



United Nations

FCCC/CP/2023/4



Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

Distr.: General  
4 September 2023

Original: English

---

## Conference of the Parties

### Twenty-eighth session

United Arab Emirates, 30 November to 12 December 2023

## Gender composition

### Report by the secretariat

#### *Summary*

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



## Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
Annex II Party	Party included in Annex II to the Convention
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EIT Party	Party with economy in transition
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAP	gender action plan
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
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	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
Transitional Committee	transitional committee on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the fund established in paragraph 3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4
UNDP	United Nations Development 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

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

2. Furthermore, COP 18 requested the secretariat to:<sup>2</sup>

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

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

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

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

4. COP 25 noted the persistent lack of progress in and the urgent need for improving the representation of women in Party delegations and in all bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.<sup>5</sup>

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

6. COP 26 took note of the annual reports on gender composition for 2020 and 2021,<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup>

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/CP/2020/3 and FCCC/CP/2021/4.

<sup>8</sup> Decision 20/CP.26, para. 6.

<sup>9</sup> Decision 20/CP.26, para. 7.

8. COP 27 adopted the amendments to the GAP agreed at the intermediate review of its implementation.<sup>10</sup>

9. COP 27 requested the secretariat to support the attendance of national gender and climate change focal points at relevant mandated UNFCCC meetings, upon request and subject to available resources.<sup>11</sup>

## **B. Scope of the report**

10. This report presents point-in-time<sup>12</sup> 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 UNFCCC sessions (see tables 2–4);<sup>13</sup>
- (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).

11. 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).

12. Since the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee was terminated in 2022 by decision 3/CMP.17, the constituted body is not included in this report.

13. The Transitional Committee was established at COP 27 to make recommendations for consideration and adoption at COP 28 and CMA 5. Owing to its one-year mandate and the rotation of its members, an analysis of the gender composition of the constituted body will be included in next year’s gender composition report.

14. Further, a case study is presented to analyse 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.

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

15. The COP may wish to take the information contained in this report into consideration when nominating representatives or experts to serve as members of the bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup> Decision 24/CP.27, para. 20 and annex.

<sup>11</sup> Decision 24/CP.27, para. 16. In its informal report on the in-session workshop on the role of those focal points, the secretariat identified advocating for meaningful participation in meetings and a gender balance in delegations as a possible activity for focal points. The report is available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GCC\\_2022\\_1%20Informal%20Report%20on%20the%20in-session%20workshop%20on%20the%20role%20of%20NGCCFP.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GCC_2022_1%20Informal%20Report%20on%20the%20in-session%20workshop%20on%20the%20role%20of%20NGCCFP.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> As at 7 July 2023, unless stated otherwise.

<sup>13</sup> For the analysis for this report, owing to the unavailability of specific information, prefixes indicated by delegates were used as a proxy for gender and dates of birth provided were used to derive ages. It is understood that the prefixes Mr., Ms., Mx. and Ind. are not adequate for capturing gender. Delegates who indicated Mx. or Ind. as their title are not captured in the reported figures, unless stated otherwise.

<sup>14</sup> Information on election and membership in relation to those bodies is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership>.

## II. Data on gender composition

### A. Gender composition of constituted bodies

16. Gender composition varies among the constituted bodies and fluctuates from year to year (see table 1). In 2023, the representation of women varied between 14 per cent on the TEC and 75 per cent on the AC. Since the publication of the 2022 report on gender composition,<sup>15</sup> the representation of women has increased in six constituted bodies, decreased in five and remained unchanged in five.

17. In 2023, five constituted bodies reported having achieved the goal of gender balance compared with four in 2022. Of those five, two reported equal representation of women and men (PAICC and SCF) and the other three reported female representation of 58 (PCCB), 71 (FWG of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform) and 75 (AC) per cent respectively.

18. In 2023, the representation of women stood at 40 per cent or more in 6 of the 16 constituted bodies. On average, women occupied 38 per cent of constituted body positions in 2023, compared with 39 per cent in 2022.<sup>16</sup>

19. Since 2013, information on the gender composition of the constituted bodies has been gathered in the gender composition report and compared with the preceding report by the secretariat. Since 2021, the gender composition report has included a comparison with the first such report,<sup>17</sup> published in 2013 (see table 1).

20. Between 2013 and 2023, female representation has increased in 12 constituted bodies, most significantly on the AC (from 20 to 75 per cent) but also in the FWG (from 14 to 71 per cent). In contrast, female representation in the CGE has decreased from 52 to 33 per cent.

Table 1

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

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Female Chair or Co-Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Female representation (%<sup>b</sup>)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2022 (pp)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2013 (pp)<sup>c</sup></i>
AC	16	1/–	12	4	75	–6	56
AFB	16	0/0	4	9	25	–19	–6
CDM Executive Board	10	0/0	2	8	20	10	0
CGE <sup>d</sup>	24	0/–	8	16	33	0	–19
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	1/1	3	6	30	0	10
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	0/1	3	7	30	0	20
CTCN Advisory Board	18	0/0	5	12	27	0	15
FWG <sup>e</sup>	14	1/1	10	4	71	7	57
KCI <sup>f</sup>	12	1/–	4	8	33	8	19
LEG	17	0/–	5	12	30	–18	14

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/CP/2022/3.

<sup>16</sup> Calculated on the basis of total Party representatives and representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations. Without representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations, women occupied on average 35 per cent of positions in 2023, compared with 38 per cent in 2022.

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/CP/2013/4.

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Female Chair or Co-Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Female representation (%)<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2022 (pp)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2013 (pp)<sup>c</sup></i>
PAICC	12	1/–	6	6	50	8	8
PCCB	12	2/–	7	3	58	0	8
SCF	20	1/–	10	10	50	15	25
Supervisory Body	12	1/0	2	10	17	–16	–16
TEC	22	0/0	3	16	14	4	4
WIM Executive Committee	20	0/–	9	9	45	–5	15

*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 7 July 2023, available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2023.07.07\\_Current%20membership%20chart.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2023.07.07_Current%20membership%20chart.pdf).

<sup>a</sup> The figures in this column reflect the total number of positions open for membership for each body, which may differ from the number of positions actually filled as at 7 July 2023.

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

<sup>c</sup> As some constituted bodies were established after 2013 (WIM Executive Committee in 2014; PCCB in 2017; FWG and KCI in 2019; PAICC in 2020; Supervisory Body in 2021), the figures from the first year in which they were established are taken into account.

<sup>d</sup> Composed of 27 members, including 24 government representatives; the data relate to government representatives only.

<sup>e</sup> Composed of 14 representatives, 7 of Parties and 7 of Indigenous Peoples organizations. Party representatives are appointed by their respective regional group or constituency, and Indigenous Peoples representatives are appointed by the Indigenous Peoples through their focal points. Two Co-Chairs and two Vice-Chairs are elected annually from among the FWG representatives to serve for a term of one year each. One Co-Chair and one Vice-Chair are representatives of Parties, and the other Co-Chair and Vice-Chair are representatives of Indigenous Peoples. One female Co-Chair and one female Vice-Chair were appointed as representatives of Parties during the reporting period. The Vice-Chair elected as representative of Indigenous Peoples organizations is female.

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

21. 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 2022, 10 female delegates occupied the position of Chair or Co-Chair, whereas 9 female delegates occupied such positions in 2023. Three female delegates held the position of Vice-Chair of a constituted body in 2023, the same as in 2022.

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

- (a) The AFB has 13 alternate members, of whom 5 are women;
- (b) The CDM Executive Board has 10 alternate members, of whom 3 are women;
- (c) The Compliance Committee enforcement branch has eight alternate members, of whom two are women;
- (d) The Compliance Committee facilitative branch has eight alternate members, of whom two are women;
- (e) The FWG has 14 alternate members, including 5 women: 2 government representatives and 3 representatives of Indigenous Peoples;
- (f) The PAICC has 12 alternate members, of whom 3 are women;
- (g) The Supervisory Body has 12 alternate members, of whom 4 are women.

<sup>18</sup> In relation to positions actually filled as at 7 July 2023.

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

23. 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.

24. 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, developed country Parties, EIT Parties, the LDCs, non-Annex I Parties and SIDS.

25. Finally, the UNFCCC process recognizes the United Nations Indigenous sociocultural regions with respect to the membership of representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations who are nominated to the FWG.

26. The gender composition of the constituted bodies<sup>19</sup> by regional group and other Party grouping (see also table I.1) and by Indigenous sociocultural region (see also table I.2) is as follows:

(a) The AC has 16 members, including 12 women: 2 from African 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;

(b) The AFB has 16 members, including 4 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from Eastern European States and 1 from Western European and other States;

(c) The CDM Executive Board has 10 members, including 2 women: 1 from Eastern European States and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;

(d) The CGE has 24 government representative members, including 8 women: 1 from African States, 1 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: 2 from Annex I Parties and 3 from non-Annex I Parties;

(h) The FWG has seven government representative members, including five women: one from African States, one from Eastern European States, one from Western European and other States, one from the LDCs and one from SIDS; and seven representatives of Indigenous Peoples, including five women: one from Africa, one from Asia, one from Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, one from the Arctic and one from the Pacific;

(i) The KCI has 12 members, including 4 women: 1 from African States, 2 from Eastern European States and 1 from Western European and other States;

(j) The LEG has 17 members, including 5 women: 2 from African States and 3 from developed country Parties;

<sup>19</sup> As footnote 18 above.

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

(l) The PCCB has 10 members, including 7 women: 1 from African States, 2 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 2 from Western European and other States, 1 from the LDCs and 1 from SIDS;

(m) The SCF has 20 members, including 10 women: 7 from Annex I Parties and 3 from non-Annex I Parties;

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

(o) The TEC has 19 members, including 3 women: 2 from Annex I Parties and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;

(p) The WIM Executive Committee has 18 members, including 9 women: 7 from Annex I Parties and 2 from non-Annex I Parties.

### C. Gender composition of Party delegations

27. The representation of women 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 to the most recent UNFCCC sessions, and tables 3–4 present the gender and age<sup>20</sup> of Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation to those sessions.<sup>21</sup>

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)
COP 27/ CMP 17/ CMA 4	Party delegates	20 783	7 776	12 995	37	0
	Heads and deputy heads of delegation	726	210	515	29	3
SB 58	Party delegates	2 248	1 122	1 120	50	2
	Heads and deputy heads of delegation	283	106	176	37	-1

Note: A total of 20 Party delegates or heads or deputy heads of delegation indicated Mx. or Ind. as their prefix and are therefore included in the numbers of total delegates but not of women or men.

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 27/ CMP 17/ CMA 4	Number	545	412	2 270	2 425	4 160	7 715	668	2 029	128	401	7 771	12 982
	%	57	43	48	52	35	65	25	75	24	75	37	63

<sup>20</sup> The dates of birth obtained from the Online Registration System, which comprises input entered directly by national focal points and designated contact points, were not verified; age was calculated as at the last day of each session.

<sup>21</sup> The figures reflect the number of Party delegates having attended the sessions as at the last day thereof and been issued a physical badge at the venue, and include Party overflow. The data were generated from the Online Registration System.



Session		<26		26–35		36–55		56–65		>66		Total	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
SB 58	Number	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

Note: Gender and age data were not captured or were invalid for 20 delegates.

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

Note: Gender and age data were not captured or were invalid for two heads or deputy heads of delegation.

28. Table 2 indicates that the representation of women in Party delegations remained the same from COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3 to COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4. However, an increase of three percentage points can be observed in female representation among heads and deputy heads of delegation. At SB 58, a gender balance was achieved among Party delegates for the first time with 50 per cent female representation; in contrast, the 37 per cent female representation among heads and deputy heads of delegation represents a one percentage point decrease compared with SB 56.

29. 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 previous reports, there is a clear relationship between age and female representation in both cases: female representation drops steeply as age increases. Female Party delegates accounted for the majority in the under 26 age group at the two most recent sessions and the majority in the 26–35 age group at SB 58. Of the heads and deputy heads of delegation aged 26–35 at SB 58, women accounted for 59 per cent, which is a decrease from the 71 per cent in 2022. In comparison, the representation of women aged 36 and over at these sessions was significantly lower, with women in those age groups accounting for between 9 and 46 per cent of Party delegates or heads and deputy heads of delegation.

## D. Gender composition of the Bureaux

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

Table 5

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

Bureau(x)	Total members	Number of female members	Number of male members	Female representation (%)	Change in number of women since 2022 (pp)
COP, CMP and CMA	11	5	6	45	9
SBI and SBSTA <sup>a</sup>	6	3	3	50	0

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

31. The Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA has five female members; and the SBI Rapporteur, SBSTA Rapporteur and SBSTA Vice-Chair are women.

## E. Gender composition of the Bureaux by regional group

32. 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 5 women: 2 from Eastern European States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean 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, one from Western European and other States and one from SIDS.

## III. 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

### 1. Rationale and background

33. COP 25, in recognizing that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process is vital for achieving long-term climate goals,<sup>22</sup> requested the secretariat to include additional information in the gender composition report.<sup>23</sup>

34. The composition of Party delegations is an important indication of gender-based participation in UNFCCC conferences and negotiations. This case study analyses the provision of funding through the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process<sup>24</sup> for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh. The Trust Fund supports the participation of the representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the LDCs and SIDS, and of other Parties with economies in transition in UNFCCC sessions.<sup>25</sup> As such, it serves to facilitate the participation of underrepresented groups, including women,<sup>26</sup> though it is important to note that such support does not completely eliminate the structural barriers to the participation of such groups.<sup>27</sup>

### 2. Methodology

35. Offers for funding through the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process to facilitate in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh were sent to 144 eligible Parties through their national focal points. The national focal points then entered details of their nominated representatives in the Online Registration System, including their prefixes, which were used as a proxy for gender.<sup>28</sup> These data were analysed and disaggregated by gender and further by regional group.

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

<sup>23</sup> Decision 3/CP.25, para. 7.

<sup>24</sup> See

[https://unfccc.int/files/secretariat/budget/funding\\_at\\_the\\_unfccc/application/pdf/trust\\_fund\\_for\\_participation\\_in\\_the\\_unfccc\\_process.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/secretariat/budget/funding_at_the_unfccc/application/pdf/trust_fund_for_participation_in_the_unfccc_process.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> As per decision 15/CP.1, annex, para. 15.

<sup>26</sup> Austria, for example, recently made a financial contribution to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process with the request that it be earmarked for female delegates.

<sup>27</sup> Funding for in-person participation of women in the UNFCCC process is also provided through, inter alia, the Women Delegates Fund, which furthermore offers training to female delegates in areas such as negotiation skills and technical language to enhance that participation. See <https://wedo.org/what-we-do/our-programs/women-delegates-fund/>.

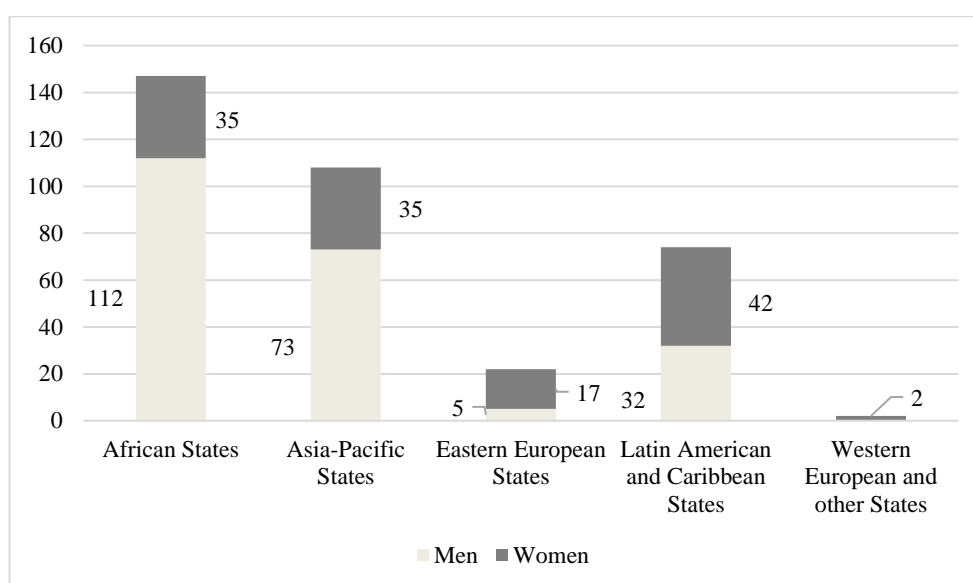
<sup>28</sup> See footnote 13 above.

### 3. Results

36. A total of 353 delegates<sup>29</sup> 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, of which 131 (37 per cent) were women.

37. The figure below presents the number of female and male delegates, by regional group, 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. Women accounted for 100 per cent of the 2 delegates from Western European and other States, 77 per cent of the 22 delegates from Eastern European States, 57 per cent of the 74 delegates from Latin American and Caribbean States, 32 per cent of the 108 delegates from Asia-Pacific States and 24 per cent of the 147 delegates from African States.

**Number of female and male delegates, by regional group, 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**



38. It is important to note that, since there are many unknown variables, it is not possible to draw any further conclusions from the results presented. Future case studies could investigate changes in gender composition over time or differences in gender composition by funding source.

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

39. 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 August 2022 and 31 July 2023 is set out in annex II.

<sup>29</sup> In addition, 13 Bureaux members or Chairs, including 4 women, received funding through the Trust Fund for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh.

## 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 <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	7	5/2	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
KCI	12	4/8	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LEG <sup>d</sup>	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	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<sup>a</sup> The figures in this column reflect the total number of positions open for membership for each body, which may differ from the number of positions actually filled as at 7 July 2023

<sup>b</sup> Composed of 27 members, including 24 government representatives. The data in the table relate to government representatives only.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

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

<sup>a</sup> 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 <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership</a> , 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 <a href="https://unfccc.int/gender">https://unfccc.int/gender</a> . 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 ( <a href="https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership">https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership</a> ). 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 <a href="https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/information_note_to_parties_and_observers_states_elections_2023.pdf">https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/information_note_to_parties_and_observers_states_elections_2023.pdf</a>
3/CP.23	annex, table 5, activity E.4	Encourage knowledge exchange activities among secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender	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>

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			<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>
3/CP.25	15(e)	Facilitate support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points	<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 <a href="https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&amp;id=01e71a72f5">https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&amp;id=01e71a72f5</a>) with the latest updates and news on gender and climate change. It also publishes articles through the UNFCCC Newsroom (available at <a href="https://newsroom.unfccc.int/news">https://newsroom.unfccc.int/news</a>; in the search field type “gender”) and in the LinkedIn group for professionals focusing on the nexus of gender and climate change (see <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/act-gap-cop-27-updates-whats-next-2023-gender-team">https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/act-gap-cop-27-updates-whats-next-2023-gender-team</a> and <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/gender-cop-15-key-outcomes-connection-sister-rio-conventions-team">https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/gender-cop-15-key-outcomes-connection-sister-rio-conventions-team</a>), 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>



<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			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 24/CP.27	annex, table 1, activity A.2 annex, paragraph 1	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>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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 (<a href="https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/climate-finance-and-gender-key-resources">https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/climate-finance-and-gender-key-resources</a>), 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</p> <p>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</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 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

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
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 <a href="https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&amp;id=01e71a72f5">https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&amp;id=01e71a72f5</a> ), as well as promoting use of the #ActOntheGAP hashtag on social media  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 24/CP.27	annex, table 2, activity B.1 annex, paragraph 2	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  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

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
		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 24/CP.27	annex, table 3, activity C.1 annex, paragraph 3	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  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 24/CP.27	annex, table 4, activity D.1 annex, paragraph 5	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

<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 ( <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13971849/">https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13971849/</a> ) with the aim of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Promoting best practices, and resource- and knowledge-sharing</li> <li>(b) Identifying intersectional approaches to gender and climate mainstreaming</li> <li>(c) Creating a community for continued engagement</li> <li>(d) Strengthening collaboration among stakeholders</li> <li>(e) Connecting, supporting and empowering stakeholders</li> <li>(f) Providing information on upcoming events</li> <li>(g) Engaging with and linking gender and climate under the UNFCCC, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Generation Equality Forum</li> </ul>
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

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
		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