

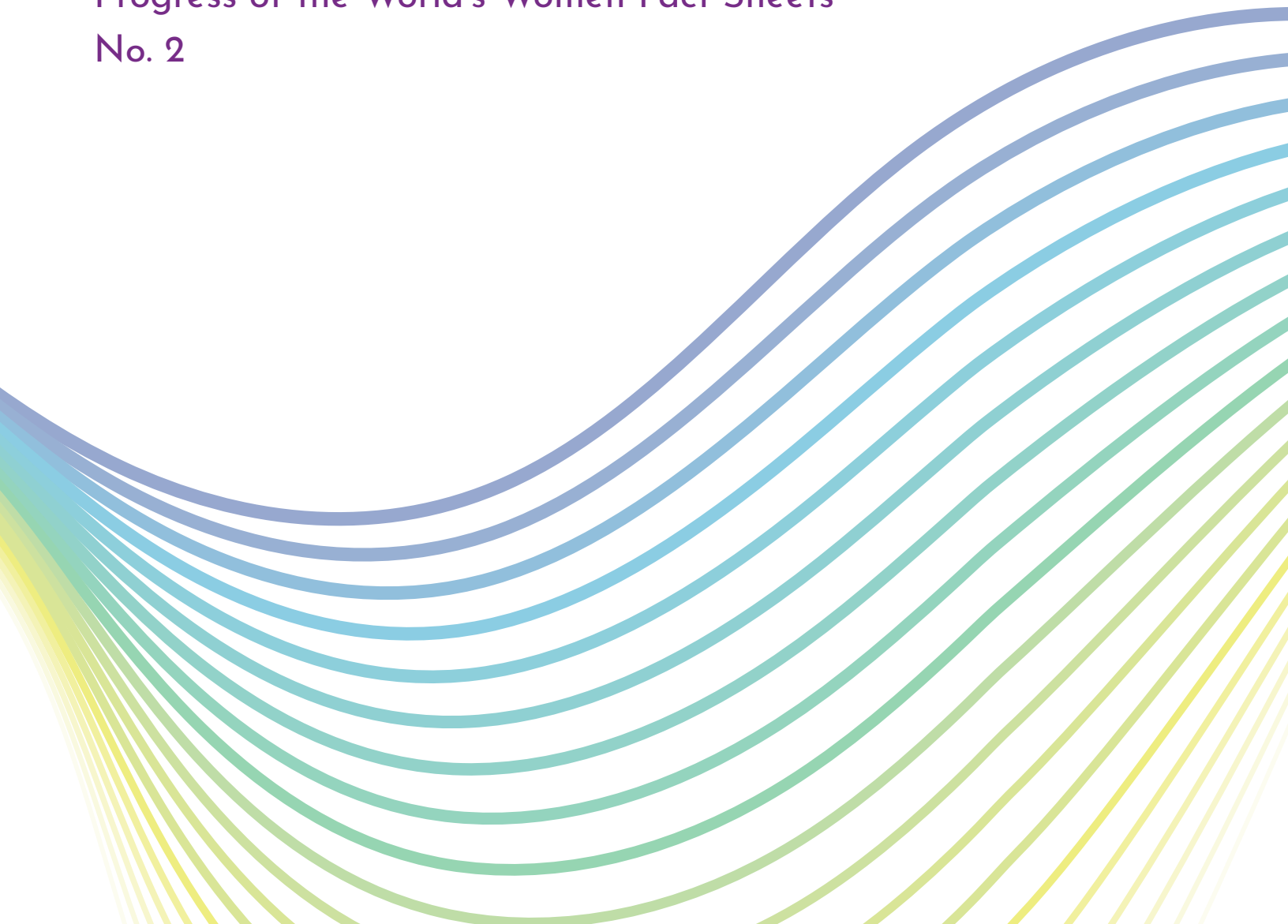


Kaschak Institute
SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS
BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY



Driving Gender-Responsive Climate Action: The Role of Institutional Enablers

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Introduction

As climate change intensifies, women and girls are on the frontlines, leading community responses that build resilience, protect ecosystems and advance social justice. At the same time, they face mounting threats to their rights, livelihoods, health and safety. Without decisive gender-responsive action, the accelerating environmental crisis will deepen inequalities and perpetuate cycles of vulnerability.

At the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 30th Conference of the Parties (COP 30), the third iteration of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) will be discussed and Parties will review progress under the enhanced Lima work programme on gender to decide the next phase of the gender action plan.¹

The [Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard](#), developed by UN-Women and the Kaschak Institute at Binghamton University, tracks how countries address gendered climate impacts and promote women's participation in their NDCs. To complement the

Scorecard, a Global Survey on National Gender Equality and Climate Policy Integration was conducted to examine institutional arrangements that enable – or constrain – gender integration in NDC commitments and their implementation (see Box 1).

To strengthen institutional capacity at the gender-climate nexus, four building blocks are essential:

1. Empowering dedicated institutional actors to drive this agenda;
2. Enhancing coordination across sectoral ministries;
3. Providing a policy roadmap with a clear vision; and
4. Ensuring women's voices shape policies.

This fact sheet summarizes the results of the survey to identify where institutional support for gender-responsive climate action has advanced, where gaps remain and what lessons can inform future climate action.

Box 1. How was the survey carried out?

The survey was distributed to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change national gender and climate change focal points and heads of delegation, supported with outreach through UN-Women regional and country offices, from May to September 2025.

Out of 118 countries, 76 responded to the survey, primarily from the Global South: 24 from sub-Saharan Africa, 16 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 12 each from Northern Africa and Western Asia and from Europe and Northern America and 4 each from Oceania, from Central and Southern Asia and from Eastern and South-Eastern Asia. Only 6 respondents were small island developing States. Where relevant, responses were complemented with an analysis of nationally determined contributions. Findings are based on self-reported data and may lean towards countries demonstrating stronger performance.

For those countries wishing to complete the survey or provide supplemental information to feed into future analysis, please reach out to progress@unwomen.org.

Note: Not all countries responded to all questions.

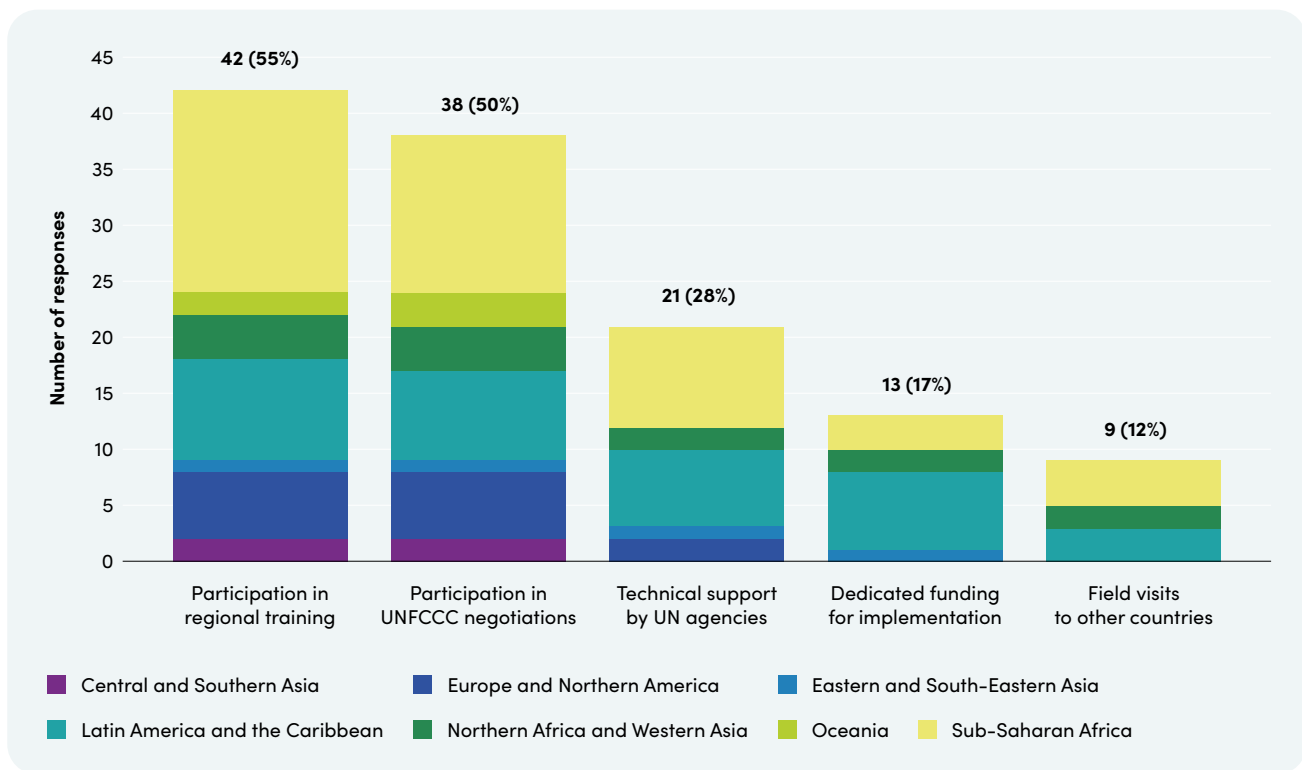
¹ Climate Change Secretariat 2024.

1. Empowering critical actors: National gender and climate change focal points

As of September 2025, 118 countries have designated national gender and climate change focal points²– up from just 38 in 2017.³ Established that year under the UNFCCC,⁴ the focal points promote gender equality in both international climate negotiations and national climate policies by raising awareness, coordinating gender-responsive planning across sectors and ensuring that climate strategies and policies are inclusive and equitable.⁵

Many focal points report receiving support to strengthen their role – with resources spent on skills development, travel and technical assistance (see Figure 1). This support came from multiple sources, both domestic and international, including from climate finance mechanisms and United Nations agencies. Yet, limited funding and insufficient political backing continue to hinder their ability to fulfill their mandate.

Figure 1. Number and share of countries reporting different types of support provided to national gender and climate change focal points



Note: Based on responses from 76 countries. As multiple selections were possible, the addition of all percentages may exceed 100 per cent. UN: United Nations; UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

2 Based on Climate Change Secretariat n.d.
 3 Women and Gender Constituency 2024.

4 Climate Change Secretariat 2016. The decision “invites Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring”.
 5 Maguire et al. 2023.

Most common forms of support include:

- **Regional training:** focal points from at least 42 countries (55 per cent) report benefiting from capacity-building sessions on gender and climate issues that foster peer networks and facilitate the exchange of lessons, policy templates and/or examples, including from **Australia, Costa Rica, Georgia, Italy, Senegal and Zambia.**
- **Participation in UNFCCC negotiations** such as the Bonn intersessional meetings and COPs: At least 38 countries (50 per cent), including **Colombia, Solomon Islands and Sudan,** benefited from travel support for their focal points or from initiatives such as the Women’s Delegate Fund, which between 2009 and 2024 financed 485 trips for 213 women from 73 countries to attend 41 UNFCCC sessions.⁶
- **Technical assistance** from United Nations Agencies: 21 countries (28 per cent), including **Armenia, Panama and Sierra Leone,** received support to apply global tools and methodologies for gender-responsive climate action.
- **Funding for implementation:** only 13 countries (17 per cent) – such as **Namibia, the Philippines and Uruguay** – reported financial resources for national implementation of gender-related activities.
- **Exchange visits:** 9 countries (12 per cent) reported that focal points received support to visit other countries for learning exchanges.

While the donor and national support to focal points varies by region – with more forms of support reported in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and parts of Northern Africa and Western Asia and more limited assistance in Oceania and Central and Southern Asia⁷ – focal points everywhere require increased resourcing to ensure that gender equality is at the heart of climate action.

2. Enhancing coordination: Gender equality entities in climate governance

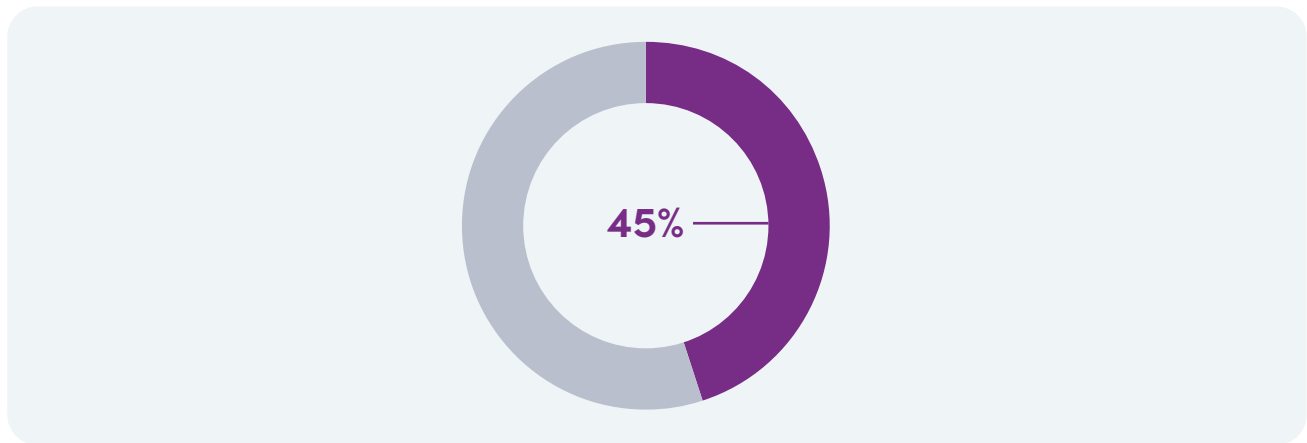
Gender-responsive climate governance requires more than focal points. Effective coordination – across ministries, sectors and technical bodies – is crucial as climate change spans all sectors and ministerial portfolios. Ensuring that gender equality entities, such as national gender equality machineries or gender focal points, have an institutionalized and resourced place in climate governance is therefore critical to ensure women’s priorities shape climate planning and decision-making.

Just over three quarters of countries (76 per cent, 58 out of 76) report having a national coordination mechanism for climate change, such as a committee, council or commission. Yet fewer than half (45 per cent, 34 out of 76) include the gender equality machinery or another entity responsible for gender mainstreaming within these bodies (see Figure 2). National coordination committees also vary in their function, composition and level of authority (whether this is decision-making or advisory).

6 WEDO 2024.

7 Lower support in these two regions may also reflect lower response rates.

Figure 2. Share of countries integrating gender equality machineries into national climate coordination mechanisms



Note: Based on responses from 76 countries.

Examples of inclusive coordination mechanisms include:

- **Brazil:** The Interministerial Committee on Climate Change, re-established in 2023, is headed by the President and includes 23 ministries, including the Ministry of Women.⁸ In 2025, a government decree mandated gender balance in some of its consultative bodies.⁹
- **Liberia:** The Minister of Gender and Development is a member of the National Climate Change Steering Committee.¹⁰
- **Peru:** The High-Level Commission on Climate Change, created in 2020, includes the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations.¹¹
- **Philippines:** The Climate Change Commission Advisory Board, established in 2009, includes the Commission on the Role of Filipino Women as a statutory member.¹²

At a more technical level, one third of countries (33 per cent, 25 out of 76) report the establishment of specialized task forces or technical working groups whose exclusive focus is integrating gender equality into climate policymaking across sectors.

- At least 25 countries have established national working groups or task forces on gender and climate, including 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 6 in sub-Saharan Africa and 4 in Northern Africa and Western Asia.
- Most recently, for instance, **Zimbabwe** established a National Gender and Climate Change Task Force in 2024.¹³
- Other countries rely on their system of gender focal points in sectoral ministries as a cross-sectoral network, including, for example, **Solomon Islands** and **Togo**.¹⁴

8 Government of Brazil 2024.

9 Diário Oficial da União 2025.

10 Government of Liberia 2019.

11 El Peruano 2020.

12 Climate Change Commission n.d.

13 UN-Women Africa 2024.

14 Solomon Islands Government 2017; Gnaku 2024.

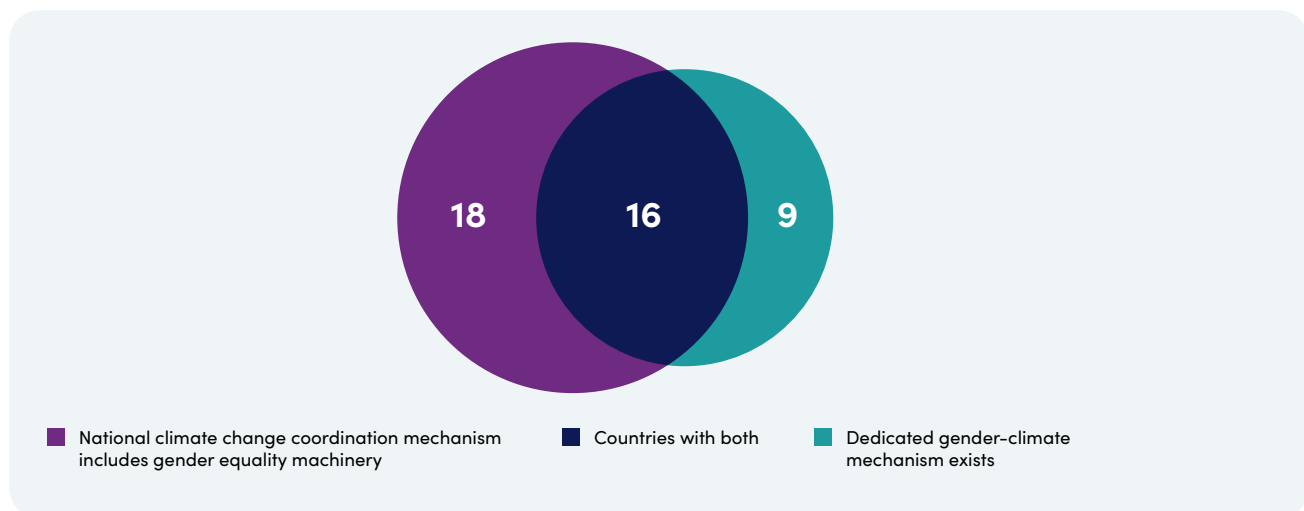
In a promising development, at least 16 countries are taking a dual approach: They not only ensure gender equality machineries have a seat in national climate change coordination mechanisms but have also established specialized gender and climate coordination mechanisms (see Figure 3).

For instance:

- **Cambodia’s** National Climate Change Committee, established in 2006, includes the Ministry of Women’s Affairs,¹⁵ which also leads a Gender and Climate Change Committee and has adopted a Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change (2018–2030). Additionally, gender mainstreaming action groups exist across line ministries and, together with the women’s ministry, contributed to the NDC development.¹⁶
- **Chile’s** 2022 Framework Law on Climate Change mandates gender-parity criteria for national or regional climate advisory bodies.¹⁷ National coordination is achieved through the National Council of Ministries for Sustainability and Climate Change, which collaborates with the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, responsible for the Fourth National Plan of Equality between Women and Men 2018–2030.¹⁸ Its Gender and Climate Working Group, established in 2019, meets monthly and produces tools and checklists to help ministries integrate gender into climate policies.¹⁹

Such integrated approaches that bridge national coordination and technical expertise offer a stronger foundation for gender-responsive climate governance.

Figure 3. Number of countries with gender equality machineries in national climate change coordination mechanisms and/or dedicated gender-climate coordination mechanisms



Note: Based on responses from 76 countries.

15 NCS D Cambodia 2019.

16 Kingdom of Cambodia 2018.

17 Ministry of the Environment Chile 2022.

18 Government of Chile 2018

19 Ministry of the Environment Chile n.d.

3. Providing roadmaps: Gender equality and climate change strategies and plans

For effective gender-responsive climate action, roadmaps that are cross-sectoral – providing a shared vision and identifying priorities and measurable targets – are fundamental. Gender equality advocates, in alignment with the enhanced Lima work programme on gender, have long pressed for gender equality to be embedded in national strategies and plans to ensure that women participate in – and benefit from – climate solutions across mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction.²⁰ This is key to avoiding the danger that purported ‘solutions’ to the climate crisis are ineffective or further entrench gender inequalities.

Half of countries surveyed (38 out of 76) report having a national climate strategy that mainstreams gender equality and/or a dedicated national climate and gender action plan explicitly addressing gender equality and climate change.

Through the survey, many countries report efforts to integrate gender equality considerations into national climate strategies, plans and laws, more commonly in national adaptation plans, as in **Chad**, the **Republic of Moldova** and **Tajikistan**, but also in NDCs, including in the **Philippines**, and long-term low emission development strategies as in the case of **Chile**. Indeed, mainstreaming gender equality considerations into NDCs, plans and strategies has been a priority for feminists for over a decade, especially in the former because they are mandated and require regular reporting. The fact sheet on the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard provides an assessment of how well gender equality is integrated into an initial set of 32 NDCs.²¹

Survey responses were complemented by desktop research to identify countries with dedicated national gender and climate action plans and similar strategies (see Figure 4 and Annex 2).²² At least 34 countries currently have such plans, most in sub-Saharan Africa (15) and Latin America and the Caribbean (12), with one example from Northern Africa and six from Asia. These plans build on a country’s national climate change policies and identify and champion gender-relevant issues and priorities across key sectors. Countries have taken diverse approaches to developing these plans, but their implementation remains fraught with delays and bottlenecks.

Two waves of adoption can be identified. Early adopters in the 2010s – such as **Jordan’s** Climate Change Gender Action Plan in 2010, **Liberia’s** Climate Change and Gender Action Plan in 2012 and **Peru’s** Gender and Climate Change Action Plan in 2015 – account for at least 12 pioneer Climate and Gender Action Plans collected.

A more recent wave includes at least 24 national gender and climate action plans enacted in the last five years across regions, with some countries updating earlier versions. The latest recorded include **Bangladesh’s** second Climate Change and Gender Action Plan issued in 2024, which mainstreamed gender across climate sectors,²³ **Guatemala’s** Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, also in 2024, and those of **Kenya** and **Senegal**, both adopted in 2025. As of October 2025, final drafts of gender and climate action plans in the **Plurinational State of Bolivia** and **Guinea** are awaiting final approval by the relevant authorities before adoption.

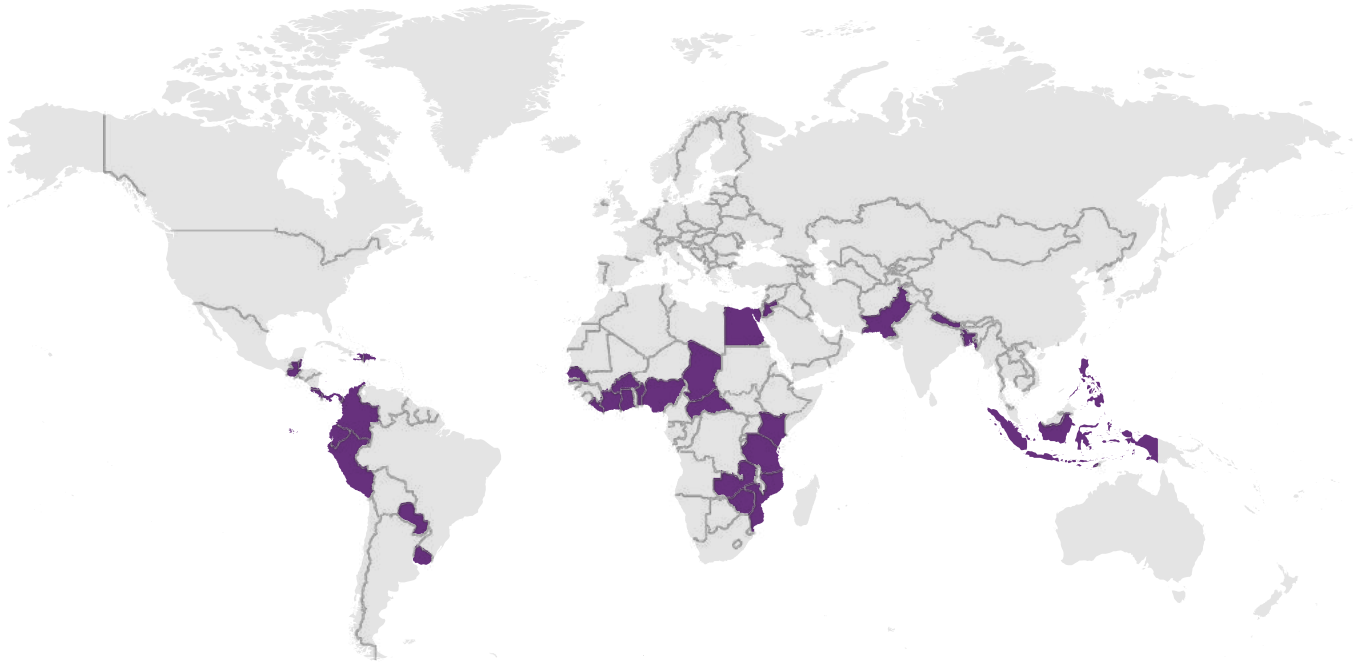
20 IPCC 2022.

21 UN-Women 2025.

22 IUCN 2020; WEDO 2025.

23 Bangladesh Climate Change Trust and UN-Women Bangladesh 2024.

Figure 4. Countries with national gender and climate change action plans or similar strategies



Note: 21 countries reported having a dedicated national gender and climate action plan in the survey, and 13 additional countries with such policies were identified through desktop research.

A key input to gender-responsive climate policymaking is gender and environment data that capture the ways in which women and men interact with the environment and the differential impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on their lives. UN-Women's Women Count programme has worked with several countries across regions to produce such data

through innovative gender and environment household surveys.²⁴

Encouragingly, 33 countries report having a gender and environment data strategy, which is an important foundation for assessing needs, tracking progress and ensuring accountability.

24 UN-Women 2022. The survey has so far been completed in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kiribati, Mongolia, Samoa, Senegal, Tonga

and the United Republic of Tanzania and is forthcoming in Fiji, Georgia and Thailand.

4. Reflecting women's priorities: Inclusive nationally determined contributions consultations

As countries plan their current round of NDCs – the roadmap for climate commitments under the UNFCCC – women's and girls' contributions, experiences and demands must shape NDC priorities if national climate policies are to respond to their diverse needs and rights.

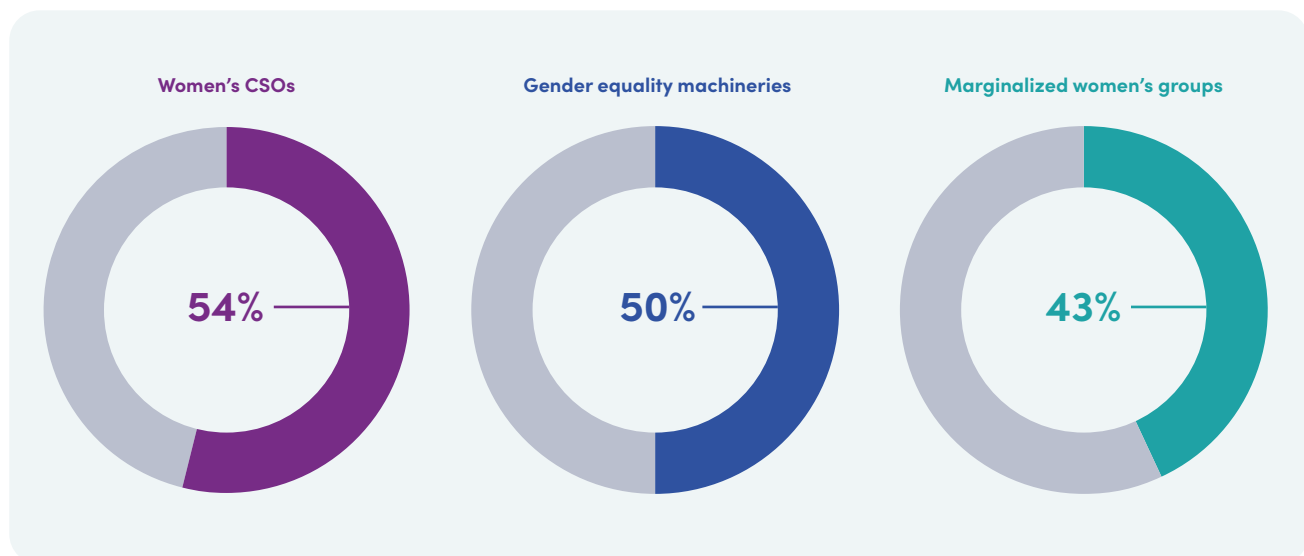
Preparatory NDC consultations currently being rolled out show signs of both progress and gaps (see Figure 5):

- More than half (54 per cent, 41 out of 76) engaged women's civil society organizations, and half (38 out of 76) consulted gender equality machineries.
- However, participation drops when it comes to women from underrepresented, marginalized or Indigenous groups: only 33 countries (43 per cent) reported including them in NDC consultations.

Even when women are at the table, their contributions do not always translate into more gender-responsive climate policies. Their participation is too often symbolic rather than substantive, constrained by power imbalances, institutional barriers and insufficient mechanisms to translate gender perspectives into better policy outcomes.

Therefore, further action is needed to ensure that the engagement of all women drives national climate plans and policies, especially low-income, Indigenous, ethnic minority, rural, disabled or other marginalized women who contribute least to climate change yet bear its harshest impacts.

Figure 5. Women's organizations and gender equality machineries consulted in developing the latest round of nationally determined contributions



Note: Based on responses from 76 countries. As multiple selections were possible, the addition of all percentages may exceed 100 per cent. CSOs: civil society organizations.

Some governments are beginning to act, taking steps to address the barriers marginalized women and girls face and ensure their voices and priorities influence the NDCs that will guide climate policy through 2035. For example:

- **Engaging young women: Lesotho** and the **Marshall Islands** have made specific pledges to ensure the meaningful participation of youth

and women in climate decision-making and NDC implementation.²⁵

- **Reaching underrepresented groups: Canada, Ecuador and Nepal** took additional steps to better capture the voices of women, youth and LGBTIQ+ persons and/or local and Indigenous women in setting NDC priorities and commitments (see Box 2).

Box 2. Examples of inclusive nationally determined contribution consultations: Canada, Ecuador and Nepal

These three countries have harnessed both online tools and well designed in-person consultations to reach marginalized groups of women.

To inform its 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution's (NDC) targets, **Canada** used three engagement strategies: open consultations with the Net-Zero Advisory Body, provinces and territories, among others;^a an online public platform on the 2035 emissions reduction target, which received slightly more feedback from women (46.6 per cent) than men (42.1 per cent);^b and targeted outreach to Indigenous representatives for written and oral submissions. Eighteen written submissions from provinces and Indigenous peoples' groups were received, yet only the province of British Columbia, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation group and the Women of the Métis Nation included gender considerations.^c While some concerns raised – such as the employment barriers to Indigenous women's opportunities in the transition to low emission economies – were reflected in the NDC, others – for example, wildfire impacts on Métis women – were not fully integrated. Non-governmental organizations also point out that Canada's 45 to 50 per cent emissions reduction target is below its Net-Zero Advisory Body recommendation of 50 to 55 per cent reduction below 2005 levels,^d despite two thirds of participants in consultations strongly supporting action to tackle climate change.^e

Ecuador, with its diverse geography and population, sought to localize and make climate action more inclusive through a multi-year decentralized, multisectoral and multistakeholder consultation process combining 17 regional workshops held in eight cities and virtually, 303 bilateral meetings with sectoral institutions and a national survey to further engage civil society that elicited 143 responses. Organized in four stages, the consultations first focused on defining lines of action and measures – where issues of gender roles and barriers to economic participation, care work, women's safety and health were raised – to then map potential initiatives and scenarios, identify means of implementation and validate NDC commitments. Nearly half of participants in NDC consultations were women (2,778 people in total, 49.2 per cent women and 50.8 per cent men), almost one tenth were youth (9.5 per cent) and 86 representatives from Indigenous peoples and nationalities, Afro-Ecuadorians and Montubios participated. The resulting NDC reflects commitments to mainstreaming gender, intersectionality and interculturality across mitigation and adaptation.^f

25 Kingdom of Lesotho 2024; Republic of the Marshall Islands 2025.

Nepal's approach to developing inclusive NDC consultations stands out because, as well as holding five inclusive and multistakeholder provincial and sectoral consultations in 2025, it also incorporated dedicated workshops with women and others facing intersectional forms of discrimination, engaging 122 participants and 29 civil society organizations, including women, non-binary persons, Indigenous peoples, youth and people with disabilities. The process produced a set of inclusive, gender-responsive thematic and sectoral climate targets, which government focal points presented at provincial workshops.⁹ These directly informed the third NDC draft, approved by Nepal's Cabinet after a 10-day online consultation.^h For the first time, Nepal's NDC includes a standalone set of gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) actions and at least four measures targeting women as beneficiaries or planning to mainstream gender within mitigation and adaptation actions. Its upcoming NDC implementation plan, also developed through consultations with GEDSI experts, will provide additional details on how this approach will be operationalized across sectors and how some of the biggest implementation challenges, including financing, might be addressed.

Note: ^a Government of Canada 2025a; ^b Environment and Climate Change Canada 2025; ^c Submissions and recommendations can be found annexed in Canada's NDC, and provinces' and Indigenous peoples' written submissions can also be found at Government of Canada 2025b; ^d Srouji et al. 2025; ^e Environment and Climate Change Canada 2025; ^f Republic of Ecuador 2025; ^g Information provided by UN-Women country office in Nepal, 3 October 2025; ^h Nepal Government 2025.

Conclusion

The findings from the Global Survey on National Gender Equality and Climate Policy Integration underscore that building gender-responsive climate governance depends on the strength and integration of four mutually reinforcing institutional building blocks. Together, they provide clear guidance for countries seeking to advance both gender equality and climate resilience.

First, empowering **dedicated institutional actors**, such as national gender and climate change focal points, is crucial for systematically integrating gender perspectives in climate policy. While focal points report some support for training and travel to UNFCCC meetings, technical support from United Nations agencies and funding to implement policies are much less common. Without consistent resourcing and political backing, their potential remains unrealized.

Second, strengthening **coordination mechanisms** – ensuring national gender equality machineries have a formal role and establishing gender-climate task forces – can help translate policy intent into action, as illustrated by countries such as Cambodia and Chile. Yet, outcomes at the gender-climate nexus often depend on multiple factors, and data on gender integration in vertical coordination between national and local authorities – critical for effective implementation – remain limited.

Third, the development of **clear policy roadmaps**, such as national gender and climate action plans

or gender-responsive climate strategies, has gained significant momentum. These frameworks signal high-level commitment and provide measurable targets for accountability. However, much more work is clearly required to implement these frameworks. Understanding the key barriers to implementation, including financing gaps, particularly in low-income and climate-vulnerable contexts, is an area of much needed further research.

Fourth, and finally, **ensuring women's voices shape policy** – particularly in the formulation of new NDCs – is vital for achieving gender-just and inclusive climate outcomes. While 46 countries now include women's groups and gender institutions in consultations, many others have not taken into account the expertise or lived experiences of these critical constituencies. Marginalized groups of women are especially likely to be excluded.

As Parties finalize the development of the third iteration of the gender action plan at COP 30, these findings point to a clear conclusion: Gender-responsive climate action is not a peripheral concern. Countries from many UNFCCC Parties show that making progress on gender equality and climate action depends on having the right institutional arrangements in place, alongside technical and financial support. Strengthening these four institutional building blocks will determine whether the global climate response can deliver climate justice with gender equality.

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Annex 1. List of countries that responded to the Global Survey on National Gender Equality and Climate Policy Integration

Country	Countries with gender equality machineries in national climate coordination mechanisms	Countries with gender-climate task forces	Countries engaging national gender equality machineries, women's CSOs or women from marginalized groups in 2025 NDCs
Angola			X
Argentina			
Armenia	X	X	X
Australia	X		X
Bangladesh	X	X	X
Belize	X		X
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina			
Bulgaria			
Burkina Faso	X		X
Burundi	X	X	
Cambodia	X	X	X
Canada	X	X	X
Chad	X		X
Chile	X	X	X
China			
Colombia			X
Costa Rica		X	X
Cyprus			
Czechia			
Democratic Republic of the Congo			X
Denmark			
Dominican Republic	X	X	

Country	Countries with gender equality machineries in national climate coordination mechanisms	Countries with gender-climate task forces	Countries engaging national gender equality machineries, women's CSOs or women from marginalized groups in 2025 NDCs
Ecuador		X	X
El Salvador	X		
Equatorial Guinea			X
Fiji			
Georgia			X
Ghana			X
Guatemala	X	X	X
Guinea			X
Honduras			
Indonesia			
Iraq			X
Israel			
Italy	X		X
Jordan			
Kenya	X	X	X
Kiribati	X	X	X
Lesotho	X		X
Liberia	X		
Mali		X	X
Malta			
Mexico	X	X	X
Morocco		X	X
Mozambique	X		X
Namibia	X		
Nepal	X		X
Nigeria		X	X
Pakistan			
Panama			X
Paraguay	X		X
Peru	X		X
Philippines	X	X	X

Country	Countries with gender equality machineries in national climate coordination mechanisms	Countries with gender-climate task forces	Countries engaging national gender equality machineries, women's CSOs or women from marginalized groups in 2025 NDCs
Poland			
Republic of Moldova			X
Sao Tome and Principe			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone	X		X
Slovenia			
Solomon Islands	X	X	X
Somalia			X
Spain	X		
State of Palestine		X	X
Sudan		X	
Sweden		X	
Tajikistan			X
Togo	X	X	
Tunisia			X
Türkiye			
Uganda	X		
United Republic of Tanzania	X		X
Uruguay	X	X	X
Yemen			
Zambia	X		X
Zimbabwe	X	X	X

Note: CSO: civil society organizations; NDCs: nationally determined contributions.

Annex 2. List of countries with climate and gender action plans

The following list is based on responses from the Global Survey on National Gender Equality and Climate Policy Integration complemented by desktop review. Links to plans are provided where available.

Country	Year	Name of plan
Bangladesh	2024	Climate Change and Gender Action Plan
Belize	2022	National Climate Change Gender Action Plan 2022-2027
Benin	2022	Plan d'actions genres et changements climatiques du Bénin (PAGCCB) 2023-2025
Burkina Faso	No data	National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan
Central African Republic	2023	Stratégie nationale genre et changements climatiques de la république centrafricaine 2023-2030
Chad	2024	National Gender and Climate Change Strategy of the Republic of Chad
Colombia	2023	Plan de Acción de Género y Cambio Climático de Colombia
Costa Rica	2023	Plan de Acción Nacional sobre Igualdad de Género en la Acción por el Clima
Côte D'Ivoire	2020	Strategie national genre et changements climatiques de la Côte D'Ivoire
Dominican Republic	2018	Plan de Acción de Género y Cambio Climático de la República Dominicana
Ecuador	2023	Plan de Acción de Género y Cambio Climático del Ecuador
Egypt	2011	National Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change in Egypt
Ethiopia	2024	Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ghana	2021	Climate Change Gender Action Plan
Guatemala	2024	Plan de Acción de Género y Cambio Climático de Guatemala
Haiti	2011	Programme por la généralisation de l'analyse selon le genre dans les efforts de lutte contre les changements climatiques en Haïti
Indonesia	2024	Gender and Climate Change Action Plan for Social Justice
Jamaica	2022	Jamaica Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
Jordan	2010	Programme for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Efforts in Jordan
Kenya	2025	National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan
Liberia	2012	Climate Change Gender Action Plan for the Government of Liberia
Mozambique	2014	Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (Phase II) for the Republic of Mozambique
Nepal	2020	Climate Change Gender Action Plan for the Government of Nepal (2012); Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan for Climate Change Policy (2020)
Nigeria	2020	National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change for Nigeria
Pakistan	2022	Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Government and People of Pakistan
Panama	2022	Plan Nacional de Género y Cambio Climático
Paraguay	2022	Plan Nacional de Género ante el Cambio Climático del Paraguay al 2030
Peru	2015	Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático
Philippines	2023	Gender Action Plan 2024–2030
Senegal	2025	National Action Plan on Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture in Senegal
United Republic of Tanzania	2013	National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change
Uruguay	2021	Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático 2020-2024
Zambia	2016	Climate Change Gender Action Plan of the Republic of Zambia
Zimbabwe	2022	Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UN-Women exists to advance women's rights, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. As the lead United Nations entity on gender equality, and secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women, we shift laws, institutions, social behaviours and services to close the gender gap and build an equal world for all women and girls. Our partnerships with governments, women's movements and the private sector, coupled with our coordination of the broader United Nations, translate this progress into lasting changes. We make strides for women and girls in four areas: leadership, economic empowerment, freedom from violence, and women, peace and security as well as humanitarian action. UN-Women keeps the rights of women and girls at the centre of global progress – always, everywhere. Because gender equality is not just what we do; it is who we are.

Kaschak Institute for Social Justice for Women and Girls at Binghamton University

The Kaschak Institute spearheads a diverse array of impactful initiatives aimed at promoting social justice and gender equality. The Institute fosters high-impact learning opportunities through interdisciplinary research, education and action. Delivering high-level diplomacy and negotiation trainings, the Institute also supports international initiatives on gender equality and environmental policies and implementation frameworks. By hosting international and national events and programs, and engaging with global thought leaders, the Institute becomes a catalyst for positive change, leaving an indelible mark on the pursuit of social justice and equality for women and girls.

As climate change accelerates, women and girls remain on the frontlines, leading community responses while facing mounting threats to their rights, livelihoods and safety. Without decisive action, climate change will deepen inequalities and perpetuate cycles of vulnerability. This fact sheet underscores the urgent need for institutional enablers to integrate gender equality into climate governance.

Drawing on findings from the Global Survey on National Gender Equality and Climate Policy Integration, the fact sheet identifies four building blocks for progress: empowering national gender and climate change focal points, strengthening coordination mechanisms, developing clear policy roadmaps and ensuring women's voices shape climate action.

Survey responses from 76 countries reveal promising steps – such as regional training, technical assistance and inclusive consultations – but also show persistent gaps in funding, political backing and the representation of marginalized women. These insights highlight that gender-responsive climate action is not a peripheral concern. Institutional arrangements, combined with resources and accountability, will determine whether global climate responses deliver climate justice with gender equality.



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