female	1–5 November 2021
Review of the Adaptation Fund	Finance	Male and female	1–4 November 2021
Provision of financial and technical support	Finance transparency	Male and female	1–5 November 2021
Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the CTCN and the periodic assessment	Technology	Male and female	1–4 November 2021
Joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN	Technology	Male and female	1–6 November 2021

<sup>a</sup> Plenaries are chaired or co-chaired by the COP, CMP and CMA President or Vice-President or SBI and/or SBSTA Chair(s), as relevant. In the case of the COP, CMP and CMA President, the role may be delegated to another person for plenary meetings and therefore the gender of the President's representative may be different to the gender of the President. Meetings on gender, ACE, technology and finance 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 or Chair who spoke in the meeting.

Table III.2

**Average speaking time of participants at meetings and plenaries held during the most recent sessions of the governing bodies and the fifty-second to fifty-fifth session of the subsidiary bodies, by age and gender**

<i>Age</i>	<i>Plenaries</i>		<i>Gender</i>		<i>ACE</i>		<i>Finance review</i>		<i>Finance transparency</i>		<i>TEC</i>		<i>CTCN</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>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<26	02:21	02:55	00:37	04:46	–	03:33	–	07:05	01:06	–	01:10	–	–	–
27–36	04:28	04:14	21:00	02:21	01:13	02:02	04:55	09:05	05:24	05:51	00:13	01:21	01:42	01:51
37–56	04:48	04:11	00:51	04:07	01:26	17:23	03:24	02:13	06:49	07:53	11:22	12:33	03:09	09:07
57–66	05:11	06:00	–	02:43	24:56	11:09	03:02	–	01:06	08:37	27:00	02:09	08:28	–
>66	05:18	03:29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–