

From Assessment to Action

Supporting submission on the findings of national assessments of relevant issues, such as health, violence against women and girls, and care work in the context of climate change (A.3.9)

What is the GAP?

Gender Action Plan

The [Belém Gender Action Plan](#) (Decision 7/CP.30) was adopted at COP30 in Belém, Brazil. This implementable framework consists of 27 activities and 98 deliverables, and operationalizes the [Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender](#) (Decision 7/CP.29) the broader framework for gender balance and gender-responsive climate policy across all UNFCCC processes.

The GAP is a **nine-year plan** (2026-2034) with a mid-term review in 2029, composed of specific responsibilities, timelines, and levels of implementation. It contains five specific priority areas:

- 1.capacity-building, knowledge management and communication
- 2.gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- 3.coherence
- 4.gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
- 5.monitoring and reporting

More on the GAP

Gender Action Plan

After its hard-fought adoption, the focus is now on **implementation of the GAP**. Although the GAP is a cohesive document meant to be implemented in full, certain deliverables carry significant weight and affect the rest of its implementation.

One of those deliverables is A.3, and particularly A.3.9.

What are the national assessments?

A.3.9

“Submissions on the findings of national assessments of relevant issues, such as, as appropriate, health, violence against women and girls, and care work in the context of gender and climate change” (March 2027)

A.3

“Strengthen the evidence base for and understanding of the differentiated impacts and opportunities of climate change and climate action on women, especially Indigenous women and women from local communities, and their role as agents of change, as well as the role of men and boys as agents and beneficiaries of change and strategic allies in achieving gender equality”

In other words...

What is this deliverable asking for?

Deliverable A.3.9 of the Belém Gender Action Plan calls on Parties to submit national assessments on health, violence against women and girls, and care work in the context of climate change, due March 2027. It is one of the **earliest** and **most consequential deliverables** in the GAP's nine-year lifespan. From this deliverable stems other deliverables, including ongoing workshops.

This submission process comes at a crucial moment for GAP implementation. **What Parties submit, and how robustly, will shape the evidence base that underpins future work, financing decisions, and follow-up activities across the entire framework.** Coordinated action now will lead to the flourishing of an important early foothold.

In other words...

Are these the only key topics?

Health, violence against women and girls, and care work are the issues named in the GAP text, but this is not a prescriptive list. These are **entry points**.

Parties and stakeholders are encouraged to bring an **expansive, context-specific lens** — surfacing other intersecting issues (for example, differentiated impacts on LGBTQI+ communities, displacement, or Indigenous rights) that are relevant to their national reality.

Why this deliverable matters

01

Data generated feeds directly into **future work under the UNFCC, including the Global Gender and Environment Data Conference** at COP32 (Deliverable D.7.2), concretely building the evidence base.

02

The early submissions will scaffold GAP implementation, **providing an opportunity to improve national policy design, create stronger project pipelines and do better use of data in financing mechanisms.**

03

Repositions the UNFCCC, **moving from negotiation to implementation;** anchoring global commitments in the lived realities of communities.

04

Intentional coordination at this stage determines the quality of submissions, what evidence is championed and how robust the implementation architecture becomes.

The ask

What is this deliverable asking for?

- Submit comprehensive national assessments that surpass compliance, **grounding evidence in the lived realities of frontline communities**, with particular attention to Indigenous women and women from local communities.
- **Integrate civil society-generated evidence as a valued knowledge** source in national and international processes, including formal submissions under A.3.9.
- **Resource the submission** process adequately, providing National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points with the tools, knowledge, and cross-ministerial support needed to produce meaningful assessments.
- Use A.3.9 submissions as a **foundation for policy change**, connecting findings to national climate strategies, financing mechanisms, and future GAP workplans.

Getting started

How do we get this work started in practical ways?

- **Convene relevant ministries and stakeholders** (gender, health, environment, finance) to discuss the submission and agree on a lead.
- **Take stock of existing national data**, assessments, and civil society research on health, GBV, and care work in the context of climate change.
- **Use the Options Note and submission template** to draft a first version.
- **Identify gaps** where additional evidence, consultation, or technical input is needed.
- **Reach out to civil society partners** for support connecting with technical experts or peer examples.

A sneak peek at the evidence

Despite decades of commitments, progress on gender equality in climate policy and participation remains slow, and in some areas, stalled.

- **Health systems are increasingly strained by climate impacts**, yet gender-disaggregated data on climate-related health burdens remains fragmented and underused in national policy design.
- **Violence against women and girls linked to climate change is rising and takes many forms**, from violence against women environmental and human rights defenders, particularly in extractive sectors and highest in the Global South, to heightened risks of gender-based violence during climate-related displacement and disasters. This evidence, however, rarely reaches formal UNFCCC processes.
- **Care work, disproportionately performed by women, expands under climate stress**, yet remains invisible in national climate strategies and excluded from economic valuation frameworks.
- **Differentiated climate impacts on LGBTQI+ communities, including compounded risks of discrimination, violence, and legal exclusion**, remain almost entirely absent from national assessments, despite growing documentation at the country level.
- **National gender and climate assessments remain siloed and under-resourced**, too often disconnected from the lived realities of frontline communities.

Without robust submissions under A.3.9, this evidence gap will persist and the GAP's ability to drive gender-responsive implementation will be undermined from the outset.

Milestones

