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Gender and climate change

Implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action as reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC

Synthesis report by the secretariat*

Summary

This report synthesizes information on Parties' reporting of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action in nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, national communications, long-term low-emission development strategies and biennial transparency reports submitted to the secretariat as at 31 July 2024. An analysis of Parties' progress in integrating consideration of gender throughout their reporting compared with the baseline established in the 2022 synthesis report on the same topic indicates that Parties are increasingly integrating consideration of gender into their climate policies, plans, strategies and action, and systematically and substantively addressing gender across their reporting under the UNFCCC, with increased reporting of gender dimensions in relation to capacity-building and knowledge management, and consideration of gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation.

* This document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline because analysing information took longer than expected.



Abbreviations and acronyms

BTR	biennial transparency report
GAP	gender action plan
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAPA	national adaptation programme of action
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fifth session, requested the secretariat to monitor and report on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, reported by Parties in their regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC, and to provide a compilation and synthesis report thereon for consideration by the Conference of the Parties in 2022 and 2024.¹

B. Scope

2. This report synthesizes information on gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action reported by Parties in 166 documents submitted by them to the secretariat between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024: 34 NDCs,² 22 NAPs, 79 NCs, 28 LT-LEDS and 3 BTRs.

3. The analysis of Parties' progress in gender integration compared with the baseline established in the 2022 synthesis report by the secretariat on implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action as reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC³ takes into consideration the latest of each document type submitted by Parties as at 31 July 2024: 168 NDCs representing 195 Parties to the Paris Agreement,⁴ 60 NAPs, 51 NAPAs, 195 NCs and 71 LT-LEDS.

4. Biennial reports and biennial update reports were not reviewed, as Parties to the Paris Agreement are now preparing or have submitted a BTR1 and because it was previously noted in the 2022 report referred to in paragraph 3 above that NCs provided the most appropriate information to establish the baseline used in this report for comparative purposes.

5. Since the last ones were received in 2017, this report does not synthesize information from NAPAs, but considers, where relevant, the review of the 51 NAPAs included in the 2022 report.

C. Methodology

6. A comprehensive analysis of the documents referred to in paragraph 2 above was undertaken for references to gender. Although gender and sex are different concepts, nearly all Parties that referred to gender appeared to be reporting on biological sex, attributing male and female as gender denominations. Only a few mentions of gender beyond the male–female binary were found in the reviewed documents.⁵

7. To allow for comparability, the analysis undertaken for this report followed the same methodology used for the 2022 report. The documents and extracted references to gender were categorized as follows:

¹ Decision [3/CP.25](#), annex, table 5, activity E.2.

² This total includes 33 NDCs submitted during the reporting period and the NDC submitted by Eritrea on 19 June 2018. Eritrea deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Agreement on 7 February 2023 and, in accordance with Article 21, para. 3, of the Paris Agreement, it entered into force on 7 March 2023.

³ [FCCC/CP/2022/6](#).

⁴ The European Union and its 27 member States communicated one joint NDC in accordance with Article 4, paras. 16–18, of the Paris Agreement, which has been counted as one NDC representing 28 Parties and reflecting the inclusion of particular information by all of them.

⁵ For instance, in their NAPs one Party referred to “people with non-binary genders” and another Party referred to “2SLGBTQI+”.

(a) The reports and communications were categorized according to the extent of evidence of gender analysis or consideration of gender therein as including significant, limited or no mention of gender;⁶

(b) The content of NAPs, NCs and LT-LEDS⁷ was analysed to determine whether and the extent to which the gender integration reported in each document aligns with priority areas A–D⁸ of the GAP,⁹ which served also to establish a baseline for comparing against in subsequent reporting.¹⁰ This was achieved by analysing the occurrence in the references to gender of key terms that could be associated with each priority area. The documents were further categorized on the basis of the level (1–5) of alignment with the priority areas, with level 1 indicating that the gender integration reported in the document aligns with one priority area, level 2 indicating alignment with two priority areas, and so on up to level 4. Level 5 indicates that the gender integration reported aligns with all four priority areas and detailed information was provided on the tools and methods used for implementing gender-responsive policy responses;

(c) Owing to the limited sample size of only three submitted BTRs, a meaningful quantitative analysis was not feasible; therefore, this report contains only a textual analysis of Parties' gender integration in the BTRs.

II. Gender integration in Parties' reporting under the UNFCCC

A. Overview

8. Gender was referenced by 85.2 per cent of Parties in the reports and communications referred to in paragraph 3 above.

9. Table 1 presents the percentages of those reports and communications with significant, limited or no mention of gender.

Table 1

Percentages of the latest of each document type submitted by Parties as at 31 July 2024 that refer to gender

<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>LT-LEDS</i>	<i>NAPs</i>	<i>NAPAs^a</i>	<i>NCs</i>	<i>NDCs^b</i>
Significant mention	25.3	90.0	94.2	65.1	81.5 ^c
Limited mention	29.6	5.0	2.0	28.7	81.5 ^c

⁶ Reports and communications classified as making "significant" reference to gender treated gender as a cross-sectoral issue and/or referenced gender analysis or other tools; those identified as making "limited" reference to gender were often limited to demographic data; and those making "no mention of gender" did not include any reference to gender or related terms, such as women, men, girls or boys.

⁷ The LT-LEDS submitted since the 2022 report contain more references to gender than those previously analysed, which allowed for an analysis for this report similar to that undertaken for NAPs and NCs.

⁸ Priority area A refers to capacity-building, knowledge management and communication; priority area B to gender balance, participation and women's leadership; priority area C to coherence; and priority area D to gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation. Priority area E (monitoring and reporting) was excluded from the analysis in the 2022 report because the secretariat was solely responsible for the tracking and reporting related to this priority area. As an outcome of the intermediate review of the implementation of the GAP, Parties agreed in decision [24/CP.27](#) to two additional activities: E.3 (related to Parties making submissions for the final review of the GAP) and E.4 (related to relevant organizations raising awareness of support for reporting on the implementation of the GAP). For consistency with the 2022 report and considering that Parties do not include information on the review of the GAP in their regular reports and communications, priority area E was also excluded from the analysis for this report.

⁹ See decision [3/CP.25](#), annex, paras. 4–7.

¹⁰ Parties are not required to align gender integration in NAPs, NCs and LT-LEDS with the GAP. However, it may be useful in reviewing the GAP in the future to know how Parties' implementation of gender-responsive policy responses as reported in NAPs, NCs and LT-LEDS aligns with the priority areas.

<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>LT-LEDs</i>	<i>NAPs</i>	<i>NAPAs^a</i>	<i>NCs</i>	<i>NDCs^b</i>
No mention	45.1	5.0	3.8	6.2	18.5

^a For an analysis of gender integration in NAPAs, see document [FCCC/CP/2022/6](#).

^b For NDCs, figures refer to the percentage of Parties, rather than the percentage of NDCs, that mention gender.

^c Figure reflects combined significant and limited mentions as mentions in NDCs were not classified as significant or limited in the analysis.

10. Table 2 presents the percentages of Parties' latest submitted LT-LEDs, NAPs and NCs as at 31 July 2024 with significant, limited or no mention of gender compared with the baselines established in the 2022 report.¹¹ The comparison demonstrates that Parties are increasingly considering gender in their reporting.

Table 2

Comparison over time of the percentages of Parties' reports and communications under the UNFCCC that refer to gender

<i>Reference to gender</i>	<i>LT-LEDs</i>		<i>NAPs</i>		<i>NCs</i>	
	<i>As at 2022 report</i>	<i>As at 31 July 2024</i>	<i>As at 2022 report</i>	<i>As at 31 July 2024</i>	<i>As at 2022 report</i>	<i>As at 31 July 2024</i>
Significant mention	19.6	25.3	81.6	90.0	54.9	65.1
Limited mention	21.6	29.6	5.3	5.0	27.7	28.7
No mention	58.8	45.1	13.1	5.0	17.4	6.2

11. An analysis of the reports and communications under the UNFCCC submitted by Parties between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 shows that gender was considered in the majority of them: 89.1 per cent of Parties referred to gender in their NDCs, while 100.0 per cent of the NAPs, 96.2 per cent of the NCs and 70.4 per cent of the LT-LEDs include reference to gender.

B. Nationally determined contributions

12. As at 31 July 2024 the latest available NDCs for each Party totalled 168, representing 195 Parties to the Paris Agreement. Of those Parties, 81.5 per cent referred to gender in their NDCs.

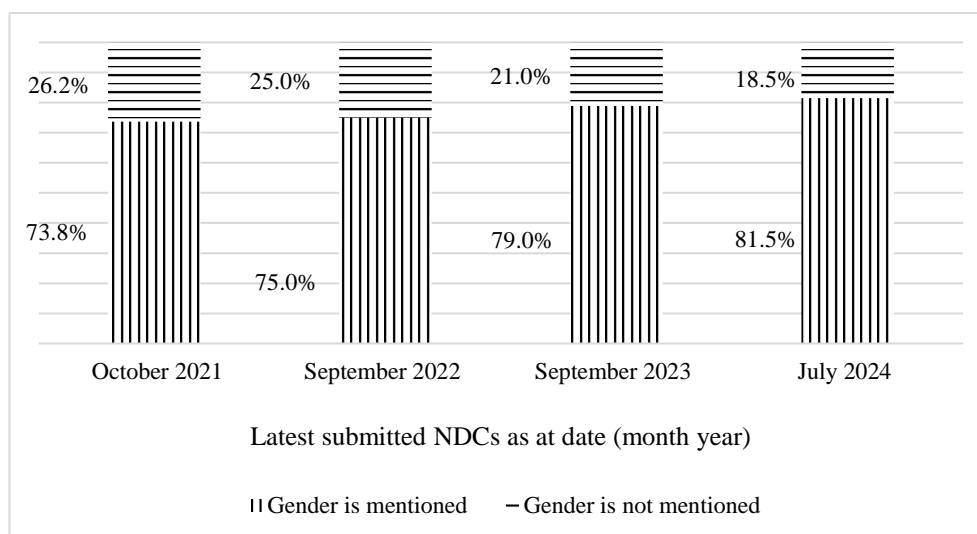
13. The percentage of Parties referring to gender in their latest submitted NDCs has increased over time, as shown in figure 1. In 2016 only a few Parties referred to gender in their intended nationally determined contributions;¹² but the NDC synthesis reports¹³ show a trend of increasing gender consideration in NDCs, which continues for the NDCs analysed for this report.

¹¹ The 2022 report includes information on NDCs submitted between October 2021 and July 2022 but did not establish a baseline for all NDCs submitted as at 30 July 2022. For information on NDCs, refer to figure 1.

¹² See document [FCCC/CP/2016/2](#), para. 191.

¹³ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/8/Rev.1](#), [FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/4](#) and [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/12](#).

Figure 1

Percentages of Parties referring to gender in their latest submitted nationally determined contributions

Note: Figure includes data on gender consideration in the latest NDCs as reported in the most recent NDC synthesis reports ([FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/12](#) and [FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/4](#)) and data from the analysis conducted for the first NDC synthesis report ([FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/8/Rev.1](#)).

14. Of the 61 Parties covered by the 34 NDCs submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024, 89.1 per cent referred to gender in their NDCs.

15. In those NDCs, gender was often referred to in the context of stakeholder engagement, including formal arrangements in place for consulting with local communities, Indigenous Peoples, the private sector, civil society, academia, women's associations and youth associations, among others. References to inclusive and participatory approaches in the context of NDC planning include commitments to engage or activities for engaging with national gender ministries or machineries and women's organizations as part of NDC implementation at the national and subnational level.

16. Of the Parties that referred to gender in those NDCs, 62.3 per cent described efforts to strengthen institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming gender considerations across climate action, for example through policy or legislation, scaling up coordination mechanisms between sectoral bodies and appointing gender focal points in line ministries; while 11.5 per cent described initiatives aimed at increasing the gender balance and diversity of stakeholder groups engaged to support monitoring and evaluation of adaptation action, including initiatives targeting the agriculture, forestry, and water resources sectors.

17. Of the Parties that referred to gender in those NDCs, 55.7 per cent affirmed their commitment to gender equality. Parties noted the vulnerabilities faced by women and other groups in vulnerable situations more broadly to the impacts of climate change, but also in the context of impacts on, inter alia, agriculture, health, energy, forestry, water, and employment in the formal economy. Further, 55.7 per cent of the Parties noted that they had developed national gender action plans or strategies to address such vulnerabilities. Parties also noted their commitment to mainstreaming gender throughout national climate policies and strategies.

18. Parties that mentioned planned gender-sensitive or -responsive climate action often referred to lessons learned from prior efforts to undertake gender analyses and assessments and implement gender-responsive initiatives. Capacity-building efforts to boost gender expertise across sectors and levels of governance were noted, for example for collecting disaggregated data and developing gender indicators to accompany specific initiatives, enhancing integration of gender into measurement, reporting and verification systems, and implementing quotas to facilitate achieving gender balance among participants in and beneficiaries of adaptation action. Of the Parties that referred to gender in the NDCs, 4.9 per cent included examples of gender-responsive budgeting, where gender-sensitive

or -responsive initiatives were included as line items in tables for estimating the costs of implementing adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting activities.

19. The activities mentioned in paragraph 18 above were also noted by Parties in terms of specifying support needs for enhancing consideration of gender in overall NDC planning and implementation, referring to challenges resulting from lack of regulation or incentives for integrating gender into climate action, low participation of women in NDC planning and implementation, and needs for training to build institutional capacity for addressing gender inequalities in the context of climate action and overall gender expertise. One Party noted a lack of disaggregated data to support the development of gender-responsive mitigation actions and NDC-related monitoring and reporting more broadly.

20. Parties have again demonstrated progress in integrating gender throughout their NDCs and are addressing gender dimensions at a higher level of substantive detail. As noted in paragraphs 15–19 above, Parties showed evidence of improving gender integration as a means of increasing the ambition and effectiveness of their climate action.

C. National adaptation plans

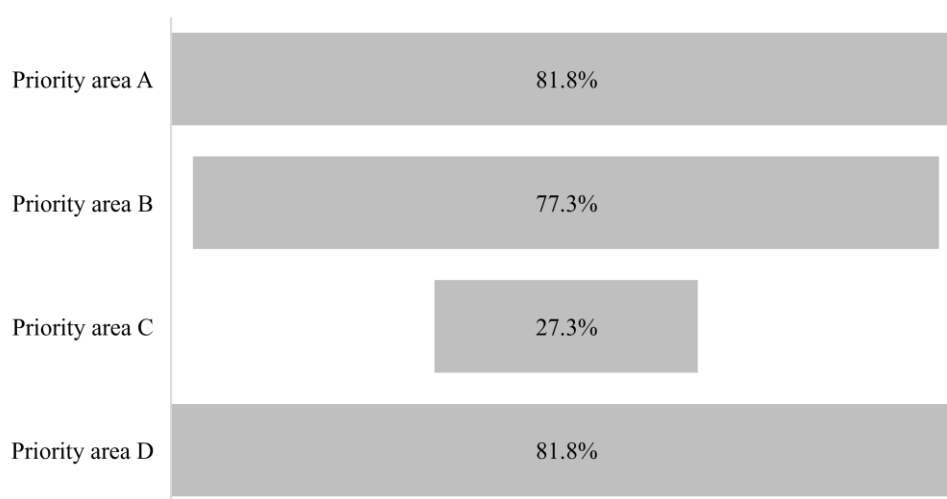
21. As at 31 July 2024, 95.0 per cent of the 60 NAPs that were the latest available for each Party¹⁴ referred to gender.

22. All 22 NAPs submitted by Parties between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 make reference to gender: while 95.5 per cent make significant mention of gender, such as references to Parties' gender-sensitive and participatory approaches to addressing adaptation needs, 4.5 per cent make limited reference to gender.

23. Figure 2 shows the percentage of those 22 NAPs that contain references to gender that could be associated with each of GAP priority areas A–D (see para. 7(b) above). In a change from prior reporting in NAPs where Parties considered issues related to priority area D least frequently, in the most recently submitted NAPs issues related to priority area D were considered as frequently as those for priority area A, thereby highlighting Parties' efforts to mainstream gender in their adaptation planning and action.

Figure 2

Percentage of national adaptation plans submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 containing gender references that align with priority areas of the gender action plan



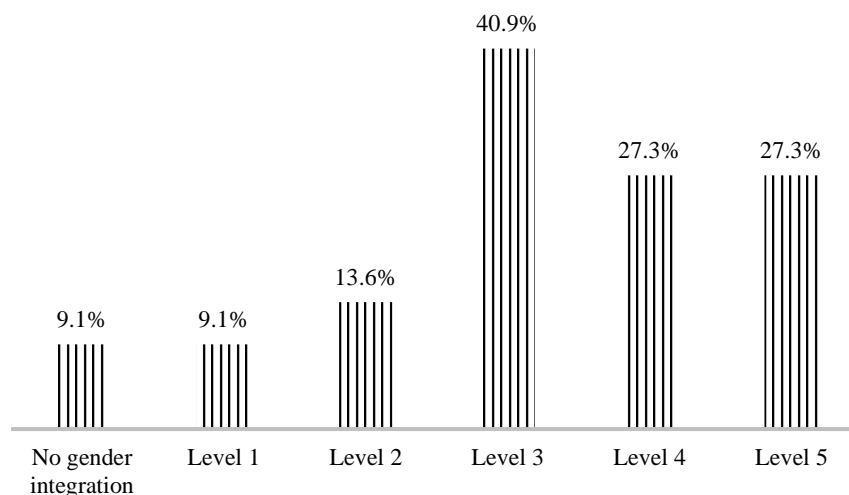
24. Where previously no NAPs had done so, almost 30 per cent of the NAPs submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 achieved level 5 (see para. 7(b) above), where references to gender not only aligned with all four GAP priority areas but detailed

¹⁴ Counting NAPs from developing and developed country Parties.

information was also provided on tools and methods used for implementing gender-responsive policy responses, as shown in figure 3.

Figure 3

Percentages of national adaptation plans submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 by level of gender integration



Notes: (1) See para. 7(b) above for information on what the levels indicate; (2) since the value for level 5 overlaps with those for the other levels, the total across all levels exceeds 100 per cent.

25. NAPs submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 that evidenced significant gender integration also mentioned gender in several similar contexts, including in relation to heightened exposure and vulnerability to impacts on health, livelihoods, education and employment; as a cross-cutting priority for adaptation planning and implementation; in relation to stakeholder engagement throughout the NAP process; and examples of activities or commitments to strengthen institutional arrangements for enabling gender-responsive adaptation action.

26. In those NAPs, 68.2 per cent of Parties included examples of gender-responsive projects implemented and progress in developing and implementing gender-responsive adaptation action, and 86.4 per cent noted the benefits of inclusive and participatory approaches in enhancing the adaptive capacity of groups in vulnerable situations. Examples of progress in developing and implementing adaptation action at the national level included advances in expanding climate legislation or policy to address the needs of groups in vulnerable situations, whereas gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation was frequently flagged as an ongoing challenge on the basis of lessons learned.

27. Activities included in NAPs categorized under GAP priority area D were often aimed at increasing the availability and use of gender data, statistics and indicators, and gender-responsive budgeting tools. Activities categorized under priority area A focused on training and workshops, resilience-building and economic empowerment, and increased use of gender-responsive risk and vulnerability assessments. Some NAP activities relevant to priority areas A, B and D included designated gender indicators to facilitate monitoring and evaluation.

28. In the NAPs, 50 per cent of Parties noted challenges in enabling more comprehensive monitoring of gender-sensitive or -responsive adaptation action, including the need for capacity-building to increase gender expertise, sector-specific guidance for integrating gender considerations into adaptation action and greater coordination between implementing bodies. The need for funding for strengthening capacity for gender integration and addressing gender considerations was also cited as a challenge, and for several planned actions and activities that include a gender component cost estimates for implementation were included.

D. National communications

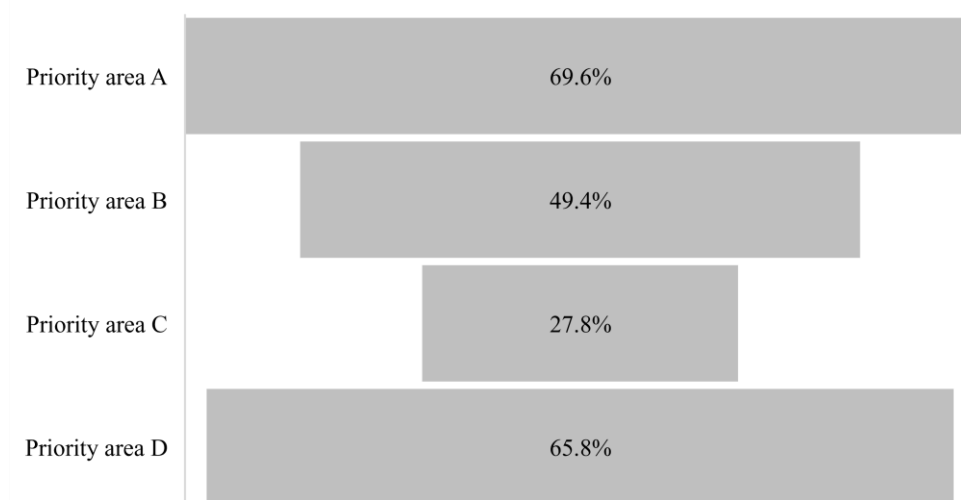
29. As at 31 July 2024, 93.8 per cent of the 195 NCs that were the latest available for each Party referred to gender.

30. Of the 79 NCs submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 by Parties included and not included in Annex I to the Convention, 63.3 per cent feature significant mention of gender, such as with regard to gender consideration and integration, while 32.9 per cent include limited reference to gender, such as a sex-disaggregated population profile or country statistics. Only 3.8 per cent of the NCs contain no reference to gender.

31. Figure 4 shows the percentage of NCs submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 in which the reported gender integration could be associated with GAP priority areas A–D. Most of these NCs mention gender or reference gender-responsive policies using key terms that could be associated with GAP priority areas A–D.

Figure 4

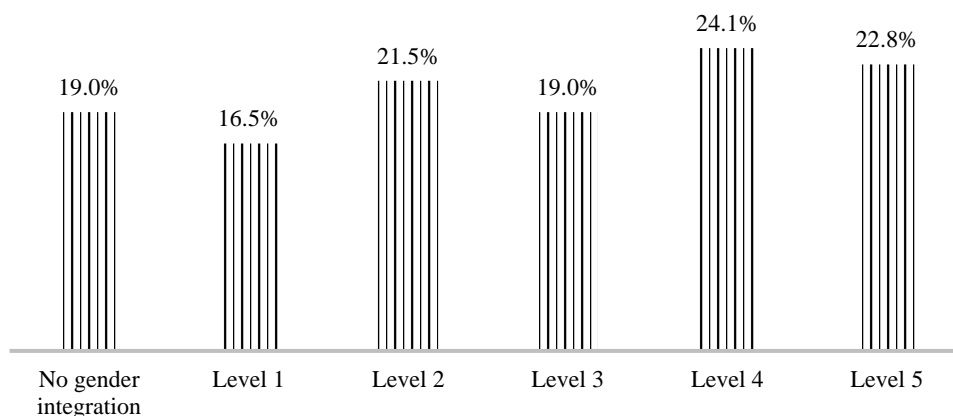
Percentage of national communications submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 containing gender references that align with priority areas of the gender action plan



32. Of the NCs submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024, 22.8 per cent include activities that align with all four priority areas while including details for gender-responsive implementation or means of implementation, as can be seen in figure 5, whereas only 4.0 per cent of the NCs analysed for the 2022 report reached level 5.

Figure 5

Percentages of national communications submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 by level of gender integration



Notes: (1) See para. 7(b) above for information on what the levels indicate; (2) since the value for level 5 overlaps with those for the other levels, the total across all levels exceeds 100 per cent.

33. Parties' references to gender across the NCs submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 reaffirmed their commitment to gender equality. Of the Parties that submitted those NCs, 6.3 per cent included gender equality in their funding principles as a requirement for the provision of support, including climate finance, referencing requirements for gender mainstreaming in activities and projects applying for funding.

34. In those NCs, 54.4 per cent of Parties detailed gender elements relevant to their national circumstances and included disaggregated data relevant to overall national conditions and categorized by sector. Gender was often mentioned in the context of vulnerabilities, livelihoods and resilience-building. A slight majority of reported actions were aimed at integrating consideration of gender across adaptation, followed by cross-cutting and mitigation. Parties referred to a range of tools and guidelines for strengthening the consideration of gender across activities, including applying a gender lens to public investment, gender-responsive budgeting, developing gender-sensitive risk indices and using gender indicators.

35. Separate sections of the NC were designated by 30.4 per cent of Parties to focus on gender elements overall or by sector. These sections often included recommendations and activities aligned with the GAP priority areas. In addition, Parties included references to gender assessments and analyses undertaken that fed into sectoral activities and indicators, for example by setting gender-related targets for activities to build institutional and structural capacity for reporting in the national greenhouse gas inventory.

36. A gender dimension was included in the examination of public awareness of climate risks by 12.7 per cent of Parties, reporting survey or assessment results in the NC with breakdowns by gender, age and education. These Parties detailed commitments to adopt more inclusive approaches to communications with an intent to raise public awareness of national climate planning and create greater public ownership in implementing national climate action plans.

37. Examples of projects for advancing gender equality in climate action were provided by 30.4 per cent of Parties, who noted the important enabling role of multi-stakeholder partnerships. The partnerships included local communities working with each other with women's direct and active participation to manage, maintain and operate water systems; representatives of government, academia and women's organizations collaborating to strengthen women's economic empowerment; capacity-building sessions organized by gender, energy and education ministries to promote gender equality in the renewable energy sector; and partnerships with international actors providing financial and other types of support for mainstreaming gender throughout climate planning and implementation in a gender-responsive manner. One project received financial support for developing a

measurement, reporting and verification platform to track gender mainstreaming within sectoral analyses.

E. Long-term low-emission development strategies

38. As at 31 July 2024, 54.9 per cent of the 71 LT-LEDS that were the latest available for each Party referred to gender.

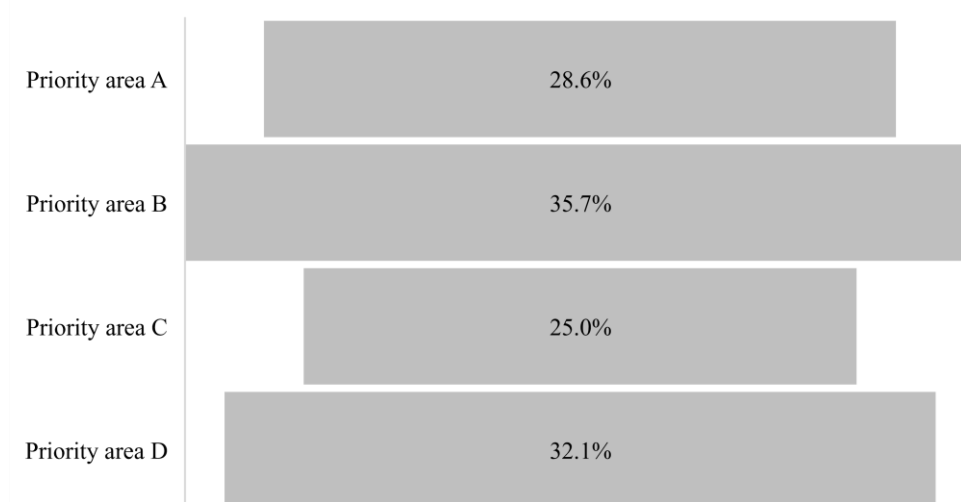
39. The majority of the 51 LT-LEDS analysed for the 2022 report made limited or no reference to gender, thereby providing insufficient information to undertake the same analysis process as for NAPs and NCs. Although fewer (28) LT-LEDS were submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024, the integration of gender was significant enough to draw some conclusions as to its consideration in reporting.

40. Of those 28 LT-LEDS, 32.1 per cent make significant mention of gender, such as in reference to gender integration and consideration, with 39.3 per cent making limited mention of gender and the remaining 28.6 per cent making no mention of gender.

41. Between 25.0 and 35.7 per cent of the LT-LEDS submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 reference gender in the context of GAP priority areas A–D, as shown in figure 6.

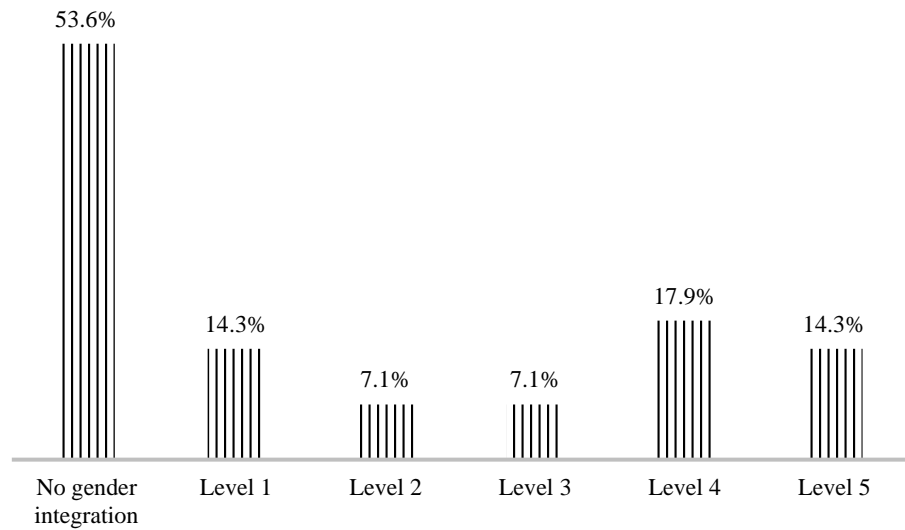
Figure 6

Percentage of long-term low-emission development strategies submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 containing gender references that align with priority areas of the gender action plan



42. Of the LT-LEDS submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024, 14.3 per cent align with all four GAP priority areas and describe means of implementation in detail, as shown in figure 7.

Figure 7
Percentages of long-term low-emission development strategies submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 by level of gender integration



Notes: (1) See para. 7(b) above for information on what the levels indicate; (2) since the value for level 5 overlaps with those for the other levels, the total across all levels exceeds 100 per cent.

43. Parties that referred to gender in those LT-LEDS affirmed their commitment to gender equality as a cross-cutting priority in the vision for and principles of the LT-LEDS. As with other reports, gender was introduced in the context of vulnerabilities and included in the description of national circumstances through disaggregated data.
44. Of the Parties that integrated gender into the LT-LEDS, 50.0 per cent did so in the context of demographic data and vulnerabilities; while 39.3 per cent include examinations of women’s participation in the labour market and various sectors, including energy. Parties noted their intention to implement gender-responsive climate action, although few examples of specific actions were provided. Parties also referred to gender in the context of areas in need of more research, for example how gender consideration can increase the effectiveness of mitigation actions.
45. Parties considered issues of gender through initiatives developed to increase the participation of women in adaptation and mitigation actions, often citing the inclusion of women as an enabling factor for achieving national climate targets. Of the Parties that mentioned gender in their LT-LEDS, 32.1 per cent did so in the context of the energy sector, detailing strategies, projects and initiatives for increasing women’s participation therein; and 17.9 per cent of Parties focused on gender in agriculture and natural resource management for building resilient communities. One Party referred to national gender climate action plans or strategies as guidance for gender-responsive implementation of climate action, and another Party considered gender in the context of just transition.

F. Biennial transparency reports

46. As only three BTRs had been submitted by 31 July 2024, this report does not contain more than initial observations regarding gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action reported therein. All three BTRs refer to gender in relation to demographic data, and two include more substantive references. References to gender were included in the chapters on national circumstances and institutional arrangements, on information related to the impacts of climate change and adaptation, and on information on support required and received in the form of financing, development and transfer of technology, and capacity-building. One Party referred to its national gender and climate change plan as a key framework for monitoring implementation of NDCs and NAPs. Furthermore, Parties

provided examples of the implementation of gender-responsive activities in annexes to their BTRs. For example, one Party referred to supporting the development of a national climate empowerment strategy with a gender focus towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing resilience to the effects of climate change.

47. Gender was also mentioned in the context of economic empowerment focusing on women entrepreneurs and women in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, as well as in agriculture, forestry and the blue economy, among other areas. Some knowledge gaps were highlighted, including the need to build gender expertise and data infrastructure, and conduct gender-responsive analyses for specific economic sectors.

III. Conclusions

48. Considering all the documents analysed, 81.5 per cent of Parties mentioned gender in their latest available NDCs; while gender was referenced in 95.0 per cent of NAPs, 96.2 per cent of NAPAs, 93.8 per cent of NCs and 54.9 per cent of LT-LEDS most recently submitted by each Party. Significant mention of gender was identified in 90.0 per cent of those NAPs, 94.2 per cent of the NAPAs, 65.1 per cent of the NCs and 25.3 per cent of the LT-LEDS.

49. Of the documents submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024, 89.1 per cent of Parties referenced gender in the NDCs, while 100.0 per cent of NAPs, 96.2 of NCs, 71.4 of LT-LEDS and 100.0 per cent of BTRs mention gender. Of those, 95.5 per cent of the NAPs, 63.3 per cent of the NCs, 32.1 per cent of the LT-LEDS and 66.7 per cent of the BTRs include significant mention of gender.

50. Confirming the trend identified in the 2022 report, gender integration into climate policy and action continued to increase across all document types reviewed for this analysis. An increase in mentions of gender has occurred across all document types since the 2022 report, and all BTRs received as at 31 July 2024 refer to gender.

51. The increase in the number of LT-LEDS that consider gender compared with the LT-LEDS analysed for the 2022 report is a positive development given the importance of LT-LEDS in setting Parties' long-term visions. Gender considerations have also been more substantively integrated, more deeply embedded in sectoral approaches and accompanied more frequently by references to gender-responsive means of implementation in the LT-LEDS submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 compared with those analysed for the 2022 report. The same can be seen across the NDCs, which Parties are increasingly recognizing and using as an opportunity for gender integration with a view to enhancing the ambition and effectiveness of their climate planning.

52. A trend observed in the 2022 report regarding a marked difference in how developed countries integrate gender into their reporting under the UNFCCC in comparison with developing and the least developed countries continued to be apparent in the latest reports available for each Party. Developing and the least developed countries continue to systematically integrate gender into their regular reporting under the UNFCCC, whereas developed countries often make limited or no mention of gender, particularly in NCs and LT-LEDS.

53. Almost all Parties continued to mention gender in the context of demographic data. As in the 2022 report, the analysis for the reports submitted between 31 July 2022 and 31 July 2024 identified many references to gender in the context of capacity-building and knowledge management, thus aligning with GAP priority area A. However, a significant increase was observed across most reports in references to gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation (GAP priority area D), reflecting progress in gender mainstreaming throughout climate action. A corresponding increase in projects with gender elements was noted, and more gender analyses and assessments were undertaken, which feeds into a widening pool of knowledge that supports gender-responsive climate planning and implementation. Many Parties highlighted in their reporting the benefits of inclusive and participatory approaches to climate planning and implementation, with some referring to the integration of gender considerations as a requirement for the provision of financial and other support for climate planning and implementation. Parties noted a need for financial and other

support for generating, collecting and analysing gender-disaggregated data and statistics, and a need to enhance knowledge and evidence relating to gender and climate change, including in the context of specific sectors, and for monitoring and evaluation and scaling up institutional collaboration mechanisms through policy and legislation, human and financial resources, and capacity-building.

54. Although gender and sex are different concepts, nearly all Parties that referred to gender appeared to be reporting on biological sex by attributing male and female as gender denominations. References to gender continue to centre on women, particularly with regard to vulnerability. A corresponding majority of actions and activities noted across the reports therefore focus on strengthening livelihoods and resilience. The health sector is a major focus in NAPs with regard to gender-responsive adaptive capacity, whereas LT-LEDS and NCs also have a strong focus on employment and the energy sector. Few reports considered men or demonstrated an intersectional approach.

55. In general, the level of detail of references to gender has increased, with some Parties dedicating sections of their reporting to gender dimensions, sector-specific gender assessments or gender-responsive means of implementation. Overall, the reporting reflects gender-responsiveness as a means of increasing the ambition and effectiveness of climate action, and a majority of Parties reaffirmed their commitment to advancing gender equality as a cross-cutting priority for doing so.
