



Women's Participation in Global Environmental Decision Making: An EGI Supplemental Report

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Acronyms

APF	Advanced Policy Framework
CBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CIA	United States Central Intelligence Agency
COP	Conference of the Parties
COW	Committee of the Whole
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CST	Committee on Science and Technology
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention
EGI	Environment and Gender Index
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GECCO	Gender Equality for Climate Change Opportunities
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GGO	IUCN Global Gender Office
GRULAC	Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Least-Developed Country
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MENA	Middle East North Africa Region
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
WDF	Women Delegates Fund
WEC	World Energy Council
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
WEOG	Western Europe and Other Groups
WGC	Women and Gender Constituency
WOCAN	Women Organization for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
USD	United States dollar

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Introduction

About the Environment and Gender Index (EGI)

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Global Gender Office (GGO) developed the pilot phase of the Environment and Gender Index (EGI) in 2013, recognizing the importance of innovative knowledge for leveraging progress towards gender equality and sustainable development. The first accountability and monitoring mechanism of its kind, the EGI compiled environment and gender variables in a composite index that scored and ranked 73 countries worldwide along 27 dimensions in six categories: Ecosystems; Gender-based Education and Assets; Governance; Country Reported Activities; Livelihoods; and Gender-based Rights and Participation. Through innovative data on how countries have implemented commitments to environmental sustainability and women's empowerment, the EGI found that countries which take seriously their commitments to advancing gender equality in environmental arenas are also making strides well beyond survival toward long-term wellbeing for all their citizens. Among other significant data gaps identified, the EGI revealed a major lack of sex-disaggregated data regarding who participates in environmental decision-making processes and forums. In 2014, IUCN GGO and UN Women joined in partnership and began research to fill these data gaps through the development of this dataset.

A strong global policy framework for sustainable and equitable development should facilitate the active participation and leadership of women across all levels of decision making. Women play essential roles in managing natural resources as farmers, fishers, foresters, household providers, educators, entrepreneurs, and more, but often their perspectives go unrecognized and their needs go unmet in environmental policy and management. For example, although women and girls are disproportionately vulnerable to the impacts of environmental degradation and thus often viewed primarily as victims, they are active stakeholders and leaders in effectively and sustainably managing natural resources at all levels. Women possess unique knowledge and skills crucial to mitigate, adapt, and build resilience to climate change and other environmental, social, economic, and political risks. Ensuring that women's voices inform sound policy making is critical to environmental management and improved livelihoods. International commitments and mandates have been established to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are central to environmental decision making, but as of yet, an all-encompassing accountability and monitoring mechanism does not exist to measure the implementation of these commitments. The EGI was developed to be this mechanism—to spur momentum towards sustainable development by illuminating opportunities for progress.

A dataset on women's participation in environmental decision making

The EGI pilot revealed two concerning trends that this dataset and supplemental report aim to address. One trend is the lack of sex-disaggregated data throughout environmental sectors globally. This report aims to fill that gap and share results widely. The second trend is that environmental decision-making bodies and leadership positions continue to be heavily male dominated at all levels, despite national and international agreements on gender equality. This report makes recommendations grounded in national data for achieving gender equity in national and international environmental

politics and decision-making fora. This data will serve as a baseline measure of gender disparities, will identify specific areas for improvement, and ultimately will empower countries and decision-making bodies to take the necessary steps forward for gender equality.

The global governance organizations, national governments, and civil society institutions included in this dataset all influence environmental policy and sustainable development outcomes. This report documents the participation of women in decision-making bodies and leadership positions at global and national levels through the following indicators:

1. Government Delegates to the Rio Conventions
2. Bureau Leadership Positions to the Rio Convention Secretariats
3. NGO Representatives to the Rio Conventions
4. National Focal Points to the Global Environment Facility
5. National Focal Points to the United Nations Forum on Forests
6. Secretaries of the World Energy Council
7. Chairs of the World Energy Council
8. Nationally Elected Green Party Leaders
9. Heads of National Environmental-Sector Ministries

The indicators were chosen to advance knowledge of women's representation in international and national decision-making processes. Diverse facets of the environmental arena are represented, including international climate change policy, climate finance, and the forestry, energy, and transportation sectors.¹ With data collected for every country possible for each indicator, this constitutes the most comprehensive dataset on women in international and national environmental decision-making authority to date.

Introduction to the Rio Conventions for Indicators 1-3

The Rio Conventions—the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)—are three key multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) considered in this dataset. CBD, adopted in 2002, has three main objectives: the conservation of biodiversity; the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity; and sharing the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way.^{1,2} UNCCD, established in 1994, aims to mitigate the effects of desertification and drought.³ UNFCCC, established in 1992, is the international framework for combatting climate change, mainly by stabilizing greenhouse gases, and coping with its effects.⁴

Within the context of the Rio Conventions, there are many opportunities to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and advancement across actions combatting biodiversity loss, climate change, and desertification. While there is no one solution to ensure that gender considerations are addressed comprehensively, achieving gender-balanced representation at Rio Convention Conferences of the Parties (COPs)

ⁱ The availability and accessibility of data determined which indicators could provide the most inclusive and transparent information to include in the dataset. These indicators do not quantify women's absolute participation in the international and national environmental arena.

would elevate the potential impact women can have on equitable, sustainable environmental policy.^{5, 6} Convention and/or COP commitments have been made to reflect and mandate this, (i.e. calling for women’s direct and/or equitable participation.) Indicators 1-3 provide a measure of the Conventions’ success, or lack thereof, in meeting commitments to ensuring women’s equitable participation and leadership in decision making as a key component of gender mainstreaming across environmental policy.

Gender in the CBD

The preamble of the CBD includes references to the role of indigenous women in conservation and natural resources management and calls for the equal participation of women in the implementation of the Convention. In 2008, CBD, with the support of IUCN GGO developed a Gender Action Plan (GAP) in order to move towards gender equality within the CBD.⁷ The GAP lays out actions for the CBD Secretariat to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in conservation and sustainable development at local, national, and international level. A 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action was developed in COP12 Decision XII/7.⁸ This GAP “denotes actions by the Secretariat to stimulate and facilitate the promotion of gender equality in its work and sets out actions for Parties to mainstream gender into their activities under the Convention.”⁹

In 2010, the Secretariat developed guidelines to mainstream gender into its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).¹⁰ NBSAPs are key implementation tools of CBD. An important goal of NBSAPs is to mainstream biodiversity in sectoral planning processes and national development strategies.¹¹ In order to meet the objectives of CBD, mainstreaming gender considerations into NBSAPs is called for in decisions IX/8¹² and X/2¹³ and is a proposed objective of the 2015-2020 GAP.^{14, ii}

Gender in the UNCCD

The preamble of the UNCCD references the linkages between gender and desertification and explicitly mentions the need for women to participate in environmental and decision making at the local, national, and international level. In collaboration with the IUCN GGO, the UNCCD Secretariat developed a draft advocacy policy framework on gender, to promote the integration of gender throughout the implementation of the UNCCD.

Gender in the UNFCCC

Consideration towards achieving a gender balance in COP processes first appeared in the text of the final resolution at COP7 (2001) in Marrakesh, Morocco. Decision 37/CP.7 directed Parties to consider nominating women for positions and for the secretariat to monitor gender composition within UNFCCC bodies. Although draft language that addressed gender was introduced at COP14 (2008) and COP15 (2009), gender did not reappear in the outcome text until COP16 (2010) in Cancun, Mexico.

The Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) was established and granted provisional status in 2009 as one of the nine stakeholder groups to the UNFCCC and has since been present at each UNFCCC meeting and intersessional, “working to ensure that women’s voices and their rights are embedded in all processes and results of the UNFCCC”. It was made an official constituency in 2015.

ⁱⁱ An EGI gender analysis of NBSAPs is ongoing and will be published by IUCN GGO in 2016.

At COP 18 (2012) in Doha, Qatar, the Parties agreed to recognize “the need for women to be represented in all aspects of the UNFCCC process, including through membership of their national delegations and the chairing and facilitation of formal and information negotiating groups.”¹⁵

At the most recent COP20 (2014) in Lima, Peru, the Lima Work Programme on Gender was agreed upon to ensure gender-responsive climate policy. By mid-2015, more than 50 COP and subsidiary body decisions have recognized various aspects of gender equality concerns with respect to five key areas of UNFCCC negotiation and programming: adaptation, finance, mitigation, technology, and capacity-building. The current Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC is Ms. Christiana Figueres of Costa Rica.

Indicator One: Women as Government Delegates to Rio Convention COPs

This indicator measures women’s participation in government delegations at CBD COPs 10-12 (2010-2014), UNCCD COPs 9-11 (2009-2013), and UNFCCC COPs 14-20 (2008-2014) Conferences of the Parties (COPs).

Background

COPs are the principal governing bodies of the Rio Conventions. Each Rio Convention has its own series of COPs, held either annually or bi-annually, to review implementation of the Convention and negotiate decisions necessary to advance and achieve effective implementation of Convention mandates.¹⁶ All states that are Parties to the Conventions are represented at the COP by government delegations.ⁱⁱⁱ

Methods

The data for this indicator was obtained through COP participant lists, which include the honorific or title and name of government delegates and are collected at every COP by the Secretariat of each Convention. These lists are shared publicly through the CBD, UNCCD, and UNFCCC information portals. The gender for individuals without a gender-specific prefix listed was determined through government websites, social media, authored publications, published news stories, etc. The data only includes information for the participants whose names were provided on the participant lists. The series of COPs for each Rio Convention in this indicator was determined by accessibility on the Convention informational portals.

The host country’s government delegation data is included in the results for the UNFCCC COPs. However, host country government delegation data is not included in the CBD or UNCCD COP results, as the size of the host country delegations—which include negotiators as well as support staff—to CBD and UNCCD COPs act as data outliers.

ⁱⁱⁱ The number of party delegates to Rio Convention COPs is not standard across countries. The least developed countries (LDCs) qualify for financial support to be able to be represented by at least two negotiators. The total number of Parties is not standard across the three Rio Convention COPs, nor across COP sessions.

Results and Discussion

CBD Government Delegations

Due to an accessible participant list, COP10 (2010) in Nagoya, Japan, is the earliest COP included in this report, followed by COP11 (2012) and COP12 (2014). Since CBD COP3 (1996), text specific to women's participation in COP processes has appeared in decision text, including promoting a gender balance in workshop organization,¹⁷ subsidiary bodies,¹⁸ technical expert groups,¹⁹ and as experts on the Convention roster.²⁰ In party delegation positions, disaggregating the participant lists from the most recent three CBD COPs by gender finds that the percentage of women in party delegations is slowly increasing, from 33 percent in 2010 to 38 percent by 2014 (Figure 1).

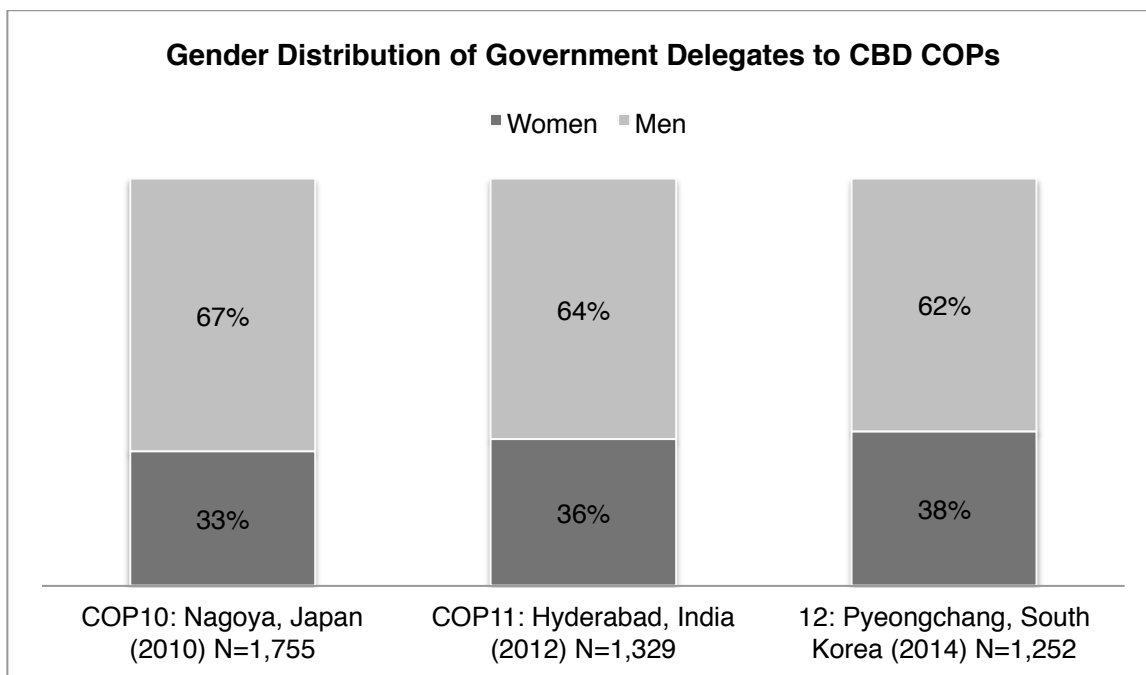


Figure 1: Women's Participation as Government Delegates to CBD COPs 10-12 (2010-2014)^{iv}

The data presented in Figure 1 does not include the delegates listed on the participant list from the COP host country (Japan 2010, India 2012, and South Korea 2014).^v The host countries' government delegation data was not included because the size of the host country delegation was disproportionate to the delegations of other party delegations, and therefore would act as an outlier, skewing the representation percentage results. In addition, it is impossible to assume and determine the role—either negotiator or support staff—that listed host country delegates had in the COP. The highest rate of women's participation was at the most recent, COP12, with women making up 38 percent of the government delegates of the 161 member parties.

^{iv} The sample size (N) represents the number of government delegates for the percentage calculation.

^v Tables 9 and 10 (in the appendix) present the total number of government delegates, the number of host country government delegates, and the percentage of women in host country government delegate positions for each COP.

CBD Delegations by Region, 2014

A regional breakdown^{vi} of the data for CBD COPs reveals that non-OECD European countries outperform all other regions, with 48 percent of government delegates being women. In a trend that crosses all Rio Conventions, the MENA country delegations have the lowest representation of women, with women comprising only 23 percent of government delegates to the CBD COP12 (Figure 2).

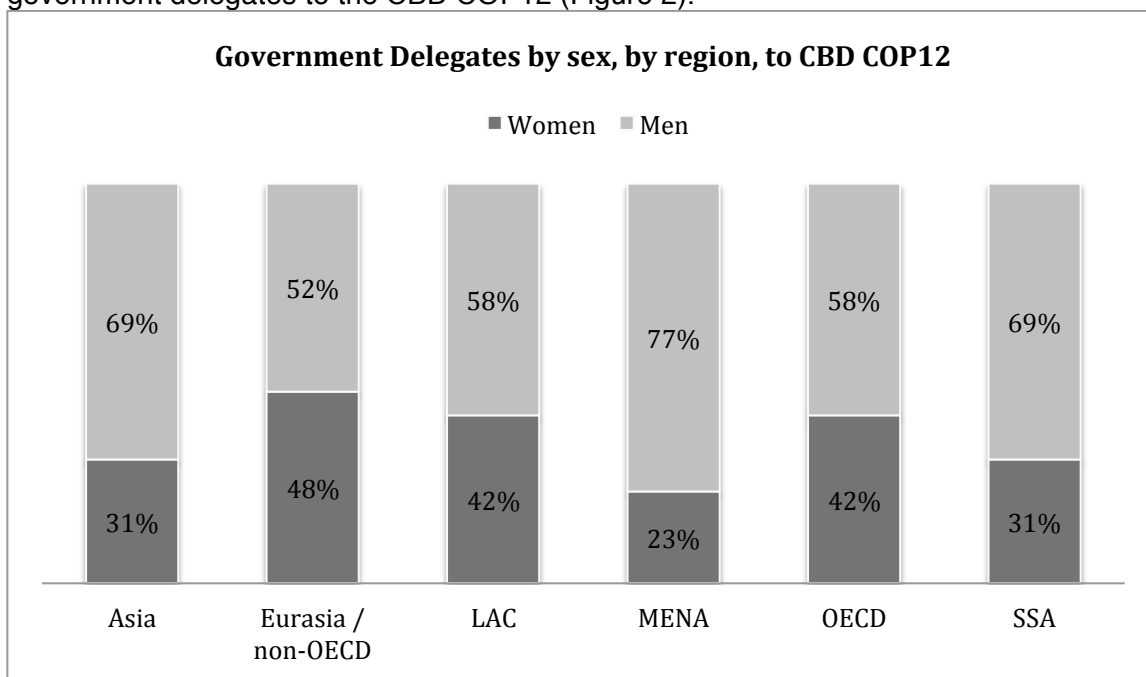


Figure 2: Government Delegates by sex, by region, to CBD COP12 (2014)

UNCCD Government Delegations

Due to inaccessible participant lists prior to 2009, COP9 (2009) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, is the earliest COP included in this report followed by COP10 (2011) and COP11 (2013.) At the time of this analysis, COP11 (2013) was the most recent COP. Over the past three COPs, women comprised between 21 and 26 percent of government delegates at the UNCCD—the most significant gender disparity of the three Rio Conventions (Figure 3).

^{vi} The high-income (OECD) category includes OECD member countries that are not included in their geographic regional categories. The regional organization of countries is provided in the Appendix.

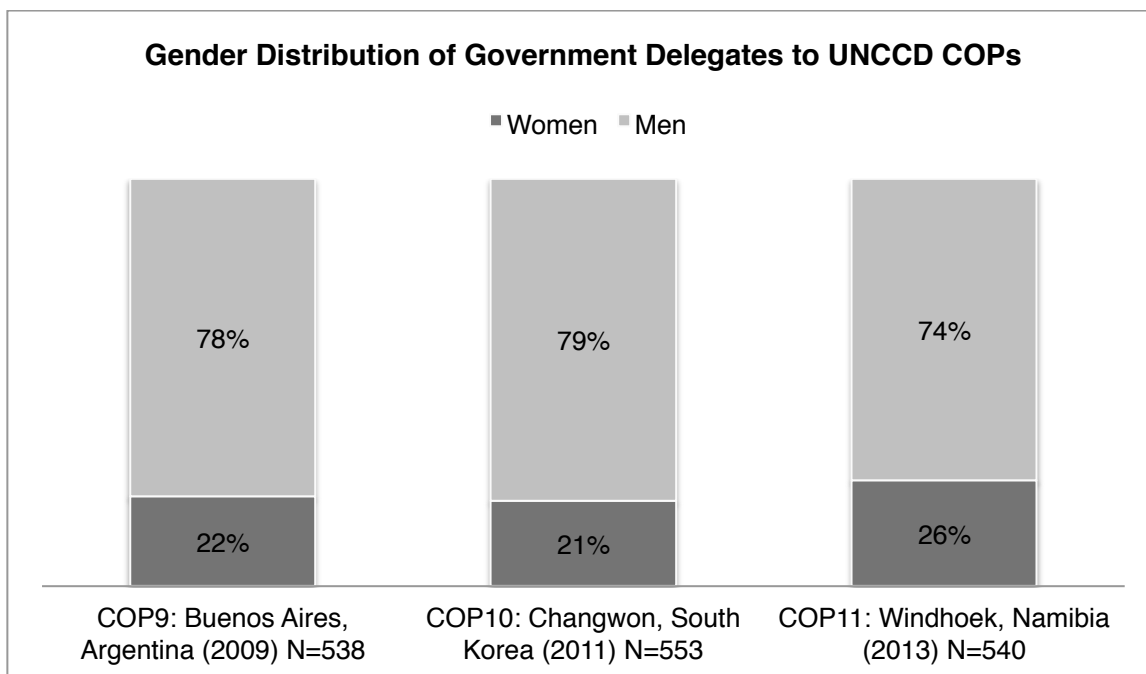


Figure 3: Government Delegates to the UNCCD COPs 9-11, 2009-2013^{vii, viii}

As with the other Rio Conventions, women’s participation as government delegates was highest at the most recent COP12 (2013)—making up 26 percent of government delegate positions of the 144 parties—showing a positive trend over time. However, women’s participation in the UNCCD lags behind the CBD and UNFCCC.

UNCCD Delegations by Region, 2013

A regional comparison of the percentage of women in government delegations provides a nuanced representation of women’s participation at COP11, which took place in Windhoek, Namibia (Figure 3). In the trend seen with all others of the most recent Rio Convention COPs, the Eurasia and non-OECD Europe region sends the largest percentage of women on government delegations to COPs. The MENA region—identified by the UNCCD as a critical region facing the impacts of desertification—is the lowest regional performer, a trend constant throughout the Rio Convention COPs. COP12 will be held in Turkey in October 2015^{ix} and will offer an opportunity for MENA countries to increase their numbers of women delegates, as well as offer those women regional networking opportunities.

^{vii} The sample size (N) represents the number of government delegates for the percentage calculation.

^{viii} The data presented in Figures 7 and 8 does not include the delegates listed on the participant list from the COP host country (Argentina 2009, South Korea 2011, and Namibia 2013). Tables 8 and 9 (in the Appendix) present the total number of government delegates, the number of host country government delegates and the percentage of women in host country government delegate positions for each COP.

^{ix} This analysis was completed prior to UNCCD COP12.

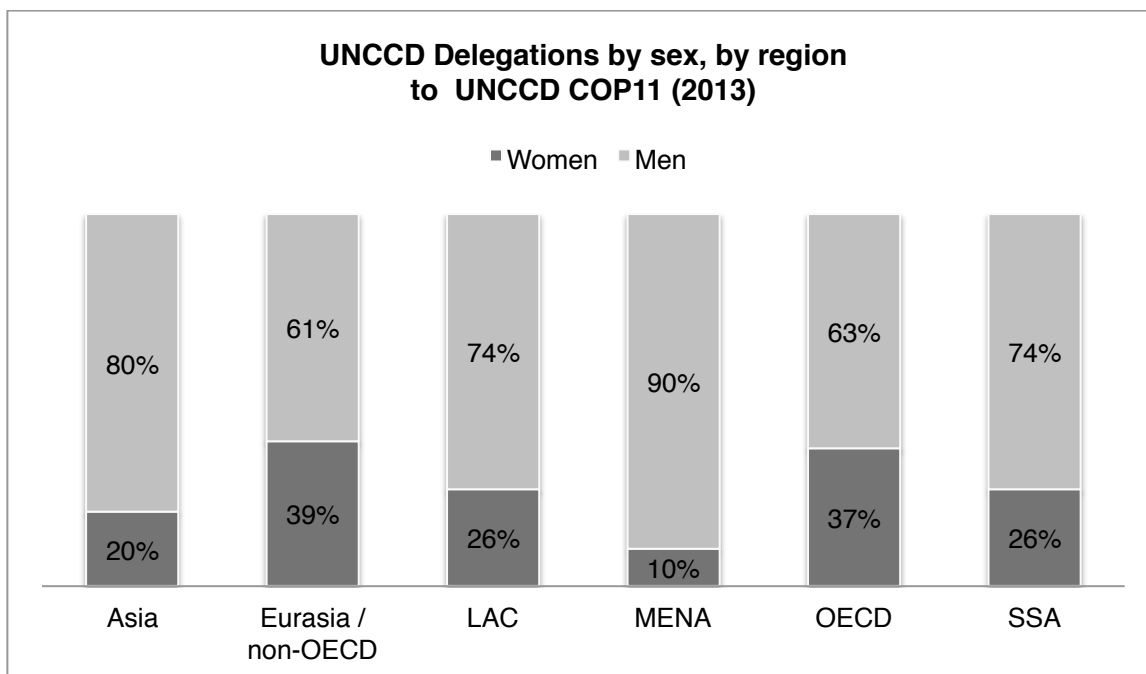


Figure 3: Government Delegates by region, by sex, to UNCCD COP11, 2013

UNFCCC Government Delegations

Over the past seven UNFCCC COPs, women have comprised between 27 and 36 percent of government delegate positions (Figure 4), revealing that women have been underrepresented in the critical negotiating years leading up to the post-2015 climate agreement set for COP21, December 2015, in Paris. With more than 8,000 participants—approximately twice the number as other COPs—COP 15 in Copenhagen (2009) was the most highly anticipated COP because of an expected, but undelivered, comprehensive framework. However, it had the lowest women’s participation rate of those COPs included in this dataset, with women comprising only 27 percent of negotiators.

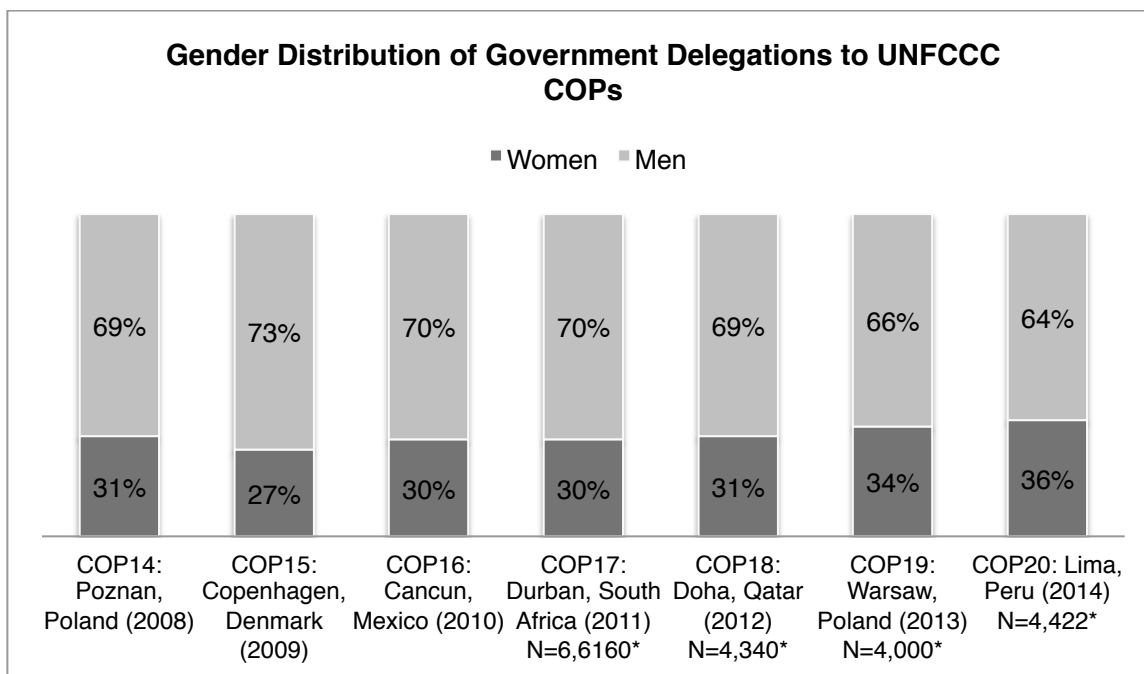


Figure 4: Women's Participation as Government Delegates to UNFCCC COPs 14-20 (2008-2014)^x

The highest rate of women's participation was at COP20, with women making up 36 percent of the negotiators for the 186 parties (Figure 4).^{xi} An upward trend can be seen over time, with the exception of the highly political and publicized Copenhagen COP15. Established in 2009, the Women Delegates Fund (WDF)^{xii} provides support to women delegates from developing countries to participate in UNFCCC negotiations—this support has evolved from being solely a travel fund to pairing travel support with negotiating and leadership skills training and other capacity-building activities. Support for increased representation of women delegates has also come from policy decisions and mandates. The slight upward trend in women's representation since the decision at COP18 (2012) that recognizes the importance of women's representation in government delegations is encouraging, yet remains far short of equal representation as over 800 more women would need to participate to reach 50% women.

UNFCCC Delegations by Region, 2014

A regional comparison^{xiii} of the percentage of women in government delegations provides nuanced representation of women's participation in COP20, Lima, Peru, in 2014 (Figure 5). At COP20, the region with the highest participation of women is non-OECD Eurasia, with 44 percent, and the region with the lowest participation of women is MENA, with 25 percent.

^x An * on the sample size (N) denotes the COPs where the number of delegates reported by the UNFCCC did not match the number of individual delegates on the participant lists.

^{xi} COP20 (2014), with 36 percent women, had a statistically significantly higher percentage of women than the 7-year average of 31 percent at a five percent level of significance.

^{xii} The WDF is administered by WEDO as a project of the GGCA (of which IUCN is also an implementing partner) with UNDP; WDF support comes from the Governments of Finland, Iceland and the Netherlands.

^{xiii} The high-income (OECD) category includes OECD member countries that are not included in their geographic regional categories. The regional organization of countries is provided in the Appendix.

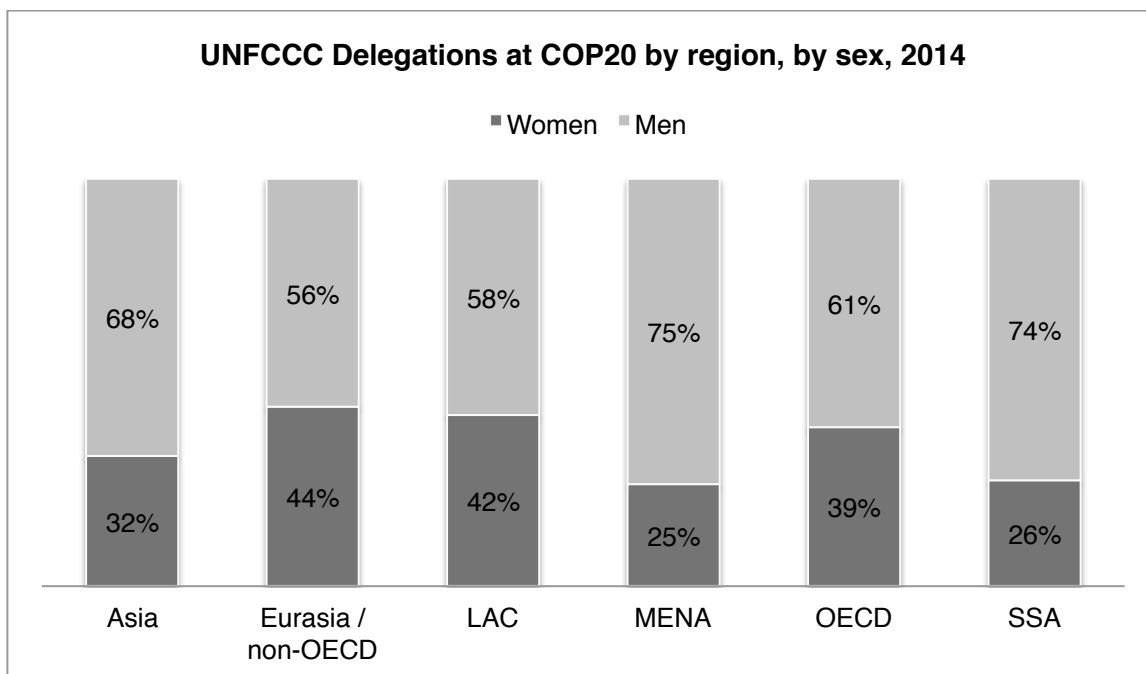


Figure 5: UNFCCC Delegations at COP20 by region, by sex, 2014

Women Government Delegates as Chief Negotiators at Rio Convention COPs

The results above indicate that women are underrepresented in government delegate positions to the Rio Convention. Within these positions, women are especially underrepresented as chief negotiators. Each party to a Convention presents a chief negotiator, who leads the party's position and decision-making in the negotiations, and acts as the chief point of contact. Women's representation in chief negotiator positions is also indicative of their involvement in the environmental sector in their home country, as chief negotiators are often the leaders of national environmental ministries, as evident by professional titles on the participant list. The percentage of women occupying chief negotiator positions is presented in Figure 6. The gender of the chief negotiator position was obtained using the COP participant list.

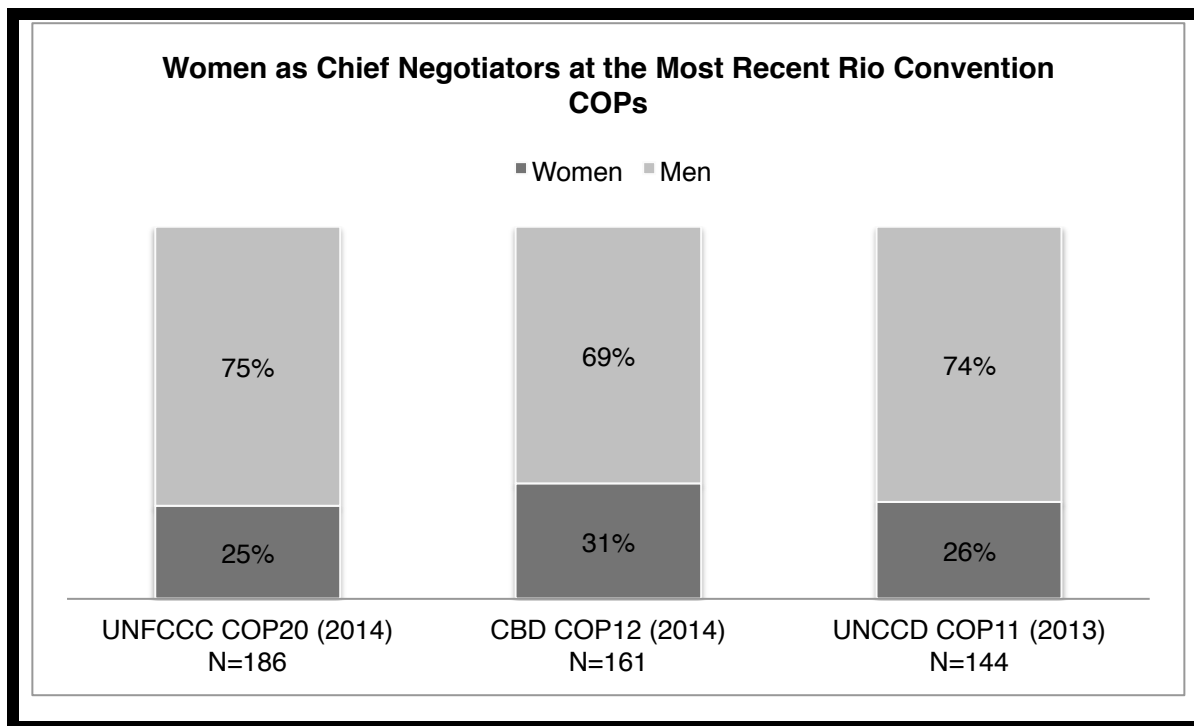


Figure 6: Women as Chief Negotiators at most recent Rio Convention COPs^{xiv}

In conclusion, in order for the Rio Convention COPs to fully achieve the goals stated in their resolutions, they must increase participation of women in government delegations. As parties nominate their own delegations, national governments must ensure the inclusion of women in national-level environmental decision-making bodies. Participation at COPs can be indicative of women's involvement in the environmental sector in their home country, as government delegates often hold office in national environmental ministries or may be thematic technical advisors affiliated with NGOs or academia.

In many places, however, deeply entrenched gender biases, discrimination, and behavioral norms may dictate who has access to decision-making processes. Due to societal expectations, lower-ranking men may be included in a government delegation instead of higher-ranking women experts, for example. An in-depth analysis of country's specific policies and trends on gender in the fields of environmental science and management may shed light on why these participating Parties are not achieving balanced representation of women and men.

Indicator Two: Women in Rio Convention Bureau Leadership Positions

^{xiv} The sample size (N) represents the number of chief negotiators—and therefore the number of parties to the convention—for each Rio Convention.

This indicator measures women's representation in leadership positions of the Conferences of the Parties Bureaus at CBD COP12 (2014), UNCCD COP11 (2013), and UNFCCC COP20 (2014).

Background

Each Rio Convention COP hosts a Bureau that is primarily responsible for advising the elected President of the Convention—who is also a Bureau member. The Bureaus' function is not to act as a forum for the political negotiations of the COPs, but to make decisions that pertain to the overall management of the intergovernmental processes. The Bureaus also serve an advisory role to the Rio Conventions' Secretariats.

Bureau positions are unique to each Rio Convention. The Bureau of the CBD consists of eleven positions, including the COP President. The other ten positions consist of two representatives from five regions: Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Central and Eastern Europe (CEE); Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC); and Western Europe and Other Groups (WEOG).²¹ The UNCCD and UNFCCC have established subsidiary bodies that work to assist the implementation of the Convention and guide decision-making. The chairs of these subsidiary bodies are Bureau positions. The Bureau of the UNCCD consists of thirteen positions: a COP President; nine vice-presidents; a chair of the Committee as a Whole (COW); and chairs of the two CBD subsidiary bodies—the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) and the Committee for the Review and Implementation of the Convention (CRIC). The Bureau of the UNFCCC consists of eleven members: a COP president; seven vice-presidents; the chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA); the chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI); and a rapporteur.

Methods

The name, sex, and position title of each Rio Convention COP Bureau are made public through the CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC information portals. Using the COP Bureau position lists for the most recent of the Rio Convention COPs (CBD COP12, UNCCD COP11, and UNFCCC COP20), the number of women and men in Bureau positions was calculated, and divided by the number of Bureau positions to determine the percentage of representation.

Results and Discussion

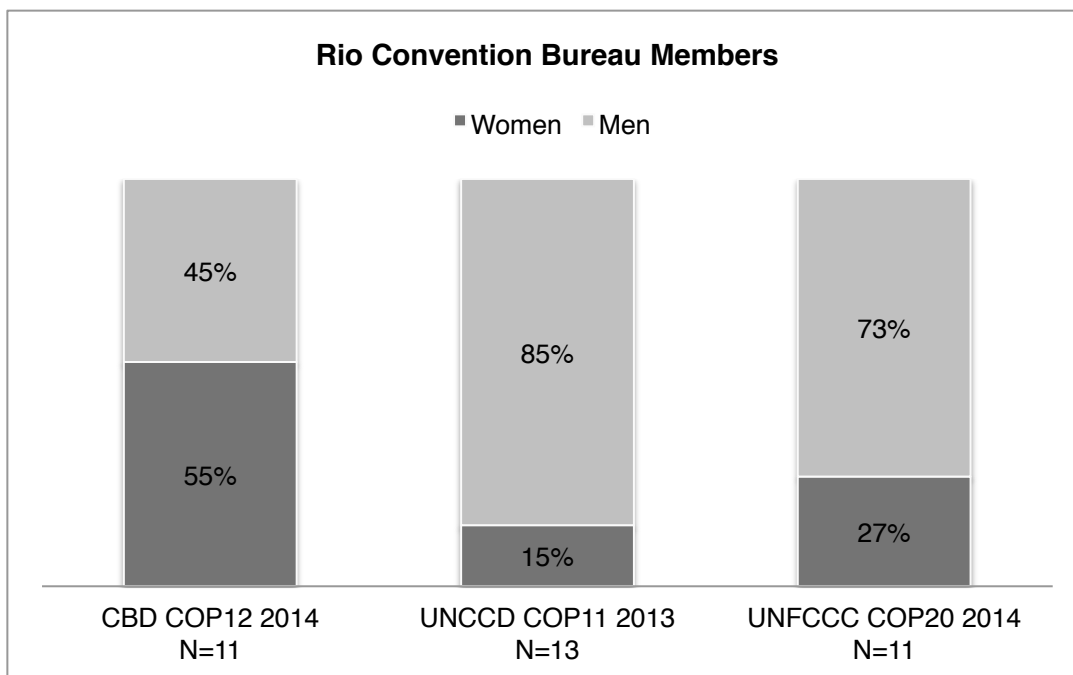


Figure 7: Rio Convention Bureau Members, by sex

CBD Bureau

Six of the 11 CBD Bureau positions are held by women as of COP12 (2014) (Figure 7), making it the Rio Convention with the largest percentage of women occupying Bureau positions. CBD has two subsidiary bodies: SBSTA and SBI. The chairs of these bodies are not included as Bureau members; however, they often participate in Bureau meetings. Regional representatives on the CBD Bureau review the NBSAPs, which are now mandated to mainstream gender considerations.²²

UNCCD Bureau

Women occupy two of the 13 UNCCD Bureau positions as of COP11 (2013) (Figure 7), making it the Rio Convention with the lowest representation of women in Bureau positions. Gender-responsive progress made on the policy frameworks of the UNCCD is discussed under the UNCCD subsidiary body, the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC).^{xv} Under the negotiations of the CRIC, the UNCCD has adopted a thematic advanced policy framework (APF) that groups together gender, food security, and climate change. At the time of this analysis, this APF was being considered by the CRIC in advance of COP12 in 2015 in Ankara, Turkey, and the Bureau position composition for COP12 was yet unknown.

UNFCCC Bureau

Women held three of the 11 UNFCCC Bureau positions during COP20 in 2014 (Figure 7). Although not the leader, per se, in women's representation, the UNFCCC Bureau is perhaps the leader among the Rio Conventions in terms of its reference to and inclusion of women and gender considerations in its formal Bureau position duties and roles. At

^{xv} The Chairperson of the CRIC is a UNCCD Bureau position, currently held by a man.

COP20 in Lima, Peru, COP President Manuel Pulgar-Vidal explicitly addressed gender, by calling for “gender sensitive approaches” in a statement to the COP plenary session.

Indicator Three: Women as NGO Representatives to Rio Conventions

This indicator measures women’s representation of non-governmental organizations at all three Rio Conventions’ most recent COP—CBD’s in 2014, UNCCD’s in 2013, and UNFCCC’s in 2014.

Background on NGOs Representatives at Rio Conventions

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have played an influential role in driving policy change within national and international spheres.²³ NGOs can receive accreditation to attend Rio Convention COPs, thus allowing the NGO representatives to participate in the COP and ultimately influence policy outcomes.²⁴ NGOs use COPs as platforms to communicate information related to their cause; NGOs also often serve as technical support to government delegates on particular issues. Hosting side events, consulting with government delegates, making technical submissions, and disseminating publications and literature are examples of the ways in which NGOs can influence the outcome of the negotiations. Civil society can also, depending on the process, organize under Major Groups or Constituencies, which are granted opportunities to make written submissions and take the floor during negotiations, as well as organize briefings and press conferences.

Gender and NGOs

A close examination of NGOs’ positions and advocacy on gender issues is beyond the scope of this report, as is considering the gender policies for the hundreds of NGOs represented at the COPs and how that might influence their participation. It is clear, however, in their names alone that some NGOs that attended UNFCCC COP20 have specific interests in women’s and gender issues, such as the Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) and Women Organization for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN). CBD COP12 was attended by two women’s organizations, the African Women’s Indigenous Organization and the National Indigenous Women Federation. While a review of the names of the accredited NGOs to UNCCD COP11 reveal that no NGO present at that COP specifically represents gender issues and women’s empowerment, it is not possible to determine whether or not the present NGOs consider gender as a cross-cutting theme in their work.

Methods

The data for this indicator was obtained through COP participant lists, which include the name, sex, and title of NGO representatives. These lists are shared publicly through the CBD, UNCCD, and UNFCCC information portals. The sex for individuals without a prefix listed was determined through government websites, social media, authored publications, published news stories, etc. As of the most recent COP, 107 NGOs were accredited to the CBD (426 representatives), 45 were accredited to the UNCCD (191 representatives) and 623 were accredited to the UNFCCC (3,081 representatives.)

Results and Discussion

At the most recent COPs, 47 percent of NGO representatives at CBD COP12 were women, 48 percent of NGO representatives were women at the latest UNCCD COP, and 45 of NGO representatives were women at the most recent UNFCCC COP (Figure 8). Overall, the most recent COPs have had nearly equal women and men NGO participants. Women occupy a larger share of NGO representatives to each COP than their government delegate counterparts (Table 1).

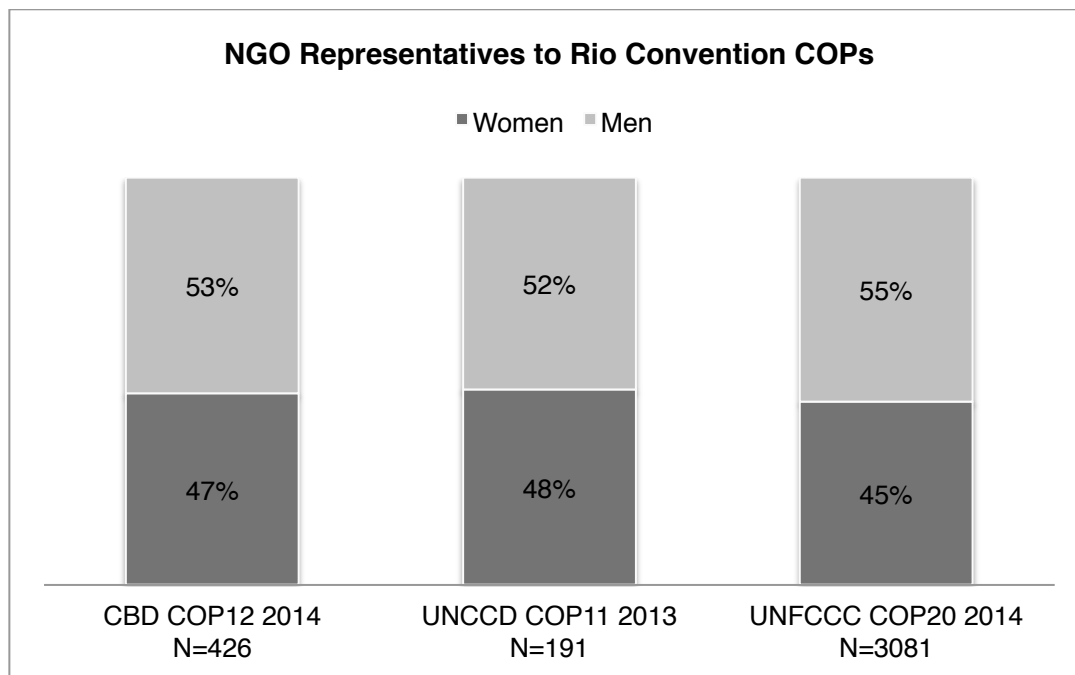


Figure 8: NGO Representatives to Most Recent Rio Convention COPs, by sex

Table 1: Women's Representation to Rio Convention COPs via NGOs and Governments^{xvi}

COP	Percent Women NGO Representatives	Percent Women Government Delegates
CBD COP12	47	38*
UNCCD COP11	48	26*
UNFCCC COP20	45	36

Generally, women face fewer barriers for access to leadership positions within NGOs than within governments, and participation in civil society is more accessible than participation in government.^{25,26} Coordination between NGOs and the Rio Conventions provides women the opportunity to influence policy frameworks and broaden the expertise reflected in the negotiations. In countries with limited governmental capacity, NGOs can play a crucial role in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment.²⁷ The presence of women in nearly half of all NGO leadership positions at the COPs can encourage other women to advocate for change.²⁸ However, the gap in

^{xvi} Does not include host-country government delegation, as the host countries' delegation size was an outlier that significantly influenced the gender representation results.

power related to environmental decision making clearly remains in terms of government representation.

Indicator Four: Women as National Focal Points to the Global Environment Facility

This indicator measures women's representation as focal points for 176 member countries to the Global Environment Facility in 2015.

Background of Global Environment Facility

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is an international partnership between institutions, civil society organizations (CSO), and the private sector. As the financial mechanism for implementation of the CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and Minamata Convention on Mercury, the GEF has distributed USD 13.5 billion in grants and USD 65 billion in co-financing in more than 165 countries.²⁹ These countries are member states to the GEF if they are member states to the aforementioned conventions. The role of a member state's designated focal point to the GEF is to represent their constituencies to the GEF, coordinate GEF matters in their country, and serve as liaison between the GEF and implementing agencies, such as the World Bank and UNEP.³⁰ There are political and operational focal points; each member state has a political focal point, but operational focal points are only appointed in countries eligible to receive GEF funds. As the responsibilities of political and operational focal points differ, it is relevant to assess the implications of women's participation rate for each.

Gender and the GEF

The GEF has numerous mechanisms to promote gender equality. Since its establishment in 1991, the GEF adopted a Public Involvement Policy to ensure the equitable participation of women and men in GEF projects and gender mainstreaming in implementation. In addition to a GEF Gender Partnership,^{xvii} a gender focal point within the Secretariat, and a tenet of Public Involvement Policy that aims to ensure both women's and men's involvement in GEF projects, GEF has progressed with a Gender Mainstreaming Policy adopted in 2011, and the 2014 implementation of a Gender Equality Action Plan. The current plan states, "The GEF Operational Focal Points and key partners [in] recipient countries will have a key role in identifying, developing, implementing, and monitoring GEF projects with strong gender elements and gender equality results that are relevant to the national and local context".³¹ Focal points then have the responsibility to ensure funds directed to environmental projects are used in a manner consistent with their country's gender policies and priorities. There is no requirement that women are appointed as national focal points.

^{xvii} The overarching objective of the GEF Gender Partnership is to serve as a platform for iterative consultations, coordination and knowledge sharing to accelerate the GEF Secretariat's and the respective partner organizations' efforts to mainstream gender equality and empower women as part of the broader context of social equity, social inclusion and co-benefits related to environmental sustainability.

Methods

The honorific or title and name of national focal points are collected by the GEF and shared publicly.³² The sexes of individuals without a gendered prefix or pronoun were identified through government websites, news media, and social media.^{xviii} As of May 2015, there are 183 member countries to the GEF; however, sample sizes are 154 political focal points and 150 operational focal points due to missing or incomplete information for some countries. Seven countries had no information available and 176 had information for at least one focal point.³³

Results and Discussion

To determine percentages of men and women for national focal points, political and operational focal points were calculated separately due to their differing functions, as well as together for overall percentages (Table 2). With a sample size of 304 individuals for all national focal point positions, women constitute an average 29 percent of all focal points; the overall sex ratio of both political and operational focal points is 2.5 men to 1 woman (Figure 9).^{xix}

Table 2: GEF Focal Points, by sex, 2015

Position	Men	Women	Total Individuals
Political Focal Point	76%	24%	154
Operational Focal Point	67%	33%	150
All National Focal Points	71%	29%	304

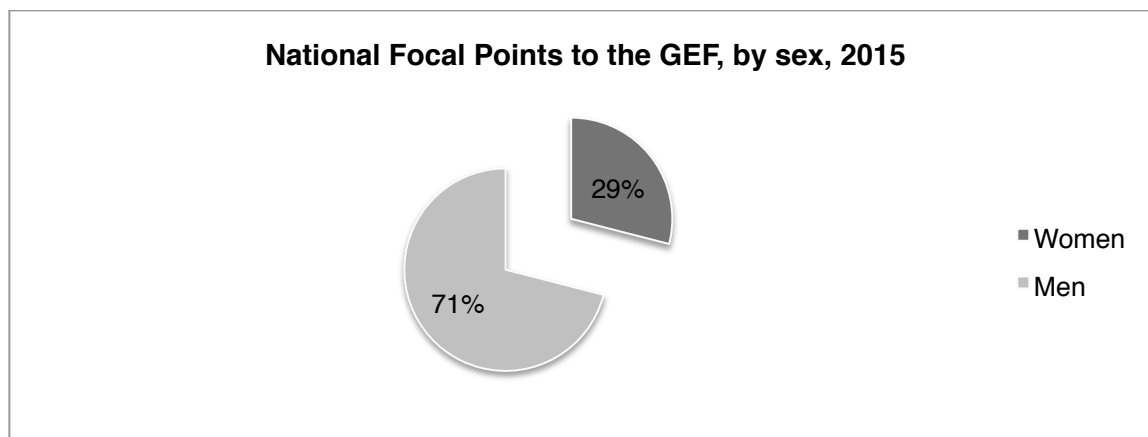


Figure 9: National Focal Points to the Global Environment Facility, by sex, 2015

However, looking at political and operational focal points separately, women's participation rate as political focal points is 24 percent, while it is slightly higher at 33 percent as operational focal points. This difference is relevant, as operational focal points only exist in countries eligible for GEF funds. As the operational focal point has a crucial role to ensure GEF-funded programmes are consistent with national gender

^{xviii} Following cultural honorifics in English, French, and Spanish, individuals with prefixes of Mr., M., or Sr. were counted as men, individuals with prefixes of Ms., Mrs., Mme., and Sra. were counted as women.

^{xix} There are linkages to other EGI indicators in this dataset, as heads of environmental ministries are often appointed not only as GEF focal points, but also as the government representatives to UNFCCC negotiations, the topic of indicator 1.

plans, it is relevant to note that many of the focal points were appointed recently, and that countries may appoint a new focal point at any time. The recent appointment of many focal points and also the potential for turnover at any time may permit a lack of continuity in the oversight of GEF funds, which could limit the consistent implementation of GEF's gender policies as well as the alignment of GEF funds with national gender policies and priorities.

Indicator Five: Women as National Focal Points to the UN Forum on Forests

This indicator measures women's representation as focal points to 157 member countries of the UN Forum on Forests in 2015.

Background on UN Forum on Forests

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), approximately 1.2 billion people around the world—mainly in tropical regions—depend on agro-forestry farming and forest resources for their livelihoods.^{34, 35} In 2000, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) was established to promote, “the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end.”³⁶ The UNFF's principle functions include facilitating the implementation of forest-related agreements, and to monitor, assess and report on countries' progress on forest-related policy and programme coordination. All member states of the UN are party to UNFF and meet every one or two years. Each has designated national focal points that serve as the liaison between the UNFF and member state, assisting in policy formulation and implementation. These focal points are also the main contact during the production of country reports to UNFF throughout the annual or biannual UNFF sessions.³⁷

Gender and UNFF

The UNFF does not have a formal gender policy, although gender equality and women's empowerment are consistently addressed in UNFF sessions. Studies show that strengthening women's participation in community-based forest governance improves forest resource conservation and regeneration, though women who rely on forest resources are underrepresented in forest governance.³⁸ A 2013 discussion paper submitted to the tenth UNFF session contains six specific recommendations for the effective inclusion of women and indigenous peoples in sustainable forestry.³⁹ One opportunity to address those recommendations is to ensure that national points champion gender equality. Equitable representation of women in national focal point positions to the UNFF can bring women's unique perspectives on and approaches to managing forest resources into national-level policy formulation.^{xx}

Similar to Rio Conventions processes, UNFF facilitates a Major Group system, of which there are nine Major Groups—one for children and youth, one for women, one for indigenous peoples, and one for farmers and small forest landowners⁴⁰—and a respective focal point for each. Currently, only two of the nine Major Groups have

^{xx} As member states can nominate a new focal point at any time, it may make sense to create mechanisms within UNFF that more formally address gender inequities.

women leaders: the group for women and the group for children and youth. This reinforces the consistent finding that women are effectively reaching leadership positions when it comes to women and youth affairs, but are not necessarily reaching similar positions of leadership in other sectors.

Methods

The names and sex of focal points were collected from the UNFF self-reported website in May 2015. Most member states present one focal point, though some member states have two or three focal points. Unlike the methods for GEF focal points, the alternate focal points were included in this indicator. Although 159 countries are members to the UNFF, only 157 countries present focal points. The resulting sample size is 173 individual focal points (primary or alternate) representing the 157 countries with focal points.

Results and Discussion

As of 2015, women hold less than a quarter of the 173 national focal point positions, resulting in a 3:1 ratio of men to women at the UNFF (Figure 10). This indicator is nearly global, representing 157 countries, with one to three representatives per country.^{xxi}

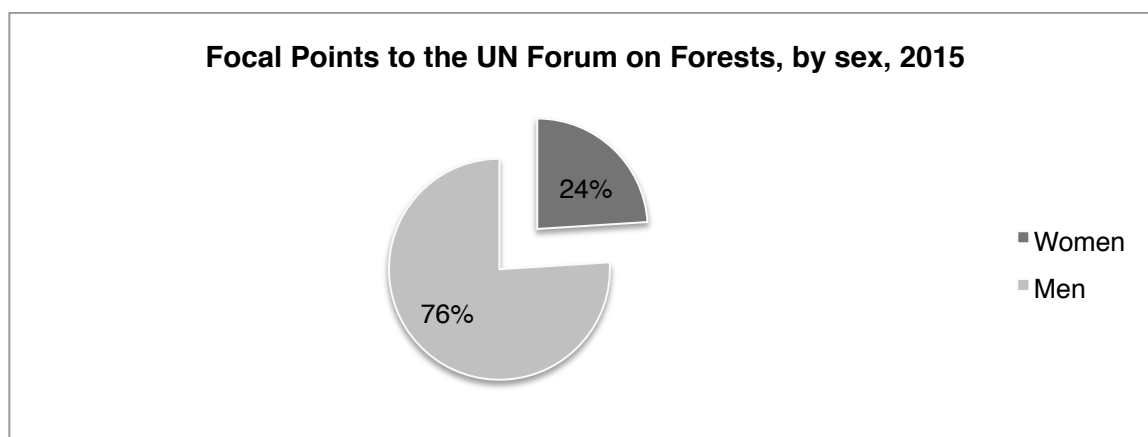


Figure 10: Focal Points to the UN Forum on Forests, by sex, 2015

Indicators Six and Seven: Women in Leadership Positions of the World Energy Council

These indicators measure women's appointments as chairs and secretaries for 94 member states of the World Energy Council in June 2015.

Background on World Energy Council

These indicators document the representation of women in leadership positions of the World Energy Council. The World Energy Council (WEC) is a UN-accredited global alliance over more than 90 countries, with the mission to "promote the sustainable

^{xxi} The focal points were commonly found to be staff from ministries of forestry or the environment. Thus, this focal point may be closely related to the indicators on women as heads of environmental ministries and women focal points to the GEF.

supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all people.”⁴¹ The WEC offers thought-leadership and resources on all aspects of energy collaborating with more than 3,000 member organizations including corporations, academics, NGOs, and national and state governments.⁴²

National Member Committees in WEC and are led by one Chair and one Secretary per country. Although Member Committees are autonomous from the WEC management structure, individuals in these position represent national energy interests in the WEC network.⁴³ The heads of National Member Committees can impact national energy policy and progress, as a variety of organizations join their national network, including “industry and government representatives, energy experts, research institutions, and other energy-related organizations and individuals”.⁴⁴

Gender and Energy

When women are excluded from energy governance, decision making is more likely to result in energy projects and policies that ignore women’s unique needs and experiences.⁴⁵ Energy poverty is a cross-sectoral issue, and energy governance institutions, such as the WEC, have the potential to advance other rights of women, such as land and property ownership.⁴⁶ In 2013, Marie-José Nadeau of Québec, Canada, became the first woman elected as the Chair of the WEC.

Nadeau’s recent speech at the Women in Energy Forum (February 2015) speaks to her awareness of and commitment to gender equality and diversity as essential to addressing global energy challenges.⁴⁷ Nadeau calls for “direction setting, training, mentorship programmes, and supportive policies and infrastructures” to include more women in energy dialogue, and retain equal participation, “through to a position on the board of directors.”⁴⁸

Methods

The names and sex of Secretaries and Chair to the National Committees are self-reported by the WEC. As of May 2015, the 95 member countries were surveyed, though information was only available for 94 countries, as Syria was suspended. Information was not available for Secretaries of Brazil and Latvia or for Chairs of Kuwait and Trinidad and Tobago, reducing the sample size to 92 secretaries and 92 chairs. The counties analyzed are available in Table 11 in the Appendix.

Results and Discussion

While this indicator represents just under half of the 195 countries of the world, it provides insight as to the current status of gender equality in international energy policy. As seen in these figures, the ratios of men’s to women’s participation for both Secretaries and Chairs are disproportionately high. The ratio of men to women Secretaries is 4.5:1 (Figure 11), and the ration of men to women in Chair positions is 24:1 (Figure 12). At only four percent, women’s representation as Chairs to the WEC is extraordinarily low, the lowest in this dataset.

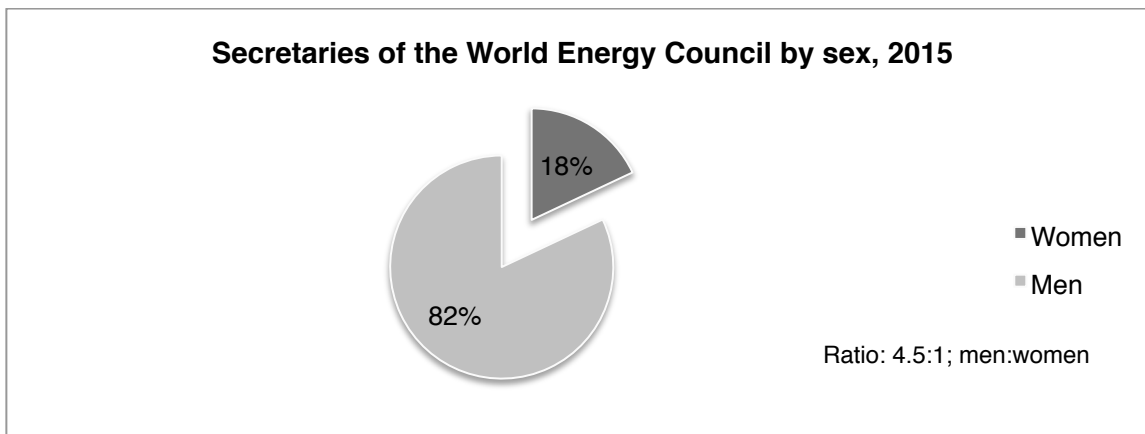


Figure 11: Indicator 6—Secretaries to the World Energy Council, by sex, 2015

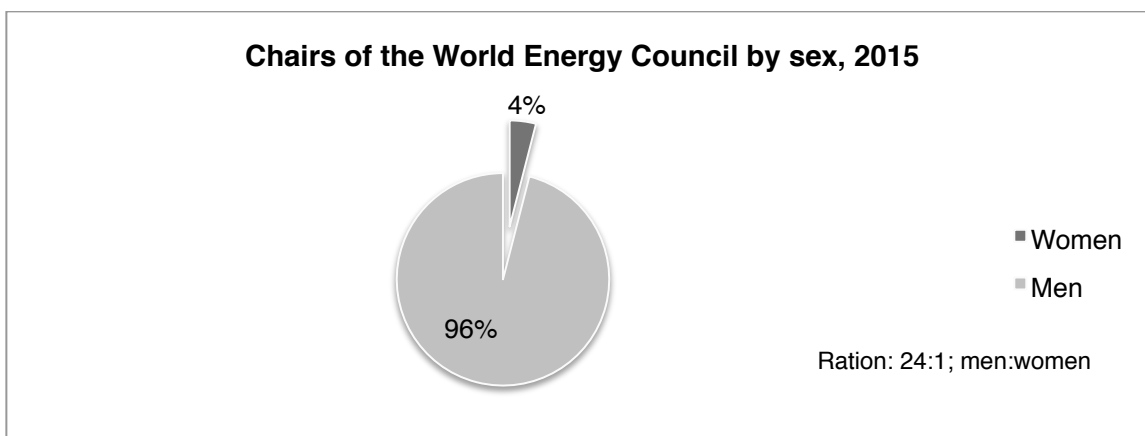


Figure 12: Indicator 7—Chairs to the World Energy Council, by sex, 2015

Indicator Eight: Women as Nationally Elected Greens

This indicator measures women in elected leadership of national Green Parties in 19 countries in 2015.

Background on the Green Party

This indicator documents women's participation in environmentally focused policy making at the national level through their appointment as nationally elected officials representing national Green Parties or political movements.⁴⁹ Today, the Green Party claims to be the world's fastest growing political party, with national-level representation in countries around the world.⁵⁰ Green parties are founded upon four principles: ecological wisdom; social justice; grassroots democracy; and nonviolence.⁵¹ As democratically elected Greens, women in these positions are at the forefront of bringing environmental issues to national political agendas.

Gender and Green Parties

Gender equality is a founding principle of the Global Green Party, and one of the primary ways the Green Party works towards this is through the political empowerment of women within the party. The charter specifies their goal "to improve the rights, status, education and political participation of women".⁵² The charter does focus on gender equity and

social justice, albeit without measurable goals. Women’s leadership in green party positions provides an opportunity for women to influence national policy frameworks with an emphasis on green party values.

Methods

Though global in approach, currently only 19 countries have elected representatives that are formally affiliated with Global Greens, a partnership of national Green Parties and political movements. The 19 countries included in this survey are: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Brazil; Canada; Colombia; Finland; France; Germany; Hungary; Latvia; Mexico; The Netherlands; New Zealand; Northern Ireland; Portugal; Scotland; Sweden; and Switzerland. As of June 2015, a total of 288 elected Greens were identified, four of whom were excluded due to their appointment to the European Union, resulting in a sample size of 284 individuals, representing 19 countries.

Results and Discussion

Of the 284 total Green incumbent positions in the 19 countries,^{xxii} women hold 135 positions. A nearly 1:1 ratio of men to women indicates the progress of Global Greens towards their founding goal of gender equality.⁵³ With women’s representation at 48 percent (Figure 13), this indicator has the highest measure of women’s participation within this dataset. However, this progress is limited to the 19 countries that currently have elected Greens and does not take into consideration the overall representation of women in Greens compared to other parties. Figure 20 provides total numbers of men and women Green incumbents by country. Women are better represented in Green parties than on average in nationally elected positions, as women hold 22 percent of all parliament seats globally.⁵⁴

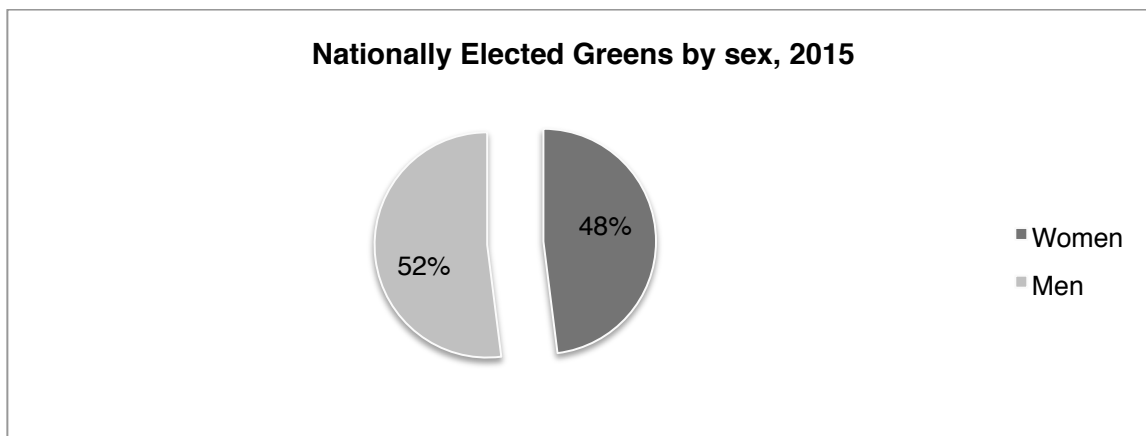


Figure 13: All Nationally-Elected Greens, by sex, 2015, N=284

At a finer scale (Figure 14), Germany’s representatives are 63 of the total Greens with a 54 percent representation of women. Ten of the countries with nationally elected greens were included in the EGI 2013 pilot report. Eight of those ten countries were identified as “strong performers” in the overall EGI pilot ranking; these rankings expose potential connections that may be identified through further research between Green Parties and national gender equality.

^{xxii} Includes the region of Northern Ireland.

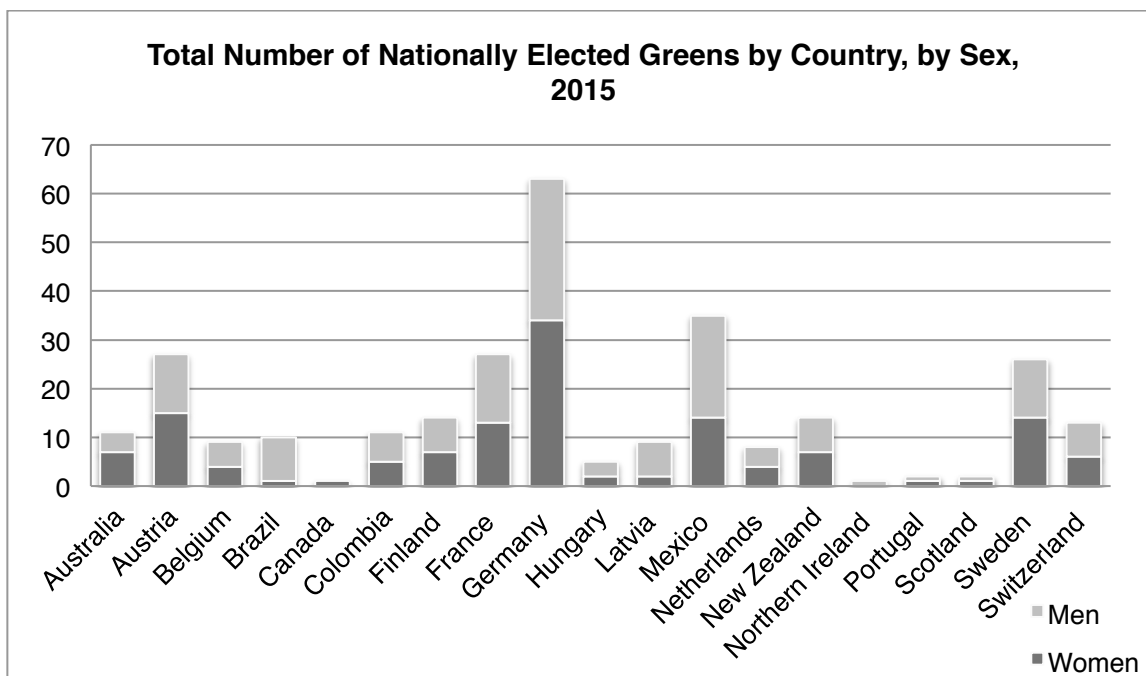


Figure 14: Nationally-Elected Greens by Country, by sex, 2015

Indicator Nine: Women as Heads of National Environmental-Sector Ministries

This indicator measures women's appointment as heads of national environmental sector ministries in the 193 UN Member States in 2015.

Background on National Environmental-Sector Ministries

This indicator measures women's leadership in various environmental sectors at the national level. National environmental ministries manage natural resources, such as air, water, and land. These ministries serve several critical roles in environmental governance, oversee national policy implementation, and develop capacity for environmental protection by coordinating policies and strengthening the mainstreaming of environmental policy.⁵⁵ Civil society and policy-makers can use environmental ministries as focal points for environmental policy formation, which supports and empowers national environmental interests.⁵⁶

Gender and National Environmental-sector Ministries

Identifying gender policies for environmental-sector ministries is beyond the scope of this report, though falls within the field of view of future IUCN research. Although gender mainstreaming within environmental ministries and programmes is increasingly common, there remain challenges to implementation of national commitments and goals to advancing gender equality, including goals concerning women's representation at the national decision-making level.^{xxiii}

^{xxiii} For example, a country that historically lacks programmes to support women's success in environmental sciences may have unintentionally limited their pool of potential candidates for environmental ministers.

Methods

The name, title, and sex of 890 heads of environmental ministries in 193 countries—the UN Member States—were collected from self-reported government websites in June 2015. All national ministries with an environmental focus were included in the analysis, such as those for environment, water, energy, mining, hydrocarbons, food, agriculture, transportation, fisheries, maritime affairs, forestry, and livestock.

A CIA list of country ministries was used as the starting point for ministries and ministers, and each was checked against the information available on official government websites. There is not a uniform approach to ministries worldwide—ministries have different names and key functions in different countries. For example, in some countries, the Ministry of Public Works’ responsibilities include water and sanitation and energy work and is included in this indicator. In other countries, the Ministry of Public Works is purely an administrative ministry responsible for managing bureaucratic aspects of the federal government; they are not included in this indicator. To determine whether or not a Ministry of Public Works is included in the dataset, a list of environmental keywords was developed and compared to the official responsibilities of the ministry. Only Ministries of Public Works that are responsible for the management of water and/or energy were included in this dataset.

Results and Discussion

Women make up 12 percent of lead environmental-sector ministers globally—this is a 7:1 ratio of men to women head ministers (Figure 15). While 67 countries had at least one female environmental Minister, 126 countries, or 65 percent of countries analyzed, had no female environmental Ministers at all. UN Women reports that as of 2014, globally women held 17 percent of all national ministry leadership positions—across all sectors.⁵⁷ At 12 percent women’s leadership, environmental-sector ministries are below the average for all ministries.

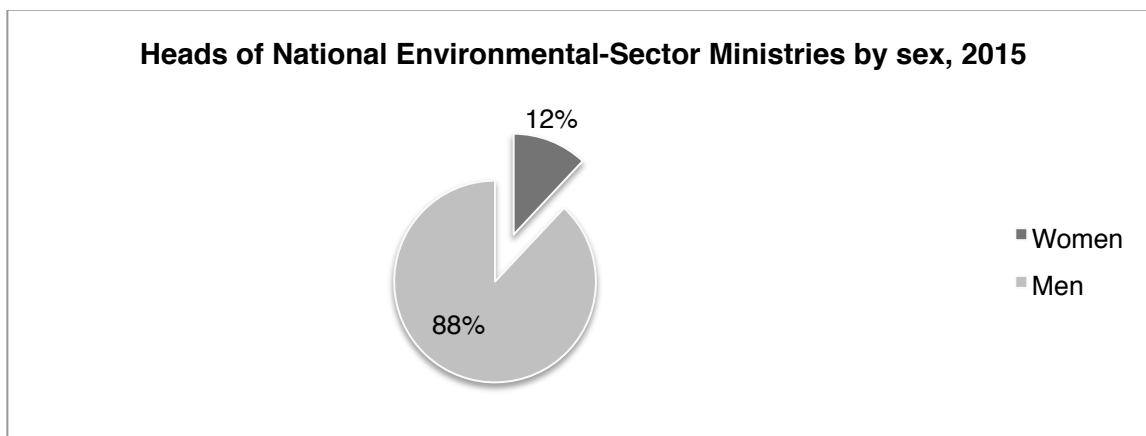


Figure 15: Heads of National Environmental-Sector Ministries, by sex, 2015

Conclusion

For the past three decades, governments have established international commitments and mandates to ensure that gender equality and women’s empowerment are central to environmental decision-making processes and sustainable development. This strong

policy framework has suggested great strides in gender equality, and yet, without a mechanism to monitor and measure implementation of these commitments and drive further action, a void has remained in being able to identify real progress. The EGI datasets quantitatively measure the reality of gender equality, and particularly with respect to this report, the progress toward equitable decision making in key sustainable development and environmental sectors and spheres.

The indicators included in this dataset provide a look into decision making at the highest international and national authorities across key environmental sectors: climate change; biodiversity; deforestation and desertification; forests; energy; green financing; ecosystem management; and environmentally responsive politics. Indicators span representation in national governments, intergovernmental bodies, global governance organizations, and civil society. With data collected for every country possible for each indicator, this constitutes the most comprehensive dataset on women in international and national environmental decision making to date.

Achieving gender parity is an opportunity for the incorporation of diverse perspectives of women in important environmental decision-making processes and bodies.⁵⁸ A diversity of perspectives, experiences, and expertise are important for finding solutions to complex problems and for issues pertaining to long-term environmental management and sustainable development: For example, a study of 130 countries found that a higher representation of women in parliamentary positions were more likely to ratify environmental treaties.⁵⁹ Additionally another study across 25 developed and 65 developing countries reveals that countries with a higher representation of women in parliamentary positions are also more likely to set aside national lands to conservation.⁶⁰

But as this dataset, *Women in Environmental Decision Making*, reveals, women are underrepresented in many such decision-making processes in international and national spheres, limiting their potential to influence outcomes. Only 12 percent of environmental sector ministers and four percent of WEC chairs are women, for example, leaving tremendous room for improvement in representation.

National and international performance for some indicators are linked through people who represent their country's environmental interests at multiple levels. As the EGI team documented the name and sex of each person in the positions surveyed for this dataset, it became evident that in certain circumstances, the same individuals participate in several decision-making fora. For instance, GEF focal points and government delegates to the Rio Convention COPs are often also high-ranking officials from national environmental sector ministries. For example, the Director-General of Afghanistan's Environmental Protection Agency is also a GEF focal point, and represents the country at UNFCCC COPs. This linkage highlights a pattern of representation—those high-ranking individuals at the national level often represent a country's environmental interests through international bodies. This pipeline of the same national officials, who are more often men than women, dominating global environmental decision-making spheres points to leadership in environmental ministries as a crux where greater representation of women is needed.

Although this dataset advances knowledge of women's involvement in international and national decision-making processes, it focuses solely on women's representation, which

alone does not guarantee gender equitable outcomes. It is not enough, for example, to have a token woman as a member of a delegation; all delegates—men and women—must develop their capacity to push for gender equality and inclusion of gender considerations. The disparity of representation makes it essential that men in these positions also have the capacity to advocate for, develop, and implement gender-responsive policies. In addition, decision-making fora can provide further opportunities to document whether and how women are treated as equal contributors—their attendance rates in negotiations, their time spent speaking, and whether their ideas are reflected in outcome documents are all potential avenues for understanding meaningful participation. Further, poor rural women bear an uneven burden of environmental degradation, thus truly equitable environmental policies should be inclusive of all women and their interests.

EGI Impacts and Next Steps

The goal of the EGI is to measure progress; enhance policy and programme development; and ultimately empower countries to take steps forward for gender equality and sustainable development by improving and promoting collection, analysis, and use of data. IUCN's institutional engagement is expansive, forming partnerships with civil society organizations, governments, research organizations and international institutions around the world. In these partnerships, the GGO provides technical expertise for policy and strategy development and capacity-building training across environmental sectors. For example, as part of the GECCO Initiative,^{xxiv} the GGO works to strengthen national efforts to mainstream gender in the renewable energy sector. In addition to other sectors, this dataset fills a pre-existing gap on gender and energy data by exposing the under-representation of women's participation in energy sector leadership positions—such as national environmental ministers, including energy ministers, and WEC secretaries and chairs. As the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for gender equality is addressed, implementing bodies can use this data to measure achievements in their environmental-sector ministries. In addition to recent energy work, GGO has been conducting sector-specific work with respect to forestry and REDD+. This work includes supporting countries in the development of Gender and REDD+ Roadmaps,⁶¹ researching and writing REDD+ case studies, and conducting quantitative analyses of country-reported REDD+ documents. This work, together with EGI data, puts GGO in a position to critically consider the state of the forestry sector and suggest recommendations for best practices based on data and lessons learned.

This EGI dataset on Women in Environmental Decision Making enhances the ability of the GGO and UN Women to impact women's empowerment within international and national level environmental leadership and management. To continue to strengthen the EGI and minimize gaps in the data, GGO, in collaboration with UN Women, in tandem developed a dataset focusing on national-level policies, programmes, and government focal points for various environmental ministries and agencies, as well as national gender mechanisms. Research questions address the appointment of gender focal points in environmental ministries, environmental focal points in gender ministries, and the existence of gender policies and programmes in various environmental-sector

^{xxiv} GECCO is a five-year initiative launched by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and IUCN in 2014 that aims to leverage advancements in women's empowerment and gender equality through, and for, the benefit of climate change and development outcomes.

ministries. The dataset on focal points, policies, and programmes is integral to documenting the desired outcomes of appointing women as environmental decision-makers; for example, only 35 percent of all environmental-sector ministries currently have a gender focal point and 25 percent have a formal gender policy. The decision making dataset analyzed in this report draws attention to a deficit in women's participation in national environmental policy making, particularly with respect to energy; the dataset on focal points, policies, and programmes uncovers that Ministries of Agriculture are leading on these issues, while Ministries of Water, Energy, and Fisheries are lagging.

New datasets, such as this dataset on Women in Environmental Decision Making, will be developed by IUCN GGO to close data gaps, and the EGI will be expanded to provide a more global perspective. The initial response to the EGI pilot revealed the interest of many stakeholders who are pursuing application of the data. At the 2014 Gender Summit, a representative of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission noted that the EGI can facilitate discussion about best practices among the highest ranking OECD countries and, with respect to countries at the bottom of the ranking, can help donors identify countries where support should be focused. At a presentation on the latest EGI datasets at the 2015 meeting of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, UN agencies, governments, and NGOs highlighted the EGI's potential to serve as a critical baseline of information—and as an accountability measure—as the global community moves beyond the Millennium Development Goals to the development and implementation of the post-2015 SDGs. EGI reports are made available and free to the public through the GGO Knowledge Center at genderandenvironment.org.

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Appendix: Tables

Table 3: Indicator 1. Total Countries and Government Delegates Present at UNFCCC COPs, 208-2014

UNFCCC COP	Total Parties	Total Government Delegates
COP14 Poznań, Poland (2008)	189	3,958
COP15 Copenhagen, Denmark (2009)	191	8,041
COP16 Cancun, Mexico (2010)	192	6,164
COP17 Durban, South Africa (2011)	192	6,160
COP18 Doha, Qatar (2012)	189	4,340
COP19 Warsaw, Poland (2013)	190	4,000
COP20 Lima, Peru (2014)	186	4,422

Table 4: Indicator 1. Total Countries and Participants at CBD COPs, 2010-2014

CBD COP	Total Parties	Total Government Delegates
COP10 Nagoya, Japan (2010)	180	2,251
COP11 Hyderabad, India (2012)	169	1,601
COP12 Pyeongchang, South Korea (2014)	161	1,317

Table 5: Indicator 1. CBD Host Country Government Delegation Size and Percent Women Participants, COP10-12, 2010-2014

CBD COP	Host Country	Government Delegation Size	Percent Women Participants
COP10 (2010)	Japan	496	19%
COP11 (2012)	India	272	16%
COP12 (2014)	South Korea	65	28%

Table 6: Indicator 1. Total Country Delegations and Participants at UNCCD COPs, 2009-2013

UNCCD COP	Total Parties	Total Delegates
COP9 (2009)	152	538
COP10 (2011)	154	553
COP11 (2013)	144	540

Table 7: Indicator 1. UNCCD Host Country Government Delegation Size and Percent Women Participants, COP9-11, 2009-2013

UNCCD COP	Host Country	Party Delegation Size	Percent Women Participants
COP9 (2009)	Argentina	165	45 %
COP10 (2011)	South Korea	32	13 %
COP11 (2013)	Namibia	255	48 %

Table 8: Indicators 1-3. Regional Categorization for Parties to Rio Conventions

OECD	MENA	SSA	Asia	LAC	Eurasia / non-OECD
Australia	Algeria	Angola	Afghanistan	Antigua & Barbuda	Albania
Austria	Bahrain	Benin	Bangladesh	Argentina	Belarus
Belgium	Egypt	Botswana	Bhutan	Bahamas	Bulgaria
Canada	Qatar	Burkina Faso	Brunei	Belize	Croatia
Chile	Saudi Arabia	Burundi	Cambodia	Bolivia	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Tunisia	Cabo Verde	China	Brazil	Latvia
Denmark	UAE	Cameroon	DPRK	Colombia	Liechtenstein
Estonia	Iraq	Central African Republic	India	Costa Rica	Lithuania
Finland	Jordan	Chad	Indonesia	Cuba	Malta
France	Kuwait	Comoros	Iran	Dominican Republic	Moldova
Germany	Lebanon	Congo	Iraq	Ecuador	Monaco
Greece	Libya	Côte d'Ivoire	Lao PDR	El Salvador	Montenegro
Hungary	Mauritania	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malaysia	Guatemala	Romania
Iceland	Morocco	Djibouti	Maldives	Guyana	Russian Federation
Ireland	Oman	Equatorial Guinea	Mongolia	Haiti	Serbia
Israel	Yemen	Ethiopia	Myanmar	Honduras	Georgia
Italy		Gabon	Nepal	Jamaica	Armenia
Japan		Gambia	Pakistan	Nicaragua	Azerbaijan
Republic of Korea		Ghana	Philippines	Panama	Kazakhstan
Luxembourg		Guinea	Singapore	Paraguay	Kyrgyzstan
Mexico		Guinea-Bissau	Sri Lanka	Peru	Turkmenistan
Netherlands		Kenya	Thailand	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Tajikistan
New Zealand		Lesotho	Timor-Leste	Saint Lucia	
Norway		Liberia	Viet Nam	St. Vincent	
Poland		Madagascar	Cook Islands	Suriname	
Portugal		Malawi	Fiji	Trinidad and Tobago	
Slovakia		Mali	Kiribati	Uruguay	
Slovenia		Mauritius	Marshall Islands	Venezuela	
Spain		Mozambique	Micronesia		
Sweden		Namibia	Nauru		
Switzerland		Niger	Palau		
Turkey		Nigeria	Papua New Guinea		
United Kingdom		Rwanda	Samoa		
United States		Sao Tome and Principe	Solomon Islands		
		Senegal	Tonga		
		Seychelles	Tuvalu		
		Sierra Leone			
		Somalia			
		South Africa			
		South Sudan			
		Swaziland			
		Togo			
		Uganda			
		Tanzania			
		Zambia			
		Zimbabwe			

Table 9: Indicators 6 and 7. Countries with World Energy Council Leaders, 2015

Algeria	Ecuador	Kazakhstan	South Korea
Argentina	Egypt	Kenya	Spain
Armenia	Estonia	Kuwait	Sri Lanka
Austria	Ethiopia	Latvia	Swaziland
Bahrain	Finland	Lebanon	Sweden
Belgium	France	Libya	Switzerland
Bolivia	Gabon	Lithuania	Syria
Botswana	Germany	Luxembourg	Taiwan
Brazil	Ghana	Mexico	Tanzania
Bulgaria	Greece	Monaco	Thailand
Cameroon	Hong Kong	Morocco	Trinidad and Tobago
Canada	Hungary	Namibia	Tunisia
Chad	Iceland	Nepal	Turkey
Chile	India	Netherlands	UAE
China	Indonesia	New Zealand	UK
Colombia	Iran	Niger	Ukraine
Cote d'Ivoire	Iraq	Nigeria	Uruguay
Croatia	Ireland	Pakistan	USA
Cyprus	Israel	Paraguay	Zimbabwe
Czech Republic	Italy	Peru	
Denmark	Japan	Philippines	
DRC	Jordan	South Africa	

Table 10: Indicator 9. Example from Madagascar of Environmental-Sector Ministries Included

Agriculture and Rural Development
Energy and Hydrocarbons
Environment, Ecology, Maritime Affairs and Forests
Fisheries and Fishery Resources
Livestock
Tourism, Transport and Meteorology
Water, Hygiene and Sanitation