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The Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard: Advancing Accountability in Nationally Determined Contributions

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Introduction

Addressing escalating climate change calls for unprecedented levels of collective action and solidarity between people and nations. In the face of this environmental crisis, diverse women – including young, rural and Indigenous women – are contributing their time, resources and experience to support climate action and to build their own resilience as well as that of their families, communities and nations. But to play their part in this collective effort, women and girls need to be recognized and supported as activists, experts, policymakers and leaders.

This is particularly urgent in a context in which climate change threatens to reverse decades of progress on gender equality. Women and girls, particularly those in low- and middle-income countries, have fewer economic resources and less access to public services and infrastructure, which means that they are less able to recover and rebuild when climate disasters occur. Effective climate action requires countries to recognize and address the impact of the climate crisis on women and girls, and harness their expertise to solve it.

At the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP 30) in Belém, Brazil in 2025, countries adopted a landmark decision to help advance this agenda. The Belém Gender Action Plan (2026–2034) is a launchpad for ambitious, effective and inclusive action that puts gender equality to the heart of climate action.[1] In this context, countries' policy responses to the climate crisis – especially their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), which serve as roadmaps for climate action – are central to delivering on those goals. While more countries now recognize the importance of gender equality and women's leadership in driving climate progress, too often they have missed the opportunity to adopt the comprehensive approaches needed for transformative change.[2]

To assess where countries stand, track implementation of gender commitments and inspire action, UN Women and the Kaschak Institute have developed the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard.[3] Covering six gender dimensions – economic security, unpaid care and domestic work, gender-based violence, health, participation and leadership, and gender mainstreaming – it evaluates progress towards recognizing gender inequalities that are impacted by climate change, along with commitments to action that countries are making in their NDCs.

This fact sheet presents the Scorecard's analysis of 67 third iteration NDCs submitted as of 30 September 2025 (see Annex). The initial results reveal not only persistent gaps but also good practices worthy of replication from diverse regions. Three case studies (Cambodia, Kenya and Uruguay) featured in section 8 show the different ways in which countries are leveraging their NDCs to advance gender-responsive climate action.

The Scorecard is a tool that aims to support global accountability efforts by climate and gender advocates from civil society, governments and the United Nations to monitor progress on gender-responsive climate commitments and to catalyse policy learning and diffusion. The Scorecard's framework also provides concrete guidance on what a comprehensive gender-responsive approach looks like to support countries as they move forward with NDC implementation and reporting requirements ahead of the next Global Stocktake and mandated biennial transparency reports.[4] The full dataset, including information on policy actions, can be accessed on an interactive dashboard.

The Scorecard dashboard, along with this fact sheet, will be updated to cover a total of 100 third iteration NDCs ahead of COP 31 in November 2026.

1 UNFCCC 2025a.

2 IUCN 2021.

3 The Scorecard's conceptualization and methodology were partly developed in partnership with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). UN Women et al. 2024.

4 UNFCCC n.d.a.; UNFCCC n.d.b.

Box 1. Monitoring gender-responsive climate action

Gender-responsive climate action integrates gender equality principles into climate policy and practice to address the distinct needs, rights and capacities of all. It supports women's and girls' leadership and uses their knowledge to inform decision-making while tackling structural inequalities and biases. Beyond reducing climate vulnerabilities and risks, gender-responsive climate action redistributes power, resources and opportunities to advance both climate and gender justice. To capture this, the Scorecard tracks progress across six dimensions of gender-responsive climate action (see Figure B1.1).

Figure B1.1 The six dimensions of the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard



The Scorecard evaluates whether national climate policies, starting with nationally determined contributions (NDCs), (1) **identify** gender-specific risks, (2) **recognize** women's contributions across mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction and (3) **commit** to concrete actions to support women's agency and address gender-specific risks. It records these commitments in a public dashboard, which features excerpts from NDCs illustrating how countries are pledging action across all six gender dimensions, sectors and policy areas. By showcasing all gender commitments, the Scorecard provides a comprehensive, multidimensional snapshot of how countries are advancing gender equality in and through climate policy, enabling comparisons across nations and thematic areas, highlighting gaps and promoting accountability and learning through an online repository of good practices.

With mandatory reporting requirements for all 198 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[a] NDCs are the most comprehensive national climate plans publicly available and serve as the starting point for the Scorecard's analysis of national gender-responsive climate action.[b] Yet, NDCs differ widely in structure and scope. Some focus almost exclusively on emissions reduction, while others also include sections on adaptation, disaster risk reduction and cross-cutting themes such as gender or governance. In addition, some countries include climate-responsive actions in policies focused on gender, such as those on gender-based violence.

Therefore, the analysis presented here should not be seen as a complete evaluation of the gender responsiveness of national climate policies. The methodology, however, is flexible and can be applied to other climate policy documents, such as national adaptation plans and long-term low emissions development strategies and projects, for a more exhaustive picture of how countries are working to advance both gender equality and climate action.[c]

Note: a UNFCCC n.d.c.; b UNFCCC n.d.d.; c For further details, see the methodological note: UN Women 2025a.

1. The overall picture: How gender-responsive are nationally determined contributions?

Amid growing pushback against both gender equality and climate action in many parts of the world, the latest round of NDCs show that efforts to integrate gender into climate policies have gained momentum. The most recent UNFCCC review of NDCs suggests that countries are including more gender content than in the last iteration or including it for the first time.[5]

Analysis for the Scorecard finds that nearly 90 per cent of countries reviewed (58 out of 67) identify the importance of gender mainstreaming or position gender equality and women's empowerment as objectives of their national climate policies. Two thirds (44) acknowledge that climate change has gender-differentiated impacts, including adverse effects on women, girls and LGBTIQ+ persons. Moreover, 56 out of 67 countries go beyond simply identifying gender equality as relevant to climate action and include at least one concrete gender-responsive commitment to action.

Of the 67 NDCs analysed, 10 countries propose at least one action across all six dimensions of gender equality (**Bangladesh**, **Belize**, **Cambodia**, **Colombia**, **Honduras**, **Lebanon**, **Somalia**, **Sri Lanka**, **Tonga** and **Vanuatu**). Fourteen countries propose at least one action across five dimensions (see Figure 1). These 24 countries are among the best overall performers on the Scorecard so far due to their comprehensive approach to integrating gender-responsive climate actions across dimensions.

Twenty out of 67 countries propose actions in three or four gender dimensions, showing a moderately comprehensive approach to integrating gender into their NDCs. Twelve countries have a relatively limited approach to integrating gender, taking action in fewer than three of the six gender dimensions, while 11 do not commit to any future gender-responsive action at all in their NDC.

5 UNFCCC 2025b. Overall, gender integration in nationally determined contributions (NDCs) has improved in the past decade, as noted in UNDP 2022 and IUCN 2021.

The average number of measures per dimension, or measure density, varies greatly across countries, ranging from less than one measure per dimension to 20. For example, some top performing countries, such as **Ethiopia** and **Tonga**, have a low measure density of less than two measures per dimension. In contrast, some countries that address fewer dimensions, such as the **Plurinational State of Bolivia** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, have a higher measure density (4.67 and 4.0 respectively) due to a large concentration of measures within some dimensions.

Commitments to gender-responsive action[6] in NDCs do not automatically translate to policy implementation, however, due to constraints such as government capacity, political will and funding availability. Equally, some countries that only propose gender-responsive action in one or two dimensions of their NDCs may still have solid track records of integrating gender into climate policies at the national level. This is particularly the case for countries that are taking a strong gender mainstreaming approach in their NDCs and have chosen to embed more detailed gender priorities and activities under related national climate plans and policies, such as sectoral development policies or specific climate and gender action plans. This signals that, in some instances, NDCs are just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to gender-responsive climate action at national level (see section 8.3).

1.1 Which gender dimensions are countries prioritizing?

In total, the Scorecard documented 722 gender-responsive commitments to action by 67 countries, some of which target more than one gender equality dimension due to the cross-cutting nature of gender issues (see Figure 2).[7] Governments are prioritizing action to enhance women's economic security (43 per cent of actions), followed by strengthening gender mainstreaming across climate sectors (28 per cent). Measures promoting women's access to healthcare (18 per cent) and their leadership and participation in climate decision-making (16 per cent) also receive substantial attention in NDCs. This reflects growing recognition that gender equality is integral not only to representation but also to the design and implementation of policies. However, the emphasis remains largely on women's roles in the public sphere – through work and political participation – while support for women in the private sphere, particularly their role in unpaid care work (12 per cent of commitments) or survivors of gender-based violence (3 per cent), continues to be largely overlooked.

Moreover, while relatively few NDCs include budget estimates, where gender actions are costed they are typically conditional on international support. This raises concerns for implementation in a context in which official development assistance (ODA) is in decline.[8]

A similar pattern emerges when looking at the identification of gender-specific risks and vulnerabilities versus the recognition of women's contributions to climate action.

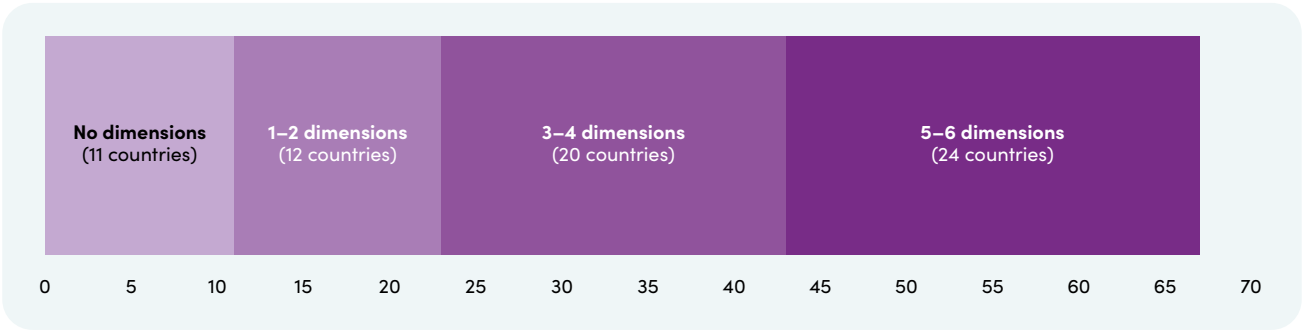
While nearly three quarters of countries (49 of 67) recognize a gender-differentiated risk or vulnerability in at least one dimension – for example, women's greater exposure to livelihood loss or health impacts – only 37 countries highlight women's contributions to climate solutions (see Figure 3). And when they do, the focus tends to be limited to women's political (25) or economic (25) roles, overlooking the critical importance of their paid and unpaid care and community work (14) in building resilience.

6 Commitments to gender-responsive action vary in level of detail and scope, ranging from broad pledges to concrete policies, targets or activities. This fact sheet uses the terms 'actions' and 'measures' interchangeably to reflect this range.

7 A total of 152 out of 722 actions were coded under more than one of the six gender-responsive policy action dimensions assessed.

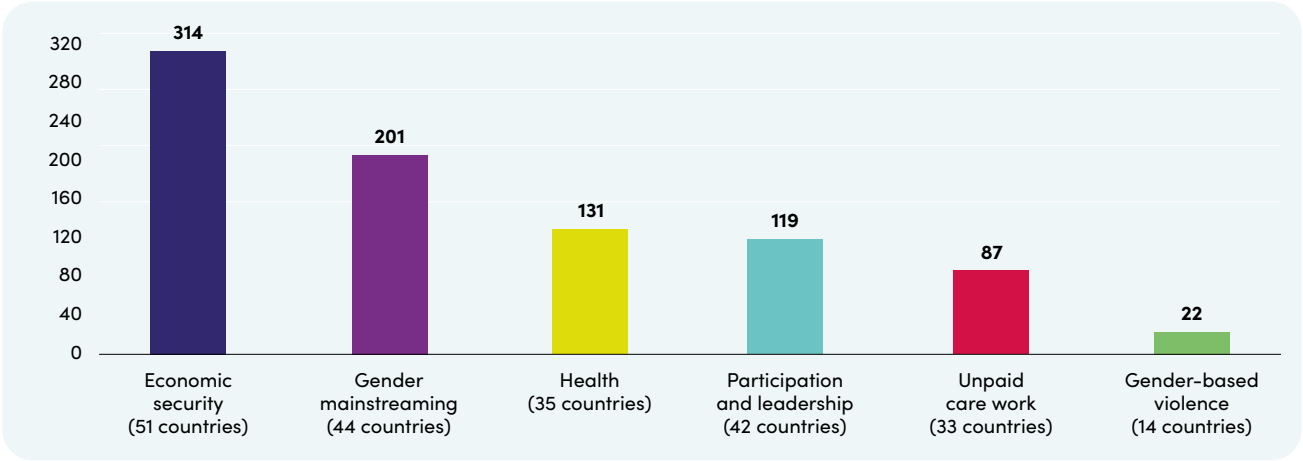
8 OECD 2025.

Figure 1. Number of countries proposing measures, by number of gender dimensions addressed



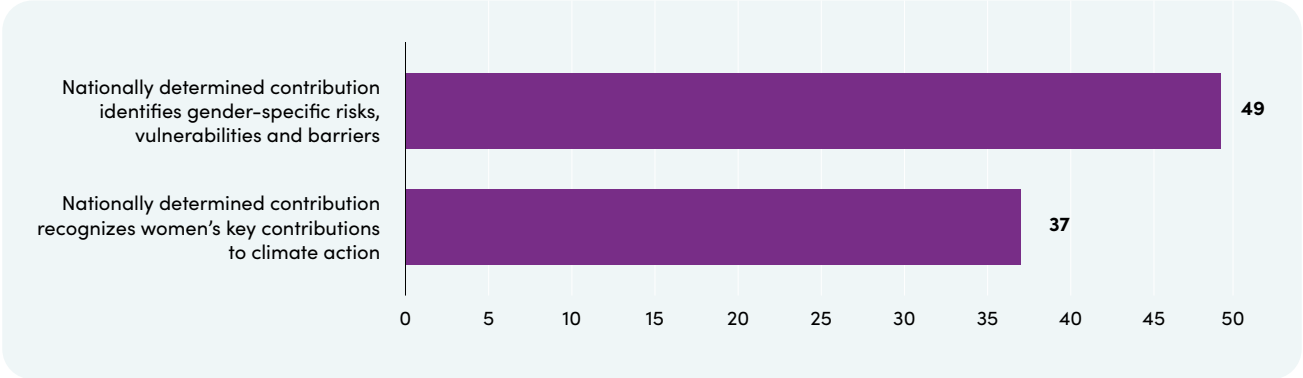
Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis.

Figure 2. Measures to support gender-responsive climate action across all six gender dimensions (number)



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Gender-responsive climate measures were coded by primary gender dimension where possible and by multiple dimensions when no single one could be identified. Consequently, the total count of measures per dimension exceeds the overall number of measures (722 across 67 countries). Eleven countries had no measures.

Figure 3. Number of countries identifying gender-specific risks, vulnerabilities and barriers and recognizing women's key contributions to climate action



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis.

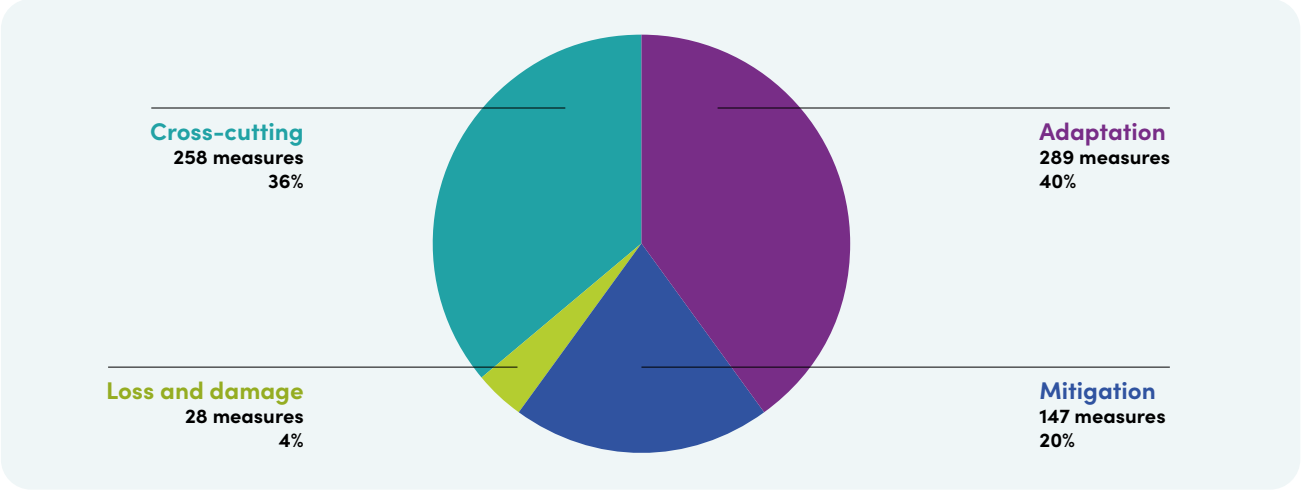
1.2 Are some climate or sectoral policies more gender-responsive?

Addressing climate change requires a holistic approach; therefore, gender-responsive climate action must be integrated across all climate policy areas and sectors.

As in previous rounds of NDCs,[9] most proposed gender-responsive measures are concentrated in two areas: adaptation (40 per cent of measures), particularly in sectors such as health, agriculture and water resources; and cross-cutting measures (36 per cent), which reflect efforts to integrate gender considerations across multiple policy areas (see Figure 4). Proposed mitigation measures (20 per cent), including on just transitions, are relatively less well represented. Loss and damage is an emerging policy area in NDCs, with 28 measures (4 per cent) committing to future actions mostly to address non economic loss and damage. If developed with gender considerations in mind, these are likely to benefit women.

Gender-responsive actions are most frequently identified in agriculture (11 per cent of measures), energy and health (8 per cent each) and water resources (6 per cent) (see Figure 5). However, the vast majority of measures are multisectoral initiatives (37 per cent). Other sectors – including biodiversity, industry, infrastructure, tourism, transportation and waste – receive comparatively little attention.[10]

Figure 4. Measures to support gender-responsive climate action, by climate policy area (number and share)

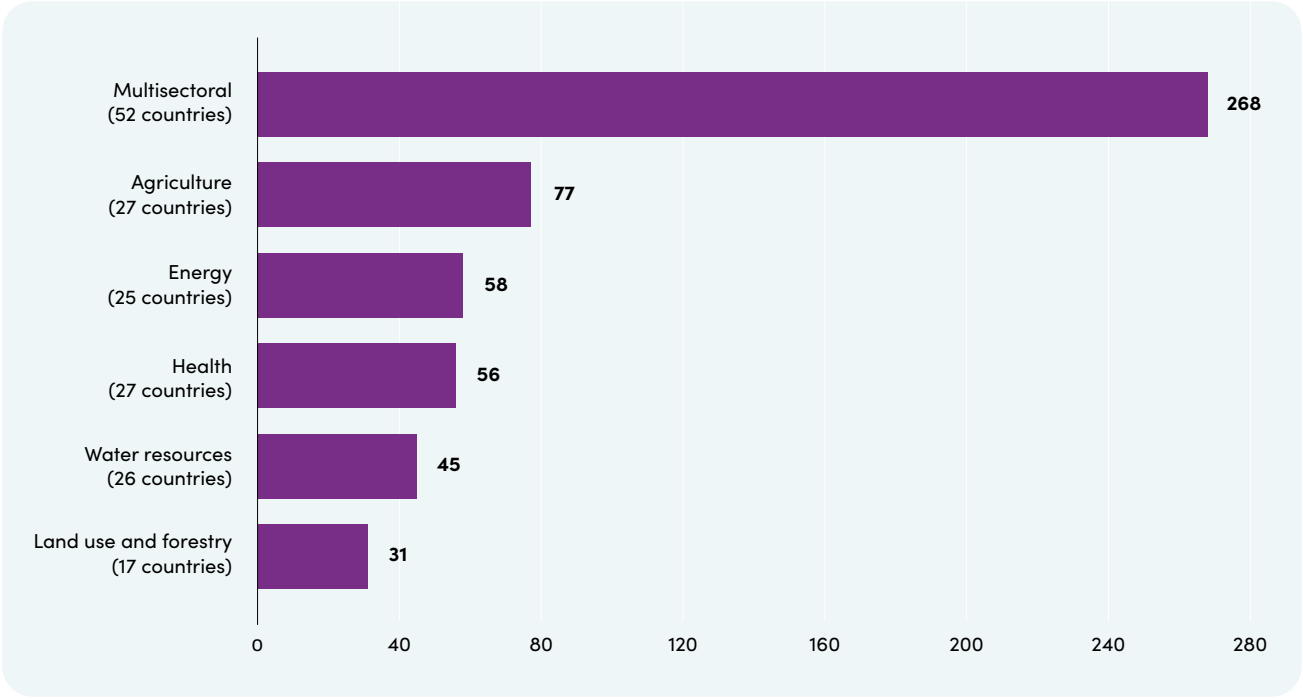


Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Number of countries with measures on gender-responsive climate action, by climate policy area: adaptation – 41 countries; mitigation – 28 countries; loss and damage – 19 countries; cross-cutting – 51 countries.

9 UNFCCC 2025.

10 The lack of gender-responsive commitments in biodiversity and ecosystems likely stems from these areas being addressed under the Convention on Biological Diversity rather than in NDCs, while gaps in commitments on emissions-heavy sectors, such as industry and waste, are missed opportunities to ensure that women and girls are part of a green transition.

Figure 5. Measures to support gender-responsive climate action, by sector (number)



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Figure displays data for sectors with more than 30 measures. The following sectors had 30 or fewer measures: disasters – 30; biodiversity and ecosystems – 22; infrastructure – 18; transportation – 17; industry – 17; waste – 14; tourism – 9; coastal zones and fisheries – 8. Fifty-two measures were identified that targeted other sectors, which include categories such as education and social services.

2. Ensuring women's economic security

Climate-related shocks are a particular threat to the economic security of women due to their concentration in precarious informal work, unequal ownership and control over assets, lower access to social protection and greater reliance on natural resources for their livelihoods. These factors undermine women's adaptive capacity and ability to build resilience. While climate-exposed sectors with high female participation, such as agriculture, are particularly at risk,[11] most of the 100 million jobs projected to be created through low-emission transitions by 2030 are expected to be in male-dominated fields such as renewable energy and green infrastructure.[12]

In total, two thirds of countries (44 of 67) **identify** gender-specific risks, vulnerabilities or barriers to women's economic security as a result of climate change in their NDCs. Most frequently, countries acknowledge gender gaps in green job creation, access to climate finance or climate-related information or technology (26 countries), women's food security and income risks (23 countries) and women's unequal ownership of assets (23 countries). Encouragingly, more than a third of countries (25 of 67) **recognize** women's economic contributions to climate-resilient economies and low carbon transitions.

11 Newell 2022.

12 Smetschka et al. 2023.

With 51 countries **committing** to 314 actions to support women's economic security, this is the gender dimension that receives most attention from governments (see Figure 2). Actions on women's economic security stand out for being spread fairly evenly across adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting policy areas. There are relatively few measures on loss and damage (see Figure 6). In terms of sectors, women's economic security measures are concentrated in agriculture or energy, or are multisectoral, with less attention paid to other sectors (see Figure 7).

Countries commit to actions on women's access to new green jobs, productive resources, social protection, and training and skills development, which are all critical enablers of economic security in the context of climate change. However, policy action across these areas is uneven. Very few countries include commitments on women's land rights, a key foundation for their economic security as climate impacts escalate. Notable exceptions include **Bangladesh**, **Cambodia**, **Colombia**, **Tonga** and **Tunisia**.

— **Access to new green jobs and training:** At least 20 countries, such as **Chile**, **Maldives** and **Morocco**, explicitly commit to including women in green jobs, often as part of wider "just transition" initiatives. Many countries focus on empowering women in key sectors such as renewable energy (**Australia**, **Marshall Islands**), fisheries (**Tunisia**) or biodiversity (**Eswatini**). A few countries directly target women who face particularly high barriers to entry, such as young women (**Pakistan**) or women in rural areas (**Plurinational State of Bolivia**).

— **Access to climate-resilient livelihoods:** Engaging women in climate-smart agriculture is a commitment in at least 13 countries, including **Belize**, **Eswatini** and **Pakistan**. **Ethiopia** plans to help women and youth diversify agricultural livelihoods from sources such as beekeeping, agro-processing and ecotourism. **Seychelles** aims to improve food security by targeting women and youth as agents of change to build more sustainable and diversified local food systems and lead blue economy initiatives.

— **Access to productive resources:** Many countries address gender gaps in access to resources to help women navigate the changing climate. For instance, the **Plurinational State of Bolivia** commits to improving women's access to clean technologies, climate information, training and credit in agriculture and forestry. **Colombia** aims to reduce historic gender gaps through engaging women in silvopastoral systems and pasture management, with designated green credits for rural women. **Vanuatu** works with local councils and private sector partners to help women- and youth-led micro and small-scale enterprises connect to sustainable tourism markets and access finance and build capacity.

— **Access to climate finance:** At least 11 countries commit to expanding women's access to climate finance, including **Kenya** (see section 8.2) and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**. **Liberia**, for instance, sets a target that 20 per cent of grant-based climate finance is made accessible to women's cooperatives, smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs by 2035 and plans to build the capacities of gender focal points in climate finance mechanisms and the private sector to scale up finance for gender-responsive climate action.

— **Gender-responsive social protection:** At least nine countries, including **Bangladesh**, **Mongolia** and **Nigeria**, commit to building or strengthening gender-responsive social protection mechanisms that target people who are vulnerable or exposed to climate risks, such as those with children, people with disabilities, older people, displaced people or those working in informal or vulnerable sectors.

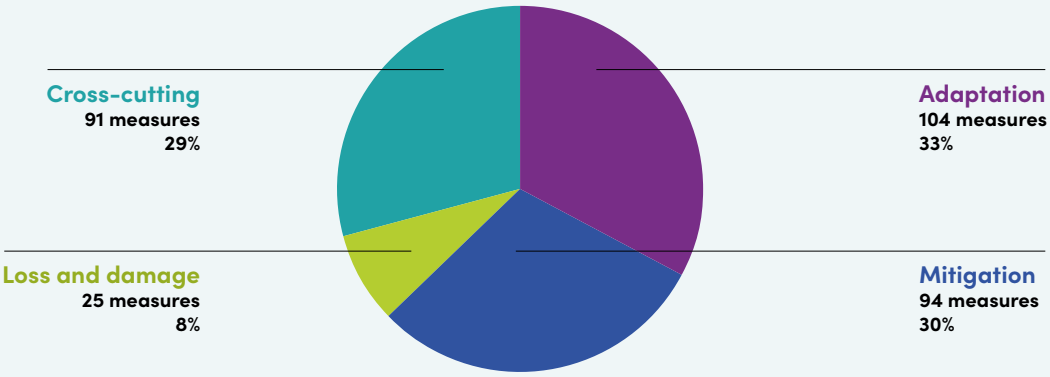
— **Non-economic loss and damage:** At least 19 countries have addressed non-economic loss and damage, with **Lebanon**, **Nepal**, **Sri Lanka** and **Tonga** explicitly committing to gender-responsive action. For example, **Lebanon** plans to develop both a gender-sensitive mechanism to address, attribute and categorize loss and a risk insurance mechanism for climate disasters.

44
COUNTRIES
identify risks and barriers to women's economic security.

25
COUNTRIES
recognize women's economic contributions.

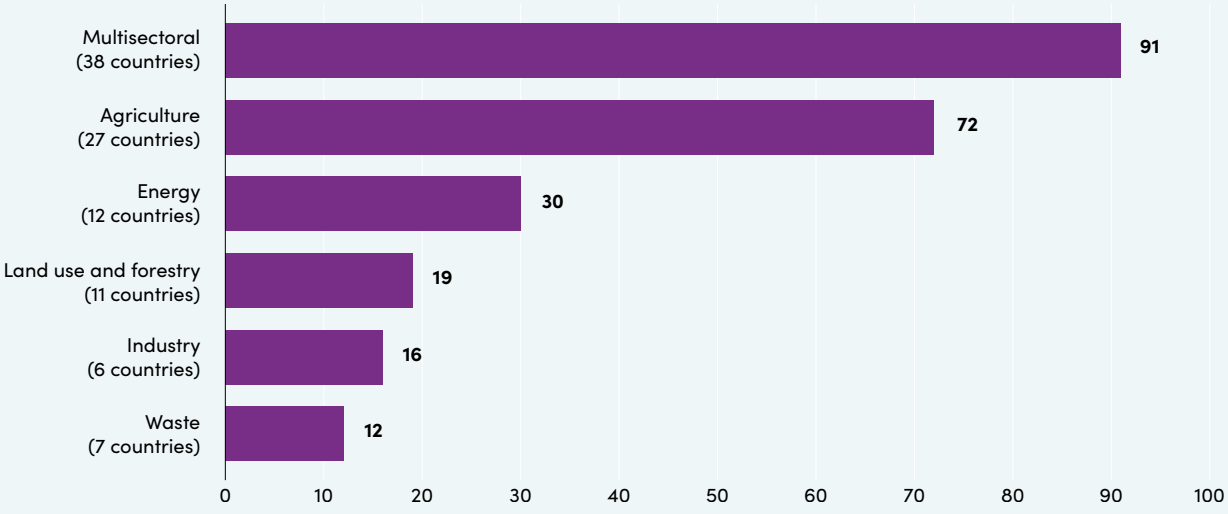
51
COUNTRIES
commit to actions to support women's economic security.

Figure 6. Measures to support women's economic security, by climate policy area (number and share)



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Number of countries with measures to support women's economic security, by climate policy area: adaptation – 32 countries; mitigation – 21 countries; loss and damage – 19 countries; cross-cutting – 35 countries.

Figure 7. Measures to support women's economic security, by sector (number)



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Figure displays data for sectors with more than 10 measures. The following sectors had less than 10: water resources – 9; disasters – 9; transportation – 8; biodiversity and ecosystems – 6; coastal zones and fisheries – 6; infrastructure – 5; health – 1; 24 measures were identified that targeted other sectors.

3. Supporting unpaid care and domestic work

Women shoulder most of the world's unpaid care and domestic work, which the Scorecard defines as unremunerated work to look after children, people with disabilities or elderly adults, to respond to household or community needs or to carry out unpaid environmental work, such as care for plants and seeds. As climate change worsens, these demands are intensifying, with water or fuel shortages and disruptions to essential services making it ever more difficult to sustain daily life.[13]

Just over one third of countries (24 out of 67) **identify** unpaid care and domestic work as an issue of relevance to climate action, mostly acknowledging the increased time and physical burden for women and girls of collecting water or firewood or tending to subsistence farming or livestock. Only 11 countries identify the extra work needed to care for people, although health risks increase with climate change. Fourteen countries explicitly **recognize** how women's unpaid care and domestic work contribute to climate adaptation or resilience building through subsistence food production and unpaid community work. For example, **Moldova** underscores how women's networks, cooperatives and grass-roots organizations enhance locally led adaptation through climate smart agricultural practices, water conservation strategies and disaster preparedness plans.

Thirty-three countries have put forward 87 **commitments** that will likely reduce unpaid care work (see Figure 2). They are fairly evenly spread across both adaptation and mitigation (see Figure 8). By sector, most aim to improve access to potable water, clean energy and sustainable cooking technologies (see Figure 9). Some measures are more challenging to classify – for example, household water access can benefit women by reducing both water collection burdens and health risks and is therefore relevant to multiple dimensions.

- **Access to safe water and sanitation:** At least 25 countries, including **Chile**, **Eswatini**, **Tonga** and **Tunisia**, commit to improving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for women (see section 5). Actions include setting goals for universal – or near universal – coverage of WASH, developing climate-resilient WASH infrastructure, strengthening water management systems and including gender considerations in water governance.

- **Access to clean energy and cooking:** At least 17 countries (including **Honduras**, **Morocco**, **Nigeria** and **Pakistan**) propose actions to facilitate women's access to clean and efficient energy and technologies for cooking. Under its mitigation targets, the **Federated States of Micronesia** commits to increase the use of clean cooking technologies and develop gender-sensitive programming that engages women in the clean energy value chain.

- **Climate-proofing care services:** Just two countries (**Cambodia** and **Niue**) address care services directly, with **Cambodia** making plans to ensure that facilities for childcare, people with disabilities and the elderly are climate-resilient and able to remain operational during crises.

- **Support for unpaid environmental care work:** **Colombia** is the only country to explicitly strengthen community-based environmental care work, largely carried out by women – including Indigenous women. Measures include developing community-based care strategies, including women in natural resource decision-making, protecting traditional knowledge and native seeds, stewarding *chagras* (community cultivation plots) and preserving medicinal plant and health knowledge that contribute to climate resilience.

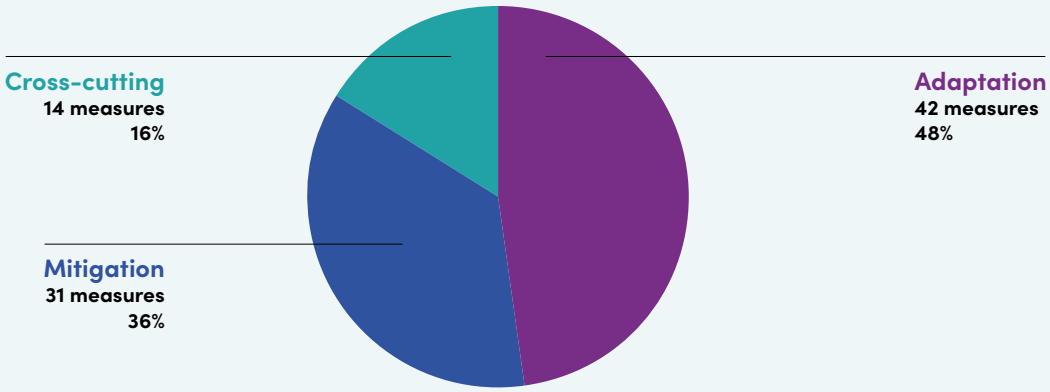
13 MacGregor et al. 2022.

24
COUNTRIES
identify rising unpaid care work in the context of climate change.

14
COUNTRIES
recognize women's key unpaid care work contributions to climate action.

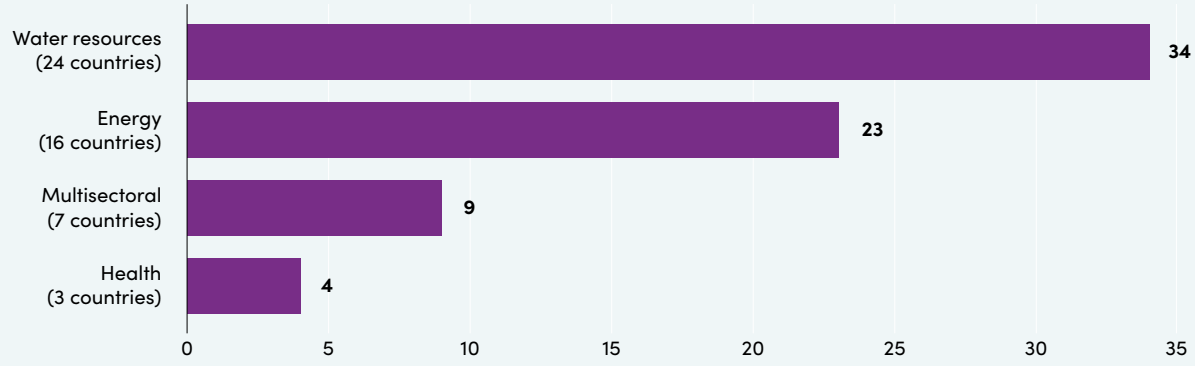
33
COUNTRIES
commit to actions to reduce women's care burdens in the context of climate change.

Figure 8. Measures to support unpaid care and domestic work, by climate policy area (number and share)



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Number of countries with measures to support unpaid care and domestic work, by climate policy area: adaptation – 24 countries; mitigation – 19 countries; cross-cutting – 9 countries. No loss and damage measures addressed unpaid care and domestic work.

Figure 9. Measures to support unpaid care and domestic work, by sector (number)



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Only two measures were identified that aim to support unpaid care and domestic work in agriculture, infrastructure, land use and forestry and waste; and only one in industry and biodiversity and ecosystems sectors. The following sectors did not have any measures relevant to this dimension: coastal zones and fisheries, disasters, tourism and transportation. Seven measures were identified that targeted other sectors.

4. Eliminating gender-based violence

Both rapid and slow onset climate-related disasters can worsen risk factors for gender-based violence (GBV) – such as displacement, loss of housing or income and poor mental health – and cause people to adopt adverse coping mechanisms.[14] Desertification has been linked to early and forced marriages, while hurricanes and other disasters can weaken access to protection systems and safe shelter.[15] Climate policies need to recognize these risks and strengthen coordination with GBV prevention and response efforts.

Overall, countries are failing to recognize the linkages between GBV and climate change in their NDCs. Just 18 out of the 67 countries analysed **identify** increased risks of GBV. Seven countries (**Angola**, **Bangladesh**, **Cambodia**, **Ethiopia**, **Moldova**, **Somalia** and **Sri Lanka**) identify the increased risk of early marriage as a result of climate impacts. Six countries (**Bangladesh**, **Honduras**, **Kenya**, **Nigeria**, **Somalia** and **Sri Lanka**) also acknowledge the heightened risk of sexual violence by non-partners – particularly for displaced women and female migrant workers – when, for example, women and girls have to walk longer distances in search of water or when they access transport and workplaces. A few countries also recognize increased risk of GBV and exploitation in post-disaster contexts. No countries **recognize** the contributions that women's organizations can make to GBV prevention or service provision.

It is not surprising, therefore, that eliminating GBV is the gender dimension with the lowest level of commitment (see Figure 2). Fourteen countries **commit** to 22 measures to prevent GBV or provide services for survivors during and after climate-related disasters, including strengthening child protection systems, and plan to address safety concerns in public spaces and workplaces.

- **Measures to prevent GBV:** Six countries (**Bangladesh**, **Cambodia**, **Ethiopia**, **Somalia**, **Tonga** and **Vanuatu**) commit to strengthening child protection systems against climate-related risks such as early marriage and child abuse through initiatives such as **Ethiopia**'s expanded school feeding programme and **Tonga**'s climate-resilient school infrastructure, including safe and inclusive WASH facilities. In the context of a just transition, **Belize**, **Honduras** and **Lebanon** commit to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse in agriculture workplaces, green jobs and forest management, respectively. **Bangladesh**, **Colombia** and **Sri Lanka** focus on preventing GBV in public spaces through investing in safe public transportation to enhance women's mobility.

- **Supporting GBV essential services: Vanuatu** commits to strengthening healthcare, school counselling and child protection and referral systems, including post-sexual assault care for displaced populations amid disaster-related service disruptions.

- **Integrating GBV into climate plans: Marshall Islands** and **Seychelles** also emphasize the importance of integrating GBV measures into national climate policies and strategies. **Seychelles** aims to improve data and research on vulnerability to harmful practices and coping mechanisms.

14 Castañeda Camey et al. 2020

15 UN Women 2023; Thurston et al. 2021.

18 COUNTRIES
identify increased risks of GBV in the context of climate change.

0 COUNTRIES
recognize women's contributions to GBV prevention or services.

14 COUNTRIES
commit to specific actions, measures or policies to address GBV.

5. Safeguarding women's health

Climate change can seriously affect women's and girls' health as a result of food insecurity, exposure to heat stress and disruption to essential services, including sexual and reproductive healthcare.[16] While it is common for countries to include the health sector in their NDCs, and women and girls will benefit from broader efforts to strengthen its capacity and resilience, studies have found that gender-specific health risks are not always considered.[17]

In the latest round of NDCs, a total of 26 out of 67 countries **identify** women's health risks in the context of climate change as an issue of concern. Of these, 13 acknowledge that women face disproportionate impacts, such as on mental health or the incidence of anaemia caused by micronutrient deficiencies. Nine countries specifically highlight increased maternal health risks, while just seven countries identify barriers to sexual and reproductive healthcare. Six countries **recognize** the contribution of caregivers and community health workers – jobs typically performed by women – to health-related climate interventions.

Around half of countries analysed (35 out of 67) **commit** to 131 actions to safeguard women's health in their NDC (see Figure 2), primarily through adaptation commitments (see Figure 10), and these fall into three main categories:

— **Addressing gendered health risks:** 14 countries make commitments to reducing women's exposure to indoor air pollution through clean cooking, while over a third of countries (25 out of 67) commit to measures aimed at improving water, sanitation and hygiene (see section 3). Some countries have committed to undertake research to better understand gender-disaggregated climate impacts, including on mental health (**Colombia**) and nutrition status (**Sri Lanka**).

— **Promoting women's health and safety in the workplace:** At least 16 countries, including **Chile**, **Mongolia**, **Sao Tome and Principe** and **Tuvalu**, commit to action to climate-proof health and education infrastructure, where women are overrepresented among workers, thereby improving their health and safety in the workplace. **Bangladesh** commits to improving safety conditions and training in the waste sector, where women and migrants are disproportionately employed, while formalizing the sector and reducing emissions.

16 Smith et al. 2014.

17 38 out of 119 NDCs reviewed. UNFPA and Queen Mary University of London 2023.

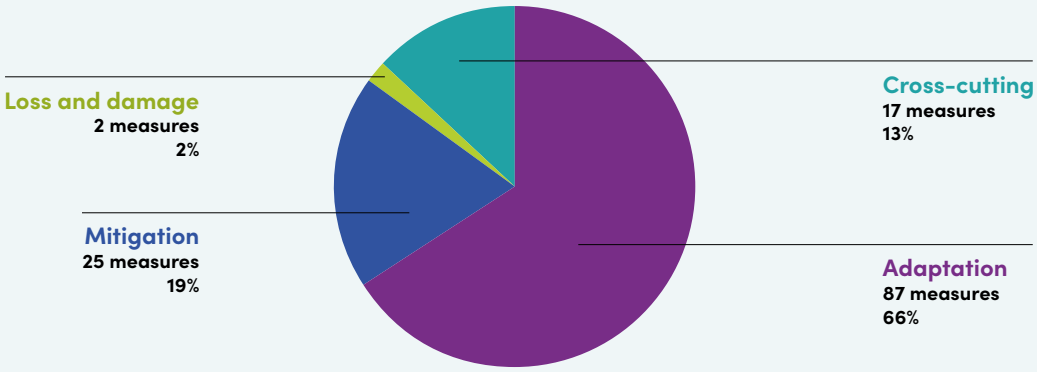
— **Expanding access to gender-responsive healthcare:** At least 18 countries aim to strengthen gender considerations in healthcare planning and development, including in disaster response. Some countries, including **Somalia** and **Vanuatu**, have specifically included goals to improve maternal healthcare while others, like **Lebanon** and **Tonga**, aim to improve women's access to sexual and reproductive health. **Liberia** commits to strengthening the ability of health systems to deliver essential sexual and reproductive health and maternal and newborn services during and after climate-related disasters and extreme weather.

26
COUNTRIES
identify health risks women face in the context of climate change and natural disasters.

6
COUNTRIES
recognize women's key contributions to healthcare provision amid climate change.

35
COUNTRIES
commit to specific actions, measures or policies to address women's health issues in the context of climate change and natural disasters.

Figure 10. Measures to safeguard women's health, by climate policy area (number and share)



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Number of countries with measures to safeguard women's health, by climate policy area: adaptation – 30 countries; mitigation – 16 countries; cross-cutting – 7 countries; loss and damage – 1 country.

6. Enhancing women's participation and leadership

Women's participation and leadership in climate action can lead to stronger governance and better environmental outcomes. Yet women remain underrepresented in climate decision-making at all levels and often face discrimination, exclusion or even violence in response to their political participation and activism.[18]

Thirty out of 67 countries **identify** in their NDCs the persistent underrepresentation or exclusion of women from climate decision-making spaces, including within UNFCCC processes. Of these, **Colombia** stands out for underscoring how efforts to exclude or silence Indigenous women's environmental activism can escalate into life-threatening risks that require protection. Encouragingly, 25 countries **recognize** women's leadership, knowledge and contributions to climate action – whether as "agents of change" in adaptation or mitigation or through their participation in Indigenous, rural and community-based organizations.

Enhancing women's participation and leadership is the gender dimension with the fourth highest number of policy proposals identified in NDCs (see Figure 2). Forty-two countries **commit** to 119 measures to advance women's full and equal participation in climate governance – most of them cross-cutting, followed by adaptation and mitigation measures (see Figure 11). When it comes to sectors, most commitments to enhance participation and leadership are multisectoral, followed by biodiversity and ecosystems, and land use and forestry, with remaining sectors having seven or fewer measures (see Figure 12).

While recognition of and support for women's leadership is growing, intersectional approaches that promote bottom-up accountability, protect women environmental defenders or are inclusive of marginalized groups of women are geographically uneven.

- **Gender balance in formal climate decision-making:** High-income countries, such as **Japan**, **Montenegro** and **Norway**, commit to gender balance in climate negotiations, with the **United Kingdom** providing funds for women from developing countries and small island developing States to participate in UNFCCC processes. **Bangladesh**, **Ecuador** and **Pakistan** are among the countries that are advancing institutional measures to promote women's participation in national and local climate decision-making spaces.

- **Inclusive policy planning:** Many countries aim to actively engage women in climate policy planning and implementation. For example, **Jordan** commits to formalize women's participation in NDC implementation through practical measures such as scheduling consultations at times accessible to women and providing local-language facilitators, while **Chile** pursues an informed and participative just transition process for female and male workers, communities and territories. Other countries promote inclusion in sectors such as biodiversity conservation (**Eswatini**, **Morocco**), water (**Liberia**), tourism (**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**) and transport (**Sri Lanka**). The **Plurinational State of Bolivia** will promote women's leadership across waste management chains and climate and circular economy planning processes.

- **Collective action and civil society oversight:** Some countries plan to increase citizen participation through dialogue and inclusive participation mechanisms (**Honduras**) and build the capacities and activism of women's grass-roots organizations (**Maldives**, **Somalia**). In Latin America, these efforts align with the Escazu Agreement on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters, with **Colombia** and **Panama** committing to create national protection mechanisms for environmental defenders.

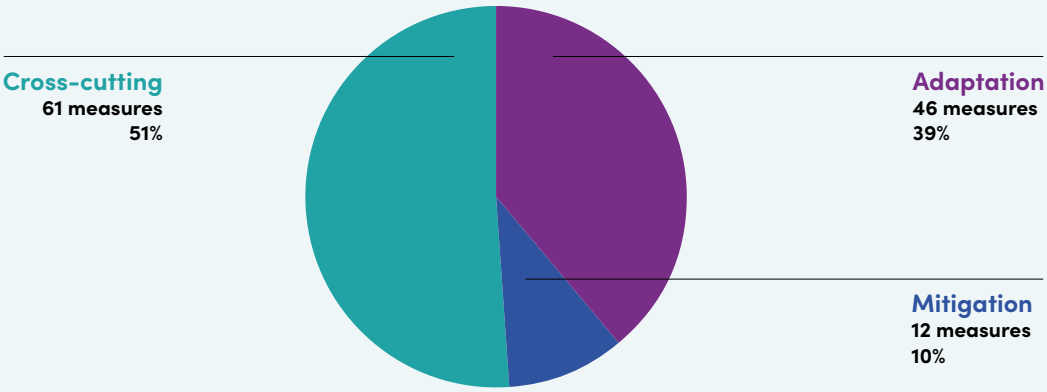
18 UN Women and DESA, Statistics Division 2023.

30
COUNTRIES
identify barriers to women's equal and full participation and leadership in climate decision-making.

25
COUNTRIES
recognize women's knowledge, contributions or leadership in climate action.

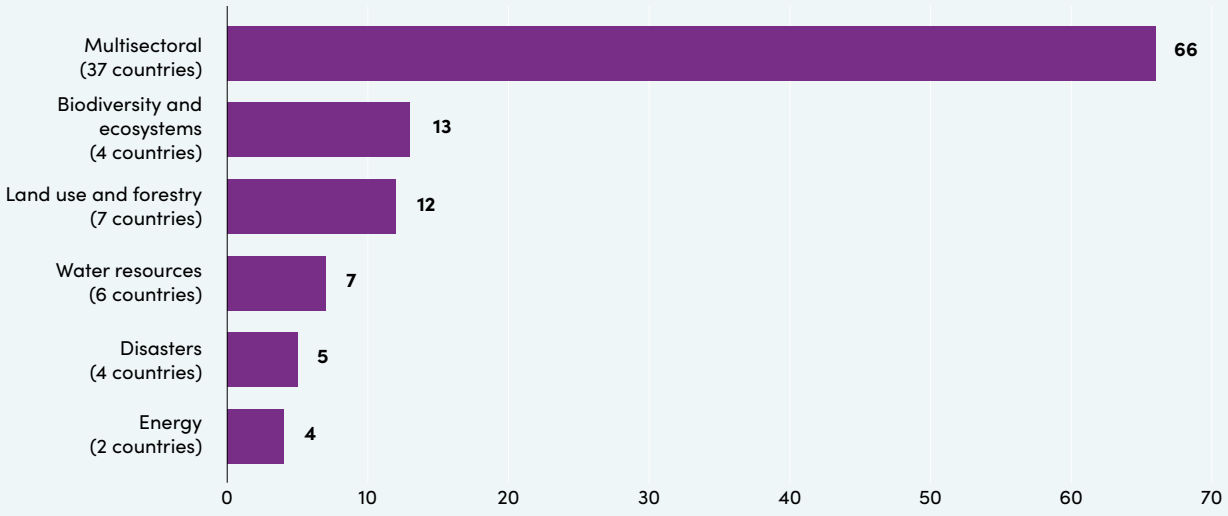
42
COUNTRIES
commit to actions to promote women's full and equal participation and leadership in climate decision-making.

Figure 11. Measures to enhance women's participation and leadership, by climate policy area (number and share)



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Number of countries with measures to enhance women's participation and leadership, by climate policy area: adaptation – 20 countries; mitigation – 7 countries; cross-cutting – 35 countries. No loss and damage measures addressed women's participation and leadership.

Figure 12. Measures to enhance women's participation and leadership, by sector (number)



Note: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Only three measures were identified that aim to enhance women's participation and leadership in the agriculture sector, two measures each in tourism and transportation and one each in the coastal zones and fisheries, infrastructure, health and waste sectors. One measure was identified that targeted other sectors. The industry sector did not have any measures relevant to this dimension.

7. Mainstreaming gender across sectors

Gender mainstreaming is critical for integrating gender into climate policymaking. In practice, however, it is often treated as a top-down, box-ticking exercise, with limited consultation with key stakeholders, including civil society, insufficient resources for delivery and inadequate monitoring and accountability measures.[19]

The Scorecard assesses gender mainstreaming in two ways. First, it looks at the extent to which gender mainstreaming is used to develop the NDC itself. And second, it looks at whether countries are committing to gender mainstreaming in their climate policies going forward. In relation to the former, the data show that most countries are integrating gender equality into their NDC development through reference to gender-specific laws[20] (40 countries), gender analysis to inform risk and vulnerability assessments (27 countries) or gender-specific indicators (15 countries).

Two thirds of countries (44 out of 67) engaged women's civil society organizations and gender equality machineries in the development of the NDCs, including **Uruguay** (see section 8.3), and more than a third (25 out of 67) include gender equality machineries in climate change coordination.[21]

Going forward, almost two thirds of countries (44 out of 67) include 201 concrete measures to improve gender mainstreaming in their national climate policies (see Figure 2). This is especially important, given that climate action spans multiple sectors and policy areas and may be covered in several separate policies, plans and strategies. These commitments to action are largely concentrated in cross-cutting climate policy areas (52 per cent), followed by adaptation (34 per cent), mitigation (11 per cent) and loss and damage (2 per cent). Besides multisectoral measures, across adaptation and mitigation, the most common sectors that include gender mainstreaming actions are disaster management, infrastructure, agriculture, transportation and health.

Measures to strengthen gender mainstreaming focus on five key areas aimed at enhancing the integration of gender tools and perspectives (see Figure 13):

— **Developing policies at national, local and sectoral level:** The **Federated States of Micronesia** and **Nicaragua** are among at least 29 countries strengthening the integration of gender in climate or sectoral policies. In addition, **Honduras** plans to develop a gender-responsive NDC implementation plan, while **Uruguay** is updating its gender and climate change action plan and **Belize**, **Mauritius**, **Pakistan** and **Tunisia** continue implementation of their national gender and climate action plans.

— **Generating gender data and assessments:** At least 17 countries, including **Lesotho**, **Morocco** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, commit to expand gender analysis and integrate gender in climate or sectoral assessments. **Australia** and **Canada** stand out for their use of intersectional gender-based analysis frameworks.

— **Integrating gender into projects and finance:** At least 15 countries plan to integrate gender into project design, implementation and monitoring, with **Cambodia**'s NDC notable for applying gender targets across most of its actions (see section 8.1). Nine countries include measures to integrate or monitor gender-responsiveness of national budgeting or climate finance systems, such as **Moldova**'s commitment to allocating 15 per cent of adaptation funds to gender-responsive projects. **Eswatini**, **Somalia** and **Vanuatu** also include budget estimations for gender measures in their NDCs.

19 Resurreccion 2021.

20 This includes references to international or regional gender-related human rights instruments or to national laws or policies that explicitly promote women's rights or gender equality.

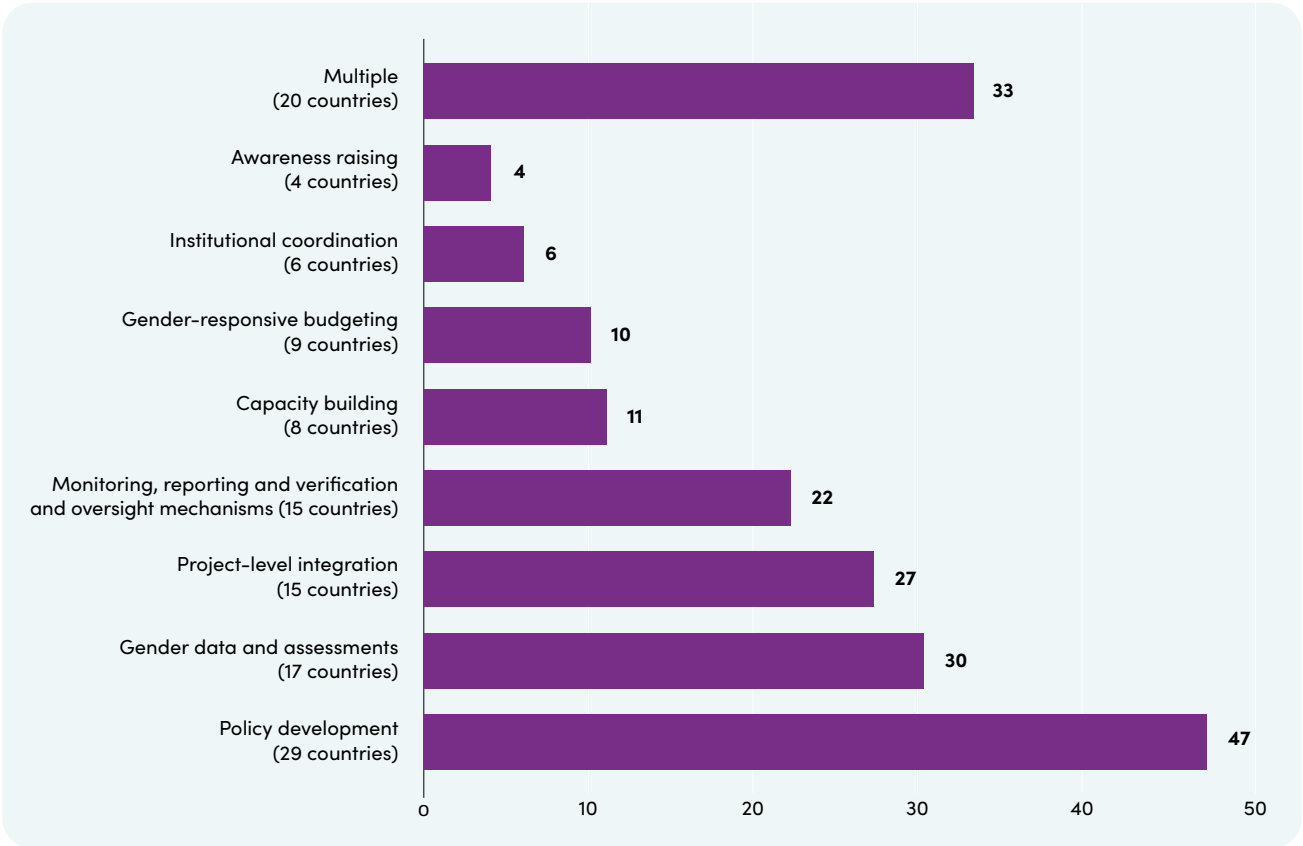
21 A global survey on national gender equality and climate policy integration (UN Women and Kaschak Institute 2025) was conducted as part of the Scorecard project and has supported NDC verification. Findings show that among 76 responding countries, though not necessarily the same countries included in this analysis, 54 per cent (41 out of 76) engaged women's civil society organizations and half (38 out of 76) consulted gender equality machineries in the development of their NDCs.

— **Building institutional capacity and coordination:** At least eight countries plan to build institutional and local communities' capacity. **Sri Lanka**, for example, aims to train sectoral focal points to address gender-based, social, economic and ecological loss and damage. Six additional countries have introduced measures to strengthen institutional coordination on gender equality and climate change, including through existing or newly established gender and climate working groups or work with gender machineries.

— **Monitoring and oversight mechanisms:** At least 15 countries commit to integrating gender into oversight, including using gender-specific indicators in monitoring, reporting and verification frameworks. **Sao Tome and Principe**, for example, will train ministry officials and technical teams to integrate gender into biennial transparency reports. In addition, the **Plurinational State of Bolivia**, **Nigeria** and **Panama** also commit to strengthening accountability systems such as **Panama**'s Climate and Nature Regional Observatories, designed to enhance transparency and citizen participation.

No country fully addresses all the components of gender mainstreaming captured by the Scorecard in their NDC. However, ongoing and future updates to implementation plans, sectoral policies and programmes to align with the new NDCs provide a key opportunity for countries to strengthen their gender mainstreaming approach.

Figure 13. Measures to support gender-mainstreaming, by mainstreaming component (number)



Notes: Based on 67 nationally determined contributions in the first two tranches of analysis. Each of the 201 gender-mainstreaming measures was classified into its primary policy function, when possible, or classified as multiple when there were multiple objectives. Eleven gender-mainstreaming measures fell outside the components listed above.

8. Countries in focus

8.1 Cambodia: Leading the way on gender integration in nationally determined contributions

Located in Southeast Asia, Cambodia is a lower-middle-income country highly vulnerable to rising temperatures, frequent floods and droughts, and sea-level rise.[22] As the world's 70th largest emitter, contributing just 0.15 per cent of global emissions,[23] it balances development needs with a low-carbon target of reducing projected emissions by 55 per cent by 2035, though 39 per cent of that reduction is conditional on additional finance and technology transfer. Cambodia stands out for mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) across its NDC, with 111 of its 163 measures[24] coded as relevant under the Scorecard framework, making it one of the ten countries with a comprehensive approach that addresses all six gender dimensions (see section 1).

Cambodia's NDC was developed through a participatory approach, led by the Ministry of Environment and the National Council for Sustainable Development, with technical support from United Nations agencies through the Climate Promise programme.[25] The NDC was also informed by a Gender and Environment survey, a comprehensive national household survey developed by UN Women and conducted by the Government.[26] To strengthen gender in the NDC, the Government engaged gender institutional mechanisms, women's groups and other key sectors in its consultations.[27] It also trained the Climate Change Technical Working Group on GESI, held an interministerial gender session[28] and engaged GESI experts in reviewing targets. As a result, most measures include GESI targets, and gender mainstreaming is prioritized throughout institutional capacity and coordination, sectoral policy integration and gender-based vulnerability assessments.

As a result, Cambodia's NDC features a wide range of innovative gender-responsive measures. For example, it includes specific measures to improve working conditions in the garment sector – where women account for up to 85 per cent of workers[29] – through combating heat stress and air pollution. Measures also aim to reduce or track women's employment gaps in agriculture, energy, infrastructure, waste, land use and forestry through training programmes, quotas or sex-disaggregated data collection.

The NDC also includes unique measures to support women's unpaid care work and eliminate gender-based violence. Cambodia is one of the few countries to feature a commitment to strengthening the capacity of caregivers and social workers, along with the relevant infrastructure, to support victims and vulnerable groups at risk of climate impacts and to prevent trafficking and violence against children in the midst of climate-induced migration.

There is scope to improve and track targets, and Cambodia's plan to enhance sex-disaggregated data in its NDC actions tracker will be crucial. Moreover, with two thirds[30] of the budget and most standalone gender actions dependent on external funding, Cambodia's ambitions may be constrained.

22 Cambodia is the 61st most vulnerable country and the 157th most ready country, ranking 146th in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN) (University of Notre Dame 2026a).

23 Climate Watch n.d.

24 Kingdom of Cambodia 2025.

25 Ibid., p. iii.

26 UN Women 2025b.

27 Over 150 women were among the 650 participants in the 17 sectoral consultations, and women made up 30 per cent of the 300 attendees at sub-national workshops. Ibid., pp. 1, 9.

28 Cambodia's Ministry of Women Affairs partnered with UN Women and the Asian Development Bank to hold a dialogue on gender mainstreaming in the NDC. Sereyrath 2025.

29 CARE Australia 2017.

30 Cambodia's NDC implementation requires approximately $32.2 billion by 2035. Of that, $9.5 billion will come from national budgets and already confirmed external support, while the remaining $22.5 billion is conditional on additional international support through funding, technology, training and partnerships.

8.2 Kenya: Strengthening nationally determined contributions using gender data and analysis

Kenya, a lower-middle-income country and key biodiversity and economic hub in East Africa, is highly vulnerable to climate change.[31] Rising temperatures above the global average and irregular rainfall have caused prolonged droughts and floods, leading to estimated annual losses of about 3–5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP).[32] Although responsible for only 0.16 per cent of global emissions,[33] Kenya has modestly raised its ambition, committing to a 35 per cent emission reduction by 2035 through a low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathway that is gender inclusive and equitable.

Enriched with a comprehensive gender analysis, the NDC recognizes gender equality as a cross-cutting principle and includes actions in four of the six gender dimensions, with gaps in gender-based violence and women's participation and leadership. One specific action in the adaptation and loss and damage section outlines a priority to mainstream gender across all sectors, yet limited information on how the NDC aligns with Kenya's National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan[34] represents a missed opportunity.

Kenya's NDC prioritizes universal access to energy and clean cooking, alongside gender-responsive transportation that can ease the burden for women and girls of water and firewood collection. It also prioritizes climate-smart agriculture initiatives in both mitigation and adaptation – though capacity-building, technology transfer and financing measures – to bolster women's economic security.

The NDC includes a health measure to enhance vulnerability and risk assessments using sex-disaggregated data, helping address service disruptions during floods, identified in the NDC to disproportionally affect pregnant women. Highlighting the increased risk of gender-based violence during droughts, when women and girls must walk further for water and fuel, is another positive step, though not matched with concrete actions to address it.

These initiatives lay the foundation for a gender-responsive NDC, yet opportunities remain, particularly to enhance women's participation in policymaking and carbon markets. Mainstreaming gender in forthcoming national climate change action plans, which lay out NDC implementation and its monitoring systems, will also be crucial, with potential to leverage Kenya's strong gender statistics system. To sustain progress, gender-focused actions should be prioritized, particularly as 80 per cent of the NDC budget depends on international support, which could constrain its overall ambition.[35]

31 Kenya is the 51st most vulnerable country and 149th most ready country, ranking 148th in the ND-GAIN index (University of Notre Dame 2026b).

32 Republic of Kenya 2025a.

33 Climate Watch 2025.

34 Republic of Kenya 2025b.

35 The Climate Action Tracker (n.d.) rates Kenya's commitment as "almost sufficient".

8.3 Uruguay: Using nationally determined contributions to offer a glimpse into robust national gender and climate action

Uruguay, a high-income country in South America, faces significant climate risks[36] due to its coastal geography – home to most of its population – and its economic reliance on agroindustry and tourism. Increasing floods, storm surges and droughts threaten infrastructure, water availability, food systems and public health.

While Uruguay's NDC identifies gender-specific risks in only one dimension – women's economic security – it references almost all the Scorecard gender mainstreaming indicators and includes commitments to action across all gender dimensions except gender-based violence. The integration of gender across policies and programmes, and the Government's robust institutional commitment to gender equality, highlight the need to look beyond NDCs to fully understand the scope of gender-responsive climate action in a country such as Uruguay, which has a long-established national gender and climate policy framework.

Effective mainstreaming in Uruguay's NDC is achieved through inclusive participatory processes, a dedicated gender-climate working group and systematic gender classification of actions.[37] Under its previous NDC, the integration of gender into adaptation measures grew from around 10 per cent of the total in 2021 to nearly half by 2023.[38] Looking ahead, Uruguay is preparing its second Gender and Climate Change Action Plan and will track implementation of gender components in actions.[39]

Uruguay's latest NDC specifically mentions prioritizing rural women's economic security through capacity building and technology transfer, such as digital skills to access drought insurance schemes and extension services and technology in horticulture. Unpaid care work is supported through the NDC's commitment to strengthen the resilience of family agriculture through its National Plan for Family Farming, which takes into account women's unpaid care responsibilities.[40] This plan is led by the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, which has its own Specialized Commission on Gender and participates in the gender working group of the NDC coordination body.[41] Women's groups and gender experts were engaged in the participatory development of these plans.

While Uruguay's NDC does not mention gender-based violence, the energy section of the country's Gender and Climate Change Strategy does include the training of transportation personnel on this issue to prevent harassment on public transit.[42] This reflects Uruguay's growing recognition of and commitment to a comprehensive approach to gender-responsive climate action, which makes it a global leader in this area.

36 Uruguay is the 124th most vulnerable country and the 52nd most ready country, ranking 52nd in the ND-GAIN index (University of Notre Dame 2026c).

37 In its Climate Change and Gender Action Plan, Uruguay classifies the gender responsiveness of its actions as neutral (gender does not apply), sensitive (integrates gender-disaggregated data), responsive (integrates corrective actions to address gender inequalities) and blind (does not include any, but has the potential to). Ministry of Environment of Uruguay 2021.

38 See Figure 5 in Government of Uruguay 2024, p. 28.

39 Ministry of Environment of Uruguay and SNRCC 2024.

40 Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Uruguay 2024.

41 FAO and MGAP 2021.

42 Ministry of Environment of Uruguay 2021.

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Annex. Analysis of nationally determined contributions, by gender dimension

This table summarizes the analysis of each country's nationally determined contribution (NDCs) across the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard's six gender dimensions. Checkmarks show where NDCs identify gender-specific risks, vulnerabilities or barriers, recognize women's contributions or include specific gender mainstreaming indicators. The total number of measures per country is shown for each dimension. See the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard dashboard for details.

Note: *Countries added in the second tranche of the Scorecard's NDC analysis. Includes NDCs submitted between 9–30 September 2025.

	Economic security			Unpaid care work			Gender-based violence		
Nationally determined contribution	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures
Andorra			0			0			0
Angola*	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	0	✓		0
Australia*	✓		2			0			0
Bangladesh*	✓	✓	14	✓		2	✓		2
Barbados	✓		2			1			1
Belize			13			1			1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)*	✓	✓	15	✓	✓	3			0
Botswana			2			1			0
Brazil	✓		2	✓		2			0
Brunei Darussalam*			0			0			0
Cambodia	✓	✓	57	✓		11	✓		3
Canada	✓		1			0			0
Chile*	✓	✓	3	✓	✓	1			0
Colombia*	✓	✓	27	✓	✓	9			1
Cuba			2			1			0
Ecuador	✓		2			0			0
Eswatini*	✓		6			2			0
Ethiopia*	✓	✓	2	✓		1	✓		1

Health			Participation and leadership			Gender mainstreaming			
Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Commits to gender main-streaming	Gender consultations	Gender-specific indicators	Number of measures
		0			0	✓	✓		0
✓		0	✓	✓	1	✓	✓		0
		0		✓	1	✓	✓		1
✓		7	✓		3	✓	✓		4
		1		✓	1	✓			0
		1	✓	✓	4	✓	✓	✓	8
		0		✓	6	✓	✓		4
✓		4			0	✓			0
		1			2	✓			4
		0			0				0
✓	✓	18	✓	✓	15	✓	✓	✓	19
		0			0	✓	✓		1
✓	✓	2	✓	✓	1	✓	✓		2
✓	✓	8	✓	✓	16	✓	✓		20
		0			0	✓			1
✓		1		✓	2	✓	✓		5
		3	✓		4	✓	✓	✓	1
	✓	3			0	✓			1

	Economic security			Unpaid care work			Gender-based violence		
Nationally determined contribution	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures
Holy See*			0			0			0
Honduras*	✓		4		✓	2	✓		1
Iceland*			0			0			0
Jamaica*			1			0			0
Japan			0			0			0
Jordan*			1			0			0
Kenya	✓	✓	5	✓		1	✓		0
Lebanon*	✓	✓	10	✓	✓	4	✓		3
Lesotho	✓		3	✓		6	✓		0
Liberia*	✓	✓	5	✓		4			0
Liechtenstein*			0			0			0
Maldives	✓	✓	9	✓		1			0
Marshall Islands	✓	✓	4			0	✓		1
Mauritius*	✓		0			0			0
Micronesia (Federated States of)*	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	2	✓		0
Monaco			0			0			0
Mongolia			2			0			0
Montenegro			0			0			0
Morocco*	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	1			0
Nepal	✓		3			5			0
New Zealand			0			0			0
Nicaragua*	✓	✓	1			0			0
Nigeria*	✓		16			3	✓		0
Niue	✓		3			1			0
Norway	✓		0	✓		0			0
Pakistan*	✓	✓	3			2			0
Panama*			1			0			0

	Health			Participation and leadership			Gender mainstreaming			
	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Commits to gender main-streaming	Gender consultations	Gender-specific indicators	Number of measures
			0			0				0
			2			3	✓			5
			0			0	✓			0
			0			0	✓			0
			0	✓		1	✓			0
			1			1	✓	✓		0
	✓		2			0	✓	✓		1
	✓		13	✓	✓	3	✓	✓		16
	✓		5	✓		3	✓	✓	✓	3
	✓	✓	5	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	✓	2
			0			0				0
	✓		3	✓	✓	2	✓	✓		2
	✓		0	✓	✓	1	✓	✓		2
	✓		0	✓	✓	1	✓	✓		1
	✓		3	✓		2	✓	✓		1
			0			0				0
			1			1	✓	✓		3
			0			1	✓			0
			0			1	✓	✓		4
	✓		1	✓		2	✓	✓	✓	7
			0			0				0
			0			0	✓	✓		2
			4			1	✓	✓		6
			0	✓		1	✓			2
			0			1	✓			0
			4		✓	1	✓	✓		4
			0	✓	✓	5	✓	✓	✓	2

	Economic security			Unpaid care work			Gender-based violence		
Nationally determined contribution	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures
Republic of Moldova	✓	✓	10	✓	✓	3	✓		0
Russian Federation*			0			0			0
Saint Lucia			1			0			0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*	✓	✓	14			0			0
Sao Tome and Principe*	✓		2	✓		3	✓		0
Serbia			0			0			0
Seychelles*	✓	✓	1			0	✓		1
Singapore			0			0			0
Solomon Islands	✓		4	✓	✓	0			0
Somalia	✓	✓	7	✓	✓	3	✓		1
Sri Lanka*	✓	✓	21	✓	✓	3	✓		1
Switzerland			0			0			0
Tonga*	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	1	✓		1
Tunisia*	✓		6			1			0
Tuvalu*			1			0			0
United Arab Emirates	✓	✓	5	✓		0			0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	✓		2			0			0
United States of America	✓		0			0			0
Uruguay	✓		2			3			0
Vanuatu*	✓	✓	8	✓	✓	2	✓		4
Zambia			1			1			0
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	1			0			0

	Health			Participation and leadership			Gender mainstreaming			
	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Identifies risks	Recognizes contributions	Number of measures	Commits to gender main-streaming	Gender consultations	Gender-specific indicators	Number of measures
	✓		1	✓	✓	7	✓	✓	✓	10
			0			0				0
	✓		2	✓	✓	0	✓	✓		2
			1	✓	✓	5	✓	✓	✓	4
	✓		4	✓	✓	0	✓	✓		2
			0		✓	0		✓		2
	✓		0	✓		0	✓	✓		0
			0			0				0
	✓		0	✓		1		✓	✓	2
	✓		4	✓	✓	3	✓	✓	✓	3
	✓	✓	3	✓		4	✓	✓	✓	17
			0			0	✓			0
			3	✓		1	✓	✓		3
	✓		3			0	✓	✓	✓	2
			1			0	✓			0
	✓		1	✓	✓	2	✓			3
			0	✓	✓	1	✓	✓		5
			0			0	✓			0
			1			1	✓	✓	✓	5
	✓		14	✓	✓	4	✓	✓	✓	7
			0			1	✓	✓		0
			0			0	✓	✓		0

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

As the lead United Nations entity on gender equality and secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women, we shift laws, institutions, social norms 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, deliver lasting changes. We make strides in four areas: leadership, economic empowerment, freedom from violence, and peace, security and 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 programmes, 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.

Climate change is reshaping lives everywhere, but its impacts are not gender neutral. Women and girls face disproportionate risks – from economic insecurity and increased unpaid care work to heightened exposure to health risks and gender-based violence. At the same time, their essential roles in building climate resilience are often overlooked.

To assess how countries are responding to these inequalities, UN Women and the Kaschak Institute developed the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard. The Scorecard analyses how national climate policies address gender inequalities across six dimensions of gender-responsive climate action: economic security, unpaid care, health, gender-based violence, participation and leadership, and gender mainstreaming.

This fact sheet presents findings from an analysis covering 67 countries that submitted the third round of their nationally determined contributions by 30 September 2025. It shows that while most countries identify gender as an important topic – and 56 include at least one gender-responsive commitment to action – progress remains uneven. More than one third commit to comprehensively advancing gender-responsive climate action. By providing evidence on policy gaps and examples of good practices, the Scorecard supports governments, advocates and civil society in strengthening accountability and ensuring that climate action actively promotes gender equality.

Kaschak Institute
SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS
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