



缔约方会议

第三十届会议

2025年11月10日至21日，贝伦

临时议程项目14

性别与气候变化

性别结构

秘书处的报告

概要

本报告由秘书处按年度编写，以便协助缔约方跟踪促进性别平衡以实现对性别敏感的气候政策目标的进展情况。报告列出《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》之下所设各组成机构性别结构的明细情况，并列出席这些文书之下届会的缔约方代表团性别和年龄结构的明细情况，包括与往年数据的比较。此外，还提供了秘书处执行含有性别方针的各项决定的情况信息。本报告还包括两个案例研究：第一个分析了缔约方会议第二十六届至第二十九届会议以及附属机构第五十六届、第五十八届、第六十届和第六十二届会议期间举行的会外活动小组的性别结构；第二个分析了里约三公约的性别结构。



简称和缩略语

AC		适应委员会
AFB		适应基金董事会
Annex I Party	附件一缔约方	《公约》附件一所列缔约方
CBD		《生物多样性公约》
CDM		清洁发展机制
CGE		专家咨询小组
CMA	《协定》/《公约》 缔约方会议	作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的 《公约》缔约方会议
CMP	《议定书》/《公约》 缔约方会议	作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的 《公约》缔约方会议
COP	缔约方会议	《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方会议
CTCN		气候技术中心和网络
FWG		促进工作组
GAP		性别问题行动计划
GCF		绿色气候基金
GEF		全球环境基金
IGO		政府间组织
IUCN	国际自然保护联盟	国际自然及自然资源保护联盟
KCI	卡托维兹委员会	实施应对措施的影响问题卡托维兹专家委员会
LDC		最不发达国家
LEG		最不发达国家专家组
LWPG		性别问题利马工作方案
NDC		国家自主贡献
NGO		非政府组织
non-Annex I Party	非附件一缔约方	非《公约》附件一所列缔约方
PAICC		《巴黎协定》履约和遵约委员会
PCCB		巴黎能力建设委员会
pp*		百分点
SB		附属机构届会
SBI	履行机构	附属履行机构
SBSTA	科技咨询机构	附属科学技术咨询机构
SCF		资金问题常设委员会
SIDS		小岛屿发展中国家
TEC		技术执行委员会
UNCCD	《防治荒漠化公约》	《联合国防治荒漠化公约》
UNDP	开发署	联合国开发计划署
WEDO		妇女环境与发展组织
WIM	华沙国际机制	气候变化影响相关损失和损害华沙国际机制

* 仅用于表中。

一. 引言

A. 任务和背景

1. 缔约方会议第十八届会议商定所有缔约方都需作出进一步努力，按照第 36/CP.7 号决定的设想，改善妇女参与《公约》及其《京都议定书》之下所设机构的情况。该会议决定为《公约》及其《京都议定书》下设机构确立性别平衡目标，以改善妇女的参与情况，并为平等地关注女性和男性需要的更有效的气候政策提供参考。此外，该会议请各缔约方努力在本国出席《公约》及其《京都议定书》之下届会的代表团中实现性别平衡。¹

2. 此外，缔约方会议第十八届会议请秘书处：²

(a) 维护《公约》及其《京都议定书》下设各组成机构的性别结构相关信息，包括来自各区域组的女性代表比例相关信息；

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

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

3. 缔约方会议随后请秘书处在关于性别结构的年度报告中纳入资料，说明秘书处按照《公约》之下适用的性别相关政策执行含有性别平等方针的各项决定的情况，³并结合此报告和案例研究加强对妇女在《气候公约》进程中担任领导职务情况的监测和报告工作。⁴

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

5. 缔约方会议第二十五届会议认识到，妇女充分、切实、平等地参与《气候公约》进程的所有方面以及国家和地方层面的气候政策制定和气候行动并发挥领导作用，对于实现长期气候目标至关重要。⁶

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

¹ 第 23/CP.18 号决定，第 1、第 2 和第 7 段。

² 第 23/CP.18 号决定，第 8 段。

³ 第 18/CP.20 号决定，第 4 段。

⁴ 第 3/CP.25 号决定，附件，表 5，活动 E.1。

⁵ 第 3/CP.25 号决定，第 2 段。

⁶ 第 3/CP.25 号决定，第 7 段。

⁷ 分别见 FCCC/CP/2020/3 和 FCCC/CP/2021/4。

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

7. 缔约方会议第二十六届会议请秘书处探讨如何自动分析按性别分列的《气候公约》会议发言时间相关数据，⁹ 以不断加强性别结构年度报告，并向附属履行机构第五十六届会议报告其结论。¹⁰

8. 缔约方会议第二十七届会议通过了在性别问题行动计划执行情况中期审评时商定的对行动计划的各项修正。¹¹

9. 缔约方会议第二十九届会议注意到 2013 年至 2024 年的性别结构报告，根据上述报告，在附属机构第五十八届和第六十届会议上，缔约方代表团实现了性别平衡，自缔约方会议第二十五届会议以来，出席理事机构届会的缔约方代表团妇女代表比例保持不变或逐年下降，而在实现组成机构性别平衡目标方面取得的进展仍然参差不齐。¹²

10. 缔约方会议第二十九届会议决定将加强的性别问题利马工作方案延长 10 年，¹³ 并请秘书处继续编写年度性别结构报告。¹⁴

B. 范围

11. 本报告介绍了《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》在以下方面的特定时间点数据¹⁵ 和比较数据：

- (a) 各组成机构的性别结构(见表 1)；
- (b) 出席《气候公约》届会的缔约方代表团的性别和年龄结构(见表 2 至表 4)；¹⁶
- (c) 各主席团的性别结构(见表 5)；
- (d) 各组成机构中来自各区域组和其他缔约方组别的女性代表人数(见附件一)。

⁸ 第 20/CP.26 号决定，第 6 段。

⁹ FCCC/CP/2022/3 号文件第 29-41 段载有按性别分列的《气候公约》会议发言时间数据分析案例研究。

¹⁰ 第 20/CP.26 号决定，第 7 段。

¹¹ 第 24/CP.27 号决定，第 20 段。修正案见该决定附件。

¹² 第 7/CP.29 号决定，第 2 段。

¹³ 第 7/CP.29 号决定，第 11 段。

¹⁴ 第 7/CP.29 号决定，第 22(b)段。

¹⁵ 截至 2025 年 7 月 2 日，除非另有说明。

¹⁶ 该资料基于各届会议的注册数据。由于没有具体资料，本报告的分析中使用各代表提供的称谓代替性别，并使用所提供的出生日期推算年龄。单凭先生、女士、人士(Mx.)和个体(Ind.)称谓，不足以知晓性别。在称谓中选择人士、个体或“不愿透露”的代表未体现在本报告的数据中，除非另有说明。

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

13. 此外，还介绍了两个案例研究：第一个分析了缔约方会议第二十六届至第二十九届会议以及附属机构第五十六届、第五十八届、第六十届和第六十二届会议期间举行的会外活动小组的性别结构，第二个分析了里约三公约的性别结构。

C. 缔约方会议可采取的行动

14. 缔约方会议在提名代表或专家担任《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设机构成员时，不妨考虑本报告所载信息。¹⁷

15. 缔约方会议也不妨考虑本报告中的信息，以努力实现缔约方代表团的性别平衡。

二. 性别结构数据

A. 各组成机构的性别结构

16. 各组成机构的性别结构各不相同，每年都有波动(见表 1)。2024 年，女性在适应基金董事会中的占比最低，为 19%，在《巴黎协定》履约和遵约委员会中的占比最高，为 67%。自 2024 年性别结构报告发布以来，¹⁸ 九家组成机构中的女性占比有所上升，五家有所下降，两家未发生变化。

17. 2025 年，七家组成机构报告已实现性别平衡目标，与 2024 年的数量相同。在这七家机构中，一家机构(卡托维兹委员会)的男女代表人数相同，另外六家的女性代表占比分别为 56%(适应委员会)、58%(避免、尽量减轻和处理气候变化不利影响相关损失和损害问题圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会，以及巴黎能力建设委员会)、60%(资金问题常设委员会)、65%(华沙国际机制执行委员会)、67%(《巴黎协定》履约和遵约委员会)。

18. 2025 年，在十八家组成机构中，有八家的女性占比保持在 40%或更高水平。平均而言，2025 年女性在组成机构职位中的占比为 40%，而 2024 年为 39%。¹⁹

19. 自 2013 年以来，性别结构报告一直在收集各组成机构性别结构的相关信息，从 2014 年起与秘书处的上一份报告进行对比。自 2021 年以来，性别结构报告开始与 2013 年发布的第一份此类报告²⁰ 进行比较(见表 1)。

¹⁷ 关于这些机构的选举和成员情况可查阅：<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership>。

¹⁸ FCCC/CP/2024/4。

¹⁹ 根据促进工作组中缔约方代表和土著人民组织代表总数计算。在不计算土著人民组织代表的情况下，2025 年女性平均占比为 40%，与 2024 年的平均水平相同。

²⁰ FCCC/CP/2013/4。

20. 2013 年至 2025 年期间，十三家组成机构中的女性代表占比有所上升，其中最显著的是适应委员会(从 18%增至 56%)和卡托维兹委员会(从 14%增至 50%)。相比之下，女性在专家咨询小组的任职比例从 52%下降到 25%。

表 1

《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设各组成机构的性别结构

机构	成员总数 ^a	女性主席或联席/副主席人数	女性人数	男性人数	女性占比(%) ^b	2024 年以来女性人数的变化(百分点)	2013 年以来女性人数的变化(百分点) ^c
适应委员会	16	2/-	9	7	56	-6	38
圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会 ^d	12	2/-	7	5	58	25	25
适应基金董事会	16	0/0	3	8	19	-6	-13
清洁发展机制执行理事会	10	0/0	2	8	20	0	0
专家咨询小组 ^e	24	1/-	6	11	25	-8	-27
履约委员会执行事务组	10	0/1	3	6	30	10	10
履约委员会促进事务组	10	1/0	3	7	30	0	20
气候技术中心和网络咨询委员会	18	0/0	7	10	39	6	26
地方社区和土著人民平台的促进工作组 ^f	14	2/0	6	7	43	-29	29
卡托维兹委员会 ^g	12	1/-	6	6	50	8	36
最不发达国家专家组	17	0/0	4	12	23	-12	8
《巴黎协定》履约和履约委员会	12	0/-	8	4	67	17	25
巴黎能力建设委员会	12	2/0	7	2	58	8	8
资金问题常设委员会	20	2/-	12	8	60	5	35
监督机构	12	0/1	3	9	25	0	-8
技术执行委员会	22	0/0	5	13	23	5	13
华沙国际机制执行委员会	20	1/-	13	5	65	5	35

注：表中数据的依据是《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设各机构正式成员表所列各机构 2025 年 7 月 2 日的实际成员情况。目前的成员表可查阅：<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership#General-membership-information>。

^a 本栏数字反映的是各机构中的现有职位总数，可能与截至 2025 年 7 月 2 日的实际任职人数有所不同。

^b 系根据现有职位总数计算。百分比四舍五入为整数。

^c 鉴于一些组成机构系在 2013 年之后设立(华沙国际机制执行委员会，2014 年；巴黎能力建设委员会，2017 年；促进工作组和卡托维兹委员会，2019 年；《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会，2020 年；监督机构，2021 年；圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会，2024 年)，纳入考量的是自其各自设立第一年起的数据。

^d 圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会的组成：联合国五个区域组各 2 名；最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家各 1 名；华沙国际机制执行委员会 2 名，由执行委员会从其成员中提名；以及其他 3 名代表，1 名来自妇女和性别平等支持群体，1 名来自土著人民组织，1 名来自儿童和青年非政府组织。数据仅涉及政府代表。

^e 由 27 名成员组成，包括 24 名政府代表；数据仅涉及政府代表。

^f 由 14 名代表组成，包括 7 名缔约方代表和 7 名土著人民组织代表。缔约方代表由各自的区域组和类组任命，土著人民代表由土著人民通过其联络人任命。每年从促进工作组代表中选出两名联合主席和两名副主席，任期均为一年。一名联合主席和一名副主席是缔约方代表，另一名联合主席和另一名副主席是土著人民代表。

^g 由 14 位代表组成，其中包括联合国五个区域组各 2 名、最不发达国家 1 名、小岛屿发展中国家 1 名、相关政府间组织 2 名；数据仅涉及政府代表。

21. 自上一份性别结构报告以来，当选组成机构主席或联合主席的女性代表人数仍然为 14 名。2024 年至 2025 年，担任组成机构副主席的女性代表人数也保持不变，为 2 名。

22. 部分组成机构设有候补成员，他们在这些机构的议事过程中发挥了积极作用。候补成员中的女性比例²¹ 如下：

- (a) 适应基金董事会：12 名候补成员(6 名女性)；
- (b) 清洁发展机制执行理事会：9 名候补成员(4 名女性)；
- (c) 履约委员会执行事务组：9 名候补成员(4 名女性)；
- (d) 履约委员会促进事务组：9 名候补成员(2 名女性)；
- (e) 促进工作组：10 名候补成员(7 名女性(2 名政府代表和 5 名土著人民代表))；
- (f) 《巴黎协定》履约和履约委员会：12 名候补成员(3 名女性)；
- (g) 监督机构：11 名候补成员(3 名女性)。

B. 按区域组和其他缔约方组别以及按联合国土著社会文化区域分列的各组成机构性别结构

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

24. 除五个区域组外，《气候公约》进程在组成机构成员方面还有若干其他缔约方组别。为了全面介绍目前的情况，本报告载有按缔约方组别(即附件一缔约方、附件二缔约方、发达国家缔约方、发展中国家缔约方、经济转型期缔约方、最不发达国家缔约方、非附件一缔约方和小岛屿发展中国家缔约方)分列的各组成机构女性成员相关信息。

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

26. 按区域组和其他缔约方组别(另见表 I.1)以及按土著社会文化区域(另见表 I.2)分列的各组成机构性别结构²² 如下：

(a) 适应委员会有 16 位成员，其中包括 9 位女性：1 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自东欧国家、2 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、2 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自附件一缔约方、1 位来自非附件一缔约方、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

(b) 圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会有 12 位成员，其中包括 7 位女性：1 位来自亚太国家、2 位来自东欧国家、2 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

(c) 适应基金董事会有 11 位成员，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自非附件一缔约方、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

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

²¹ 就截至 2025 年 7 月 2 日已实际填补的职位而言。

²² 就截至 2025 年 7 月 2 日已实际填补的职位而言。

(e) 专家咨询小组有 17 位政府代表成员，其中包括 6 位女性：3 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自亚太国家、2 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家；

(f) 履约委员会执行事务组有 9 位成员，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自非附件一缔约方，还有 1 位来自附件一缔约方的女性候补成员担任临时成员；

(g) 履约委员会促进事务组有 10 位成员，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(h) 气候技术中心和网络咨询委员会有 17 位政府代表成员，其中包括 7 位女性：5 位来自附件一缔约方、2 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(i) 促进工作组有 7 位政府代表成员，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家；以及 7 位土著人民组织代表，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自非洲、1 位来自北美、1 位来自北极；

(j) 卡托维兹委员会有 12 位成员，其中包括 6 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自亚太国家、2 位来自东欧国家、2 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家；

(k) 最不发达国家专家组有 16 位成员，其中包括 4 位女性：2 位来自非洲国家、2 位来自发达国家缔约方；

(l) 《巴黎协定》履行和履约委员会有 12 位成员，其中包括 8 位女性：2 位来自非洲国家、1 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自最不发达国家、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

(m) 巴黎能力建设委员会有 9 位成员，其中包括 7 位女性：1 位来自非洲国家、2 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自最不发达国家、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家；

(n) 资金问题常设委员会有 20 位成员，其中包括 12 位女性：8 位来自附件一缔约方、4 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(o) 监督机构有 12 位成员，其中包括 3 位女性：1 位来自亚太国家、1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家；

(p) 技术执行委员会有 18 位成员，其中包括 5 位女性：3 位来自附件一缔约方、2 位来自非附件一缔约方；

(q) 华沙国际机制执行委员会有 18 位成员，其中包括 13 位女性：7 位来自附件一缔约方、6 位来自非附件一缔约方。

C. 缔约方代表团的性别结构

27. 女性参与《气候公约》进程的决策对于实现第 23/CP.18 号和第 3/CP.25 号决定所概述的性别平衡目标至关重要。表 2 列出了出席最近举行的《气候公约》届

会的缔约方代表团的性别结构，表 3 和表 4 列出了出席上述会议的缔约方代表以及代表团团长和副团长的性别和年龄²³。²⁴

表 2

出席《气候公约》最近届会的缔约方代表团的性别结构

届会		代表 总数	女性 人数	男性 人数	女性 占比(%)	自 2024 年以来 女性人数的 变化(百分点)
COP 29/ CMP 19/ CMA 6	缔约方代表	26 120	9 872	16 157	37.8	1.8
	代表团团长和副团长	738	239	491	32.3	4.8
SB 62	缔约方代表	2 847	1 516	1 326	53.2	2.2
	代表团团长和副团长	356	143	209	40.1	1.6

注：共有 11 名缔约方代表或代表团团长、副团长使用“人士”这一称谓；87 名缔约方代表或代表团团长、副团长未提供信息，因此无法推断其性别；30 名缔约方代表选择了“不愿透露”选项。上述人员计入了代表总人数，但不计入男性人数或女性人数。

表 3

出席《气候公约》最近届会的缔约方代表的性别和年龄

届会		<26 岁		26-35 岁		36-55 岁		56-65 岁		>66 岁		总计	
		女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性
COP 29/ CMP 19/ CMA 6	人数	898	602	3 070	3 444	5 023	9 529	767	2 096	115	486	9 873	16 157
	百分比	60	40	47	53	35	65	27	73	19	81	38	62
SB 62	人数	120	55	557	336	716	746	87	152	16	37	1 516	1 326
	百分比	69	31	63	37	49	51	36	64	30	70	53	47

注：30 名代表的性别和年龄数据未予体现或无效。

表 4

出席《气候公约》最近会议的代表团团长和副团长的性别和年龄

届会		<26 岁		26-35 岁		36-55 岁		56-65 岁		>66 岁		总计	
		女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性	女性	男性
COP 29/ CMP 19/ CMA 6	人数	0	1	25	18	147	258	58	159	9	55	239	491
	百分比	0	100	58	42	36	64	27	73	14	86	33	67
SB 62	人数	2	0	22	14	92	135	26	56	1	4	143	209
	百分比	100	0	61	39	41	59	32	68	20	80	41	59

28. 表 3 显示，从《公约》缔约方会议第二十八届会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十八届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第五届会议到《公约》缔约方会议第二十九届会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十九届会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第六届会议，缔约方代表团中的女性代表比例上升了 1.8 个百分点。代表团团长和副团长中的女性比例增幅更大(4.8 个百分点)。在附属机构第六十二届会议上，缔约方代表实现了性别平衡，女性代表比

²³ 从网上登记系统获取的出生日期未经核实，该系统中的信息由国家联络人和指定联络人直接录入；年龄按会议最后一天的日期计算。

²⁴ 数字反映的是截至会议最后一天出席会议并在会场获发实体参会证的缔约方代表人数，其中包括缔约方编外人员。数据来自网上登记系统。

例为 53.2%(比附属机构第六十届会议高出 2.2 个百分点)。与附属机构第六十届会议相比, 女性在代表团团长和副团长中的占比增加了 1.6 个百分点(达到 40.1%)。

29. 表 3 和表 4 列出了年龄与性别的相关数据, 分别显示各年龄组缔约方代表以及代表团团长和副团长的性别结构。正如前几份报告着重指出的那样, 在这两种情况下, 女性比例与年龄之间均存在明确关联, 即随着年龄的增长, 女性比例急剧下降。在最近的《气候公约》届会议上, 26 岁以下年龄组中女性缔约方代表占多数; 在附属机构第六十二届会议上, 26-35 岁年龄组中女性缔约方代表占多数。在缔约方会议第二十九届会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十九届会议、《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第六届会议以及附属机构第六十二届会议上, 女性在 26-35 岁的代表团团长和副团长中分别占 58%和 61%; 在附属机构第六十二届会议上, 26 岁以下的代表团团长和副团长全部为女性。在这些会议上, 36 岁及以上的女性代表占比要低得多: 在缔约方会议第二十九届会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议第十九届会议、《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第六届会议以及附属机构第六十二届会议上, 36-55 岁年龄组中女性在缔约方代表中的占比分别为 35%和 49%。56-65 岁和 66 岁以上年龄组的差距最明显, 女性在缔约方代表中的占比仅为 19%至 36%, 在代表团团长和副团长中的占比仅为 14%至 32%。

D. 各主席团的性别结构

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

表 5

《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设各主席团的性别结构

主席团	成员总数	女性人数	男性人数	女性占比(%)	自 2024 年以来女性人数的变化(百分点)
COP、CMP 和 CMA	11	4	7	36	0
SBSTA 和 SBI ^a	6	4	2	67	17

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

31. 缔约方会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议主席团共有 11 名成员, 其中 4 名为女性。科技咨询机构和履行机构的主席团有 6 名成员, 其中 4 名(科技咨询机构报告员、科技咨询机构副主席、履行机构主席和履行机构报告员)为女性。

E. 按区域组分列的各主席团性别结构

32. 按区域组分列的各主席团性别结构如下:

(a) 缔约方会议、《议定书》/《公约》缔约方会议和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议主席团中的女性成员包括: 1 位来自东欧国家、1 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、2 位来自西欧和其他国家;

(b) 科技咨询机构和履行机构主席团中包括 4 位女性：2 位来自拉丁美洲和加勒比国家、1 位来自西欧和其他国家、1 位来自小岛屿发展中国家。

三. 案例研究

33. 缔约方会议第二十九届会议认识到，妇女充分、切实、平等地参与《气候公约》进程的所有方面并发挥领导作用，对于实现长期气候目标至关重要。²⁵ 性别问题行动计划请秘书处性别结构报告中纳入更多信息，以加强对妇女在《气候公约》进程中担任领导职务情况的监测和报告。²⁶ 第一个案例研究分析了缔约方会议第二十六届至第二十九届会议以及附属机构第五十六、第五十八、第六十和第六十二届会议期间举行的会外活动小组的性别结构；第二个案例研究分析了里约三公约的性别结构。

A. 《气候公约》会外活动小组的性别平衡

1. 引言

34. 确保气候讨论中的性别平衡对于包容性政策制定至关重要。由男性主导的小组讨论可能会加剧性别不平等，并减少政策讨论中的观点多样性。《气候公约》届会期间举行的会外活动为被接纳的观察员组织²⁷ 提供了与缔约方及其他利益攸关方进行互动的平台，这些组织在正式谈判中的发言机会有限。会外活动为这些组织提供了能力建设、知识共享以及就气候变化政策与行动进行对话的重要空间。会外活动通常由观察员组织(如非政府组织和国际政府间组织)、与观察员合作的缔约方、秘书处以及联合国组织和专门机构主办。

35. 本案例研究深入探讨了鼓励和监督各方参与缔约方会议和附属机构届会会外活动小组的方法。

2. 背景

36. 履行机构认识到，会外活动和展览是《气候公约》进程的重要组成部分，也是让观察员参与知识共享、建立联系和探索应对气候挑战的可行办法的重要工具。²⁸ 除了会外活动外，届会期间还举行了许多其他非正式活动和官方活动，例如全体会议、高级别部长级对话、已获授权的研讨会和活动以及主席团活动。

37. 自 2021 年以来，平均每年在缔约方会议届会期间举办 313 场会外活动，在附属机构届会期间举办 113 场会外活动。会外活动的甄选遵循秘书处通过会外活动和展览在线注册系统管理的流程。²⁹ 申请者需提交提案，对提案的评估基于资

²⁵ 第 7/CP.29 号决定，第 6 段。

²⁶ 第 3/CP.25 号决定，附件，表 5，活动 E.1。

²⁷ 更多信息见 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/parties-non-party-stakeholders/non-party-stakeholders/overview/observer-organizations>。

²⁸ FCCC/SBI/2014/8，第 224 段。

²⁹ <https://seors.unfccc.int/>。

格标准³⁰ 以及七项甄选与分配标准，³¹ 例如与会议主题的相关性、地域和部门平衡以及小组的性别平衡。

38. 近年来，秘书处已采取措施促进各方充分、平等、切实参与其届会，包括制定上文第 37 段所述的性别平衡标准，该标准最初是作为一项建议提出的。

39. 例如，秘书处通过每日在社交媒体上发布实现性别平衡的会外活动小组的名单³² 和照片，帮助提高了缔约方会议第二十四届会议会外活动小组的性别平衡意识。

40. 自缔约方会议第二十四届会议以来，鼓励通过会外活动与展览在线注册系统提交会外活动申请的申请者作出承诺，确保在策划会外活动时以实现性别平衡为目标。申请者还需填写会外活动小组的预期性别结构比例。在会外活动甄选过程中，对于首次申请者，将考虑其性别平衡预期；对于曾经举办过会外活动的申请者，则会参考以往会外活动小组嘉宾的实际性别平衡情况。³³ 自附属机构第四十四届会议以来，东道国支持人员的协助促进了会外活动小组性别平衡的追踪工作。

3. 方法

(a) 数据收集

41. 在每届会议开始时，会向东道国工作人员介绍关于收集小组性别平衡数据的工作。他们会参加每一场会外活动，并填写在线评估模板，其中包含如何收集数据的清晰说明。在会外活动中，如果嘉宾的性别不明确，评估人员会根据称谓、使用的代词、身体特征和性别表达来评估性别平衡情况。工作人员会将小组归为以下三类：性别平衡、性别不平衡且女性占主导、性别不平衡且男性占主导。此外，工作人员还可以提供进一步评论，例如某个小组表面上实现了性别平衡，但某一性别在发言时间上明显占据主导地位。

(b) 局限

42. 本案例研究重点关注 2021 年至 2024 年间收集的数据。

43. 性别认同不同于性别表达和代词。平均而言，4%的会外活动无法获得性别平衡信息，缔约方会议第二十七届会议是一个显著例外，这一比例高达 20%。此外，在性别平衡数据的跟踪和报告过程中，必然存在一定的误差。

4. 研究结果

44. 对缔约方会议和附属机构届会期间举办的会外活动的性别结构分析表明，由男性主导的小组仍然很常见，但总体趋势是小组成员的性别更加平衡。

³⁰ 见 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/side-events-and-exhibits#eligibility-criteria>。

³¹ 见 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/side-events-and-exhibits#selection-criteria>。

³² 更多信息见 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/katowice-climate-change-conference-december-2018/side-events-and-exhibits-at-cop-24/actonthegap-action-list>。

³³ 见上文脚注 31。

45. 在缔约方会议第二十六届至第二十八届会议以及附属机构第五十六届至第六十二届会议期间，实现性别平衡的小组比例稳步上升。在此期间，实现性别平衡的小组比例从缔约方会议第二十六届会议的 20% 上升至第二十九届会议的 39%，从附属机构第五十六届会议的 28% 上升至第六十二届会议的 53%，如图 1-2 所示。其中，缔约方会议第二十八届会议、附属机构第六十届会议和第六十二届会议的比例最高，分别为 49%、50% 和 53%。

图 1
缔约方会议第二十六届至第二十九届会议期间会外活动小组的性别平衡情况

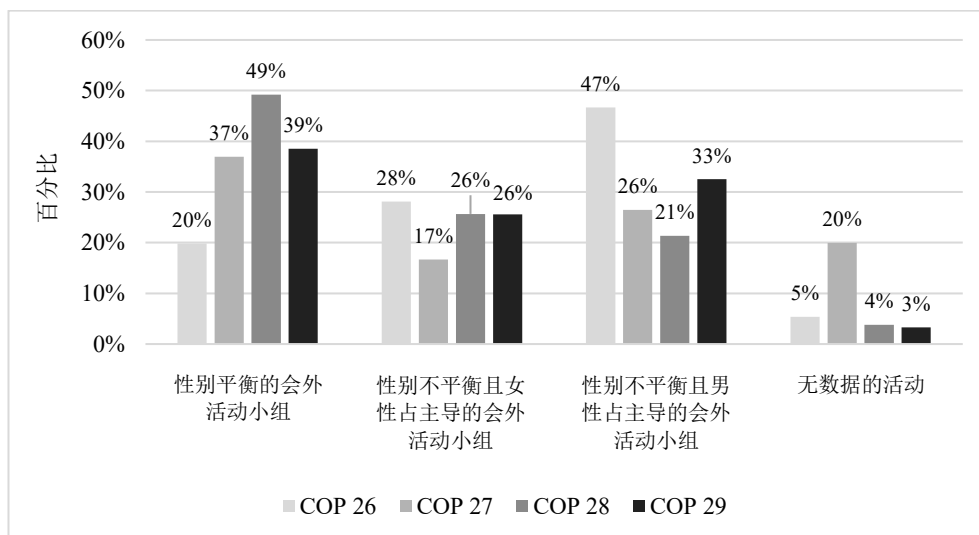
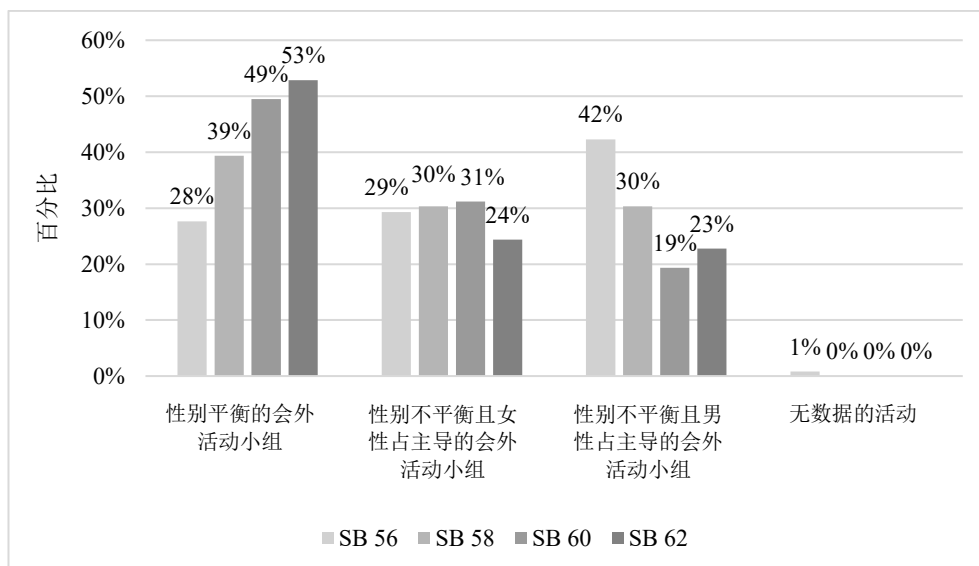


图 2
附属机构第五十六届、第五十八届、第六十届和第六十二届会议期间会外活动小组的性别平衡情况

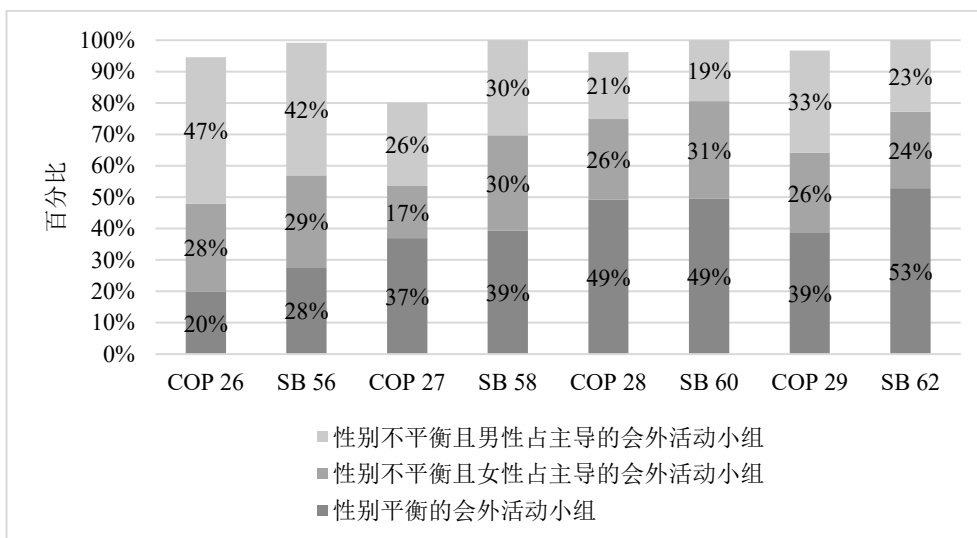


46. 自附属机构第五十六届会议以来，性别平衡或女性占主导的会外活动小组的比例已超过 50%，并在附属机构第六十届会议期间达到峰值 80%。图 3 显示了性别平衡情况随时间的变化趋势，可以看出性别平衡或女性占主导的会外活动总体呈上升趋势，而男性占主导的会外活动则在减少，但波动幅度有限。然而，缔约

方会议第二十九届会议是一个例外：男性占主导的小组占比增加了 12 个百分点，而性别平衡的小组占比减少了 10 个百分点。

图 3

缔约方会议和附属机构届会期间会外活动小组的性别平衡情况



5. 结论

47. 研究表明，上文第 39 至 40 段中提到的提高认识、承诺和监测流程的引入可能有助于会外活动小组在实现性别平衡方面取得重大进展。

48. 尽管相当一部分小组仍然以男性为主，但性别平衡小组的增加反映了会外活动组织者为确保更均衡的代表性而不断增强的意识和努力。持续的关注、问责和明确的指导对于进一步减少性别不平衡并支持所有参与者充分、平等、切实参与至关重要。

B. 里约三公约的性别结构

1. 引言

49. 里约三公约，即《气候公约》、《生物多样性公约》和《防治荒漠化公约》，均承认性别平等在环境治理和实施中的重要性。本案例研究比较了三个公约的任务、报告机制和性别结构数据，以评估促进性别平衡方面的进展和差距。

2. 各进程中关于性别平衡、性别结构以及平等代表和参与的任务

(a) 《气候公约》

50. 缔约方在《气候公约》下商定了旨在改善其进程中性别平衡和平等代表性的具体任务。缔约方会议第七届会议认识到，必须提升女性在《气候公约》下设机构中的参与度，并敦促缔约方采取措施，使女性能够参与与气候变化相关的各级决策。³⁴ 缔约方会议第十八届会议通过了在《气候公约》下设机构中实现性别平衡的目标，并请这些机构的主席在安排谈判会议以及提名各自的协调人和主席

³⁴ 第 36/CP.7 号决定。

时，以性别平衡目标为指导。此外，还请缔约方在其代表团中努力实现性别平衡。³⁵

51. 首个性别工作方案以及随后达成的性别工作方案和行动计划³⁶均包含旨在实现组成机构和国家代表团性别平衡的相关表述和具体活动。

52. 缔约方会议第二十二届会议授权秘书处继续编写年度性别结构报告，³⁷以监测在实现平等代表性方面取得的进展，缔约方会议第二十五届会议的一项性别问题行动计划活动请秘书处在性别结构报告中，通过案例研究等方式，加强对女性在《气候公约》进程中担任领导职务情况的监测和报告。³⁸

53. 性别问题行动计划将性别平衡、参与及女性领导力设定为优先领域，目标是在《气候公约》进程中实现并维持女性的充分、平等、切实参与。³⁹该计划还提到，缔约方、相关组织和《气候公约》秘书处应推动设立差旅基金，以支持女性平等参加出席《气候公约》届会的国家代表团。⁴⁰

54. 在《气候公约》届会上，理事机构经常在性别与气候变化议程项目和其他议程项目下回顾关于性别平衡的决定，包括在缔约方会议第二十九届会议上要求缔约方在提名资金问题常设委员会成员时考虑性别平衡，⁴¹圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会的议事规则也规定，委员会应考虑到性别平衡的需要，以实现公平和平衡的代表性。⁴²

(b) 《生物多样性公约》

55. 《生物多样性公约》序言承认，妇女在生物多样性保护与可持续利用方面发挥了重要作用，并申明妇女应充分参与各级生物多样性保护政策的制定和实施工作。⁴³2008年通过的第一个《生物多样性公约》性别行动计划以及随后的性别行动计划均提到妇女在决策层面代表性不足的问题。⁴⁴

56. 2022年通过的《昆明—蒙特利尔全球生物多样性框架》⁴⁵包含与性别平衡相关的目标，其中目标22明确要求确保妇女在决策中有充分、公平、包容、有效和促进性别平等的代表权和参与权；目标23要求在《框架》执行过程中采用促进性别平等的方法确保性别平等，确保妇女和女童有平等的机会和能力为《公约》的三项目标作贡献，包括承认妇女和女童应有平等的权利和机会获得土地和

³⁵ 第23/CP.18号决定。

³⁶ 见第18/CP.20、第21/CP.22、第3/CP.23和第7/CP.29号决定。

³⁷ 第21/CP.22号决定，第19段。

³⁸ 第3/CP.25号决定，附件，表5，活动E.1。

³⁹ 第3/CP.25号决定，第5段。

⁴⁰ 第3/CP.25号决定，附件，表2，活动B.1。

⁴¹ 第2/CP.29号决定。

⁴² 见经第8/CP.29号决定核可的第16/CMA.6号决定，附件，第3段。

⁴³ 见<https://www.cbd.int/convention/text>。

⁴⁴ 分别见《生物多样性公约》UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/12/Rev.1号文件以及《生物多样性公约》第XII/7号和第15/11号决定。

⁴⁵ 见《生物多样性公约》第15/4号决定。

自然资源，以及在与生物多样性有关的行动、接触、政策和决策的所有层面充分、公平、有意义和知情地参与和发挥领导作用。

57. 此外，《生物多样性公约》缔约方会议在通过 2023-2030 年性别行动计划的决定中承认，妇女充分有效地参与和领导《生物多样性公约》进程的各个方面，特别是国家和地方层面的政策和行动，对于实现长期生物多样性目标以及与自然和谐相处的 2050 年愿景至关重要。⁴⁶

58. 该性别行动计划鼓励缔约方增加代表团中女性的比例。该计划还包含一项预期成果，即让所有人，尤其是所有妇女和女童，都有平等的机会和能力为《生物多样性公约》的三项目标作出贡献，计划的另一项目标是增强妇女在《生物多样性公约》相关进程中的切实有效参与和领导。

59. 性别行动计划的指示性行动主要侧重于在国家和地方层面平等参与《生物多样性公约》和《框架》的实施。该计划中没有关于目标、具体指标或定期报告的要求。

(c) 《联合国防治荒漠化公约》

60. 《防治荒漠化公约》序言强调了受荒漠化和干旱影响地区的妇女所发挥的重要作用，以及在各级确保男女充分参与防治荒漠化和缓解干旱影响方案的重要性。⁴⁷

61. 《防治荒漠化公约》性别问题行动计划将促进女性参与公约下各项举措的设计、规划、实施和评估决策列为四大优先事项之一。⁴⁸ 性别路线图进一步将该优先事项具体化，强烈鼓励缔约方增加出席《防治荒漠化公约》缔约方大会的代表团中女性的比例，并请缔约方促进女性的切实参与。⁴⁹ 性别路线图还引入了与女性参与相关的行动，例如第 5.1 项旨在推动设立专项差旅基金，以支持所有出席《防治荒漠化公约》届会的国家代表团实现男女平等参与。2024 年，《防治荒漠化公约》缔约方大会要求《防治荒漠化公约》秘书处及其全球机制制定并采用进一步促进女代表能力建设和有效参与的措施。⁵⁰

62. 《防治荒漠化公约》设有关于跟踪和报告各机构和流程的性别结构的任务。例如，秘书处被要求监测整个《防治荒漠化公约》体系内的性别平等水平，并向缔约方会议报告结果。⁵¹ 秘书处还被要求继续监测、报告并促进全面有效的性别平等，以推动每个组成机构中以及参加缔约方会议、科学和技术委员会以及《公约》执行情况审评委员会届会的代表中的女性比例至少达到 40%。⁵²

⁴⁶ 《生物多样性公约》第 15/11 号决定。性别行动计划载于该决定的附件。

⁴⁷ 见 <https://www.unccd.int/resource/convention-text>。

⁴⁸ 《防治荒漠化公约》第 30/COP.13 号决定和 ICCD/COP(13)/19。

⁴⁹ 《防治荒漠化公约》第 24/COP.15 号决定，第 5 段。

⁵⁰ 《防治荒漠化公约》第 25/COP.16 号决定，第 5 段。

⁵¹ 见上文脚注 50。

⁵² 《防治荒漠化公约》第 25/COP.16 号决定，第 1 段。

3. 基于最新可用数据的比较

63. 由于《生物多样性公约》没有性别结构报告，对里约三公约的妇女代表性的比较受到限制。《防治荒漠化公约》缔约方会议每两年举行一次，首份性别平衡报告包含了 2023 年的数据并于 2024 年发布。⁵³ 表 6 参考了该报告以及 2023 年发布的《气候公约》性别结构报告。⁵⁴

表 6

《气候公约》和《防治荒漠化公约》性别结构报告和参与情况比较

议题	《气候公约》	《防治荒漠化公约》
参与		
参加 2022 年缔约方会议的缔约方代表团中的女性占比	37	27
参加 2023 年闭会期间会议的缔约方代表团中的女性占比	50	33
2023 年《气候公约》组成机构以及《防治荒漠化公约》科学和技术委员会中的女性占比	38	0
报告		
时间框架	每年向缔约方会议报告	每两年向《防治荒漠化公约》缔约方会议报告
报告所载信息	组成机构的性别结构(平均, 每个机构) 主席团的性别结构 缔约方代表团的性别结构(平均, 按年龄组分列) 代表团团长和副团长的性别结构(平均, 按年龄组分列) 各组成机构中来自各区域组和其他缔约方组别的女性人数	《防治荒漠化公约》机构的性别结构 主席团的性别结构 缔约方代表团的性别结构(平均) 秘书处工作人员的性别结构 全球机制工作人员的性别结构(平均和按级别)
已发布进一步信息的案例研究	会外活动小组的性别平衡 ^a 2013 年至 2023 年期间通过参与《气候公约》进程信托基金获得资助的缔约方代表的性别结构, 被接纳的观察员组织出席最近《气候公约》届会的代表的性别结构, 以及 2015 年至 2023 年期间秘书处工作人员的性别结构 ^b 通过参与《气候公约》进程信托基金获得资助而亲身参加沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化会议的缔约方代表的性别结构 ^c 全体会议和会议期间发言时间分析 ^d 墨西哥 ^e 和智利 ^f 为增加女性在《气候公约》进程领导职位和代表团中的占比而开展的活动	
参与的目标或指标	在根据《公约》和《京都议定书》设立的机构中确立性别平衡目标, 请缔约方努力实现其代表团的性别平衡 ^g	每个组成机构中以及参加缔约方会议、科学和技术委员会以及《公约》执行情况审评委员会届会的代表中的女性比例至少达到 40% ^h

⁵³ 可查阅 <https://www.unccd.int/resources/reports/monitoring-gender-parity-levels-across-unccd>。

⁵⁴ FCCC/CP/2023/4。

- a 见上文第三章 A 节。
 b 见 FCCC/CP/2024/4 号文件。
 c 见 FCCC/CP/2023/4 号文件。
 d 见 FCCC/CP/2021/4 和 FCCC/CP/2022/3 号文件。
 e 见 FCCC/CP/2022/3 号文件。
 f 见 FCCC/CP/2021/4 号文件。
 g 见第 23/CP.18 号决定。
 h 见《防治荒漠化公约》第 25/COP.16 号决定。

4. 外部行为体对妇女参与相关进程的监测

64. 里约三公约的部分秘书处被授权负责监测和报告其进程中的性别平衡和女性参与情况，但其他利益攸关方也能够并确实促进了这方面的透明度和问责。例如，自 2009 年以来，妇女环境与发展组织一直在跟踪女性参与缔约方代表团和《气候公约》下设组成机构的情况，⁵⁵ 并将这些信息纳入其性别平等气候跟踪器，⁵⁶ 该工具可以按缔约方区分参与数据。

5. 结论

65. 里约三公约承认性别平衡在其进程中的重要性，并已采取措施促进性别平衡，但在相关任务范围方面仍然存在显著差异。《气候公约》拥有最全面的框架，包括定期报告、既定目标以及缔约方就报告提供的持续指导。《防治荒漠化公约》通过设定目标并于 2024 年启动首份性别结构报告，推进了其方法。《生物多样性公约》在其全球生物多样性框架和性别行动计划中做出了强有力的承诺，但在自身进程中缺乏关于性别结构的专门报告。

66. 三项公约均需加强努力，以实现性别平衡并确保妇女的充分、平等、切实参与。

四. 秘书处执行内含性别平等方针的各项决定的情况

67. 在本报告所述期间(2024 年 8 月 1 日至 2025 年 7 月 2 日)，秘书处编写了报告，组织了研讨会和其他活动，与联合国其他实体、政府间组织和民间社会组织开展了合作，为国家性别平等和气候变化问题联络人的培训和建立联系提供了便利，并通过其社交媒体和网络平台传播了关于性别与气候变化的信息。关于秘书处开展的活动的信息载于附件二。

⁵⁵ 见 <https://wedo.org/?s=gender+balance+UNFCCC>。

⁵⁶ 见 <https://genderclimatetracker.org/participation-stats/introduction>。

附件一

按区域组和其他缔约方组别以及按联合国土著社会文化区域分列的《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》之下所设各组成机构的性别结构

[English only]

Table I.1 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.1
Gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, by regional group and other Party grouping

		<i>Number of women members per regional group or other Party grouping</i>																				
<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members and ratio of women/men in 2025^a</i>	<i>African States</i>		<i>Asia-Pacific States</i>		<i>Eastern European States</i>		<i>Latin American and Caribbean States</i>		<i>Western European and other States</i>		<i>Parties included in Annex I to the Convention</i>		<i>Parties included in Annex II to the Convention</i>		<i>Parties with economy in transition</i>		<i>LDCs</i>		<i>Non-Annex I Parties</i>		
		2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	
		AC	16	9/7	2	–	–	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advisory Board of the Santiago network	12	7/5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Number of women members per regional group or other Party grouping

Body	Total members and ratio of women/men in 2025 ^a		African States		Asia-Pacific States		Eastern European States		Latin American and Caribbean States		Western European and other States		Parties included in Annex I to the Convention		Parties included in Annex II to the Convention		Parties with economy in transition		LDCs		Non-Annex I Parties		
			2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	
			AFB	16	3/8	1			1		1	1	1										
CDM Executive Board	10	2/8					1	1														1	1
CGE ^b	24	6/11	3	3	1	1			3	2			1										

Number of women members per regional group or other Party grouping

Body	Total members and ratio of women/men in 2025 ^a		African States		Asia-Pacific States		Eastern European States		Latin American and Caribbean States		Western European and other States		Parties included in Annex I to the Convention		Parties included in Annex II to the Convention		Parties with economy in transition		LDCs		Non-Annex I Parties	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	3/6	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	3/7	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
CTCN Advisory Board	18	7/10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5

Number of women members per regional group or other Party grouping

Body	Total members and ratio of women/men in 2025 ^a		African States		Asia-Pacific States		Eastern European States		Latin American and Caribbean States		Western European and other States		Parties included in Annex I to the Convention		Parties included in Annex II to the Convention		Parties with economy in transition		LDCs		Non-Annex I Parties		
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	
FWG ^c	7	3/3	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
KCI	12	6/6	1	1	–	1	2	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LEG	17	4/12	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Number of women members per regional group or other Party grouping

Body	Total members and ratio of women/men in 2025 ^a		African States		Asia-Pacific States		Eastern European States		Latin American and Caribbean States		Western European and other States		Parties included in Annex I to the Convention		Parties included in Annex II to the Convention		Parties with economy in transition		LDCs		Non-Annex I Parties		
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	
PAICC	12	8/4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
PCCB	12	7/2	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
SCF	20	12/8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4

Number of women members per regional group or other Party grouping

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members and ratio of women/men in 2025^a</i>		<i>African States</i>		<i>Asia-Pacific States</i>		<i>Eastern European States</i>		<i>Latin American and Caribbean States</i>		<i>Western European and other States</i>		<i>Parties included in Annex I to the Convention</i>		<i>Parties included in Annex II to the Convention</i>		<i>Parties with economy in transition</i>		<i>LDCs</i>		<i>Non-Annex I Parties</i>	
			<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
Supervisory Body	12	3/9	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TEC	22	5/13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
WIM Executive Committee	20	13/5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6

Number of women members per regional group or other Party grouping

Body	Total members and ratio of women/men in 2025 ^a		African States		Asia-Pacific States		Eastern European States		Latin American and Caribbean States		Western European and other States		Parties included in Annex I to the Convention		Parties included in Annex II to the Convention		Parties with economy in transition		LDCs		Non-Annex I Parties	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Total	250	124	13	10	5	9	8	10	10	13	11	7	22	21	0	0	0	0	2	2	16	22
Total constituted body members from regional groups and Indigenous sociocultural regions	257	104/128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^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 2 July 2025. The second column reflects the ratio of women to men based on the 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 women to men among Indigenous representative members in 2025</i>	<i>Number of women 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	2/4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

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.

附件二

秘书处 2024 年 8 月 1 月至 2025 年 7 月 2 日期间与性别和气候变化有关的经授权活动的执行情况*

[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 7/CP.29	8 15(b) 22(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/2024/4 .
18/CP.20 21/CP.22 3/CP.25	8 9 annex, table 1, activity A.1	Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including NDCs, NAPs and national communications	See also the information below relating to decision 3/CP.25 , paragraph 15(d), annex, table 1, activity A.2, and annex, table 3, activity C.3.
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 2024 (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership#COP-29-Elections--1).

* 未经正式编辑。

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
3/CP.23	annex, table 5, activity E.4	Encourage knowledge exchange activities among secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender	<p>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.</p> <p>The secretariat held knowledge sharing meetings with colleagues supporting constituted bodies and work programmes across the secretariat to identify opportunities for gender mainstreaming, resulting in the creation of a webpage featuring the latest UN Climate Change publications referencing gender (see: https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/gender-and-unfccc-topics).</p>
3/CP.25 7/CP.29	15(a) 22 (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 7/CP.29	15(c) 22 (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	<p>The secretariat responded to requests from constituted bodies to provide guidance for and inputs to ongoing work on gender. For example, the secretariat contributed gender-focused inputs and updates to the Adaptation Committee, CGE, PAICC SCF and TEC.</p> <p>See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 5, activityE.4.</p>
3/CP.25 7/CP.29	15(d) 22 (d)	Facilitate coordination with other United Nations entities, IGOs and NGOs in supporting implementation of the enhanced LWPG and its GAP	<p>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: United Nations entities (International Labour Organization, UNDP, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (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 29, in New York City on the fringes of Commission on the Status of Women 69, and at SB 62 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 2025. The meetings also provided the participants with an opportunity to identify synergies across work and explore opportunities for collaboration.</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 the UN System-wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP). Climate change remains a key topic on which Network members collaborate.</p>

Decision(s)	Paragraph(s)/activity	Mandate	Further information and links
			<p>The secretariat is collaborating with IUCN, United Nations entities and other partners of the Gender and Environment Data Alliance (GEDA) to facilitate alignment of the activities under the Alliance with the goals of the LWPG and its GAP.</p> <p>The secretariat attended the Commission on the Status of Women 69 and participated as co-organizer in several events, as the side event “Fulfilling the True Vision of Beijing (and Rio): A whole-of-society approach to gender and environment data” with the Gender and Environment Data Alliance (GEDA) members and “Advancing Gender, Climate, and Security in the UN Security Council”, co-hosted by the Danish Mission to the United Nations and the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security.</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 United Nations Environment Programme). As part of its work under this Coalition, the secretariat regularly co-organizes workshops and events and contributes to internal working groups.</p> <p>The secretariat participated in the International Women’s Day celebration organized by UNCCD. The event was a moment for UNCCD, United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV), and UNFCCC staff to celebrate and hear inspiring words from leaders, watch films and videos advocating passionately for women's land rights, engage in fun and thought-provoking activities and make pledges to accelerate action.</p> <p>The secretariat, in collaboration with Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) colleagues, contributed to the regional cross-learning workshop “Delivering Solutions: Accelerating Gender-Responsive Climate Action in Asia and the Pacific.” The workshop fostered knowledge exchange on integrating gender considerations into climate action across the region (see: https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/events/2025/03/regional-cross-learning-workshop-delivering-solutions-accelerating-gender-responsive-climate-action).</p> <p>The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency - Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP), in collaboration with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), UNDP, The Commonwealth Secretariat and UNFCCC organised this webinar in the context of the International Women’s Day. This event aimed to demonstrate the significance of integrating gender equality considerations into climate reporting frameworks, with a particular emphasis on Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) (see: https://climate-transparency-platform.org/events/international-womens-day-webinar-fostering-gender-data-better-climate-reporting-and-policies).</p> <p>The secretariat organized an information session on gender in the Rio Conventions. Representatives of the three Rio Conventions—the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and UNFCCC—along with their constituencies and caucuses, held a virtual session to discuss gender-related outcomes from recent COPs and outline next steps. The session was open to the public and webcast made available after the session (see: https://unfccc.int/event/information-session-on-gender-in-the-rio-conventions).</p> <p>The secretariat collaborated with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD),</p>

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			<p>and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), in organizing the workshop focused on strengthening gender-responsive synergies across climate change, biodiversity, and land efforts. The workshop provided space for the gender teams of the three Rio Conventions to reflect on what's working, where challenges remain, and how to move forward together.</p> <p>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>
3/CP.25 7/CP.29	15(e) 22 (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 29 and SB 62 in-person networking meetings for national gender and climate change focal points.</p> <p>At COP 29, the AFB, GEF and GCF together with UNFCCC offered a session tailored for National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points (NGCCFP) that was intended to equip them with a solid understanding of the available support for mainstreaming gender into climate policy and action within and beyond the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The secretariat organized four 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) Engagement of women's groups (as mandated in activity D.5 of the GAP) (25 September 2024); (2) SCF Forum reflections (29 October 2024); (3) Presentation by the secretariat on activities carried out in 2024, draft schedule for 2025 and discussion and voting on topics for the year (09 April 2025); and (4) Key lessons learned on the design and implementation of 3.0 NDCs (22 May 2025). At each meeting, the focal points had the opportunity to share experience, engage in discussion and ask questions. All meetings, in-person and virtual in 2024, 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>
3/CP.25 7/CP.29	15(f) 22 (g)	Enhance communication and information-sharing through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities	<p>Ongoing. The secretariat regularly prepares a newsletter (available at https://us20.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=aaba98dfc430d4ffd67982992&id=01e71a72f5) with the latest 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. Material as videos, social media cards and engaging posts on gender and climate change is frequently posted in the UNFCCC social media channels. Content on gender and climate change is also regularly shared with the regional collaboration centres.</p> <p>The secretariat held a virtual information session prior to COP 29, providing details on the mandated and non-mandated gender-related events planned. At the session, the COP 29 Presidency shared information on gender events organized by the Presidency and the women and gender constituency shared its focus and priorities for COP 22. 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 62. At this session, participants received information on the technical workshop to facilitate the design of the gender action plan activities, the negotiations under the gender and climate change agenda item, gender-related events,</p>

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			<p>as well as other key negotiation items and processes where gender could be considered. In addition, the women and gender constituency shared its priorities for SB 62 and the COP 30 Presidency provided remarks.</p> <p>See also the information below relating to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15 (d) and annex, table 4, activity D.4, as well as decision 7/CP.29, paragraph 22 (d)</p>
3/CP.25 7/CP.29	15(g) 22 (h)	Participate in UN-SWAP to strengthen integration of gender considerations within the organization and work of the secretariat	The secretariat has been reporting under the UN System-wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) since 2012. In 2023, UNFCCC met or exceeded the requirements for 5 out of 14 applicable performance indicators. Results available at: https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-11/2023-unfccc-swap-2-reporting-results-en.pdf .
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 WEDO by providing inputs to and support for their capacity-building events for national gender and climate change focal points.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>See also the information above relating to decisions 3/CP.25, paragraph 15 (d) and (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.</p>
3/CP.25 24/CP.27	annex, table 1, activity A.3 4	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	<p>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.</p> <p>The secretariat collaborated with the Gender and Environment Data Alliance members to deliver at COP 29 the interactive workshop “The power of gender data for prioritization and transparency”. The event provided participants the available gender-environment data and tools to enhance gender-responsive reporting in the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and gender-responsive updating of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (see: https://genderenvironmentdata.org/cop29-side-event/).</p> <p>The secretariat supported the COP 30 Presidency in organizing the event “Gender-Responsive Climate Action: Addressing Vulnerabilities Through Gender-Disaggregated Data” at SB 62. The</p>

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			event focused on how gender-disaggregated data can help address the unique vulnerabilities faced by women and girls in the context of climate change. It explored how overlapping factors such as race, age, disability, and social status impact women's experiences of climate hazards like droughts, floods, and wildfires.
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).
3/CP.25	annex, table 1, activity A.5	Promote the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular reaching out to women, on the implementation of the LWPG and its GAP and on gender equality	<p>Ongoing. The secretariat 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.</p> <p>The secretariat delivered various products to commemorate the International Women's Day: the Executive Secretary issued a message reinforcing gender equality in climate action; an article on advancing gender-responsive climate policies was released; prepared and published social media cards in different languages and in multiple platforms; and published an internal article for staff on the Lima work programme on gender extension and the implications, as well hosted with UNCCD and UNV an internal event for staff.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 women 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		<p>The secretariat supported the Women Climate Leaders Network and the networking café for women negotiators held at COP 29 and SB 62, where senior women negotiators shared their leadership experience and expertise in the UNFCCC process.</p> <p>The secretariat organized two Orientation Sessions for Youth at COP 29 and at SB 62, where young delegates, especially those attending the UNFCCC Conferences or Sessions for the first time, have an opportunity to learn of each topic under the climate change process, engage and network with other young delegates. The session offers an introduction to each thematic topics, including gender.</p> <p>The secretariat collaborated with UNITAR, the COP 28 Presidency and the COP 28 Presidency Youth Climate Champion to develop the e-course "Mastering International Climate Negotiations: All You Need to Know" available on UN CC: Learn platform, which aims to build capacities of delegates, particularly youth negotiators, youth-led and youth-focused organizations in the climate</p>

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			negotiation space as well as anyone else interested in learning more about the thematic areas in international climate negotiations. The course is updated annually in collaboration with the Presidency Youth Climate Champions and includes a module on gender and climate change. 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 and other relevant mandated UNFCCC meetings. While the secretariat does not dispose of funds to support travel, it actively promotes this mandate in all its engagements with partners and proactively reaches out to relevant organizations for this purpose. In some cases, this awareness-raising may lead partners to offer support directly to delegates without notifying the secretariat of such contributions. Additionally, the secretariat directly facilitates the communication of those delegates with United Nations entities and other organizations that have expressed interest in providing such support. For example, the Secretariat underscored the significance of funding for the participation of national gender and climate change focal points at the 2024 Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) Forum in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, themed "Accelerating Climate Action and Resilience through Gender-Responsive Financing". This first-of-its-kind event presented a unique opportunity to shape the discussions on gender and climate finance, enhance capacities regarding the interlinkage of the topics and foster connections among delegates working on gender and on climate finance. As result, seven national gender and climate change focal points from the African and Latin American and Caribbean regions received travel funding to attend the event.
24/CP.27 7/CP.29	16 22 (f)	Support the attendance of national gender and climate change focal points at relevant mandated UNFCCC meetings, upon request and subject to the availability of resources	
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		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 Subsidiary Body 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.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	The secretariat organized Gender Day at COP 29 focused on gender in transparency. The first part of the mandated event consisted in a high-level event, followed by a technical in-session Dialogue on Gender in Transparency. 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. The technical dialogue highlighted the importance and benefits of including gender considerations within the transparency framework to ensure lessons learned and needs can be captured in the

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			<p>global stock take, built on in future iterations of NDCs and other climate policies and plans. At the high-level event, speakers shared insights on gender within the transparency framework.</p> <p>The secretariat supported the organization, delivery and report of the SCF Forum in Tanzania, under the topic “Accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive financing”. The event was attended by some national gender and climate change focal points (see: https://unfccc.int/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.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>Following the success of the first training, the secretariat, the Adaptation Fund, the GCF and the GEF collaborated to deliver a second training to national gender and climate change focal points during COP 29 on climate finance and gender, titled “Bridging the GAP from Access to Action II” (see: https://unfccc.int/gender/cop29#-NGCCFP-COP29). The session is intended to equip them with a solid understanding of the available support for mainstreaming gender into climate policy and action within and beyond the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC.</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 experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change	<p>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 women 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 when experts are needed for events, workshops and activities and for consultation during the provision of technical assistance.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15 (e) and 7/CP.29, paragraph 22(e).</p>
3/CP.25	annex, table 4, activity D.7	Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking into consideration	See information relating to decision 3/CP.25 , paragraph 15 (d) and 7/CP.29 , paragraph 22 (d)

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
		multidimensional factors, to better inform gender responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	
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 two case studies: the first on the gender composition of side event panels in UNFCCC sessions held at COP 26, COP 27, COP 28 and COP 29; and at the 56 th , 58 th and 60 th Subsidiary Body sessions; and the second on the gender composition in the Rio Conventions.
3/CP.25	annex, table 5, activity E.2	Monitor and report on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC process	The secretariat published the synthesis report on Implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action as reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC (available at: https://unfccc.int/documents/640613).
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.
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 6	Support the review of the LWPG and its GAP	The secretariat implemented all activities and mandates related to the review. See the information relating to decision 7/CP.29 , paragraph 14 and 15.
15/CP.28	4, 6		

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
24/CP.27	annex, paragraph 7	Raise awareness of the support available to developing country Parties for reporting on the implementation of the GAP	See the information relating to decision 3/CP.25 , annex, table 1, activity A.2 and 24/CP.27 , annex, paragraph 1.
7/CP.29	paragraph 14	Also requests the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to organize, with the support of the secretariat, a technical workshop, to be held at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to facilitate the design of gender action plan activities, taking into account, inter alia, the progress, challenges, gaps and priorities identified by Parties and observers during the review referred to in paragraph 13 above and the information presented in the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to informing the development of the new gender action plan referred to in paragraph 13 above;	Under the guidance of the SBI Chair, the secretariat organized in hybrid format the In-session Technical Workshop to facilitate the design of the gender action plan activities on 16, 18 and 19 June 2025 in Bonn, Germany. Over the course of three days, Parties and observers engaged in highly interactive, participatory discussions aimed at informing the development of a new gender action plan. Building on previous work under the 2024 review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its GAP, participants reviewed existing GAP activities and explored possible improvements and new possible activities. Material and outputs are available here: https://unfccc.int/gender_workshop_sb62 .
7/CP.29	paragraph 15	Invites Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal by 31 March 2025 views on the format and scope of the in-session technical workshop referred to in paragraph 14 above;	The secretariat issued the call for submissions for Parties and observers to submit views on the format and scope of the in-session technical workshop to be held at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to facilitate the design of gender action plan activities, taking into account, inter alia, the progress, challenges, gaps and priorities identified by Parties and observers during the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan in 2024, and the information presented in the synthesis report on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, and future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change. The secretariat received 62 submissions: 38 from observer and 24 from Parties or Party groupings, representing the views of a total of 146 Parties.