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Gender and climate change

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 three case studies, 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 UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023, representatives of admitted observer organizations attending the most recent UNFCCC sessions, and the staff of the secretariat.

* This document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline because analysing information took longer than expected.

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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
ASG*	Assistant Secretary-General
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
D*	Director level staff
EIT Party	Party with economy in transition
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAP	gender action plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GS*	General Service level staff
IGO	intergovernmental organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
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
NA	not applicable
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
P*	Professional level staff
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
pp*	percentage point
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee

* Used exclusively in tables or figures.

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
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-SWAP	United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USG*	Under-Secretary-General
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
WIM Executive Committee	Executive Committee of the 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.¹

2. Furthermore, COP 18 requested the secretariat to:²

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. COP 26 took note of the annual reports on gender composition for 2020 and 2021,⁷ which highlighted the persistent lack of progress in in-person participation, challenges identified in promoting women's full, equal and meaningful participation in virtual forums, and the urgent need for improving the representation and leadership of women in Party delegations and in all bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and welcomed the strengthened reporting on two case studies, including data disaggregated by sex that provide further information on the participation of women in Party delegations.⁸

7. COP 26 requested the secretariat to explore ways of automating the analysis of data disaggregated by sex on speaking times at UNFCCC meetings⁹ in order to continue to strengthen the annual report on gender composition, and to report on its findings at SBI 56.¹⁰

¹ Decision [23/CP.18](#), paras. 1, 2 and 7.

² Decision [23/CP.18](#), para. 8.

³ Decision [18/CP.20](#), para. 4.

⁴ Decision [3/CP.25](#), annex, table 5, activity E.1.

⁵ Decision [3/CP.25](#), para. 2.

⁶ Decision [3/CP.25](#), para. 7.

⁷ [FCCC/CP/2020/3](#) and [FCCC/CP/2021/4](#).

⁸ Decision [20/CP.26](#), para. 6.

⁹ The analysis of data disaggregated by sex on speaking times at UNFCCC meetings is included as a case study in document [FCCC/CP/2022/3](#), paras. 29–41.

¹⁰ Decision [20/CP.26](#), para. 7.

8. COP 27 adopted the amendments to the GAP agreed at the intermediate review of its implementation.¹¹

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.¹²

B. Scope of the report

10. This report presents point-in-time¹³ 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);¹⁴
- (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. Further, three case studies are presented: the first study analyses the gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023, the second study analyses the gender composition of representatives of admitted observer organizations attending the most recent UNFCCC sessions and the third study analyses the gender composition of the staff of the secretariat.

C. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

13. The COP may wish to consider the information in this report when nominating representatives or experts to serve as members of the bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.¹⁵

14. The COP may also wish to consider the information in this report in striving for gender balance in Party delegations.

¹¹ Decision [24/CP.27](#), para. 20. The amendments can be found in the annex to that decision.

¹² 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/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/virtual-workshops-role-of-the-national-gender-and-climate-change-focal-points-0>.

¹³ As at 19 June 2024, unless stated otherwise.

¹⁴ The information is based on the registration data for the respective sessions. 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.

¹⁵ 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

15. Gender composition varies among the constituted bodies and fluctuates from year to year (see table 1). In 2024, the representation of women ranged between 18 per cent on the TEC and 71 per cent in the FWG. Since the publication of the 2023 report on gender composition,¹⁶ the representation of women has increased in seven constituted bodies, decreased in three and remained unchanged in six. There are no figures for comparison for the two constituted bodies included for the first time in this report.

16. In 2024, seven constituted bodies reported having achieved the goal of gender balance compared with five in 2023. Of those seven, three reported equal representation of women and men (PAICC, PCCB and Transitional Committee) and the other four reported representation of women of 55 (SCF), 60 (WIM Executive Committee), 63 (AC), and 71 (FWG) per cent respectively.

17. In 2024, the representation of women stood at 40 per cent or more in 8 of the 18 constituted bodies. On average, women occupied 39 per cent of constituted body positions in 2024, compared with 38 per cent in 2023.¹⁷

18. Since 2013, information on the gender composition of the constituted bodies has been gathered for the gender composition report and since 2014 compared with the preceding report by the secretariat. Since 2021, the gender composition report has included a comparison with the first such report, published in 2013¹⁸ (see table 1).

19. Between 2013 and 2024, representation of women increased in 10 constituted bodies, most significantly in the FWG (from 14 to 71 per cent) and on the AC (from 20 to 63 per cent). In contrast, representation of women 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^a</i>	<i>Female Chair or Co-Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Women's representation (%)^b</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2023 (pp)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2013 (pp)^c</i>
AC	16	2/–	10	6	63	–12	44
Advisory Board of the Santiago network	12	0/–	4	6	33	NA	NA
AFB	16	1/0	4	7	25	0	–6
CDM Executive Board	10	0/0	2	8	20	0	0
CGE ^d	24	1/0	8	10	33	0	–19
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	0/1	2	6	20	–10	0
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	1/0	3	7	30	0	20
CTCN Advisory Board	18	0/0	6	11	33	6	21
FWG ^e	14	1/1	10	4	71	0	57
KCI ^f	12	1/–	5	7	42	8	27
LEG	17	0/0	6	11	35	6	20

¹⁶ [FCCC/CP/2023/4](#).

¹⁷ Calculated on the basis of total Party representatives as well as of the representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations in the FWG. Without the representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations, women occupied on average 40 per cent of positions in 2024 compared with 35 per cent in 2023.

¹⁸ [FCCC/CP/2013/4](#).

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members^a</i>	<i>Female Chair or Co-Chair /Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Women's representation (%)^b</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2023 (pp)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2013 (pp)^c</i>
PAICC	12	1/–	6	6	50	0	8
PCCB	12	1/0	6	3	50	–8	0
SCF	20	2/–	11	9	55	5	30
Supervisory Body	12	1/0	3	9	25	8	–8
TEC	22	0/0	4	15	18	5	8
Transitional Committee ^g	24	1/–	12	12	50	NA	NA
WIM Executive Committee	20	2/0	12	7	60	15	30

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 19 June 2024. The current membership chart is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership#General-membership-information>.

^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 19 June 2024.

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

^c As some constituted bodies were established after 2013 (WIM Executive Committee in 2014; PCCB in 2017; FWG and KCI in 2019; PAICC in 2020; Supervisory Body in 2021), the figures from the first year in which they were established are taken into account. The Advisory Board of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and the Transitional Committee are included for the first time in this report and there are no previous figures for comparison.

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

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

^f Composed of 14 representatives, including two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups, one member from the LDCs, one member from SIDS and two members from relevant IGOs; the data relate to government representatives only.

^g The Transitional Committee comprises 24 members from Parties to the Convention and the Paris Agreement, with 10 members from developed country Parties and 14 from developing country Parties. The 14 members from developing country Parties were nominated in line with the following geographical representation: 3 members from Africa, including a representative of the President of COP 27; 3 members from Asia and the Pacific, including a representative of the incoming President of COP 28; 3 members from Latin America and the Caribbean; 2 members from SIDS; 2 members from the LDCs; and 1 member from a developing country Party not included in the categories previously listed. The membership of the Transitional Committee rotated throughout the year. A total of 26 male and 19 female representatives served as members of the Transitional Committee. The list of members is available in document FCCC/CP/2023/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/9, annex IV. The data are correct as at 4 November 2023, when the Transitional Committee held its 5th (final) meeting and concluded its mandate.

20. Since the previous gender composition report, the number of female delegates elected to the position of Chair or Co-Chair of a constituted body has increased: in 2023, 9 female delegates occupied the position of Chair or Co-Chair, whereas 14 female delegates occupied such positions in 2024. Two female delegates held the position of Vice-Chair of a constituted body in 2024, while in 2023 there were three.

21. Several constituted bodies include alternate members, who play an active role in the proceedings of those bodies. The representation of women as alternate members¹⁹ is as follows:

- (a) The AFB has 12 alternate members, of whom 5 are women;
- (b) The CDM Executive Board has eight alternate members, of whom three are women;

¹⁹ In relation to positions actually filled as at 19 June 2024.

- (c) The Compliance Committee enforcement branch has nine alternate members, of whom four are women;
- (d) The Compliance Committee facilitative branch has eight alternate members, of whom two are women;
- (e) The FWG has 14 alternate members, of whom 6 are women (3 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 3 are women.

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

22. 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.

23. 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, developing country Parties, EIT Parties, the LDCs, non-Annex I Parties and SIDS.

24. 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.

25. The gender composition of the constituted bodies²⁰ by regional group and other Party grouping (see also table I.1) and by United Nations Indigenous sociocultural region (see also table I.2) is as follows:

- (a) The AC has 16 members, including 10 women: 2 from African States, 1 from Eastern European States, 2 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 2 from Western European and other States, 1 from Annex I Parties, 1 from non-Annex I Parties and 1 from SIDS;
- (b) The Advisory Board of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change has 12 members, including 4 women: 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 2 from Western European and other States and 1 from SIDS;
- (c) The AFB has 11 members, including 4 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States, 1 from Western European and other States and 1 from SIDS;
- (d) The CDM Executive Board has 10 members, including 2 women: 1 from Eastern European States and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;
- (e) The CGE has 18 government representative members, including 8 women: 3 from African States, 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 3 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 1 from Annex I Parties;
- (f) The Compliance Committee enforcement branch has eight members, including two women: one from Eastern European States and one from Latin American and Caribbean States. In addition, one female alternate member from Annex I Parties serves as member ad interim;

²⁰ In relation to positions actually filled as at 19 June 2024.

(g) The Compliance Committee facilitative branch has 10 members, including 3 women: 1 from African States, 1 from Western European and other States and 1 from non-Annex I Parties;

(h) The CTCN Advisory Board has 17 government representative members, including 6 women: 4 from Annex I Parties and 2 from non-Annex I Parties;

(i) 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 organizations, including five women: one from Africa, one from the Arctic, one from Asia, one from Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia and one from the Pacific;

(j) The KCI has 12 members, including 5 women: 1 from African States, 2 from Eastern European States, 1 from Latin American and Caribbean States and 1 from Western European and other States;

(k) The LEG has 17 members, including 6 women: 2 from African States and 4 from developed country Parties;

(l) 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;

(m) The PCCB has nine members, including six women: one from African States, two from Asia-Pacific States, one from Western European and other States, one from the LDCs and one from SIDS;

(n) The SCF has 20 members, including 11 women: 8 from Annex I Parties and 3 from non-Annex I Parties;

(o) The Supervisory Body has 12 members, including 3 women: 1 from Asia-Pacific States, 1 from Eastern European States and 1 from Western European and other States;

(p) The TEC has 19 members, including 4 women: 2 from Annex I Parties and 2 from non-Annex I Parties;

(q) The Transitional Committee has 24 members, including 12 women: 6 from developed country Parties and 6 from developing country Parties;

(r) The WIM Executive Committee has 19 members, including 12 women: 8 from Annex I Parties and 4 from non-Annex I Parties.

C. Gender composition of Party delegations

26. 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 age²¹ of Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation to those sessions.²²

²¹ 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.

²² 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.

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

Sessions		Total number of delegates	Number of women	Number of men	Women's representation (%)	Change in number of women since 2023 (pp)
COP 28/ CMP 18/ CMA 5	Party delegates	43 129	15 675	26 958	36.0	-1.0
	Heads and deputy heads of delegation	869	239	599	27.5	-1.5
SB 60	Party delegates	2 424	1 236	1 180	51.0	1.0
	Heads and deputy heads of delegation	319	123	194	38.5	1.5

Note: A total of six Party delegates or heads or deputy heads of delegation indicated Mx. or Ind. as their prefix and 531 Party delegates or heads or deputy heads of delegation did not provide prefixes, thus their gender could not be inferred. These individuals are included in the numbers of total delegates but not in the numbers of women or men.

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

Sessions		<26		26-35		36-55		56-65		>66		Total	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
COP 28/ CMP 18/ CMA 5	Number	1 213	1 119	4 610	5 451	8 274	15 762	1 278	3 800	240	780	15 612	26 912
	%	52	48	46	54	34	66	25	75	24	76	37	63
SB 60	Number	115	44	459	332	583	636	69	141	15	34	1 241	1 187
	%	72	28	58	42	48	52	33	67	31	69	51	49

Note: Gender and age data were not captured or were invalid for 498 delegates.

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

Sessions		<26		26-35		36-55		56-65		>66		Total	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
COP 28/ CMP 18/ CMA 5	Number	1	0	21	14	151	301	57	192	9	90	239	597
	%	100	0	60	40	33	67	23	77	9	91	29	71
SB 60	Number	0	1	19	14	79	125	25	48	2	6	125	194
	%	0	100	58	42	39	61	34	66	25	75	39	61

Note: Gender and age data were not captured or were invalid for 33 heads or deputy heads of delegation.

27. Table 2 indicates that the representation of women in Party delegations decreased from COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4 to COP 28, CMP 18 and CMA 5 by 1 percentage point. A similar decrease (1.5 percentage points) can be observed in representation of women among heads and deputy heads of delegation. At SB 60, gender balance was achieved among Party delegates, with 51 per cent representation of women (1 percentage point higher than at SB 58). Among heads and deputy heads of delegation an increase of 1.5 percentage points in representation of women (to 38.5 per cent) can be observed when compared with SB 58.

28. Tables 3-4 show how gender and age intersect in relation to Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation. As highlighted in previous reports, there is a clear relationship between age and women's representation in both cases: representation of women drops steeply as age increases. Female Party delegates accounted for the majority of delegates in the under 26 age group at the most recent UNFCCC sessions and the majority in the 26-35 age group at SB 60. Of the heads and deputy heads of delegation aged 26-35, women accounted for 60 and 58 per cent at COP 28, CMP 18 and CMA 5 and SB 60 respectively. The representation of women aged 36 and over at these sessions was significantly lower: in the 36-55 age group, women accounted for 34 and 48 per cent of Party delegates at COP 28, CMP 18 and CMA 5 and SB 60 respectively. The most pronounced gap occurred in the 56-65 and over 66 age groups, where women only accounted for between 24 and 33 per cent of Party delegates and between 9 and 34 per cent of heads and deputy heads of delegation.

D. Gender composition of the Bureaux

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

Table 5

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

<i>Bureau(x)</i>	<i>Total members</i>	<i>Number of female members</i>	<i>Number of male members</i>	<i>Women's representation (%)</i>	<i>Change in number of women since 2023 (pp)</i>
COP, CMP and CMA	11	4	7	36	-9
SBI and SBSTA ^a	6	3	3	50	0

^a Figures include the Chairs of the SBI and the SBSTA, who are also members of the Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA.

30. The Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA has 11 members, of which 4 are women. The Bureaux of the SBI and the SBSTA have six members, of which three are women. The SBI Rapporteur, SBSTA Rapporteur and SBSTA Vice-Chair are women.

E. Gender composition of the Bureaux by regional group

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

(a) The Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA includes one woman from Eastern European States, one from Latin American and Caribbean States, one from Western European and other States and one from SIDS;

(b) The Bureaux of the SBI and the SBSTA include three women, one from African States, one from Western European and other States and one from SIDS.

III. Case studies

A. Gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023

1. Background and rationale

32. COP 25 recognized 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.²³ Under the GAP, the secretariat was requested to include in the gender composition report additional information to strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process.²⁴

33. The composition of Party delegations is an important indicator of gender-based participation in UNFCCC conferences and negotiations. A 2023 case study²⁵ analysed the provision of funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process²⁶ for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh.

34. The trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process supports the participation of the representatives of developing country Parties, in particular the LDCs and SIDS, and of

²³ Decision [3/CP.25](#), para. 7.

²⁴ Decision [3/CP.25](#), annex, table 5, activity E.1. See also decisions [23/CP.18](#), para. 8; [21/CP.22](#), para. 19; and [3/CP.25](#), para. 15(b).

²⁵ [FCCC/CP/2023/4](#), paras. 33–38.

²⁶ For information on the trust fund, see <https://unfccc.int/documents/39629>.

other EIT Parties in UNFCCC sessions.²⁷ As such, it serves to facilitate the participation of underrepresented groups, including women. However, such support does not eliminate the structural barriers to the participation of such groups.²⁸

2. Methodology

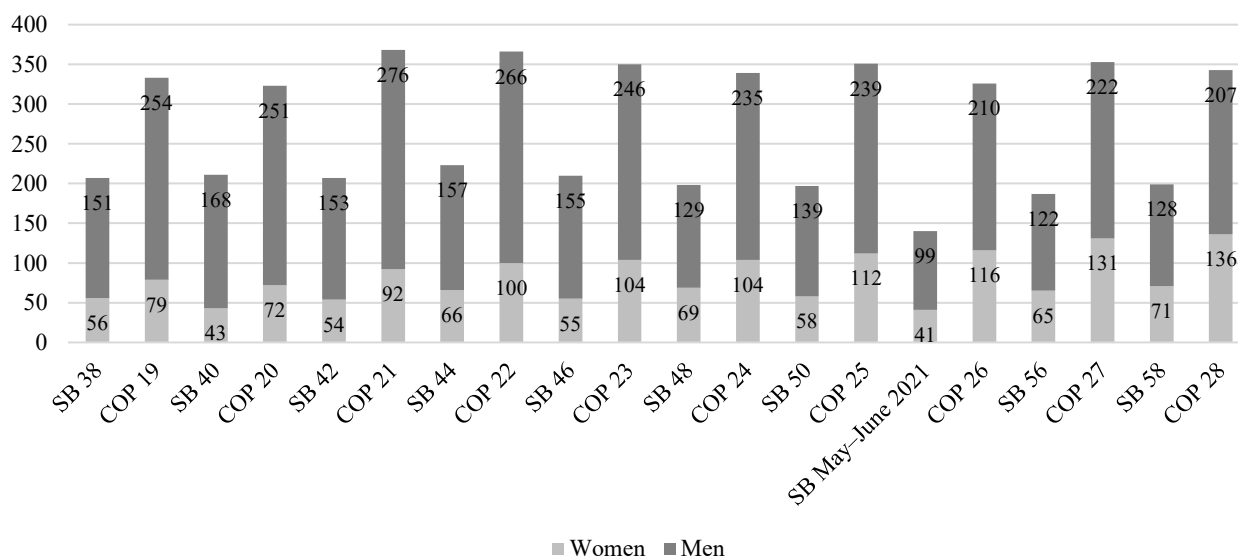
35. Offers for funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process are sent to eligible Parties through their national focal points. The national focal points then nominate representatives in the Online Registration System. The information to be entered includes prefixes, which were used as a proxy for gender in this case study.²⁹ These data were analysed and disaggregated by gender and further by regional group for UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023.³⁰

3. Results

36. A total of 5,431 delegates received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023, of which 1,624 (30 per cent) were women.

37. The data show a slight, unsteady increase in women receiving funding over time. The percentage of female delegates who received funding ranged between 20 and 30 per cent during 2013–2017 and between 29 and 40 per cent during 2018–2023 (see figure 1).

Figure 1
Number of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023, by gender



Note: Sessions of the COP include sessions of the CMP, the CMA (in applicable years), the SBI and the SBSTA.

38. While there has been no significant increase in the total number of delegates who received funding to attend sessions of the COP (including the sessions of the CMP, the CMA (in applicable years), as well as the end-of-year sessions of the SBI and the SBSTA), the total number and percentage of female delegates who have received funding to attend those sessions has increased consistently since 2014. In 2013, 79 female delegates (24 per cent)

²⁷ As per decision [15/CP.1](#), annex I, para. 15.

²⁸ 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/>.

²⁹ See footnote 14 above.

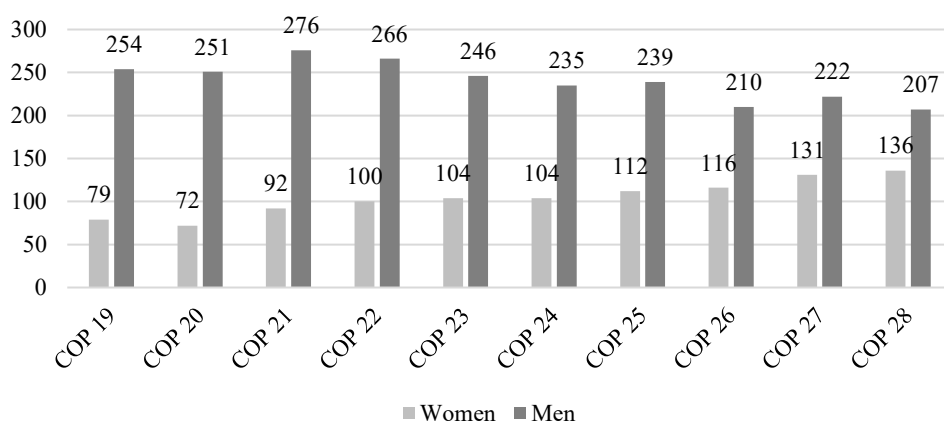
³⁰ Prior to the establishment of an online funding system in 2015, funding nominations and reports were processed manually. Owing to the manual nature of data collection and non-standardized process prior to 2015, minor inconsistencies in the recorded data are possible.

received funding to attend COP 19 compared with 136 women (40 per cent) receiving funding to attend COP 28 in 2023 (see figure 2).

39. There has been no increase in the total number of delegates who received funding to attend the midyear sessions of the subsidiary bodies. While there is variation in the total number and percentage of female delegates who have received funding to attend those sessions, an overall slight increase is observed. In 2013, 56 female delegates (27 per cent) received funding to attend SB 38, compared with 71 women (36 per cent) receiving funding to attend SB 58 in 2023 (see figure 3).

Figure 2

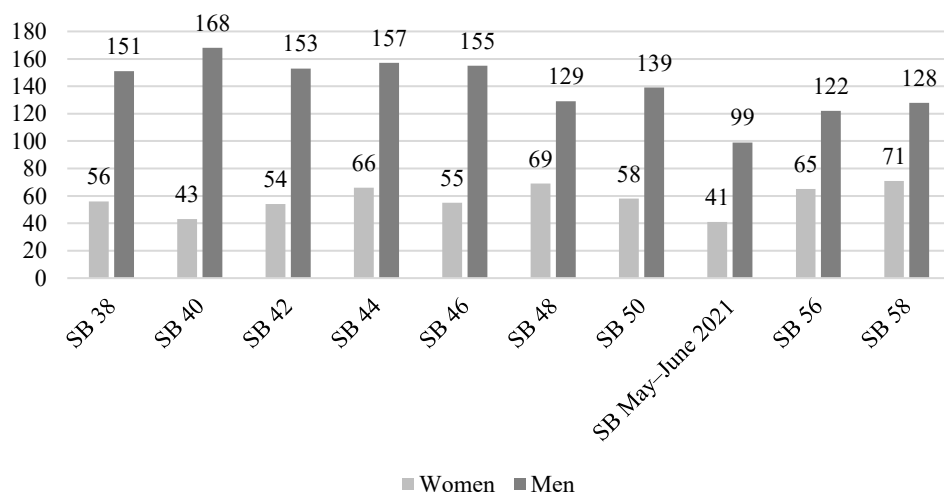
Number of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in sessions of the Conference of the Parties held between 2013 and 2023, by gender



Note: Sessions of the COP include sessions of the CMP, the CMA (in applicable years), the SBI and the SBSTA.

Figure 3

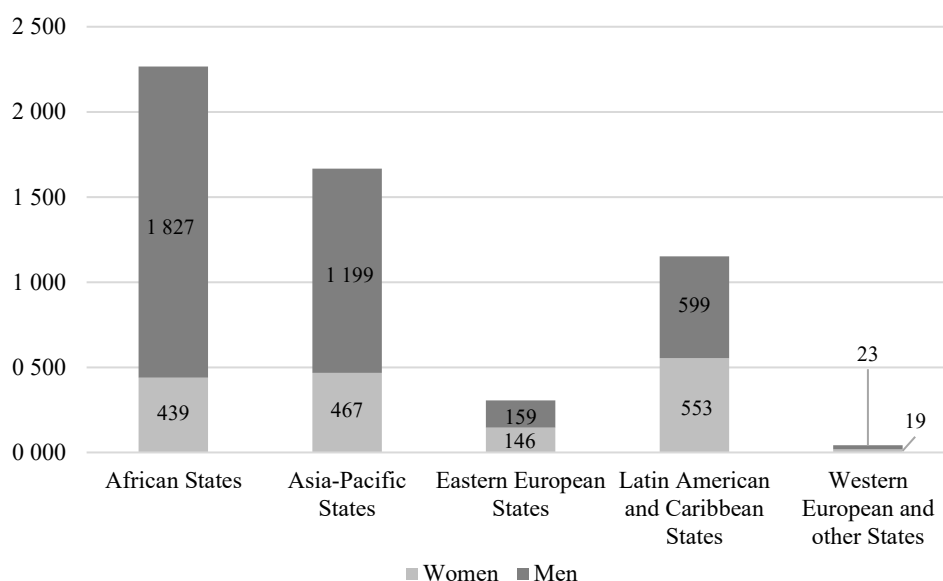
Number of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in the midyear sessions of the subsidiary bodies held between 2013 and 2023, by gender



40. Figure 4 presents the data for 2013–2023, by regional group (see table III.1 and figure III.1 (annex III) for a breakdown of the data for all sessions). Women accounted for 48 per cent of the 305 delegates from Eastern European States, 48 per cent of the 1,152 delegates from Latin American and Caribbean States, 45 per cent of the 42 delegates from Western European and other States, 28 per cent of the 1,666 delegates from Asia-Pacific States and 19 per cent of the 2,266 delegates from African States.

Figure 4

Number of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023, by gender and regional group



41. While there was a positive trend, with some variation, in the percentage of female delegates who received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process between 2013 and 2023 (see figure 2), the trend differs when viewed by region. Owing to a low total number of nominations, Eastern European States and Western European and other States show a wide range and pronounced variability by session in the percentage of female delegates who received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process.³¹ For Eastern European States, the percentage ranged from 22 per cent at SB 48 to 80 per cent at COP 26 and COP 27. For Western European and other States, women's representation was 0 per cent at six sessions and 100 per cent at four sessions. For African States, women's representation varied between 13 and 28 per cent, peaking at COP 28. Women's representation for Asia-Pacific States shows modest variability, with peaks at SB 48 and COP 28 reaching 42 and 38 per cent respectively, and a drop to 19 per cent at the May–June 2021 sessions of the subsidiary bodies. Women's representation for Latin American and Caribbean States displays variability and an inconsistent positive trend, ranging from 28 per cent at SB 40 to 62 per cent at SB 48 and COP 26.

42. While there is a moderate positive trend, overall and across all regions, in female delegates receiving funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process, variability is significant, and the number and percentage of funded female delegates remains low. A total of 1,624 women received funding through the trust fund between 2013 and 2023, constituting 30 per cent of the total participants funded in those 10 years. At COP 28, 136 of the participants funded by the trust fund for participation were women, and considering the total number of Party delegates that attended this conference (43,129 in total, 36 per cent of which were women), the current levels and distribution of funding contribute to marginal improvements but remain too low to have a significant positive impact on improving gender balance and advancing women's participation in the UNFCCC process.

43. The data suggest the continued need for all Parties to improve the representation of women at UNFCCC sessions, and indeed the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in the UNFCCC process.

³¹ Total nominations per session ranged from 4 to 24 for Eastern European States and 1 to 6 for Western European and other States.

B. Gender composition of representatives of admitted observer organizations attending the most recent UNFCCC sessions

1. Background and rationale

44. The gender composition report is published annually to assist Parties in tracking progress towards meeting the goal of gender balance. However, the UNFCCC process also engages non-Party stakeholders, who play a crucial role in raising awareness of climate issues, promoting transparency and ensuring that diverse perspectives are considered in climate change negotiations.

45. There are three categories of participants at meetings and sessions under the UNFCCC process: representatives of Parties to the Convention and observer States, members of the press and media, and representatives of admitted observer organizations. Observer organizations are further categorized into three types: the United Nations system, IGOs and NGOs.

46. The aim of this case study was to analyse the gender composition of representatives of observer organizations attending the most recent UNFCCC sessions.

2. Methodology

47. Admitted observer organizations register their representatives who will attend a UNFCCC session in the Online Registration System. The information to be entered includes prefixes, which were used as a proxy for gender in this case study.³²

48. The observer categories considered for the gender analysis of this case study are NGO, NGO heads, IGO, IGO heads and United Nations system.

3. Results

49. The data for the case study are presented in table 6. A total of 17,861 representatives of observer organizations of all categories (see para. 48 above) attended the United Nations Climate Change Conference in the United Arab Emirates, of which 8,593 were women (48.1 per cent). Women's representation was slightly higher for the categories NGO, NGO heads and United Nations system, which had 50.1, 44.6 and 49.9 per cent representation of women respectively, compared with the categories IGO and IGO heads, at 37.5 and 26.0 per cent respectively.

50. A total of 2,307 observer organization representatives attended SB 60, of which 1,300 were women (56.3 per cent). Women's representation was higher than 50 per cent for all categories, ranging from 52.3 per cent for the IGO category to 59.3 per cent for the IGO heads category.

Table 6

Gender composition of representatives of admitted observer organizations attending the most recent UNFCCC sessions

<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Category of observer organization</i>	<i>Total observer representatives</i>	<i>Number of women</i>	<i>Number of men</i>	<i>Women's representation (%)</i>
COP 28/	NGO	11 286	5 660	5 351	50.1
CMP 18/	NGO heads	1 989	888	1 066	44.6
CMA 5	IGO	1 747	655	1 063	37.5
	IGO heads	119	31	82	26.0
	United Nations system	2 720	1 359	1 327	49.9
	Total	17 861	8 593	8 889	48.1
SB 60	NGO	1 239	720	497	58.1
	NGO heads	642	341	281	53.1
	IGO	105	55	50	52.3

³² See footnote 14 above.

IGO heads	32	19	13	59.3
United Nations system	289	165	122	57.0
Total	2 307	1 300	963	56.3

Note: A total of 15 observer organization representatives (from all categories) indicated Mx. or Ind. as their prefix and 408 did not provide prefixes, thus their gender could not be inferred. These individuals are included in the numbers of total representatives but not in the numbers of women or men.

51. It is noteworthy that the gender composition of observer organization representatives follows the same pattern as the gender composition of Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation observed at the same UNFCCC sessions (see table 2). This pattern is one of higher participation of women at midyear sessions of the subsidiary bodies as compared to participation at sessions of the COP (including sessions of the CMP, the CMA (in applicable years), the SBI and the SBSTA).

52. Observer organization representatives at SB 60 and COP 28 had a higher representation of women compared with Party delegates, including at the leadership level. However, the pattern was the same as that for Party delegates in that there were more female observer organization representatives at SB 60 than for COP 28. At SB 60, women’s representation was 50 per cent or higher for all categories of observer organizations, while at COP 28, women’s representation was lower, ranging from 50 per cent for the category NGO participants to only 26 per cent in the case of the category IGO heads.

C. Gender composition of the staff of the secretariat

1. Background and rationale

53. Under the GAP, the secretariat is requested to strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report, including through case studies.³³ COP 25 requested the secretariat to continue participating in UN-SWAP to strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the organization and work of the secretariat.³⁴

54. UN-SWAP was established with the aim of enhancing gender equality across all United Nations entities and, more specifically, operationalizing the United Nations System-wide Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. UN-SWAP serves as a tool for guiding the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in policies, programmes and operations within the United Nations system. It also serves as an accountability framework with clear benchmarks and indicators, thus facilitating the monitoring of and reporting on gender parity progress. One of its 17 performance indicators measures equal representation of women.³⁵

55. As per Article 8 of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.³⁶ Along with several resolutions on the status of women in the United Nations system, a system-wide strategy on gender parity was agreed in 2017.³⁷ The UNFCCC secretariat is conducting a policy review process, evaluating the extent to which United Nations policies are transferable to the UNFCCC context.

56. This case study presents information on the representation of women at the General Service, Professional and higher staff levels in the secretariat.

³³ Decision [3/CP.25](#), annex, table 5, activity E.1.

³⁴ Decision [3/CP.25](#), para. 15(g).

³⁵ For more information, see [https://gendercoordinationandmainstreaming.unwomen.org/un-swap#:~:text=74%20entities%20\(96%25%20of%20UN,the%20UN%2DSWAP%20performance%20indicators](https://gendercoordinationandmainstreaming.unwomen.org/un-swap#:~:text=74%20entities%20(96%25%20of%20UN,the%20UN%2DSWAP%20performance%20indicators).

³⁶ See <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text>.

³⁷ United Nations Secretary-General. 2017. *System-wide strategy on gender parity*. Available at https://www.un.org/gender/sites/www.un.org.gender/files/gender_parity_strategy_october_2017.pdf.

2. Methodology

57. Information on secretariat staffing levels by gender is reported under UN-SWAP annually. Where this information was not available in UN-SWAP reports or in associated documentation, information from the internal staff database was used.

3. Results

58. Gender balance of the secretariat has improved since 2015 to a more equitable distribution of male and female employees in 2023. Women’s representation in Professional level staff increased from 39 per cent in 2015 to 50 per cent in 2023 (see figure 5). However, while 50 per cent of Professional level staff and 58 per cent of all staff were women in 2023, women’s representation has historically been lower at progressively higher positions (see figures 6–7). This trend is consistent with patterns observed in the United Nations system, where overrepresentation of women at entry levels does not translate automatically into proportional representation at higher levels.³⁸ However, at the secretariat, women’s representation at the Director level has significantly increased, from 22 per cent in 2015 to 50 per cent in 2023 (see figure 7).

Figure 5

Number of Professional level staff of the UNFCCC secretariat, by gender, 2015–2023

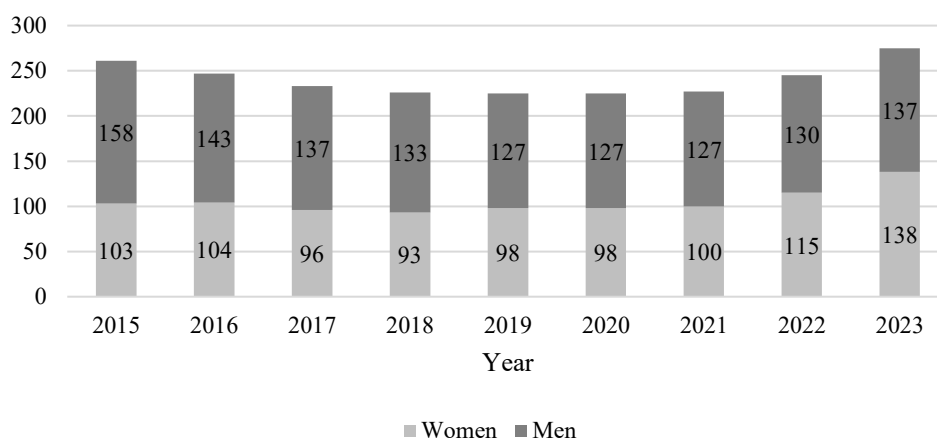
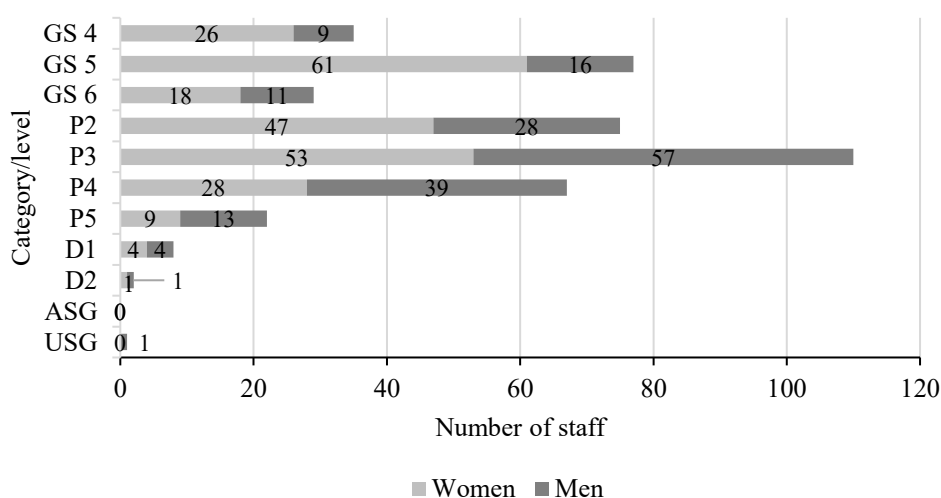


Figure 6

Number of staff of the UNFCCC secretariat, by category, level and gender, 2023



59. Figures 7–8 show gender balance by staff level between 2015 and 2023. The overall improvement in gender balance for the period has not been consistent. For instance, while

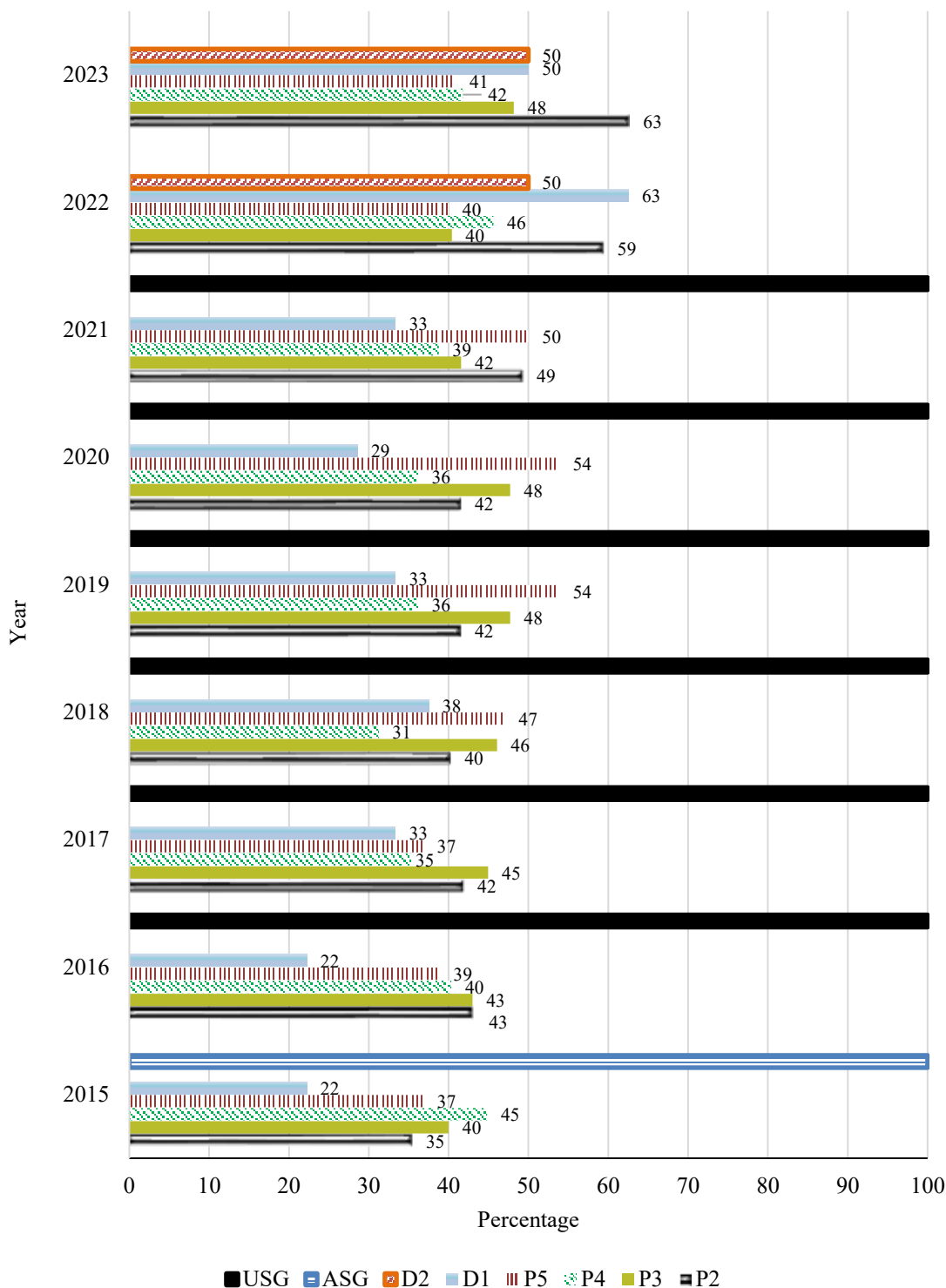
³⁸ See United Nations General Assembly document A/78/206, para. 25.

gender parity at Professional staff level 5 was achieved in 2019, a significant reversion had occurred by 2022, when women’s representation dropped to 40 per cent.

60. Women have been consistently overrepresented in General Service level staff, with no significant change from 75 per cent in 2015 to 73 per cent in 2023 (see figure 8).

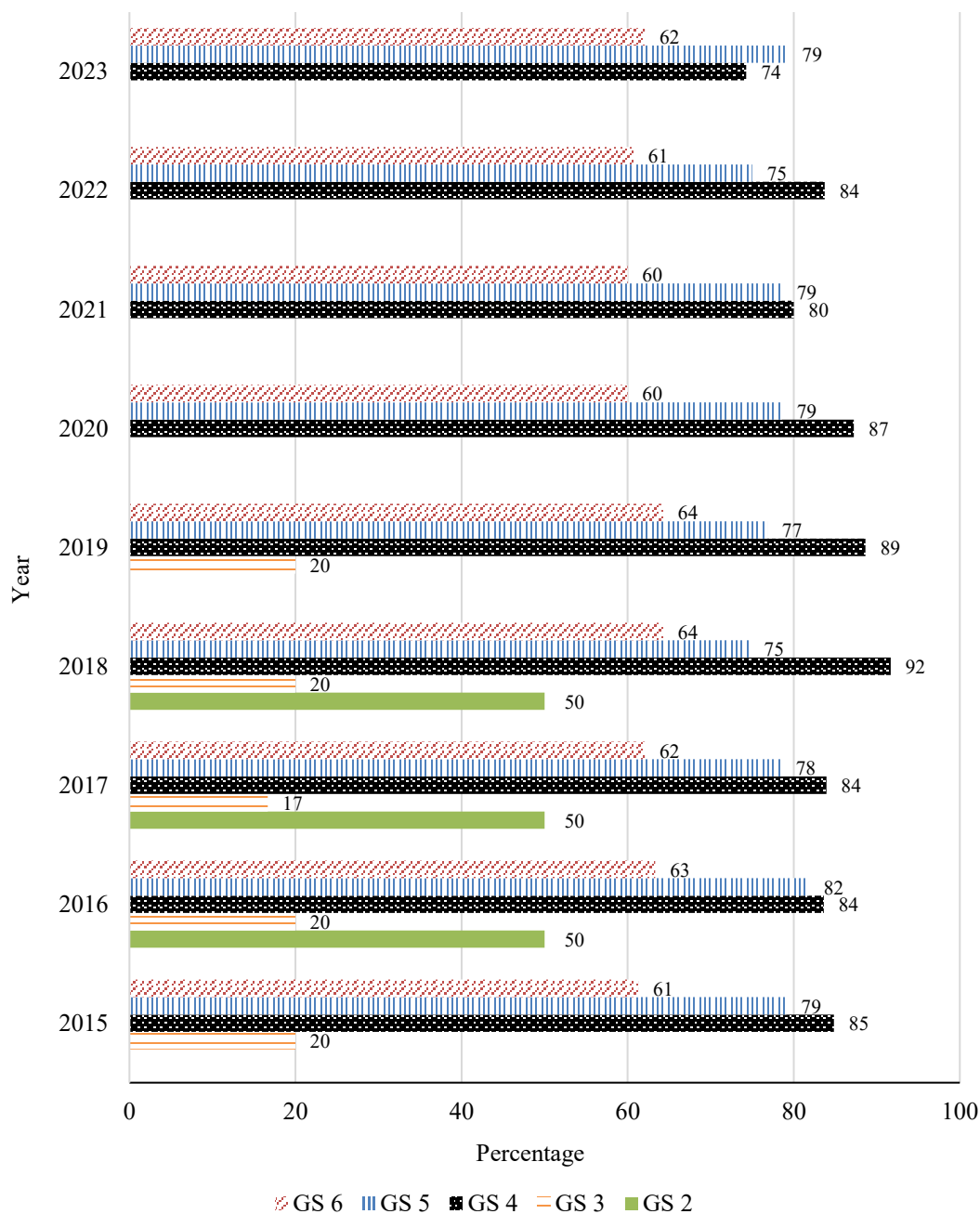
Figure 7

Percentage of women in UNFCCC secretariat staff at the Professional and higher levels, 2015–2023



Note: For categories without a bar in the figure the representation of women at that level was zero.

Figure 8
Percentage of women in UNFCCC secretariat staff at the General Service level, 2015–2023



Note: For categories without a bar in the figure the representation of women at that level was zero.

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

61. During the reporting period (1 August 2023 to 31 July 2024), the secretariat prepared reports, organized workshops and other events, collaborated with other United Nations entities, IGOs 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 is set out in annex II.

Annex I

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

[English only]

Table I.1

Gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, by regional group and other Party grouping

Body	Total members and ratio women/men in 2024 ^a		Number of female members per regional group or other Party grouping																				Developed/developing country Parties in 2024		
			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	
			2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024		2023	2024
AC	16	10/6	2	2	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–/–
Advisory Board of the Santiago network	12	4/6	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	1	NA	2	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	1	–/–
AFB	16	4/7	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–/–
CDM Executive Board	10	2/8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–/–
CGE ^b	24	8/10	1	3	1	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–/–
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	2/6	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–/–
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	3/7	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–/–
CTCN Advisory Board	18	6/11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–/–
FWG ^c	7	5/2	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–/–
KCI	12	5/7	1	1	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–/–

Body	Number of female members per regional group or other Party grouping																									
	Total members and ratio women/men in 2024 ^a		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		Developed/developing country Parties in 2024	
			2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
LEG	17	6/11	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4/–
PAICC	12	6/6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–/–
PCCB	12	6/3	1	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–/–	
SCF	20	11/9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–/–	
Supervisory Body	12	3/9	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–/–	
TEC	22	4/15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–/–	
Transitional Committee	24	12/12	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	6/6	
WIM Executive Committee	20	12/7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–/–	
Total	274	109/142	11	13	3	5	9	8	9	10	10	11	24	22	0	0	0	0	3	2	12	16	4	6	10/6	
Total constituted body members from regional groups and Indigenous sociocultural regions	281	114/144	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

^a The figures in the first 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 19 June 2024. The second column reflect the ratio of women and men based on positions actually filled as at that date.

^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.

Table I.2

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

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total Indigenous representative members</i>	<i>Ratio of female to male Indigenous representative members in 2024</i>	<i>Number of female members per United Nations Indigenous sociocultural region</i>						
			<i>Africa</i>	<i>Arctic</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Central and South America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia</i>	<i>North America</i>	<i>Pacific</i>
FWG	7	5/2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1

Note: The FWG is 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 2023 and 31 July 2024

[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 ; this web page 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 documents FCCC/CP/2023/4 and FCCC/CP/2023/5 .
18/CP.20 21/CP.22 3/CP.25	8 9 annex, table 1, activity A.1	Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including NDCs, NAPs and national communications	<p>The secretariat co-organized with the Regional Collaboration Centre East and Southern Africa, UNDP and UN Women the workshop “Equality in climate action: Planning for a gender inclusive future in Africa” (see https://unfccc.int/event/planning-for-a-gender-inclusive-future-in-africa). The workshop, which took place in Nairobi, brought together national gender and climate change focal points, government actors and members of civil society organizations from East and Southern Africa to exchange best practices and strategies and building capacity for integrating gender considerations into climate actions; reflect on the review of implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP; and facilitate in-country discussions on a road map for developing national climate policies and plans.</p> <p>The secretariat also co-organized with UNEP, the United Nations Women Centre of Excellence for Gender Equality and the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific the workshop “Accelerating gender-responsive climate action and nationally determined contribution (NDC) implementation in Asia and the Pacific” (see https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/events/2024/04/regional-training-workshop-accelerating-gender-responsive-climate-action) targeting national gender and climate change focal points and other key actors. The aim of the workshop, held in Seoul, was to enhance participants’ understanding and technical knowledge of gender-responsive climate finance. It also provided training on integrating gender-based approaches into and applying gender mainstreaming tools to climate change policies, programmes and budgeting.</p> <p>During the three-day “Knowledge co-production workshop: Exploring intersectionality in climate change adaptation”, organized by the International Institute for Sustainable Development and held in Istanbul (see https://www.iisd.org/events/knowledge-co-production-workshop-exploring-</p>

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			<p>intersectionality-climate-change-adaptation), the secretariat presented on intersectionality in the UNFCCC process and actively participated in discussions. The participants (academics, practitioners and advocates working in the spheres of gender equality, social inclusion and climate change) discussed challenges and opportunities for applying intersectional approaches to climate change adaptation planning and policymaking and mapped entry points for intersectional approaches in policy processes at the local, national and international level.</p> <p>See also the information below relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 1, activity A.2, and annex, table 3, activity C.3.</p>
21/CP.22	25	Maintain and regularly update the web pages for sharing information on women's participation and gender-responsive climate policy	Ongoing. The latest information and resources are available on the gender web pages of the UNFCCC website (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, indicating the broadening 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	Up-to-date information on the 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 was also included in the information note to Parties on nomination of candidates for appointment or election during the UNFCCC sessions in 2023 (see https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/information_note_to_parties_and_observer_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 guidance for and inputs to ongoing work on gender. For example, the secretariat provided inputs to the TEC on its policy brief on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility (TEC. 2024. <i>Gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility</i> . Available at https://unfccc.int/tclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tec_transport/b637fc16c2c84b6bb39280ecf04f419b/ba89403202d84067b2a8664767e0c7ae.pdf).
3/CP.25	15(d)	Facilitate coordination with other United Nations entities, IGOs and NGOs in supporting implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP	The secretariat provides regular updates on topics related to gender and climate change (e.g. events, information on new calls for submissions) and holds in-person and online meetings and exchanges emails with the collective impact gathering group on strengthening implementation of the GAP and other relevant topics. The group comprises the attendees of the initial gathering:

Decision(s)	Paragraph(s)/activity	Mandate	Further information and links
3/CP.25	15(e)	Facilitate support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points	<p>United Nations entities (ILO, UNDP, United Nations Population Fund, UN Women and World Health Organization) and civil society and other organizations (AFB secretariat, Data2X, GCF secretariat, GEF secretariat, Georgetown University, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Institute for Sustainable Development, NDC Partnership, SLYCAN Trust, Women Engage for a Common Future, WEDO, World Bank and World Resources Institute). The secretariat held in-person meetings at COP 28 and at SB 60 with the entities and organizations of the group attending those sessions in order to provide them with the opportunity to share information on activities linked to the enhanced LWPG and its GAP planned for 2024. The meetings also provided the participants with an opportunity to identify synergies across work and explore opportunities for collaboration.</p> <p>A side event on the role of legal and policy frameworks in delivering a gender-responsive just transition, held at the sixty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, was organized by the secretariat in collaboration with the International Development Law Organization, with the support of the Government of Philippines, and in partnership with ILO and the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition under the Generation Equality Forum (see https://www.idlo.int/news/events/gender-equality-climate-action).</p> <p>The secretariat, together with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity, TMG Think Tank for Sustainability and the Robert Bosch Stiftung, co-organized the workshop “Leveraging momentum for women’s land rights: Enhancing an initiative for synergies across conventions” (see https://www.tmg-thinktank.com/events/leveraging-momentum-for-womens-land-rights-enhancing-an-initiative-for). The aim of the workshop was to promote decentralized actions and joint messaging from civil society organizations on the vital role women’s land rights play in achieving all three Rio Conventions.</p> <p>The secretariat, as a member of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, actively participates in its annual meetings. This participation enables the secretariat to meet one of the performance indicators under UN-SWAP. Climate change remains a key topic on which Network members collaborate.</p> <p>The secretariat co-leads the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition under the Generation Equality Forum with a consortium of international organizations (e.g. IUCN, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, UNDP and UNEP). As part of its work under this Coalition, the secretariat regularly co-organizes workshops and events and contributes to internal working groups. See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 1, activity A.1, and the information below relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 4, activity D.2.</p> <p>Ongoing. The secretariat convened at COP 28 and SB 60 in-person networking meetings for national gender and climate change focal points.</p> <p>At COP 28, national gender and climate change focal points were introduced to the concept of NAPs as an important entry point for gender-responsive climate action, as well as being provided with a global overview of progress in and available support within the NAP process for gender-responsive climate action, at an event led by the International Institute for Sustainable Development and the</p>

Decision(s)	Paragraph(s)/activity	Mandate	Further information and links
3/CP.25	15(f)	Enhance communication and information-sharing through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities	<p>NAP Global Network and supported by the secretariat. Participants engaged in discussion, interactive activities and a networking lunch.</p> <p>The secretariat held five virtual meetings (held twice to accommodate participants from different time zones) during the reporting period for national gender and climate change focal points on topics the focal points had selected, namely on (1) the integration of gender into UNFCCC workstreams and working with Party delegations to ensure gender is taken into account under relevant agenda items (5 October 2023); (2) the integration of gender into the UNFCCC just transition workstream and the goal for the gender and climate change agenda item (2 November 2023); (3) preparation for and coordination of submissions regarding the review of the implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP (afternoon of 15 February 2024 and morning of 19 February 2024); (4) discussion of submissions on the review of the implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP and the next action plan (24 April 2024); and (5) gender and transparency with a focus on biennial transparency reports (30 July 2024). At each meeting, the focal points had the opportunity to share experience, engage in discussion and ask questions. All meetings, in-person and virtual, were held in English with simultaneous interpretation into French and Spanish.</p> <p>See also the information below relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 4, activity D.2.</p> <p>Ongoing. The secretariat regularly prepares a newsletter (available at https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&id=01e71a72f5) with the latest news on gender and climate change. It also publishes articles in the UNFCCC Newsroom (https://unfccc.int/news; in the search field type “gender”) and on LinkedIn, in the UNFCCC managed group for professionals focusing on the nexus of gender and climate change, and keeps the information on the UNFCCC gender web pages up to date. Content on gender and climate change is also regularly shared with the regional collaboration centres and in the newsletter of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>The secretariat held a virtual information session prior to COP 28, providing details on the mandated and non-mandated gender-related events planned. At the session, the COP 28 Presidency shared information on gender events organized by the Presidency and the women and gender constituency shared its focus and priorities for COP 28. The information session was publicly livestreamed. It was held in English, with simultaneous interpretation into Spanish and French.</p> <p>The secretariat held a similar virtual information session prior to SB 60. At this session, participants were introduced to the UNFCCC process and then provided with details on the review of implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP); the identified progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementation, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the GAP; future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change; and an overview of the submissions received on the review. A Vice-Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change shared information on its work on gender, and representatives of the following UNFCCC programmes and workstreams made presentations: the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement and biennial transparency reports, the NDC 3.0 process (i.e. NDCs to be submitted in 2025), the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets</p>

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 , and the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme. The women and gender constituency shared its priorities for SB 60. 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.
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 1		The secretariat supported organizations such as WEDO by providing inputs to and support for their capacity-building events for national gender and climate change focal points. The secretariat, in collaboration with the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Investment Funds, the GCF and the GEF, maintains the climate finance and gender key resources portal (https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/climate-finance-and-gender-key-resources), which contains up-to-date information on capacity-building resources and training opportunities related to climate finance in general, and gender-responsive climate finance in particular, specifically targeting national gender and climate change focal points to enable them to better understand how to access climate finance and funding for gender mainstreaming. See also the information above relating to decisions 3/CP.25 , paragraph 15(e), 18/CP.20 , paragraph 8, 21/CP.22 , paragraph 9, and 3/CP.25 , annex, table 1, activity A.1, and below relating to decision 3/CP.25 , annex, table 2, activity B.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 IUCN, United Nations entities and other partners of the Gender and Environment Data Alliance to facilitate alignment of the activities under the Alliance with the goals of the LWPG and its GAP.
24/CP.27	4		The secretariat, the COP 28 Presidency, the high-level champions, IUCN, UN Women and WEDO convened during the pre-sessional period of COP 28 the “Counting on a Sustainable Future: Global Conference on Gender and Environment Data” (for further information on the conference and its outcomes, see https://www.eventcreate.com/e/cop28genderdata).
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. See the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25 , paragraph 15(c).

<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.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 in the UNFCCC Newsroom, manages a LinkedIn community, keeps the gender web pages on the UNFCCC website up to date, shares information via the gender and climate change newsletter (see https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&id=01e71a72f5), and promotes 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	Indigenous women and women from local communities, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women's participation in the UNFCCC process	The secretariat supported the Women Climate Leaders Network and the networking café for female negotiators held at SB 60, where senior female negotiators shared their leadership experience and expertise in the UNFCCC process. 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. The secretariat has received requests from Party delegates for travel support to participate in UNFCCC sessions. While the secretariat does not dispose of funds to support travel, it facilitates the communication of those delegates with United Nations entities and other organizations that have expressed interest in providing such support.
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 in a consistent and systematic manner by providing support and tailored capacity-building.
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 3	of gender in the context of their work in a consistent and systematic manner	The secretariat regularly presents information on 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	The secretariat prepared and published a report on the dialogue among the Chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into their processes (FCCC/SBI/2023/13), which was held at SB 58.

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
		integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes referred to in paragraph 15(b) of decision 3/CP.25	
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	<p>The secretariat held an information-sharing meeting with secretariat staff who support the work of constituted bodies to map into which activities of the respective bodies' workplans gender considerations can be further integrated.</p> <p>The secretariat prepared an information brief on the call for submissions on the review of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP, which was disseminated among all constituted bodies.</p> <p>The secretariat held at Gender Day during COP 28 a technical dialogue on financing gender-responsive just transitions and climate action (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Gender-Day-).</p> <p>The secretariat held in March 2024 a workshop facilitating discussion among development and implementing organizations on approaches to supporting countries in formulating the next round of NDCs in 2025, which included a discussion held in World Café format on just and social inclusiveness in the NDC formulation process.</p> <p>The secretariat provided technical advice on gender-responsive climate finance, including inputs on case studies and country examples relevant to the topic, that could potentially inform discussions at the 2024 SCF Forum.</p> <p>See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15(c-d).</p>
3/CP.25	annex, table 4, activity D.1	Share experience and support capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	The secretariat prepared and published an informal report on the in-session expert meeting held under activity D.1 of the GAP (gender and climate change document GCC/2023/1).
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 5		
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	<p>The secretariat, the Adaptation Fund, the GCF and the GEF collaborated to deliver training to national gender and climate change focal points during COP 28 on climate finance and gender, titled "Bridging the GAP from Access to Action" (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Informal-meeting-for-National-Gender-and-Climate-Change-Focal-Points-~:text=Presentation,-Bridging,-the%20GAP%20from). UNDP and Care About Climate contributed to the training. After the event, the secretariat prepared an informal summary report on the training (available at https://unfccc.int/documents/637162).</p> <p>See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 1, activity A.2, and annex, table 4, activity D.1.</p>
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	Ongoing. The secretariat collaborated 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 of female experts in areas of climate change relevant to the CTCN and the TEC. The roster (available at https://www.ctc-n.org/networking-and-collaboration/gender-and-climate-technology-expert-roster) is a resource

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
		experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change	when experts are needed for events, workshops and activities and for consultation during the provision of technical assistance. The secretariat created and manages a LinkedIn group for professionals focusing on the climate–gender nexus with the aim of promoting best practices and resource- and knowledge-sharing; identifying intersectional approaches to gender and climate mainstreaming; fostering a community for continued engagement; strengthening collaboration among stakeholders; connecting, supporting and empowering stakeholders; providing information on upcoming events; and 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 and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels	Ongoing. The secretariat issued an open call for submissions for Parties and organizations to share experience of engaging women’s groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels.
3/CP.25	annex, table 5, activity E.1	Strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report referred to in paragraph 15(b) of decision 3/CP.25 , including through case studies	The gender composition report has been strengthened by case studies. The current report includes three case studies, 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 UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023, representatives of observer organizations attending the most recent UNFCCC sessions, and the staff of the secretariat.
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	7	Note the technical paper prepared by ILO exploring linkages between gender-responsive climate action and just transition for promoting inclusive opportunities for all in a low-emission economy and invite ILO to consider organizing a workshop or dialogue focused on the same topic	The secretariat organized and held in conjunction with SBI 59, in collaboration with ILO, a high-level dialogue on delivering a gender-responsive just transition for all. The one-day dialogue explored the nexus between climate change, gender equality, inclusion and the world of work, with the outcomes informing COP 28 Gender Equality Day and linking with the discussions held in parallel on other themes, namely finance, trade, and accountability, with a view to identifying modalities and ensuring accountability in relation to increasing finance flows and allocation of resources for gender-responsive just transitions to women and girls (for further information on the dialogue and its outcomes, see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Mandated-in-session-workshop-by-

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			the-International-Labour-Organization-and-the-UNFCCC-on-Delivering-a-gender-responsive-just-transition-for-all-).
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.
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 6	Support the review of the LWPG and its GAP	The secretariat issued a call for submissions from Parties and other stakeholders on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change; prepared a synthesis report on the 48 submissions received (FCCC/SBI/2024/11); the submissions, as well as those received after the deadline, are available at https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx (in the search field, type “gender”); held at SB 60 a workshop to discuss the synthesis report, facilitating focused discussions at the regional and global level; and prepared a summary report on the discussions held at the workshop (FCCC/SBI/2024/INF.6).
15/CP.28	4, 6		
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 7	Raise awareness of the support available to developing country Parties for reporting on the implementation of the GAP	The secretariat held in February 2024 an open information and a question and answer session on the process for the review of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP and submissions thereon. The secretariat created and maintains a web page to share information on the review (https://unfccc.int/gender/final-review) and published a news article in the UNFCCC Newsroom to highlight the review process (see https://unfccc.int/news/parties-will-decide-the-future-of-the-gender-agenda-in-the-un-climate-change-process-this-year).

Annex III

Number of in-person Party delegates and percentage of female Party delegates funded through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for sessions in 2013–2023

[English only]

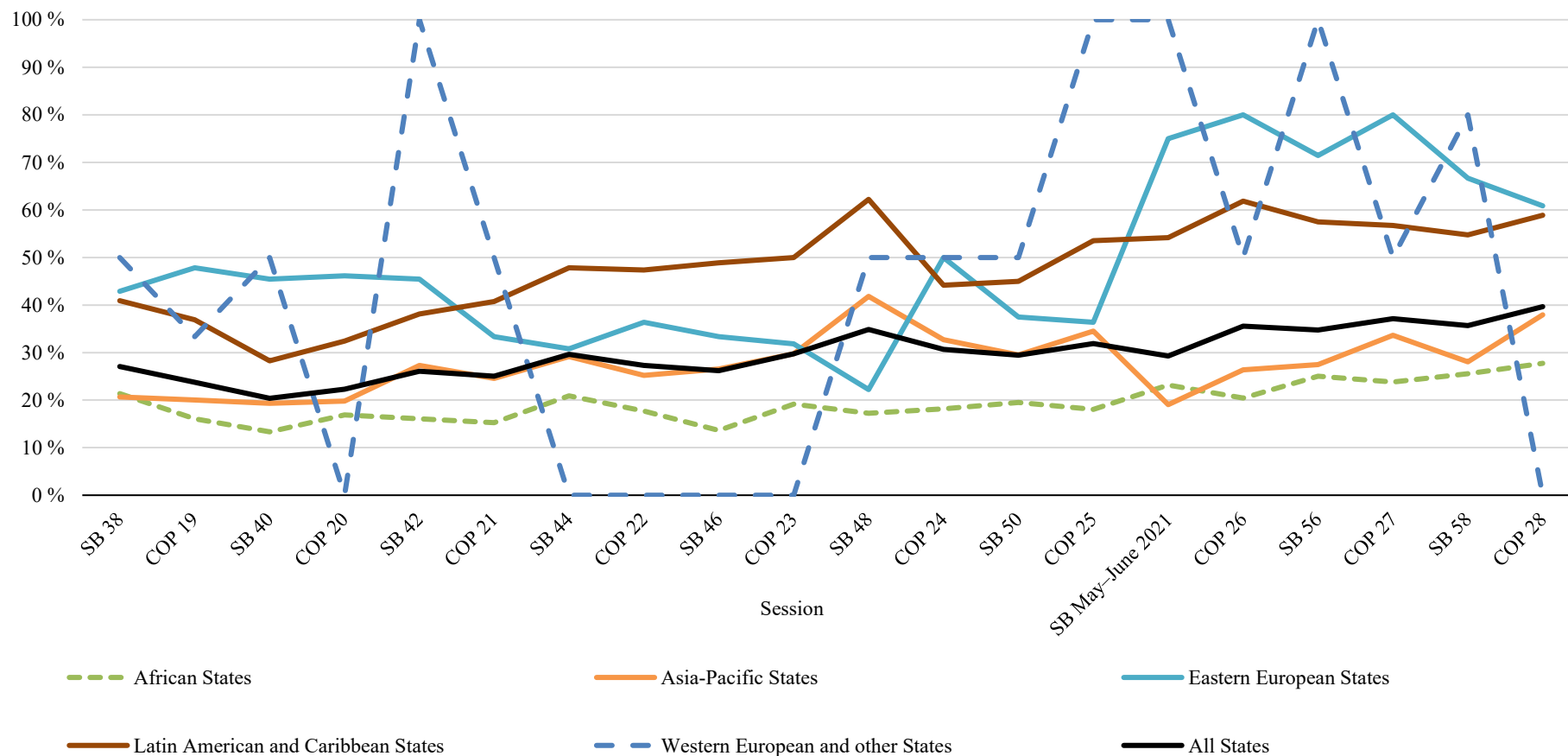
Table III.1

Number of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023, by gender and regional group

Year	Sessions	African States		Asia-Pacific States		Eastern European States		Latin American and Caribbean States		Western European and other States		Total		All
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
2013	SB 38	19	70	12	46	6	8	18	26	1	1	56	151	207
	COP 19	22	115	21	84	11	12	24	41	1	2	79	254	333
2014	SB 40	12	78	12	50	5	6	13	33	1	1	43	168	211
	COP 20	23	113	20	81	6	7	23	48	0	2	72	251	323
2015	SB 42	14	73	18	48	5	6	16	26	1	0	54	153	207
	COP 21	23	128	27	83	8	16	33	48	1	1	92	276	368
2016	SB 44	19	72	21	51	4	9	22	24	0	1	66	157	223
	COP 22	26	121	30	89	8	14	36	40	0	2	100	266	366
2017	SB 46	12	76	17	47	4	8	22	23	0	1	55	155	210
	COP 23	27	114	33	78	7	15	37	37	0	2	104	246	350
2018	SB 48	15	72	23	32	2	7	28	17	1	1	69	129	198
	COP 24	24	108	36	74	9	9	34	43	1	1	104	235	339
2019	SB 50	16	66	18	43	3	5	18	22	3	3	58	139	197
	COP 25	26	118	39	74	8	14	38	33	1	0	112	239	351
2021	SB May–June 2021	16	53	8	34	3	1	13	11	1	0	41	99	140
	COP 26	28	109	24	67	16	4	47	29	1	1	116	210	326
2022	SB 56	22	66	14	37	5	2	23	17	1	0	65	122	187
	COP 27	35	112	37	73	16	4	42	32	1	1	131	222	353
2023	SB 58	22	64	16	41	6	3	23	19	4	1	71	128	199
	COP 28	38	99	41	67	14	9	43	30	0	2	136	207	343
Total		439	1 827	467	1 199	146	159	553	599	19	23	1 624	3 807	5 431

Note: Sessions of the COP include sessions of the CMP, the CMA (in applicable years), the SBI and the SBSTA.

Figure III.1
Percentage of female Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023, by regional group



Note: Sessions of the COP include sessions of the CMP, the CMA (in applicable years), the SBI and the SBSTA.