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Gender composition

Report by the secretariat

Summary

This report is prepared annually by the secretariat to assist Parties in tracking progress towards meeting the goal of gender balance in advancing gender-sensitive climate policy. It presents a breakdown of the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and of the gender and age composition of Party delegations to sessions held under these instruments, including comparison with data for previous years. In addition, information is provided on the secretariat's implementation of decisions that include a gender approach. This report also includes information related to several mandated deliverables under the Belém gender action plan for 2026–2034, such as on the gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in United Nations climate change conferences.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GAP	gender action plan
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PAICC	Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
pp*	percentage point
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

* Used exclusively in tables.

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

1. COP 18 agreed that additional efforts need to be made by all Parties to improve the participation of women in bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol as envisaged in decision [36/CP.7](#). It adopted a gender balance goal for bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol in order to improve women's participation and inform more effective climate policy that addresses the needs of women and men equally. In addition, it invited Parties to strive for gender balance in their delegations to sessions under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.¹

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

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

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

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

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

4. In subsequent decisions, the COP took note of individual annual reports on gender composition⁵ and provided context on various findings, including a persistent lack of progress in women's representation in different aspects of the UNFCCC process.⁶

5. COP 30 adopted the Belém GAP for 2026–2034,⁷ in which it requested the secretariat to:⁸

(a) Report on the gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in United Nations climate change conferences at COP 31, 35 and 39;

(b) Report on the implementation of paragraph 23 of decision [7/CP.29](#);

(c) Include in the gender composition report additional information on trends, progress and persistent gaps over time;

(d) Include in the gender composition report evidence-based, regionally balanced case studies on multidimensional factors.

6. Furthermore, COP 30 requested the secretariat to communicate the findings of the gender composition report to heads of delegation.⁹

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

² Decision [23/CP.18](#), para. 8.

³ Decision [18/CP.20](#), para. 4.

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

⁵ Decisions [20/CP.26](#), para. 6; [7/CP.29](#), para. 2; and [7/CP.30](#), para. 2.

⁶ See decisions [20/CP.26](#), para. 6; and [7/CP.30](#), para. 2.

⁷ Decision [7/CP.30](#), para. 6.

⁸ Decision [7/CP.30](#), annex, table 2, deliverable B.2.3; table 4, deliverable D.1.3; and table 5, deliverables E.1.1 and E.1.2.

⁹ Decision [7/CP.30](#), annex, table 5, deliverable E.1.4.

7. COP 30 invited Parties and observers to make submissions on best practices for ensuring full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women, as well as gender balance at the national level, including relevant political and technical positions in ministries, in delegations and elected positions under the UNFCCC to inform the gender composition report, and also invited Parties and COP Presidencies to voluntarily report on the gender composition of national delegations and technical teams supporting the COP Presidency and high-level champions, including on gender- and age-disaggregated data.¹⁰

B. Scope

8. This report presents point-in-time¹¹ and comparative data in relation to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement on:

- (a) The gender composition of the constituted bodies (see table 1);
- (b) The gender and age composition of Party delegations to UNFCCC sessions (see tables 2–4);¹²
- (c) The gender composition of the Bureaux (see table 5);
- (d) The gender composition of the Bureaux by regional group (see table 6);
- (e) The gender composition of the constituted bodies by regional group, other Party grouping and United Nations Indigenous sociocultural region (see annex I).

9. A case study is presented on the gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in United Nations climate change conferences (see chap. III below).

10. In addition, information is provided on the secretariat's implementation of decisions that include a gender approach, in keeping with applicable gender-related policies under the Convention (see annex II).

C. Possible action by the Conference of the Parties

11. The COP may wish to:

- (a) Consider the information in this report when nominating representatives or experts to serve as members of the bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;¹³
- (b) Consider the information in this report in striving for gender balance in Party delegations;
- (c) Encourage Parties to make submissions on best practices for ensuring full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women, which may inform the gender composition report.¹⁴

¹⁰ Decision [7/CP.30](#), annex, table 5, deliverables E.1.3 and E.1.5.

¹¹ As at 30 June 2026, unless stated otherwise.

¹² The information is based on the registration data for the respective sessions. For the analysis for this report, owing to the unavailability of specific information, prefixes indicated by delegates were used as a proxy for gender and dates of birth provided were used to derive ages. It is understood that the prefixes Mr., Ms., Mx. and Ind. are not adequate for capturing gender. Delegates who indicated Mx. or Ind. or selected 'Prefer not to say' as their title are not captured in the reported figures, unless stated otherwise.

¹³ Information on election and membership in relation to those bodies is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership>.

¹⁴ Decision [7/CP.30](#), annex, table 5, deliverable E.1.3.

II. Data on gender composition

A. Gender composition of constituted bodies

12. Gender composition varies among the constituted bodies and fluctuates from year to year (see table 1). In 2026, the representation of women ranged between 20 per cent on the CDM Executive Board and the Compliance Committee enforcement branch and 67 per cent on the PAICC and the PCCB. Since the publication of the 2025 report on gender composition, the representation of women has increased in seven constituted bodies, decreased in five and remained unchanged in five.

13. In 2026, seven constituted bodies reported having achieved the goal of gender balance, the same as in 2025 and 2024. Of those seven, one reported equal representation of women and men (CGE) and the other six reported representation of women of 55 (SCF), 58 (KCI), 63 (WIM Executive Committee), 66 (Advisory Board of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change) and 67 (PAICC and PCCB) per cent.

14. In 2026, the representation of women stood at 40 per cent or more in 9 of the 17 constituted bodies. On average, women occupied 44 per cent of constituted body positions in 2026, compared with 40 per cent in 2025.¹⁵

15. Since 2013, information on the gender composition of the constituted bodies has been gathered for the gender composition report and since 2014 compared with the preceding report by the secretariat. Since 2021, the gender composition report has included a comparison with the first such report, published in 2013¹⁶ (see table 1).

16. Between 2013 and 2026, the representation of women increased in 12 constituted bodies, most significantly in the Advisory Board of the Santiago network (from 33 to 66 per cent).

Table 1

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

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total number of members^a</i>	<i>Number of women Chairs or Co-/Vice-Chairs</i>	<i>Number of women</i>	<i>Number of men</i>	<i>Women's representation (%)^b</i>	<i>Change in women's representation since 2025 (pp)</i>	<i>Change in women's representation since 2013 (pp)^c</i>
AC	16	1/–	8	7	42	–14	23
Advisory Board of the Santiago network	12	1/–	8	4	66	8	33
AFB	16	0/1	5	8	31	13	0
CDM Executive Board	10	0/0	2	8	20	0	0
CGE	24	1/–	12	9	50	25	–2
Compliance Committee enforcement branch	10	0/1	2	7	20	–10	0
Compliance Committee facilitative branch	10	0/1	3	7	30	0	20
CTCN Advisory Board	18	1/1	7	9	39	0	26
FWG of the LCIPP ^d	14	1/2	6	8	43	–3	29
KCI	12	1/–	7	5	58	8	44
LEG	17	0/0	4	10	23	0	8
PAICC	12	1/–	8	4	67	0	25
PCCB	12	2/0	8	4	67	8	17

¹⁵ Calculated on the basis of total Party representatives as well as of the representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations in the FWG. Without the representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations, women occupied on average 44 per cent of positions in 2026, which is higher than in 2025.

¹⁶ [FCCC/CP/2013/4](#).

<i>Body</i>	<i>Total number of members^a</i>	<i>Number of women Chairs or Co-/Vice-Chairs</i>	<i>Number of women</i>	<i>Number of men</i>	<i>Women's representation (%)^b</i>	<i>Change in women's representation since 2025 (pp)</i>	<i>Change in women's representation since 2013 (pp)^c</i>
SCF	20	2/0	11	9	55	–5	30
Supervisory Body	12	0/1	4	8	33	8	0
TEC	22	0/1	7	12	32	9	22
WIM Executive Committee	20	2/0	12	7	63	–5	30

Note: The data in this table are based on the actual membership of each body according to the official UNFCCC membership chart of Convention, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement bodies dated 19 June 2026. The current membership chart is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/election-and-membership#General-membership-information>. The data relate to representatives of governments and Indigenous Peoples.

^a The figures in this column reflect the total number of positions open for membership for each body, which may differ from the number of positions actually filled as at 19 June 2026.

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

^c As some constituted bodies were established after 2013 (WIM Executive Committee in 2014, PCCB in 2017, FWG and KCI in 2019, PAICC in 2020, Supervisory Body in 2021 and Advisory Board of the Santiago network in 2024), the figures from the first year in which they were established are taken into account.

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

17. The number of women delegates elected to the position of Chair or Co-Chair of a constituted body is 13, which is 1 less compared with the 2025 report. The number of women delegates who held the position of Vice-Chair of a constituted body increased from two in 2025 to eight in 2026.

18. Several constituted bodies include alternate members who play an active role in the proceedings of those bodies. The representation of women as alternate members¹⁷ is as follows:

- (a) AFB: 14 alternate members (6 women);
- (b) CDM Executive Board: 9 alternate members (3 women);
- (c) Compliance Committee enforcement branch: 9 alternate members (4 women);
- (d) Compliance Committee facilitative branch: 9 alternate members (1 woman);
- (e) FWG: 11 alternate members (8 women (2 government representatives and 6 representatives of Indigenous Peoples));
- (f) PAICC: 12 alternate members (3 women);
- (g) Supervisory Body: 11 alternate members (2 women).

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

19. Parties to the Convention are organized into five United Nations regional groups: African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, and Western European and other States.

20. In addition to the five regional groups, the UNFCCC process recognizes several other Party groupings with respect to the membership of constituted bodies. In order to present a comprehensive picture of the current situation, this report includes information on women members of constituted bodies by Party grouping, namely Annex I Parties, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention, developed country Parties, developing country Parties, Parties with economies in transition, the LDCs, non-Annex I Parties and SIDS.

¹⁷ In relation to positions actually filled as at 30 June 2026.

21. The UNFCCC process also recognizes the United Nations Indigenous sociocultural regions with respect to the membership of representatives of Indigenous Peoples organizations who are nominated to the FWG.

22. The gender composition of the constituted bodies¹⁸ by regional group and other Party grouping and by United Nations Indigenous sociocultural region is presented in tables I.1–I.2.

C. Gender composition of Party delegations

23. The representation of women in the decision-making aspects of the UNFCCC process is crucial for meeting the goal of gender balance outlined in decisions [23/CP.18](#), [3/CP.25](#) and [7/CP.30](#). Table 2 presents the gender composition of Party delegations to the most recent UNFCCC sessions, and tables 3–4 present the gender and age¹⁹ of Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation to those sessions.²⁰

Table 2

Gender composition of Party delegations to the most recent UNFCCC sessions

<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Total number of delegates</i>	<i>Number of women</i>	<i>Number of men</i>	<i>Women's representation (%)</i>	<i>Change in women's representation since 2025 (pp)</i>
COP 30, CMP 20 and CMA 7					
Party delegates	15 860	6 923	8 821	43.6	5.8
Heads and deputy heads of delegation	644	235	391	36.5	4.1
SB 64					
Party delegates	2 680	1 356	1 296	50.6	–2.6
Heads and deputy heads of delegation	342	148	183	43.2	3.1

Note: A total of 173 Party delegates or heads or deputy heads of delegation indicated Mx. as their prefix or did not provide information, and thus their gender could not be inferred. These individuals are included in the numbers of total delegates but not in the numbers of women or men.

24. Table 2 indicates that the representation of women in Party delegations increased from COP 29, CMP 19 and CMA 6 to COP 30, CMP 20 and CMA 7 by 5.8 percentage points. Likewise, an increase (4.1 percentage points) can be observed in the representation of women among heads and deputy heads of delegation. At SB 64 gender balance was achieved among Party delegates, with 50.6 per cent representation of women (a reduction of 2.6 percentage points compared with SB 62). Among heads and deputy heads of delegation, an increase of 3.1 percentage points in the representation of women (to 43.2 per cent) can be observed when compared with SB 62.

25. Tables 3–4 show how gender and age intersect in relation to Party delegates and heads and deputy heads of delegation. Following the same trend as in previous reports, there is a clear relationship between age and women's representation in both cases: the representation of women drops steeply as age increases. Women Party delegates accounted for the majority of delegates in the under 26 and 26–35 age groups at the most recent UNFCCC sessions. Of the heads and deputy heads of delegation aged 26–35, women accounted for 58 and 63 per cent at COP 30, CMP 20 and CMA 7 and SB 64 respectively; and 100 per cent in the under 26 age group at SB 64. The representation of women aged 36 and over at these sessions was significantly lower: in the 36–55 age group, women accounted for 42 and 48 per cent of Party delegates at COP 30, CMP 20 and CMA 7 and SB 64 respectively. The most pronounced gap occurred in the 56–65

¹⁸ As footnote 17 above.

¹⁹ The dates of birth obtained from the Online Registration System, which comprises input entered directly by national focal points and designated contact points, were not verified; age was calculated as at the last day of each session.

²⁰ The figures reflect the number of Party delegates having attended the sessions as at the last day thereof and been issued a physical badge at the venue, and include Party overflow. The data were generated from the Online Registration System.

and over 66 age groups, where women only accounted for between 19 and 33 per cent of Party delegates and between 28 and 39 per cent of heads and deputy heads of delegation.

Table 3

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

Sessions	<26 years old		26–35 years old		36–55 years old		56–65 years old		>66 years old		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
COP 30, CMP 20 and CMA 7												
Number	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												
Number	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

Note: Gender and age data were not captured or were invalid for 141 delegates.

Table 4

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

	<26 years old		26–35 years old		36–55 years old		56–65 years old		>66 years old		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
COP 30, CMP 20 and CMA 7												
Number	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												
Number	1	0	31	18	91	126	24	37	1	2	148	183
%	100	0	63	37	42	58	39	61	33	67	45	55

Note: Gender and age data were not captured or were invalid for 29 delegates.

D. Gender composition of the Bureaux

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

Table 5

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

Bureau(x)	Total members	Number of women	Number of men	Women's representation (%)	Change in women's representation since 2025 (pp)
COP, CMP and CMA	11	4	7	36	0
SBSTA and SBI ^a	6	4	2	67	0

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

27. The Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA has 11 members, of whom 4 are women. The Bureaux of the SBSTA and the SBI have six members, of whom four are women. The positions of SBSTA Rapporteur, SBSTA Vice-Chair, SBI Chair and SBI Rapporteur, serving on the Bureaux of the SBSTA and the SBI as well as on the Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA, are held by women.

E. Gender composition of the Bureaux by regional group

28. The gender composition of the Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA and the Bureaux of the SBSTA and the SBI by regional group is presented in table 6.

Table 6

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

<i>Bureau(x)</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>SIDS</i>
COP, CMP and CMA	0	0	0	1	2	1
SBSTA and SBI	0	0	0	2	1	1

III. Case study

29. Under the Belém GAP, the secretariat was requested to include case studies in the gender composition report to strengthen the monitoring of and reporting on the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in leadership positions in the UNFCCC process.

30. Previous case studies have provided information on:

- (a) Analysis of speaking times during plenaries and meetings;²¹
- (b) Review of activities carried out by Chile²² and Mexico²³ to increase the representation of women in leadership positions in the UNFCCC process and in their delegations to the UNFCCC;
- (c) Gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh;²⁴
- (d) Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in UNFCCC sessions held between 2013 and 2023;²⁵
- (e) Gender composition of representatives of admitted observer organizations attending recent UNFCCC sessions;²⁶
- (f) Gender composition of the staff of the secretariat;²⁷
- (g) Gender balance in UNFCCC side event panels;²⁸
- (h) Gender composition across the Rio Conventions.²⁹

31. The case study presented in this report provides information on the gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in United Nations climate change conferences.³⁰

32. Future case studies may draw on Party and observer submissions (see para. 7 above).

²¹ See documents [FCCC/CP/2021/4](#), chap. IV, and [FCCC/CP/2022/3](#), chap. III.A.

²² See document [FCCC/CP/2021/4](#), chap. IV.B.

²³ See document [FCCC/CP/2022/3](#), chap. III.B.

²⁴ See document [FCCC/CP/2023/4](#), chap. III.

²⁵ See document [FCCC/CP/2024/4](#), chap. III.A.

²⁶ See document [FCCC/CP/2024/4](#), chap. III.B.

²⁷ See document [FCCC/CP/2024/4](#), chap. III.C.

²⁸ See document [FCCC/CP/2025/4](#), chap. III.A.

²⁹ See document [FCCC/CP/2025/4](#), chap. III.B.

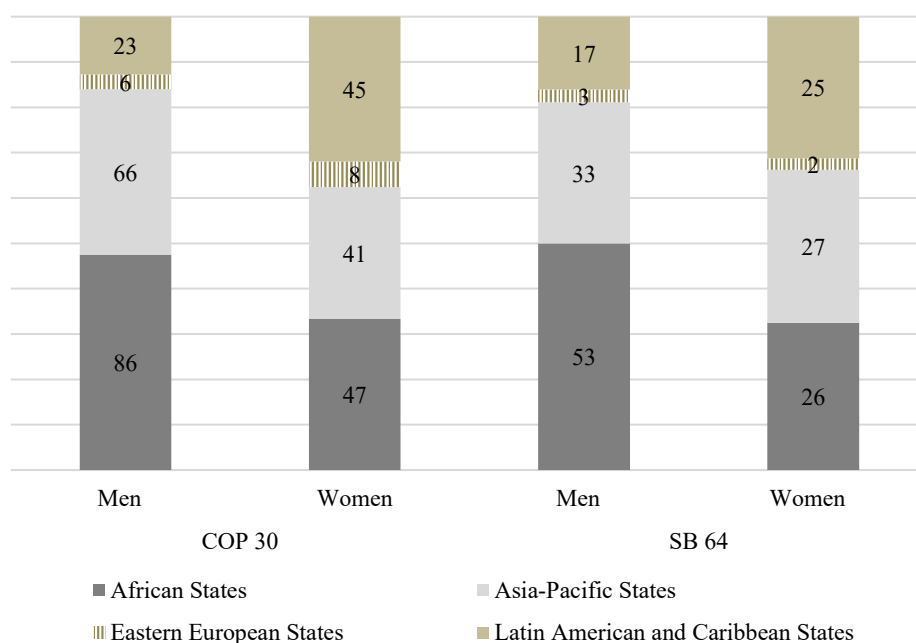
³⁰ Decision [7/CP.30](#), annex, table 2, deliverable B.2.3.

Gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in UNFCCC sessions

33. A total of 322 delegates³¹ received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém, of which 141 (44 per cent) were women. A total of 186 delegates³² received funding through the trust fund for in-person participation in SB 64, of which 80 (43 per cent) were women.

34. The figure below presents the number of women and men delegates, by regional group, having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in the most recent UNFCCC sessions. In this context, women accounted for the majority of Party delegates at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém and SB 64 from Latin American and Caribbean States (66 and 60 per cent respectively of total delegates from Latin American and Caribbean States), and for the majority of Party delegates at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém from Eastern European States (57 per cent of total delegates from Eastern European States). For the remaining regional groups, women accounted for between 33 and 45 per cent of delegates from their respective group at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém and SB 64.

Number of women and men delegates, by regional group, having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém and the sixty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies



35. The gender composition report for 2023 included a case study on the gender composition of Party delegates having received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh.³³ In comparison to the information presented in the 2023 report, the number of women who received funding through the trust

³¹ In addition, 12 Bureaux members and group Chairs, including three women, received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém.

³² In addition, 12 Bureaux members and group Chairs, including seven women, received funding through the trust fund for participation in the UNFCCC process for in-person participation in SB 64.

³³ [FCCC/CP/2023/4](#), chap. III.

fund has increased from 37 per cent in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh to 44 per cent in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém.

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

[English only]

Table I.1 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	—/—	—/—

* Not formally edited.

<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.

Annex II

Status of implementation of mandated activities pertaining to gender and climate change undertaken by the secretariat between 3 July 2025 and 30 June 2026*

[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:

* Not formally edited.

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

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

Decision(s)	Paragraph(s)/activity	Mandate	Further information and links
			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.

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

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

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

Decision(s)	Paragraph(s)/activity	Mandate	Further information and links
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.

Decision(s)	Paragraph(s)/activity	Mandate	Further information and links
			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.ctcn-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).

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		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.