

## **NDC PARTNERSHIP GENDER SCOPING ASSESSMENT**

### **SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Background**

The NDC Partnership has identified gender-responsive NDC planning and implementation as a priority area for cooperation, based on its guiding principles and country interest. We commissioned a Gender Scoping Assessment to identify the knowledge gaps, effective practices, and challenges of integrating gender in NDCs, as well as the opportunities for a gender-responsive approach across the Partnership. The study focused on Cote d'Ivoire, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Peru, the Philippines, and Uganda and surveyed governments and implementing partners on challenges, needs, and opportunities for supporting gender responsive NDCs.

#### **Key findings**

Countries are in the **early stages** of integrating gender in NDC processes, so gender has been considered primarily in policy development and planning phases. Sustained attention is needed to overcome the challenges to the comprehensive inclusion of gender in these phases, as well as during implementation.

#### **Enabling Conditions:**

- **Political will and institutional arrangements.**
- A strong gender machinery, including a **gender focal point system** across ministries, departments and agencies with adequate technical capacity and authority.
- Inclusion of **gender language and action** in climate planning and policy.
- **Influential decision-maker(s)** advocating gender mainstreaming as a priority issue.
- Sound **technical capacity** on gender in climate change at both national and international levels..
- Targeted **financial resources** and/or **gender-responsive budgeting**.

#### **Challenges:**

- A lack of **data and analysis** on gender and climate change specific to countries' contexts and priority sectors, limiting the evidence-base on gender-differentiated issues and impacts.
- Limited engagement of **gender specialists** and provision of their **technical expertise**, particularly to support capacity building, training, and guidance on integrating gender in climate action.
- Difficulty **mobilizing financing** with specific earmarked funds to support gender-responsive action in response to identified inequalities, gaps, and barriers.
- Complex and siloed **coordination** of national climate change and NDC processes, where integration of gender remains limited, superficial, or lacks consistency.
- Limited **knowledge sharing** across countries and institutions on gender-responsive approaches, practices, or lessons of successes and barriers, as well as a lack of information on what knowledge resources and tools exist and/or where to access them.

#### **Priority Actions Recommended:**

- Allocate **dedicated funds**, both in domestic budgets and through international finance, to support women's rights and gender equality in the NDC process and outcomes.
- Ensure robust **disaggregated data** collection (at national and subnational levels) and **gender analyses** feed into the development of gender-responsive climate planning and implementation.
- Support engagement of **gender specialists** across sectors and throughout planning and implementation cycles, and build the **technical capacity** of government, stakeholders and the public on gender and climate change
- Facilitate **increased domestic coordination and inclusion of the gender machinery** through institutional arrangements and accountability mechanisms.

**To support the Gender Scoping Assessment, the NDC Partnership developed a series of case studies on country efforts to integrate gender into NDC processes.** A desk review and interviews with NDC Partnership member governments and implementing partners revealed that **strong political will, institutional arrangements, technical capacity, and financing** led to the substantive integration of gender issues into climate change frameworks in **Peru, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya and Uganda.**

**Peru: Government leadership and participatory process leads to inclusive Gender Action Plan**

Peru has a strong history of integrating gender into climate frameworks. Peru's Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations worked collaboratively to develop the Peru Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (PAGCC) with support from the Global Gender Office of IUCN. The multi-sector participatory process employed to develop the PAGCC created buy-in and enhanced capacity across civil society and government stakeholders, enabling the inclusion of a wide range of experiences and needs based on the gendered aspects of climate change, such that the varying experiences within heterogenous groups of men and women across age and cultures.

**Cote d'Ivoire: Political will and technical support drive inclusion of gender into climate frameworks**

Growing political will within Cote d'Ivoire for mainstreaming gender in climate action has attracted international and regional support to translate interest into policy. To inform the development of a national strategy on gender and climate change, the NAP Global Network and UNDP have initiated processes to conduct gender analyses on adaptation and mitigation, respectively. Efforts in the country to integrate gender in climate change frameworks have historically focused on adaptation, specifically agriculture. However, work has also been done in mitigation; for example, ECOWAS supported gender-sensitive energy and energy efficiency action plans, and REDD+ policies included a gender analysis to support differentiated needs and responses to gender and age.


**Kenya and Uganda: Strong gender machinery and women's networks influence plans and budgets**

In both Kenya and Uganda, gender-sensitive political and institutional frameworks, together with strong gender equality and women's rights organizations and networks, have provided an enabling environment for advancing the integration of gender into national and sectoral plans and budgets. Institutional frameworks, such as systems of focal points across ministries, have led to stronger capacity and involvement of the gender machinery in climate change policy planning processes. Notably, Kenya's National Gender and Equality Commission was involved in the development of the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, and Uganda's Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development supported enhanced integration of gender in the NDC Partnership Plan.


**GENDER RESOURCES ON THE NDC PARTNERSHIP KNOWLEDGE PORTAL**

The NDC Partnership Knowledge Portal is going through a full redesign, to be completed in October.


- The Climate Toolbox will have nearly 50 New Gender-Relevant Tools.
- Gender-filters will make it easy to find resources.
- The brand-new Case Study Database will include these three gender case studies, as well as others.



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