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RESEARCH PAPER- Gender & Climate Change
Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)



Gender Analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

Introduction

Intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) are a critically important tool for the advancement of the ultimate objective of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which is to stabilise greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous climate change.¹ While the principal purpose of the INDCs is to encourage governments to increase the ambition of their commitments to mitigate GHG emissions, they have also served to clarify the overall scope of many national climate change plans and policies, including components such as adaptation and means of implementation.

The objective of this analysis is to evaluate the extent to which submitted INDCs address women's human rights and the linkages between climate change and gender more broadly. The importance of explicitly addressing these linkages in national and international climate change policy-making is well-documented.² In short, comprehensively addressing the intersection of gender and climate change is essential for both advancing the fulfilment of women's human rights and gender equality, and effectively addressing the multiple challenges that climate change poses. The overall conclusion of this analysis is that the submitted INDCs fall far short of the necessary commitments.

The parameters of INDCs

As stated above, the principal purpose of INDCs is to encourage ambitious commitments in relation to climate change mitigation, or the reduction of GHG emissions. This is clear from the decision adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention in 2014 requesting governments to submit an INDC that represents a progression beyond their current undertakings.³ Additionally, Parties are *invited* to include an adaptation component and additional information that 'facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding' of the INDC.⁴ This information may include time frames and/or periods for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches, and how the Party considers that its INDC is fair and ambitious, in light of its national circumstances.⁵

While the latter information is particularly helpful for undertaking a gender analysis of an INDC, it is important to note that governments are not mandated to provide that

¹ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1993), Art. 2

² Perhaps link to a WEDO publication?

³ Decision 1/CP.20, para. 10

⁴ Decision 1/CP.20, paras.12, 13, 14; Decision 1/CP.19, para. 2.

⁵ Decision 1/CP.20, para. 14.

information. It is in the discretion of governments to provide as much or as little information about their existing and planned climate change policies in their INDC. The conclusions drawn below about the nature of these policies should therefore be interpreted as relatively tentative and formed on the basis of the information that governments have chosen to share their INDCs.

Further, this analysis is limited to the INDCs that governments have submitted as of November 2016 (190 countries in total) and does not include other potentially relevant policies and commitments, including Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and National Adaptation Plans.

Moreover, a number of governments that submitted their INDCs before the Conference of Parties in December 2015 expressly reserve the right to revise their INDCs in view of the outcome of that Conference. This analysis will obviously have to be revised accordingly.

Methodology for gender analysis of INDCs

This analysis takes a multi-step approach to evaluating the extent to which a government has addressed the linkages between gender and climate change in its INDC. This involves noting:

- The existence of any reference to gender or women in the policy;
- The nature of the reference, which includes:
 - o The context for the reference, e.g. commitments to mitigation (M), adaptation (A), capacity-building, implementation or whether the gender reference is cross-cutting. Where a government has committed to gender-mainstreaming or taking gender into account across one or more components of the INDC, this is noted as gender-sensitive (GS).
 - o The way in which women are positioned in the INDC. This includes positioning women as a group that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (WVG); as beneficiaries of projects or policies (B); as agents of change (AC); or as stakeholders i.e. as having a stake in climate change-related decision-making (S).⁶
- The existence of gender-responsive budgeting in the INDC;
- The existence of a participatory planning process for the INDC; and
- The existence of a mechanism or process for monitoring or implementing the INDC.

⁶ This taxonomy draws on the analysis in CGIAR et al, Info Note: Gender and International Climate Policy (2016).

The latter two elements are considered important for several reasons. First, involving civil society, including women's rights groups, in the process of devising the INDC is necessary to enable women to exercise their right to participate in environmental decision-making, which governments have committed to uphold.⁷ The processes have been deemed participatory if the INDC mentions the involvement of civil society stakeholders other than technical experts.

Second, transparency around the process or mechanism for monitoring or implementing the INDC assists civil society, including women's rights groups, to hold their government accountable for existing commitments or to engage with them to reform those commitments. However, given many of the commitments in the INDCs are conditional, it is unsurprising that mechanisms for monitoring or implementation are not yet fully developed.

The analysis also notes whether or not the commitments of countries are unconditional or conditional. Conditional commitments may be conditional on financing, technology transfer, and/or capacity building.

Summary of gender analysis of INDCs

An analysis of each country's INDC is provided below and in the attached spreadsheet.

Further, some key observations in relation to submitted INDCs are:

- ❖ In total, 64 of the 190 INDCs analysed include a reference to women or gender. Of these, several only mention gender in the context of the country's broader sustainable development strategy and not specifically in relation to climate change policies (e.g. India).
- ❖ All 64 countries are non-Annex I countries. This is significant for a number of reasons. First, it highlights that gender is rarely perceived as a relevant consideration in the context of mitigation strategies (which are the overwhelming focus of Annex I countries). Second, given that the vast majority of commitments in INDCs from non-Annex I countries are conditional, it underlines the vulnerability of the existing commitments to women's rights and gender equality in the context of national climate change policies.

⁷ Rio Declaration (1992), Art. 10

- ❖ The context in which women or gender are mentioned is most commonly in relation to adaptation (27 countries). This is followed by mitigation (12 countries); implementation of commitments (9 countries); and capacity-building (5 countries). However, about a third of the countries refer to women or gender in a way that is cross-cutting or mainstreamed across one or more relevant sectors (22 countries).
- ❖ Of those 64 countries, the most common way in which the position or role of women is characterised is as a vulnerable group (WVG). 34 INDCs refer to women in this way.
- ❖ Women are characterised as beneficiaries of policies or projects in 21 INDCs, roughly half of which concern adaptation and the other half of which concern mitigation. A common way in which a transition to clean energy is viewed as benefiting women is through the health benefits of cleaner cooking fuel or the reduction in unpaid care work.
- ❖ 15 INDCs refer to the role of women as important decision-makers or stakeholders in the context of climate change policy-making, and only 6 INDCs refer to women as agents or drivers of change.
- ❖ There is almost a complete absence of gender-responsive budgeting in the INDCs. Ghana's INDC quantifies the cost of the policy underlying its programme to increase the resilience of women to climate change, and Jordan's INDC commits to ensuring that financing mechanisms for mitigation and adaptation address the needs and conditions for implementation in relation to poor women.
- ❖ Of the INDCs referring to gender, 34 suggest that the process for developing the INDC was participatory.
- ❖ 18 INDCs in total include a reference to human rights. Of these, 4 mention human rights but not gender or women.
- ❖ Only Liberia and Peru identify legislation that has specifically been developed to address the intersection of climate change and gender. The Peruvian legislation is still being developed.

Analysis of INDCs by country

Afghanistan

1. Nature of commitment: adaptation and mitigation.
2. Commitments conditional on financial support. Total need of USD17.405 billion. Also requires capacity building, technology, and legal assistance.
3. Target years: 2020 to 2030
4. Relevant context: Afghanistan is ranked among the most vulnerable countries in the world to the adverse impacts of climate change. The majority of Afghanistan's population relies directly or indirectly on the available natural resources for their livelihoods so with these climatic changes the foundation of the country's economy, stability, and food security is under threat
5. Process for developing INDC: In 2015, National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA) convened a series of consultation and awareness-raising workshops to bring together decision-makers from government institutions and stakeholders from non-governmental organizations to develop the current INDC and establish a sustainable development vision for Afghanistan. Through this INDC process and existing policies and strategies, the overall vision that was developed for Afghanistan aims to enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of its agriculture, environment, and population to climate change, while developing and implementing LEDS.
6. No mechanism for monitoring or implementation.
7. No references to women or gender.

Albania

1. Nature of commitment: Mitigation
2. Conditionality not specified
3. Target year: 2030
4. Relevant context: developing country with low total GHG emissions.
5. Process for developing INDC: Planning process of the INDC included the review of available data and modeling work applicable to greenhouse gas reduction pathway as well as consultations with government stakeholders as well as with the public.
6. No monitoring mechanism, but for implementation, Albania will have the Third

National Communication of Albania and also will form the basis of the Environmental and Climate Change strategy which is in preparation. Coordination of activities in relation to the strategy is foreseen to be coordinated by the Ministry of Environment which is the chair of the inter-ministerial body on Climate Change. Albania also transposes and implements parts of the EU legislation, including legislation on climate change and builds capacity for its implementation which supports its ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

7. No references to women or gender

Algeria

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional on support in terms of external finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building.
3. Timeframe: 2021-2030
4. Relevant context: Algeria is a developing country highly vulnerable to the effects of desertification, vulnerable to the effects of climate change on social and economic development (i.e., agricultural sector and rural migration), all very much important to the population, in particular youth. Low GHG emitter, vulnerable to international oil prices (recently lowered), but with natural gas reserves and a carbon sink denominated the “great green dam”.
5. Process for developing INDC: A consultation process of multiple stakeholders (participation of institutional and socio-economic actors, local authorities and business organizations, socio-professional associations, environmental protection associations, as well as experts, scholars, and representatives of the civil society, and media representatives) all helped develop the inter-sectoral framework for the INDC.
6. Implementation, monitoring and readjustment instruments:
 - A National Climate Committee (NCC) was placed under the authority of the Minister in charge of environment to strengthen the institutional framework that ensures coordination, monitoring and assessment of national policies and programs on climate change and its commitments to UNFCCC.
 - National Climate Committee; National Climate Change Agency; National Climate Plan; National Actions Plan for Environment and Sustainable Development; Legal framework; and, National system of Measurement, Reporting and

Verification (MRV) (2016-2020). Plans will be accompanied by a comprehensive public awareness-raising campaign through the media, schools, companies, local collectivities and mosques.

7. No mention of women or gender.

Andorra

1. Nature of commitments: mitigation.
2. Conditional targets.
3. Period of implementation: 2016-2030.
4. Relevant context: Andorra is a developing country heavily reliant on the tourism sector. Andorra's mitigation efforts concentrate on the energy and waste sectors; noting, climate change could make the country vulnerable to side-effects on health, natural hazards, production of hydropower, agriculture, biodiversity.
5. Process for developing INDC: Engagement began with the production of the First biannual report of Andorra to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2014. The focus is on reducing GHG emissions in line with elements of the Business as Usual 2030 plan.
6. No mention of monitoring mechanism.
7. No mention of gender or women.

Angola ★

1. Nature of commitment: Mitigation and adaptation.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Target year: 2030
4. Relevant context: Angola is a developing country extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts such as drought and floods. The Angolan economy has been hit hard by the impact of climate change expressed as prolonged drought, damaging flash floods, forest fires, reduced crop production, reduced water resources, impacted fishing resources, etc. Many of the economy sectors of Angola have been impacted by climate variability in the last thirty years.
5. Process for developing INDC: Participatory approach with focus on mitigation actions in the energy sector.

6. No monitoring mechanism. Implementation through the following:
 - Angola's contribution will be implemented following the Government strategy set of pursuing the enforcement/execution of the already enacted laws and policies to reduce the gap between the recent vigorous legislative activity and the real implementation of mitigation measures

7. *Reference to women/gender:*

Underlying policies supporting implementation of INDC 'includes cross-cutting issues which are gender-sensitive and therefore will take into account women as important decision-makers regarding energy consumption in particular. Systematically, mitigation and adaptation measures offered in the Angolan INDC emphasize the importance of their implementation avoiding exacerbation of the impacts of climate change that already have disproportionate adverse effects based solely on gender, in particular in the agriculture, water resources and biomass energy sectors.'

Tags: S; WVG; GS

Antigua and Barbuda

1. Mitigation and adaptation targets.
2. Conditional and unconditional mitigation and adaptation targets.
3. Period of implementation: pre-2020, and 2020-2030.
4. Relevant context: A&B is a small island developing state, and is economically, socially and environmentally extremely vulnerable to impacts of climate change. Economy is heavily dependent on natural resources, low-lying coastal zones and favourable climate conditions.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - Initial draft INDC was primarily drafted and reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee, an inter-agency, multi-stakeholder advisory committee that includes fifteen government agencies, three NGOs and community interest groups, and one private sector coalition representative.
 - Additional consultations arranged with public, private and civil society stakeholders through meetings, workshops, public awareness and online publication.
 - Recognises importance of Principle 10 of Rio Declaration on transparency, access and accountability in environmental matters through participation of all

concerned citizens, as well as to involve the community by encouraging public awareness and participation by making information readily available.

- INDC will be updated periodically as appropriate.

6. No monitoring/implementation mechanism.
7. No mention of women or gender.

Argentina

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments with implementation means
2. Both unconditional and conditional goals (a) Adequate and predictable international financing; b) support for transfer, innovation and technology development; c) support for capacity building).
3. Timeframe: 2030
4. Relevant context: Argentina is a developing nation noting climate change will only increase inequalities between developed and developing nations. Population is concentrated in urban areas, some islands are still subject to sovereignty disputes, and the country presents high rates of biodiversity.
5. Process for developing an INDC:
 - Argentina created a Third National Communication on Climate Change. The country has implemented voluntary national actions in mitigation and adaptation and designed the “National Strategy on Climate Change” and, within this institutional framework, a coordinating entity, “Governmental Committee on Climate Change” was created, for the participation of national and provincial state representatives.
 - Elaboration of this INDC includes a public participatory process through a series of multi-sectoral meetings, and has been reviewed by the National Climate Change Committee; including the vision, opinions, and proposals of public, private, and scientific and technical sectors, and civil society organizations, through numerous meetings, workshops and surveys.
 - Type of goal: Percentage reduction in absolute emissions with respect to a “Business as usual” (BAU) trend scenario.
6. No mention of monitoring mechanism.
7. No mention of gender

Armenia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. Conditionality not specified.
3. Timeframe for implementation: 2015-2030.
4. Relevant context: Armenia is a developing, landlocked mountainous country with ecosystems that are vulnerable to climate change.
5. Process for developing INDCs: not specified
6. Monitoring:
 - The transparency of mitigation and adaptation actions will be ensured through the introduction of national and international monitoring, reporting and verification system; and open and accessible information systems and participatory process.
 - The open and transparent cooperation between public service-providing bodies and civil society organisations will be ensured through establishing and strengthening effective legal incentives.
7. No mention of women or gender.

Australia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional.
3. Timeframe: 2021-2030
4. Relevant context: Advanced economy, leading global natural resources exporter.
5. No mention of process for developing INDC
6. No mention of monitoring mechanism.
7. No mention of gender

Austria (European Union INDC)

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional.
3. Period: 1 January 2021- 31 December 2030.
4. Relevant context:
 - The 28 Member States of the European Union submitted an INDC on behalf of Latvia and the European Commission. They are committed to the agreement

from the Paris Conference in December 2015 in line with the below 2°C objective. The main sectors under coverage for the EU's INDC are energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, waste, and, land use, land-use change and forestry (set out in Decision 529/2013/EU).

5. Process of developing the INDC: INDC has been prepared through consultation and dialogue with the Government's Advisory and Technical Committees, which include a range of stakeholders including line ministries, Planning Commission, technical departments, professionals, experts, and the private sector
 - The EU and its Member States note a commitment to a binding target of an at least 40% domestic reduction in GHGs by 2030 compared to 1990, to be fulfilled jointly, as set out in the conclusions by the European Council of October 2014.
 - Policy on how to include Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry into the 2030 greenhouse gas mitigation framework will be established as soon as technical conditions allow and in any case before 2020.
 - Type and coverage: Coverage Economy-wide absolute reduction from base year (1990) emissions.
6. No mention of monitoring mechanism.
7. No mention of gender

Azerbaijan

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. Unconditional.
3. Timeframe: 2015-2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: not specified
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: not specified.
7. No mention of gender

Bahamas

1. Adaptation and mitigation commitments
2. Conditional.
3. Timeframe: 2010-2030

4. Relevant context: The Bahamas is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change given its geographical vulnerabilities; environmental vulnerabilities; concentration of socio-economic activities and critical infrastructure in narrow coastal zones; dependence on tourism and limited human and institutional capacity. It is a small island developing state.
5. Process for developing an INDC: Bahamas INDC builds on the participatory multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral consultative processes undertaken during development of previous communications to the UNFCCC. These processes created genuine national ownership of the INDC and highlighted synergies with other UNFCCC related processes.
6. No mention of monitoring mechanism.
7. No mention of gender

Bahrain

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. All commitments are conditional.
3. Timeframe: 2030
4. Relevant context: Bahrain is a small island developing state. It is an archipelago with a limited population and economy. It is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing an INDC: Elaboration of this INDC includes a public participatory process through a series of multi-sectoral meetings, and has been reviewed by the National Climate Change Committee.
6. No mention of monitoring mechanism.
7. No mention of gender

Bangladesh

1. Adaptation and mitigation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Timeframe: 2015-2030
4. Relevant context: Bangladesh is a least developed, highly climate vulnerable country whose emissions are less than 0.35% of global emissions. Impacts of climate change already affecting the livelihoods of much of our population.

5. Process of developing the INDC: This INDC has been prepared through consultation and dialogue with the Government's Advisory and Technical Committees, which include a range of stakeholders including line ministries, Planning Commission, technical departments, professionals, experts, and the private sector
6. Monitoring and reporting: Bangladesh acknowledges that monitoring and evaluation of adaptation policies and programmes is crucial to ensure that resources are well utilized to increase the overall resilience of our people. The objective is to mainstream adaptation initiatives in a National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system that is being planned.
7. No mention of gender

Barbados ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional mitigation commitments.
3. Timeframe: 2030
4. Relevant context: Barbados is a small island developing state that is extremely economically, socially and environmentally vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.
5. Planning process for INDC: none
6. Monitoring:
 - The implementation and directives of the National Climate Change Policy Framework will be monitored by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) once formally approved. It is comprised of representative of government ministries, NGOs, and private sector agencies.
 - The NCCC currently meets on a quarterly basis.
7. **References to women/gender:**
 INDC notes that: Climate change will impact vulnerable groups disproportionately, including youth and gender perspectives, which are cross-cutting concerns in Barbados' national development planning. The National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) provides the country's overarching approach to adaptation and mitigation. Gender and youth play a central role in the draft NCCPF.

Tags: WVG; GS

Belarus

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. No conditionality.
3. Implementation period: 2021-2030
4. Context: Annex I country, but with a GDP per capita among the lowest of Annex I countries.
5. Process for developing INDCs: not specified
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism:
 - For 2021-2030, the National Sustainable Development Strategy until 2030 approved by the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus is a benchmark, which places due emphasis on the development principles founded on a low-carbon economy. In 2016-19, the legislative basis for the new national climate policy will be elaborated along with the programmes for the development of major economic activities for the period of 2021-30, including measures regulating and stimulating the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
7. No references to gender or women.

Belgium (EU INDC, See Austria)

Belize

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. Commitments are conditional
3. Timeframe for commitments: 2010-2030.
4. Context: Belize is a small island developing country that is socio-economically dependent on natural resources for livelihood and sustaining economic growth particularly through agriculture and tourism sectors.
5. Process for developing INDC: not specified, although main policy framework (Horizon 2010-2030) was developed after extensive stakeholder consultation inclusive of all political parties.
6. Monitoring mechanism: INDC is currently under consideration by Cabinet and may be revised. Belize intends to utilize existing frameworks, policies, projects and activities that provide mitigation and sustainable development co-benefits

to conceptualise the elaboration of its INDC.

7. No mention of gender or women.

Benin ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Commitments are conditional and unconditional. The activities in the framework of the implementation of Benin's INDC require financial, technological and capacity building. External financial support (bilateral or multilateral) will be supplemented by the national budget resources.
3. Period: 2021- 2030.
4. Relevant context: Benin is a developing country whose economy relies heavily on agriculture, trade and transport with neighboring countries; justifying the high values of GHG emissions estimated for agriculture and transport relative to other sectors.
5. Process of developing the INDC:
 - INDC is part of the National Poverty Reduction and Climate Change Management Program. It was developed through a participatory and inclusive process that involved various stakeholders (public institutions, private sector, civil society).
6. Monitoring mechanism: In its National Programme for Climate Change Management, Benin has developed a level of organization monitoring and vulnerability assessment and adaptation to climate change to provide the program with a national piloting committee, a committee of departmental and communal orientation and cross-sectoral technical committees, to provide general guidance, monitor the climate vulnerability and actions on adaptation / mitigation to climate change.
7. ***Mention of gender and women:***
"Tableau 2: Synthèse des mesures d'adaptation au titre des contributions prévues déterminées au niveau national: Réduction de la vulnérabilité des femmes enceintes et des enfants de moins de cinq ans face aux maladies liées aux risques climatiques au Bénin."

Tags: GS; WVG

Bhutan

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. Commitments are conditional.
3. Timeframe: post-2020.
4. Context: Bhutan is a small landlocked LDC that is a net sink for greenhouse gases. It is highly vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change.
5. No reference to process for developing INDC
6. Monitoring mechanism: Since the intended actions in the INDC apply to the post 2020 period, the priority mitigation and adaptation actions within this INDC will be considered and integrated in the preparation of the 12th Five Year Development Plan (2018-2023) and also subsequent five-year plan periods. The cycles of the national five-year development plan process along with the cycles of the INDCs, yet to be determined under the new climate agreement, will form the basis for the national process to review progress in actions and support received.
7. No mention of gender or women.

Bolivia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Commitments are conditional and unconditional.
3. Period: Bolivia's contribution articulates in two periods in an integrated manner. The first is linked to the 2015-2020 period, in the understanding that all countries should undertake ambitious efforts now in order to achieve ambitious reduction in increase of global temperature (in the water, energy, forests and agriculture sectors). The second is related to the 2021-2030 scenario.
4. Relevant context: Bolivia is a developing country that has prioritized a linkage of mitigation and adaptation actions in complementary with the holistic development in the areas of water, energy, forests and agriculture as part of its 2025 Patriotic Agenda, and national development plans consistent with the construction of a 'Living Well' program
5. Process of developing the INDC: not specified.
6. No mention of monitoring mechanism.
7. No mention of gender

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Mitigation commitments
2. Commitments are conditional.
3. Time frame 2030
4. Context: BiH is a decentralized country comprising two entities that is a potential candidate for EU membership.
5. No reference to process for developing INDC
6. No mention of gender or women.
7. No monitoring mechanism.

Botswana

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. Commitments are conditional
3. Time frame 2030
4. Relevant context: Semi-arid country vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. No mention for process of developing INDC, although development of National Adaptation Plan 'calls for broader stakeholder consultation so that the products of this process represent the views and aspirations of all the stakeholders and respond to their needs. The outcome of this process will be significant in guiding how the country responds to the development challenges across all sectors that are attributed to global warming and climate change.'
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: Botswana is developing a Climate Change Policy and Institutional Framework which will be supported by a Strategy and Action Plan to operationalize the Policy. The Policy will be approved by Parliament in 2016. In addition to the national policy, the development of a strategy will involve development of a long term low carbon strategy, a national adaptation plan, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, identification of technologies, plan for knowledge management capacity development, education and public awareness and a financial mechanism. This total package will ensure that the policy is implementable
7. No mention of gender or women.

Brazil ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. Commitments are conditional
3. Timeframe: single-year target for 2025; indicative values for 2030 for reference purposes only.
4. Relevant context: Brazil is a developing country with several challenges regarding poverty eradication, education, public health, employment, housing, infrastructure and energy access.
5. No reference to process for designing INDC
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: All policies, measures and actions to implement Brazil's INDC are carried out under the National Policy on Climate Change (Law 12,187/2009), the Law on the Protection of Native Forests (Law 12,651/2012, hereinafter referred as Forest Code), the Law on the National System of Conservation Units (Law 9,985/2000), related legislation, instruments and planning processes. The Government of Brazil is committed to implementing its INDC with full respect to human rights, in particular rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous populations, traditional communities and workers in sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, while promoting gender-responsive measures.
7. **Gender reference:** 'The government of Brazil is committed to implementing its INDC with full respect to human rights, in particular rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous populations, traditional communities and workers in sectors affected by relevant policies and plans, while promoting gender-responsive measures'.

Tags: GS

Brunei Darussalam

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. No conditionalities mentioned
3. Timeframe: 2035
4. Relevant context: Energy sector is a core element of Brunei's economy.
5. No reference to process for designing INDC
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: The production of Brunei Darussalam's INDC is a nationally led process, co-ordinated by the Ministry of Development. In

order to successfully deliver on the contributions outlined in this INDC a number of steps have already been taken

7. No mention of gender or women.

Bulgaria (EU INDC, See Austria)

Burkina Faso ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional.
3. Period: 2015-2030
4. Relevant context: Burkina Faso is a developing country where, in its INDC, the themes of Mitigation and adaptation have been integrated, both linked: to "reduce" must "adapt" mainly because the sectors of agriculture, forestry, land use (AFOLU) are emissions producers but also a major sequestration sectors.
5. Process of developing the INDC: Precursors to the INDC include the creation of a National Implementation Strategy of the Convention on Climate Change adopted in November 200; the National Action Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA) in 2007; Developing a framework the NAMA (2008); and, the National Adaptation Plan.
6. Monitoring/ implementation mechanism: To support and monitor issues of climate change, Burkina Faso has created the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development with extended missions.
 - The Coordination Unit will work with the above departments and other crosscutting ministries, such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of the Promotion of Women and Gender and the Ministry of International Cooperation, within the framework of the financing agreements. Finally, it will coordinate with the civil society structures and the institutions representing the private sector
7. ***References to gender:***
 - The use of improved cook stoves permits local and rural populations to improve their health (because of the respiratory diseases caused by the inhalation of carbon monoxide that they avoid). The households, and principally the women, can then save the costs incurred for health care

- Implementation of INDC: The Coordination Unit will work with the above departments and other crosscutting ministries, such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of the Promotion of Women and Gender and the Ministry of International Cooperation, within the framework of the financing agreements. Finally, it will coordinate with the civil society structures and the institutions representing the private sector.

Tags: GS; S; B

Burundi ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Period: 2016-2030
4. Relevant context: Burundi is a landlocked country at the heart of Africa's Great Lakes Region and belongs to two major river basins: the Nile Basin and the CongoBasin. The current production structure, dominated by subsistence farming, makes the economy very vulnerable and fragile due to its dependency on climate conditions.
5. Process of developing the INDC: As a precursors to the INDC Burundi had already created the Burundi Vision 2025 and translated into a short term action plan as part of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework covering the period of 2012-2015.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: Monitoring programs to be incorporated with financial assistance.
7. **References to gender:** In relation to implementation of the INDC, it states: Gender, youth and vulnerable groups are concerns that have not always been taken into account in Burundi's national and sectoral socioeconomic development plans. In its Vision 2025, the Government of Burundi considers these to be crosscutting issues to be incorporated into all development programmes. The same will apply to implementation of the INDC. In relation to adaptation, it states: The country needs to strengthen the aptitudes of actors (especially women and farmers) in new technical processes, in the interest of intensified, sustainable production methods (new crop systems and techniques).

Tags: GS; B

Cabo Verde

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments
3. Time frame: 2025 and 2030
4. Relevant context: SID that is particularly vulnerable to climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Planning process is anchored on a wide and participatory and societal approach and has been shaped by a core set of programmatic documents.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: Monitoring and reporting of Cabo Verde's performance will be done via Biennial Update Reports.
7. No mention of gender or women.

Cambodia ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Commitments are conditional
3. Timeframe: 2020-2030
4. Relevant context: LDC, low emitter and highly vulnerable country to the negative effects of climate change.
5. Planning process: The INDC has been developed under the coordination of the National Council for Sustainable Development. An INDC Preparation Team has been appointed, with representatives from relevant ministries that will be responsible for the implementation of the specific actions identified.
6. Monitoring and evaluation system includes indicators to measure progress, including INDC implementation, both for adaptation and mitigation. A national M&E framework for adaptation will be developed, while activities to operationalize it in key sectors have already begun. Expecting stock-taking of progress and lessons learned in 2018 for the development of the action plans for the subsequent period.
7. ***Reference to gender in relation to adaptation:*** Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan includes a strategic objective to 'reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts'

Tags: WVG

Cameroon ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional on support from the international community on financing, equity capacity of reinforcements and transfer of technologies.
3. Period: 2016- Cameroon Vision 2035 (2010 base year).
4. Relevant context: Cameroon is a developing nation with five agro-ecological zones, presenting both flooding and drought, deforestation and waste management issues given the rapidly growing population, but agriculture dominates the economic sector by providing roughly 80 % of GDP. Mitigation efforts include the Agriculture, Energy, Forestry, and Waste sectors.
5. No specific mention of the process for developing the INDC.
6. Monitoring programs to be incorporated with financial assistance. The guidance council of the National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC), established in 2009, is in charge of planning, coordination of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the INDC; the ONACC is specifically in charge of monitoring and evaluation.
7. **References to gender:**
 - Gender-mainstreaming in adaptation (agriculture);
 - Women as a vulnerable group (WVG): The INDC mentions Cameroonians - particularly women, children and vulnerable people - and economic sectors of the country acquire greater resilience and greater resilience to negative impacts of climate change.
 - Women as stakeholders (S) whereby women have an important role to play in the thematic Program 13, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE), by: Strengthening and securing access to water resources and sanitation services in a changing climate; securing environmental services; management of surface and groundwater for water, protection of source of heads; Fixing the banks and soils; role of women; plans for using surface water or deep; struggles against pollution (agricultural, industrial, medical, etc.); Prevention of extreme events (floods) ; conservation of aquatic biodiversity.
 - Women as beneficiaries of projects (B): Increasing the resilience of productive (agricultural) practices
 - Strengthening the capacity of actors (especially young women and elderly,

indigenous peoples, farmers, etc.) concerning new crop as part of intensified and sustainable production methods.

- Also, in the Mitigation efforts within the sectors of "Agriculture / Fisheries / Livestock / Forests, women are said to be co-beneficiaries of agricultural development and deforestation mitigation strategies; whereby, the empowerment of women and protection of vulnerable populations and minorities is highlighted in the text.

Tags: B; AC; GS; WVG

Canada

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: between now and 2030
4. Relevant context: Developed Northern country w/ significant natural resources.
5. No reference to process for developing INDC.
6. No reference to women or gender.
7. No reference to monitoring or implementation mechanisms.

Central African Republic ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments
3. Time frame: between now and 2030
4. Relevant context: Among the world's poorest countries; non-Annex I Party.
5. Process for developing INDC: It was developed based on a review of the literature, consultation of stakeholders and the directives for evaluating GHG emissions of the PCC. A Technical Group of Multi-Sectoral National Experts responsible for developing the INDC was also established.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: Plans to establish an appropriate national monitoring, reporting and verification system. Government will organise regular consultations with stakeholders at the national, regional and local level to update actions and make sure they are carried out.
7. Women identified as a vulnerable group in adaptation profile.

Tags: WVG

Chad

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments
3. Time frame: 2016 to Chad's Vision 2030
4. Relevant context: Chad is a least developed country and Non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC characterised by a structural vulnerability, with an Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) of 52.8 in 2012. It is a landlocked sub-Saharan country, the majority of which is desert. The country's main economic activities are subsistence agriculture, livestock rearing and fishing
5. Process for developing INDC: none
6. Monitoring: The Chad INDC states a measurement, reporting and verification system (MRV) must be drawn up. In order to reduce inherent institutional, technical, political and financial risks, it will be necessary to reinforce technical capacity, as well as research and stakeholder coordination, in order to carry out this activity. Chad encourages the Parties cited in Annex I of the Convention to technically and financially support the establishment of follow-up and assessment initiatives in Chad.
7. ***Women as vulnerable group (WVG) in adaptation profile.*** Depending on the geographic zone, climate change exposes "women and children" as vulnerable groups with the highest level of vulnerability in 2 of 3 zones (the Sahelian and Sudanian Zones) and medium level of vulnerability in the Saharan Zone. Women are also mentioned in as part of the "Gap" to achieving adaptation initiatives because of the "lack of involvement from women"
- Also, women are mentioned as stakeholders (S), whereby the texts states the need to reinforce stakeholder attitudes, particularly in relation to women and farmers), with regards to new techniques in terms of intensive and sustainable methods of production under the adaptation profile.

Tags: WVG; S

Chile

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional.
3. Time frame: 2016 to 2030 (2007 base year)
4. Relevant context: Chile is highly vulnerable to Climate Change, with an increase

in the frequency and magnitude of extreme events, such as droughts and floods expected. Adaptation has been identified as one of the main axis of Chile's Climate Change strategy, so as to minimize the threats to its social and economic development.

5. Process for developing INDC:

- Precursors to the INDC include the National Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2021, which is currently being prepared with a cross-sectional integrated approach to mitigation, adaptation and capacity building, which aims at implementing actions and allocating mitigation responsibilities.

- In the process of adaptation to Climate Change, it is key for all relevant players, particularly the sub-national governments and the citizens, to become involved (with a decentralized perspective and seeking to integrate efforts among the different decision-making levels (national, regional, and municipal)).

6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: For the implementation of the lines of action described in the INDC, in addition to the national funds allocated for this effect, Chile will also seek international financing mechanisms.

- The National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) and the Forestry Institute (INFOR) are working on the corresponding Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) tools will be used to assess compliance with the commitments of the 'Use of the land, change of use of the land and forestry' (LULUCF) sector. Furthermore, the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) is implementing the National Climate Change and Vegetation Resource Strategy.

7. No mention of women or gender, but *makes reference to the social consequences of climate change*, stating they require a joint effort by the Government, the private sector and civil society, because it takes its deepest toll on the most vulnerable sectors of the population and is, thus, a factor which enhances social inequality. Therefore, it is important to adopt perspectives which allow to counteract such effects, including the protection and promotion of all the human rights potentially undermined by this phenomenon.

China

- 1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.**
- 2. Unconditional commitments**
- 3. Time frame: between now and 2030**
- 4. Relevant context:**

- Developing country that is among those most severely affected by adverse impacts of climate change.
- 5. Process for developing INDC: No reference to this process, although there is a commitment to 'Broad Participation of Stakeholders' including to strengthen the role of public supervision and participation in low-carbon development; to let media play the role of supervision and guidance; and to enhance related education and training and to fully utilise the function of schools, communities and civil organisations.
- 6. Monitoring and implementation mechanism: China plans to improve the overall administration of climate change-related work and to make carbon-emission-related indicators play guiding role, by subdividing and implementing climate change targets and tasks, and improving the performance evaluation and accountability system on climate change and low-carbon development targets.
- 7. No reference to women or gender.

Colombia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional targets.
3. Time frame: between 2016 to Business-as-Usual Scenario (BAU) by 2030.
4. Relevant context: Colombia is a middle-income country with six natural regions and cultural diversity, with a climate-dependant economy. Mitigation and adaptation plans targeting the effects of climate change have the potential of facilitating peace in territories where productive land-use activities are being carried-out and play a key role in development, especially for rural communities.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - INDC was developed based on a review within the framework of the Colombian Low-Carbon Development Strategy, analyses were performed with high technical rigor to explore trajectories to decouple GHG emissions growth from national economic growth. Analyses included dialogues with experts from public and private entities, academia, and civil society. Workshops and bilateral meetings were held between the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, sectoral Ministries and the National Planning Department.
 - Colombia views the INDC as an effort to strengthen and build adaptation and mitigation efforts by establishing plans and projects that include public and

private entities, NGOs and civil society.

6. Monitoring mechanism: Plans to achieve the INDC include a National System of Adaptation Indicators that allows the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and adaptation measures.
7. No mention of women and gender.

Comores ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional targets.
3. Time frame: between 2016 to 2030.
4. Relevant context: The Union of the Comoros is in a reconstruction phase and reform as a least developed nation. Many efforts have been made during the last 20 years in the field of sustainable development and more particularly that of adaptation but these efforts are scattered and few measurable results.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - To develop a robust INDC, Comores used a bottom-up approach and national contribution was favored. Mitigation measures have been developed in line with other existing policies and strategies of the Government of the Union Comoros and national sectors. A detailed description of the assumptions and projections used to project emissions and removals for each following the prioritized option. Work and National reports from other countries of the region and the Indian Ocean Islands and databases Cities have also been used to fill in missing data or for the needs of confirmation.
 - In order to respond to the country's goals for adaptation and mitigation, Comores states that in the past, limited financial resources were used by the state in response to situations of emergency rather than prevention, baseline data is lacking, and the results investigation show that civil society was not adequately sensitized and prepared for natural disaster response.
6. Monitoring:
 - Plans to achieve the goals of the INDC include the creation of The National Council for Sustainable Development (CNDD) in 2013 to lead the program in collaboration with the ministries. The document suggests monitoring the INDC can be done through the GHG inventories of National Communications Biennial Reports and Reports to be submitted to the UNFCCC.
 - Regarding measures particularly adaptation, monitoring could be done through

sectoral working groups and Planning Committees of Development and Monitoring and Evaluation (COPSED).

7. ***Women mentioned in the adaptation profile stakeholders*** (S), specifically as a long-term strategy for adaptation by increasing the involvement of women and communities in environmental protection in terms of decision-making given their growing role in the development of the domestic economy; and (iv) develop resilience of populations to disasters and climate change.

Tags: S; B

Congo (Republic of)

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments
3. Time frame: 2015-2025-2035 (2000 base year)
4. Relevant context: The vulnerability of this developing country is aggravated by multiple biophysical constraints affecting development and by its limited capacity to adapt to climate change variability.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - As a precursor to national climate action, a National Strategy and Action Plan for Climate Change and Variability have been developed.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism
 - The Congolese Green Economy is expected to be developed through The National Strategy of Sustainable Development, with the establishment of a National Sustainable Development Fund (in addition to the Forest Fund) fund dedicated to the promotion of the green economy in all its components, economic and social in particular. The creation of this fund is under review and will be positioned in line with the National Climate Fund, developed in different countries, taking into account the particularities of the Congolese strategy. A committee will attend the Court of Auditors, and regular reporting will be made to a board of representatives from the private sector and civil society on good governance.
7. No specific mention of women and gender, but ***protection of vulnerable populations mentioned in the context of adaptation.***

Cook Islands

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: between now and 2030
4. Relevant context: SID with negligible GHG emissions.
5. No process for developing INDC.
6. Monitoring mechanism: Will endeavour to put in place appropriate structures to monitor, evaluate and pursue value added activities.
7. No specific mention of women or gender

Costa Rica ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: between now and 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: As part of its Open Government policy, during 2015, a number of sector-wide dialogues were organised by CR's government, bringing together key stakeholders to discuss the country's greenhouse gas reduction goals, within the INDCs context. These dialogues have enabled a clear definitions of the sectoral plans and programmes needed to accomplish the country's climate action goals.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism:
 - CR has adopted an Open Government policy. It's looking into strengthening accountability mechanisms, information access and availability, and citizen participation. There will also be two open participation councils, one technical-scientific and one multi-stakeholder platform which will accompany the government's climate planning and management.
 - Through the Scientific Council, the Citizen Consultation Council and other ad hoc entities, CR will review the metrics and goal agreed upon for emissions reductions and define the dates for the sector's carbon neutrality, under a focus of continuous improvement. The government will confirm its role as a facilitator of enabling conditions which will allow the different sectors, communities and society in general define their mitigation and adaptation goals, based on their

own economic, social and cultural, gender sensitive options for the wellbeing of a low emission economy.

7. *References to women/gender in relation to all climate policies and actions, including monitoring and review framework.*

- Both climate policies and the actions that derive from them will base themselves in the country's historical commitment to universal human rights and gender equality principles. CR favours a transformational approach to gender in public climate change policy, and supports the participation of women (AC) in policy making and climate actions implementation. This will require a full compliance with Cancun's safeguards on REDD, as well as securing indigenous peoples' FPIC. Also, it's expected to increase citizen forums through the pre-2020 period to define the best climate governance arrangements to deliver on the commitments acquired in this National Contribution.
- In relation to Means of Implementation: The government will confirm its role as a facilitator of enabling conditions which will allow the different sectors, communities and society in general define their mitigation and adaptation goals, based on their own economic, social and cultural, gender sensitive options for the wellbeing of a low emission economy.

Tags: GS; AC

Cote d'Ivoire ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments
3. Time frame: 2016- 2020 as part of the country's 2040 vision toward industrialization (BAU Scenario, with 2012 as base year)
4. Relevant context: The developing nation of Cote d'Ivoire has had political and military crises for the past decade but aims to achieve industrialization.
5. Process for developing INDC: Côte d'Ivoire has established the National Climate Change Programme (NCCP) in 2012 to coordinate, propose and promote policies and a National Strategy for Fight against Climate Change 2015-2020 was adopted in late 2014.
6. Plans for implementation, monitoring and evaluation means include the creation of an Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (IPCC) and a Secretariat for the same, anchored by the Ministry of the Environment, Urban

Safety and Sustainable Development and responsible for technically supporting the CICC in the planning, coordination of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of INDC and with a clear roadmap wedged on the periodically.

7. *Women mentioned in the mitigation context as beneficiaries of projects* (B) (agriculture/forestry) through the development of sustainable energy solutions for domestic populations cooking needs by improving the living conditions of women in rural areas.

- Women mentioned in the adaptation context as vulnerable groups (WVG) (strengthening agricultural, animal and fisheries sector): promoting women's access to rural land.

- Women mentioned as stakeholders (S) in the 'Means of implementation to adaptation measures of the INDC': projects highlight capacity-building of stakeholders (especially women, farmers, etc.) to new technical routes in the context of intensified and sustainable modes of production.

Tags: B; WVG; S

Croatia (EU INDC, See Austria)

Cuba

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. Commitments are conditional and unconditional
3. Time frame 2030
4. National context: As a small-island developing state (SIDS), Cuba is aware of its vulnerabilities to climate change, i.e., sea level rise, hurricanes and cyclone threats on the coastline and mainland, with periods of extreme flooding and drought (affecting the agricultural sector, human health and biodiversity).
5. Process of developing INDC: In 1994, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA), was created as the entity responsible for proposing environmental policy and managing its implementation. Later, in 1997, the National Assembly of People's Power passed Law 81 of the environment, which has provided the basis for important complementary laws, regulations and other instruments of environmental management, including regulatory and state supervision elements. Among the main tools that the country has had to

implement its environmental policy, they have been the National Environmental Strategy, sectoral and territorial.

6. Monitoring mechanism: Plans to form an environmental monitoring network that allows systematic assessment of climate and environmental trends for decision-making.
7. No mention of gender or women, but mention ***of vulnerability of population in the realm of adaptation by reducing the vulnerability of the country in the health sector***, creating better knowledge and understanding of the relationships between climate variability, climate change and human health, in two essential areas: infectious diseases and System Monitoring and Alert early in the sector.

Cyprus (EU INDC, See Austria)

Czech Republic (EU INDC, See Austria)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (In the process of analyzing)

Democratic Republic of the Congo ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments
3. Time frame: 2021 – 2030 (2000 base year)
4. Relevant context: The DRC is a developing nation with a 2060 vision of emergence.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - As a precursor to the INDC, the DRC had already created The National Sustainable Development Strategy and the Government's action program for the 2012-2016 period was created as a part of the plan for emergence in 2030 revolve around the mining sectors, agriculture, forestry and the development of the industrial fabric in a more decentralized framework.
 - The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD),

through the Sustainable Development Division (SDD), a government body for international negotiations, responsible for coordinating and monitoring the smooth and consistent implementation of the action government on climate change, ensures the management of GHG inventories.

- A national committee on climate change, under the supervision of the Secretary General for the Environment and Sustainable Development, in an intersectoral and interdisciplinary approach gives the main guidelines for the implementation of programs and projects in the field of climate change.
 - Under the supervision of the DDD, teams of experts, from government ministries and agencies, national research centers and universities, private institutions and NGOs, are responsible for the definition of methodological approaches and execution the work of estimating greenhouse gas emissions and assessment of vulnerability to climate change impacts, and technology needs. Responsibility for the formal approval of inventory reporting GHG emissions specifically the responsibility of the National Climate Committee.
6. DRC recognizes that the monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs of adaptation is crucial to ensure that resources are focused on measures that will give the best chance to increase the resilience of its people. The development of key adaptation indicators has already been explored in the PANA -ASA, with the aim of integrating adaptation and vulnerability indicators in the national system for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) to be developed.
7. ***Women mentioned in the adaptation context as a vulnerable group (WVG) and as beneficiaries of projects (B)*** through the PANA - AFE (2015-2020): strengthening resilience of women and children to address climate change. It is the commitment of the DRC to protect the most vulnerable to climate risks.

Tags: WVG; B

Denmark (EU INDC, See Austria)

Djibouti

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: between now and 2030
4. Relevant context: LDC and coastal country of the Horn of Africa with high vulnerability.
5. No reference to process for developing INDC.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanisms:
The Republic of Djibouti is preparing to launch its green economy strategy, the aims of which are to encourage the use of low carbon technologies that are resilient to climate change, to promote green jobs, and to take advantage of climate finance to raise funds nationally and internationally. This strategy will be developed for the economy's key sectors, in line with the long-term vision for the country.
In parallel, the Republic of Djibouti is in the process of developing a national strategy on climate change. That strategy will draw on both the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), adopted in 2006. It will incorporate changes in regulations relating to buildings, air conditioners and refrigerators. These two complementary strategies should enable the Republic of Djibouti to attain its 2030 targets as set out herein
7. No reference to women or gender.

Dominica ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2016 to 2030
4. Relevant context: SID with high vulnerability and susceptibility to natural disasters.
5. Process for developing INDC: Broad based stakeholder consultation and inputs
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: Implementation of priority climate change programs is a joint responsibility led by the Ministry of Health and Environment. The Council for Environment, Climate Change and Development (CECCD) and the Department of Climate Change, Environment and Development (currently the ECU) that are to be legally established under the proposed *Climate Change, Environment and Development Bill 2015* (which has been developed through broad-based consultation and is to be presented for enactment before the end of 2015) will be responsible for

coordinating climate change programming in Dominica

7. Reference to women or gender.

- Among priorities for building climate resilience: 'Create the supportive enabling framework whereby communities and vulnerable segments of society (women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities) can manage their own climate change risks, thereby addressing climate change impacts on vulnerable sectors (particularly agriculture, fisheries and water resources) and threats to food security, human health, poverty alleviation, sustainable livelihoods and economic growth.'
- Another priority is: Legal establishment of Climate Change Trust Fund to provide support to vulnerable segments of society, including women.

Tags: WVG; B

Dominican Republic ★

1. Adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments
3. Time frame: 2010-2030 (2010 base year)
4. Relevant context: As a highly vulnerable country and a small-island developing state (SIDS), the Dominican Republic
5. Process for developing INDC: Planning processes will be based on the NDS, the National Policy on Climate Change, the Climate-Compatible Development Plan (CCDP), and the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA-DR). These instruments articulate public policy on strategic areas where indicators have been established for the decarbonization of the economy and society, and relevant aspects for effective climate change adaptation. Furthermore, multi-sectoral consultations have identified specific actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
6. No specific mention of monitoring or implementation.
7. Women as vulnerable group and as agents/drivers of change: Aware that climate change will impact vulnerable groups of people in different ways, the gender perspective is a crosscutting issue in the national development model. Therefore, the role of women as agents of change is recognized, and their participation is encouraged in the transformation of society towards a low-carbon and resilient development.

- The NDS articulates strengthening human resources, with emphasis on youth and future generations.

Tags: WVG; AC; S

Ecuador

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments
3. Time frame: 2011- 2025 (BAU scenario)
4. Relevant context: Ecuador is a developing nation incorporating the values of sustainably developing, balancing nature and human development. Energy, water and forestry are the main sectors targeted in the INDC.
5. Process for developing INDC: As precursors to the INDC, Ecuador had already created the National Plan of Good Living (Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir) 2013-2017 that contextualizes climate change as a multi-sectorial problem at the national level that needs to be addressed through programmatic measures that generate results at the mid and short-term; The National Climate Change Strategy 2012-2025 that was formulated under a logic of adaptation and mitigation results; and, The National Climate Change Plan 2015-2018.
6. Ecuador does not yet have an MRV system for adaptation related issues, but in 2013, the first manual with monitoring indicators, was published, Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Building en Ecuador (to evaluate adaptation projects).
7. Gender references: none. However, the National Plan of Good Living mentions: To manage water heritage sustainably and ensure the human right to water and to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures to reduce economic and environmental vulnerability with emphasis on priority groups.

Egypt

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Highly populated developing country with high vulnerability to climate change.

5. No process for developing INDC:
6. No reference to monitoring or implementation mechanism.
7. No reference to women or gender.

El Salvador

1. Mitigation and adaptation (priority) commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2018-2025-2030
4. Relevant context: As a Central American developing nation, El Salvador has traditionally been characterized as a region with high exposure to geo- climatic threats from its location and topography and high vulnerability of human settlements, and, it has been identified as the most sensitive to climate change " tropical region; specifically with a) more influential systems of the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic, b) much more intense rains, and c) events of excess rain or lack of rain last longer.
5. Process for developing INDC: Not specified
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The country will have the appropriate mechanisms for monitoring implementation and reporting of results (mostly in the realm of mitigation). The Framework Climate Change Act, which comes into force before 2019, will specify the powers and responsibilities of all state institutions, all sectors of economic activity, academia and the general public to facilitate the mandatory implementation of all actions or commitments that the country agreed and assume against the new agreement to be adopted in Paris
7. No specific reference to women or gender

Equatorial Guinea

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030-2050 (2010 base year)
4. Relevant context: Developing country with high vulnerability to climate change and land-use change due to its primarily tropical forest cover and coastal regions. Focused on the sectors of energy, transport, Forestry, Agriculture and

Land Use Change, industry and waste management for improving mitigation standards and a focus on resilience in adaptation.

5. Process for developing INDC:

- As a precursor, the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA) was adopted in 2013, the country develops the strategy to build resilience to climate change in all sectors.
- The contribution of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has been prepared under the supervision of the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment, through the Directorate General for Environment through collaboration with the Group of Experts of the National Coordination of Climate Change and International Technical Assistance.
- The data collected in the documentation are of national and international origin, with a participatory approach of stakeholders as the representatives of sectoral ministries, civil society, Private Sector, Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation.

6. No specific reference to monitoring or implementation mechanism (aside from in GHG emissions monitoring).

7. No specific reference to women or gender.

Eritrea ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.

2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.

3. Time frame: now until 2030

4. Relevant context: Developing country with high vulnerability to climate change.

5. Process for developing INDC:

- INDC is the outcome of a concerted effort and wide consultative process of all stakeholders and technical experts involved in issues related to climate change. Eritrea undertook a broad stakeholders representation and consultation process. This allowed for the baseline assessment, and review of policies and programmes that are being implemented by the government.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:

- The Ministry of Land, Water and Environment has the full responsibility to monitor and evaluate the implementation of INDCs through regular stakeholders consultative engagement. This will ensure the effective

updating and implementation of both mitigation and adaptation plans.

7. Reference to women or gender

- Eritrea is committed to gender equity and social justice (GB). 30% of the National Assembly is composed of women (in summary section).
- In relation to capacity building, notes that 'it is fundamental to incorporate gender issues into capacity building (B), the most vulnerable sectors and regions in order to reduce social inequality and the gap between women and men rights.'

Tags: GS; WVG

Estonia Finland (EU INDC, See Austria)

Ethiopia ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country with high vulnerability to climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC was developed through an inclusive and participatory process.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: INDC will be updated periodically, as appropriate. The Ministry of Environment and Forest will regularly organize consultative dialogues to review the implementation of the national and sectoral adaptation plans. This iterative process will ensure that national and sectoral adaptation plans are regularly updated and implemented.
7. **Reference to women or gender:** Adaptation to climate change: Part of Ethiopia's long term goal is to integrate action into its response to climate change that improve the status of women and the welfare of children (B).

Tags: B

European Union

1. Unconditional commitments.
2. Mitigation commitments
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Political/economic union of 28 member states.
5. No monitoring or implementation mechanism
6. No reference to women or gender

Fiji

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030
4. Relevant context: SID with high vulnerability to climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none

Finland (EU INDC, See Austria)

France (EU INDC, See Austria)

Gabon

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments (large focus on private sector investment).
3. Time frame: 2010-2025 (2000 base year) - 2030- 2050 (Long-term vision)
4. Relevant context: Developing nation in Sub-Saharan Africa with a large forestry and land-use change, and energy sector focus; as well as, social and economic development of the country.
5. Process for developing INDC: The drafting of the INDC was based on Gabon

Emergent Strategic Plan for 2010-2025, National Climate Plan and other relevant texts. Drafting also involved public and private stakeholders.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. No specific reference to women or gender

Gambia ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2025
4. Relevant context: LDC with particular vulnerability to climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The Gambia carried out national stakeholder consultations on INDC development in the form of workshops, including NGOs and the private sector.
6. Monitoring/ implementation mechanism: The Government of The Gambia has in place legislative and policy instruments to address climate change and some of these instruments have been used in the development of this INDC and will be used for its implementation
7. **Reference to women or gender:** Among the legislation that are named as being used to develop and implement the INDC are 'complementary policies for gender' in the context of agricultural and natural resources policy; and the National Environmental Management Act, which identifies the participation of women's groups in sustainable resource consumption as necessary for a sound environmental framework.

Tags: GS, S

Georgia ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country vulnerable to climate change impacts.
5. Process for developing INDC: Relevant stakeholders were involved in the consultations process
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: The final Low Emission Development

Strategy and the mitigation actions specified therein will become key instrument in achieving Georgia's GHG emission reduction target.

7. **Reference to women or gender:** It is fundamental to incorporate a gender- and human-rights sensitive approach in adaptation planning capacity building (B), prioritizing the most vulnerable sectors and regions in order to reduce social inequality and the gap between women and men rights.

Tags: B; GS

Germany (EU INDC, See Austria)

Ghana ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country vulnerable to climate change impacts.
5. Process for developing INDC: Prepared through a comprehensive and participatory process with high-level cabinet approval.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: Ghana's MRV system for the INDC will be an integral part of the existing national development monitoring and evaluation structures which incorporates sector-based periodic information review through Annual Progress Report system. The MRV for the INDC will build on the existing APR system by enhancing the technical functionalities and with proper institutional coordination. The MRV system will be deployed to track progress towards achieving INDC goals as well as any modifications in the priority policy actions that will be implemented to attain the INDC goals that have been put forward.
7. **Reference to women or gender:** Within the Adaptation Goal, the INDC includes: 'Resilience for Gender and the Vulnerable' as an INDC Policy Action. The Programme of Actions is 'Implementation of community-led adaptation and livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups'. The supporting national policy is identified as the National climate change policy. The Investment need is estimated at \$1,023 million and the status of the commitment is unconditional.

Tags: WVG; B

Greece (EU INDC, See Austria)

Grenada

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: SID that is very vulnerable to the anticipated impacts of climate change and is already experiencing changes in its climate system.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC process was a government driven process. A technical committee was formed as a sub-group from the National Climate Change Committee. The Committee was also charged with coordinating national stakeholder engagement as well as gaining the final approval from Cabinet. Committee met with key stakeholders from the key sectors and the proposals contained herein have been endorsed by these stakeholders.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: Grenada's National Energy Policy serves as the main guideline for the Government to achieve sustainable energy and low carbon development.
7. Reference to women or gender: None
 - However, reference to the need to ***build the resilience of communities*** in the context of adaptation by 'engaging community groups and NGOs in participating in activities related to resilience.'

Guatemala ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitment
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2016-2030 (2005 base year)
4. Relevant context: A developing nation with a highly natural and culturally diverse environment. It is located in an intertropical convergence zone, lies in the path of hurricanes and tropical storms the Caribbean, and is an area influenced by El Niño and La Niña, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific, making it vulnerable and fragile. The socio- environmental vulnerability of the

country is reflected in the high levels of poverty, with high levels of child malnutrition and low human development index.

5. Process for developing INDC: Not specified.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: The data presented in this INDC are in a process of review constant, with continuous improvement in systems monitoring emissions GHGs. Therefore, it is possible that changes occur and changes and adjustments are made. The Framework Law on Climate Change will be implemented by the National Council on Climate Change, which integrates different sectors of the country: government, municipalities, mayors and authorities indigenous, private, peasant, non-governmental organizations and indigenous universities
7. ***Women mentioned as vulnerable group (WV)***, since the most impacted population groups are indigenous peoples, subsistence farmers and artisanal fishermen, including women and children. Note also that the Framework Law on Climate Change also safeguards human rights and gender equality.

Tags: WVG

Guinea ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2016-2030 (with the Guinea Vision 2035 and Guinea Vision 2040)
4. Relevant context: A LDN, Guinea suffers from severe structural vulnerabilities. Both the abundant forests and rivers in the country are under severe threat from the impact of climate change and regional population flows are likely to increase the pressure.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - The National Environment Department of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry (MEEF) is responsible for coordinating the implementation of government policy on combating climate change and deals with GHG inventories.
 - The National Consultation Platform on COP21 was set up on the initiative of the MEEF to mobilize representatives of the State, technical departments, civil society and the private sector so that Guinea's voice could be heard,

taking on board contributions from all relevant institutions and every level of society.

- Guinea has ratified the other two Rio conventions and put together national strategies to combat desertification and soil degradation, as well as conserve biodiversity. Implementation of these two strategies will also facilitate adaptation to climate change.
 - The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) in 2007, having identified the following vulnerable sectors: crop and livestock farming; water; and the coastal and forest zone.
6. Monitoring mechanism in place which includes a revision following COP21, if necessary; then, a revision following delivery of the 2nd National Communication; followed by review every five years by the steering committee on monitoring/evaluation.
 7. ***Women mentioned in the NAPA as a vulnerable group (WVG)***, stating the most vulnerable groups to climate change in different regions of the country include poor communities in rural areas such as farmers and small producers (men and women) and people whose livelihood mainly depends on the use of natural resources (hunters, fishermen, salt producers, etc.)

Tags: WVG

Guinea-Bissau

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: LDC and SID that is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The country is drafting a proposal for a monitoring system and progress reports that meets national needs and comply with international requirements for monitoring activities and progress of INDCs.
7. Reference to women or gender: None

Guyana

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: SID country very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Guyana has employed a broadly consultative process to develop its INDC through an Inter-Agency Task Force established by Cabinet. This Task Force oversaw the process of developing the submission. Second draft was presented at two public meetings in September 2015—one for civil society in general and the second targeting representatives of indigenous organisations and communities. The third draft was approved by Cabinet and was submitted to the UNFCCC prior to October 1.
 - Based on a second review of civil society review and inputs, an amended document was produced and represented at a national consultative conference, jointly coordinated by Government and Civil Society, at which a finalized consensus document was agreed.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: None.
7. Reference to women or gender: none
 - **Reference to human rights: In the delivery of all contributions**, Guyana will be cognizant of and respect national and international commitments to human rights, including those of indigenous groups and local communities and the needs and concerns of all other vulnerable groups.

Haiti ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2016-2030 (2000 base year)
4. Relevant context: This Small Island State (SID) in the Caribbean region is the only LDC of the American continent. The country is very vulnerable to the effects of climate change exacerbated by the strong environmental degradation and its low capacity of response. The extreme weather events include (hurricanes, droughts, floods) as major brakes on country's development efforts. As a result, the priority is Haiti adaptation climate change and response to loss and damage.
5. Process for developing INDC:

- Haiti's INDC is the result of a strong consensus between government, civil society and the private sector objectives. Many stakeholders therefore contributed to the development of this document that meets the needs and interests the Haitian people and is in line with the Strategic Development Plan of Haiti (PSDH) National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) and the Second National Communication on Climate Change.
- For the implementation of the INDC, the head of the Haitian government assert its leadership on the folder and coordination will be provided by the Ministry of Environment in direct and continuous collaboration with the National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) which will be set up. This committee will be comprised of representatives of line ministries, local authorities, the civil society and the private sector.
- 6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: The National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) has the mandate to ensure the control, monitoring and reporting of commitment to Haiti activities.
- 7. ***Women mentioned in the implementation language stating gender*** will be taken into account in all the implementation processes of the INDC.

Tags: GS

Honduras ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2012-2020-2030
4. Relevant context: A developing nation in Central America, Honduras is highly vulnerable to extreme weather events, exacerbated by a high poverty rate.
5. Process for developing INDC: The development of this INDC has included a process of participation of major stakeholders, including participatory workshops and sectoral meetings.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. ***Women mentioned as vulnerable groups (WVG)***. The Republic of Honduras believes necessary policies and measures to combat global warming focus on the 'human face' of climate change. To do this, the actions to take should improve the living conditions of the people whose situation may be more vulnerable to climate change. These actions should ensure a transversal

perspective of human rights and gender equality, ensuring that women, indigenous peoples and Afro - Hondurans have full and effective participation in decision -making. This message of hope is already included in the policies of the Republic of Honduras within the strategic plan of government " Plan of All for a Better Life ".

- Also, a gender perspective is essential to include in a model of sustainable national development aspect. Therefore, recognizes the role of women as agents/drivers of change, which must be taken into account in making decisions that allow the development of a low carbon society and resistant to the effects of climate change.

Tags: GS; AC; WVG; S

Hungary (EU INDC, See Austria)

Iceland

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030
4. Relevant context: European country aiming to be part of collective European effort.
5. Process for developing INDC: none
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: None.
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

India ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country highly vulnerable to effects of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: Not specified, although the

following is stated:

7. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides a sharper focus on required interventions. Currently, NAPCC is implemented through eight National Missions, outlining priorities for mitigation and adaptation to combat climate change. The broad policy initiatives of the government are supplemented by actions of the State Governments, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), initiatives of the private sector and other stakeholders. 32 States and Union Territories have put in place the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) attempting to mainstream climate change concerns in their planning process.
8. **Reference to women or gender:**
 - a. India's contribution takes into account its commitment to conservation of nature as well as the imperatives of meeting the competing demand of resources for addressing the challenges of (inter alia) gender equality and women empowerment.
 - b. Further, introduction to the INDC includes the following section, 'Citizens and Private Sector Contribution to Combating Climate Change'. Notes that the citizens of India are an integral part of the country's strategies to combat climate change via mitigation.

Tags: GS

Indonesia ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2015 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country highly vulnerable to effects of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: GOI conducted consultations with various stakeholders representing academia, the private sector and CSOs. These consultations have included workshops and consultations organised at both the national and local levels.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The INDC will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary up to the time of Indonesia's ratification to the legal instrument agreed to in COP 21.

7. Reference to women or gender:

- Preparation of the INDC has taken into accounts Sustainable Development Goals, including achieving gender equality.
- INDC includes over-arching 'Perspectives on Vulnerable Groups, including Gender and Adat Communities': these policies and actions include an emphasis on encouraging participation of the most vulnerable groups, including adat communities, the poor, and women, in order for the measures to be effectively implemented, and provide equitable benefits for all citizens.

Tags: WVG; GS.

Iran

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country highly vulnerable to effects of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: INDC may be revised every five years or less as deemed appropriate.
7. Reference to women or gender: None.

Iraq

1. Mitigation and Adaptation commitments.
2. Commitment 1: mitigation scenario for the 1st conditional target (reduction of emission by 1%) => no external financial support. -
Commitment 2: mitigation scenario for the 2nd conditional target (reduction of emission by 13%) => conditional in external financial support.
3. Time frame: 2020-2035.
4. Relevant context: geopolitical instability and security crisis: years of war and now experiencing war against ISIS, which generate people immigration and relocation and problems of resources management mainly water, land and energy.
Economic vulnerable situation, degradation of public transport by 90% and rise of private transportation by 80% DUE to security and war.

- Iraq is highly vulnerable to climate change in social and economic levels: water and food security, especially with rivers water unequal distribution between neighborhood counties, with rise in temperature, Iraq will face water scarcity, desertification phenomenon, agriculture and biodiversity degradation and sandstorms which will have direct impacts on people's health and living.

5. No mention of process for developing INDC. By participatory approach; participation of different stakeholders such governmental and non-governmental parties and civil society, in different meetings and outputs has been reviewed by a National Climate Change Committee to be adopted as policies by the state. An indirect reference, e.g. by referring to participation of all groups, all stakeholders.
6. No mention of monitoring mechanism.
7. No direct reference to women or gender.

Ireland (EU INDC, See Austria)

Israel

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2016 until 2030
4. Relevant context: OECD country.
5. Process for developing INDC: An inter-ministerial committee examined the potential for reducing GHG emissions in 2030. The committee consisted of representatives from all relevant government ministries, public utility companies, industry and commerce, local government, environmental and NGOs, academia and other national and international experts from various disciplines. Based on the comprehensive work and findings of the committee, a national emissions reduction target for Israel was formulated and its expected to yield significant benefits to the economy.
- Israel is currently in the final stages of drafting its National Adaptation Plan which is the result of an inter-ministerial and non-governmental sectoral consultative process.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. Reference to women or gender: None.

Italy (EU INDC, See Austria)

Jamaica

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - Institutionally, the Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change will be responsible for coordinating actions among government ministries, departments and agencies to implement the INDC, as well as creating an enabling environment for necessary private sector action.
7. Reference to women or gender: None.
 - However, the INDC mentions that adaptation projects include community-based adaptation and initiatives to raise the awareness of the public in general, and vulnerable groups in particular, regarding the impacts of climate change and how it can be addressed.

Japan

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developed country.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC was considered through discussions open to the public at the Joint Experts' Meeting of the Central Environmental Council and the Industrial Structure Council. Energy policies and the energy mix were considered through open discussions at the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy. Based on these discussions, the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters (ministerial decision-making for global warming countermeasures) developed a draft INDC. After going through public comment

procedure, it made a final decision on the INDC.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: None.
7. Reference to women or gender: None.

Jordan

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Small developing country.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - INDC was considered through discussions open to the public at the Joint Experts' Meeting of the Central Environmental Council and the Industrial Structure Council. Energy policies and the energy mix were considered through open discussions at the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy. Based on these discussions, the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters (ministerial decision-making for global warming countermeasures) developed a draft INDC. After going through public comment procedure, it made a final decision on the INDC.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - National Committee on Climate Change is mandated to monitor the progress in the implementation of the Climate Change Policy on the national level and thus the INDC. A large share of the objectives of the Policy will be implemented through sector strategies under the responsibility of the sector's ministries. Their progress will be monitored by each involved sector on the basis of the specific monitoring framework adopted in the respective sector's policies and strategies.
7. Reference to women or gender:
 - As part of Jordan's socio-economic adaptation strategy, it highlights that its current climate change policy and the activities led by the Ministry of Social Development and its partners addresses the impact of climate change on socio-economic development, particularly of vulnerable groups (mainly the poor and women with emphasis on those living in rural areas. It notes, 'though gender issues are still under-investigated in Jordan, the role of women in economy of rural areas is known to be substantial. Women in these areas are traditionally responsible for the household economy and are active in field work as well. Any

negative impact of climate change will be most sensed by women. Women make crucial contributions in agriculture and rural enterprises in drylands as farmers, animal husbandry, workers and entrepreneurs through their indigenous knowledge. Thus Jordan is committed to the following climate change strategic objectives and actions as related to sustainable development-oriented socio-economic adaptation with emphasis on vulnerable groups and gender mainstreaming.

- For post-2020 actions, Jordan proposes to:

- Integrate gender considerations and the interest of vulnerable group in climate change policies and strategies in all relevant sectors particularly in national strategy for social development, poverty eradication, childhood and early childhood development in Jordan and develop, compile and share practical tools, information and methodologies to facilitate the integration of gender into policy and programming;
- Ensure that financing mechanisms on mitigation and adaptation address the needs and conditions for implementation of poor women and men equally
- Building capacity at all levels to design and implement gender-responsive climate change policies, strategies and programmes.
- Ensuring that sector ministries will adopt the Action Plans suggested by the Program for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Efforts in Jordan, the action plans specified the objectives, the actions and the indicators required. MoEnv and NCCC to monitor and encourage implementation
- Align Jordan's INDC to SDGs, with special attention on linking the mitigation and adaptation measures to SDGs 1-5, including gender equality goal.

Tags: WVG, GS; B; AC

Kazakhstan

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country.

5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: None.

Kenya ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Kenya's INDC builds on the participatory multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral consultative processes during the development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the National Climate Change Action Plan at national and country levels.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: Mitigation and adaptation actions shall be reviewed every five years. Adaptation actions are further amplified in the National Adaptation Plan.
7. **Reference to women or gender:** Under 'Planning Process' it states that: In addressing climate change issues, public entities are required to undertake public awareness and consultations, and ensure gender mainstreaming, in line with the Constitution and Climate Change Bill (2014).

Tags: GS

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments (although in need of technical and capacity building assistance).
3. Time frame: Now until until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The Kingdom's MRV system for INDC will be an integral part of the existing and future monitoring and reporting

structures under the oversight of its Designated National Authority. The MRV system will be deployed to track progress towards achieving INDC actions and projects and any modifications thereof

7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Kiribati ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Mostly conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030
4. Relevant context: SID that is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: None.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. ***Reference to women or gender: In its analysis of vulnerable sectors of society, it notes:*** The effects of climate change are felt first and most acutely by vulnerable and marginalised populations, including (inter alia) women. Violence against women and children is a widespread issue within Kiribati society, which can be exacerbated in times of disasters when normal social protection may be missing. All strategies and actions in the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management are inclusive of vulnerable groups, considering gender, youth and children, the elderly and people with disability.

Tags: WVG

Kuwait

1. Mitigation and Adaptation commitments.
2. Commitment conditional in external financial support
3. Time frame: 2020- 2035
4. Relevant Context: A small petro-state country in the persian-arab gulf, with oil industry based economy (95% of its emissions from energy sector). Kuwait, is a low-lying country with important desert extension and with 9 islands, make it highly vulnerable to sea level rise, desertification and sandstorms. Kuwait with 4 million habitants (70% are expatriates), relies on water desalination

(93% of its water resources from sea water desalination), with hottest temperatures record and rarity of rain, Kuwait highly exposed to water scarcity problems as well as population relocation. Despite it's well situated in gender index, Kuwait do not mention gender in its report.

5. No mention of process for developing INDC.
 - An indirect reference, e.g. by referring to participation of all groups.
6. No mention of monitoring mechanism.
7. No direct reference to women or gender.

Kyrgyzstan

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030, and 2050
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: None.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - Monitoring of implementation of the mitigation contribution will be combined with a process of regular updating of the national mitigation priorities, programmes and action plans. Preparation of the updated programmes and plans will be based on assessments of the earlier mitigation measures' implementation. Reporting will also be carried out in the frames of the national communications on climate change and biennial update reports.
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2015 until 2030
4. Relevant context: LDC that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC has been prepared through an inclusive stakeholder consultation process including line ministries, research institutions, civil organisations, provincial governments, private sector and international

development partners.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:

- The cross-ministerial National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) will oversee the overall implementation of the INDC. Using the NDMC's existing structure, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment will act as secretariat. This will involve coordination with relevant ministries and cooperation with international stakeholders to access finance and capacity building.

- MNRE will disseminate the IDNC to relevant ministries in the central and line agencies in the local levels. The INDC will also be incorporated into the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan to ensure the continued mainstreaming of climate related policy in overall national plans.

- Overall strategy, coordination of INDC implementation and the regulatory framework will be established by the MNRE.

7. Reference to women or gender: None.

Latvia (EU INDC, See Austria)

Lesotho ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.

2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.

3. Time frame: Now until 2030

4. Relevant context: LDC that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

5. Process for developing INDC: The INDC was informed by a broad representation of experts and stakeholder institutions in a national launching workshop.

Subsequently, the respective experts consulted broadly across governmental and non-governmental stakeholder institutions and expert informants. The draft mitigation and adaptation reports were subjected to a one day validation workshop prior to consolidation by the Lead Expert. The final summary report to the UNFCCC was endorsed by national stakeholders in a validation workshop and reviewed by an appointed international institution. Subsequently the report as presented for endorsement by a relevant sub-committee of the National Assembly.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: Lesotho Meteorological Services in the Ministry of Energy and Meteorology is the focal point in the planning and coordination of activities for Lesotho's under the UNFCCC. A National Climate Change Committee was formally established in 2013 to effectively coordinate climate change issues in the country, and acts as an advisory body to the LMS.

7. Reference to women or gender:

- Under the heading "Gender Imperatives of Climate Change Adaptation":
- Women have a unique relationship with natural resources which render them more vulnerable to climate change. They are responsible for food security of families through food collection, crop production, meal preparation, and often through cultivation techniques. One of Lesotho's unique features is women's dominance in piggery and poultry farming, and this role creates an added vulnerability to climate change, due to their economic dependence on these industries. With responsibilities within the household, such as child-rearing, domestic management and meal preparation, women often work longer hours and any added challenges such as those imposed by climate change, will increase their vulnerability and workload. Therefore, climate change adaptation interventions need to include measures to reduce women's workload.

Tags: WVG; GS in context of adaptation; B

Liberia ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030
4. Relevant context: LDC that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Planning process draws largely on Liberia's Agenda for Transformation and other national laws, policies, programmes and plans. Liberia has ensured that key relevant stakeholders (government agencies and ministries, civil society, local leaders, private sector, women groups, youth and student representatives, NGO) were included and fully participated in its INDC preparation process.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The monitoring reporting and verification system for the INDC will build upon existing structure for monitoring and evaluation and intersectoral coordination. The country will require further

support to ensure that its MRV system is strengthened in order to track progress.

7. *Reference to women or gender:*

- Women's groups included and fully participated in the INDC preparation process.
- In impacts and vulnerability evaluation, it notes: For the most part, women and children are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. However their unique knowledge and perspectives also provide opportunities for inclusive, equitable and efficient adaptation responses and coping strategies.
- A Climate Change Gender Action Plan was developed in 2012. It provides a framework for enhancing gender equality in both climate adaptation and mitigation activities including decision-making processes, capacity building, implementation of policies and measures to ensure that climate change vulnerabilities are addressed with gender equity.
- In relation to adaptation, the long-term adaptation initiatives will include fishery, health and transport, all with an integrated gender-responsive approach to ensure progress towards efficient and effective adaptive capacity and resilience.
- Planned adaptation actions in the health sector including integrating climate change considerations into existing health policies and strategies, taking into account gender-differentiated impacts and responses.

Tags: S, GS, AC, B

Libya (N/A)

Liechtenstein

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Small highly industrialised country.
5. Process for developing INDC: none
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. Reference to women or gender: none

Lithuania (EU INDC, See Austria)

Luxembourg (EU INDC, See Austria)

Madagascar

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2015-2030
4. Relevant context: The LDC of Madagascar has one of the most important and extensive coastal zones. Due to its geographical position, the island frequently experiences extreme weather events that significantly affect its national economy, as well as the population's livelihood. Climate change impacts, particularly severe during the last two decades, are: (1) extended drought periods; (2) increased variability of the rainfall regime; (3) intensification of cyclones; (4) floods associated with cyclone disturbances.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC was developed using multiple stakeholders, iterative consultation process. This process has involved several bilateral meetings and a series of two national consultations. It was built and is highlighting synergies with existing national framework documents (Politique Générale de l'Etat; Plan National de Développement 2015-2019; Politique
6. Monitoring: The INDC process was coordinated by the Bureau National de Coordination des Changements Climatiques (BNCCC).- INDC concepts continue and/or support other related UNFCCC processes, including the Third National Communication (TNC), Biennial Update Reports, National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA), National Appropriated Mitigation Actions (NAMA), and the National Technological Assessment (TNA).- Nationale de Lutte contre le Changement Climatique- National Adaptation Plan will particularly emphasise participatory and inclusive process of all stakeholders, with a strong leadership from the Ministry of Environment, Ecology, the Sea and Forests, which is lead coordinating entity of all actions to combat climate change.
7. No specific mention of women or gender.

Malawi ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2015 until 2040
4. Relevant context: LDC that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC was prepared with government's full commitment and all-inclusive process. It passed through the establishment of national INDC taskforce and the launching of the process at national level. The draft was prepared by the national taskforce assisted by national and international experts. The review of national policies and strategy documents as well as a series of consultations of key stakeholders, including a national workshop for the final validation of the INDC were conducted. Finally, the document was approved by the government.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The INDC M&E will be done by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining and other sectoral ministries. Government of Malawi will require external technical and financial support to put in place a tailor-made INDC tracking system to monitor short, medium and long term implementation
7. **Reference to women or gender:** In adaptation measures, gender is identified as a priority thematic area. It states: It is worth noting that gender is a cross-cutting issue. Hence, it needs to be mainstreamed in all the sectors. Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups carry the burden of the impacts of climate change. Women and girls are particularly impacted, as they have to walk further in search of basic commodities for the family such as firewood and water. Yet, women may not have the authority to decide on alternative and climate-resilient solutions for the household. The adaptation interventions proposed in this INDC are meant to enhance gender inclusiveness in the adaptation programmes and projects.
 - Under 'other implementation considerations' there is the following point on **'Human rights and gender'**: - Vulnerability and adaptation assessments have shown that most of Malawi's social economic sectors are prone to negative impacts of climate change. Through this INDC, Malawi has expressed the need for external support in the implementation of adaptation policy actions that will reduce the vulnerability of the sectors and enhance people's resilience to the

negative impacts of climate change. Human rights and gender issues are enshrined in the Malawi Constitution, and Government of Malawi is committed to its Gender Policy, promoting the mainstreaming of gender in all government sectors, programmes and projects. Consideration of these cross-cutting issues is critical in the design and implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions.

Tags: GS; WVG; B; S

Malaysia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country.
5. Process for developing INDC: The INDC was developed through participatory process through an inter-ministerial/agencies working group. Stakeholder consultations were conducted to obtain inputs on possible measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The projected outcomes from the 11th Malaysian Development Plan and a range of listed policies and plans form the basis for the development of this INDC.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. Reference to women or gender: none

Maldives

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030
4. Relevant context: SID that is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The Maldives' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) was developed through extensive consultations with representatives of the general public, government institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The Ministry of Environment and Energy is the main executing agency of the INDC process in close collaboration

with other ministries and stakeholders. The executing agency will undertake monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). Public awareness, capacity building, development of strategies, supportive mechanisms, and monitoring of financial flow for implementation will be undertaken by the executing agency.

7. Reference to women or gender: none

Mali ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2015-2030 (for the base scenario) and 2020-2030 (for the mitigation scenario)
4. Relevant context: A developing nation heavily dependent on natural resources in the economic sector. However, due to population growth and overexploitation of resources, they are now heavily degraded. Moreover, the country faces extreme drought in some areas, flooding events, strong winds, and bush-fires.
5. Process for developing INDC: Mali created its National Adaptation Action Plan in 2007.
6. No specific mention of monitoring or implementation mechanism.
7. ***Women mentioned as vulnerable group (WVG) for the period of 2015-2020.***
 - Women mentioned in the adaptation context as stakeholders (S) in the management of national adaptation policy. Also mentioned, along with men, as beneficiaries of projects (B) related to rural population's human right to water. Also, gender mentioned as a target and beneficiaries of projects (B) in capacity building programs (adaptation context). along with actors from the private and public sector and the youth.

Tags: WVG; B; S

Malta (EU INDC, See Austria)

Marshall Islands

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.

3. Time frame: 2020 until 2025
4. Relevant context: SID that is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: NDC was developed through an all-inclusive process of engaging relevant stakeholders in and outside government, including the country's first National Climate Change Dialogue and three rounds of stakeholder consultations. This process has produced genuine national ownership of the INDC and highlighted synergies with other UNFCCC-related processes, including National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, National Adaptation Planning, and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. Reference to women or gender: none, however, includes the following in relation to adaptation undertakings: At all steps of the way, local stakeholders will be consulted to ensure community needs are best served.

Mauritania

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020-2030 (2010 base year)
4. Relevant context: Non-Annex Country 1, Mauritania belongs to the African Sahel area most affected by the recurrent droughts since 1968. Desertification that resulted is even stronger than the effect of climate, combined with the action of man, led to direct consequences on a medium already precarious, namely the deteriorating socio-economic conditions of the country and the physical environment. The country's vulnerability to climate change therefore affects all the vital sectors of the national economy. In response to recurring disasters that result from this situation, the Government of Mauritania regularly devotes part of its budget for special programs to help vulnerable victims of drought.
5. Process for developing INDC: As part of the preparation of the INDC, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) conducted in three stages: a first stage awareness / information, a second development of the Contribution, and finally a third validation step. In this process, two aspects were considered, the political and the technical aspects.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: At the request of the Ministry of the

Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), each Department has designated a " Sector Focal Point " (PFS) in charge of the theme of change climate for the sector. Mauritania has developed a network of Sectoral Focal Points climate change within government departments to improve implementation of the objectives of the Convention and systematically introduce the concern climate change into all sectoral activities. Similarly, Mauritania has establish a monitoring and evaluation system of the "National Environmental Action Plan" (SEPANE) which will be expanded in this 'contribution' through capacity building in M&E structures of all departments concerned.

7. No specific mention of women and gender.
 - Mentions the need to strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable populations, especially in rural environments, facing the effects of climate change.

Mauritius ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2025
4. Relevant context: SID that is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The INDC of Mauritius has been elaborated on the basis of participatory multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral consultative processes involving all relevant partners.
 - The planning process for climate change will be reinforced with the proposed introduction of a Climate Change Bill. Coordination of the INDC plans, programmes and projects for both adaptation and mitigation actions will be under the responsibility of Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach Management and will involve the participation of all stakeholders (Sectoral Ministries, Private Sector, CBOs/NGOs, Women's Organisations, etc.).
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Disaster and Beach Management coordinates the country's actions on climate change through its Climate Change Division (CCD) that has put in place a system to monitor and assess vulnerability and adaptation to climate change that allows

for the monitoring of climate vulnerability and the results of adaptation actions, taking into account gender issues.

7. *Reference to women or gender:* In relation to monitoring, see above.

Tags: GS

Mexico ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2025
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Multiple stakeholders were consulted during the preparation of the INDC, including non-governmental organizations, academia and representatives from private industry of all economic sectors, through workshops and consultations at the national level.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: not specified but includes information on relevant framework laws, e.g. In April 2012, the Mexican Congress unanimously approved the General Law on Climate Change (LGCC in Spanish), which entered into force in October of that year and made Mexico the first developing country to have a comprehensive law on this subject. As a result of the implementation of this new LGCC, the country has established institutions and effective instruments to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) and particle emissions, as well as to increase the adaptive capacity of the country
7. ***Reference to women or gender:***
 - Cross-cutting gender perspective, which states: These policies and actions include a cross-cutting human rights and gender perspective in order for the measures to be implemented to take into account women as important decision makers regarding energy consumption. They also emphasize the importance of implementing them such that they do not exacerbate the impacts of climate change that already have disproportionate adverse effects based solely on gender.
 - The adaptation component of the INDC of Mexico was elaborated taking into account gender equality and human rights approach. Adaptation actions include: Ensure capacity building and participation of the society, local

communities, indigenous peoples, women, men, youth, civil organizations and private sector in national and sub-national climate change planning.

- Strengthen the adaptive capacity of the population through transparent and inclusive mechanisms of social participation, designed with a gender and human rights approach.

- Capacity-building actions include: It is fundamental to incorporate a gender and human rights approach into capacity building, prioritizing the most vulnerable sectors and regions in order to reduce social inequality and the gap between women and men rights.

Tags: GS; S; WVG; B

Micronesia

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2025
4. Relevant context: SID that is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: This INDC was developed through a stakeholder consultation process involving representatives of the National Government, the four FSM State Governments, Agencies and representatives from the private sector, civil society and non-government organizations. It builds upon existing renewable energy and transport targets and policies.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Monaco

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional, but open to international mechanisms to transfer units
3. Time frame: Either 2021-2030 or 2021-2025 and 2026-2030 to achieve 50% reductions by 2030
4. Relevant context: A developed nation, Monaco's diversified economy is based primarily on services, construction, tourism and the banking sector. Given the entirely urbanised nature of Monaco, the Principality will consider all of its green

spaces under the category of “parks and gardens”. The main sources of emissions in the Principality of Monaco are road transport, waste-to-energy and heating and air conditioning in buildings.

5. Process for developing INDC: A vulnerability study aimed at defining an action plan for adapting to climate change in Monaco was launched in 2014.
 - The exhaustive work of analysing vulnerabilities and constructing an action plan is based on the involvement of these national stakeholders.
6. Monitoring: The adaptation strategy will be made up of an action plan accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation framework.
7. No specific mention of women and gender.

Mongolia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: In addition to drawing on existing climate change policies, Mongolia’s INDC was shaped and finalized through comprehensive consultation exercises with a broad range of stakeholders.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism
 - Progress towards the fulfillment of the mitigation contribution will be assessed through an annual review of the implementation progress of the proposed policies and measures. Monitoring of climate change adaptation measures will be conducted in an integrated way as per the existing national programmes.
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Montenegro

1. Mitigation commitments
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Non-Annex I country that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

5. Process for developing INDC: Planning process of the INDC included the review of available data and modeling work applicable to greenhouse gas reduction pathway as well as consultations with government stakeholders, operators of key installations as well as with the public.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Morocco

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2010-2030
4. Relevant context: With an increasing population and vulnerability to the effects of drought, the Northern African developing nation is also prone to water scarcity, declining agricultural production, floods and rising sea levels.
5. Process for developing INDC: The INDC is based on the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD).
 - Morocco undertook a broad stakeholder consultation process, whereby the government officially presented the draft to the all stakeholders to ensure their full support for the implementation of commitments included in the final INDC.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: Morocco's INDC finds its institutional roots in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development. The implementation of the INDC is based on several laws, strategies and national action plans that include clear and ambitious sectorial targets (see Table 2).s
7. **References to gender:** Gender was mentioned in the adaptation context, given the country's creation of a system to monitor and assess vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, with an institutional mechanism that allows for the monitoring of climate vulnerability and the results of adaptation actions, taking into account gender issues. Gender also mentioned in the realm of mitigation stating: Respect for human rights and gender balance are two pillars of its vision for its work on climate change; whereby, the 2011 Constitution brought a new impetus to this momentum by enshrining sustainable development as a citizen's right.

Tags: GS; WVG

Mozambique

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The INDC formulation process started with the compilation of the strategic action proposed in the adaptation and risk reduction pillar of the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (NCCAMS), and other climate change studies done as well as the legal ordinances. This resulted in the preliminary version of the document that served as a basis for the consultations at the provincial level and at the central level, in the Technical Council of the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES), and with other different stakeholders as the civil society, private sector representatives and governmental institutions. This process ended with the realization of the Forum to debate the validation of the INDC and afterwards with its approval by the Council of Ministers and subsequent submission to the UNFCCC's Secretariat.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The Institutional Arrangements established to implement and MRV the Mitigation component of the INDC are those established by the NCCAMS and operationalized by the National System to Monitor and Evaluate Climate Change
7. ***Reference to women or gender: none, however the following is stated in relation to the equitability of the INDC:***
 - It is recognized that achieving a resilient and low carbon development can be a catalyser to reduce poverty and diminish the inequalities towards the most vulnerable. Therefore, the implementation of the INDC will include the most vulnerable communities, promoting an inclusive climate proofed development, with a higher degree of access to efficient technologies and cleaner energy sources, promoting environmental integrity and the creation of green jobs.

Myanmar ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and Unconditional commitments.

3. Time frame: Now until 2030
4. Relevant context: LDC that is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The development of the INDC is a nationally led process. Political guidance has been sought from the highest institutional level within the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. MOECA has acted as INDC focal point, facilitating the inputs from other line ministries. The INDC has been prepared through the review of key documents and a government drafting and validation process with all line ministries. In addition, the development of the National Climate Change Strategy and its associated action plans will provide a platform for the coordination of stakeholders involved in the implementation of the INDC.- Concerning adaptation, a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) will be developed to plan, cost, and guide actions to meet adaptation objectives and priorities. The NAP implementation will be continued as planned in the document submitted to the INDC
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: Five main aspects are crucial for successful implementation of the INDC, and international support is required for each aspect.
 - The first is the development of a clear strategy and co-ordination plan which assigns responsibilities and sets deadlines for activities.
 - The second and third, are separate needs assessments for mitigation and adaptation activities respectively which have to be carried out to identify specific requirements and gaps in technology, finance and to identify capacity building requirements in both areas. This has been detailed out in section 5 - Means of implementation.
 - Fourth, mobilizing resources for policy development, identification and purchase of suitable technologies for planned actions will be required. Implementation of projects can then begin and finally the fifth aspect of the plan will need to be implemented; a monitoring system will assist with the implementation of the plan at many stages.
7. **Reference to women or gender:**

In relation to the overall national circumstances, it states: Myanmar recognises a number of important emerging themes which are key to addressing both future emission reductions and adaptation to climate impacts, including the need for sustainable urban development; a more consistent inclusion of civil society perspectives; the empowerment of groups at risk of the short and long-term impacts of climate change, (such as children and other younger members of

society); and the integration of gender considerations into climate change policy design.

Tags: GS

Namibia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Mostly conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Wide stakeholder consultation is current practice in the country when it concerns national issues such as mitigation of GHGs which is the cause for global warming and the resulting climate. Stakeholders included the parliamentarians, ministries, government departments, city councils, the private sector, NGOs, CSOs, the academia and the communities. There has been one on one consultations and group meetings as the situation dictates to end up with national workshops for developing the INDC, validating it and buy in the participation of all in its implementation.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The multi-sectoral National Climate Change Committee will oversee the implementation and coordination of sector-specific and cross-sectoral INDC activities while also providing advice and guidance on them. The NCCC will report to Cabinet through the NPC while the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration which usually advises Cabinet on relevant policy matters will do so for the INDC also. The MET, which is responsible for all environmental issues in the country and is also the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC will report on INDC activities to the UNFCCC. Met will also monitor, track and follow COP decisions on INDCs, including funding possibilities and transmit these to the concerned institutions. Sectoral activities will rest with the respective Ministries through their concerned Directorates
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Nauru ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and currently experiencing loss and damage.
5. Process for developing INDC: Nauru's iNDC originates from a series of strategies, policies and assessments concerned with sustainability, environmental protection and energy supply developed or commissioned by the Government over the past decade. Further, Extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders were held during the preparation of Nauru's iNDC.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are critical tasks for tracking progress on the implementation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction priorities and goals. The M&E framework for adaptation reflects the desire for tracking and for learning, but also recognises the limited institutional, human and financial resources available in Nauru to dedicate to M&E.
7. **Reference to women or gender:** In relation to adaptation, it states: At the regional level, Nauru is also involved in a relatively low but increasing number of adaptation projects and programmes and through the regional projects and programmes, some actions are being implemented on the ground that addresses the needs in relation to coastal zone management, water, capacity building, gender, policy and planning.

Tags: GS

Nepal

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2050
4. Relevant context: LDC that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and currently experiencing loss and damage.
5. Process for developing INDC: Nepal has prepared its INDC in the process of implementing the decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COPs) through a broad-based stakeholder consultation processes.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: - Nepal has established coordination mechanisms at highest political level for necessary policy guidance and coordination and at local level for implementation on the ground. Establishment of Climate Change Council, Climate Change Coordination Committee and REDD Coordination and Monitoring Committee at the political levels and Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee and REDD Working Group chaired by Secretaries of the concerned ministries provide guidance, ensure coordination and function to align climate change with development activities. The REDD Multi-Stakeholder Forum acts as an outreach and communication platform. The climate change networks managed by civil society organizations also contribute to generating and sharing knowledge on climate change and its impacts.
7. **Reference to women or gender:** In relation to the broadly relevant policy frameworks, it refers to the Nepal Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020). - The Strategy recognizes legitimate rights of all Nepali people including indigenous people and local communities, women, Dalits and other disadvantaged social groups over local biological resources:

Tags: WVG

Netherlands (EU INDC, See Austria)

New Zealand

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developed/Annex I country.
5. Process for developing INDC: Prior to taking decisions on its INDC, the New Zealand Government undertook a public consultation process including publication of a discussion document, public meetings, hui and an invitation to make submissions. Over 17,000 written submissions were received from more than 15,600 submitters. The consultation document and related publications are available on the Ministry of Environment website.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Nicaragua (N/A)

Niger ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2015-2030 (2000 base year).
4. Relevant context: Niger a non-Annex I Sahelian country, three-fourths of the area of which is situated the desert zone, which makes it highly exposed to climate risks, with rainfall that is highly variable during the year, in terms of both space and time.
5. Process for developing INDC: the preparation of the INDC has included the following steps: designation of an INDC focal point; establishment of the Technical Steering Committee (TSC) made up of the stakeholders; the scoping mission and kick-off workshop; the collection of data and documentary research; the workshop on capacity development and validation of options and analytical results; the national validation workshop on the draft INDC; the adoption of the INDC by the government of Niger; and the submission of the INDC to COP21 in Paris on December 15.
6. Implementation/monitoring mechanism: the INDC states that the implementation process includes: - Enhancement of institutional, technical, financial and telecommunications capabilities and technology transfer. - Development of standard files, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESA) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), Measurement, Notification and Verification (MVN) procedures, project registration- Inclusive participation (private sector, NGO's, civil society) - Niger has also created a "Country monitoring and evaluation system" which takes into account gender, measurement, notification and verification (MNV) procedures, and a register of INDC projects.
7. **References to women/gender:**
Women mentioned as beneficiaries of projects (B): the co-benefits in the energy sector relate to improvement in the people's living conditions as a result of increased income through social welfare, access to potable water, education and health, as well as access to new information and communication technologies (NICT) and energy equipment, development of local entrepreneurship,

alleviation of women's domestic duties and reduction of the rural exodus through job creation.

Women mentioned in the mitigation context whereby Niger has adopted the Regional White Book of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which recognizes that access to modern energy services makes a major contribution to i to freeing women from chores such as gathering wood and water and shelling peas and beans.

Niger has also created a "Country monitoring and evaluation system" which takes into account gender, measurement, notification and verification (MNV) procedures, and a register of INDC projects.

Tags: GS; B

Nigeria ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2015 until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - INDC implementation will fall under the remit of the *Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy* (NCCPRS) adopted in 2012, in line with the strategic goal to foster low-carbon, high growth economic development and build a climate resilient society. Implementation will be taken forward by existing governance arrangements under the NCCPRS, with coordination being managed by the Department of Climate Change. The appropriate line ministries and agencies will carry out specific implementation activities.
7. ***Reference to women or gender:***
 - Under 'Mitigation Actions by Sector': The degree to which people are affected by climate change impacts is influenced by their social status, gender, wealth, political power and access to and control over resources. Women and youth, but also remote communities, still have less economic, political and legal clout than, for example, men and the urban middle class. They are more directly impacted and less able to cope with climate impacts. At the same time, mitigation

measures can empower these groups that are socio-economically disadvantaged in a differentiated manner. An example is the poverty penalty paid by households in search of potable water and fuel wood. Women benefit most from clean efficient cook stoves, gaining in health and in productive time where these are introduced. They, however, have difficulty accessing financial institutions. Similarly, agricultural extension services have proven to reach more men than women. New policies and measures need to be assessed against their ability to bring social inclusion and be culturally appropriate, as well as improve livelihood security,

- Increase resilience and reduce emissions. The measures included in the Nigeria INDC were deemed to at a minimum be gender neutral and / or to enhance social inclusion.

Tags: WVG; B; GS

Niue

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020, 2025
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC was prepared primarily using pre-existing national policy documents, and sector policies and plans to ensure accurate reflection of national development priorities, with pre-existing stakeholder support. The INDC was reviewed by key ministry representatives and formally approved by Cabinet.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Norway (based on EU INDC)

Oman

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.

3. Time frame: 2020 to 2030. (Reduction of 2% of their emission 2020- 2035).
4. Relevant context: Vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
 - It is a developing country with an oil-dependent economy in addition to alimentary exportation like fish and date. With a long coastline, Oman is particularly vulnerable to tropical cyclone, sea level rise, coastal erosion and reduction of fisheries. As Oman with it desert and oasis, climate change can amplify highly the water scarcity and desertification.
5. Process for developing INDC: Prepared in coordination with various stakeholders in the country as per the mandate of COP and by its decision 1/CP.19.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Pakistan

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: unspecified.
4. Relevant context: Developing country vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Under development.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Palau

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 to 2025.
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Palau's INDC is grounded in the Palau Climate Change Policy, which was informed by input from communities, civil society and other stakeholders as well as on the preparatory work for Palau's second National Communication which was also widely consulted.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Panama ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: by 2030 (projection to 2050)
4. Relevant context: The developing nation of Panama presents vulnerabilities in the energy sector.
5. Process for developing INDC: The INDC is the result of a national effort led by the Ministry of Environment with the support of the National Committee on Climate Change Panama.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: The Ministry of Environment is in charge of the implementation and monitoring of the National Policy on Climate Change; a decision that came about as a result of the public hearings, where there was representation of the 10 provinces and 9 structures of the original villages of Panama, defining the planning, implementation and monitoring, registration and verification (MRV) of the NDC of Republic of Panama and the required international support.
7. References to gender: Women mentioned in the context of stakeholders or decision-makers (S) (DM) in the public participation process. This was carried out based on the criteria defined by Article No. 25 of Law 6 of 2002 laying down the procedures for public participation, where the mechanism of public hearing for the participation of various sectors was used, highlighting gender equality, the presence of minority groups, young and old, literate and illiterate.

Tags: S

Papua New Guinea

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 to 2025.
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The national measurement, reporting and verification process in place will cater for the monitoring of the INDC activities
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Paraguay ★

1. Mitigation (priority) and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2014-2030 (BAU scenario)
4. Relevant context: A developing nation Paraguay is a landlocked country, with nearly seven million people who had the highest economic growth in Latin America over the past 30 years. It is a country with many natural resources and the production of clean energy is one of the most important activities in the country, and a growing agricultural development with a production system based almost entirely by agriculture or conservation system of direct sowing and a growing livestock with highly profitable markets in the country requiring greater effort in producing food for the world.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC was prepared, developed and socialized by the Ministry of Environment.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: Every 5 years, Paraguay reserves the right to revise, update or adjust the proposed contributions and commitments set according to updates of national communications; so as to also agree to new commitments deriving from the new global climate agreement.
7. **Women mentioned as stakeholders (S)** in a summary of the National Development Plan with attention to indigenous peoples, strong role of women; young visionaries and trained with leading the country [...]

Tags: S

Peru ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. The period for implementation covers January 1st, 2021 to December 31st, 2030.
4. Relevant context: Peru has seven out of the nine characteristics to be recognized by the UNFCCC as a "particularly vulnerable" country; these features are intensified by anthropogenic processes that cause the degradation of ecosystems and environmental pollution. The country also faces diverse threats of hydro-meteorological origin, as indicated by national emergencies and disasters, 72% of which are related to this kind of phenomena (extreme drought and rain, floods, frost, etc.).

5. Process for developing INDC: The input for the creation of the INDC has nourished a participatory process that included internal discussions over specific or ongoing viable proposals that are included in sectoral planning, for which existing sectoral plans, programs and instruments were considered. This formulation process has generated over 100 meetings. National and subnational governmental entities, and representatives of civil society, including indigenous organizations, participated to ensure that the INDC was constructed with transparent and participatory criteria.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: The country still needs international support in terms of funding, research, technology and capacity building to fulfill the proposed goals. The need to support the development and implementation of an effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting system is foreseen.
7. References to gender:
 - The INDC states under 'Crosscutting Approaches' Mitigation and adaptation national policies and instruments incorporate a gender perspective to promote and ensure active, continuous, full and equal participation of women and men in the consultation and decision-making processes for the control and access to natural resources, management of GHG emissions and generation of mitigation and adaptation strategies. This is currently based on the implementation of the National Plan for Gender Equality 2012-2017 (PLANIG in Spanish) and the future Peruvian Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change (PAGCC-Peru in Spanish) which is framed in the National Strategy on Climate Change (ENCC in Spanish).
 - Women mentioned in the adaptation context as vulnerable groups focusing on people and their livelihoods – the vulnerable populations that need to be addressed on a priority basis has been determined. These are: rural populations related to subsistence family farming and/or weak market linkages, many of them grouped in peasant and indigenous communities; small farmers; artisanal fishermen; native communities; small forest producers; and, from a health perspective, infants, women and seniors. In relation to adaptation, 'gender and intercultural approach' is stated as a cross-cutting goal. This involves the formulation and approval of an Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change.

Tags: S; WVG; GS

Philippines ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC was developed through exhaustive, inclusive and participatory processes, including consultations with civil society and the relevant business sectors.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. **Reference to women or gender:** Under national context, it's stated that:
 - Recognizing the critical and complex challenges posed by climate change, the Philippines continuously pursues institutional reforms factoring sustainable and responsible use of natural resources, respect for, protection, promotion, and fulfillment, as well as, the full enjoyment of human rights by all, including the indigenous peoples and local communities, gender equality and the full and equal participation of women, intergenerational equity, biodiversity conservation, food and water security.

Tags: GS; S

Poland (EU INDC, See Austria)

Portugal (EU INDC, See Austria)

Qatar

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Oil-rich developing country that is vulnerable to impacts of

climate change.

5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: A dedicated department for climate change within the Ministry of Environment has been established to strengthen the governance of climate change on national level and to implement standardized data collection and reporting. This national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system could be used to track the progress of the actions and projects that may push towards achieving the aim of this INDC.
7. Reference to women or gender: none

Republic of Korea

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: None.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
 - In preparation of its INDC, Korea established a dedicated task force comprising relevant ministries, including the Ministry of Environment (MOE) and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE), chaired by the Prime Minister's Office. A technical analysis for setting the 2030 mitigation target was conducted by a Joint Working Group of national research institutions, including the Greenhouse Gas Inventory & Research Center of Korea (GIR) and the Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI). The results of the technical analysis of the Joint Working Group were reviewed by a group of experts put forward by different stakeholder groups such as business and civil society. The Korean government also collected feedback from various stakeholders through public hearings and a forum hosted by the National Assembly. On that basis, the 2030 mitigation target was reviewed by the Committee on Green Growth, and finalized in accordance with national authorization procedures.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The Korean government will develop a detailed plan to implement the mitigation target in consultation with relevant stakeholders, once the mitigation target is finalized at the international level.
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Republic of Lebanon

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: INDC was developed based on extensive stakeholder involvement. Mitigation and adaptation actions considered in the development of the INDC targets were selected using a bottom up approach, employing existing sectoral plans and strategies as a basis. This approach ensures full support from sectoral stakeholders who see their own planning reflected in the targets set by the INDC.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - Regarding implementation of the IDNC, while the institutional structures for the coordination remain to be agreed, Lebanon currently envisages a dedicated coordination unit located in the Ministry of Environment, aligned with the governance arrangements for the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy currently under preparation. Line ministries would remain accountable for the implementation of sectoral strategies and action plans, both at the national and local levels. The measures described above require the support of the international community in order to successfully continue the efforts put in place.
 - The monitoring, reporting and verification of the INDC implementation, which also requires support from the international community, will include planning and implementation of activities, assessment of impacts (GHG and non-GHG) as well as tracking of support (both national and international) needs and flows. Most of these activities are in some form already addressed by Lebanon's response to UNFCCC reporting requirements for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. Lebanon aims to integrate the necessary MRV activities into the existing processes and structures for the international reporting to ensure an efficient and consistent approach
7. Reference to women or gender: None.

Republic of Moldova

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: regarding adaptation actions:
 - The Republic of Moldova's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy until 2020 will be implemented through an Action Plan. To assure the financial support for the activities planned in the Action Plan, such activities will be included in the sectoral strategies for mid-term expenditures and in the annual work plans of institutions involved in this Strategy implementation.
 - The responsibility for implementing the Strategy rests with all competent institutions identified in the Action Plan.
 - The National Commission for implementation of mechanisms and provisions of the UNFCCC and of the Kyoto Protocol will coordinate the implementation and will conduct regular assessment of the level of indicators and progress achievement. The main responsibility for reporting will be of the sectoral administrations, which would need to undertake annual and biennial reporting for micro- and meso-level indicators. All data would be provided to the coordination mechanism, whose secretariat could synthesize information to develop reports. The Secretariat would also provide sectoral administrations with templates and formats in order to allow for standardized tracking. Also, a database would be created to be administered by the coordination mechanism, being accessible however to all participating administrations, in order to facilitate the flow of information. In addition, micro-level reporting could be undertaken with the participation of local NGOs and associations which would participate in the implementation of targeted adaptation measures. Participation of NGOs at all levels of the M&E framework would allow for increased transparency and for broader ownership and dissemination of results.
 - As adaptation planning is an iterative process, gradually growing in scope and learning from the monitoring and review of on-going adaptation actions, a description of how adaptation progress will be nationally monitored, reviewed, updated, and reported can be an important element.
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Republic of Serbia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments (although in need of technical and capacity building assistance).
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing and implementing INDC: A climate change strategy with an action plan, that should be finalised in 2017, will further define the precise activities, methods and implementation deadlines.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Republic of Seychelles ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: SID that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The INDC was developed using a multi-stakeholder consultative process by engaging relevant stakeholders in and outside government. The INDC process involved several bilateral meetings and two rounds of national consultations, and it has highlighted synergies with other UNFCCC-related processes, including the Third National Communication (TNC), Biennial Update Reports (BURs), National Adaptation Planning (NAP), and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), and technology Needs Assessment (TNA). The INDC process was coordinated by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Ministry of Environment and Energy and Climate Change. The Cabinet of Ministers has been apprised of the validated INDC and they endorsed the INDC on 23rd September 2015,
6. Monitoring and implementation mechanism:
 - The overall implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the INDC will be carried out by the Department Energy and Climate Change (DECC) of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, under the Chair of the National Focal Point for Climate Change who is also the Head of the DECC

In relation to adaptation: The *National Climate Change Committee* is a multi-stakeholder group chaired by the Ministry and about to embark on the *Third National Communication*. The committee will function as the main body to coordinate and monitor implementation of climate change adaptation projects, and identify emerging gaps and opportunities for further action

7. Reference to women or gender:

- In relation to adaptation strategy: Seychelles' long-term vision is to minimise the impacts of climate change through concerted and proactive action at all levels of society. This vision is nested in the country's broader aspiration of sustainable development: finding strategies to realise the nation's economic, social and cultural potential through an innovative, knowledge-led and gender-sensitive approach. -- During the longer term, Seychelles aims to: Build gender-sensitive capacity and social empowerment at all levels to adequately respond to climate change. -- In relation to implementation of adaptation plan:nThe process of implementing the Vision to build gender-sensitive capacity, education and awareness, research and monitoring across critical sectors will be nationally monitored, reviewed, updated, and reported by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change and will be focused on short-term monitoring of activities and processes, and outputs rather than on longer-term outcomes.

Tags: GS

Republic of South Sudan ★

- 1.** Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
- 2.** Conditional commitments.
- 3.** Time frame: 2016 until 2030.
- 4.** Relevant context: Post-conflict LDC that is vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
- 5.** Process for developing INDC:
 - South Sudan's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) are based on a cross-sectoral consultative process involving multiple stakeholders that was conducted in parallel to the NAPA preparatory work and associated meetings.
 - The INDC was developed through a consultative process. Stakeholders from various institutions, including line ministries, NGOs, academia and civil society,

attended a series of national workshops in Juba to discuss and develop the INDC. The process was led by the Ministry of Environment

- The INDC was endorsed by the Minister of Environment and various stakeholders at a validation workshop in Juba. The Ministry of Environment will lead the implementation of the INDC. Crosssectoral contributions will be discussed and implemented through the National Council of Ministers

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:

- South Sudan, through the Ministry of Environment, has the full responsibility to monitor and evaluate the implementation of INDCs through regular stakeholder consultative engagement. This will ensure the effective updating and implementation of both mitigation and adaption plans

7. *References to gender:*

- In relation to adapting vulnerable communities to climate change, the INDC states: Poverty is a determining factor of climate change vulnerability in South Sudan. Poverty is widespread, particularly in the rural areas – which are home to more than 6.9 million people. Approximately 51% of South Sudan's population lives below the national consumption poverty line. People living in poverty do not have the financial capacity to cope with climate change. Furthermore, these people are often compelled to live in high-risk areas that are prone to floods and droughts. This also has to take into account gender equality and human rights. The primary target of this programme is pastoralists and farming communities with limited access to assets and resources, including an emphasis on women and youth among these communities.

- The following action to reduce vulnerability of the population to climate-induced hazards is outlined: -- Ensure capacity building and participation of the society, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, men, youth, civil organizations and private sector in national and subnational climate change planning. -- Strengthen the adaptive capacity of the population through transparent and inclusive mechanisms of social participation in the implementation of adaptation interventions, designed with a gender and human rights approach

- In its Summary of Needs, it states: Furthermore, it is fundamental to incorporate a gender and human rights approach into capacity building, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups in order to reduce social inequality.

Tags: GS; B; WVG; S

Romania (EU INDC, See Austria)

Russia

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: None.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Rwanda

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: LDC that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Rwanda's INDC has been developed taking into consideration various national guiding documents, including Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (2011), Vision 2020, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2 (2013 - 2018), Sustainable Energy for All (2015 - 2030), and others.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The Republic of Rwanda through the Ministry of Natural Resources hold the responsibility to monitor and evaluate the implementation of INDCs through regular statutory stakeholders' consultative engagement including the Environment and Natural Resources Joint Sector Review (JSR) meetings. This will ensure the effective updating and implementation of both mitigation and adaptation plans.
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
 - The iNDC preparation has been built upon from previous climate and non-climate activities and includes a consultative process, involving key actors to obtain useful information at the sectoral level. Reference to women or gender: as part of adaptation commitment.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The implementation process is still under discussion to ensure that there is highest participation and ownership from the key actors. A very comprehensive plan for the implementation phase must take place to track and monitor the policies and measures within the INDC
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Saint Lucia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
 - Saint Lucia's INDC was prepared through a consultative process involving key sector stakeholders who were engaged initially under the Third National Communication process, to provide inputs into the development of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Mitigation Assessment chapters and then through a validation exercise, to seek national support for the proposed measures and targets
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The implementation process is still under discussion to ensure that there is highest participation and ownership from the key actors. A very comprehensive plan for the implementation phase must take place to track and monitor the policies and measures within the INDC
7. Reference to women or gender: none

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2025.
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The development of the INDC has involved detailed stakeholder consultation with public and private sector experts to determine the level and type of contribution, how the contribution will be achieved and identify the procedures that will see climate change integrated into central institutional processes.
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: How the INDC will be achieved will be summarised by St. Vincent and the Grenadines forthcoming Climate Change Policy. The Ministry of Health, Wellness and Environment will be responsible for facilitating multilateral dialogue on climate change issues as well as overseeing implementation of the INDC.
7. **Reference to women or gender:** among the main activities being implemented at a national level to facilitate adaptation include the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, which includes the following strategy:
 - Design and implement gender sensitive disaster risk management initiatives.

Tags: GS; B

Samoa

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments. Note:
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2025.
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing and implementing INDC:.
 - The focus of Samoa's INDC is on mitigation given the short timeframe to prepare the report and carry out comprehensive stakeholder consultations. It is intended that this document will be a living document to be revised and updated when necessary
 - This INDC was prepared using a targeted approach whereby key stakeholders from the energy and climate change sector were consulted to provide the necessary information for compiling the report. The short timeframe allocated

for the development of Samoa's INDC did not allow for a comprehensive national consultation process. However, a substantial amount of work has been done at the national level in the energy sector and has helped facilitate the formulation of Samoa's INDC

6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: none
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

San Marino

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Small, sparsely populated country located in central Italy.
5. Process for developing and implementing INDC: none.
6. No mention of monitoring
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Sao Tome and Principe

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The country elaborated a Monitoring and Progress Report System proposal (MPR) to (INDC) according to the needs, complying with international requirements of the monitoring activities and progress of certain national contributions to adaptation and mitigation.
7. Reference to women or gender: none.

Senegal ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional and conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: by 2035

4. Relevant context: None.
5. Process for developing INDC: As a precursor to the development of the INDC, Senegal was already in the process of creating The Plan for an Emergent Senegal. It provides the foundation for accelerated economic growth largely based on increased activity in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy; but, the combination of the deleterious effects of climate change on arable land, water and fishery resources, and the rapid population growth of the country are likely to jeopardize the success of the national plan.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - Monitoring will be under the supervision of the Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, monitoring and evaluation of projects / programs under this contribution. It will monitor the various indicators in relation INDC by sector departments;
 - The establishment of an implementation of the monitoring system of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) under development will ensure the management of all projects and programs identified as options for mitigation and adaptation;
 - The establishment of a Coastal Observatory for coastal areas monitoring;
 - The adoption of an early warning system for risk prevention and disaster;
 - The involvement of the Quality Management Center of the Air Dakar for the monitoring of climate and atmospheric settings in the INDC;
 - The regional climate change committees including local communities through decentralized structures of the sectoral departments, private sector representatives, NGOs and CBOs.
7. **Reference to women or gender:** Women mentioned in the context of mitigation signaling particular importance to using modern forms of energy production in homes so as to reduce the workload of women and help in improving the academic performance of children (B).

Tags: B

Sierra Leone ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.

3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: LDC and third most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Sierra Leone's planning process on mitigation and adaptation hinges on the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (NCCS&AP) and the NAPA.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The INDC shall be reviewed every five years to inform the Medium Term Plan
 - It will be necessary to develop and apply an integrated framework for measuring, monitoring, evaluating, verifying and reporting results of response (mitigation and adaptation) actions and the synergies between them. Effective implementation of the INDC is highly dependent on the internal "feedback" generated through monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) processes.
7. **Reference to women or gender:**
 - Pillar eight (8) of Sierra Leone's five year development plan considers Gender and Women's Empowerment. Therefore, in addressing climate change issues, public entities are required to undertake public awareness and consultations, and ensure gender mainstreaming.

Tags: GS

Singapore

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Small island city state with limited access to alternative energy.
5. Process for developing INDC: Singapore's Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC) drives the whole-of-government effort to develop Singapore's climate change mitigation measures. These take into account Singapore's national circumstances and challenges. Studies and technology roadmaps developed in collaboration with industry stakeholders, academic experts and technical consultants, served as additional inputs on the potential of future technologies for long-term mitigation in Singapore. Public consultations were also carried out to obtain feedback on possible measures to reduce carbon emissions, and to promote green growth.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. References to gender: none.

Slovakia (EU INDC, See Austria)

Slovenia (EU INDC, See Austria)

Solomon Islands

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. References to gender: none.

Somalia ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: LDC that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The participation of key stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of INDCs is beneficial in terms of awareness, strengthening, validating and creating acceptance of the policy makers, civil society, academic institutions, private sector and development partners. Therefore, in order to achieve high level commitment from all stakeholders, there is a need for a well-planned stakeholders dialogues based on: (i) information sharing and awareness raising for advocacy; (ii) arranging consultation meetings with key stakeholders; and (iii) setting long term planning for the implementation of INDCs process
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.

7. *References to gender:*

- The INDC outlines a number of adaptation and mitigation projects that are ready for implementation. This includes 'Adoption of Sustainable Land Management to Build Resilient Rural Livelihoods and Enable National Food Security', which states. The primary target of this programme is pastoralists and farming communities with limited access to assets and resources, including an emphasis on women and youth among these communities

Tags: B

South Africa ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
 - The approach to the current INDC is based on national climate policy (NCCRP) and the national development plan (NDP), and will be given effect through energy, industrial and other plans and legislation
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. ***Reference to women or gender: as part of adaptation commitment.***
 - South Africa is developing a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Plan to be integrated into all relevant sector plans, and upon which its UNFCCC National Adaptation Plan (NAP) will be based. This plan is informed by an assessment of sectoral, cross-sectoral and geographical vulnerabilities to the adverse impacts of climate change, and it will quantify and present pathways for adaptation, towards an inclusive and just transition to a climate resilient economy and society, taking into account local and indigenous knowledge, gender considerations, as well as social, economic and environmental implications.

Tags: GS

Spain (EU INDC, See Austria)

Sri Lanka ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments
2. Commitments: Conditional and Unconditional
3. Time frame: 2021-2030
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The adaptation commitments for Sri Lanka's INDC have been developed in "consultation with relevant stakeholders, based on the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) and the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka (NAP)."
6. Monitoring or Implementation mechanism: Implementation: The INDC states: Integrated planning is the key means of implementation. Sri Lanka has already taken initiatives of integrated planning through the NAP and Energy Planning processes which should be extended to other sectors vertically and horizontally. In order to implement INDCs, a National Climate Change and a Climate Change Commission will be established.
7. **References to gender:** In relation to achieving internal equity and inclusivity, Sri Lanka will take steps to provide opportunities to "groups such as gender, young and vulnerable communities" to engage and benefit from the targets.

Tags: B; S; WVG

Sudan ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2025 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: LDC that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. **References to gender:** In relation to Sudan's intended adaptation contribution in the agriculture sector and crop production, it states:
 - Establishment of women cooperative societies in order to empower them and increase their resilience.
 - Enhancing the participation of women and youth in activities related to

adaptation and environmental conservation in order to empower them and enhance their adaptive capacity including through establishment rural women development programme.

Tags: B; S; WVG

Suriname

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Until 2025.
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Key stakeholders were engaged on September 10th 2015. A National Team was the driver. This team consisted of representatives of the Office of the President of the Republic of Suriname, the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS), Anton de Kom University of Suriname, the Foundation for Forest Management and Forest Control in Suriname, and the ministry of Foreign Affairs. The forum sought to sensitize participants on the background, nature and need for an INDC, the preparation and information required, and key issues to consider. The forum also elicited stakeholders' perspectives on issues and priorities for inclusion. There was then a stocktaking exercise and a desktop review before a draft INDC was developed. The draft INDC was reviewed by the National Team, provided to key stakeholders for review and feedback, and updated accordingly. The updated draft of the INDC was submitted to the Office of the President for consideration, approval and submission to the UNFCCC
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. References to gender: none.

Swaziland ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is vulnerable to impacts of climate

change.

5. Process for developing INDC: INDC was developed through several iterations of stakeholder consultation, along with an assessment of priority emitting sectors and key vulnerabilities. The INDC is aligned with the country's National Development Strategy and the National Climate Change Policy.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. **References to gender:** Introduction states that Swaziland's 'ultimate vision is to improve its world standing in terms of measurable indices of human development. Underlying this vision is a focus on sustainable economic development, social justice, political stability, poverty eradication, employment creation, gender equity, social integration and environmental protection.'

Tags: GS

Sweden (EU INDC, See Austria)

Switzerland

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developed country that is vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. References to gender: none

Syrian Arab Republic (N/A)

Tajikistan ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030.

4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The representatives of all key ministries and agencies, branches of the economy and the general public took part in the process of preparation and discussion of the INDC. In the Republic of Tajikistan, the programmes, strategies and legislative instruments are in place or being elaborated, aimed at developing renewable sources of energy, energy saving and energy efficiency, reforming agriculture, modernizing industry and transport, developing forestry and land use planning
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - Taking into account the results of the negotiations and the decisions of COP-21 to the UNFCCC in Paris, December 2015, the Republic of Tajikistan may review or develop legislative and regulatory instruments; specify and complement sectoral strategies and action plans to reflect adequately the priority issues of climate change, as well as develop projects and programmes for 'climate-sensitive' investment and fulfillment of the intentions of the Republic of Tajikistan with respect to greenhouse gas emissions and climate adaptation, as outlined in this INDC. The system of making regular biennial inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and sinks should be created, and the organizational arrangements on the issues of climate change should be improved
7. **References to gender:** In relation to adaptation measures that are conditional on substantial new international funding and technology transfer, the INDC states: The introduction of climate change adaptation measures will be carried out by means of (inter alia): Active role of women and civil society on the issues of climate change and disaster risk reduction

Tags: S

Thailand

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC:

- Thailand's INDC was developed through participatory process. Stakeholder consultations were conducted through the establishment of an inter-ministerial working group and steering committee comprising representatives from relevant sectoral agencies, academia and private sector. In addition, three national consultations were held during the technical analysis phase. Thailand's INDC was formulated based on the following plans already approved or in the pipeline for approval by the Cabinet.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. References to gender: none

The Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia

1. Mitigation commitments.
 2. Unconditional commitments.
 3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
 4. Relevant context: Non-Annex 1 country.
 5. Process for developing INDC: The process for determining the Macedonian INDC was led by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MOEPP), as the national institution responsible for climate change policies and national contact point for UNFCCC. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and the Technical Working Group at the National Sustainable Development Council were also part of this process, as well as other key stakeholders – the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Transport and Communication as institutions which are responsible for policies in the target sectors, representatives of the business community, civil society organizations and the academic community. Also, the international institutions and donors in the country had important role. The analysis and the technical component of the process were carried out by an expert team which included the team of the Research Center for Energy and Sustainable Development of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, one national expert and one international expert
- Consultations took place at technical meetings (with senior representatives of line ministries and appointed contact persons) and at topical workshops with all stakeholders. Workshops were held on the following topics: -- Identification and validation of possible mitigation policies and measures in the target sectors in agreement with the sector policies and planning documents, as well as with the European Policy on Climate and Energy -- Discussion about and validation of the

assumptions used for the modelling of the identified policies and measures in line with the sector policies and planning documents as well as with the European Policy on Climate and Energy. -- Prioritization of identified measures and providing directions for development of mitigation scenarios with existing and with additional measures

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none
7. References to gender: none

Timor-Leste (East Timor)

Togo

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: LDC highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - The INDC was prepared under the aegis of the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources (MERF), in a participatory, inclusive process that included the effective involvement of every stakeholder. (see Figure 4 in Annex VI)
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources (MERF) intends to organize regular consultations to re-examine the implementation of the adaptation and mitigation measures set out in the INDC. This will be a recurring process, to ensure that the INDC is indeed being implemented and is updated regularly. The process put in place for this purpose will make use of existing frameworks:
 - Togo has a number of national committees: the National Climate Change Committee, the National NAPA Committee, the National NAMA Committee and the Designated National CDM Authority. All of these have monitoring and evaluation bodies that the INDC will be able to utilize. Further, in the context of the institutionalization of its process of developing national communications, Togo will be relying on certain institutions that have quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) systems, and with which the Ministry of the Environment has established a partnership. All this will be supplemented by the

development of a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system that will include the adaptation and mitigation indicators defined in existing legislation, policies, strategies, programmes and plans, in order to better monitor the INDC's implementation

7. References to gender: none

Tonga ★

- 1.** Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
- 2.** Conditional and unconditional commitments.
- 3.** Time frame: Now until 2030.
- 4.** Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- 5.** Process for developing INDC:
 - This INDC was prepared primarily using pre-existing national policy documents, and sector policies and plans to ensure accurate reflection of national development priorities, with pre-existing stakeholder support.
 - The INDC was reviewed by Tonga's Climate Change Technical Group, including representation of all key relevant agencies/Government Ministries, before formal Cabinet endorsement.
 - In preparation for COP21, Tonga has agreed to table its INDC under the TSDF framework where key stakeholder engagements at local, regional and national level, to the climate change are facilitated by the TSDF institutional arrangements for monitoring and evaluation on an annual basis. In light of this IDNC, in partnership with economy wide counterparts, MEIDECC will host a broader set of stakeholder consultations post COP 21 after December 2015. The consultations will provide an opportunity to discuss Tonga's position, fill gaps and build a common understanding and approach towards the agreed Paris COP21 and Tonga's INDC. These stakeholder engagements will provide an opportunity to raise awareness, mobilize, inform and engage with key stakeholder groups and the general public around climate change issues, and climate change approach and response efforts at all levels.
- 6.** Monitoring and implementation: The mechanism for implementation will be through a new Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (JNAP), along with all other plans (at sector, island, and community level) that are fully aligned with the goal and targets of the policy. The new JNAP, to be finalised by mid-2016 at the latest, will be fully aligned with

the climate change policy objectives. Specific activities will be identified, with measureable indicators to align with the TSDF 2015-2025, and also be fully cost. This will be indeed crucial for negotiating and securing of funding from donors for implementation of this plan.

- 7. *References to gender:*** - In relation to Tonga's national response to climate change, it notes that Tonga's Strategic Development Framework 2015-25 has seven national outcomes, including: A more inclusive, sustainable and empowering human development with gender equality. - In an Annex to the INDC, it also notes legislation and policies that are 'aligned with a Resilient Tonga'. This includes: The Family Protection Act, the National Policy on Gender and Development and the Strategic Plan, all in the focal area of Women.

Tags: GS

Trinidad and Tobago

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: SID highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The process of developing T&T's Carbon Reduction Strategy and hence the INDC involved wide stakeholder consultation and participation, including through its Climate Change Focal Point Network consisting of over 175 representatives of government ministries, agencies and institutions, academia, the private and industrial sectors, non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, and fiduciary organisations. This process was finalised in 2014 and lasted for three (3) years during which business-as-usual scenarios were developed for each sector to the year 2040 although the INDC presented goes to the year 2030, involving a conservative (lower economic growth) and optimistic (higher economic growth).
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: Trinidad and Tobago has begun to put in place the necessary policy and legislative framework and has committed to unconditional mitigation action consistent with the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy.
7. References to gender: none

Tunisia

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: Now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: A developing nation, Tunisia remains very vulnerable to the global warming anticipated in the region and the corresponding implications of major increases in temperature, reduced precipitation and rising sea levels. The socio-economic and environmental impact will particularly affect water resources, agriculture, natural and artificial ecosystems, the coastline, health and tourism.
5. Process for developing INDC: The document was drafted through broad cooperation between the main stakeholders involved in the topic of climate change in Tunisia, including public institutions, the private sector and civil society. Tunisia's contributions were also by and large developed on the basis of existing sectoral and horizontal strategies.
 - The preparatory phases for the INDC were already under way in July 2014 with the launch of a series of consultation workshops bringing together the main stakeholders involved in the climate change process (public administration, civil society, private sector and industry experts). This process has gathered momentum since publication of the Lima COP20 decisions defining the rules for achieving the INDCs and for their content. The consultation process continued until validation.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - To ensure the success and efficiency of the actions which make up its contribution, Tunisia will establish a rigorous system for monitoring and evaluating the actions and results achieved.³ This system will also enable the actions to be adjusted and potentially redirected. This system will be based on a comprehensive approach of Measurement, Notification and Verification (MRV)⁴ and will apply to all elements of the national strategy for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. The Tunisian MRV system will revolve around three major elements of greenhouse gas emissions, namely:
 - MRV of greenhouse gas national emissions, which will be responsible for the preparation each year of inventory data for greenhouse gases and for distributing and checking this data.
 - MRV of mitigation measures, which will be responsible for monitoring,

notifying and checking the impacts (emission reductions, carbon intensity, co-beneficiaries, etc.) of all mitigation measures, especially those developed under NAMA, in accordance with national and international regulations.

- MRV of support, which will be responsible for monitoring, notifying and checking greenhouse gas emission mitigation support and adaptation actions for which support has been received (funding, technology transfer and capacity building.

7. References to gender: none

Turkey

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Turkey's INDC was prepared in a participatory approach through multiple stakeholder meetings and by analytical studies conducted for 1 year
6. Monitoring/implementation mechanism: INDC specifies a number of plans and policies 'to be implemented for this INDC', including in relation to energy; industry; transport; buildings and urban transformation; agriculture; waste; forestry.
7. References to gender: none

Turkmenistan

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2020 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - At the national level the progress of implementation of the envisaged activities

to reduce GHG emissions are controlled by the government and relevant ministries and agencies. Regularly 2 times a year, all ministries, departments prepare reports for higher instances on implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change of Turkmenistan and the national mitigation plans

- At the national level, the progress of implementation of adaptation measures is under control of the government and relevant ministries and agencies. Regularly 2 times a year all ministries, departments prepare reports for the higher instances on implementation of the National Strategy of Turkmenistan on Climate Change and national adaptation plans.

7. References to gender: none

Tuvalu

1. Mitigation commitments.

2. Unconditional commitments.

3. Time frame: 2020 until 2025.

4. Relevant context: SID country that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.

5. Process for developing INDC: Tuvalu adopted an all-inclusive process of engaging relevant stakeholders through bilateral consultations and workshops. The first workshop involving Key Departments and Ministries provided much needed awareness about IDNCs and the provision of additional data/information. It strengthened the whole-of-government process by providing national ownership of the INDC, as well as helped realise the synergies between other processes included National Communications, National Energy Policy, National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (2012-2016), Master Plan for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Tuvalu (2012-2020), National Strategic Plan and externally funded development projects in related areas.

- Second national consultation was used for the validation of the proposed targets contained in Tuvalu's INDC, before it was presented for approval by National Advisory Council on Climate Change (NACCC) and endorsement by Cabinet prior to its submission to UNFCCC.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none

7. References to gender: none

Uganda ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional I commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: LDC that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - Uganda's contribution is based upon the priority actions of the Second National Development Plan, the 2015 National Climate Change Policy and its Costed Implementation Strategy, all of which were approved by Government. The renewable energy targets are based on energy sector investment plans of the Ugandan Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development.
 - The prioritisation of policies and actions has undergone extensive consultation with stakeholders at the national and sub-national level and represents the priorities of the Ugandan government.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The implementation of the specific policies and measures is institutionalised through the National Climate Change Policy led by the authorities of the relevant sector.

The Government of Uganda will continue to commit significant resources to climate change-relevant strategies. Ugandan communities, private sector and NGOs can also contribute significantly to these climate change-related activities, for instance through public-private partnerships and payment for ecosystem services schemes.
7. **References to gender:** In its summary, the INDC states: -- Contributions under this Intended Nationally Determined Contribution include crosscutting respect for human rights and gender-responsive climate change actions. The protection of vulnerable groups, including women, is a crosscutting priority. - Under 'National Circumstances' it states: Women are especially vulnerable in terms of food insecurity, water shortage and fuel wood scarcity

Tags: GS; WVG

Ukraine

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.

3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Conflict-affected country.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: Among the next steps identified in the INDC is: Adoption of relevant legislative acts for the INDC implementation.
7. References to gender: none

United Arab Emirates

1. Mitigation commitments.
2. Unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Highly dependent on fossil fuel production and is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: Monitoring, reporting and verification will proceed as per the arrangements agreed at COP 16 in Cancun and COP 17 in Durban.
7. References to gender: none

United Kingdom (EU INDC, See Austria)

United Republic of Tanzania

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: The INDCs were prepared in a consultative and inclusive manner through technical and policy dialogues. A national technical team was established, with representatives from various sectors and relevant institutions. Broad based national and sub-national stakeholders' consultative workshops were held during the process. The consultations brought together

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Academic and Research institutions, the Private sector, and government institutions from across the country.

- The National Climate Change Strategy (2012) and the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014) comprehensively elaborate adaptation and mitigation actions.

The strategies aim to, among others, enhance adaptive capacity to climate change thereby ensuring long term resilience; resilience of ecosystems to climate change; and enhanced participation in climate change mitigation activities to contribute to international efforts while ensuring sustainable development. The two climate change strategies and other national climate change and development related documents and processes were the basis for the identification of adaptation and mitigation priorities along with detailed consultations with sectoral experts and other stakeholders.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:

- The implementation of INDCs is based on the country's various policies, development vision programmes, strategies and action plans, which are set to be reviewed regularly. Therefore, the submitted INDCs will be reviewed in a participatory manner to reflect the emerging needs, changes and decisions, particularly the outcome of the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, December 2015.

7. References to gender: none

United States of America

1. Mitigation commitments.

2. Unconditional commitments.

3. Time frame: now until 2025.

4. Relevant context: Annex I country.

5. Process for developing INDC: The target reflects a planning process that examined opportunities under existing regulatory authorities to reduce emissions in 2025 of all greenhouse gases from all sources in every economic sector.

6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.

7. References to gender: none

Uzbekistan (N/A)

Vanuatu ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: SID that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Vanuatu's INDCs is well aligned with the Government's Priority Action Agenda Policy Objective 4.5 which is most relevant to Climate Change and states, "to ensure the protection and conservation of Vanuatu's natural resources and biodiversity, taking climate change issues in consideration." The contribution is also based on the research undertaken for a number of national initiatives including the Vanuatu National Energy Roadmap (2013- 2020), the Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP) report, Rural electrification NAMA design document by UNDP MDG Carbon and Vanuatu's Renewables Readiness Assessment (RRA) report undertaken by IRENA . In addition, relevant data and information has been used from the Government of Vanuatu and various private and civil society organizations. Extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders were held during the preparation of Vanuatu's INDC.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The monitoring and reporting on the adaptation activities of the INDC will be conducted at the Ministry level by the CCDRR PMU in close collaboration with the M&E unit of the Prime Minister's Office, as is the current practice with projects being implemented under the oversight of the NAB. This will ensure that achievements in the implementation of the INDC priorities are appropriately captured and reported on in the Government's Annual Development Report prepared by the Prime Minister's Office.
7. **References to gender:** Under 'National Circumstances' it states: Climate change may affect all areas of life for Ni-Vanuatu people and impact women, men and young people in different ways

Tags: GS

Venezuela

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional commitments.
3. Time frame: by 2030
4. Relevant context: Developing nation with a variety of ecological zones and a multitude of natural resources. Targeted industries include the Petroleum or Gas industry, small and medium enterprises, the production of electricity (facing collapse due to drought); housing, transport, health sector; agricultural sector, sustainable use of forests, waste management sector.
5. Process for developing INDC: not specified
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: The Ministry of Popular Power for University Education in Science and Technology have funded many projects involving climate change. Also, the National Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology are put in place to track changes in these sectors over time in accordance with INDC contributions.
7. References to gender: none

Vietnam ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: 2021 until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: Viet Nam's INDC has been developed with the participation and contributions from different line ministries, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, business sector representatives as well as international development partners.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the GHG mitigation component to achieve the mitigation goals formulated in the INDC will be reflected in Viet Nam's "National Communications" and "Biennial Updated Reports" submitted to the UNFCCC
 - Climate change adaptation activities until 2030 will be evaluated based on the following key indicators:

- At least 90% of Socio-Economic Development Plans have integrated disaster risk management and climate change adaptation;
- The average national poverty rate is lowered 2%/year; in poor districts and communes it is lowered by 4%/year;
- 100% of piers and boat storm shelters are constructed, and 100% of offshore fishing boats and ships have sufficient communication equipment;
- Forest coverage increases to 45%; the area of protection forest in coastal areas is increased to 380,000 hectares, including 20,000 to 50,000ha of additional mangrove planting; -- At least 90% of city-dwellers and 80% of rural inhabitants have access to clean water;
- 100% of the population has access to health care services.
- The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the adaptation component will be reflected in Viet Nam's "National Communications" and "Biennial Updated Reports" submitted to the UNFCCC.

7. References to gender:

- Under 'Need to include an adaptation component in Viet Nam's INDC' it states: The INDC is an official and important channel for conveying information and experience in adaptation, including sharing risks and damages, to the international community. The National Climate Change Strategy has identified that priorities are food security, energy security, water security, poverty reduction, gender equality, social security, public health, livelihood improvements and the protection of natural resources
- Under 'Climate Change Adaptation until 2020' it states: Climate change adaptation must be linked to sustainable development and the transition towards a low-carbon economy, and to ensure a systematic, joint, interdisciplinary, interregional approach, and incorporate gender equality, hunger eradication and poverty reduction.

Tags: GS

Yemen ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Conflict-affected LDC that is highly vulnerable to impacts of

climate change.

5. Process for developing INDC: Yemen's INDC document was drafted through a participatory process which involved consultations of key relevant stakeholders and technical agencies and based on available national climate change assessment and analysis.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism: none.
7. **References to gender:** Under 'national circumstances' it states:
 - More than half of the population is living with less than \$2 a day and most of the disproportionately affected poor groups include women, children, small scale framers and sharecroppers, landless labor, nomadic herders and artisanal fishermen who are spread over 133,000 small rural settlements.
 - Yemen ranks lowest on the Global Gender Equality Index.

Tags: WVG

Zambia ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC: none.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - Since the INDC is a part of the national development and planning process for climate change issues, it will be monitored and evaluated according to the existing monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Further, this will be done in a wide consultative and participatory manner. In addition, since INDC is a planning tool, it will be reviewed and updated as part of the national planning process.
7. **References to gender:** Under mitigation measures it states: -- 'Rural poverty reduction particularly among women and the youth' as a co-benefit of sustainable agriculture. -- 'Improved education impacts due to longer hours of study and advanced teaching methods, safety, creation of opportunity for girl child and women's education' as a co-benefit of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Tags: B

Zimbabwe ★

1. Mitigation and adaptation commitments.
2. Conditional and unconditional commitments.
3. Time frame: now until 2030.
4. Relevant context: Developing country that is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
5. Process for developing INDC:
 - With the guidance of the Office of the President and Cabinet, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate spearheaded the development of this INDC. The INDC was developed through engaging a team of experts who carried out extensive countrywide consultations with key socio-economic sectors, geographic specific players, private and public sectors, vulnerable groups, the academia, the National Steering Committee, various experts and policy-makers. The process reviewed available literature, objective studies, collated information on planned and running projects to come up with the INDC. The findings showed that the nation has relevant legislative framework and development plans already in place, which are enunciated in various documents such as the Constitution of Zimbabwe, ZimAsset, National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), the First, Second and Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (the latter being finalized) amongst others.
6. Monitoring or implementation mechanism:
 - Monitoring and reporting tools for adaptation measures:
 - § With the Assistance of the UNFCCC Focal Point in Zimbabwe (Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate), The Government's Results Based Management system, which is coordinated by the Office of the President and Cabinet, will be used as the principal monitoring and execution framework for the adaptation component of Zimbabwe's INDC together with other internationally agreed and relevant guidelines.
 - § The existing INDC National Steering Committee will continue working closely with the Climate Change Management Department in facilitating the accounting and monitoring of the INDC.
 - § International best practice guidelines for developing adaptation plans and (I)NDCs such as Guidelines for Developing Countries produced by the African Negotiators, guiding documents from the UNFCCC, UNDP or UNEP, as well as relevant documents from think-tanks such as the World Resource Institute will

also be considered.

§ The Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessments facilitated by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) advances the assessment of the countries' vulnerabilities.

§ Performance matrices from the Climate Change Response Strategy will be used.

§ The Drought Mitigation Strategy will provide guidance for monitoring progress toward alleviating impacts from droughts.

§ ZIMSTAT Surveys e.g. crop & livestock surveys will also be used

§ The CAADP and ZAIP monitoring frameworks will also be considered.

§ The Disaster Risk Management Bill

§ Academic research for Regional Climate Modeling, will build on climate scenarios and IPCC reports and guidelines

- Indicators for adaptation measures:

§ Number of people vulnerable to climate change impacts; Access to water; Water Stress Levels; Level of awareness; Livestock productivity; Proportion of population undernourished, Inventory of adopted climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, levels of project yields to 2030 as planned interventions are rolled out and n° of hectares with drought resistant crops under cultivation.

§ Various indices for the nation's resilience to climate change

- Reporting

§ National Communications to the UNFCCC.

§ Following any reporting standards for NDCs to establish under the new global climate agreement at COP21 or subsequent COPs.

§ Internal food and nutrition security reports for the cabinet under the National Early Warning Unit as well as the ZimVAC reports up to 2030.

§ Crop yield assessments by the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development.

- Overall implementation

§ The Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate as the National Focal Point on Climate Change, is mandated to guide the nation's compliance in all multi-lateral environmental agreements, including INDC. On INDCs, the Ministry works in constant liaison with the Office of President & Cabinet. Other relevant Ministries and key stakeholders are involved to ensure implementation and alignment with the various

sectoral plans and the broader national vision. As Zimbabwe strives to mainstream climate change in all socio-economic sectors, the proposed mitigation options will be implemented in line with the country's national plans and programmes.

7. References to gender:

- Under cross-sectoral adaptation measures it states:

§ 'Mainstreaming gender responsive climate policies and emphasize special efforts to support vulnerable groups (women, youth and children) in climate change adaptation efforts within all sectors of the economy.

Tags: GS; WVG