



缔约方会议

第二十八届会议

2023年11月30日至12月12日，阿拉伯联合酋长国

性别结构

秘书处的报告

概要

本报告是秘书处编写的年度报告，以便协助缔约方跟踪在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。报告列出了《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详细情况，以及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详细情况，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情况的信息。本报告还包括一项案例研究，内容涉及通过参与《气候公约》进程信托基金获得资助而亲身参加沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议的缔约方代表的性别结构。



简称和缩略语

AC		适应委员会
AFB		适应基金董事会
Annex I Party	附件一缔约方	《公约》附件一所列缔约方
Annex II Party	附件二缔约方	《公约》附件二所列缔约方
CDM		清洁发展机制
CGE		专家咨询小组
CMA	《协定》/《公约》 缔约方会议	作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的 《公约》缔约方会议
CMP	《议定书》/《公约》 缔约方会议	作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的 《公约》缔约方会议
COP	缔约方会议	《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔 约方会议
CTCN		气候技术中心和网络
EIT Party	转型期缔约方	经济转型期缔约方
FWG		促进工作组
GAP		性别问题行动计划
KCI	卡托维兹委员会	实施应对措施的影响问题卡托维 兹专家委员会
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
NAP Global Network		国家适应计划全球网络
NDC		国家自主贡献
non-Annex I Party	非附件一缔约方	非《公约》附件一所列缔约方
PAICC		《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会
PCCB		巴黎能力建设委员会
SB		附属机构届会
SBI	履行机构	附属履行机构
SBSTA	科技咨询机构	附属科学技术咨询机构

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
Transitional Committee	过渡委员会	应对损失和损害的新供资安排及第 2/CP.27 号和第 2/CMA.4 号决定第 3 段所设基金运作过渡委员会
UNDP	开发署	联合国开发计划署
UN-SWAP		联合国全系统性别平等和增强妇女权能行动计划
UN Women	妇女署	联合国促进性别平等和增强妇女权能署
WIM	华沙国际机制	气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制

一. 引言

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。该会议通过了《公约》及其《京都议定书》下设机构的性别平衡目标，以改善妇女的参与情况，并为平等关注男女需求的更有效的气候政策提供参考。此外，该会议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。¹

2. 此外，缔约方会议第十八届会议请秘书处：²

(a) 维护《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，包括来自各区域组的女性代表比例相关信息；

(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(a)至(b)小段所述信息，供其审议，以便跟踪在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，说明秘书处按照《公约》之下适用的性别相关政策执行含有性别平等方针的各项决定的情况³，并结合此报告加强对妇女在《气候公约》进程中担任领导职务情况的监测和报告工作。⁴

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。⁵

5. 缔约方会议第二十五届会议认识到，妇女在《气候公约》进程的所有方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。⁶

6. 缔约方会议第二十六届会议注意到2020年和2021年关于性别结构的年度报告⁷，其中强调在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，

¹ 第23/CP.18号决定，第1、第2和第7段。

² 第23/CP.18号决定，第8段。

³ 第18/CP.20号决定，第4段。

⁴ 第3/CP.25号决定，附件，表5，活动E.1。

⁵ 第3/CP.25号决定，第2段。

⁶ 第3/CP.25号决定，第7段。

⁷ FCCC/CP/2020/3和FCCC/CP/2021/4。

并欢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。⁸

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，以不断加强性别结构年度报告，并向附属履行机构第五十六届会议报告其结论。⁹

8. 缔约方会议第二十七届会议通过了在性别问题行动计划执行情况中期审评时商定的对行动计划的各项修正。¹⁰

9. 缔约方会议第二十七届会议请秘书处根据请求并在现有资源范围内，支持国家性别和气候变化联络人出席任务中规定的《气候公约》相关会议。¹¹

B. 本报告的范围

10. 本报告介绍了《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》在以下方面的特定时间点¹² 数据和比较数据：

(a) 各组成机构的性别结构(见表 1)；

(b) 出席《气候公约》届会的缔约方代表团的性别和年龄结构(见表 2 至表 4)；¹³

(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组和其他缔约方组别的女性代表人数(见附件一)。

11. 此外，报告还提供信息说明了秘书处按照《公约》之下适用的性别相关政策，执行含有性别平等方针的各项决定的情况(见附件二)。

12. 因联合执行监督委员会已根据第 3/CMP.17 号决定于 2022 年终止运作，本报告不包括该组成机构。

13. 过渡委员会于缔约方会议第二十七届会议上设立，负责提出建议，供缔约方会议第二十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议审议和通过。由于其任务期限为一年，且成员轮换担任，对该组成机构性别结构的分析将纳入明年的性别结构报告。

⁸ 第 20/CP.26 号决定，第 6 段。

⁹ 第 20/CP.26 号决定，第 7 段。

¹⁰ 第 24/CP.27 号决定，第 10 段及附件。

¹¹ 第 24/CP.27 号决定，第 16 段。秘书处在有关联络人职责的会期研讨会非正式报告中确定，倡导切实参加会议和代表团中的性别平衡是联络人可以开展的一项活动。该报告可查阅：https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GCC_2022_1%20Informal%20Report%20on%20the%20in-session%20workshop%20on%20the%20role%20of%20NGCCFP.pdf。

¹² 截至 2023 年 7 月 7 日，除非另有说明。

¹³ 由于没有具体资料，本报告的分析中使用各代表提供的称谓代替性别，并使用所提供的出生日期推算年龄。不言而喻，单凭先生、女士、人士(Mx.)和个体(Ind.)称谓，不足以知晓性别。称谓为人士和个体的代表未体现于本报告数据中，除非另有说明。

14. 另外，本报告还包括一项案例研究，分析了通过参与《气候公约》进程信托基金获得资助而亲身参加沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议的缔约方代表的性别结构。

C. 缔约方会议可采取的行动

15. 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。¹⁴

二. 性别结构相关数据

A. 各组成机构的性别结构

16. 各组成机构的性别结构各不相同，且每年都有波动(见表 1)。2023 年，女性比例从技术执行委员会的 14%到适应委员会的 75%不等。自 2022 年性别结构报告¹⁵ 发布以来，六个组成机构中的女性比例有所上升，五个有所下降，五个未发生变化。

17. 较之 2022 年的四个机构，2023 年有五个组成机构报告称已实现性别平衡目标。在这五个机构中，有两个报告称男女比例相同(《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会和资金问题常设委员会)，另外三个报告称女性比例分别为 58%(巴黎能力建设委员会)、71%(地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组)、75%(适应委员会)。

18. 2023 年，在十六个组成机构中，有六个机构的女性比例保持在 40%或更高水平。平均而言，2023 年女性占组成机构所有职位的 38%，而 2022 年的比例为 39%。¹⁶

19. 自 2013 年以来，性别结构报告一直在收集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。自 2021 年以来，性别结构报告开始与 2013 年发布的第一份此类报告¹⁷ 进行比较(见表 1)。

20. 在 2013 年至 2023 年期间，十二个组成机构中的女性比例上升，其中增幅最大的为适应委员会(从 20%增加到 75%)，以及促进工作组(从 14%增加到 71%)。相比之下，妇女在专家咨询小组中的比例从 52%下将至 33%。

¹⁴ 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>.

¹⁵ FCCC/CP/2022/3.

¹⁶ 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，2023 年女性任职平均占比为 35%，而 2022 年这一比例为 38%。

¹⁷ FCCC/CP/2013/4.

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	成员总数 ^a	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 (%) ^b	自 2022 年以 来女性人数的 变化(百分点)	自 2013 年以 来女性人数的 变化(百分点) ^c
适应委员会	16	1/-	12	4	75	-6	56
应基金董事会	16	0/0	4	9	25	-19	-6
洁发展机制执行 理事会	10	0/0	2	8	20	10	0
专家咨询小组 ^d	24	0/-	8	16	33	0	-19
履约委员会执行 事务组	10	1/1	3	6	30	0	10
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	12	27	0	15
促进工作组 ^e	14	1/1	10	4	71	7	57
卡托维兹委员会 ^f	12	1/-	4	8	33	8	19
最不发达国家专 家组	17	0/-	5	12	30	-18	14
《巴黎协定》履 行和履约委员会	12	1/-	6	6	50	8	8
巴黎能力建设委 员会	12	2/-	7	3	58	0	8
资金问题常设委 员会	20	1/-	10	10	50	15	25
监督机构	12	1/0	2	10	17	-16	-16
技术执行委员会	22	0/0	3	16	14	4	4
华沙国际机制执 行委员会	20	0/-	9	9	45	-5	15

说明：表中数据系基于 2023 年 7 月 7 日《气候公约》正式的《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/2023.07.07_Current%20membership%20chart.pdf。

^a 本栏数字反映的是各机构中的现有职位总数，可能与截至 2023 年 7 月 7 日的实际任职人数有所不同。

^b 系根据现有职位总数计算。百分比四舍五入为整数。

^c 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；监督机构，2021 年)，纳入考量的是自其各自设立第一年起的的数据。

^d 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。

^e 由 14 位代表组成，包括 7 位缔约方代表和 7 位土著人民组织代表。缔约方代表由各区组或提名组任命，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副主席为女性。

^f 由 14 位代表组成，其中包括联合国五个区域组各 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。

21. 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性代表人数有所增多：2022 年有 10 位女性代表当选为主席或联席主席，而 2023 年有 9 位女性代表担任此类职位。2023 年有 3 位女性代表担任组成机构副主席，人数与 2022 年相同。

22. 一些组成机构设有候补成员。候补成员在这些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¹⁸ 如下：

- (a) 适应基金董事会有 13 位候补成员，其中有 5 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 3 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 14 位候补成员，其中有 5 位女性：2 位政府代表和 3 位土著人民代表；
- (f) 《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；
- (g) 监督机构有 12 位候补成员，其中有 4 位女性。

B. 按区域组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

23. 《公约》缔约方按联合国五大区域组划分：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。

24. 就各组成机构的成员而言，除五大区域组外，《气候公约》进程还承认另外几个缔约方组别。为了全面反映目前的情况，本报告载有按缔约方组别(即附件一缔约方、附件二缔约方、发达国家缔约方、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。

25. 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民族组织代表的成员问题上，《气候公约》进程承认联合国的土著社会文化区域。

26. 按区域组和其他缔约方组别(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¹⁹ 如下：

(a) 适应委员会有 16 位成员，其中包括 12 位女性：2 位来自非洲国家、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 4 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家；

¹⁸ 就截至 2023 年 7 月 7 日已实际填补的职位而言。

¹⁹ 同上文脚注 18。

(c) 清洁发展机制执行理事会有 10 位成员，其中包括 2 位女性：1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(d) 专家咨询小组有 24 位政府代表成员，其中包括 8 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、1 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；

(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：2 位来自附件一缔约方、3 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(h) 地方社区和土著人民平台促进工作组有：7 位政府代表成员，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 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自最不发达国家、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；7 位土著人民代表，其中包括 5 位女性，1 位来自非洲、1 位来自亚洲、1 位来自中东欧、俄罗斯联邦、中亚和外高加索、1 位来自北极、1 位来自太平洋；

(i) 卡托维兹委员会有 12 位成员，其中包括 4 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、2 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家；

(j) 最不发达国家专家组有 17 位成员，其中包括 5 位女性：2 位来自非洲国家、3 位来自发达国家缔约方；

(k) 《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会有 12 位成员，其中包括 6 位女性：1 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 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

(l) 巴黎能力建设委员会有 10 位成员，其中包括 7 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、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、1 位来自最不发达国家、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

(m) 资金问题常设委员会有 20 位成员，其中包括 10 位女性：7 位来自附件一缔约方、3 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(n) 监督机构有 12 位成员，其中包括 2 位女性：1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家；

(o) 技术执行委员会有 19 位成员，其中包括 3 位女性：2 位来自附件一缔约方、1 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(p) 华沙国际机制执行委员会有 18 位成员，其中包括 9 位女性：7 位来自附件一缔约方、2 位来自非附件一缔约方。

C. 缔约方代表团的性别结构

27. 《气候公约》进程的决策方面有女性参与，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 列出了出席最近几届《气

候公约》会议的缔约方代表团的性别结构，而表 3 至表 4 则列出了出席上述届会的缔约方代表以及代表团团长和副团长的性别和年龄²⁰。²¹

表 2

出席《气候公约》最近届会的缔约方代表团的性别结构

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 (百分点)
COP 27/ 缔约方代表	20 783	7 776	12 995	37	0
CMP 17/ 代表团团长和 CMA 4 副团长	726	210	515	29	3
SB 58 缔约方代表	2 248	1 122	1 120	50	2
代表团团长和副团长	283	106	176	37	-1

说明：共有 20 名缔约方代表或代表团团长、副团长使用人士或个体称谓，因此将其计入了代表总人数，但不计入男性人数或女性人数。

表 3

出席《气候公约》最近届会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 27/ 人数		545	412	2 270	2 425	4 160	7 715	668	2 029	128	401	7 771	12 982
CMP 17/ CMA 4 %		57	43	48	52	35	65	25	75	24	75	37	63
SB 58 人数		86	40	433	286	537	626	60	135	5	32	1 121	1 119
	%	68	32	60	40	46	54	31	69	14	86	50	50

说明：20 名代表的性别和年龄数据未予体现或无效。

表 4

出席《气候公约》最近届会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 27/ 人数		1	0	22	25	137	259	42	164	7	67	209	515
CMP 17/ CMA 4 %		100	0	47	53	35	65	20	80	9	91	29	71
SB 58 人数		0	0	19	13	64	110	21	48	1	5	105	176
	%	0	0	59	41	37	63	30	70	17	83	37	63

说明：两名代表团团长或副团长的性别和年龄数据未予体现或无效。

²⁰ 从网上登记系统获取的出生日期未经核实，该系统中的信息系由国家联络人和指定联络人直接录入；年龄按会议最后一天的日期计算。

²¹ 数字反映的是截至会议最后一天出席会议并在会场获发实体参会证的缔约方代表人数，其中包括缔约方编外人员。数据来自网上登记系统。

28. 表 2 表明，从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到缔约方会议第二十七届会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十七届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第四届会议，缔约方代表团中女性人数保持不变。不过，可以看到，代表团团长和副团长中的女性比例增加了 3 个百分点。在附属机构第五十八届会议上，缔约方代表中首次实现了性别平衡，女性代表占 50%；相比之下，代表团团长和副团长中的女性比例为 37%，与附属机构第五十六届会议相比降低了一个百分点。

29. 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。正如前几份报告也着重指出的那样，在这两种情况下，年龄与女性比例之间均存在明显关联，即随着年龄的增长，女性比例急剧下降。在最近两届会议上，26 岁以下年龄组中女性缔约方代表占多数；在附属机构第五十八届会议上，26-35 岁年龄组中女性缔约方代表占多数。在附属机构第五十八届会议上，26-35 岁的代表团团长和副团长中，女性占 59%，较 2022 年的 71% 有所下降。相比之下，在这些会议上，36 岁及以上的女性代表人数要少得多，这些年龄组的缔约方代表或代表团团长及副团长中，女性只占 9% 至 46%。

D. 各主席团的性别结构

30. 《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	女性比例(%)	自 2022 年以来女性人数的变化(百分点)
COP、CMP 和 CMA	11	5	6	45	9
SBI 和 SBSTA ^a	6	3	3	50	0

^a 数字包含履行机构和科技咨询机构主席在内。二者均是缔约方会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议主席团的成员。

31. 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 5 位女性成员；履行机构报告员、科技咨询机构报告员和科技咨询机构副主席系女性。

E. 按区域组分列的各主席团性别结构

32. 按区域组分列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 5 位女性：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、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家。

三. 案例研究：通过参与《气候公约》进程信托基金获得资助而亲身参加沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议的缔约方代表的性别构成

1. 理由和背景

33. 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》进程的所有方面并发挥领导作用对于实现长期气候目标而言至关重要²²，并请秘书处在性别结构报告中纳入补充信息。²³

34. 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。本案例研究分析了通过参与《气候公约》进程信托基金²⁴ 资助亲身参加沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议的情况。该信托基金为最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家等发展中国家缔约方的代表以及其他经济转型期缔约方的代表参加《气候公约》届会提供支助。²⁵ 因此，该基金有助于促进女性等代表性不足的群体的参与²⁶，但必须指出，此类支助并没有完全消除限制这些群体参与的结构障碍。²⁷

2. 方法

35. 参与《气候公约》进程信托基金通过国家联络人向 144 个符合条件的缔约方提议，可提供资助以便利其代表亲身参加沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议。国家联络人随后将提名代表的详细资料输入网上登记系统，包括其称谓，以代表其性别。²⁸ 报告对这些数据进行了分析，按性别进行分类，并按区域组进一步细分。

²² 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) 段及附件，表 5，活动 E.1。

²³ 第 3/CP.25 号决定，第 7 段。

²⁴ 见

https://unfccc.int/files/secretariat/budget/funding_at_the_unfccc/application/pdf/trust_fund_for_participation_in_the_unfccc_process.pdf.

²⁵ 根据第 15/CP.1 号决定，附件，第 15 段。

²⁶ 例如，奥地利最近向参与《气候公约》进程信托基金捐款，并要求将款项指定用于女性代表。

²⁷ 妇女代表基金等方面也为女性亲身参与《气候公约》进程提供资助，该基金还为女性代表提供谈判技巧和技术语言等领域的培训，以加强其参与。见 <https://wedo.org/what-we-do/our-programs/women-delegates-fund/>。

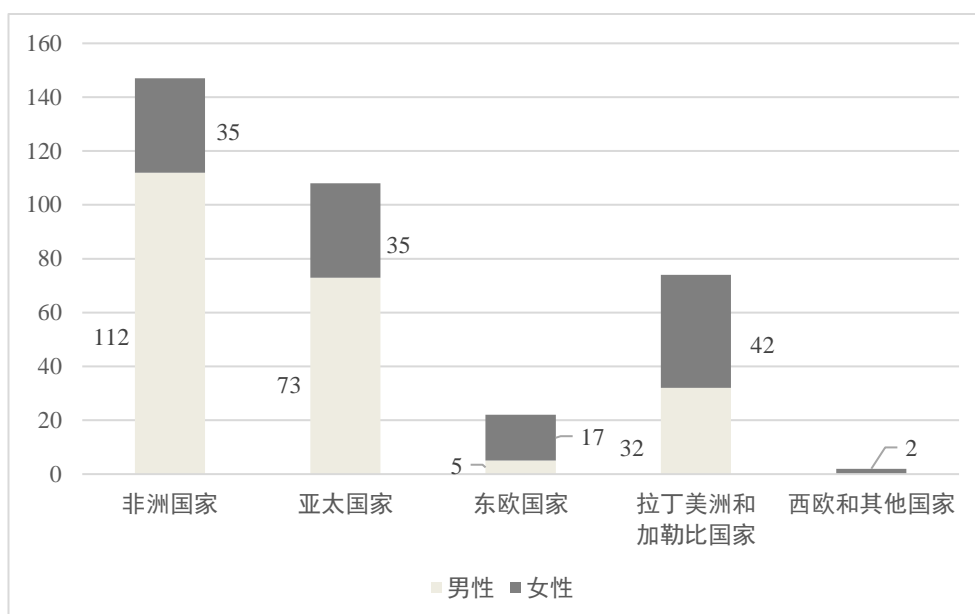
²⁸ 见上文脚注 13。

3. 结果

36. 共有 353 名代表²⁹ 通过参与《气候公约》进程信托基金获得资助，亲身参加了沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议，其中 131 人(37%)为女性。

37. 下图按区域组分列了通过参与《气候公约》进程信托基金获得资助而亲身参加沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议的男女代表人数。其中，2 位代表来自西欧和其他国家，女性占 100%；22 位代表来自东欧国家，女性占 77%；74 位代表来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家，女性占 57%；108 位代表来自亚太国家，女性占 32%；147 位代表来自非洲国家，女性占 24%。

按区域组分列的通过参与《气候公约》进程信托基金获得资助而亲身参加沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议的男女代表人数



38. 有必要指出，由于存在许多未知变量，无法从所列结果中得出任何进一步的结论。今后的案例研究可调查性别结构随时间推移而发生的变化或按资助来源分列的性别结构差异。

四. 秘书处执行内含性别平等方针的各项决定的情况

39. 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化问题联络人的培训和交流提供了便利，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 2022 年 8 月 1 日至 2023 年 7 月 31 日期间开展的活动的信息载于附件二。

²⁹ 此外，包括 4 名女性在内的 13 名主席团成员或主席通过该信托基金获得资助，亲身参加了沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议。

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 ^d	Ratio of female to male members in 2023	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	
			2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
AC	16	12/4	2	2	1	–	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1
AFB	16	4/9	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CDM Executive Board	10	2/8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
CGE ^b	24	8/16	–	1	2	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	3/6	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	3/7	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
CTCN Advisory Board	18	5/12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–
FWG ^c	7	5/2	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
KCI	12	4/8	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LEG ^d	17	5/12	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
PAICC	12	6/6	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
PCCB	12	7/3	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
SCF	20	10/10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–
Supervisory Body	12	2/9	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

Body	Total members ^d	Ratio of female to male members in 2023	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			
			2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
TEC	22	3/16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
WIM Executive Committee	20	9/9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–
Total	238	88/138	11	11	7	3	10	9	9	9	9	10	23	24	0	0	0	0	4	3	10	12	4	4	–	–
Total constituted body members from regional groups and Indigenous sociocultural regions	245	93/140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^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 7 July 2023

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

^c Composed of 14 representatives, 7 of Parties and 7 of Indigenous Peoples organizations. This table reflects the representatives of Parties only. See table I.2 for details of the gender composition of the FWG by United Nations Indigenous sociocultural region.

^d Composed of 17 members: 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. Of those developed country Party members, three are women (not shown in the table).

Table I.2

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

Body	Total Indigenous representative members	Ratio of female to male Indigenous representative members in 2023	Number of female members per Indigenous sociocultural region						
			Africa	Asia	Central and South America and the Caribbean	Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia	North America	Arctic	Pacific
FWG ^a	7	5/2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1

^a Composed of 14 representatives, 7 of Parties and 7 of Indigenous Peoples organizations. This table reflects the representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations only. 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 by the secretariat between 1 August 2022 and 31 July 2023

[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 , which includes a section on gender balance with reference to decisions 23/CP.18 and 3/CP.25 See also the information below relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 3, activity C.1
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/2022/3
18/CP.20 21/CP.22 3/CP.25	8 9 annex, table 1, activity A.1	Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications	The secretariat provided inputs to the AC for a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in relation to gender-responsive adaptation action, and to the PCCB for eight e-booklets targeting Party and non-Party stakeholders, designed to showcase capacity-building-related products and activities of bodies, entities and processes, produced by the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The topics of the booklets are capacity-building for climate action (i.e. capacity-building activities supporting climate action more broadly and/or on climate–development linkages); adaptation and resilience; accessing, mobilizing and scaling up climate finance; climate technology development, deployment and transfer; integrating human rights, gender, Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge, education and youth considerations into climate action; sustainable land use and management; mitigation; and transparency
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 of the UNFCCC website at https://unfccc.int/gender . The web pages are 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 of the UNFCCC website (https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership). Gender composition data and information on relevant decisions are also included in the notification to Parties on elections during SB 58 and the United Nations Climate

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			Change Conference in Dubai, available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/information_note_to_parties_and_observers_states_elections_2023.pdf
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	The secretariat organizes regular meetings and knowledge exchange activities to map entry points for consideration of gender as a cross-cutting issue in the work of constituted bodies and under UNFCCC work programmes
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 a briefing on gender-related mandates at a TEC meeting; inputs to the TEC policy brief on gender and sustainable transport; and inputs to the concept note on integrating gender considerations into the work of the Supervisory Body
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	<p>The secretariat organized a collective impact gathering on strengthening the implementation of the GAP, which was attended by representatives of United Nations entities (International Labour Organization, UNDP, United Nations Population Fund, UN Women and World Health Organization), civil society and other organizations (AFB secretariat, Data2X, Georgetown University, Global Environment Facility secretariat, Green Climate Fund secretariat, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Institute for Sustainable Development/NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership, SLYCAN Trust, Women Engage for a Common Future, Women's Environment and Development Organization, World Bank and World Resources Institute) that are working to implement activities under the GAP or aligned with its objectives</p> <p>Participants were able to map and share their work, as well as identify areas for collaboration around activities, countries, regions, groups of people, gaps and challenges, with written inputs also provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Union for Conservation of Nature, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and Women Environmental Programme</p> <p>The secretariat held at SB 58 a hybrid meeting with the organizations that attended the collective impact gathering for them to provide an update on activities linked to the LWPG and its GAP planned to take place at the regional climate weeks scheduled for the second half of 2023, in the lead-up to and during COP 28. The meeting provided an opportunity to identify synergies and opportunities for collaboration</p>

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3/CP.25	15(e)	Facilitate support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points	<p>The secretariat invited the organizations attending SB 58 in person to join the meeting for national gender and climate change focal points that took place at the sessions in order to share information on their work and plans and voice their questions and needs</p> <p>The secretariat provided inputs to a technical brief, prepared by the Center for International Forestry Research and representatives of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, aimed at addressing gender inequality and biodiversity conservation in relation to forest- and tree-based adaptation</p> <p>The secretariat participated in the panel on gender-smart climate finance at COP 27 organized by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to present on (1) relevant mandates from the Paris Agreement relating to gender and climate finance and (2) scaling up gender-responsive climate action</p> <p>Ongoing. The secretariat convened at COP 27 an in-person meeting for national gender and climate change focal points. Participants worked together to discover what power (individual, institutional and collective) means in the context of their role as focal points; and they received support for identifying and articulating their needs for achieving their objectives with a view to creating a shift towards them feeling empowered, emboldened, encouraged and connected in collective purpose</p> <p>At SB 58 the secretariat held an in-person meeting for national gender and climate change focal points, where participants had the opportunity to share their areas of interest for future meetings, provided proposals for collaboration, asked questions and shared experience pertaining to gender and climate change initiatives to identify possible areas of collaboration at the country level. Representatives of the Adaptation Fund, the Panafrican Climate Justice Alliance, SLYCAN Trust, UNDP Climate Promise and Women Engage for a Common Future talked about their work and activities on gender and climate change conducted in various countries</p> <p>Both meetings were held in English with interpretation into French and Spanish</p>
3/CP.25	15(f)	Enhance communication and information-sharing through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities	<p>Ongoing. The secretariat regularly prepares a newsletter (available at 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 (available at https://newsroom.unfccc.int/news; in the search field type “gender”) and in the LinkedIn group for professionals focusing on the nexus of gender and climate change (see https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/act-gap-cop-27-updates-whats-next-2023-gender-team and https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/gender-cop-15-key-outcomes-connection-sister-rio-conventions-team), and keeps the information on the UNFCCC gender web pages up to date</p> <p>Content on gender and climate change is also regularly shared with the regional collaboration centres and in the Nairobi work programme newsletter</p>

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			See also the information below relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 4, activity D.4
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 5 and was approaching 7 in 2022
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	The secretariat maintains a group for the national gender and climate change focal points on Microsoft Teams to facilitate informal meetings, information-sharing and interaction. This includes a chat function (individual or group), video meetings, file storage and the integration of other applications The secretariat supported organizations such as the Women's Environment and Development Organization by providing inputs to and support for their capacity-building events for national gender and climate change focal points The secretariat organized at SB 58 a dialogue on how the work of UN Women, national gender and climate change focal points and other stakeholders contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the GAP. The dialogue enabled stakeholders to identify the linkages between the LWPG and its GAP and other frameworks and instruments. The secretariat worked together with national gender and climate change focal points and UN Women in designing and delivering the event The Regional Collaboration Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa organized a regional exchange dialogue for national gender and climate change focal points on the implementation of gender-transformative action The secretariat in collaboration with the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Investment Funds, the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund launched the climate finance and gender key resources portal (https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/climate-finance-and-gender-key-resources), which contains information on capacity-building resources and training opportunities related to climate finance in general, and gender-responsive climate finance in particular, specially targeting national gender and climate change focal points for them to better understand how to access climate finance and funding for gender mainstreaming See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(e), and below relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 2, activity B.1
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 1		
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 analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable	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, which is in the initial design phase, to facilitate the alignment of the activities under the Alliance with the goals of the LWPG and its GAP

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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	Ongoing. The secretariat delivered an SBI–SBSTA special event at COP 27. The event was moderated by the Vice-Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and informed participants about the key findings of the Sixth Assessment Report in relation to gender and climate change, the importance of diversity among contributors to reports to enhance the plurality of perspectives, the differentiated impacts of climate change on gender, and the impacts of non-inclusive climate action on gender equality, and enabled them to discuss pathways for gender-transformative climate action The event was held in English with interpretation into French and Spanish
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	Ongoing. The secretariat publishes relevant articles through the UNFCCC Newsroom and LinkedIn. The secretariat keeps the gender web pages up to date 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 See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(f), and below relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 4, activity D.4
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 young women, Indigenous women and women from local communities, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women’s participation in the UNFCCC process	Ongoing. The secretariat collaborates 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
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 2		The secretariat supported the Women Climate Leaders network and the networking reception for female negotiators at SB 58, where senior female negotiators shared their experience and expertise See also the information above relating 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 supports the Women Delegates Fund in organizing a networking event held during the midyear sessions of the subsidiary bodies to highlight the role of travel funds and the achievements of the Fund in ensuring the equal participation of women in the UNFCCC process
3/CP.25	annex, table 2, activity B.3	Invite the FWG to collaborate and co-host a dialogue to discuss advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of local communities and Indigenous women and ways of enhancing their	The secretariat delivered at COP 27 a joint dialogue with the FWG to highlight the climate solutions led by women from Indigenous Peoples and local communities in terms of local resilience and climate stability and to enhance understanding of how to advance their leadership in international and national climate policymaking and action. The event was held in English with interpretation into French and Spanish

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		effective participation in climate policy and action, to the extent that it is consistent with the workplan of the FWG and within existing resources	Subsequently, the secretariat published a report (see document FCCC/SBI/2023/4) on the joint dialogue on advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of women from local communities and Indigenous women in climate policy and action
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	Ongoing. The secretariat ensures that all new and existing members of constituted bodies are made aware of gender-related mandates and the relevance of gender in the context of their work by providing support and tailored capacity-building and applying a consistent and systematic approach to that support and capacity-building
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 3		The secretariat regularly presents gender-related mandates and data on the gender composition of constituted bodies at the consultations on the elections that are held at each session See also the information below relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 3, activity C.2, and above relating 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 decision 3/CP.25	The secretariat facilitated at SB 58 a dialogue among the Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes. The event allowed for discussion among the Chairs, Parties and observers on the synthesis and compilation report on good practices (FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5), and on how to further progress in integrating gender considerations into their work, and for reflection on challenges, key enablers and possibilities for collaboration. The event was held in English with interpretation into French and Spanish
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	See the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(d)
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	In the lead-up to COP 27, the secretariat organized an open virtual session to provide information on the events and negotiations on gender at COP 27 and to set the scene for the technical dialogue on gender budgeting planned to take place on Gender Day at COP 27. At the session, the SCF presented on the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, as well as on the technical work of the SCF on climate finance The aim of the technical dialogue on gender budgeting was to raise awareness and enhance coherence in relation to gender budgeting in the context of climate policy. Presenters and participants discussed the concept of gender budgeting and how it
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 5		

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			addresses gaps in funding for readiness and implementation of gender-responsive climate policy and action The secretariat organized at SB 58 a two-day meeting to provide information, facilitate the sharing of experience and support capacity-building in relation to gender budgeting, including the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate. The event introduced participants to different methodologies and tools pertaining to gender budgeting through presentations and interactive exercises and enabled the sharing of experience through extensive group work and question and answer sessions. Country examples were provided by Bangladesh, Chile, Fiji, Georgia and Nigeria The three events were held in English with interpretation into French and Spanish
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 in collaboration with UNDP and the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative organized a virtual workshop on strategic pillars for enhancing gender equality and social inclusion within climate finance. The workshop provided technical actors working on gender and climate change and other stakeholders with an understanding of key entry points to social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in climate finance. Some countries presented their experience of considering gender in climate financing (Bangladesh, Chile, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria and Philippines) See the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 1, activity A.2, and annex, table 4, activity D.1
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 for consultation during provision of technical assistance The secretariat created and manages a LinkedIn group for professionals focusing on the nexus of gender and climate change (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 (g) Engaging with and linking gender and climate under the UNFCCC, the Sustainable Development Goals and the 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	Ongoing. The secretariat launched an open call for submissions for Parties and organizations to share experience of engaging women's groups and national women and

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		and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels	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 delegations to UNFCCC sessions. Additionally, a comparison with the first gender composition report published in 2013 has been included in the present report, as has a case study on the gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh
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 above relating to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(e)
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 4	Encourage Parties and relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, in line with their respective mandates, to support action and implementation of the enhanced LWPG and GAP	Ongoing. See the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 3, activities C.1 and C.2