REPORT CARD

WHERE IS GENDER EQUALITY IN NATIONAL CLIMATE PLANS (NDCS)?

Executive Summary

The Paris Agreement on Climate Change requires Parties to submit new or updated national climate action plans, the so-called Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) every five years. Five years after its adoption, many countries are now in the process of revising or updating their NDCs which should be delivered in 2020. While climate change threatens livelihoods and human security across the board, women and girls, particularly those who are living in poverty, often face higher risks and greater burdens from climate change.[i] Women are agents of change, yet they are frequently viewed as passive victims that are 'vulnerable' to climate change.

In 2020, gender equality in the climate crisis overall receives much greater attention than in 2015. Thus, the 2020 NDCs should reflect increased ambition not only with regard to mitigation and adaptation in order to close the huge action gap that makes the goals of the Paris Agreement increasingly difficult to achieve, but also with regard to countries' efforts to promote a gender-equitable climate action and address the underlying drivers of women's marginalisation and discrimination.

As of 16 November 2020, only 13 Parties had submitted 2020 updated/revised NDCs while 3 others re-submitted their 2015 Intended NDCS (INDCs) as their first NDCs (Angola, Kyrgysztan, Lebanon), and 2 others (Switzerland and Zambia) provided an addendum on the update process.[1] This report analyses the most recent NDCs with regard to their gender performance with a scorecard approach and ranks countries in different groups. The analysis draws from WEDO's Gender Climate Tracker NDC review framework.[ii]

This report card is part of CARE's #SheLeadsInCrisis global campaign which demands gender-just humanitarian and climate action that elevates and funds women-led crisis-response to today's defining global humanitarian crises: conflict, climate, and COVID-19. The campaign will produce tools for holding governments, donors, UN Agencies, as well as ourselves, accountable to our mutual goals and CARE's stated vision of a world of hope, inclusion and social justice that requires putting women and girls in the centre because we know that we cannot overcome poverty until all people have equal rights and opportunities. - CARE International Council, CARE VISION 2030 (July 2020).

The NDCs aim to become a pathway towards enhanced greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction ambition with more equitable and better outcomes.[iii] The process of revising NDCs provided a key opportunity to build in a gender-responsive approach, including through consultations and working with different stakeholders.

Climate action that is gender-responsive is needed to mitigate against the impacts on women and girls, in particular the most marginalised. It is also more effective. Women's meaningful and equal participation at different levels, from climate policy making to implementing community adaptation initiatives, is shown to yield more effective results for the climate and for poverty and inequality reduction.[iv] It is essential for gender-responsive policies that reflect the priorities of women themselves. As presented in two case studies (Uganda and Vietnam) in this report, CARE and civil society partners are also engaging on the national level to contribute to more ambitious and more gender-responsive NDCs.

Since 2015, countries have begun to integrate gender equality into climate action, at differing levels of engagement. Analyses such as from the NDC Partnership have highlighted key barriers that countries encounter in gender mainstreaming, including with regard to the lack of gender-disaggregated data; inadequate technical capacity; insufficient financing for gender-responsive climate action, insufficient coordination across sectoral institutions, limited knowledge sharing, and insufficient political will.[v]

This report's analysis shows that countries have taken varying approaches to integrating gender equality within their NDC planning and implementation process. Using WEDO's Gender Climate Tracker NDC review framework, the analysis focuses on three areas:

[1] Most recent NDCs are available here: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/Pages/LatestSubmissions.aspx : Countries considered in the rating: Andorra, Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, Japan, Moldova, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Rwanda, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

i. Governance: Reference to gender or women in the ratio of female estimated contributions to the NDCs review and policy; context for the reference, e.g. commitments to mitigation (M), adaptation (A), addressing loss and damage (L&D), capacity-building, implementation or whether the gender reference is cross-cutting; The ways in which women are positioned in the NDC. This includes positioning women as a group that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (WVG); as beneficiaries of projects or policies (B); as agents of change (AC); or as stakeholders i.e. as having a stake in climate change-related decision-making (S).
ii. Planning: The existence of gender-responsive budgeting in the NDC and the existence of a participatory planning process for the NDC.
iii. Implementation and Enhanced Climate Policy Instruments: The existence of a mechanism or process for monitoring or implementing the NDC.

CARE assessed these NDCs according to six gender-related indicators in the three above categories and rated them with a traffic-light system (green, yellow, red).

Main report findings

- Gender is not systematically considered in all of the NDCs formally presented, but some countries show a clear progression. 11 out of the 22 NDCs overall analyzed, and 8 countries out of the 16 ranked, include explicit references to women or gender.. Most of these only mention gender in the context of broad cross cutting issues and not specifically in relation to different areas of climate change policies (e.g. adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage etc.).
- Marshall Islands, which submitted its 2nd NDC already in 2018, and Nepal stand out as the only countries in the "role model" group through integrating a very comprehensive approach to gender equality in its 2nd NDC, and greatly improving from 2015.
- Also, Moldova, Norway, Chile and Jamaica NDCs are gender responsive, scoring 5 out of 6 greens in the indicators used for rating.
- Aside from Norway, all the top-ranked countries are developing countries. Developed[vi] countries tend to focus their NDCs on mitigation, indicating that gender continues to be sidelined as part of mitigation strategies in the global north. NDC commitments made by global south countries for gender equality are also often conditional on financing, technology or capacity building, meaning that further work is needed to turn what policies are there into practical interventions.[vii]
- Some countries analyzed refer to women or gender in a way that is cross-cutting or mainstreamed across one or more relevant sectors (eight countries, i.e. Vietnam, Rwanda, Moldova, Chile, Norway, Marshall Islands, Nepal, and Grenada).
- Of those 22 countries analyzed, the most common way in which the position or role of women is characterized is as a vulnerable group or as a group of stakeholders. They rarely are portrayed as key stakeholders, for example while conducting a public participation process.
- » There is almost a complete absence of gender-responsive budgeting in the renewed NDCs.

It is important to note that some of the NDCs are providing reference to other documents including policies and action plans, which might include relevant references to women and gender, but if these are absent from the NDCs they have not been considered.

Although not at the core of this analysis, it is important to note that in particular the submissions from the developed countries remain grossly inadequate in their mitigation ambition compared to a fair approach for the 1.5°C limit. Japan's updated NDC sees no improvement, and Norway and New Zealand only slightly increase ambition, but still rank in the "insufficient/<3°C pathway" category of the Climate Action Tracker framework applied here.

Country	Analysis (indicator scoring)			Gender trend (compared to 2015 NDC)	Group Rating	Mitigation ambition (out of ranking) [viii]
	Progressive	Moderate	Laggard			
Nepal	6	0	0	↗	Role model group 6 greens	
Marshall Islands	6	0	0	↗		
Chile	5	0	1	↗	Progressive group 5 greens	Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Jamaica	5	0	1	↗		
Moldova	5	0	1	↗		
Norway	5	0	1	↗		Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Vietnam	4	1	1	→	Advanced Group 4 greens	Critically insufficient/ 4°C pathway
Rwanda	4	2	0	↗		
Grenada	2	2	2	↗	Moderate Group 2-3 greens	
Mongolia	2	0	4	→		Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Thailand	1	1	4	→	Laggards 1 or 0 greens	
Singapore	1	0	5	→		Highly insufficient/ <4°C pathway
Japan	0	1	5	→		Highly insufficient/ <4°C pathway
New Zealand	0	1	5	→		Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Cuba	0	0	6	→		
Andorra	0	0	6	→		

Countries Not Ranked

Re-Submitted 2015 INDC: Angola, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Russian Federation; Amendment: Switzerland; Zambia

[2] Based on Climate Action Tracker, where data is available, www.climateactiontracker.org

Key recommendations

Drawing on the above analysis and consideration of other research relevant to the NDC and gender context, CARE makes the following key recommendations:

- Countries should make gender referencing a priority and indicate how women are positioned in the NDCs including as a group that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as beneficiaries of projects or policies; as agents of change; or as stakeholders i.e. as having a stake in climate change-related decision-making.
- There is the need to design capacity development strategies to yield equitable benefits for women and men and facilitate targeted capacity building for women and women's organizations to enable effective participation in the NDC process.
- A participatory planning process is an important task which should ensure effective participation of the groups which are particularly vulnerable due to marginalisation or discrimination, including women (and women institutions) as agents of change.
- For planning the implementation in the revised NDCs it is crucial to pursue gender-responsive budgeting, including planning for how the gender-responsive measures will be financed.
- Countries should generate and use sex-disaggregated data, gender sensitive climate vulnerability assessments and inputs from gender experts to inform the NDC revision process.
- During the planning process, a gender and social analysis of climate change policies, programmes and actions should be undertaken to identify gaps and opportunities.
- There should be a participatory and inclusive mechanism or process for monitoring or implementing the NDCs in each country, including gender experts in M&E frameworks.
- There should be engagement of the gender- specific institutional arrangements within the government, such as gender focal points across ministries, departments, and agencies with adequate technical capacity and authority for implementation.
- Developing countries need to be supported with increased and primarily grant-based climate finance in particular from developed countries, in line with the obligations under the Paris Agreement. This will greatly enhance the chance of an ambitious and effective implementation of the NDCs, including their gender aspects.

Table of contents

Executive summary 2

1. Introduction 7

Setting the scene: Climate ambition gap and the NDCs

2. Why NDCs must be strong on gender and enhance gender equality 9

Gender Inequality and NDCs

Lima Work Programme on Gender

3. Review and rating of available new NDCs 13

Review and scoring of NDCs on addressing gender

4. Recommendations for how NDCs can increase their focus on gender 16

Summary of key recommendations on how to integrate strong gender equality aspects and how these are needed for ambitious NDCs

5. References 17

Annexes 20

Annex 1: The table 1 summary of countries that submitted their Initial/Revised NDCs in 2020

Annex 2: Endnotes

1. Introduction

Setting the scene: Climate ambition gap and the NDCs

The current COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated that governments and the international community are able to act quickly and cooperatively to respond to an imminent disaster. Despite the significant drop in emissions caused largely by reduced economic activity due to COVID-19, and despite the postponement of the UN climate conference COP26 to November 2021, 2020 remains crucial for ramping up ambition to prevent disastrous climate change. While global emissions have temporarily been reduced due to COVID-19 crisis, this is unlikely to last if not more progressive action is not taken as part of the recovery efforts. Countries therefore need to put forward ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) this year if we are to prevent a crisis with even larger and more widespread implications than the pandemic we currently face. And various reports have shown that there are multiple synergies possible between measures to tackle the climate crisis (both mitigation and adaptation) and those which constitute an effective response to COVID-19 and its social and economic impacts.[ix] Any further delay in combatting climate change makes it almost impossible to limit average global warming to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as well-justified to avoid many of the more severe climate change impacts.[x]

Countries agreed in Paris in 2015 that they would update or communicate their NDCs well before the relevant COP session. The formal deadline was "at least 9 to 12 months" before COP26 induction according to a decision accompanying the Paris Agreement,[xi] before COP26 was postponed. The reality, however, is that only a handful of countries have submitted their revised NDCs so far (by mid-November 2020). Worse still, the stated ambition in mitigation of the newest or updated NDCs is far from impressive. A total of four developed countries have so far submitted their revised NDCs (Norway, Switzerland, Japan and New-Zealand), none of these has been graded sufficiently ambitious for a below 2°C or even a 1.5°C pathway.[xii] The rest are developing countries, including Lebanon, Kyrgyzstan, Jamaica, Zambia, Singapore, Chile, Andorra, Rwanda, Thailand, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia and Moldova.

The postponing of COP26 gives countries more time to formulate a new or updated NDC. However, the urgency to do so remains the same and countries should ensure that they submit their revised NDCs in 2020. Setting more ambitious mitigation targets does not necessarily take more time. However, effective NDCs will be those that have well developed and thought through approaches to implementation, including how inclusive and transparent the processes will be.

Raising the ambition of NDCs on paper alone is not sufficient. It is essential that increases in ambition contained within NDCs are implementable, and that their approach is transparent and coherent. With almost every country submitting their *Intended* Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) before or shortly after the 2015 Paris Climate Conference, these climate action plans were key to the landmark adoption of the Paris Agreement, and will be central to its implementation. [xiii] Research quickly identified the 'headline numbers' of NDCs: full implementation would reduce mean global warming by 2100 from approximately 3.6°C to 2.7°C above pre-industrial levels.[xiv] Research also showed that if ambition is not increased before 2030 – according to the IPCC global emission reductions in the order of at least 50% are needed by 2030 – global mean temperature increase can no longer be limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.[xv] The conclusions of the IPCC Special Report Global Warming of 1.5°C[xvi] underscore the urgency of greater ambition, leaving no space to delay action, but rather accelerate it now to be at significantly lower emission levels by 2030, along with increased resilience and adaptive capacity to ensure the SDGs can be met despite climate change. Raising ambition in NDCs is not enough on its own, countries must also ensure coherence with the national plans and policies which underpin implementation.

It is crucial for the success of the Paris Agreement that the updated NDCs build on and learn from the first round of INDCs. This will make climate action more effective.

2. Why NDCs must be strong on gender and enhance gender equality

Gender Inequality and NDCs

Gender inequality is a long-standing and pervasive social injustice. Gender gaps continue to exist worldwide in education and employment opportunities; access to, use of and control over resources; and participation in decision-making between women, men, girls and boys. Not a single country has achieved gender equality. The double injustice is that gender inequalities – as far removed as they may seem from a problem that started with greenhouse gas emissions – are deeply related to the unequally distributed causes and impacts of climate change on people living in poverty. Climate change impacts are different based on one's gender.

Structural racism and systemic inequities, including gender inequality, put people of colour, women and girls, and poor people at heightened risk in the face of both the climate and COVID-19 crises. This is in particular the case where marginalized people live in hazard prone areas that are highly vulnerable to climate risks, and where the institutions tasked to protect people are insufficiently equipped or unwilling to focus their support on the most vulnerable.

From Peru to Vietnam, Mali to Vanuatu, CARE's programmatic experience has demonstrated time and time again that putting communities, particularly marginalized populations such as women and indigenous communities, at the heart of climate policy and initiatives has long-lasting impacts on communities' capacity to absorb climate shocks and brings about social justice. On the other hand, failing to include gender analysis in policies can reinforce inequalities, for example by perpetuating stereotypes.[xxiv]

The NDCs are a crucial tool for advancing progress on gender equality in the response to climate change. They set goals and targets, and set out how a country will go about achieving the necessary mitigation and adaptation. Including gender analysis in the design of these, and supporting the leadership and agency of women to implement them, is essential to ensure that they reduce gender inequality rather than make it worse. The inclusion of gender in an NDC also creates a mandate at the national level for gender-responsive implementation of climate action.[xxv]

The development of the first round of NDCs did not strongly factor in gender inclusion.[xxv] One reason is that the guidance for NDCs did not explicitly propose how gender was to be captured in the first round of NDCs. Since 2015 there have been substantial efforts and programmes of work from civil society, the UNFCCC Secretariat and UN agencies to support countries in developing and implementing gender-inclusive climate action, including on NDCs. The enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender also provides a comprehensive overview and agreement by Parties to support the integration of gender into all aspects of climate policy. There are therefore higher expectations that this new round of NDCs will more comprehensively address gender equality.[xxvi]

CLIMATE CHANGE IS NOT GENDER NEUTRAL

- In 2018, world hunger rose for the third year in a row, reaching 821 million people[xvii], and is particularly acute in agrarian countries that are dependent on rainfall or experience drought. When food is scarce, women and girls suffer most - often being the last to eat, and carrying an increasing burden as climate change impacts rural livelihoods.
- On average, 26 million people are displaced by disasters such as floods and storms every year.[xviii] That's one person forced to flee every second. 80% of people displaced by climate change are women.[xix]
- Women and children are 14 times more likely than men to die during a disaster.[xx] 96% of fatalities in the 2014 Solomon Island floods were women and children.[xxi]
- The average representation of women in national and global climate negotiating bodies in 2015 was below 30% [xxii]
- Only 0.01 % of all funding worldwide supports projects that address both climate change and women's rights.[xxiii]

CARE International in Vietnam jointly engaged in NDC/NAP

In Vietnam, research by CARE, OXFAM, GIZ, and UN Women reinforced that gender inequality is an important factor in responding to climate change effectively. It was identified as one of the advocacy priorities in the NGO Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) advocacy strategy and action plans, and during the Vietnam INDC draft consultation workshop, CARE raised the absence of gender and safeguards principles based on the UNFCCC guidance. This was consolidated into comments by CCWG to INDC, which emphasized the importance of gender integration.

At a later phase, CCWG represented by CARE together with UN Women, GIZ and UNDP, established a Gender and Climate Change Taskforce to support the gender and inclusiveness integration into NDC update. A crucial part of the strategy was to initiate discussions and agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) through key people responsible for NDC/NAP, and their gender focal person. This ensured high level buy-in for gender mainstreaming.

This collaboration builds on previous efforts such as a Policy Brief on Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Resilience. This was developed in 2015 by CCWG represented by CARE and SNV, UN Women, GIZ and UNDP. Having previous and ongoing cooperation between MONRE and the task force helped to build trust and a good working relationship. Vietnam's updated NDC records a great step in moving beyond the traditional Government policy that totally lacks gender analysis and only regards women as a prioritized victim group. It recognizes that poor and ethnic minority women vulnerability is due to limited access to education, information, financial sources and fewer opportunities to participate in non-farm employment. It also recognizes the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men. The NDC emphasized unequal decision making power leads to limited adaptation capacity of women. However, these analyses have not been clearly translated into measures that will be implemented to address the inequalities. As such, the Gender Taskforce will continue to work along the NDC/NAP implementation in the years to come.

Lima Work Programme on Gender

The 1st Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan (GAP) was agreed in 2014, and sought to address the lack of attention paid to gender in climate change policy, and the underrepresentation of women in climate negotiations and other levels of policy and implementation. The implementation of the GAP was reviewed by UNFCCC Parties and stakeholders during 2019, and at COP25, an Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its GAP were adopted. The renewed GAP puts forward a five year roadmap for gender-responsive climate action under the UNFCCC. It recognises the importance and role of UNFCCC Parties and stakeholders to promote gender-responsive climate action including through support for developing countries. The policy notes the need for women to have equal participation at all levels of climate action. It also upholds the centrality of indigenous, local and traditional knowledge. The enhanced GAP has a greater focus on implementation and increasing local communities, women's organisations and Indigenous People's access to finance.[xxvii]

The enhanced GAP has five priority areas, with associated activities for each:

The Five Priority Areas include:

a. Capacity Building, Knowledge management and communication
b. Gender Balance, Participation and Women Leadership
c. Coherence
d. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
e. Monitoring and Evaluation

Effective engagement and leadership at the local level is essential for achieving high-level ambitious NDCs. Analysis of the first NDCs submitted by Parties shows that they did not adequately incorporate solutions from communities at the grass-root level, with regards to both emissions' reduction and resilience building, thus missing out on the potential for a people-centered pathway to social justice.[xxxi] Earlier research has suggested that in many instances, when climate action is designed at the national level, it tends to ignore the lived experiences of the poor and most vulnerable at the local level, thus failing to leverage the contextual knowledge of communities in putting the Paris Agreement (PA) into practice.

An Interview with Monica Anguparu, Partners for Resilience programme manager, CARE International in Uganda

Why is CARE Uganda promoting gender equality efforts in Uganda's NDC discussion?
This is because women are at the centre of shocks and stresses compared to their counter parts. We want an explicit objective for gender transformation in the NDCs so that stakeholders plan and report in line with this. As of now, gender is not reported in NDCs here in Uganda.

How are CARE and its partners engaging in the NDC discussion in Uganda?
CARE engaged in the development of the first NDC for Uganda. Together with implementing partners we continue to prepare and submit quarterly contributions to the NDC partnership report to UNFCCC. CARE provided funds to the CSO partner in the Partners for Resilience (PfR) project, EMLI, to conduct trainings for CSOs and stakeholders on NDCs in 2020 with the purpose of deepening their understanding and to plan and contribute to the NDC reports for Uganda. A CSO position paper during the review of the NDCs. We hope that CSOs can support the review process for the next NDCs for Uganda. CARE through EMLI also trained PfR alliance members at national level on NDCs and together, we submitted PfR contributions to NDCs. CARE's partner staff is a Country Facilitator (consultant) for NDCs in Uganda. His role is to consolidate NDC reports, review of NDCs, coordinate CSOs and stakeholders to deepen knowledge and understanding of stakeholders in NDCs

What do you think can be achieved in terms of gender equality in Uganda's NDC design?
CARE's partner EMLI has also scheduled a stakeholders meeting to initiate a process for launching consultations on Uganda's Novermber 2020 NDCs and develop a CSO position for inclusion in the next NDCs. So through this process, we are ready to influence discussions to integrate gender.

Other selected work analysing and promoting gender integration in NDCs

WEDO works to integrate gender responsive approaches into climate change decision-making, policies and planning. Their recent report 'Spotlight on Gender in NDCs: An analysis of Parties' instruments, plans and actions supporting integration of gender equality principles and practices'[xxviii] is a rapid assessment. It seeks to understand 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. Analysing 196 countries party to the UNFCCC, the review used available documents to assess whether, and to what extent, countries were taking gender into account in; climate-relevant national instruments, policies, or planning, and vice versa in gender equality in national policies and actions. The analysis found that:

- 51 countries are actively engaging in processes to integrate gender and climate
- 44 have initiated, or are a nascent stage
- The remaining 101 countries have not made public any efforts or processes to integrate gender equality

Further analysis of each country's engagement and trends is available in the report.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) NDC Support programme supports countries to integrate gender into their NDCs.[xxix] The Programme helps 17 countries pilot the integration of gender-responsive measures into NDC planning and implementation. It has developed capacity-building products for gender-responsive NDC Action. The products include those directly produced by the programme as well as other UN/UNDP products which the team supported, building on the expertise gained from the gender work. Some of the products include; Gender Analysis and NDCs Guidance, Gender-Responsive Indicators, Gender Mainstreaming and MRV, Gender Climate and Security and Gender Recovery Toolkit.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is partnering with USAID in a broader program called Advancing Gender in the Environment (AGENT)[xxx]. AGENT enhances environmental programing in a wide range of sectors through the robust integration of gender-responsive approaches and actions focused on biodiversity, energy, land rights, urbanization, and forestry, among others.

3. Review and rating of available new NDCs

Review and scoring of NDCs on addressing gender

For the review of the NDCs for this report, CARE applied the indicator framework from WEDO's Gender Climate Tracker (see below). This is an existing comprehensive framework to analyse how gender appears in NDCs.

WEDO's Gender Climate Tracker

The Gender Climate Tracker (GCT) mobile app and online platform provides experts, practitioners, decision-makers, negotiators, and advocates with easy, on-the-go access to the latest and regularly updated information on policies, mandates, research, decisions, and actions related to gender and climate change. By reviewing, compiling, and publishing this information, the GCT empowers civil society, governments, and citizens to hold their governments accountable to their gender commitments.
Visit **www.genderclimatetracker.org**

The gender indicators applied in this framework were classified into the main categories as follows;

a. Governance

I. Reference to gender or women in the Ratio of female estimated contributions to the NDCs review and policy;
II. Context for the reference, e.g. commitments to mitigation (M), adaptation (A), capacity-building, implementation or whether the gender reference is cross-cutting;
III. The ways in which women are positioned in the NDC. This includes positioning women as a group that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (WVG); as beneficiaries of projects or policies (B); as agents of change (AC); or as stakeholders i.e. as having a stake in climate change-related decision-making (S)

b. Planning

IV. The existence of gender-responsive budgeting in the NDC and
V. The existence of a participatory planning process for the NDC

c. Implementation and Enhanced Climate Policy instruments

VI. The existence of a mechanism or process for monitoring or implementing the NDC

The additional indicator 7 on mitigation ambition has been used to capture information in the revised NDC in terms of their overall ambition, as well as their trends (improvement compared to previous NDC). This indicator has not been used in the gender performance ranking of the NDCs, but complementary information is provided to get an idea of a country's mitigation ambition, drawing where data are available, on Climate Action Tracker (www.climateactiontracker.org). This then serves as an opportunity to call out the countries to strengthen their ambition targets, given the very large emissions gap between the current global emissions trajectory and the pathway consistent with achieving the Paris Agreement's goals.

The revised NDCs were analyzed using the above indicators to assess whether they took gender into account and given a green (progressive), yellow (moderate) or red score (laggard) for each indicator. The countries were then ranked according to their overall scoring and attainment of green, yellow or red assessments.

1. **Light green** (Role model group): where all 6 indicators are green
2. **Green** (Progressive Group): where 5 or more indicators are green
3. **Orange** (Advanced Group): where 4 indicators are green
4. **Yellow** (Moderate Group): where 2-3 indicators are green
5. **Red** (Laggards): Where 1 or 0 Indicators are Green

Country	Analysis (indicator scoring)			Gender trend (compared to 2015 NDC)	Group Rating	Mitigation ambition (out of ranking) [viii]
	Progressive	Moderate	Laggard			
Nepal	6	0	0	↗	Role model group 6 greens	
Marshall Islands	6	0	0	↗		
Chile	5	0	1	↗	Progressive group 5 greens	Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Jamaica	5	0	1	↗		
Moldova	5	0	1	↗		
Norway	5	0	1	↗		Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Vietnam	4	1	1	→	Advanced Group 4 greens	Critically insufficient/ 4°C pathway
Rwanda	4	2	0	↗		
Grenada	2	2	2	↗	Moderate Group 2-3 greens	
Mongolia	2	0	4	→		Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Thailand	1	1	4	→	Laggards 1 or 0 greens	
Singapore	1	0	5	→		Highly insufficient/ <4°C pathway
Japan	0	1	5	→		Highly insufficient/ <4°C pathway
New Zealand	0	1	5	→		Improved but still insufficient/ <3°C pathway
Cuba	0	0	6	→		
Andorra	0	0	6	→		

Countries Not Ranked

Re-Submitted 2015 INDC: Angola, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Russian Federation; Amendment: Switzerland; Zambia

Some key observations in relation to submitted NDCs analysed include:

1. From the Rating the countries were categorized as follows:
   - ROLE MODEL GROUP: Marshall Islands and Nepal
   - PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Chile, Norway, Moldova and Jamaica
   - ADVANCED GROUP: Vietnam and Rwanda
   - MODERATE GROUP: Grenada, Mongolia
   - LAGGARDS GROUP: Andorra, Cuba, New Zealand Japan, Thailand, and Singapore

2. 11 out of the 22 NDCs overall analyzed, and 8 countries out of the 16 ranked, include explicit references to women or gender, with some showing a clear positive trend. Of these, several only mention gender in the context of broad cross cutting issues and not specifically in relation to climate change policies.

3. Marshall Islands, which submitted its 2nd NDC already in 2018, and Nepal stand out as the only countries in the "role model" group through integrating a very comprehensive approach to gender equality in its 2nd NDC, and greatly improving from 2015.

4. Only Moldova, Norway, Chile and Jamaica NDCs are gender responsive scoring 5 out of 6 greens in the indicators used for rating. It is important to note that some of the NDCs were giving reference to other documents including policies and Action Plans, which might include the reference to women and gender.

5. 7 of the 8 countries that ranked high are developing countries with only Norway being a developed country. Developed countries tend to focus their NDCs on mitigation, indicating that gender continues to be sidelined as part of mitigation strategies in the global north. NDC commitments made by global south countries for gender equality are also often conditional on financing, technology or capacity building, meaning that further work is needed to turn them into practical interventions.[xxxiv]

6. Only a few of the countries analyzed refer to women or gender in a way that is cross-cutting or mainstreamed across one or more relevant sectors (8 countries i.e. Vietnam, Rwanda, Moldova, Chile, Norway, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Grenada).

7. Of those 18 countries analyzed, the most common way in which the position or role of women is characterized is as a vulnerable group or as a group of stakeholders. Rarely are women portrayed as key stakeholders, for example to be included in gender responsive public participation processes.

8. There is almost a complete absence of gender-responsive budgeting in the renewed NDCs. Marshall Islands and Nepal reflect a more comprehensive approach to the climate relevant budgeting with gender considerations. However, Rwanda's NDC sheds light on the different sources of financing for the adaptation and mitigation measures but does not categorically integrate gender issues in the budgeting. Chile's Revised NDC also mentions that the design and implementation of the NDC must consider fair allocation of charges, costs and benefits, with a focus on gender.

9. Out of the 22 NDCs analyzed the majority suggests that there were participatory planning processes in revision of the NDCs except for Cuba and Kyrgyzstan which did not include the participation of different stakeholders. New Zealand's revised 2 page document also does not explicitly mention participatory process in the planning, even though the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill (2019)[xxxv] gives power to the climate change commission to undertake consultations where they deem necessary for the smooth implementation of their functions.

10. On existence of a mechanism or process for monitoring or implementing the NDC, most of the countries have systems for monitoring or implementation, with most of them categorized under existing national plans or existing national institutions. Besides, some of them are quoting to use Biennial Update Reports and National Communications to monitor, implement and report on the progress of implementation.

4. Recommendations for how NDCs can increase their focus on gender

Different countries are now at different stages of mainstreaming gender equality within their NDC Governance, Planning and Implementation Process, and it is to be expected that how gender is dealt with in the various NDCs will be diverse. It also has to be noted that NDCs are not designed to be an all-encompassing planning instrument which spells out all aspects in detail or necessarily references all other relevant existing national plans. udging the gender performance in the NDCs is therefore not the same as a specific country's overall approach to including gender in climate governance and policy.

However, countries should feel encouraged to highlight their approach to gender equality in the NDC in any case. This is clearly the case with the revised NDCs that have been submitted. Countries still in the process of revising their NDCs should consider looking at how the countries classified under the progressive group have incorporated gender issues in their revised NDCs but also make provisions for gender responsive budgets, an approach which was conspicuously missing in most of the analyzed revised NDCs.

Recommendations for advancing gender equality more substantially in NDCs can be clustered into the three program areas as is currently done under the UNDP NDC Support Programme. These include:

(i) Governance

- The revision of NDCs should give reference to women and gender in the context of commitments to mitigation (M), adaptation (A), Loss and Damage (L&D, if addressed), capacity-building, implementation or whether the gender reference is cross-cutting.
- Countries should give gender referencing a priority and indicate how women are positioned in the NDCs including as a group that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as beneficiaries of projects or policies; as agents of change; or as stakeholders i.e. as having a stake in climate change-related decision-making.
- There is need to design capacity development strategies to yield equitable benefits for women and men and facilitate targeted capacity building for women and women's organizations to enable effective participation in the NDC process.

(ii) Planning

- A participatory planning process is an important task which should ensure effective participation of the groups which are particularly vulnerable due to marginalisation or discrimination, including women (and women institutions), in the NDC process.
  In some of the analyzed NDCs, positively, women are also characterized as beneficiaries of policies or projects. They are portrayed as key stakeholders within a public participation which should be undertaken in a gender-responsive manner. This should include integrating the perspectives of women and drawing on their unique adaptation, resilience and also mitigation knowledge and local coping strategies when revising the NDCs.
- While planning for implementation in the revised NDCs it is crucial to pursue gender-responsive budgeting, including planning for how the gender-responsive measures will be financed. From the analyzed NDCs there is almost a complete absence of gender-responsive budgeting. Only Chile's revised NDC mentions that the design and implementation of the NDC will consider fair allocation of charges, costs and benefits, with a focus on gender.
- Women and local minorities should not only be portrayed as victims of climate change but should also be recognized as agents of change/distinct stakeholder group in the NDC process.
- Countries should use sex-disaggregated data, gender sensitive climate vulnerability assessments and inputs from gender experts to inform the NDC revision process.
- During the planning process, a gender and social analysis of climate change policies, programmes and actions should be undertaken to identify gaps and opportunities in relation to integration of gender.

(iii) Implementation and enhanced climate policy instruments

- There should be a participatory and inclusive mechanism or process for monitoring or implementing the NDCs in each country. Most of the countries analyzed displayed systems for monitoring or implementation, with most of them categorized under existing national plans or existing national institutions. Besides, some of the countries analyzed proposed to use BURs and National Communications to monitor, implement and report on the progress of implementation.
- There should be engagement of the gender- specific institutional arrangements within the government, such as gender focal points across ministries, departments, and agencies with adequate technical capacity and authority for implementation.
- There is a need to involve gender experts in the development of M&E frameworks, building on existing systems. The experts should be able to collect, use and apply in planning, monitoring & evaluation gender- and socially differentiated data and indicators in the NDC process.

Other Enabling factors related to mitigation and adaptation ambition for successful gender mainstreaming include:

- While some NDCs reflect an increase in mitigation ambition, a comprehensive analysis is not available for all countries; those screened with the Climate Action Tracker show still a clear lack of ambition, in particular those from developed countries.
- There is need to integrate gender equality in the criteria for prioritizing mitigation and adaptation priorities.
- Ensure that both mitigation and adaptation actions address factors that result in gender-related structural marginalisation, increasing vulnerabilities to the climate crisis, and build on existing knowledge and capacities of women and men.
- Developing countries need to be supported with increased and primarily grant-based climate finance in particular from developed countries, in line with the obligations under the Paris Agreement. This will greatly enhance the chance of an ambitious and effective implementation of the NDCs, including their gender aspects"

5. References

The following sources were used in developing and researching this report:

CARE (2020): Building forward. Creating a more equitable, gender-just, inclusive and sustainable world. https://careclimatechange.org/building-forward-report/

Höhne, N., Kuramochi, T., Warnecke, C., Roeser, F., Fekete, H., Hagemann, M., Gonzales, S. (2016). The Paris Agreement: Resolving the inconsistency between global goals and national contributions. Climate Policy, 17(1), 16–32. doi:10.1080/14693062.2016.1218320

Pauw, W. P., Klein, R. J. T., Mbeva, K., Dzebo, A., Cassan-magnago, D., & Rudloff, A. (2018). Beyond headline miti-gation numbers: We need more transparent and compa-rable NDCs to achieve the Paris Agreement on climate change. Climatic Change, 147(1–2), 23–29. doi:10.1007/s10584-017-2122-x

Pearl-Martinez, R., Aguilar, L., Rogers, F. and Siles, J. (2012): "The art of implementation: Gender strategies trans- forming national and regional climate change deci- sion making" (Switzerland: International Union for Conservation of Nature, 2012).

IPCC (2018). Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty, [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)], World Meteorological Organization, Geneva.

IUCN, Gender and Environment, https://genderandenvironment.org/

NDC Partnership (2020): Building Gender-Responsive NDCs. https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Insight%20Brief%20-%20Building%20Gender%20Responsive%20NDCs%20%28September%202020%29.pdf

UNDP (2019): Gender Responsive Indicators, Gender and NDCs Planning for Implementation. https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/library/gender-responsive-indicators-gender-and-ndc-planning-for-implementation.html

UNEP. (2018): The emissions gap report 2018. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2018

UNDP Gender NDC Country Progress, key findings https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0?ui=2&ik=27c4256aae&attid=0.1&permmsgid=msg-f:1680448468711627588&th=175226fa98e7db44&view=att&disp=safe

UNDP (2019): Global Gender Workshop on NDC Planning for Implementation Gender Responsive Indicators Prepared by Una Murray, UNDP Consultant. https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/ndc-events/global-and-regional/global-gender-workshop-on-ndc-planning-for-implementation.html

UNDP (2020): Gender Responsive Indicators. UNDP-ndc-sp-gender-indicators-2020.pdf

UNDP (2019): Gender Analysis and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2020/200302_undp-ndcsp-gender-analysis-ndcs-short-guidance.pdf

UNFCCC, 2015: Adoption of the Paris Agreement. Decision 1/CP.21. http://unfccc.int/files/home/application/pdf/decision1cp21.pdf

UNDP (Feb 2020): Integrating Gender Into Adaptation Planning in Planning in Agriculture and bridging NAP and NDC Process Report. https://www.undp.org/content/dam/LECB/events/2020/20200303-ndc-gender-session5/undp-undp-gender-Webinar-RK.pdf

UNDP (2016): Developing Country Support Needs for the Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Results from a Survey conducted by the United Nations" (New York: UNDP, 2016).

WEDO (2020): Spotlight on gender in NDCs: An analysis of Parties' instruments, plans and actions supporting integration of gender equality principles and practices https://wedo.org/spotlight-on-gender-in-ndcs/

WEDO. (2016). Gender Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/WEDO_GenderINDCAnalysis-1.pdf

NDCs reviewed

Country	2020 document	2015 document
Andorra	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Andorra%20First/20200514-%20Actualitzaci%C3%B3%20NDC.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Andorra%20First/Andorra%20INDC-CPDN.pdf
Chile	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Chile%20First/Chile's_NDC_2020_english.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Chile%20First/Chile%20INDC%20FINAL.pdf
Cuba	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Cuba%20First/Cuban%20First%20NDC%20(Updated%20submission).pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Cuba%20First/Republic%20of%20Cuba-NDCs-Nov2015.pdf
Jamaica	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Updated%20NDC%20Jamaica%20-%20ICTU%20Guidance.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Jamaica's%20INDC_2015-11-25.pdf
Japan	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Japan%20First/SUBMISSION%20OF%20JAPAN'S%20NATIONALLY%20DETERMINED%20CONTRIBUTION%20(NDC).PDF	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Japan%20First/20150717_Japan's%20INDC.pdf
Moldova	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Republic%20of%20Moldova%20First/MD_Updated_NDC_final_version_EN.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Republic%20of%20Moldova%20First/INDC_Republic_of_Moldova_25.09.2015.pdf
Mongolia	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Mongolia%20First/First%20Submission%20of%20Mongolia's%20NDC.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Mongolia%20First/150924_INDCs%20of%20Mongolia.pdf
New Zealand	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/New%20Zealand%20First/NEW%20ZEALAND%20NDC%20update%2022%2004%202020.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/New%20Zealand%20First/New%20Zealand%20first%20NDC.pdf
Norway	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Norway%20First/Norway_updatedNDC_2020%20(Updated%20submission).pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Norway%20First/NorwayINDC%20(Archived).pdf
Rwanda	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Rwanda%20First/Rwanda_Updated_NDC_May_2020.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Rwanda%20First/INDC_Rwanda_Nov.2015.pdf
Singapore	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Singapore%20First/Singapore's%20Update%20of%201st%20NDC.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Singapore%20First/Singapore%20INDC.pdf
Thailand	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Thailand%20First/Thailand%20Updated%20NDC.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Thailand%20First/Thailand_INDC.pdf
Vietnam	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Viet%20Nam%20First/Viet%20Nam_NDC_2020_Eng.pdf	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Viet%20Nam%20First/VIETNAM'S%20INDC.pdf
Angola	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Angola%20First/INDC%20Angola%20deposito.pdf	
Switzerland		https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Switzerland%20First/15%2002%2027_INDC%20Contribution%20of%20Switzerland.pdf
Zambia		https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Zambia%20First/FINAL+ZAMBIA'S+INDC_1.pdf
Lebanon	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Lebanon%20First/Republic%20of%20Lebanon%20-%20INDC%20-%20September%202015.pdf	
Kyrgyzstan	https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kyrgyzstan%20First/Kyrgyzstan%20INDC%20_ENG_%20final.pdf	

ANNEX 1: The table 1 summary of countries that submitted their NDCs in 2020

Disclaimer: The summary of the below NDCs with regards to gender has only considered the information available in the NDCs and not other country specific national plans referred to in the NDCs that might have incorporated gender issues in them.

Country	Summary of Revised NDC	Policy Documents referred to in the Revised NDC
Andorra	No reference at all to women or gender aspects	
Chile	• Chile's revised NDC is a 96 page document that gives reference to Gender and Women. The NDC particularly states that the design and implementation of the NDC must consider a fair allocation of charges, costs and benefits, with a focus on gender and special emphasis on sectors, communities and ecosystems. • Besides, The NDC emphasizes on the consideration of social pillars and social challenges in the development and implementation of the NDC. It mentions the need for active engagement of citizens in adaptation, mitigation and integration The process of updating the NDC was participatory, crosscutting and extensive, collecting important opinions and proposals through public consultation	
Cuba	• Cuba's Revised NDC does not give any reference to gender and women. • No Information on Participatory Process	• State Plan to confront Climate Change, the document is known as "Tarea Vida" (Life Task) 2017.
Jamaica	• The Revised NDC for Jamaica, references Gender as a Cross-Cutting issue. For instance, it states that the new NDC will be subject to all relevant laws, guidelines, policies and programmes which are designed to increase inclusiveness and fairness, including the Code of Consultations and the National Policy for Gender Equity. Besides, Women have also been portrayed as Key stakeholders in public participation. • The NDC review process was highly participatory with public and private sector stakeholders related to all key emission-intensive sectors in the economy. Representatives from more than ten (10) Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government along with International Development Partners, private sector entities and civil society were engaged at all levels for a period of over twelve 12 months at different stages of the development of the NDC.	• The Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica (2015) • Vision 2030 Jamaica • National Development Plan, and its Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (2018-2021) • National Policy on Poverty and National Poverty Reduction Programme • Third National Communication 2018 Jamaica Integrated Resource Plan
Japan	• Both Japan's Old and Revised NDCs do not give any reference to Gender or Women • The NDC was considered through discussions open to the public at the Joint Experts' Meeting of the Central Environment Council and the Industrial Structure Council. Energy policies and the energy mix were considered through open discussions at the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy. Based on these discussions, the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters (ministerial decision-making for global warming countermeasures) developed a draft NDC. After going through public comment procedure, it made a final decision on the NDC.	
Moldova	• Both Japan's Old and Revised NDCs do not give any reference to Gender or Women • The NDC was considered through discussions open to the public at the Joint Experts' Meeting of the Central Environment Council and the Industrial Structure Council. Energy policies and the energy mix were considered through open discussions at the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy. Based on these discussions, the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters (ministerial decision-making for global warming countermeasures) developed a draft NDC. After going through public comment procedure, it made a final decision on the NDC.	• Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and the Action Plan for its implementation (2014); • Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC (2018); • National Development Strategy, 'Moldova 2030' ; • National Adaptation Plan (NAP); • Low Emission Development Strategy 2030; • Promoting the "green" economy program in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2018-2020; • The Biological Diversity Strategy for the years 2015-2020; • The Environmental Strategy for 2014-2023; • The National Strategy on Ensuring Equality between women and men (2017-2021); • Agriculture Sectorial Adaptation Plan (Ag.SAP); • National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development (2014-2020); • National Integrated Plant Protection Program for the years 2018-2027; • The Action Plan for the years 2018-2023 on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Forestry Sector; • National Public Health Strategy for 2014-2020; • Sectoral Strategy for Adapting the Health System to Climate Change for 2018-2022; Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030
Mongolia	• Mongolia's Old and New NDC does not give any reference to Gender and Women. The national strategy and policy documents, as well as relevant legal instruments define stakeholders' responsibilities and monitoring structure for implementation of the NDC. • No details on the nature of participation in the planning process but the NDC indicates that the Stakeholders' responsibilities and monitoring structure for its implementation are defined in the national strategy and policy documents.	
New Zealand	• New Zealand's updated NDC is a brief document that outlines the country's domestic target and mentions the legislative measures put in place to achieve those targets. • The document therefore does give any reference to Gender or Women and does not elaborately mention the process of review of the NDC. A plan for the implementation of Mitigation and Adaptation actions is also non-existent. However, the NDC mentions the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act (2019) which seems to heavily consider the country's Indigenous peoples' circumstances i.e. the Iri and Maori and also reflects the consideration of vulnerable groups in its actions.	
Norway	• The Revised NDC for Norway is an improvement from the previous INDC, and gives reference to Gender and Women. Gender has been given prominence in the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act which provides protection against discrimination on the basis of Gender. • The Document also stipulates how public participation was carried out, i.e. The Environmental Information Act, implementing the Aarhus Convention, establish public participation in decision making processes relevant for the environment. Consequently, the Climate Change Act was on a public hearing including all stakeholders	

Rwanda	Rwanda's Revised NDC is an elaborate 84 page document, which includes actions plans and indicators for measuring progress, the document gives reference to Women and Gender very Comprehensively. Gender is mentioned in three areas namely; I. On Methodology To influence effective mainstreaming of climate adaptation in sector priorities, and consequently in a strategic way for national uptake including at the NST and therefore policy levels, clear adaptation metrics including indicators and targets were generated and agreed upon as measures to guide the collection of gender disaggregated data. II. On SDGs gender mainstreaming that is central to Rwanda's sustainable development process. III. On Data and information management Gender mainstreaming is a priority at all levels of policy and implementation and the NDC MRV will ensure gender disaggregated data is captured and reported as well as engage private sector in the support for national NDC MRV processes The NDC revision was done in a participatory manner, based on inputs from multiple institutions.	• Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy • National Environment and Climate Change Policy (2019)
Singapore	• The Revised NDC for Singapore, gives reference to Gender and Women. It mentions that the planning process and engagement with local communities and the indigenous people will be done in a gender responsive manner. However, No reference has been made on women positioned as beneficiaries. There is however an improvement from the first I/NDC which never gave any reference to Gender or women. • Singapore undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and implementation plans, including: domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner. • The NDC revision process was very participatory with strong reference to youths as well.	
Thailand	• The Revised Thailand NDC has no direct referencing to Women or Gender Especially with regards to contributions to the NDCs Review, on Adaptation and Mitigation and on Gender responsive budgeting . The Only reference made to gender is under support to implementation of the policy where gender sensitivity is considered as one of the factors to be integrated. • The NDC was reviewed through stakeholder consultations and inter-ministerial working group and steering committee comprising representative from relevant sectoral agencies , academia and the private sector.	• Long term Low green House Development strategy which is in formulation • The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021) • Climate Change Master Plan B.E. 2558-2593 (2015-2050) • Power Development Plan B.E 2558-2579 (2015-2036) • Thailand Smart Grid Development Master Plan B.E 2558-2579 (2015-2036) • Energy Efficiency Plan B.E 2558-2579 (2015-2036) • Alternative Energy Development Plan B.E 2558-2579 (2015-2036) • Environmentally Sustainable Transport System Plan B.E 2556-2573 (2013-2030) • National Industrial Development Master Plan B.E. 2555- 2574 (2012-2031) • Waste Management Road Map
Vietnam	• Both Vietnam's Old and New NDCs gives prominence to Gender and Women. • The revised NDC references gender as a cross-cutting issue and gender equality is recognized as one of the key priorities for in the NDC • Women are positioned in the NDC as vulnerable groups, The NDC recognizes that climate change affects men and women differently; and While men are exposed to more risks due to their involvement in search and rescue operations, women are generally more vulnerable to health and socio-economic problems. Nevertheless, the document does not mention any existence of gender-responsive budgeting • The review and update of the NDC was a very consultative process which was actively and extensively joined by scientists, ministries, sectors, localities, non-governmental organisations, research agencies, enterprises and international development partners through working sessions and consultation workshops. In addition to national consultation workshops, a number of sectors also organised their own consultation workshops to conduct in-depth reviews of their tasks in the updated NDC and identify methods for implementation. The expert group, selected by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and line ministries, provided technical support for the NDC review and update process.	• National Energy Development Strategy to 2030, with a vision to 2045 (2020); • Renewable Energy Development Strategy to 2030, with a vision to 2050 (2015); • Revised National Power Development Plan (PDP) for 2011-2020 with a vision to 2030 (revised PDP VII) (2016); • Plan for Implementation of Paris Agreement- PIPA (2016); • National Action Plan for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2017); • Target Programme for Climate Change Response and Green Growth for the period 2016-2020 (2017); • The 2011-2015 National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change; • National Action Programme REDD+ to 2030 (2017); • 2016-2020 Science and Technology Programme for Climate Change Response, • Natural Resources and Environmental Management (2016); • 2016-2020 Science and Technology Programme for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control and Environmental Protection (2018); • The Programme for Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Agriculture Development of the Mekong River Delta to 2030 with a Vision to 2045 (2020); • Urban green growth development plan to 2030 (2018);
Angola	• Angola now submitted its 2015 INDC (unchanged) as first NDC.	
Switzerland	• No Updated NDC, By February Switzerland submitted an addendum highlighting that The Swiss parliament was discussing the revision of the CO2 law and hence the policies and measures for the implementation of the NDC.	
Zambia	• No revised NDC yet; however they have provided an Addendum giving an update that Zambia is working on revising and updating its NDCs	
Lebanon	• The country has just one NDC document. It is still referred to as the INDC submitted in September 2015	• Sustainable Development Strategy • National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for 2016-2020 • National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2016-2020 - National Water Sector Strategy (2012) - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, NBSAP, 2015 - National Forest Plan, NFP, 2015 - Ministry of Agriculture Strategy, 2015
Kyrgyzstan	• This is their first NDCs submitted on 18/02/2020	
Marshall Islands	• Marshall Islands' 2nd NDC (a comprehensive 250 plan already submitted in 2018) presents a clear progression from 2015 with regard to gender: • commits to a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach in all NDC-related planning, programming and implementation • clearly portrays women also as active stakeholders; women, men, and youth should be included and engaged as valuable stakeholders • highlights to utilize participatory community led, bottom-up approaches to identify challenges and best practices with stakeholders and beneficiaries; • commitment to a consultative processes with a wide range of stakeholders • comprehensive monitoring of the alignment and consistency of relevant legislation, policies and measures with the 2050 Strategy planned	

Russian Federation	• 2015 INDC submitted as NDC. No reference to gender	
Grenada	• The 2nd NDC presented in 2020 is a clear progression in gender terms: • Grenada commits to adopt a holistic and multi-sectoral approach to low-carbon development and climate resilience, which encompasses education, health, food security, water and sanitation, housing and social protection and to ensure a resilient, inclusive, gender-sensitive, and peaceful society • Gender and youth considerations represent an expansion in scope relative to the first NDC • Grenada has anchored inclusivity as a cornerstone of its development process, and included a detailed description of the Consultation process	• Grenada is also committed to linking the NDC implementation to its national policy framework as • expressed in the following policy documents and programmes, inter alia: National Climate Change • Policy; National Sustainable Development Plan 2035; National Adaptation Plan (NAP); • Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan; and others
Nepal	• Nepal's 2nd NDC contains various references and commitments to gender and social inclusion, including developing a number of further plans • By 2030, all 753 local governments will prepare and implement climate-resilient and gender-responsive adaptation plans. • By 2021, GESI and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, and Climate Resilient Planning and Budgeting Guidelines will be formulated. • Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) By 2030: develop an Action Plan for integrating GESI in achieving NDC targets • By 2025, a strategy and action plan on gender-responsive climate-smart technologies and practices will be prepared and implemented. • Institutional mechanism: Implement the NDC through federal, provincial and local governments, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders including youth, women and Indigenous People. • Ensure gender-disaggregated data when reporting on progress and achievements.	

ANNEX 2: Endnotes

i. CARE International, 2020: #SheLeadsInCrisis Campaign Brief. https://careclimatechange.org/sheleadsincrisis-campaign-brief/

ii. WEDO's Gender Climate Tracker NDC review framework www.genderclimatetracker.org.

iii. UNDP Gender NDC Country Progress, key findings https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0?ui=2&ik=27c4256aae&attid=0.1&permmsgid=msg-f:1680448468711627588&th=175226fa98e7db44&view=att&disp=safe

iv. UNFCCC '5 Reasons Why Climate Action Needs Women' 2nd April 2019. https://unfccc.int/news/5-reasons-why-climate-action-needs-women#:~:text=2)%20Empowering%20women%20means%20more%20effective%20climate%20solutions&text=Investing%20in%20women%20and%20girls,to%20ratify%20international%20environment%20treaties.

v. NDC Partnership, September 2020 https://ndcpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Insight%20Brief%20-%20Building%20Gender%20Responsive%20NDCs%20%28September%202020%29.pdf

vi. WEDO. (2016). Gender Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/WEDO_GenderINDCAnalysis-1.pdf

vii. WEDO. (2016). Gender Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/WEDO_GenderINDCAnalysis-1.pdf

viii. based on Climate Action Tracker, where data is available, www.climateactiontracker.org

ix. See e.g. CARE, 2020: Building forward. https://careclimatechange.org/building-forward-report/

x. https://www.sei.org/perspectives/increasing-ambitions-of-ndcs-is-hardly-useful-unless-they-also-become-more-effective/

xi. UNFCCC, 2015: Adoption of the Paris Agreement. Decision 1/CP.21

xii. See country analyses at www.climateactiontracker.org

xiii. Pauw, W. P., Klein, R. J. T., Mbeva, K., Dzebo, A., Cassanmagnago, D., & Rudloff, A. (2018). Beyond headline mitigation numbers: We need more transparent and comparable NDCs to achieve the Paris Agreement on climate change. Climatic Change, 147(1–2), 23–29. doi:10.1007/s10584-017-2122-x ; many countries just resubmitted their unchanged INDCs as their formal First NDCs after the Paris Agreement entered into force.

xiv. Höhne, N., Kuramochi, T., Warnecke, C., Roeser, F., Fekete, H., Hagemann, M., ... Gonzales, S. (2016). The Paris Agreement: Resolving the inconsistency between global goals and national contributions. Climate Policy, 17(1), 16–32. doi:10.1080/14693062.2016.1218320

xv. UNEP. (2018). The emissions gap report 2018. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme.

xvi. IPCC. (2018). Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty, [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)], World Meteorological Organization, Geneva.

xvii. WFP (2019) The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI): Safeguarding against economic slowdowns and downturns: https://www.wfp.org/publications/2019-state-food-security-and-nutrition-world-sofi-safeguarding-against-economic

xviii. Norwegian Refugee Council: https://www.nrc.no/what-we-do/speaking-up-for-rights/climate-change/

xix. UNDP (2019) https://twitter.com/UNDP/status/1121507679782961154

xx. UNDP (2013) Gender and disaster risk reduction: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/PB3-AP-Gender-and-disaster-risk-reduction.pdf

xxi. FAO (2018) Tackling Climate Change through Rural Women's Empowerment. http://www.fao.org/3/ca0178en/CA0178EN.pdf

xxii. Mary Halton, BBC (2018) Climate change impacts women more than men: https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-43294221

xxiii. UNDP (2016) Gender and Climate Finance Policy Brief: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/UNDP%20Gender%20and%20Climate%20Finance%20Policy%20Brief%205-WEB.pdf

xxiv. UNDP (2020). Gender Analysis and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Short Guidance for Government Stakeholders SHORT GUIDANCE FOR GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS. https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/fileadmin/Dokumente/2020/200302_undp-ndcsp-gender-analysis-ndcs-short-guidance.pdf

xxv. WEDO (2020) Spotlight on gender in NDCs: An analysis of Parties' instruments, plans and actions supporting integration of gender equality principles and practices.

WEDO. (2016). Gender Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/WEDO_GenderINDCAnalysis-1.pdf

xxvi. WEDO (2020) Spotlight on gender in NDCs: An analysis of Parties' instruments, plans and actions supporting integration of gender equality principles and practices.

xxvii. Angie Dazé (2020): 'NAPs and the GAP: Five ways National Adaptation Plan processes can support implementation of the enhanced Gender Action Plan'. January 20th 2020. NAP Global Network https://napglobalnetwork.org/2020/01/naps-and-the-gap-five-ways-national-adaptation-plan-processes-can-support-implementation-of-the-enhanced-gender-action-plan/

xxviii. WEDO (2020) ' Spotlight on gender in NDCs: An analysis of Parties' instruments, plans and actions supporting integration of gender equality principles and practices'. https://wedo.org/spotlight-on-gender-in-ndcs/

xxix. UNDP ' Gender Responsive NDC Planning and Implementation' https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/our-work/focal/cross-cutting-gender.html

xxx. https://www.iucn.org/news/gender/201803/usaid-and-iucn-partner-advance-gender-environment

xxxi. Act Alliance, 2018.

xxxii. based on Climate Action Tracker, where data is available, www.climateactiontracker.org

xxxiii. WEDO. (2016). Gender Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/WEDO_GenderINDCAnalysis-1.pdf

xxxiv. WEDO. (2016). Gender Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/WEDO_GenderINDCAnalysis-1.pdf

xxxv. https://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/bills-and-laws/bills-proposed-laws/document/BILL_87861/climate-change-response-zero-carbon-amendment-bill

The report has been prepared by CARE International, with Francesca Rhodes and Sven Harmeling in coordination lead, with contributions from a consultant team at Suswatch Kenya (Nobert Nyandire, Emily Massawa, Velma Oseko) and from other CARE colleagues (Sheri Lim, Ashwini Prabha, Shaughn McArthur, Obed Koringo).

CARE thanks the players of the People's Postcode Lottery for their support in the production of this report.

For further information:
CARE Climate Change and Resilience Platform (CCRP)
c/o CARE Netherlands
Parkstraat 21, 2514 JD,
The Hague, The Netherlands

Contact: www.careclimatechange.org
info@careclimatechange.org

Founded in 1945, CARE is a leading humanitarian organization fighting global poverty and providing lifesaving assistance in emergencies. In 100 countries around the world, CARE places special focus on working alongside poor girls and women because, equipped with the proper resources, they have the power to help lift whole families and entire communities out of poverty. To learn more about CARE's work on climate change, visit www.careclimatechange.org

November 2020

© Copyright CARE International. All rights reserved