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气候变化框架公约

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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，还介绍了秘书处执行含有性别方针的各项决定的情况。本报告还载有《2026-2034 年贝伦性别行动计划》下若干授权交付成果的有关信息，例如获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴联合国气候变化大会的缔约方代表的性别结构。



简称和缩略语

AC		适应委员会
AF		适应基金
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
CDM		清洁发展机制
CGE	专家咨询小组	非《公约》附件一所列缔约方国家信息通报问题专家咨询小组
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》	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	《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
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
LCIPP		地方社区和土著人民平台
LDC		最不发达国家
LEG		最不发达国家专家组
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
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. 导言

A. 任务和背景

1. COP 18 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, COP 18 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 COP 报告上文第 2(a)-(b)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. COP 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》之下适用的性别问题相关政策³ 执行含有性别方针的各项决定的情况, 并结合此报告、包括通过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. 在随后的决定中, COP 注意到关于性别结构的各份年度报告,⁵ 并就各种结论(包括妇女在《气候公约》进程不同方面的代表性持续缺乏进展⁶)提供了背景说明。

5. COP 30 通过了《2026-2034 年贝伦性别问题行动计划》,⁷ 其中请秘书处:⁸

(a) 在 COP 31、35 和 39 上报告获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴联合国气候变化大会的缔约方代表的性别结构;

(b) 报告第 7/CP.29 号决定第 23 段的执行情况;

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 20/CP.26 号决定, 第 6 段; 第 7/CP.29 号决定, 第 2 段; 以及第 7/CP.30 号决定, 第 2 段。

⁶ 见第 20/CP.26 号决定, 第 6 段; 以及第 7/CP.30 号决定, 第 2 段。

⁷ 第 7/CP.30 号决定, 第 6 段。

⁸ 第 7/CP.30 号决定, 附件, 表 2, 交付成果 B.2.3; 表 4, 交付成果 D.1.3; 以及表 5, 交付成果 E.1.1 和 E.1.2。

(c) 在性别结构报告中纳入更多信息，说明长期以来的趋势、进展和持续存在的差距；

(d) 在性别结构报告中纳入基于证据的、各区域平衡的多方面因素案例研究。

6. 此外，COP 30 请秘书处向代表团团长通报性别结构报告的结论。⁹

7. COP 30 邀请缔约方和观察员提交材料，介绍在确保妇女充分、有意义和平等参与并发挥领导作用方面的最佳做法以及国家一级的性别平衡情况，包括在部委、《气候公约》下的代表团和选任职位中担任相关政治和技术职位的情况，以便为性别结构报告提供信息；又邀请缔约方和 COP 主席自愿报告国家代表团和支持 COP 主席和高级别倡导者的技术小组的性别结构，包括报告按性别和年龄分列的数据。¹⁰

B. 范围

8. 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¹¹ 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)；¹²

(c) 各主席团的性别结构(见表 5)；

(d) 按区域组分列的各主席团性别结构(见表 6)；

(e) 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(见附件一)。

9. 本报告还载有一份案例研究，介绍了获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴联合国气候变化大会的缔约方代表的性别结构(见下文第三章)。

10. 此外，报告还介绍了秘书处按照《公约》之下适用的性别问题相关政策执行含有性别方针的各项决定的情况(见附件二)。

C. 缔约方会议可采取的行动

11. COP 不妨：

⁹ 第 7/CP.30 号决定，附件，表 5，交付成果 E.1.4。

¹⁰ 第 7/CP.30 号决定，附件，表 5，交付成果 E.1.3 和 E.1.5。

¹¹ 截至 2026 年 6 月 30 日，除非另有说明。

¹² 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。不言而喻，单凭先生、女士、人士(Mx.)和个体(Ind.)称谓，不足以知晓性别。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。

(a) 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，考虑本报告所载信息；¹³

(b) 在努力实现缔约方代表团的性别平衡时考虑本报告中的信息；

(c) 鼓励缔约方提交材料，介绍在确保妇女充分、有意义和平等参与并发挥领导作用方面的最佳做法，这可能会为性别结构报告提供参考。¹⁴

二. 性别结构数据

A. 各组成机构的性别结构

12. 各组成机构的性别结构各不相同，每年都有波动(见表 1)。2026 年，女性代表的比例从清洁发展机制执行理事会和履约委员会执行事务组中的 20%到《巴黎协定》履约和履约委员会和巴黎能力建设委员会中的 67%不等。自 2025 年性别结构报告发布以来，7 个组成机构中的女性占比有所上升，5 个有所下降，5 个未发生变化。

13. 2026 年，7 个组成机构报告称已实现性别平衡目标，与 2025 年和 2024 年的数量相同。在这 7 个机构中，1 个机构报告称男女代表人数均等(专家咨询小组)，另外 6 个机构报告称女性代表占比分别为 55%(资金问题常设委员会)、58%(卡托维兹委员会)、63%(华沙国际机制执行委员会)、66%(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)和 67%(《巴黎协定》履约和履约委员会和巴黎能力建设委员会)。

14. 2026 年，在 17 个组成机构中，有 9 个机构的女性占比保持在 40%或更高水平。平均而言，2026 年女性在组成机构职位中的占比为 44%，而 2025 年为 40%。¹⁵

15. 自 2013 年以来，性别结构报告一直在收集各组成机构性别结构的相关信息，并从 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¹⁶ 进行对比(见表 1)。

16. 2013 年至 2026 年间，12 个组成机构中的女性代表人数有所增加，其中增加最显著的是圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会(从 33%增加到 66%)。

¹³ 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>。

¹⁴ 第 7/CP.30 号决定，附件，表 5，交付成果 E.1.3。

¹⁵ 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，2026 年女性平均占比为 44%，高出 2025 年的平均水平。

¹⁶ FCCC/CP/2013/4.

表 1

《公约》、《京都议定书》和《巴黎协定》下设各组成机构的性别结构

机构	成员总数 ^a	女性主席或 联合主席/副 主席人数	女性人数	男性人数	女性代表 占比(%) ^b	2025 年以来 女性代表占 比的变化 (百分点)	2013 年以 来女性代表 占比的变化 (百分点) ^c
适应委员会	16	1/—	8	7	42	-14	23
圣地亚哥网络咨询委员会	12	1/—	8	4	66	8	33
适应基金董事会	16	0/1	5	8	31	13	0
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	24	1/—	12	9	50	25	-2
履约委员会执行事务组	10	0/1	2	7	20	-10	0
履约委员会促进事务组	10	0/1	3	7	30	0	20
气候技术中心和网络咨询委员会	18	1/1	7	9	39	0	26
地方社区和土著人民平台 促进工作组 ^d	14	1/2	6	8	43	-3	29
卡托维兹委员会	12	1/—	7	5	58	8	44
最不发达国家专家组	17	0/0	4	10	23	0	8
《巴黎协定》履约和履约 委员会	12	1/—	8	4	67	0	25
巴黎能力建设委员会	12	2/0	8	4	67	8	17
资金问题常设委员会	20	2/0	11	9	55	-5	30
监督机构	12	0/1	4	8	33	8	0
技术执行委员会	22	0/1	7	12	32	9	22
华沙国际机制执行委员会	20	2/0	12	7	63	-5	30

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 2026 年 6 月 19 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>。这些数据包括政府和土著人民代表。

^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 2026 年 6 月 19 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 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，另一名联合主席和一名副主席是土著人民代表。

17. 当选组成机构主席或联合主席的女性代表人数为 13 人，比 2025 年报告的少 1 人。担任组成机构副主席的女性代表人数从 2025 年的 2 名增加到 2026 年的 8 名。

18. 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。担任候补成员的女性代表情况¹⁷ 如下：

(a) 适应基金董事会：14 名候补成员(6 名女性)；

¹⁷ 就截至 2026 年 6 月 30 日已实际填补的职位而言。

- (b) 清洁发展机制执行理事会：9 名候补成员(3 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(1 名女性)；
- (e) 促进工作组：11 名候补成员(8 名女性(2 名政府代表和 6 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(2 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

19. 《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。

20. 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。

21. 在被提名参加促进工作组的土著人民组织代表的成员问题上，《气候公约》进程还承认联合国的土著社会文化区域。

22. 表 I.1 和表 I.2 列出了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¹⁸ 性别结构。

C. 缔约方代表团的性别结构

23. 女性参与《气候公约》进程的决策方面对于实现第 23/CP.18 号、第 3/CP.25 号和第 7/CP.30 号决定所述的性别平衡目标至关重要。表 2 列出了出席《气候公约》最近届会的缔约方代表团的性别结构，表 3 和表 4 列出了出席上述届会的缔约方代表以及代表团团长和副团长的性别和年龄。^{19 20}

¹⁸ 同上文脚注 17。

¹⁹ 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。

²⁰ 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。

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	女性代表占比(%)	2025 年以来女性代表占比的变化(百分点)
COP 30、CMP 20 和 CMA 7					
缔约方代表	15 860	6 923	8 821	43.6	5.8
代表团团长和副团长	644	235	391	36.5	4.1
SB 64					
缔约方代表	2 680	1 356	1 296	50.6	-2.6
代表团团长和副团长	342	148	183	43.2	3.1

注：共有 173 名缔约方代表或代表团团长、副团长使用“人士”作为称谓，且没有提供任何信息，因此无法推断其性别。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。

24. 表 2 显示，从 COP 29、CMP 19 和 CMA 6 到 COP 30、CMP 20 和 CMA 7，缔约方代表团中的女性比例增加了 5.8 个百分点。同样，代表团团长和副团长中女性的比例也有所提高(4.1 个百分点)。在 SB 64 上，缔约方代表实现了性别平衡，女性代表比例为 50.6%(比 SB 62 下降了 2.6 个百分点)。与 SB 62 相比，女性在代表团团长和副团长中的占比增加了 3.1 个百分点(达到 43.2%)。

25. 表 3 和表 4 显示了性别与年龄在缔约方代表及代表团团长和副团长中的交叉分布情况。与往年报告中的趋势一致，在这两个类别中，年龄与女性代表比例之间均呈现明显关联，即随着年龄的增长，女性比例急剧下降。在《气候公约》最近届会上，26 岁以下和 26-35 岁年龄组的代表中，女性缔约方代表占多数。在 COP 30、CMP 20 和 CMA 7 以及 SB 64 上，女性在 26-35 岁的代表团团长和副团长中分别占 58%和 63%；在 SB 64 上，26 岁以下的代表团团长和副团长全部为女性。在这些届会上，36 岁及以上的女性代表占比要低得多：在 COP 30、CMP 20 和 CMA 7 以及 SB 64 上，36-55 岁年龄组中女性在缔约方代表中的占比分别为 42%和 48%。56-65 岁和 66 岁以上年龄组的差距最为明显，这两个年龄组中女性在缔约方代表中的占比仅为 19%至 33%，在代表团团长和副团长中的占比仅为 28%至 39%。

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 岁以下		26-35 岁		36-55 岁		56-65 岁		66 岁以上		共计	
	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 30、CMP 20 和 CMA 7												
人数	528	314	1 981	1 748	3 634	5 054	625	1 328	155	377	6 923	8 821
%	63	37	53	47	42	58	32	68	29	71	44	56
SB 64												
人数	110	42	468	325	697	750	70	141	9	38	1 354	1 296
%	72	28	59	41	48	52	33	67	19	81	51	49

注：141 名代表的性别和年龄数据未予体现或无效。

表 4

出席《气候公约》最近届会的代表团团长和副团长的性别和年龄

	26 岁以下		26-35 岁		36-55 岁		56-65 岁		66 岁以上		共计	
	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 30、CMP 20 和 CMA 7												
人数	0	0	33	24	150	237	44	112	8	18	235	391
%	0	0	58	42	39	61	28	72	31	69	38	62
SB 64												
人数	1	0	31	18	91	126	24	37	1	2	148	183
%	100	0	63	37	42	58	39	61	33	67	45	55

注：29 名代表的性别和年龄数据未予体现或无效。

D. 各主席团的性别结构

26. 《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	女性代表占比(%)	2025 年以来女性代表占比的变化(百分点)
COP、CMP 和 CMA	11	4	7	36	0
SBSTA 和 SBI ^a	6	4	2	67	0

^a 这些数字包括 SBSTA 和 SBI 两机构的主席，他们也是 COP、CMP 和 CMA 主席团成员。

27. COP、CMP 和 CMA 主席团共有 11 名成员，其中 4 名为女性。SBSTA 和 SBI 的主席团有 6 名成员，其中 4 名为女性。在 SBSTA 和 SBI 主席团以及 COP、CMP 和 CMA 主席团任职的 SBSTA 报告员、SBSTA 副主席、SBI 主席和 SBI 报告员均由女性担任。

E. 按区域组分列的各主席团性别结构

28. 表 6 列出了按区域组分列的 COP、CMP 和 CMA 主席团以及 SBSTA 和 SBI 主席团的性别结构。

表 6

按区域组分列的《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	非洲国家	亚太国家	东欧国家	拉丁美洲和加勒比国家	西欧和其他国家	小岛屿发展中国家
COP、CMP 和 CMA	0	0	0	1	2	1
SBSTA 和 SBI	0	0	0	2	1	1

三. 案例研究

29. 《贝伦性别问题行动计划》请秘书处在性别结构报告中纳入案例研究，以加强对妇女充分、有意义和平等参与《气候公约》进程领导岗位的情况的监测和报告工作。

30. 以往的案例研究提供了以下方面的信息：

- (a) 全体会议和其他会议²¹ 期间发言时间分析；
- (b) 审查智利²² 和墨西哥²³ 为增加妇女在《气候公约》进程以及《气候公约》代表团的领导职务中的比例而开展的活动；
- (c) 获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化大会的缔约方代表的性别结构；²⁴
- (d) 获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴 2013 年至 2023 年间举行的《气候公约》届会的缔约方代表的性别结构；²⁵
- (e) 被接纳的观察员组织出席《气候公约》近期届会的代表的性别结构；²⁶
- (f) 秘书处工作人员的性别结构；²⁷
- (g) 《气候公约》会外活动小组的性别平衡情况；²⁸
- (h) 里约三公约的性别结构。²⁹

31. 本报告所载的案例研究介绍了获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴联合国气候变化大会的缔约方代表的性别结构。³⁰

32. 今后的案例研究可以借鉴缔约方和观察员提交的材料(见上文第 7 段)。

²¹ 见 FCCC/CP/2021/4 号文件，第四章；以及 FCCC/CP/2022/3 号文件，第三章 A 节。

²² 见 FCCC/CP/2021/4 号文件，第四章 B 节。

²³ 见 FCCC/CP/2022/3 号文件，第三章 B 节。

²⁴ 见 FCCC/CP/2023/4 号文件，第三章。

²⁵ 见 FCCC/CP/2024/4 号文件，第三章 A 节。

²⁶ 见 FCCC/CP/2024/4 号文件，第三章 B 节。

²⁷ 见 FCCC/CP/2024/4 号文件，第三章 C 节。

²⁸ 见 FCCC/CP/2025/4 号文件，第三章 A 节。

²⁹ 见 FCCC/CP/2025/4 号文件，第三章 B 节。

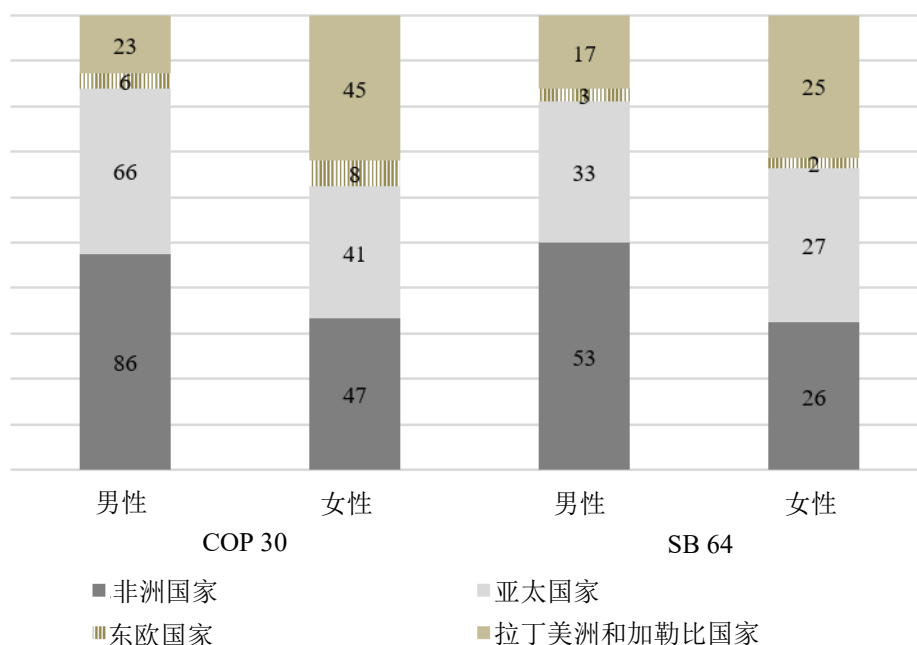
³⁰ 第 7/CP.30 号决定，附件，表 2，交付成果 B.2.3。

获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴《气候公约》届会的缔约方代表的性别结构

33. 共有 322 名代表³¹ 获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴贝伦联合国气候变化大会，其中 141 名(44%)为女性。共有 186 名代表³² 获得该信托基金资助亲赴 SB 64，其中 80 名(43%)为女性。

34. 下图按区域组列出了获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴《气候公约》最近届会的男女代表人数。在此背景下，在贝伦联合国气候变化大会和 SB 64 上，拉丁美洲和加勒比国家的缔约方代表中女性占多数(分别占拉丁美洲和加勒比国家代表总人数的 66%和 60%)；在贝伦联合国气候变化大会上，东欧国家的缔约方代表中女性也占多数(占东欧国家缔约方代表总人数的 57%)。对于其余区域组，在贝伦联合国气候变化大会和 SB 64 上，女性占各区域组代表的 33%至 45%。

按区域组分列的获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴贝伦联合国气候变化大会和附属机构第六十四届会议的男女代表人数



35. 2023 年性别结构报告中载有一项案例研究，介绍了获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化大会的缔约方代表的性别结构。³³ 与 2023 年报告中所载的信息相比，获得该信托基金资助的女性人数从沙姆沙伊赫联合国气候变化大会的 37%增加到贝伦联合国气候变化大会的 44%。

³¹ 此外，12 名主席团成员和小组主席(包括 3 名女性)获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴贝伦联合国气候变化大会。

³² 此外，12 名主席团成员和小组主席(包括 7 名女性)获得“参与《气候公约》进程信托基金”资助亲赴 SB 64。

³³ FCCC/CP/2023/4, 第三章。

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 number of women representatives of Parties only per regional group or other Party grouping. 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>Body</i>	<i>Total members (women/men) in 2026</i>	<i>African States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Eastern European States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Latin American and Caribbean States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Western European and other States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Parties included in Annex I to the Convention 2025/2026</i>	<i>Parties included in Annex II to the Convention 2025/2026</i>	<i>Parties with economy in transition 2025/2026</i>	<i>LDCs 2025/2026</i>	<i>Non-Annex I Parties 2025/2026</i>	<i>SIDS 2025/2026</i>	<i>Developed/developing country Parties 2025/2026</i>
AC	16 (8/7)	—/—	1/1	1/1	2/1	2/2	1/—	—	—	—/1	1/1	1/1	—/—
Advisory Board of the Santiago network	12 (8/4)	—/—	1/1	2/2	2/2	1/2	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	1/1	—/—
AFB	16 (5/8)	—/1	—/—	—/—	1/2	—/1	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	1/—	1/1	—/—
CDM Executive Board	10 (2/8)	—/—	—/—	1/1	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	1/1	—/—	—/—
CGE	24 (12/9)	3/1	1/2	—/—	2/3	—/2	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/4	—/—	—/—
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10 (2/7)	—/—	—/—	1/1	1/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	1/1	—/—	—/—
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10 (3/7)	—/—	—/—	—/—	—/—	1/1	—/1	—/—	—/—	—/—	1/1	—/—	—/—

* 未经正式编辑。

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total members (women/men) in 2026</i>	<i>African States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Eastern European States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Latin American and Caribbean States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Western European and other States 2025/2026</i>	<i>Parties included in Annex I to the Convention 2025/2026</i>	<i>Parties included in Annex II to the Convention 2025/2026</i>	<i>Parties with economy in transition 2025/2026</i>	<i>LDCs 2025/2026</i>	<i>Non-Annex I Parties 2025/2026</i>	<i>SIDS 2025/2026</i>	<i>Developed/developing country Parties 2025/2026</i>
CTCN													
Advisory Board	18 (7/9)	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	2/2	–/–	–/–	–/–	5/5	–/–	–/–
FWG	7 (3/4)	–/–	1/1	1/1	1/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/1	–/–	–/–	–/–
KCI	12 (7/5)	1/2	1/1	2/2	2/2	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–
LEG	17 (4/10)	2/2	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	2/– 2/–
PAICC	12 (8/4)	2/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/2	–/–	–/–	–/–	1/1	–/–	1/1	–/–
PCCB	12 (8/4)	1/1	2/1	–/1	1/2	1/1	–/–	–/–	–/–	1/1	–/–	1/1	–/–
SCF	20 (11/9)	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	8/8	–/–	–/–	–/–	4/3	–/–	–/–
Supervisory Body	12 (4/8)	–/–	1/1	1/1	–/1	1/1	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–
TEC	22 (7/12)	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	3/5	–/–	–/–	–/–	2/2	–/–	–/–
WIM Executive Committee	20 (12/7)	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	7/5	–/–	–/–	–/–	6/7	–/–	–/–
Total	250 (111/122)	10/8	9/9	10/11	13/14	7/12	21/21	–/–	–/–	2/4	22/25	5/5	2/– 2/–

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 2026</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	3/4	1	1				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.

附件二

秘书处 2025 年 7 月 3 日至 2026 年 6 月 30 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 7/CP.30 , 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/2025/4 and FCCC/CP/2025/6 .
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.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 Belém 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	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 AC and TEC and to a AfDB knowledge-sharing session on the intersection of gender and loss and damage. See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25 , annex, table 5, activity E.4.
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	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:

* 未经正式编辑。

Decision(s)	Paragraph(s)/activity	Mandate	Further information and links
			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 30, in New York City on the fringes of Commission on the Status of Women 70, and at SB 64 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 2026. The meetings also provided the participants with an opportunity to identify synergies across work and explore opportunities for collaboration. 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-SWAP. Climate change remains a key topic on which Network members collaborate. The secretariat is collaborating with IUCN, United Nations entities and other partners of the GEDA to facilitate alignment of the activities under the Alliance with the goals of the LWPG and its Belém GAP. The secretariat attended the Commission on the Status of Women 70 and participated and engaged in several events. The secretariat participated in New York Climate Week and joined several events as: (1)“Working Meeting on Mainstreaming the Gender–Climate Nexus Ahead of COP 30 and Beyond” organized by the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace, and Security, which brought a group of gender and climate champions and party representatives– on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly– for a high-level, strategic working session. Together, these key stakeholders developed a coordinated strategy to mainstream gender across the six priorities presented by the COP 30, and to advance the gender–climate nexus globally; (2) Multi Stakeholder Dialogue to Accelerate Finance for Women in the Blue and Green Economies; (3) Road to COP30: LWPG and GAP at COP30 – Implications for Public and Private Sector Climate Finance 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 actively engages with and advises the GEDA. The secretariat collaborated with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), in organizing the event Voices from the Field: Gender Focal Points in Action Across the Rio Conventions at the IUCN World Conservation Congress.

<i>Decision(s)</i>	<i>Paragraph(s)/activity</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Further information and links</i>
			As a co-lead of the Women's Land Rights Initiative, the secretariat participates in regular meetings, including the annual convening, together with women-led grassroots organizations, international NGOs, government representatives, and stakeholders from the three Rio Conventions to exchange expertise and strengthen collaboration on promoting women's land rights. Discussions focused on building on previous outcomes to identify targeted actions for integrating women's land rights into environmental policy processes at the international, national and grassroots level. The secretariat joined the session "Women in International Climate Negotiations and National Climate Policy Processes", which is part of the series of thematic online sessions of the third edition of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Women's Peace Leadership Programme (WPLP), organized by SHE Changes Climate (SCC), in collaboration with the OSCE. This initiative brought together 20 women leaders from government, diplomacy, civil society, and academia to strengthen knowledge, leadership, and collective action on the gendered dimensions of peace and security—with a particular focus on climate change. The secretariat participated in the "IPCC Expert Meeting on Gender, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusivity (GEDI)" co-hosted by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Government of Canada. The meeting brought together experts to explore ways to strengthen GEDI across future IPCC assessment cycles. The secretariat shared its experience on GEDI and actively engaged in the discussions. The secretariat collaborated with the WEDO by presenting the Belém GAP at the GEDA Advocacy & Outreach Working Group meeting. The secretariat supported GEDA in the organization of the event "Transforming climate action at COP 30 and beyond: Accelerating Inclusive Progress Through Gender Data" held at COP 30. The secretariat delivered the scene setting focused on the linkage of GESI in carbon markets and the Belém Gender Action Plan and tangible ways to financing at the event "Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in Article 6 carbon markets" organized by the Global Green Growth Institute. The secretariat delivered a session to introduce the Belém GAP to the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Resources Institute colleagues. The conversation following the general introduction to the Belém GAP and zoom in on national action and support (highlighted national gender and climate change focal points and some key deliverables) was very engaged. The secretariat engaged with the African Group of Negotiations Experts Support (AGNES) and contributed to the exchange of ideas on a proposed framework for unpacking the Belém Gender Action Plan, for mainstreaming and implementation in Africa. The secretariat joined the "Gender Lens Investing Deep Dive Climate Finance: The Gender-Smart Angle" and delivered the session "From Policy to Practice: Unpacking the Belém Gender Action Plan". The event organized by 2X Global covered the ground between field-level evidence and global policy, each unpacking what gender-smart climate finance looks like in practice. The secretariat participated in London Climate Action Week and delivered presentation on the Belém GAP at the sessions "Investing at the Gender-Climate Nexus: Practical Strategies for Impact-

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			focused” and “Road to COP31: How Private Sector Climate Finance can make a difference in the implementation of the Belém Gender Action Plan”. The secretariat held meeting with several organizations to raise awareness on the Belém GAP, as the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the NDC Partnership. 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.
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	Ongoing. The secretariat convened at COP 30 an in-person networking meeting for national gender and climate change focal points. In addition, the secretariat organized 3 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) Presentation by the FWG on activity 5.1 of the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP (connections between their new workplan and the next GAP); (2) Data collection and use of methodologies, tools and platforms’ (3) Q&A with national gender and climate change Focal Points to address questions regarding the Belém GAP and SB 64. In addition, at COP 30 the secretariat organized a walk-in session for national gender and climate change focal points on gender and climate finance, which provided them with an open space to engage directly with climate funds on accessing finance for gender-responsive climate action. The Joint Capacity-building on Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion led by the gender leads of the AF, CIF and GCF together with the NDC Partnership offered a session tailored for national gender and climate change focal points to strengthen their skills and capacities and pave the way for strategic pathways into gender-responsive national climate planning and to better understand the gender equality, women’s empowerment and inclusion aspects of the climate finance mechanisms, 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 (see: https://unfccc.int/event/joint-capacity-building-on-gender-mainstreaming-and-social-inclusion). All in-person meetings were held in English with simultaneous interpretation into French and Spanish. See also the information below relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 4, activity D.2.
3/CP.25 7/CP.29	15(f) 22 (g)	Enhance communication and information-sharing through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities	Ongoing. The secretariat regularly prepares a newsletter (available at https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/what-s-new) 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.

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			The secretariat held a virtual information session prior to COP 30, providing details on the mandated and non-mandated gender-related events planned. The information session was publicly livestreamed and allowed participants to interact and ask questions (see: https://unfccc.int/event/information-session-on-gender-and-climate-change-at-cop-30). The secretariat held a similar virtual information session prior to SB 64. At this session, participants received information on the gender mandated events and introduction to mandated events under other workstreams that are relevant for gender negotiators (see: https://unfccc.int/event/information-session-on-gender-and-climate-change-at-sb-64). Both information sessions were held in English, with live translation of transcript into many languages. After the adoption of the Belém Gender Action Plan, the secretariat organized an information session dedicated to guide gender-responsive climate action across governance levels from 2026 to 2034, which was open to national gender and climate change focal points, Party delegates, observers and civil society (see: https://unfccc.int/event/the-belem-gap-a-new-chapter-for-gender-climate-change). The secretariat delivered various products to commemorate the International Women's Day: (1) launched a digital campaign which mobilized a wide range of actors under #ActOnTheGAP, which generated more than 80 contributions from national gender and climate change focal points, climate funds, multilateral development banks, the COP 30 Presidency, constituted bodies, and civil society. The secretariat launched a dedicated webpage to serve as a living repository to capture and showcase global implementation efforts (see https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/women-s-empowerment-climate-in-the-un/international-women-s-day-8-march#IWD-2026); (2) the Executive Secretary issued a message highlighting the adoption of the Belém Gender Action Plan and the important role of women and girls in the joint fight against the climate crisis; (3) prepared and published social media videos in multiple platforms and collaborated with the United Nations University to launch a special episode in the “CB & Friends Daily Show: All you need to know about the Belém Gender Action Plan” (see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qz43AOiX9VM); (4) and published an internal article for staff on “Inclusive Climate Leadership: Zooming in on Disability” and the Belém Gender Action Plan. See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, paragraph 15 (d) and below on 3/CP.25 annex, table 4, activity D.4, as well as decision 7/CP.29, paragraph 22 (d).
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-SWAP since 2012. In 2024, UNFCCC met or exceeded the requirements for 5 out of 14 applicable performance indicators. Results available at: https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2025-12/2024-unfccc-swap-2-reporting-results-en.pdf .
7/CP.29	23	Encourages the secretariat to consider making sure all budget proposals have considered effects on gender equality in its own organizational structure, and to appoint gender focal points in relevant departments, provided this	The secretariat has commenced work, with the support from experts, to determine how to fulfil the mandate. In addition, an organizational gender, diversity and inclusion strategy and action plan has been developed and launched.

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		does not add to the overall cost but increases efficiency	
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 above relating to decision 3/CP.25 , paragraph 15(d), paragraph 15 (e), and below relating decision 3/CP.25 , annex, table 1, activity A.2; table 3, activity C.3; and annex, table 4, activity D.2.
7/CP.30	annex, table 1, activity A.1	Strengthen institutional and individual capacity within Governments for planning, implementing, monitoring, reporting on and evaluating gender-responsive national climate change policies, plans, strategies and actions, as appropriate, as reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC and in national and sectoral plans	
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.
7/CP.30	annex, table 1, activity A.1	Strengthen the role and the work of the national gender and climate change focal points	The secretariat, in collaboration with the AF, the CIF, 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.
			The secretariat organized the “In-session workshop on best practices and tools for strengthening the role of national gender and climate change focal points, including reflection on and description of their role and activities” at SB 64. Participants explored and shared best practices and tools, discussed the role and activities of national gender and climate change focal points and shared their views for a way forward. While the first day featured joint reflection open to all, the second day focused on strengthening skills and on regional discussions and was dedicated to national gender

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			and climate change focal points and interested Party representatives only. Skills labs were delivered by WEDO and South South North (see: https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-workshop-on-best-practices-and-tools-for-strengthening-the-role-of-national-gender-and). The report of the workshop will be published before COP 31.
			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.
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 GEDA to facilitate alignment of the activities under the Alliance with the goals of the LWPG and its GAP.
24/CP.27	4		The secretariat collaborated with the GEDA members to deliver the event “Transforming climate action at COP 30 and beyond: Accelerating Inclusive Progress Through Gender Data” in New York.
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	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), 7/CP.29 , paragraph 22 (g), 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 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		The secretariat organized two Orientation Sessions for Youth at COP 30 and at SB 64, 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.
7/CP.30	annex, table 2, activity B.1	Foster the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of all women and girls, particularly	The secretariat collaborated with United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 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 negotiation space as well as anyone else

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		Indigenous women and women from local communities, taking into account multidimensional factors, by promoting capacity-building initiatives for leadership and negotiation skills and by eliminating barriers for women in decision-making processes at all levels	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. Before each session, the secretariat launches a survey to collect travel needs from Party delegates 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. 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. This awareness-raising lead partners to offer support to several delegates.
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	The secretariat included in this report FCCC/CP/2026/4 the gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change conferences reported.
7/CP.30	annex, table 2, activity B.2	Promote travel funds and capacity-building to improve the full, meaningful, and equal participation and leadership of women in delegations at United Nations Climate Change conferences, as well as funds for supporting the participation of Indigenous Peoples, grass-roots local communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States, and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding	

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7/CP.30	annex, table 3, activity C.7	Support the attendance of national gender and climate change focal points at relevant meetings	
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 2026 (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership#COP-31-Elections).
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.
7/CP.30	annex, table 3, activity C.1	Ensure that Chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies and chairs and facilitators overseeing work programmes under the UNFCCC process are introduced to gender-related mandates and to the importance of gender-responsiveness in the context of their work in a consistent and systematic manner to support implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and the Belém gender action plan	See also the information above relating to 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 supported the COP 30 Presidency to organize Gender Day. The high-level event “Towards a people-centered climate action: recognizing the role of women and girls of African descent”, underscored the leadership of women and girls of African descent in driving resilient and equitable climate solutions, bringing together high-level representatives and community leaders to emphasize the need for inclusive, evidence-based, and community-driven approaches across adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance, while providing a space for reflection and exchange on advancing more just and gender-responsive climate governance (see: https://unfccc.int/event/towards-a-people-centered-climate-action-recognizing-the-role-of-women-and-girls-of-african-descent). 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.

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			See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25 , paragraph 15(c–d).
7/CP.30	annex, table 4, activity D.1	Share experience in and support capacity-building for public finance instruments and methodologies, such as gender-responsive budgeting, to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and actions, as appropriate	The secretariat launched a call for submissions on experience in implementing gender-responsive financial instruments and methodologies, and available capacity-building in this regard and is preparing the synthesis report on the submissions. The secretariat included in this report FCCC/CP/2026/4 information on the implementation of paragraph 23 of decision 7/CP.29.
3/CP.25	annex, table 4, activity D.2	Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women’s organizations and Indigenous Peoples and local communities	The secretariat, the Multilateral Climate Funds — the AF, CIF, and the GCF — together with the NDC Partnership collaborated to deliver a training to national gender and climate change focal points during Climate Week in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on climate finance and gender, titled “Joint Capacity-building on Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion” (see: https://unfccc.int/event/joint-capacity-building-on-gender-mainstreaming-and-social-inclusion). The session is intended to strengthen the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points to advance gender-responsive national climate planning and deepen understanding of gender equality, women’s empowerment, and inclusion in climate finance mechanisms. It also created a space for targeted learning, peer exchange, and strategic planning, reinforcing the shared goal of inclusive, country-driven climate governance.
7/CP.30	annex, table 4, activity D.3	Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for mainstreaming gender in climate policies, plans, strategies and actions, as appropriate, including lessons learned for facilitating access to climate finance for grass-roots women’s organizations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including through direct access modalities, and for implementing the enhanced Lima work programme and its gender action plan	The secretariat organized the event “Financing implementation of the Belém Gender Action Plan at the national level” at Climate Week in Yeosu, Republic of Korea. The objective of the event was to strengthen national capacities for accessing gender-responsive climate finance to support the implementation of the Belém GAP at the national level. Participants learned about funding windows, readiness support, and tailored opportunities for gender-responsive climate finance offered by climate funds and multilateral development banks, as well as private sector finance for gender-responsive climate action and innovative finance solutions (see: https://unfccc.int/event/financing-implementation-of-the-belem-gender-action-plan-at-the-national-level). See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25, annex, table 1, activity A.2, and annex, table 4, activity D.1.
3/CP.25	annex, table 4, activity D.4	Support the collection and consolidation of information and expertise on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas as well as identifying experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change	Ongoing. The secretariat 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. 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

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			linking gender and climate under the UNFCCC, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Generation Equality Forum.
7/CP.30	annex, table 4, activity D.4	Advance methods for improving the gender-responsiveness of climate finance	The secretariat organized the dialogue on gender-responsive climate finance at SB 64, which brought together operating entities of the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism, multilateral climate funds, national gender and climate change focal points, and civil society to take stock of where we are and where we need to go on climate finance. Panels and interactive discussions included civil society perspectives and insight from the Independent Evaluation Unit of the Green Climate Fund, the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility, the GCF, the GEF, and the AF, exploring the current state of gender-responsive climate finance, reflecting on impact and progress and on what it takes for finance to genuinely integrate both climate and gender considerations (see: https://unfccc.int/event/dialogue-on-progress-in-the-delivery-of-gender-responsive-climate-finance).
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	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. See also the information above relating to decision 3/CP.25 , paragraph 15 (e) and 7/CP.29 , paragraph 22(e).
7/CP.30	annex, table 4, activity D.5	Support the collection and consolidation of information on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas as well as identify experts on gender and climate change and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change	The secretariat organized the Expert dialogue on relevant issues in gender and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis at SB 64, in collaboration with the GEDA. This dialogue brought together data experts, policymakers, researchers, and civil society representatives to map the current landscape of gender- and age-disaggregated data relevant to climate change and discuss a way forward to strengthen evidence-based, gender-responsive climate action. Discussions spanned through three panels on data as a cornerstone of the Belém GAP, the global state of play and bridging data gaps by advancing rights-based and non-extractive methodologies. In a group work session, participants dove into the barriers that continue to limit data collection and explored approaches to filling those gaps across key thematic areas —including care work and climate change, health and gender in the climate context, violence against women and girls, and examples of engaging men and boys and of gender-responsive climate action (see: https://unfccc.int/event/expert-dialogue-on-relevant-issues-in-gender-and-age-disaggregated-data-and-gender-analysis).
3/CP.25	annex, table 4, activity D.7	Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking into consideration multidimensional factors, to better inform gender responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	See information relating to decision 3/CP.25 , paragraph 15 (d) and 7/CP.29 , paragraph 22 (d).

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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 2025 gender composition report features two case studies: one on the gender balance of side event panels at COP26–29 and relevant subsidiary body sessions, and another on gender composition across the Rio Conventions. The report reaffirms earlier trends: while gender parity has been achieved in Party delegations at SB sessions, disparities remain during COPs, particularly among heads and deputy heads of delegation, with women’s representation declining with age. It also provides data on the gender composition of constituted bodies and bureaux.
7/CP.30	annex, table 5, activity E.1	Strengthen the monitoring of and reporting on the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process, in the context of the gender composition report referred to in paragraph 22(b) of decision 7/CP.29 , including by conducting case studies	The secretariat informed the COP 31 Presidency on the voluntary reporting of gender composition of national delegations and technical teams supporting the COP Presidency and high-level champions, including on gender- and age-disaggregated data.
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. 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).
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 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.
FCCC/SBI/2025/L.3	paragraph 4	The SBI recalled that other in-person or hybrid technical workshops to facilitate the design of gender action plan activities may be held during 2025 in conjunction with existing events, at the discretion of the Chair of	Following the expression of interest presented to the SBI Chair by the Government of Ethiopia to hold a hybrid additional Technical Workshop to facilitate the design of gender action plan activities in Addis Ababa, the secretariat delivered the event and prepared an informal summary, which supported Parties in advancing the thinking on potential GAP activities and deliverables (see: https://unfccc.int/event/additional-technical-workshop-to-facilitate-the-design-of-gender-action-plan-activities).

Decision(s)	Paragraph(s)/activity	Mandate	Further information and links
		the SBI upon receiving an expression of interest from a Party to host such a workshop	

Abbreviations: CIF = Climate Investments Fund; GCF = Green Climate Fund; GEDA = Gender and Environment Data Alliance; GEDI = Gender, Diversity, Equity and Inclusivity; GEF = Global Environment Facility; IPCC = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature; NDC = Nationally Determined Contributions; NGO = Non Governmental Organisations; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UN-SWAP = United Nations System-wide Action Plan; WEDO = Women and Environment Development Organization.
