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Gender and climate change

Gender composition and progress on implementation

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 year's report includes two case studies: an analysis of speaking times during plenaries and meetings at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties and a review of activities carried out by Mexico to increase the representation of women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process and in the delegation itself.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
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
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
EIT Party	Party with economy in transition
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAP	gender action plan
JISC	Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LWPG	Lima work programme on gender
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
pp*	percentage point
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
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

* Used exclusively in tables.

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 adopted a gender balance goal for bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol in order to improve women's participation and inform more effective climate policy that addresses the needs of women and men equally. In addition, it invited Parties to strive for gender balance in their delegations to sessions under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.¹
2. Furthermore, COP 18 requested the secretariat to:²
 - (a) Maintain information on the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, including information on the representation of women from regional groups;
 - (b) Gather information on the gender composition of delegations to sessions under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;
 - (c) Report the information referred to in paragraph 2(a–b) above to the COP for its consideration on an annual basis to enable the tracking of progress towards meeting the goal of gender balance in advancing gender-sensitive climate policy.
3. The COP subsequently requested the secretariat to include in the annual report on gender composition information on the secretariat's implementation of decisions that include a gender approach, in keeping with applicable gender-related policies under the Convention,³ and to strengthen the monitoring of and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the report.⁴
4. COP 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.⁵
5. COP 25 recognized that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and in national- and local-level climate policymaking and action is vital for achieving long-term climate goals.⁶
6. COP 26 took note of the annual reports on gender composition for 2020 and 2021,⁷ which highlighted the persistent lack of progress in in-person participation, challenges identified in promoting women's full, equal and meaningful participation in virtual forums, and the urgent need for improving the representation and leadership of women in Party delegations and in all bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement and welcomed the strengthened reporting on two case studies, including data disaggregated by sex that provide further information on the participation of women in Party delegations.⁸
7. COP 26 requested the secretariat to explore ways of automating the analysis of data disaggregated by sex on speaking times at UNFCCC meetings in order to continue to strengthen the annual report on gender composition, and to report on its findings at SBI 56.⁹

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

² Decision 23/CP.18, para. 8.

³ Decision 18/CP.20, para. 4.

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

⁵ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 2.

⁶ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 7.

⁷ FCCC/CP/2020/3 and FCCC/CP/2021/4.

⁸ Decision 20/CP.26, para. 6.

⁹ Decision 20/CP.26, para. 7. Owing to matters outside the secretariat's control, the report by the secretariat will be provided at SBI 57.

B. Scope of the report

8. This report presents point-in-time¹⁰ and comparative data in relation to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement on:

- (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).

9. 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).

10. Further, two case studies are presented to strengthen the monitoring of and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process,¹¹ to support the collection of meaningful statistics on gender representation and to facilitate a deeper understanding of participation in the UNFCCC process by gender. The first analyses speaking times of participants in plenaries and meetings on ACE, gender, technology and finance held during the most recent sessions of the governing bodies under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, namely COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3, and SB 52–55, disaggregated by gender and age (see chap. III.A below and annex III). The second relates to specific actions carried out by Mexico to increase the representation and participation of women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process (see chap. III.B below).

C. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

11. 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.¹²

II. Data on gender composition

A. Gender composition of constituted bodies

12. Gender composition varies among the constituted bodies and fluctuates from year to year (see table 1). In 2022, the representation of women varied between 10 per cent on the CDM Executive Board and the TEC and 81 per cent on the AC. Since the publication of the 2021 report on gender composition,¹³ the representation of women has increased in nine constituted bodies, decreased in three and remained unchanged in four.

13. In 2022, four constituted bodies reported having achieved the goal of gender balance compared with three in 2021. Of these four constituted bodies, one reported equal representation of women and men and the other three reported female representation of 58, 64 and 81 per cent respectively.

14. In 2022, the representation of women stood at 40 per cent or more in 7 of the 17 constituted bodies. On average, women occupied 39 per cent of all constituted body positions in 2022, compared with 34 per cent in 2021.¹⁴

¹⁰ As at 13 July 2022, unless stated otherwise.

¹¹ Decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 5, activity E.1.

¹² Information on election and membership in relation to those bodies is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership>.

¹³ FCCC/CP/2021/4.

¹⁴ Calculated on the basis of total Party representatives and representatives of indigenous peoples organizations. On average, without representatives of indigenous peoples organizations, women occupied 38 per cent in 2022, compared with 33 per cent in 2021.

15. 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,¹⁵ published in 2013 (see table 1).

16. Since 2013, female representation has increased in 11 bodies, most significantly the AC (from 20 to 81 per cent) but also the FWG of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (from 14 per cent to 64 per cent). In contrast, female representation in the CGE has decreased from 52 to 33 per cent; and, while representation of women on the CDM Executive Board was 20 per cent in 2013–2014, it has not exceeded 10 per cent over the past seven 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^a</i>	<i>Female Chair or Co-Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Female representation (%)^b</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2021 (pp)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2013 (pp)^c</i>
AC	16	2/–	13	3	81	18	62
AFB	16	0/0	7	9	44	–6	13
CDM Executive Board	10	0/0	1	9	10	0	–10
CGE ^d	24	0/–	8	16	33	0	–19
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	1/1	3	6	30	10	13
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	0/1	3	7	30	0	20
CTCN Advisory Board	18	0/0	5	13	28	–5	15
FWG ^e	14	1/1	9	5	64	21	50
JISC	10	0/0	3	6	30	0	–10
KCI ^f	12	1/–	3	9	25	8	11
LEG	17	0/–	8	9	47	1	32
PAICC	12	1/–	5	7	42	9	0
PCCB	12	2/–	7	3	58	8	8
SCF	20	1/–	7	13	35	5	10
Supervisory Body	12	1/0	4	8	33	–	–
TEC	20	0/0	2	17	10	–5	0
WIM Executive Committee	20	0/–	10	10	50	10	20

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 13 July 2022, available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Membership_charts.pdf.

^a The figures in this column reflect the total number of positions open for membership for each body, which may differ from the number of positions actually filled as at 13 July 2022.

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

^c As some constituted bodies were established after 2013 (WIM Executive Committee in 2014; PCCB in 2017; FWG and KCI in 2019; PAICC in 2020), the figures from the first year in which they were established are taken into account. As the Supervisory Body was established in 2021, there are no figures for comparison.

^d Composed of 27 members, including 24 government representatives; the data relate to government representatives only.

^e 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-

¹⁵ FCCC/CP/2013/4.

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 appointed as representatives of Parties during the reporting period. The Co-Chair and Vice-Chair elected as representatives of indigenous peoples organizations are both men.

^f 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.

17. 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 decreased: in 2021, 11 female delegates were elected as Chair or Co-Chair, whereas 10 female delegates filled such positions in 2022. However, three female delegates were elected to the position of Vice-Chair of a constituted body in 2022, compared with two in 2021.

18. Several constituted bodies include alternate members, who play an active role in the proceedings of those bodies. The representation of women as alternate members¹⁶ is as follows:

- (a) The AFB has 15 alternate members, of whom 7 are women;
- (b) The CDM Executive Board has 10 alternate members, of whom 4 are women;
- (c) The Compliance Committee enforcement branch has eight alternate members, of whom two are women;
- (d) The Compliance Committee facilitative branch has eight alternate members, of whom two are women;
- (e) The FWG has 11 alternate members, including 4 women: 2 government representatives and 2 representatives of indigenous peoples;
- (f) The JISC has nine alternate members, of whom three are women;
- (g) The PAICC has 12 alternate members, of whom 3 are women;
- (h) The Supervisory Body has 12 alternate members, of whom 3 are women.

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

19. 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.

20. 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.

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

22. The gender composition of the constituted bodies¹⁷ 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 13 women: 2 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from Eastern European States, 2 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 2 from Western European and other States, 2 from Annex I Parties, 1 from the LDCs, 1 from non-Annex I Parties and 1 from SIDS;

¹⁶ In relation to positions actually filled as at 13 July 2022.

¹⁷ As footnote 16 above.

- (b) The AFB has 16 members, including 7 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 2 from Eastern European States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 1 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 24 government representative members, including 8 women: 2 from Asia-Pacific States, 2 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 4 from Annex I Parties;
- (e) The Compliance Committee enforcement branch has nine members, including three women: one from Eastern European States, one from Latin American and Caribbean States and one from Western European and other States;
- (f) The Compliance Committee facilitative branch has 10 members, including 3 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;
- (g) The CTCN Advisory Board has 18 government representative members, including 5 women: 3 from Annex I Parties and 2 from non-Annex I Parties;
- (h) The FWG has seven government representative members, including one woman, from Latin American and Caribbean States, and seven representatives of indigenous peoples, including five women: one from Africa, one from Asia, one from North America, one from the Arctic and one from the Pacific;
- (i) The JISC has nine members, including three women: one from Annex I Parties and two from EIT Parties;
- (j) The KCI has 12 members, including 3 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Eastern European States and 1 from Western European and other States;
- (k) The LEG has 17 members, including 8 women: 2 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from the LDCs and 4 from developed country Parties;
- (l) The PAICC has 12 members, including 5 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Eastern European States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 1 from Western European and other States and 1 from SIDS;
- (m) The PCCB has 10 members, including 7 women: 2 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from Eastern European States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 1 from Western European and other States and 1 from the LDCs;
- (n) The SCF has 20 members, including 7 women: 6 from Annex I Parties and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;
- (o) The Supervisory Body has 12 members, including 4 women: 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from Eastern European States, 1 from Western European and other States and 1 from SIDS;
- (p) The TEC has 19 members, including 2 women: 1 from Annex I Parties and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;
- (q) The WIM Executive Committee has 20 members, including 10 women: 6 from Annex I Parties and 4 from non-Annex I Parties.

C. Gender composition of Party delegations

23. 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, and tables 3–4 present the gender and age of Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation to those sessions.

Table 2
Gender composition of Party delegations to the most recent UNFCCC sessions

Session		Total delegates	Number of women	Number of men	Female representation (%)	Change in number of women since previous report (pp) ^a
COP 26/ CMP 16/ CMA 3	Party delegates	15 229	5 623	9 595	37	-3
	Heads and deputy heads of delegation	738	193	545	26	-1
SB 56	Party delegates	1 684	809	875	48	-1
	Heads and deputy heads of delegation	258	98	160	38	-1

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

^a Document FCCC/CP/2021/4 presents figures for Party delegates in attendance at the first part of the 2021 sessions of the subsidiary bodies, held virtually from 31 May to 17 June 2021. For SB 56, a comparison was made with these figures. For COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3, a comparison was made with the figures for COP 25, CMP 15 and CMA 2 reported in document FCCC/CP/2020/3.

Table 3
Gender and age of Party delegates to the most recent UNFCCC sessions

Session	<26		26–35		36–55		56–65		>66		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
COP 26/ CMP 16/ CMA 3	Number	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	Number	74	33	292	188	386	500	50	132	7	22	809	875
	%	69	31	61	39	44	56	27	73	24	76	48	52

Note: The figures reflect the number of attending Party delegates as at the last day of the sessions. Gender and age data were not captured for 11 delegates; the data include Party overflow.

Table 4
Gender and age of heads and deputy heads of delegation to the most recent UNFCCC sessions

Session	<26		26–35		36–55		56–65		>66		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
COP 26/ CMP 16/ CMA 3	Number	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	Number	1	0	22	9	58	99	16	47	1	5	98	160
	%	100	0	71	29	37	63	25	75	17	83	38	62

Note: The figures reflect the number of attending heads and deputy heads of delegation as at the last day of the sessions.

24. Table 2 indicates that, compared with the previous report, the representation of women in Party delegations has decreased, which is a reversal of the trend towards more gender-balanced attendance observed since 2018. This decrease was also observed among heads and deputy heads of Party delegations, with a 1 per cent decrease reported in the number of women in those groups.

25. Tables 3–4 show how gender and age intersect in relation to Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation. As also highlighted in the previous report, there is a clear relationship between age and female representation in both cases: female representation drops steeply as age increases. While women accounted for two of the three Party delegates under 26 at COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3, and for the majority of Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation aged between 16 and 35 at SB 56, the representation of

women aged 36 and over at these sessions was significantly lower, with women accounting for between 10 and 44 per cent of Party delegates or heads and deputy heads of delegation in any of the older age groups.

D. Gender composition of the Bureaux

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

Table 5

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

<i>Bureau(x)</i>	<i>Total members</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Female representation (%)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2021 (pp)</i>
COP, CMP and CMA	11	4	7	36	-14
SBI and SBSTA ^a	6	3	3	50	7

^a 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.

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

E. Gender composition of the Bureaux by regional group

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

(a) The Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA has 11 members, including 4 women: 2 from Eastern European States, 1 from Western European and other States and 1 from SIDS;

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

III. Case studies

A. Speaking times

1. Rationale

29. 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,¹⁸ requested the secretariat to include additional information in the gender composition report.¹⁹

30. 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 room. They do not provide a more detailed understanding of active participation. The analysis of speaking times undertaken by the secretariat (see paras. 33–41 below) enhances understanding of gender-based participation in UNFCCC conferences and negotiations.

2. Methodology

31. After two years of virtual sessions and meetings as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3 were held in person in Glasgow from 31

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 7.

October to 12 November 2021. Participants were registered for the sessions, with badges issued to record attendance, using, inter alia, the following information: title, date of birth and registration type (head of delegation, deputy head of delegation, Party delegate, observer (head of non-governmental organization),²⁰ observer (member of non-governmental organization), observer (special agency) or visitor).

32. For the analysis of speaking times, titles were used as a proxy for gender²¹ and date of birth²² was used to identify age. The analysis was limited to plenaries (18) and meetings on ACE (4), gender (3), finance (7), the CTCN (3) and joint TEC–CTCN reports (7) because the order of speakers, their identity (name and title) and the amount of time they spoke needed to be recorded manually. Audio recordings spanning 73 hours and 14 minutes were subsequently analysed, with speakers differentiated by gender, age and role in the meeting (Presidency representative – President, Vice-President or another person on behalf of the Presidency – Chair, co-facilitator or speaker). Information on the speaking time of observers, visitors and UNFCCC staff is not included in the analysis.

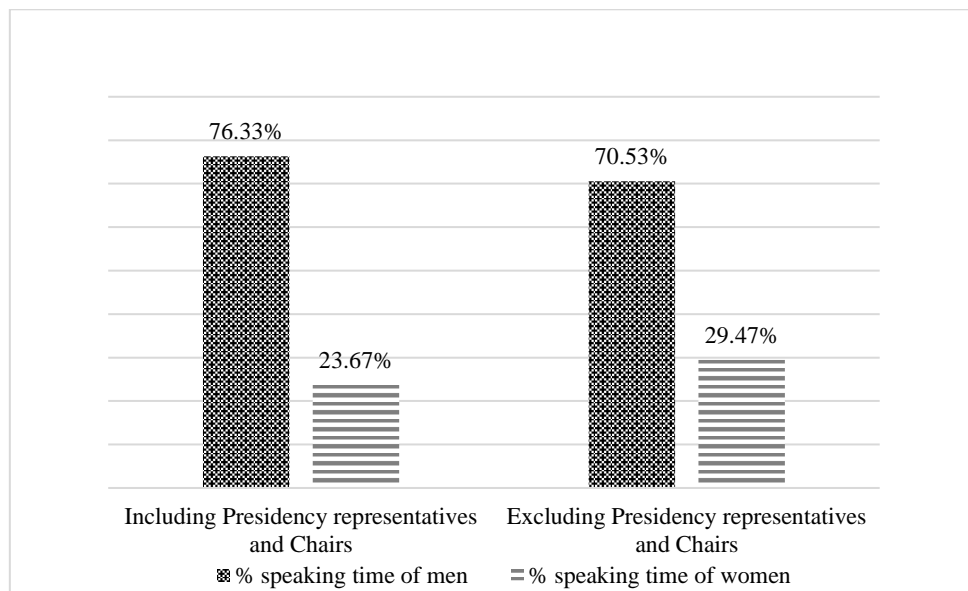
3. Results

33. While 37 per cent of Party delegations were women, they accounted for only 29 per cent of the total speaking time.

34. Figure 1 shows the participation and speaking times of female and male delegates during the sessions including and excluding Presidency representatives and Chairs. Gender balance among Presidency representatives, Chairs and co-facilitators can positively influence the overall gender balance of speaking times. However, by comparison to COP 25 where there was greater gender balance among Chairs, during COP 26 Chairs were predominantly men. Accordingly, during plenaries at COP 26 women represented 23.7 per cent of the speaking time including Chairs and 29.5 per cent excluding Chairs.

Figure 1

Participation of women and men, including and excluding Presidency representatives and Chairs, and their speaking times during plenaries at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties



35. Figure 2 on the number and gender of speakers in the meetings analysed shows few male delegates speaking in meetings related to gender and comparatively fewer female speakers in meetings related to financial and technical matters, thus showing a correlation

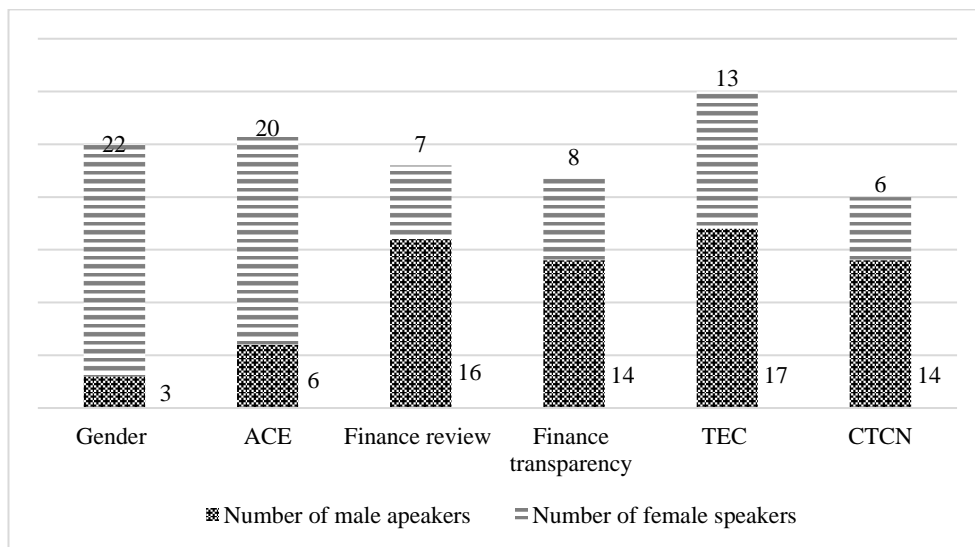
²⁰ The registration type categories mentioned correspond to the records of the meetings under analysis.

²¹ This is due to an absence of information on gender. It is understood that the prefixes Mr. and Mrs. alone are not adequate for capturing gender, and the secretariat aims to update its registration system to improve this aspect of gender analysis in future reports.

²² This field was not mandatory, and the information given was not verified and thus may include incorrect entries. Ages were calculated as at 1 November 2021.

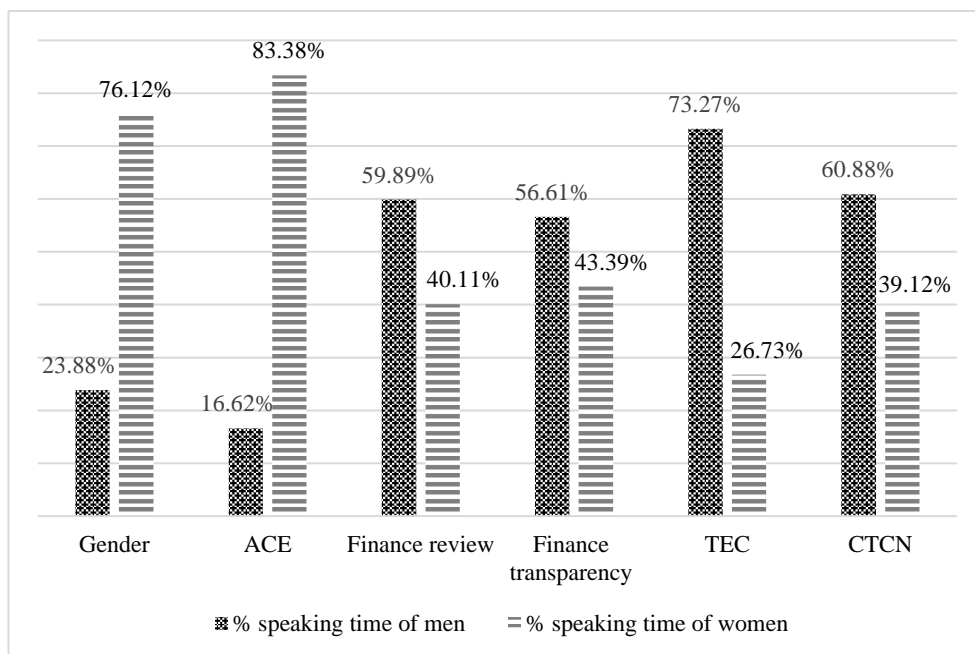
between the gender of speakers in a meeting and the topics traditionally associated more strongly with that gender.

Figure 2
Number of female and male speakers during the most recent session of the Conference of the Parties, by thematic meeting



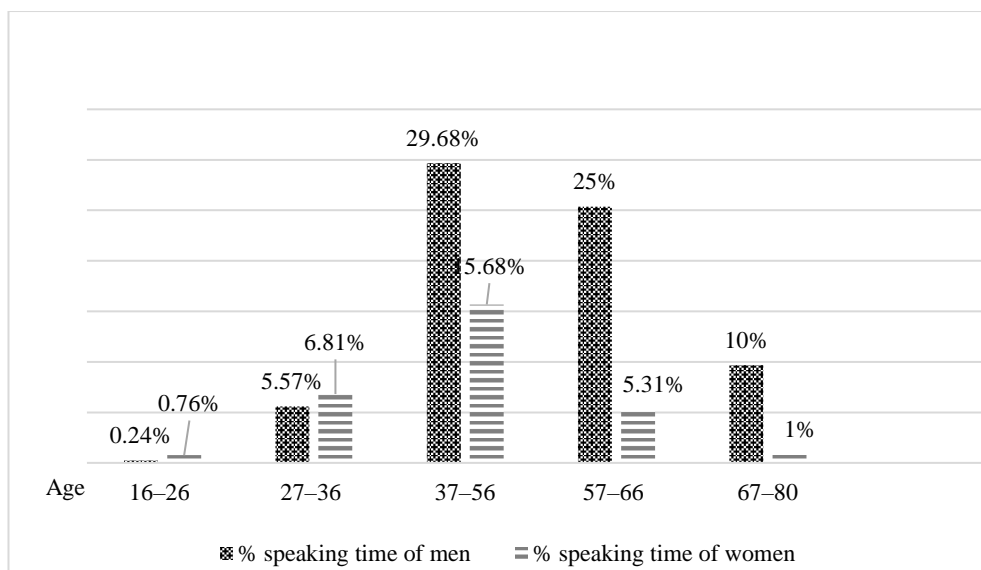
36. Figure 3 shows the speaking times of women and men during the thematic meetings and highlights that men account for most of the speaking time in most cases. Figure 3 also shows how, in the cases of gender and ACE, male speakers account for a higher average speaking time compared with female speakers (see also table III.2).

Figure 3
Speaking times of women and men during the most recent sessions of the governing bodies, by meeting



37. Figure 4 shows the speaking time in plenaries, excluding Chairs, by age and gender. In terms of age, 16–36 is the only age bracket where female speakers accounted for more speaking time than male speakers: 7.6 per cent of the total speaking time during plenaries compared with 5.8 per cent respectively.

Figure 4
Participation of Party delegate speakers in plenaries during the most recent sessions of the governing bodies and their speaking times, by age and gender



38. Table 6 on speaking times during meetings shows that female delegates aged between 16 and 36 spoke for longer than their male counterparts, except for during finance transparency meetings; whereas, for delegates aged 37 and above, men accounted for most of the total speaking time.

Table 6
Speaking times in meetings during the most recent sessions of the governing bodies, by age and gender

Age	Gender		ACE		Finance transparency		Finance review		CTCN		TEC	
	Female speakers	Male speakers	Female speakers	Male speakers	Female speakers	Male speakers	Female speakers	Male speakers	Female speakers	Male speakers	Female speakers	Male speakers
<16 or not known	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

Note: The times reflected in this table are provided in hours, minutes and seconds (h:mm:ss).

39. Owing to the limitations noted in paragraph 32 above this case study offers only partial insights into specific meetings held during COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3. However, this snapshot clearly shows that male delegates were overrepresented in terms of both presence and speaking time. Even in meetings where male speakers were in the minority, they still, on average, spoke for longer than their female counterparts (see figures 2-3). For more information on the average speaking time by gender and age, see table III.2.

40. Furthermore, the ratio of male to female delegates in thematic meetings covering topics that are traditionally associated more strongly with one gender, such as finance or gender, reflects persistent gender bias, including at the highest level of decision-making. It remains to be seen whether the higher level of female representation being observed among delegates under the age of 36 will improve the gender balance in the future.

41. Increasing the scope of this case study to consider a wider range of negotiation topics and the variations between them, as well as consistently recording speaking times in future sessions, could help in identifying trends and monitoring progress. However, given the significant human resources required for manual data collection and analysis, such a process would need to be automated. The secretariat continues to explore ways to produce a computerized analysis of gender-disaggregated data on speaking times.

B. Actions to increase the representation of women

1. Introduction

42. Following the establishment of the LWPG in 2014 and the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, which includes a stand-alone goal on gender equality as well as mainstreaming gender equality across all other goals, Mexico decided to make additional efforts to improve the participation of women in its delegation to the UNFCCC.²³

43. Following the enhancement of the LWPG and its GAP²⁴ at COP 25, Mexico improved its gender commitments by including actions to strengthen the capacity of women and their role as negotiators during sessions of UNFCCC bodies.

44. In 2020, Mexico launched the first Feminist Foreign Policy²⁵ in the Latin American region, aimed at complying with its Secretariat of Foreign Affairs institutional commitments to equality and inclusion. It mandates gender equality and freedom from gender-based violence in Mexico's foreign ministry and foreign service. It is intended to raise awareness of women's contributions to the foreign policy field and to prioritize the pursuit of international relations with a gender perspective and an intersectional feminist framework that addresses interconnected categories and domains of power. As part of the policy, Mexico aims to increase the participation of women in its delegation to multilateral processes.

2. Specific actions

45. From 2013 to 2017, the highest percentage of women in the delegation of Mexico at a session of the COP was 44 per cent, with women subsequently accounting for half of the national delegation at COP 24. Since the launch of the Feminist Foreign Policy, the share of women in Mexico's delegations has increased, from 58 per cent in 2019 to 72 per cent in 2021. The delegation was led by a woman in 2016, 2019 and 2021.

46. Following steps taken in response to the Feminist Foreign Policy, Mexico's delegation attending SB 56 was composed solely of female delegates.

47. Since 2021, to align with priority area B of the GAP, the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of Mexico has been promoting the initiative Operation COP: Youth Ambassadors for Climate, the aim of which is to teach young women and men from across Mexico, including Afro-Mexican and indigenous peoples, about diplomacy and climate change with a view to including them in the national delegation. In 2021, 31 university students, including 23 women, were taught under this initiative and the four top-performing trainees, all of whom were female, attended COP 26 as part of the Mexican delegation. In 2022, the number of trainees for the initiative increased to 35, of which 5 students were women of indigenous and Afro-Mexican heritage.

48. In July 2022, the Trilateral Working Group on Violence Against Indigenous Women and Girls held its 4th meeting.²⁶ Six indigenous women from Mexico participated in dialogues with other indigenous women and government representatives and one of the three themes at the meeting concerned the root causes of gender-based violence against indigenous women, girls and two-spirit and gender-diverse individuals, including a focus on economic security and food insecurity related to the climate crisis.

49. Mexico plans to issue a strategy for implementing the GAP before COP 27 with the objective of maintaining and increasing the participation and strengthening the leadership of women in multilateral processes, including the UNFCCC, while also increasing the participation of people from vulnerable groups. Mexico recognizes the importance of strengthening coherence between the objective of the Convention and the work on gender and other human rights issues that it undertakes jointly with partners. It will therefore continue to carry out its work under the Convention within the framework of the Local

²³ In accordance with decision 18/CP.20, para. 2.

²⁴ Decision 3/CP.25, annex.

²⁵ Available at www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/576095/Presentacion_PEF_baja.pdf (in Spanish).

²⁶ See www.state.gov/joint-readout-of-the-fourth-convening-of-the-trilateral-working-group-on-violence-against-indigenous-women-girls/.

Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and the GAP with a view to taking a multidimensional approach to issues related to human rights, gender equality, the rights of indigenous peoples and intersectionality.

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

50. During the reporting period, the secretariat prepared reports, organized workshops and other events, collaborated with other United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations, facilitated training and networking for national gender and climate change focal points and communicated information on gender and climate change via its social media and web-based platforms. Information on the activities undertaken by the secretariat between 1 July 2021 and 31 July 2022 is set out in annex II.

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	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	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022		
			2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	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	–	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 ^a	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 ^b	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 ^c	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	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	
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

^a Composed of 27 members, including 24 government representatives. The data in the table relate to government representatives only.

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

^c 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 ^a	7	4/3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1

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

Annex II

Status of implementation of mandated activities pertaining to gender and climate change undertaken between 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 https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership 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 https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#eq-2. 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 3rd 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 https://unfccc.int/gender . These web pages are being referenced by other institutions such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as a valuable knowledge source, which indicates a broadening of the reach of the secretariat's work on gender beyond the UNFCCC process
3/CP.23	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 https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership

<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 https://unfccc.int/event/KCI6).
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 https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0) aimed at building capacities and skills that were identified as key to fulfilling the role of national gender and climate change focal 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 https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&id=01e71a72f5) with the latest updates and news on gender and climate change. It also publishes articles through the UNFCCC Newsroom (e.g. https://unfccc.int/news/new-report-why-climate-change-impacts-women-differently-than-men , https://unfccc.int/news/gender-balance-and-climate-change-inextricably-linked , https://unfccc.int/news/why-climate-action-needs-women ,

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			<p>https://unfccc.int/news/empowering-women-and-girls-in-science, https://unfccc.int/news/overrepresentation-of-men-in-un-climate-process-persists, https://unfccc.int/news/indigenous-women-vital-to-climate-action) 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 (https://unfccc.int/blog) 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 https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0)</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 https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/actonthegap-virtual-workshop-series#eq-2), 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 https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#eq-2) 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 https://unfccc.int/news/new-report-why-climate-change-impacts-women-differently-than-men) and the 1.5 Degrees: A Climate Action Blog (https://unfccc.int/blog), 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 (https://unfccc.int/gender) updated and sends updates by newsletter (see https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&id=01e71a72f5), 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 https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/gender-day-other-events-at-cops/gender-women-at-cop-26#eq-3). 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 https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/actonthegap-virtual-workshop-series#eq-3) 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 https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13971849/) with the aim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Promoting best practices, and resource- and knowledge-sharing; (b) Identifying intersectional approaches to gender and climate mainstreaming; (c) Creating a community for continued engagement; (d) Strengthening collaboration among stakeholders; (e) Connecting, supporting and empowering stakeholders; (f) Providing information on upcoming events;

<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 https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/events-at-subsiary-body-sessions/SB56). 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)^a</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)^a</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

^a 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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–