

Project title: Macedonia's Fourth National Communication and Third Biennial Update Report on Climate Change under the UNFCCC

National communications/BUR development steps	Steps to enhance Gender responsiveness	Action – what do we need to do	What does it take to do it	Who? (Responsible party)	Elaboration of activities undertaken	% of implementation
A: Initial Preparation Stage for National Communication (NC)						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NC project proposal and implementation agreement prepared ➤ National Coordinator and/or project team appointed ➤ Budget prepared 	<p>Make the PIF and the Project Document "gender sensitive"</p>	<p>Identify gender data and analysis to be included in the NC sections, and incorporate them in the Project Identification Form(PIF) and the Project Document</p> <p>Include gender-related costs in project budget</p> <p>Include costs for capacity-building, data collection and analysis in relevant components of the National Communication</p>	<p>Consultation process with the key stakeholders</p>	<p>UNDP in close consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MOEPP) and Ministry of Labor and Social Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implemented: gender considerations incorporated in the Project Document, including costs and detailed action plan. • Project team selected • Specific gender related costs allocated in project budget 	100%
B: Stocktaking and Reporting on National Circumstances						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review and Reporting on National Circumstances vis-à-vis Climate and Gender, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic and geological factors 	<p>Collect sex-disaggregated data and research done to date on gender issues in relation to resource use, natural resource management and women's and men's roles in each area of the</p>	<p>Prepare Terms of Reference and identify qualified consultant(s)</p>	<p>Engage national consultant/company to collect and analyze data and information</p>	<p>Project team</p>	<p>National Consultant engaged to perform gender and climate change relevant analyses and collect data. Following set of working packages and activities were undertaken in order to Review and Reporting on National Circumstances vis-à-vis Climate and Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Plan to strengthen the implementation of the Draft Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change, with concrete activities and timeline was developed; 	100%

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<p>in relation to climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of political situation and government structure • Overview of socio-cultural situation and dynamics • Overview of economic conditions, particularly related to the following sectors: agriculture, tourism, natural resources management • Sector-by-sector situational summary for the following resources, e.g.: land, water, energy 	<p>economy</p> <p>Highlight issues arising in terms of women's and men's knowledge sets and uses of land, water and energy</p> <p>Identify social and cultural factors such as men's and women's education and literacy levels, differences between rural/urban women and rural/urban men</p> <p>Feature facts on women's and men's representation in decision-making on resource issues and in politics. Identify constraints to equitable participation.</p> <p>Highlight differences in women's and men's participation in different aspects of the economy.</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and climate change intersection in the existing and planned national strategic and legal framework in both areas (gender and climate change) has been performed • The degree of institutional (inter/intra) cooperation on gender mainstreaming in climate change planning processes has been analyzed. • Innovative approaches for data collection, analyses and visualization of the results related to households heating practices in Skopje, have provided a comprehensive pool of sex-disaggregated data. Complemented with socio-economics analysis that pinpointed the most vulnerable groups, it resulted in the first HOW TO guidance for transforming governmental policies using gender sensitive climate data. 	
C: Inception Workshop to Initiate National Communication Process						
<p>➤ Engage key stakeholders from government, civil society, academia and the private sector</p>	<p>Increase the knowledge and awareness of all relevant stakeholders on gender and climate change issues</p> <p>Provide sufficient information and appropriate public</p>	<p>Work with Ministries responsible for gender equality and for climate change to identify relevant stakeholders from</p>	<p>Organize comprehensive and continuous consultation processes</p> <p>Carry out constant public awareness</p>	<p>Project team in close cooperation with the key national stakeholders, and in consultation with the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCC Gender & Climate Change Focal Point nominated - Ms. Elena Grozdanova, State Advisory on Equal Opportunities on Women and Men, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, • Continuous cooperation with the relevant (key Ministries) and Gender and CC Focal Points: • Public Debate with Parliamentary commission on Equal Opportunities on Women and Men was held in which MPs from Commissions and other national 	<p>100%</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collect and share information from all stakeholders ➤ Establish thematic working groups ➤ Enhance buy-in to National Communication process 	<p>awareness and educational materials related to gender and climate change</p> <p>Ensure participation of all interested stakeholder in consultative processes for development of the National Communication</p> <p>Create an enabling environment for creation of gender and climate champions in the country</p> <p>Engage/sensitize the national Commission of Equal Opportunities for Woman and Man and the Woman Parliamentary Club on gender and climate change issues</p> <p>Establish criteria to ensure data and information collection includes gender issues in for each sector and each NC reporting component</p> <p>Incorporate the recommendation on gender issues from the inception workshop and other consultative meetings in the ProDoc, and more specifically in the project annual work plans.</p>	<p>government, private sector, civil society and academia to be included in the consultative processes for preparation of National Communication.</p> <p>Identify individuals and/or other entities from the Government, CSOs, private sector, academia and media that have potential to become Gender & Climate Change champions in the country and invite them to the inception workshop and all other relevant consultation meetings</p> <p>Include the Gender Focal Point in the National Climate Change Committee</p>	<p>and education campaigns</p> <p>Develop “Why should we care?” capacity building materials with specific examples on why gender aspect of climate change in priority areas is important</p> <p>Explore the possibility to develop gender and climate change training module that will be included in the mandatory learning material for the civil servants</p>	<p>Global Support Programme (GSP) and the UNFCCC Secretariat</p>	<p>and international institutions relevant to Climate Change attended: representatives of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, Inter-Departmental Consultative and Advisory Group on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, Equal Opportunities Coordinators of Ministries, Local Commissions on Equal Opportunities, Mayors, People's Representatives Ombudsman, Commission for Protection against Discrimination, Institute for Gender Studies, then representatives of international organizations, UNDP, UN Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (Un Women), OSCE, NDI, IRI, NGO sector representatives, experts, diplomatic corps in the country, as well as representatives of the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Northern Macedonia and the Council of Europe Program Office in Skopje</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the final draft Law on Climate Action, Article 8 (2021) National Climate Change Council foresees as a member the National Contact Person for Gender and Climate Change, MLSP (UNFCCC) and Gender Mainstreaming in the work of the Council • The gender machinery in the country and the representatives working in the field of CC are familiarised with the intersection of the gender and climate change. • A training module on gender and climate change was developed. The module provides methods and content for trainings for the gender machinery and institutional representatives working in the field of climate change. By that, all the relevant national stakeholders will be able to gain knowledge on the gender perspective in CC and the methods of implementation of the Draft Action Plan on Gender and CC. Training of all the relevant stakeholders on this issue is one of the crucial and basic steps in purpose of effective implementation of the Plan. • A network has been established of 319 persons 	

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		<p>Develop comprehensive public awareness and educational materials</p> <p>Organize thematic workshop (s) on gender and climate change, and on the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC</p> <p>Conduct training(s) for the relevant national stakeholders on gender and climate change</p>			<p>working in the field of gender and climate change at the national and local administrative level (61% of the network participants are women).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sets of trainings: First set in 2020 for the local municipalities relevant CC related representatives and gender representatives: 34 municipalities, 97 participants, 4 online two-days trainings. Second set of trainings targeted for the local public utilities: Eastern region, South-eastern, Vardar, Polog and Skopje Region. Other educational materials developed for wider public: <p>Gender and climate change journey map</p> <p>NUMBERS AND NARRATIVES ARE EQUALLY GENDER UNEQUAL -WHEN IT COMES TO CLIMATE CHANGE- PART 1: WOMEN AS AGENTS OF CHANGE</p> <p>NUMBERS AND NARRATIVES ARE EQUALLY GENDER UNEQUAL - WHEN IT COMES TO CLIMATE CHANGE - PART 2: " MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE: WHO BENEFITS MORE?"</p> <p>NUMBERS AND NARRATIVES ARE EQUALLY GENDER UNEQUAL -WHEN IT COMES TO CLIMATE CHANGE- Part 3: Who emits more greenhouse gases: men or women?</p>	
D: Preparation of National Communication Components Steps						
<p>➤ Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Reporting Areas</p> <p>• Documentation of</p>	<p>Making Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment More Gender Responsive</p> <p>Ensure that gender aspects are incorporated</p>	<p>Develop country specific gender and climate change sensitive criteria and indicators that</p>	<p>Include identification and collection of gender disaggregated data into the Terms of Reference of the</p>	<p>Project team UNDP M&E and Gender specialists Assistance from GSP and</p>	<p>Country specific gender indicators in climate change developed for first time, with a purpose of establishing sustainable basis of introducing gender perspective in the National Communications.</p> <p>Project unit on Gender and Climate Change established at</p>	<p>100%</p>

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<p>current climatic, socio-economic and natural systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of priority areas of the country and sectors for assessments • Assessments of current situation, future risks, vulnerable sectors • Review and documentation of adaptation policies, strategies and measures • Review of lessons learned and good practices • Assessment of current human resources technical capacity to support adaptation • Planning to enhance public awareness and adaptation capacity across sectors • Establishing priorities and improving project-linked adaptation responses • Identification of areas for legislative and policy reform 	<p>in the socio-economic and vulnerability assessments of the priority areas, and in the respective adaptation action plans</p> <p>Identify a core set of indicators to monitor gender issues</p> <p>Ensure that the lessons learnt and good practices incorporate gender aspects, differences in men's and women's experiences, knowledge and contributions</p> <p>Build technical capacities of the key national institutions to support vulnerability assessments and development of relevant adaptation policies, strategies and measures</p> <p>Involve the government agency responsible for gender equality in legislative and policy</p> <p>Support legislative, policy and institutional reforms with an aim to address gender and climate</p>	<p>will enable monitoring of gender issues in priority areas</p> <p>Collect sex-disaggregated data and include analysis of male/female (M/F) differences in all reports and assessments to clarify differences between M/F vulnerability</p> <p>Identify sectors/sub-sectors in which sex-disaggregated data is not available and/or is insufficient</p> <p>Engage/sensitize the respective Parliamentary committees on gender and climate change issues</p> <p>Conduct training(s) for relevant national stakeholders on gender and</p>	<p>Technical Working Group (TWG) for the priority areas</p> <p>Ensure gender representation in the composition of the TWG</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning to sign MoUs with relevant national institutions to support collection of gender disaggregated data</p>	<p>UNFCCC in providing specific technical support to the TWG on gender and climate change related aspects</p>	<p>Ministry of Labor and Social Policy (MLSP). The Unit supported the development of the Gender and Climate Change strategic objective into the new Strategy on Gender Equality, provided gender perspective into the new national Long-term Strategy on Climate Action and supported integrating Gender into the national Climate Change MRV System.</p> <p>National innovative survey on climate change and gender via Narrative Study – Gender and Climate Change, Macedonia - micronarratives not only provided perspective on the challenges of the Macedonian citizens regarding climate change, it also served as a non-typical consultative mechanism for policy makers. Sex-disaggregated data collected through the micronarratives.</p> <p>Gender representation in the composition of the thematic working groups ensured.</p> <p>Gender NGO engaged to deliver the trainings (specified in Activity C) and identify gender and climate change champions among municipalities that are willing to introduce gender and climate change actions in their programs for 2022.</p> <p>Close engagement as presenter in regional and international gender and climate change events, trainings and sharing of good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender & Climate: How hot does it have to get for change? • GSP “Gender sensitive study on heating consumption patterns: sharing experience from North Macedonia”, August 2020 • GSP publication “Gender mainstreaming into climate transparency and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) 2017-2020 Results of GSP Pilot in Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) and Lebanon” 	

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	<p>change vulnerabilities and adaptation</p> <p>Engage gender equality and environment protection CSOs to promote climate change and gender issues</p>	<p>climate change vulnerability and adaptation</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFCCC “Gender integration into national climate actions”, September 2020 • GSP “Third Regional Workshop on Supporting the Integration of Gender Considerations into MRV/Transparency Processes in the Western Balkan Countries and Lebanon”, Feb 2020 • UNDP Gender equality CoP meeting June 2021 • GSP “Annual Western Balkan and Eastern Europe Network meeting” Jan 2021 • Gender Equality in Nexus sectors in the Drin - GWP, Oct 2021 	
<p>➤ Greenhouse Gas Inventory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop targeted strategies to mainstream GHG data collection and analysis across sectors • Appointment of national coordinating body for GHG inventory and TWG (with clear responsibilities and terms of reference) • Development of work plan with identification of key category analysis • Define priorities for technical inventory process and related capacity-building requirements 	<p>Making Greenhouse Gas Inventory Process More Gender Responsive</p> <p>Engage gender specialists from government, private sector and civil society to develop gender analysis framework for GHG data collection across sectors within the national context</p> <p>Ensure work plan highlights categories where gendered divisions of labor indicate scope for in-depth gender analysis</p> <p>Where GHG inventories</p>	<p>Identify relevant data sources</p>	<p>Networking, coordination and consultation</p>	<p>Project team with support from the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning and the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy</p> <p>Assistance from GSP and UNFCCC in providing specific technical support</p>	<p>Developed gender indicators in climate change: Republic of North Macedonia</p> <p>Macedonian National Inventory report has specific gender chapter for first time</p>	<p>100%</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key data issues and strategies to overcome constraints 	<p>connect to social data, ensure collection of sex-disaggregated data, identify gaps in data and include consideration of gender issues in strategies to overcome data constraints</p>					
<p>➤ Mitigation Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish sector teams to work with GHG TWGs to facilitate information-sharing and promote sustainable development and mainstreaming efforts Develop mitigation assessment work plan with clear goals, timeframes and responsibilities Identify data sources including institutions/organizations, individuals and specialist resource people Develop clear terms of references, with specified responsibilities and tasks for all stakeholders Identify realistic and appropriate methodologies linked to national capacity and data Develop baseline scenarios and other mitigation-related 	<p>Making Mitigation Assessment More Gender Responsive</p> <p>Ensure that gender aspects are incorporated in the mitigation assessments of the priority areas, and in the respective mitigation action plans</p> <p>Identify a core set of indicators to monitor gender issues related to mitigation priority areas</p> <p>Ensure that the lessons learnt and good practices incorporate gender aspects, differences in men's and women's experiences, knowledge and contributions</p> <p>Build technical capacities of the key national institutions to support mitigation assessments</p>	<p>Identify relevant data sources</p> <p>Develop country specific gender and climate change sensitive criteria and indicators that will enable monitoring of gender issues in priority mitigation areas</p> <p>Conduct training(s) for relevant national stakeholders on gender and climate change mitigation</p> <p>Develop specific top-down and bottom up examples for climate and gender issues for priority area of</p>	<p>Networking, coordination and consultation</p>	<p>Project team</p> <p>Assistance from GSP and UNFCCC in providing specific technical support</p>	<p>Gender aspect into the Third Biennial Update Report on Climate Change of the Republic of North Macedonia-Climate Change Mitigation Report, which became the first national Mitigation report that includes a separate Chapter (5.3) on social aspects-gender with concrete measures to make the Climate Change Mitigation Process more Gender Responsive;</p> <p>Number of green jobs in the mitigation analyses disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>100%</p>

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parameters	<p>and development of relevant mitigation policies, strategies and measures</p> <p>Ensure work plan highlights categories where gendered divisions of labor indicate scope for in-depth gender analysis</p> <p>Coordinate with Vulnerability and Adaptation Technical Working Group to ensure consistency across sectors</p> <p>All terms of reference to include collection of sex-disaggregated data, set of gender-specific indicators, and inclusion of a gender specialist to conduct gender analysis of mitigation findings</p> <p>Ensure women and men are involved in development of baseline scenarios and mitigation-related parameters</p> <p>Ensure consultations with relevant CSOs, expert organizations, private sector, etc.</p>	the mitigation				

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E: Reporting on Constraints, Gaps and Needs						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems and constraints in Adaptation • Problems and constraints in GHG Inventory • Problems and constraints in Mitigation Assessment and Actions • Planned actions to address problems and overcome constraints • Financial Needs for Efficient and Effective Implementation of the Convention 	<p>Clear Articulation of Needs and Constraints Relative to Integrating Gender in Climate Change</p> <p>Itemize issues arising through sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis, and research and gender analysis of sector issues in each NC component</p> <p>Highlight any constraints related to discrimination and/or inequality, and capacity issues linked to women's and men's distinct social roles, and identify proposals to address constraints</p> <p>Introduce costing for further integration of gender analysis into climate change initiatives across sectors as an issue</p>	<p>Conduct training(s) for relevant national stakeholders on gender responsive budgeting, both on adaptation and mitigation</p>	<p>Networking, coordination and consultation</p>	<p>Project team</p> <p>Gender and Climate Change Focal Point(s)</p> <p>Assistance from GSP and UNFCCC in providing specific technical support</p>	<p>The Narrative Study – Gender and Climate Change, Macedonia - micronarratives served as a non-typical consultative mechanism for policy maker as it resulted in stories that depict both mainstream issues but also particular issues that common quantitative data relatively fails to do since it projects percentages which are more useful for decision makers.</p> <p>Strong networking supported (see Activity C for more details)</p> <p>The Gender and climate change mentorship programme resulted in 102 proposed gender and climate change actions incorporated in the 2022 budget of the 17 municipalities that expressed interest for follow up.</p> <p>The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan was commended as one of the top 7 of 94 gender action plans reviewed by a UNDP gender audit in reporting specific and traceable results. It is assessed that 80% (12 of 15) of the actions in the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan have been implemented.</p> <p>UNFCCC and Gender Focal Points, Gender Machinery and Parliamentarian Commission on Equal Opportunities together with UNDP were engaged to promote leadership roles for women in climate action.</p> <p>High women's participation in project activities, specific research on gender and transparency, the creation of a national gender and climate change network for civil servants, and the collection of gender disaggregated data in project surveys and for sectoral transparency data. Women comprised more than 60% of training participants in project workshops.</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>Summary:</p>					<p>5: main activities – all addressed</p> <p>11 sub-activities: all completed</p>	<p>100%</p>