
SPOTLIGHT ON GENDER IN NDCS:

An analysis of Parties' instruments, plans and actions supporting integration of gender equality principles and practices

ABOUT

This rapid assessment aims to outline some of the national structures and systems in place for integrating gender into climate action and serve as a proxy baseline on the potential ability of countries to advance progress on gender-responsive action in addressing the climate crisis in conjunction with the updating and implementation of new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). For the sake of this brief review, countries' work around gender and climate change in their foreign and development policies were not included. In addition, this rapid analysis aims to serve as a guide to available information and is not a comprehensive compilation of all national gender-responsive climate policy. Countries with limited information available for review and/or evidence of engagement are encouraged to share information and evidence on the processes underway to integrate and enhance gender in NDC planning, policy and implementation. Please e-mail news and updates via WEDO's Gender Climate Tracker at gct@wedo.org.

Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)

The Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), founded in 1991, is a global women's advocacy organization, working for a just world that promotes and protects human rights, gender equality, and the integrity of the environment. WEDO's headquarters is located in New York. Visit us at www.wedo.org.

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Acronyms

INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGCCFP	National Gender and Climate Change Focal Point
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Introduction

As the international climate community is awaiting the submission of the first round of enhanced or revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in follow up to the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), there are expectations for ramping up ambition as well as scaling-up and accelerating action on climate change at the national level. This commitment to effective climate action includes anticipating the considerations and integration of gender equality and gender-responsive approaches in these new NDCs will coincide with increasing recognition and commitments on gender equality under the international climate framework. It is important to understand, however, what has taken place over the past five years at the national level to implement each country's respective INDC and contributions toward a gender-responsive approach as part and parcel to the development and implementation of the new and revised NDCs.

Comprehensive integration of gender in climate change is essential to advance the fulfilment of women's human rights and gender equality, for effectively addressing the multiple intersecting challenges posed by the climate

crisis. Words, however, are not enough to change the tide on climate change and produce transformative action and change on social inequities and injustices. Given the importance of NDCs in establishing goals and targets for climate action, though, the integration of gender-related information can help to create a mandate for gender-responsive approaches to implementation

Objective and methodology

The objective of this assessment was to identify the extent to which countries have engaged on the integration and implementation of gender into their national climate and sustainable development processes and instruments since development of their INDC. The focus of this assessment was to gather available evidence on practices and policies put in place to strengthen gender-responsive national climate policies.

Research for this analysis was conducted for the 196 countries party to the UNFCCC. For each country, a rapid review of available documents was conducted to provide information on whether, and to what extent, countries were engaging on gender in climate-relevant national

instruments, policies, or planning, and vice versa in gender equality in national policies and actions.¹

This rapid assessment aims to outline some of the national structures and systems in place for integrating gender into climate action and serve as a proxy baseline on the potential ability of countries to advance progress on gender-responsive action in addressing the climate crisis in conjunction with the updating and implementation of new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). For the sake of this brief review, countries' work around gender and climate change in their foreign and development policies were not included. In addition, this rapid analysis aims to serve as a guide to available information and is not a comprehensive compilation of all national gender-responsive climate policy. Countries with limited information available for review and/or evidence of engagement are encouraged to share information and evidence on the processes underway to integrate and enhance gender in NDC planning, policy and implementation.

Active engagement: Evidence is available/accessible that the country is engaging in processes to integrate gender into its NDC and climate-relevant planning, policy and measures; demonstrating a foundation for additional action.

Initiating engagement: Evidence is available/accessible of nascent and/or moderate engagement to integrate gender in climate processes.

Limited engagement: Not enough information is available/accessible on country engagement on gender in climate processes.

We used certain observations in this analysis to assess how countries are engaging in processes to integrate gender. The following are ways countries were found to be demonstrating engagement in their national context.

- Developing National Gender and Climate Change Strategies and/or Action Plans;

- Integrating gender and gender-responsive approaches in climate-relevant sectoral policies and plans;
- Recognizing and reporting on climate issues and actions in gender-equality frameworks and instruments;
- Conducting gender analyses at national, or local level, focused on specific, climate-vulnerable sectors (e.g., adaptation, agriculture, energy, water, forestry, etc.);
- Utilizing data and findings from gender analyses to influence and support development of gender-responsive climate-related sectoral plans or policies;
- Integrating gender into UNFCCC national communications, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs);
- Hosting capacity building workshops/trainings on gender and climate change, and/or specific climate-relevant sectors;
- Establishing national gender focal point systems across government ministries, departments and agencies;
- Developing and integrating gender-responsive budgeting in national and climate change budgets;
- Accessing financing specifically building readiness on gender and social dimensions in climate change;
- Promoting and empowering women to engage on climate change issues, and processes as stakeholders and/or decision-makers;
- Building networks and communication platforms for gender and climate change experts and focal points;
- Strengthening awareness and understanding of public on gender and climate change through educational curricula and communication efforts; and
- Integrating gender-responsive program elements and specific actions in climate project cycles.

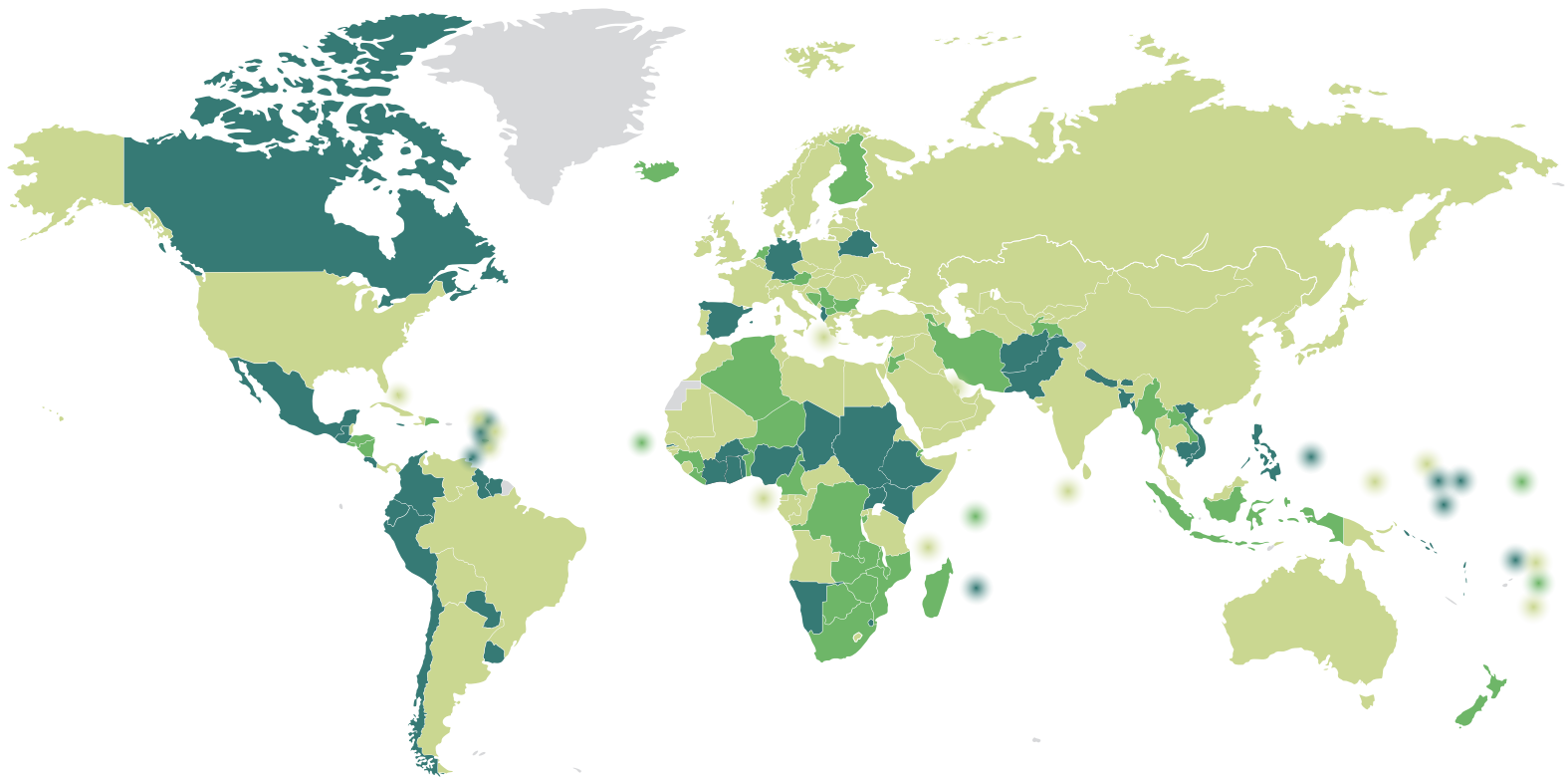
Detailed examples on what processes and actions select countries have undertaken to actively engage on integrating gender equality in their NDC planning and implementation processes are provided below in the country summaries.

¹ A detailed methodology for assessing gender in NDCs will be available in the near future.

Findings of Analysis

For this study of 196 countries, 168 countries provided accessible documentation to assess engagement on gender in NDCs. Of the 168 countries assessed, 56% of countries were found to be engaged in some level of processes to integrate gender or had plans across climate-relevant sectors demonstrating a foundation and platform to launch additional engagement on gender—either actively engaging, or initiating engagement.

Countries that have appointed National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points (NGCCFPs) have been **highlighted in red**. Interestingly, there is little correlation between countries that have these focal points and the availability of information on their national gender and climate change policy work. It also highlights that many countries who are actively working on gender-responsive NDCs have not yet appointed NGCCFPs. The recently adopted gender action plan (2019) under the UNFCCC aims to provide capacity building support for this role as well as host a technical workshop so countries can better define the scope of this role.



- ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT
- INITIATING ENGAGEMENT
- LIMITED ENGAGEMENT

Active engagement

Fifty-one countries were found to be actively engaging in processes to integrate gender into NDCs and climate-relevant planning, policy and measures. These countries are demonstrating a foundation for additional engagement on gender and well-placed to implement, and/or enhance implementation of gender in their NDC.

Afghanistan	Costa Rica*	Kenya	Saint Lucia
Albania	Côte d'Ivoire*	Kiribati	Samoa
Antigua and Barbuda	Ecuador*	Marshall Islands*	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	Eswatini	Mauritius	South Sudan*
Barbados*	Ethiopia*	Mexico	Spain
Belarus	Fiji	Namibia	Sudan
Bhutan*	Gambia	Nepal*	Suriname
Burkina Faso	Germany*	Nigeria	Togo
Cambodia	Ghana*	Pakistan	Trinidad and Tobago*
Canada	Grenada	Palau	Uganda
Chad	Guatemala	Paraguay	Uruguay
Chile*	Guyana	Peru	Vanuatu
Colombia*	Jamaica	Philippines*	Vietnam

*Fifteen of these countries included explicit integration and/or linkages on gender and the NDC in one or more of the reviewed policy instruments. These countries are denoted with an asterisk. Countries that have appointed National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points (NGCCFPs) have been highlighted in red.

Initiating engagement

Forty-four countries demonstrate evidence of nascent and/or moderate engagement to integrate gender in climate and NDC processes.

Algeria	Djibouti	Lebanon	Nicaragua
Armenia	Dominican Republic	Liberia	Niger
Austria	El Salvador	Liechtenstein	Palestine
Benin	Finland	Luxembourg	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guinea	Macedonia	Seychelles
Botswana	Honduras	Madagascar	South Africa
Bulgaria	Iceland	Malawi	Tajikistan
Burundi	Indonesia	Mozambique	Tonga
Cameroon	Iran	Myanmar	Tuvalu
Cape Verde	Jordan	Netherlands	Zambia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Laos	New Zealand	Zimbabwe

Limited engagement

The remaining 101 countries do not have publicly available evidence on country engagement on gender in climate and NDC processes.

Andorra	Estonia	Mauritania	Saudi Arabia
Angola	France	Micronesia	Senegal
Argentina	Gabon	Moldova	Sierra Leone
Australia	Georgia	Monaco	Singapore
Azerbaijan	Greece	Mongolia	Slovakia
Bahamas	Guinea-Bissau	Montenegro	Slovenia
Bahrain	Haiti	Morocco	Somalia
Belgium	Hungary	Nauru	South Korea
Belize	India	Niue	Sri Lanka
Bolivia	Iraq	North Korea	Sweden
Brazil	Ireland	Norway	Switzerland
Brunei	Israel	Oman	Syria
Central African Republic	Italy	Panama	Tanzania
China	Japan	Papua New Guinea	Thailand
Comoros	Kazakhstan	Poland	Timor-Leste
Cook Islands	Kuwait	Portugal	Tunisia
Croatia	Kyrgyz Republic	Qatar	Turkey
Cuba	Latvia	Republic of Congo	Turkmenistan
Cyprus	Lesotho	Romania	Ukraine
Czech Republic	Libya	Russia	United Arab Emirates
Denmark	Lithuania	Rwanda	United Kingdom
Dominica	Malaysia	Saint Kitts and Nevis	United States
Egypt	Maldives	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Uzbekistan
Equatorial Guinea	Mali	San Marino	Venezuela
Eritrea	Malta	Sao Tome and Principe	Yemen

Summary details of countries Actively Engaging to integrate gender in their NDC

The following descriptions present evidence from select countries demonstrating **active engagement** in processes to integrate gender in their NDC and climate-relevant planning, policy and measures in implementation of their NDC.

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan has put in place many changes to support government-wide gender mainstreaming elements. International development agencies have supported the women's ministry within the Afghanistan government to start integrating women in climate change policies. There have been considerable efforts in relation to early warning systems with recognition of the differentiated impacts women face during disasters, which are linked with climate change. The Ministry of Women's Affairs efforts on government capacity building and policy development on gender are demonstrated in disaster risk reduction (DRR), food security, and biodiversity efforts as well as education for girls, linked with climate change, with specific efforts to advocate for and empower women. Indigenous peoples and women, as well as different abilities, are considered in DRR and climate adaptation projects.²

ALBANIA

Albania has been strengthening enabling conditions and cross-sectoral engagement on gender and climate change. Most recently, in 2019, Albania reported, with support from UNDP, that an action plan had been drafted to integrate gender equality in climate change policies and plans.³ This builds on their 2016 Third National Communication (NC) submission to

the UNFCCC, which was their first report to integrate gender mainstreaming elements. The NC was guided by the *UNDP Toolkit on Gender Responsive National Communications*, and devotes a chapter on mainstreaming gender in climate adaptation and mitigation. The chapter was developed through a consultative process with diverse stakeholders, including gender experts, and culminating in a workshop identifying challenges evident as obstacles to mainstreaming gender in national climate processes. Albania also has demonstrated enabling conditions of cross-sectoral engagement through inter-ministerial committees, including representation of the Ministry of Environment in drafting of the *Strategy and Action Plan on Gender Equality (2016-2020)*. This reportedly is seen as a stepping stone to furthering coordination between the Ministry of Environment and the ministry responsible for gender equality, for increasing collaboration and integrating gender in climate change dialogues, planning, policy and programmes.⁴ In this stream of representation and leadership, Albania has also appointed a NGCCFP from the Ministry of Tourism and Environment.⁵

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Government and civil society are actively engaged in building capacity and integrating gender into climate policies and plans including the Department of Environment's drafting of an Environmental Social Safeguard Policy, and a Gender Policy and Action Plan with considerations in the transportation and infrastructure sectors, to DRR and small island developing states (SIDS) development issues, and environmental justice. The government has established a fund to serve as the primary channel for environmental, climate mitigation and adaptation funding (for both international and domestic sources) with specific provisions made for women and single-headed householders noted to increase climate

² Republic of Afghanistan. (2019). Report of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on the Application of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action +25. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/afghanistan.pdf?la=en&vs=5251>

³ Republic of Albania. (2019). National Review For Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/albania.pdf?la=en&vs=4915>

⁴ Ministry of Environment, Republic of Albania. (2016). Third National Communication of the Republic of Albania under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Albania%20NC3_13%20October%202016_0.pdf

⁵ <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/resources/list-of-gender-focal-points-under-the-unfccc>

resiliency. Women's groups have been engaged in GCF processes, and the Department of the Environment recognizes that as a GCF accredited entity, all programmes, policy or other initiatives will incorporate a gender perspective.⁶

BARBADOS

Barbados recognizes the differentiated impacts climate change will have on vulnerable populations, specifically considering gender and youth intersectionality, in agriculture, fisheries, tourism, human health, coastal resources and human settlements. As a result, gender and youth play a central role in the draft *National Climate Change Policy Framework* (NCCPF), as the guiding document to the NDC, as well as the existence of a *Gender Action Plan for the Environment*. The NCCPF is monitored by the National Climate Change Committee, on which the Bureau of Gender Affairs is represented, also having been designated the UNFCCC National Climate Change Gender Affairs Focal Point.⁷

BELARUS

Belarus is utilizing the UNDP-developed *Guidelines for Integrating Gender Perspectives* in the development of their seventh national report to UNFCCC and the third biennial report. As a part of this work, a study analyzing the role of gender in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, policy development and knowledge acquisition in Belarus is being conducted to inform the UNFCCC reporting and recommendations.⁸

BHUTAN

Gender concerns have been well integrated into the National Climate Change Policy and Climate Action

Plans, with efforts to increase investments in gender and climate change including in a "Gender Analysis in NDC Project," resulting in gender analyses conducted to assess gender-differentiated impacts of key climate change issues in agriculture, water, energy and waste management. CSOs have been extensively involved in identifying and addressing gender issues in the area of environmental conservation and extracting gender-specific benefits from the environment related activities. The important role women play in climate-relevant sectors is recognized in the *National Integrated Water Resources Management Plan* which has initiated training and capacity building on gender-related issues for government and local stakeholders. Gender responsive planning and budgeting has been approved calling for inclusion of gender, in the environment, climate change and poverty concerns in budget proposals. At local levels, this has contributed to integrating gender, environment, climate change and poverty across sectoral plans and policies, and training for decision-makers.⁹

BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso has demonstrated a commitment to including gender considerations across recent national climate-relevant policies and instruments. Explicit linkages are made in their *NAP* on gender-based vulnerability to climate change due to gender inequalities, and highlights the importance of continuing participatory and gender-sensitive approaches, noting the role of women's associations and civil society in promotion of this.^{10 11} Gender considerations are included in both their *mitigation* and *adaptation* Second Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) from 2018 and 2017, respectively. Social development is regarded as a priority in identification of mitigation activities

⁶ Antigua and Barbuda Directorate of Gender Affairs, Ministry of Social Transformation, Human Resource Development, Youth and Gender Affairs. Review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action Report. https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/antigua_and_barbuda.pdf?la=en&vs=3336

⁷ Barbados. (2019). National Report Barbados: Beijing +25 Report. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/barbados.pdf?la=en&vs=2844>

⁸ Republic of Belarus. (2019). National Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/belarus-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1046>

⁹ Royal Government of Bhutan: National Commission for Women and Children. (2019). National Review Report on the Implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw64-2020/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/bhutan.pdf>

considering women's role and livelihood, and coherence with national policies and collaborations in adaptation plans to build synergies especially in participation and gender equality in climate disasters and agriculture sectors referencing specific gender-differentiated issues and impacts.^{12 13 14}

CAMBODIA

Cambodia's intention is to implement their INDC through their *Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023* (CCCSP), having set up various governance structures for a coordinated and cohesive approach. The establishment of the Climate Change Technical Working Group engaged multiple ministries, including the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), to advise and participate in decision making, and to develop *Climate Change Action Plans* (CCAPs) in their respective sectors. With reducing gender vulnerability as a strategic objective in their INDC, gender assessments were conducted to ensure consideration of gender vulnerabilities in the CCAP of the Ministry of Environment (and other CCAPs).

As its CCAP, MoWA devised a *Strategic Plan on Gender, Climate Change, Green Growth, and Disaster Risk Management*, which has been integrated into the CCCSP and its implementation budget. MoWA's previous establishment of Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups as a mechanism for cross-sectoral integration and

gender-budgeting reflects in this process as integral to the allocation of budget to gender and climate action items.¹⁵ MoWA had also incorporated climate change into their national *Five-year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2014-2018*, and established a Gender and Climate Change Committee to oversee this work on institutional strengthening, capacity building, and mainstreaming gender across sectors, services, and plans.¹⁶ The Gender and Climate Change Committee, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Department of Climate Change, developed an enhanced, longer-term *Gender and Climate Change Strategic Plan* through 2023, inclusive of gender analysis with evidence on existing vulnerabilities, inequities, as well as opportunities particularly in green growth development.¹⁷ MoWA and women's groups are consistently engaged, and gender considerations and response approaches are integrated in climate and environment measures, planning and laws, from local to national levels.^{18 19}

CANADA

Canada has implemented multiple measures to support women's empowerment and gender equality across governance, decision-making, and program implementation. This extends to climate change and climate-relevant specific sectors domestically, with also specific identification of the needs and differentiated

¹⁰ Ministry of Environment and Fishery Resources. (2015). Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/PNA_Version_version%20finale%5bTransmission%5d.pdf

¹¹ NAP Global Network. (2019). Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). <http://napgloablennetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/napgn-en-2019-toolkit-for-a-gender-responsive-process-to-formulate-and-implement-naps.pdf>

¹² Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change. (2018). Evaluation of Technical Needs: Energy and Transport. https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNA_key_doc/8e6975d55c6c4c2c8749d14f30cbc01d/571ae89a23a3458280397f5bd45176db.pdf

¹³ Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change. (2018). Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework. https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNA_key_doc/9b969a05fe1b40c9933256b157de8d54/4d32620964dd48f3817e165b3068c478.pdf

¹⁴ Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change. (2017). Technology Action Plan. https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNA_key_doc/22bce4ee7abd481e99f2269a84f1a449/3aa8e0239a6c4621b7ae66b2bb88fa7b.pdf

¹⁵ Royal Government of Cambodia. (2019). Cambodia's Voluntary National Review 2019 on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23603Cambodia_VNR_PublishingHLPF.pdf

¹⁶ Ministry of Women's Affairs. (2014). Neary Rattanak IV: Five-year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 2014-2018. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_532466.pdf

¹⁷ MoWA. (2013). Climate Change Strategic Plan for Gender and Climate Change. Phnom Penh.

¹⁸ MoWA. (2019). Cambodia Report, on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995). <https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw64-2020/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/cambodia.pdf>

¹⁹ Royal Government of Cambodia. (2019). Cambodia's Voluntary National Review 2019 on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23603Cambodia_VNR_PublishingHLPF.pdf

impacts of climate change on indigenous women and peoples. They are also ardent supporters of gender equality in climate change as a donor to specific developing nation states—namely francophone countries and SIDS, with specific focus on adaptation (NAP) support with a gender-responsive approach. Canada has also focused on education to increase girls' participation in STEM and the natural sciences, and the active engagement of civil society.²⁰

CHILE

Increasing collaboration on implementing gender considerations through the NDC Support Program and NAP process has facilitated gender inclusion in national planning and implementation of the NDC. Creation of governance structures, such as the Inter-ministerial Technical Team (ETICC) for Climate Change, has strengthened coordination across sectors and institutions. ETICC provides information to support policy design and formulate plans and programs on climate change, of which the Ministry of Environment leads, and the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality (MMEG) actively participates, including in formulation of the national climate change plan, NAP and new NDC. MMEG is providing guidance to incorporate a gender-responsive approach including support in the monitoring, reporting and verification systems established, private sector and investment, and development of a climate change awareness strategy with a focus on gender and women's empowerment.²¹ There has been efforts for peer-to-peer knowledge-

sharing with regional neighbors, and targeted training to climate specialists to strengthen and reinforce capacity to integrate gender in their respective sectors and public policies.²² In line with their 2014 NAP, sector-based adaptation plans are being developed and include analysis of gender implications and gender-related recommendations for each sector.^{23,24}

COLOMBIA

Since 2018, with the NDC Support Program, Colombia has been integrating a gender perspective in implementing their NDC, specifically within development of their Strategy of Low Carbon Development. In line with the Citizen Participation Policy of Environmental Management, the participation of women and gender specialists has been a pillar for enhancing this process by ensuring a role for them in decision making in climate change governance, and management of climate initiatives—this approach to integrate gender and women's participation is also outlined in their NAP.^{25,26} Part and parcel to this is the integration of a gender-responsive approach, considering the differentiated issues and roles of intersectional groups of women and men, including building these gender and climate linkages into the environmental education curriculum of the country. The Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equality has also been enacted committing the government to strengthening participation of and management by Indigenous Peoples and Black communities in implementation of projects in their territories.²⁷

²⁰ Government of Canada. (2019). Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) in the Context of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women. https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/canada_en.pdf?la=en&vs=1950

²¹ Government of Chile. (2019). Report on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action +25. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/chile.pdf?la=en&vs=4206>

²² UNFCCC. (2019). Synthesis Report: Implementation of the Lima Work Programme on gender and its gender action plan. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SBI2019_15Add1.pdf

²³ Ministry of Environment, Government of Chile. (2014). Chile National Action Plan. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Chile%20NAP%20including%20sectoral%20plans%20Spanish.pdf>

²⁴ NAP Global Network. (2019). Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). <http://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/napgn-en-2019-toolkit-for-a-gender-responsive-process-to-formulate-and-implement-naps.pdf>

²⁵ UNDP. (2019). Gender and NDCs: Country Progress and Key Findings. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-and-ndcs--country-progress-and-key-findings.html>

²⁶ National Planning Department, Government of Colombia. National Adaptation Plan. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Colombia%20NAP%20Spanish.pdf>

²⁷ UNDP. (2019). Gender and NDCs: Country Progress and Key Findings. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-and-ndcs--country-progress-and-key-findings.html>

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Growing political will and commitment within Côte d'Ivoire for mainstreaming gender across climate change actions has attracted international and regional support to translate this interest into policy, planning and implementation. An inter-ministerial committee was set up for planning and NDC implementation, of which a representative from the gender machinery was invited and participated. In 2016, a roadmap was developed to reflect international commitments and actions on climate change, including identifying the need for specific gender-responsive action. Recognizing the need for additional data and analysis on gender and climate change, the country agreed to conduct gender analyses: through the NAP Global Network, a gender analysis focused on adaptation was planned; and an assessment was planned on the state of mainstreaming gender in climate change policies and programs, largely focused on mitigation, to inform development of the planned National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change (soon to be published in 2020).^{28 29} The [study on gender in climate change policies and programs](#), finalized in 2019 with support from the UNDP NDC Support Program, highlighted links on gender and climate change for key stakeholders and identified gaps and challenges with evidence to guide the national strategy.³⁰ These adaptation and mitigation sector gender analyses and action plans coincided with Côte d'Ivoire initiating the process to receive financial contributions in development of their NAP through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Program. Proposals for this support mandate inclusion of gender considerations that Cote d'Ivoire stipulated via proposing a communication and gender sub-unit for the project management unit implementing

the proposal to ensure activities across the sectors integrated gender considerations.³¹ Readiness funding was approved in 2017.³²

ECUADOR

Ecuador has been integrating gender into their NDC development and governance system, focusing on increasing participation of women and women's organizations and gender experts. There has also been an effort to increase evidence of gender differentiated issues across climate sectors through analyses—focused mainly in mitigation sectors supporting technical capacity building on mainstreaming gender throughout these sectoral plans. The Inter-Institutional Climate Change committee has cross-sectoral coordination and engagement, led by the Climate Change unit, with the National Council for Gender Equality (CNIG) actively participating. Development is underway of a gender methodology and guidelines for decision-making on NDC Implementation Plan, the MRV system, and a gender lens on climate financing, being implemented by the government and UN Women, supported by NDC-SP. Multiple activities have taken place to implement the gender-responsive approach in workshops and trainings, as well as establishing a technical panel on gender and climate change and allocating budget on gender-specific activities from the GCF and GEF.³³

FIJI

Fiji has advanced progress on integrating a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach as a cross cutting issue of paramount importance across NDC and climate-relevant formulation, implementation, and M&E. The [NAP](#) underpins this approach—in alignment

²⁸ Ministère du Plan et du Développement. (2019). Rapport Volontaire d'Examen National de La Mise en Œuvre des Objectifs de Développement Durable en Côte d'Ivoire. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23327COTE_dIVOIRE_Draft_Rapport_VNR_CIV.pdf

²⁹ UNDP NDC Support Program. (2020). Cote d'Ivoire: NDC facts. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/our-work/geographic/africa/cote-d-ivoire.html>

³⁰ Zamble, G. (2019). Gender and Climate Change in Cote d'Ivoire. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/cote-divoire-gender-and-climate-change.html>

³¹ NAP Global Network. (2019). Conducting Gender Analysis to Inform National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Processes: Reflections from six African countries. <http://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/napgn-en-2019-conducting-gender-analysis-to-inform-nap-processes.pdf>

³² GCF. (2020). Countries: Cote d'Ivoire. <https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/cote-d-ivoire#documents>

³³ UNDP. (2019). Gender and NDCs: Country Progress and Key Findings. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-and-ndcs--country-progress-and-key-findings.html>

with the National Gender Policy and SDG 5—promoting active participation by the gender machinery (Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation) and civil society and development actors with expertise in gender issues in Fiji. Gender-responsive budgeting is identified in the NAP resource mobilization strategy, along with specific notation of gender considerations to be integrated in sub-national adaptation and development processes, with inclusion of representatives from low-income and otherwise disadvantaged groups, including women and gender experts.³⁴³⁵ The *National Climate Change Policy* also includes stipulations for recognizing gender issues and differences in all planning and implementation processes, and enhancing knowledge on the differentiated vulnerabilities and capacities. Increasing awareness of linkages between gender, climate change and vulnerability in Fiji, in particular ramifications it has for violence against women, has led to its emergence as a priority area for the gender machinery to address.³⁶

GUATEMALA

Internal regulations across sectors and inter-institutional coordination and collaboration in Guatemala has increased gender references in NDC sector policy, planning and implementation, with specific action plan development on gender highlighting a need for data and statistics, and rural and indigenous women's participation to inform these policies.³⁷ A review and analysis of Guatemala's *National Action Plan on Climate Change* (PANCC) found gender was incorporated in the principles, but not in the activities, indicators, and optimized results across sectors. Following this

analysis, the National Climate Change Council—made up of ministries related to climate change, academia, the private sector, representatives of indigenous peoples, peasant sector and civil society—initiating inter-institutional coordination with gender units and climate change directorates across the different ministries to prioritize incorporation of gender in sectors of the NDC. This follows on the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources' gender and environment policy (*National Policy for the Promotion and Comprehensive Development of Women* or PNPDIM), and establishment of a Gender Steering Committee for guiding implementation of the policy.³⁸³⁹ Within this context, development of a gender and climate change strategy is in coordination with the finalization of the NDC Roadmap. The strategy and roadmap are incorporating gender elements, based on findings from gender analyses conducted in 2019 across the NDC-priority mitigation and adaptation sectors. Integration of a gender-responsive approach in Guatemala from these analyses and institutional development programming included identification of national and local-level linkages, challenges, and entry points, along with a diploma course on “Gender and Climate Change” to build capacity of climate change officials.⁴⁰

KENYA

Kenya has adopted a “whole-of-society” approach in their commitment, policy development and implementation of their NDC, recognizing the importance of integrating gender equality, with an approach and tools accessible for achieving results. Policy and legal frameworks have been enacted to support gender equality and non-

³⁴ Ministry of Economy, Fiji. (2017). Fiji's National Adaptation Plan Framework. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/NAP%20Framework%20Fiji.pdf>

³⁵ NAP Global Network. (2019). Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). <http://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/napgn-en-2019-toolkit-for-a-gender-responsive-process-to-formulate-and-implement-naps.pdf>

³⁶ Republic of Fiji. (2019). Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: +25 Fiji Progress Report. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/fiji.pdf?la=en&vs=4101>

³⁷ Government of Guatemala, Office of the President on Women. (2019). Report on the National Progress to Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/guatemala.pdf?la=en&vs=5839>

³⁸ UNDP. (2019). Gender and NDCs: Country Progress and Key Findings. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-and-ndcs--country-progress-and-key-findings.html>

³⁹ Government of Guatemala, Office of the President on Women. (2019). Report on the National Progress to Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/guatemala.pdf?la=en&vs=5839>

⁴⁰ UNDP. (2019). Gender and NDCs: Country Progress and Key Findings. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-and-ndcs--country-progress-and-key-findings.html>

discrimination including in the *Climate Policy and Climate Change Act (2016)* with clear provisions for integrating gender. *The Community Land Act (2016)*, also is relevant to climate change and includes development of a gender and intersectionality strategy for implementing the act in regard to climate resilience. *The National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022)* follows on this with an objective to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, with gender specific actions budgeted.^{41 42} With this in mind, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry established a Technical Working Group (TWG) tasked with facilitating gender integration. The TWG initiated gender analyses focused in agriculture, water and energy sectors for inclusion of evidence and recommendations for redefining the strengthened NDC actions, including development of gender-responsive indicators for tracking NDC implementation in the National MRV system. This has also facilitated increased collaboration and coordination between gender focal points of ministries, and increased participation of the National Gender and Equality Commission, with civil society notably recognized by the government as playing a crucial role in Kenya's development and implementation of a gender-responsive NDC.⁴³ Additionally, Kenya's NAP has a focus on "Gender, Vulnerable Groups and Youth," outlining the Government's commitment to achieving gender equity in all aspects of society, and in addressing climate change.⁴⁴

MARSHALL ISLANDS

As the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) has ratcheted up its climate ambition, it has also recognized the importance of integrating gender-responsive and human-rights based approaches throughout the NDC process at national and sub-national levels. This has been preceded by the unfortunate severity of climate change impacts already taking place on the islands where there are fewest resources and services, resulting in limited adaptive capacity. In response and preparation of continued impacts, RMI has developed multiple national policies and mechanisms relevant to addressing the impacts of climate change, and have increasingly integrated differentiated information from gender analyses on gender vulnerabilities as it pertains to sectors (e.g., *coastal management*,⁴⁵ *climate adaptation and DRR*,⁴⁶ *energy*,⁴⁷ and *food security*⁴⁸). Leadership for women and empowerment of women and girls has been a key factor in the past five years to enhance gender equality, as well as including insight on the roles and opportunities of women to be engaged in and support climate change planning, decision-making, and implementation for increased results.^{49 50} Within the *National Gender Mainstreaming Policy*, it is noted that the *National Climate Change Policy Framework* has been strategically developed to cover "goals and outcomes on gender and calls for the development of gender-sensitive strategies for climate change responses."^{51 52 53}

⁴¹ Republic of Kenya. 2019. Twenty- fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and Adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995 (BEIJING + 25). <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/kenya.pdf?la=en&vs=2642>

⁴² UNDP. (2019). Gender and NDCs: Country Progress and Key Findings. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-and-ndcs--country-progress-and-key-findings.html>

⁴³ UNDP. (2019). Gender and NDCs: Country Progress and Key Findings. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-and-ndcs--country-progress-and-key-findings.html>

⁴⁴ Government of Kenya. 2016. Kenya National Adaptation Plan: 2015-2030. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/Kenya_NAP_Final.pdf

⁴⁵ RMI Environmental Protection Authority. 2006. RMI Coastal Management National Framework. <http://www.mecrmi.net/Water%20reports/RMI%20Coastal%20Mgt%20Framework.pdf>

⁴⁶ Republic of the Marshall Islands. 2007. National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2008-2018. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1476marshall%20islands.pdf>

⁴⁷ Republic of the Marshall Islands. 2015. National Energy Policy. http://prdrse4all.spc.int/sites/default/files/neap_rmi_endorsed_2016.pdf

⁴⁸ Republic of the Marshall Islands. 2013. Republic of the Marshall Islands Food Security Policy. <https://pafpnet.spc.int/attachments/article/781/RMI-Food-Security-Policy-2013.pdf>

⁴⁹ Republic of the Marshall Islands. (2019). National Review for the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action BPfA +25. https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/marshall_islands.pdf?la=en&vs=1901

⁵⁰ Republic of the Marshall Islands Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs. 2018. Gender Equality: Where do we stand.

Republic of the Marshall Islands. 2011. National Climate Change Policy Framework. http://adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/rmi_nccp_2011.pdf

Additionally, the National Gender Mainstreaming Policy notes that within the priority outcome to Secure Family Wellbeing, there is a responsibility to “adapt and be prepared to address climate change issues.”⁵⁴ Notably, RMI was the first country to submit their updated NDC, resulting from a process which engaged gender experts, and the NDC includes full integration of a gender-responsive and human-rights based approach across sectors and processes.

MAURITIUS

Recognizing its vulnerability to climate change particularly as a small island developing state, and the associated gender-differentiated climate risks, Mauritius has put in place a solid cross-sectoral climate framework that integrates gender mainstreaming. They have advanced integration of various gender equality elements through policy and strategy development that integrates gender, as well as education and communication initiatives and platforms to raise awareness on differentiated roles, perspectives and impacts from climate change--after identifying knowledge and understanding of gender issues in climate change as a gap. This has included the development of a Climate Change Information Education and Communication Strategy and Action Plan which enhanced public access and raised awareness on climate issues, and included a specific section on “Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change.” Additionally, a new National Gender Policy included as one of eight priority areas of focus as “Environmental protection and climate change” and includes elements for capacity building across these priority areas by the gender machinery. The range of integration across

various instruments indicates increasing political will in establishing and enhancing enabling conditions to support a gender-responsive approach to NDC planning and implementation.

MEXICO

Mexico has had a visible role in the UNFCCC processes and domestically aims at enhancing the linkages between women human rights and gender responsive climate action. Multiple reinforcing systems for enhancing gender equality in national climate change planning, institutional development, policies, and budgeting currently are in place with a strong normative framework stating the national commitments. In 2012, the *General Climate Change Law* was approved, which is the guiding instrument for national policy regarding environmental protection, sustainable development, as well as preservation and conservation of ecosystems.⁵⁵ To ensure its fulfillment, an institutional architecture was set in motion, such as the National Climate Change System, the Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change, and the National Institute for Ecology and Climate Change, all to include gender considerations and promote intersectional equity and participation for all groups. Mexico’s *National Strategy for Climate Change Vision 10-20-40*, as well as the more immediate *Special Climate Change Program*, and municipal programs are in alignment with the national mandate, and include various lines of action with consideration of intersectional gender dimensions in design and implementation of climate policies and programs.⁵⁶ Additionally, Mexico has adopted a gender-responsive budget at the national level for climate change.^{57 58}

⁵¹ Republic of the Marshall Islands. 2015. National Gender Mainstreaming Policy of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

⁵² Republic of the Marshall Islands. 2013. Submission of views on ways and means to improve gender balance and in turn, inform more effective and gender-sensitive climate policy. UNFCCC.

⁵³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/cop_gender_marshall_islands_03092013.pdf

⁵⁴ Republic of the Marshall Islands. 2015. National Gender Mainstreaming Policy of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

⁵⁵ http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Policy_report_Mexico%E2%80%99s-General-Law-on-Climate-Change-Key-achievements-and-challenges-ahead-29pp_AverchenkovaGuzman-1.pdf

⁵⁶ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. (2013). National Climate Change Strategy. 10-20-40 Vision. Federal Government of Mexico. https://www.transparency-partnership.net/sites/default/files/encc_englishversion.pdf

⁵⁷ Reyes, E. (2018). Gender 101: Gender responsive budgeting for climate change. (webinar). <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Gender%20responsive%20budgeting%20for%20%20climate%20change.pdf>

⁵⁸ NAP Global Network. (2019). Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). http://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/napgn-en-2019-toolkit-for-a-gender_responsive-process-to-formulate-and-implement-naps.pdf

NAMIBIA

Gender, Environment and Climate Change is included as one of the top five priorities of the new *5th National Development Plan*, critical to achieving progress on equality for women and girls and environmental degradation. The *National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2013–2020)* recognizes the importance of considering the needs of both men and women to be mainstreamed in climate change planning. The policy, strategy and action plan require that all climate change responsive activities at local, regional and national levels be gender sensitive.⁵⁹ The National Strategy for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into Development Planning in Namibia (2017–2021) was developed adopting a human rights-based approach, and advancing social justice as key principles. The strategy notes the role this requires in empowering people, including the most marginalized, to participate in policy and programme formulation and to hold accountable those who have a duty to act (decision-makers), in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner that assures equality and equity, including in consideration of gender. It also includes multiple outcomes focused on reducing vulnerability of women and girls in Namibia through data collection and focused research, and participation of women and marginalized groups as stakeholders, in decision-making, and in designing policies and projects, as well as monitoring and evaluation systems. The government has multiple projects underway focusing on environmental conservation and protection, climate change, and a blue and green economy with strong gender components.⁶⁰

NEPAL

Nepal has set up a climate framework that integrates gender considerations across multiple sectors to facilitate a comprehensive cross-sectoral gender-responsive approach and actively enhance opportunities for women's engagement in climate processes. Nepal's focus on community forestry for mitigation is a key component of their *National REDD+ Strategy (2018)* and their Emission Reduction Program, targeting the participation of women in leadership roles, as well as integrating gender components within each of the identified areas for intervention. The *Agriculture Development Strategy (2015–2035)* and *National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM)* underline the role of women in management of natural resources in the context of increasingly more severe climate change events, building in efforts to enhance the capacity of women, men and marginalized groups.⁶¹ This is linked with gender analyses conducted for various sectors to inform Nepal's NAP where gender and social inclusion is addressed as a cross-cutting theme. The NAP process, specifically in agriculture, instigated additional gender trainings for conducting gender analyses and strengthening a participatory process during the preparation of Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs).^{62,63} These factors have also been incorporated into Nepal's climate budgeting protocol, including factors to ensure appropriate beneficiaries are targeted, and the extent to which gender-responsiveness is integrated in determining planning and programming of funds.⁶⁴ Mitigation targets have also been developed that integrate gender in their NDC mitigation sectors of focus, namely community forestry, electric transportation and green growth to complement these policy structures.⁶⁵

⁵⁹ Republic of Namibia. (2015). National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2013–2020. <http://www.met.gov.na/files/files/National%20Climate%20Change%20Strategy%20&%20Action%20Plan%202013%20-%202020.pdf>

⁶⁰ Republic of Namibia. (2019). Beijing +25: World Conference on Women and Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Namibia Country Report 2014–2019. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/namibia-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1048>

⁶¹ Government of Nepal. 2019. Submission for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and Adoption of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995). <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/nepal.pdf?la=en&vs=3143>

⁶² NAP-Ag. 2019. Nepal: Integrating Agriculture into National Adaptation Plans. <http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/partner-countries/nepal/en/>

⁶³ NAP Global Network. (2019). Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). <http://naglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/napgn-en-2019-toolkit-for-a-gender-responsive-process-to-formulate-and-implement-naps.pdf>

⁶⁴ UNFCCC SCF, 2018. Biennial report. <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2018%20BA%20Technical%20Report%20Final%20Feb%202019.pdf>

⁶⁵ Government of Nepal. 2019. Submission for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and Adoption of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995). <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/nepal.pdf?la=en&vs=3143>

NIGERIA

In August 2020, Nigeria's Federal Executive Council (FEC) [approved the development](#) of the first ever National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change as a road map to mainstream gender into the NDC and incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment into climate change discourse and actions. Nigeria is one of the first countries to explicitly build a policy around domesticating the global gender action plan under the UNFCCC. The priority sectors covered by the plan include agriculture; forestry and land use; food security and health, energy and transport; waste management, water and sanitation and covers the period from 2020-2025 with a midterm review by 2022. Notable was the strong engagement of civil society and women's organizations in working with the Government to adopt this plan, including the Women's Environmental Programme (WEP).

PAKISTAN

Pakistan has made a concerted effort to address gender disparities while realizing women's roles as agents of change and putting in place opportunities for enhancement with comprehensive elements in laws and policies and increasing women's and gender experts' participation and roles. Specific focus was given to DRR and management. The National Disaster Management (NDM) Act was endorsed, initiating the NDM Authority to establish Gender and Child Cells (focal point offices) at national and provincial levels. This also had the effect of increasing recognition of GBV impacts and considerations within DRR and climate impacts and emergencies. Through their reporting, Pakistan demonstrates strong support and implementation of women's participation from national to provincial and local levels. One reporting advancement is the Ministry of

Climate Change developing the most nationally-agreed SDG indicators, in comparison to other ministries, that are gender-integrated/responsive to be undertaken in implementation of the national climate policies, measures, and fora.^{66,67} Within Pakistan's [Mitigation TNA](#), it is recognized that the "provision of energy to rural areas serves the goals of gender equality and mainstreaming energy conservation as a part of development policy process" noting projects under implementation which contribute social benefits especially to women, and are also in line with the National Energy Conservation Policy.⁶⁸ The [Adaptation TNA](#) references human and social development, and gender empowerment as the top development priorities' assessment outcomes, including project proposals to empower women.⁶⁹

PALAU

Palau has demonstrated integration of gender considerations in their NDC process through reporting on national sustainable development goals. Within reporting on SDG13 on Climate Change, Palau notes their NDC as the commitment to Paris Agreement, linking it with the National Gender Policy as an instrument for implementation. The revised [National Disaster Risk Management Framework](#) integrates internationally recognized best practices including gender considerations in emergency preparedness and response, as well as gender awareness in climate and DRR having increasing presence in educational science curriculum.⁷⁰ While recognition of gender-differentiated issues and impacts exist in Palau in regard to the climate crisis, Gender is less explicitly addressed in the national [Climate Change Policy](#) adopted in 2015. The work of climate adaptation, however, prioritizes women's concerns such as the impact of climate change on agriculture and health. Many rural community women's organizations are leading or otherwise involved in

⁶⁶ Islamic Republic of Pakistan. (2019). Report on the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action +25. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/pakistan.pdf?la=en&vs=116>

⁶⁷ Islamic Republic of Pakistan. (2019). Voluntary National Review 2019- HLPF. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=1501&menu=3170>

⁶⁸ Government of Pakistan. (2016). TNA Report: Climate Change Mitigation. https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNA_key_doc/2d91eb03d6934e8481b1c3b343aa6604/d2b4de4468e6448d935731d517aec0ab.pdf

⁶⁹ Government of Pakistan. (2016). TNA for Climate Change Adaptation. https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNA_key_doc/22754cf a390d421a92c893be07564098/29f85619cecc446db9ccb1c4330a6d8c7.pdf

⁷⁰ Republic of Palau. (2019). Pathway to 2030: Progressing with Our Past Toward a Resilient, Sustainable and Equitable Future. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23606VNR_FINAL_21June2019_UN_Version.pdf

adaptation work. Reportedly, multiple sectoral strategies, policies and action plans include measures to promote women's and men's equal ownership, management and use of natural resources, from biodiversity, to water, or energy, and land use management sectors.⁷¹

PERU

Peru has enacted multiple laws and regulations regarding climate change with inclusion of gender-responsive principles and approach, attributable to the inter-institutional coordination between sectors, and participatory public policy engagement and integration of vulnerable populations perspectives and needs. The laws and processes highlight the widespread public and multi-sector participatory development process where women and their organizations are recognized as contributing agents of change in environmental decision-making, policy and program implementation, through their sustainable management and monitoring of natural resources. The *Framework Law on Climate Change* (Law 30754) and the *National Climate Change Strategy* (ENCC) consider human rights, equality and gender to formulate mitigation measures and adaptation to climate change, considering its impact on the rights, particularly, of the women, as well as girls, boys and adolescents, indigenous or native peoples, and other vulnerable populations. In 2016, the *Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of Peru* (PAGCC-Peru) was approved. The PACGG-Peru has made possible the improvement of the quality of life of the population of rural areas and intermediate cities, based on the strengthening of the role of women as agents of change and the recovery of their knowledge on sustainable practices to address climate change. Laws on DRR and climate resilience, as well as policies on biodiversity, promote women's participation and the rights of all humans and vulnerable groups. These are

strengthened by cross-sectoral collaboration through the engagement of gender machinery and National Gender Policy underpinning climate and natural disaster sectors' need for a gender-responsive approach and prioritizing action planning. This cross-sectoral approach is mirrored in the implementation process through the establishment of the NDC Multi-Sectoral Working Group (GTM-NDC) which will be integrating concrete gender-responsive actions through Peru's NDC roadmap.

SAINT LUCIA

Sustained gains over the past decade have been achieved through mechanisms to engage women and women's groups' to include their perspectives in environment and climate-related issues, policies and governance, increasing recognition of the need for, and implementation of, a gender-responsive approach across sectors. The Division of Gender Relations participated in the consultative process for developing the Draft Climate Change Bill, and women's participation in the process for developing the NAP was inclusive at all levels, and in decision-making.⁷² The NAP is fully gender responsive, outlining multiple gender elements to be considered and implemented throughout the process. The development of the NAP included rural women's and CSO participation at local and national levels, and actively engaging the Gender Affairs Department. The NAP Coordination Committee aims to sustain engagement of these diverse stakeholders and actors to strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration. Another promising development is the naming of a National Committee for Human Rights, approved by Cabinet in 2019, and announcement that a Gender Policy will soon be developed, likely to include climate change as a priority issue.⁷³

⁷¹ Republic of Palau. (2019). National Review for the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (2000) in the context of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 2020. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/palau.pdf?la=en&vs=4055>

⁷² Government of Saint Lucia, Department of Education, Innovation, and Gender Relations. (2019). Saint Lucia National Report: 25 th Anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and Adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 1995. https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/saint_lucia.pdf?la=en&vs=3223

⁷³ Government of Saint Lucia. (2018). Saint Lucia NAP. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/SLU-NAP-May-2018.pdf>

SAMOA

Samoa has strived to integrate gender mainstreaming across NDC planning and implementation, specifically in regard to climate adaptation and disaster preparedness and response and promotion of women's and local-level leadership. This has been underpinned by the [National Policy for Gender Equality 2016-2021](#) which provides a framework for government's commitment to gender equality and supporting local community level and vulnerable group engagement. The gender policy includes special consideration to enhance gender equality approaches for community resilience and climate change, particularly through promotion of women in leadership, and inclusivity of persons with disabilities to ensure better access to health and educational information and services, equal economic opportunities. In alignment with this is the Disaster Management Office under the Ministry overseeing climate change development of policies that address the vulnerability of women and girls and persons with disabilities during disasters and in post-disaster situations. The new policies, Gender in Disaster Risk Management and Persons with Disabilities in Disaster Risk Management, have been endorsed by the Disaster Advisory Committee.⁷⁴ Additionally, Samoa is the first SIDS in the Pacific to develop a National Security Policy in 2018. The National Security Policy covers four key threats considered most critical to Samoa: border security, natural disasters and climate change, cyber security and two aspects of human security, which are gender-based violence (GBV) and health security.⁷⁵

SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan recognizes that climate change is a great challenge for achieving sustainable development and gender equality outcomes, thus prioritizing women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance, and initiatives to raise awareness on gender-specific interlinkages of

climate change. The signing of the Revitalized Agreement set a quota of 35% for women's participation in transition and sustainable governance, including environment and climate change. The national experiences have indicated a need, and the government is continuing, to raise awareness on climate-induced disasters and health hazards, setting a governmental priority for integrating gender equality and sustainable development in the formulation and implementation of frameworks for adaptation to climate change. For example, their [National Adaptation Programme of Action \(NAPA\)](#) and [INDC](#) integrated gender-differentiated considerations and gender mainstreaming outcomes. These align with the objectives of the National Gender Policy to mainstream gender equality across Natural Resource Management regulatory frameworks, with specific focus on forests, agriculture, land rights, water, DRR and climate resilience.

SUDAN

Women's participation in climate change processes have been a driving force to recognize and include gender-responsive approaches across NDC sector planning and programming. The Sudanese High Consultative Committee for Implementation of the Paris Agreement (HCCIPA), following submission of the [INDC](#) and momentum building, designated a specific branch of the HCCIPA dedicated to "capacity building and gender." Following in 2016, the [NAP](#) was drafted with gender sensitivity as a foundational principle, one of twelve priority themes.⁷⁶ Collaborative engagement continued to advance progress on gender in the NDC by the adoption of a Gender and Climate Change Group (GCCG), and agreement for the GCCG and national UNFCCC gender focal point to develop a three-year gender action plan (GAP) to integrate gender into climate change and environment measures. A key component of the agreement was full and equal participation of diverse stakeholders, including the gender machinery

⁷⁴ Government of Samoa. (2019). Beijing +25 Samoa National Report. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/samoa.pdf?la=en&vs=801>

⁷⁵ Samoa Observer. (2018). Policy points out key threats to Samoa. <https://www.samoobserver.ws/category/samoa/11149>

⁷⁶ Republic of the Sudan, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources. (2016). National Adaptation Plan. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/National%20Reports/Sudan%20NAP.pdf>

and national and local-level women's organizations, as highlighted in the NDC.⁷⁷ This was an outcome of a Gender and Climate Change workshop facilitated by the Sudanese UNFCCC delegates and Climate Change Officers on how to integrate a gender perspective into national policies and decision making to ensure women's empowerment and equity, and promote gender-responsive climate policy and gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the Convention. The Sudanese GAP was subsequently developed to closely align with the Priority Areas of the first UNFCCC Gender Action Plan.⁷⁸

TOGO

Led by the recognition and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, men, and marginalized groups, Togo has demonstrated political interest and will to comprehensively integrate elements of gender and human rights approaches across instruments, including their climate framework. While omitted from their *INDC*, they followed with development of a TNA in both *mitigation* and *adaptation* that reference to gender inequality dynamics, with particular emphasis for technical knowledge-transfer and dissemination in mitigation being placed on enabling women and vulnerable people to be priority repositories of the information, and as beneficiaries. The adaptation TNA also includes consideration of gender elements, especially in recognizing the potentially empowered role women can play in economic and community implementation and outcomes. This coincided with support for development of their *NAP* including a gender analysis, resulting in the integration of gender as a guiding principle and cross-cutting issue in the plan for more significant impact in implementation and reduction of vulnerabilities.

Togo recognizes the need to utilize additional instruments of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement to support mainstreaming a gender-responsive approach, as well as enabling conditions including supporting participation

and leadership of women in resource management and governance of environment and natural resources; improving women's rights, access and control over natural resources and services, in addition to sustainable resources and infrastructure. They have included these elements within their national REDD+ policy framework as well as their disaster risk response and management strategy, with accompanying projects to support gender-transformative outcomes in NDC implementation.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

In 2018, the *Draft National Policy on Gender and Development in Trinidad and Tobago (NPGD)* was presented as a Green Paper in Parliament by the Minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister. This policy includes guidelines for addressing gender issues across thematic areas including Climate Change and Natural Resource Management, among others related to climate response and transition. This is in alignment with the National Environmental Plan (NEP), which outlines mainstreaming gender equality in environment for the Environmental Policy and Planning Division and Environmental Management Authority. Trinidad and Tobago are implementing these policy frameworks through participation in the NDC Support Program activities by conducting a gender analysis in the context of NDC implementation. The analysis seeks to enable a more gender-responsive approach to the NDC planning and implementation process. This includes an assessment of the gender programmes within institutions, as well as the challenges and needs in capacity development and disaggregated data sources.

UGANDA

Political and institutional frameworks have provided a foundation for implementing a gender-responsive approach in Uganda's climate and NDC processes, leading to recent elaboration at the national level of a gender strategy for NDC implementation in the designated priority areas of agriculture, waste and energy. Gender

⁷⁷ Abdalla Ali, Sawsan. (2018). Sudan: Experience on Gender Action Plan. Republic of the Sudan. PPT. Bonn, Germany.

⁷⁸ Abdalla Ali, S. (2018). Sudan: Experience on Gender Action Plan. Republic of the Sudan. PPT. Bonn, Germany.

analyses have been conducted in these priority areas to inform NDC sector implementation, and built into mainstreaming gender in the national greenhouse gas inventory system specifically with gender indicators in energy and waste sectors.^{79,80} Uganda's NAP development has also been gender-responsive, recognizing gender as a priority area for implementation, noting the need for gender-responsive budgeting across climate adaptation.⁸¹ The *2015 National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)* and its strategy integrate gender considerations in adaptation and mitigation approaches notably to reduce the vulnerability of women and children. This and climate-relevant national policies have recognized the linkages between gender and environmental management, producing specific gender strategies in water and sanitation, environment and natural resources, and oil and gas policy frameworks.⁸² This is in line with the *Social Development Sectoral Plan (2015-2019)* emphasizing the need to upscale efforts to mainstream gender in climate change, and related sectors, with appropriate budgeting. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) reports facilitating gender mainstreaming by appointing gender focal points in all ministries, including the Climate Change Department (CCD). Under the guidance of MoGLSD and serving as an accountability mechanism, some of these focal points have developed into full units with permanent technical gender staff.

URUGUAY

Uruguay has made considerable progress integrating gender in their national level climate change planning and implementation recently with capacity building as a key facet of this integration. Uruguay has developed strategic in-house training on gender mainstreaming in climate change for government officials.⁸³ Capacity building for officials led to the creation of an ad hoc gender and climate change working group as part of the National Climate Change Response System.⁸⁴ This group has advocated for, and made possible, mainstreaming gender across several ministries in relation to adaptation and mitigation climate policy instruments, including the national climate change policy, the NAP, and planning of their updated NDC. Uruguay has reported development of specific tools supporting this, such as: a gender sensitive NDC monitoring, reporting and verification system; an initial gender analysis of the national greenhouse gas inventory; and a disaster risk management system integrating gender considerations. In their NAP sectoral plans for cities and infrastructure and coastal adaptation, gender considerations were integrated. Their *NAP for agriculture* has implemented a gender-responsive approach including in stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and gender research and analysis to strengthen available data and future monitoring.⁸⁵ They also reported raising awareness on a gender approach to climate change through public education and communication, particularly training

⁷⁹ UNFCCC. (2019). Synthesis Report: Implementation of the Lima Work Programme on gender and its gender action plan. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SBI2019_15Add1.pdf

⁸⁰ UNDP. (2019). Gender and NDCs: Country Progress and Key Findings. <https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-and-ndcs--country-progress-and-key-findings.html>

⁸¹ The Republic of Uganda. (2018). NAP for the Agricultural Sector. <https://www.agriculture.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/National-Adaptation-Plan-for-the-Agriculture-Sector-1.pdf>

⁸² Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2019). National Report on Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/uganda.pdf?la=en&vs=708>

⁸³ UNFCCC. 2019. Synthesis Report: Implementation of the Lima Work Programme on gender and its gender action plan. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SBI2019_15Add1.pdf

⁸⁴ INMUJERES. (2019). 25 Aniversario de la IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Mujer y la Declaración y Plataforma de Acción de Beijing (1995). <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/uruguay.pdf?la=en&vs=1406>

⁸⁵ FAO & UNDP. (2019). Making the case for gender-responsive adaptation planning in Uruguay: The importance of sex-disaggregated data. Rome, FAO. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5081en/ca5081en.pdf>

⁸⁶ INMUJERES. (2019). 25 Aniversario de la IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Mujer y la Declaración y Plataforma de Acción de Beijing (1995). <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/uruguay.pdf?la=en&vs=1406>

of journalists to incorporate the gender approach in coverage of climate-related emergencies and disasters for building resilience of the public.⁸⁶

VANUATU

Vanuatu has prioritized development of multiple and overlapping systems strengthening gender equality and climate change in recent years, catalyzing action on the nexus of the two in the NDC process, having recognized the vulnerability of specific groups to climate change. This effort has been supported by a robust and engaged gender machinery including the Department of Women's Affairs within the Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MJCS) and the Vanuatu National Council of Women, and active participation of local women's groups.⁸⁷ The relatively recent and inaugural *National Gender Equality Policy (2015)*⁸⁸ set the stage for gender integration by regarding climate change as a continuing challenge and citing data on the gender-differentiated roles and impacts. The National Women's Group has been engaged as a key stakeholder in climate processes, along with the Department of Women's Affairs, participating in consultation for the development of the *National Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2016-2030)*,⁸⁹ and in the *2018 National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement*⁹⁰—both of which have gender equity and responsiveness integrated as a cross-cutting issue in the guiding principles, strategic actions and sectoral-level interventions. Coinciding with development of these gender-responsive sectoral policies was the 2017 Council of Ministers calling for

adoption of gender responsive planning and budgeting in multiple Ministries, including the Ministry of Climate Change.⁹¹ Following this, the *Vanuatu National Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VNAF) – A Guide for Sustainable and Transparent Climate Resilience Investment Decisions* was developed by the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. This framework prioritizes gender and social equity considerations and building systems to enhance financial flows, and in light of this, allocating finances to the most at-risk communities at the national and subnational levels.⁹² Additional action to align these policies with implementation has taken place in DRR and agriculture sectors, with the NAP processes initiating a self-assessment on gender integration, while their *NAMA* also includes promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.⁹³

⁸⁷ Government of Vanuatu. 2019. Beijing +25 National Review Report. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/vanuatu.pdf?la=en&vs=4050>

⁸⁸ Government of Vanuatu. Department of Women's Affairs of the Ministry of Justice and Community Services. National Gender Policy 2015-2019. <https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/sites/default/files/documents/NationalGenderEqualityPolicyJuly2015.pdf>

⁸⁹ Government of Vanuatu. 2015. Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030. https://www.preventionweb.net/files/46449_vanuatuccdrpolicy2015.pdf

⁹⁰ Government of Vanuatu. 2018. Vanuatu National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement. https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press_release/file/iom-vanuatu-policy-climate-change-disaster-induced-displacement-2018.pdf

⁹¹ Government of Vanuatu. 2019. Beijing +25 National Review Report. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/64/national-reviews/vanuatu.pdf?la=en&vs=4050>

⁹² National Advisory Board on Climate Change. 2018. A Proposed National Vulnerability Assessment Framework. https://www.nab.vu/sites/default/files/event_attachments/4_%20NAB%20VAF%20Presentation_pdf.pdf

⁹³ Government of Vanuatu. 2015. NAMA on Rural Electrification in Vanuatu. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/PublicNAMA/_layouts/UN/FCCC/NAMA/Download.aspx?ListName=NAMA&Id=156&FileName=NAMA%20Final%20Vanuatu%202.pdf



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