

**Key elements to include
gender equality and
women's empowerment
in climate policies and
Nationally Determined
Contributions (NDCs)**

KEY ELEMENTS TO INCLUDE GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN CLIMATE POLICIES AND NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCS)

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Introduction

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) update process presents a unique opportunity to strengthen the integration of gender equality in these instruments, and potentially in other related climate policies and plans. During this process, it is crucial that countries are able to identify and harmonise the gender and climate change mandates that have been included in different sectoral policies and strategies and identify gender considerations that are relevant to the mitigation and adaptation actions proposed in their NDCs, taking into account their national context.

The new generation of NDCs provides countries an opportunity to recognise that mitigation and adaptation actions must incorporate a rights-based and gender equality approach, in order to reduce persistent gender inequalities and promote opportunities for women's empowerment. To achieve these goals, a series of essential gender elements have been identified in order to define specific targets and indicators to be incorporated into the NDCs, whether through sectoral actions, or in the country's NDC implementation plans and/or strategies. In this tool, the following aspects will be examined:

- a. Principles, vision and mission
- b. Governance and inclusion
- c. Implementation capacities and budgets
- d. Data and situation analysis
- e. Areas or lines of intervention
- f. Sector-specific targets and indicators

The analysis and recommendations that follow are based on a research conducted in eight countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC): Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. The research looked into the mandates and/or gender considerations included by these countries in their policies, plans, strategies and national communications related to the climate change agenda.

The objective of this document is to provide a guide on key gender elements for countries that are: (a) updating their NDCs; (b) designing new climate policies; and/or (c) developing sectoral policies to respond to climate impacts. To that end, this tool includes:

Section 1. Checklist to incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment in new climate policies, NDC updates or related sectoral strategies;

Section 2. Overview of general examples of gender language used by countries to illustrate how the checklist recommendations can be incorporated into national policies;

Section 3. Examples of sectoral gender considerations, targets and indicators; and

Section 4. Gender mainstreaming in COVID-19 recovery measures and climate actions.

SECTION 1

Checklist to incorporate gender equality and women’s empowerment in NDC updates, new climate policies or relevant sectoral strategies

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| The principles and vision of the NDC, policy, plan or strategy | | |
| Recognise principles of inclusion, respect for human rights, social equity and intergenerational equity | | |
| Support the promotion of gender equality, as well as women’s empowerment | | |
| Include gender equality as one of its cross-cutting issues | | |
| Recognise national equality policies as part of the relevant policy framework | | |
| The governance in the design and implementation of the NDC, policy, plan or strategy | | |
| Recognises the full, genuine and equal participation of women and their leadership in policies | | |
| Includes the Mechanism for the Advancement of Women (MAW) ¹ in the climate agenda planning process | | |
| Includes women’s groups and civil society organizations (CSO) whose work is focused on gender in the design, implementation and revision of the policy | | |
| The capacities and budgets for the implementation of the NDC, policy, plan or strategy | | |
| Strengthens institutional capacities in the field of gender and climate change | | |
| Proposes the inclusion of a gender expert in the design, implementation and monitoring process of climate actions | | |
| Includes “gender-sensitive” budgets (i.e., specific resources are assigned to gender actions) | | |
| The data and situation analysis included in the NDC, policy, plan or strategy | | |
| Includes sex-disaggregated data describing the national social circumstances | | |
| Includes data on relevant gender inequalities for adaptation and mitigation actions | | |
| Includes data on the gender-differentiated impacts and vulnerabilities | | |
| Includes information on gender-differentiated roles and contributions in the sectors or areas of intervention | | |
| Calls for national information systems to collect sex-disaggregated data and conduct gender analysis with such data | | |

1 Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women (MAW) are all national, regional and local government institutions that contribute to the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in public policies, and those that carry out concrete actions to promote the human rights of women and girls, and to put an end to violence against them.

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| The areas, sectors or lines of intervention of the NDC, policy, plan or strategy | | |
| Recognises gender-differentiated vulnerability to climate change and gender-differentiated contributions to emissions reduction, as well as increased resilience | | |
| Addresses relevant gender considerations for all strategic areas or priority sectors | | |
| Recognises the gender-differentiated positive and negative effects of sectoral actions | | |
| Recognises gender-differentiated needs and how sectoral actions can contribute differentially to the economic empowerment, social status and leadership of men and women | | |
| Recognises access to technology and new green jobs through specific actions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment | | |
| The sector-specific targets and indicators of the NDC, policy, plan or strategy | | |
| Includes gender responsive targets related to adaptation | | |
| Includes gender responsive targets related to mitigation | | |
| Recognises the differentiated contributions of men and women to emissions reduction and proposes targets and indicators to highlight and promote such contributions | | |
| Recognises the differentiated contributions of men and women to resilience and proposes targets and indicators to highlight and promote such contributions | | |
| Recognises the differentiated vulnerability of men and women and proposes targets and indicators to highlight and reduce such vulnerability | | |
| Includes climate targets that contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities or to the increase of women's empowerment and indicators that measure this change | | |
| Gender mainstreaming in COVID-19 recovery measures and climate actions | | |
| Includes a gender differentiated analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on climate vulnerability and resilience | | |
| Includes a gender differentiated analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on sectors related to the climate agenda | | |
| Includes a gender differentiated analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on mitigation and adaptation actions | | |

SECTION 2

Overview of examples of language used by countries to illustrate how the checklist recommendations can be incorporated into national policies

I. PRINCIPLES AND VISION OF THE NDC, POLICY, PLAN OR STRATEGY

After analysing the inclusion of a gender equality and women's empowerment perspective in the principles, vision and mission of the climate and environmental policy, plan or strategy of 8 countries in the LAC region, it was found that:

- 7 countries recognise principles of inclusion, respect for human rights, social equity and intergenerational equity (88%);
- 8 countries include principles of respecting, promoting and considering gender equality and women's empowerment (100%);
- 8 countries include gender equality as a cross-cutting issue (100%); and
- 7 countries recognise national equality policies as part of the relevant policy framework (88%).

EXAMPLES: PRINCIPLES AND VISION

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Guatemala.** National Climate Change Action Plan (Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático). 2016, p. 16.

When adopting measures to address climate change, human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations will be respected, as well as gender equality, women's empowerment and intergenerational equity.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Costa Rica.** Decarbonization Plan. Commitment of the Bicentennial Government (Plan de Descarbonización. Compromiso del Gobierno del Bicentenario), p. 3.

Colombia. Fifth National Biodiversity Report of Colombia (V Informe Nacional de Biodiversidad de Colombia). 2014, p. 62).

GENDER EQUALITY PRINCIPLES

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Integrated Strategy to Control Deforestation and Manage Forests (Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques). 2017, p. 28.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but also the necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equality in access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will boost sustainable economies, and societies and humanity as a whole will benefit at the same time.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Guatemala.** Law on Social Development (Ley de Desarrollo Social). 2001, p. 2.

Peru. National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (Estrategia Nacional sobre Bosques y Cambio Climático). 2016, p. 48.

GENDER EQUALITY AS A CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Ecuador.** First Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Primera Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional para el Acuerdo de París bajo la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático). 2019, p. 10.

Gender mainstreaming implies integrating the gender approach in the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and initiatives, with the aim of promoting equality between men and women and combating discrimination.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Paraguay.** National Climate Change Policy (Política Nacional de Cambio Climático). 2016, p. 10.

Colombia. Second Biennial Update Report of Colombia to UNFCCC (Segundo Reporte Bial de Actualización de Colombia ante la CMNUCC). 2018, p. 56.

RECOGNITION OF GENDER EQUALITY POLICIES

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Peru.** Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Republic of Peru (Contribución Prevista y Determinada a Nivel Nacional (NDC) de la República del Perú). 2015, p. 11.

This is currently based on the implementation of the National Plan for Gender Equality (PLANIG 2012-2017) and the future Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru), which is framed in the National Strategy on Climate Change (ENCC).

OTHER EXAMPLES **Guatemala.** National Climate Change Action Plan (Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático). 2016, p. 32.

Paraguay. National Strategy on Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) (Estrategia Nacional de Bosques para el Crecimiento Sostenible (ENBCS)). 2019, p. 18.

For further examples see [Annex 1](#) included in Teams in the Gender Channel under the Climate Promise.

II. GOVERNANCE FOR THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC, POLICY, PLAN OR STRATEGY

After analysing the governance and social inclusion process needed to implement the climate and environmental policy, plan or strategy of 8 countries in the LAC region, it can be observed that:

- 8 countries include the full, genuine and equal participation of women in the development of climate change policies (100%);
- 6 countries include the Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women (MAW) (75%); and
- 8 countries include women's groups and representatives in the development, implementation and revision of the policy (100%).

EXAMPLES: GOVERNANCE

RECOGNITION OF THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Costa Rica.** National Policy of Costa Rica on Adaptation to Climate Change 2018-2030 (Política Nacional de Costa Rica de Adaptación al Cambio Climático 2018-2030). 2018, p. 59.

Likewise, this Policy must generate processes that promote and guarantee engagement and highlight the management of women in all areas of adaptation: local, business, institutional, political, economic, etc.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Ecuador.** First Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Primera Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional para el Acuerdo de París bajo la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático). 2019, p. 14.

Paraguay. Third National Communication of Paraguay on Climate Change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Tercera Comunicación Nacional sobre Cambio Climático de Paraguay a la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático). 2016, p. 402.

INCLUSION OF THE MECHANISM FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Ecuador.** First Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Primera Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional para el Acuerdo de París bajo la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático). 2019, p. 10.

In order to adequately incorporate the gender approach and its mainstreaming in the formulation of the NDC, one of the strategies implemented in the participatory methodology involves the technical advice and permanent support of relevant actors in the field at national level, such as the Gender Equality Council.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Guatemala.** National Safeguards Approach of Guatemala (ENS) (Enfoque Nacional de Salvaguardas de Guatemala (ENS)). 2016, p. 50.

Peru. Second National Communication of Peru to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Segunda Comunicación Nacional del Perú a la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático). 2010, p. 83.

INCLUSION OF WOMEN'S GROUPS

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Third National Communication to UNFCCC (Tercera Comunicación Nacional ante la CMNUCC). 2017, p. 32.

Consultation, Participation and Dissemination Mechanisms. with Afro-Colombian communities of the Pacific and the establishment of a climate change and REDD+ discussion platform for afro descents, and a specific discussion platform for women given their differentiated relation to the causes and impacts of climate change, deforestation and the measures and actions to combat them.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Costa Rica.** Executive Decree No. 40616-MINAE. Creation of the Citizen's Advisory Council for Climate Change (Decreto Ejecutivo N° 40616-MINAE. Creación del Consejo Consultivo Ciudadano de Cambio Climático (5C)). 2017, p. 6.

Ecuador. REDD+ Action Plan of Ecuador: Forests for Good Living (Plan de Acción REDD+ Ecuador: Bosques para el Buen Vivir). 2016, p. 86.

For further examples see [Annex 1](#) included in Teams in the Gender Channel under the Climate Promise.

III. CAPACITIES AND BUDGETS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY, PLAN OR STRATEGY

After analysing the necessary capacities and budgets to implement the climate and environmental policy, plan or strategy in eight countries in the LAC region, it can be observed that:

- 8 countries commit to strengthening capacities in terms of gender and climate change (100%);
- 1 country proposes the inclusion of a gender expert (13%); and
- 5 countries include gender budgets (63%).

EXAMPLES: IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITIES AND BUDGETS

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Paraguay.** National Climate Change Policy (Política Nacional de Cambio Climático). 2016, p. 14.

Strategic Guidelines of the National Climate Change Policy 7. Strengthen institutional capacities by incorporating the gender approach, enabling the increased participation of women in adaptation and mitigation actions against climate change.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Ecuador.** First Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Primera Contribución Determinada a Nivel Nacional para el Acuerdo de París bajo la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático). 2019, p. 31.

Peru. National Strategy on Climate Change (Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático). 2015, p. 49.

INCLUSION OF A GENDER EXPERT

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Second Biennial Update Report of Colombia to UNFCCC (Segundo Reporte Bienal de Actualización de Colombia ante la CMNUCC). 2018, p. 310.

Capacity creation and technical assistance. Ensure that the technical team includes professionals with sufficient expertise to integrate the differential and gender approach in the report. (...). Ideally, this team must be formed by (...) 1 specialist to ensure the integration of the gender approach and 1 coordinator.

OTHER EXAMPLES No further examples

GENDER BUDGET

NOTABLE EXAMPLES

Costa Rica. National Policy of Costa Rica on Adaptation to Climate Change 2018-2030 (Política Nacional de Costa Rica de Adaptación al Cambio Climático 2018-2030). 2018, p. 64.

Pillar 6. Investment and financial security for climate action. This must be carried out in a transparent and verifiable manner, in financial conditions for the active inclusion of vulnerable populations in the local economy, particularly women, through climate-resilient productive investments.

OTHER EXAMPLES

Colombia. Second Biennial Update Report of Colombia to UNFCCC (Segundo Reporte Bienal de Actualización de Colombia ante la CMNUCC). 2018, p. 312.

Chile. National Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2022 (Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático 2017-2022). p. 164.

For further examples see [Annex 1](#) included in Teams in the Gender Channel under the Climate Promise.

IV. DATA AND SITUATION ANALYSIS INCLUDED IN THE POLICY, PLAN OR STRATEGY

After analysing the data and situation analysis included in the climate and environmental policy, plan or strategy in eight countries in the LAC region, it can be observed that:

- 8 countries include gender-differentiated data describing the national social circumstances (100%);
- 7 countries include data on relevant gender inequalities for adaptation and mitigation (88%);
- 6 countries include gender-differentiated information on impacts and vulnerabilities (75%);
- 5 countries include gender-differentiated information on roles and contributions in the sectors or areas of intervention (63%); and
- 6 countries refer to the fact that national information systems will collect gender-disaggregated data and conduct gender analysis with such data (75%).

EXAMPLES: DATA AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED DATA DESCRIBING THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Second Biennial Update Report of Colombia to UNFCCC (Segundo Reporte Bienal de Actualización de Colombia ante la CMNUCC). 2018, p. 61.

See data included in section: Strategic instruments for climate change management in Colombia. Climate Change and Gender.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Guatemala.** Environmental Gender Policy (Política Ambiental de Género). 2005, p. 13.

Ecuador. Third National Communication of Ecuador to UNFCCC (Tercera Comunicación Nacional del Ecuador a la CMNUCC). 2017, p. 480.

DATA ON RELEVANT GENDER INEQUALITIES FOR ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Guatemala.** Guatemala: development of a low-emission development strategy with social inclusion (Guatemala: construcción de una estrategia de desarrollo con bajas emisiones con inclusión social). 2015, p. 9.

See data included in section: Social inclusion, gender equity and climate change. 2.1. Gender equity and inequality. Box 1. Results of the gender analysis for the natural resources sector and global climate change.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Colombia.** First Biennial Update Report of Colombia to UNFCCC (Primer Informe Bienal de Actualización de Colombia ante la CMNUCC). 2015, p. 30.

Paraguay. Fifth national report of Paraguay to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Quinto Informe Nacional al Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica Paraguay). 2016, p. 43.

GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED INFORMATION ON IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITIES

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Paraguay.** National Climate Change Mitigation Plan and Action Programmes (Plan Nacional de Mitigación Ante el Cambio Climático y los Programas de Acción). p. 99.

See data included in section: Programme 2: Clean Cooking Stoves. 3. Description of the use of biomass (wood and coal) in Paraguay and of Reforestation.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Costa Rica.** National Risk Management Policy 2016-2030 (Política Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo 2016-2030). p. 5.

Guatemala. National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala (Política Nacional para la Reducción de Riesgo a los Desastres en Guatemala). p. 55.

GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED INFORMATION ON ROLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE SECTORS OR AREAS OF INTERVENTION

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Costa Rica.** National Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (Plan de Acción de la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático). 2015, p. 50.

See data included in section: Energy Sector. Public Awareness, Education and Climate Change. Women as agents of change in the energy sector.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Ecuador.** Third National Communication of Ecuador to UNFCCC (Tercera Comunicación Nacional del Ecuador a la CMNUCC). 2017, p. 471.

Guatemala. Second National Communication of Guatemala on Climate Change (Segunda Comunicación Nacional sobre Cambio Climático Guatemala). 2015, p. 15.

NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS WILL COLLECT GENDER-DISAGGREGATED DATA AND CONDUCT GENDER ANALYSIS WITH SUCH DATA

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Guatemala.** Second National Communication of Guatemala on Climate Change (Segunda Comunicación Nacional sobre Cambio Climático Guatemala). 2015, p. 173.

See data included in section: Inclusion of traditional and ancestral knowledge, as well as the inclusion of the gender analysis, specifically related to aspects of climate change.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Second Biennial Update Report of Colombia to UNFCCC (Segundo Reporte Bienal de Actualización de Colombia ante la CMNUCC). 2018, p. 57.

Paraguay. National Climate Change Policy (Política Nacional de Cambio Climático). 2016, p. 18.

For further examples see [Annex 1](#) included in Teams in the Gender Channel under the Climate Promise.

V. AREAS, SECTORS OR LINES OF INTERVENTION IN THE POLICY, PLAN OR STRATEGY

After analysing the areas, sectors or lines of intervention included in the climate and environmental policy, plan or strategy in eight countries in the LAC region, it can be observed that:

- 7 countries recognise gender-differentiated vulnerability to climate change and gender-differentiated contributions to emissions reduction (88%);
- 8 countries address relevant gender considerations for all strategic areas or priority sectors (100%);
- 4 countries recognise the gender-differentiated positive and negative effects of sectoral actions (50%);
- 6 countries recognise gender-differentiated needs and how sectoral actions can contribute differentially to the economic empowerment, social status and leadership of men and women (75%); and
- 4 countries recognise access to technology and new green jobs through specific actions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (50%).

EXAMPLES: AREAS, SECTORS OR LINES OF INTERVENTION

GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED CONTRIBUTIONS TO EMISSIONS REDUCTION

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Paraguay.** Third National Communication of Paraguay on Climate Change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Tercera Comunicación Nacional sobre Cambio Climático de Paraguay a la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático). 2016, p. 325.

Women in many countries represent the bulk of the workforce in agriculture, a vulnerable sector. If there is a reduction in production (fishing or agriculture), which could happen as a result of climate change, they will have to find additional sources of income. Although the proportion of men and women is practically the same, women are also agents of change due to an unequal distribution of responsibilities, and to the fundamental role that they play.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Integrated Strategy to Control Deforestation and Manage Forests (Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques). 2017, p. 36.

Guatemala. Guatemala: Development of a low-emission development strategy with social inclusion (Guatemala: construcción de una estrategia de desarrollo con bajas emisiones con inclusión social). 2015, p. 12.

RELEVANT GENDER CONSIDERATIONS FOR ALL STRATEGIC AREAS OR PRIORITY SECTORS

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Costa Rica.** Second Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Segundo Informe Bienal de Actualización ante la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático). 2019, p. 215.

Important challenges: • Improving the capacities and knowledge of gender and climate change in decision makers and civil servants • Progressing towards a greater inter-agency coordination of the issue • Analysing the future results of this report from a gender perspective • Monitoring the progress of mitigation and adaptation actions based on differentiated data. If a gender approach is not applied to climate change management, certain existing structural concerns could be exacerbated as a result.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Gender guidelines for the energy and mining sector (Lineamientos de género para el sector minero energético). 2020, p. 13.

Peru. National Forest and Wildlife Policy (Política Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre). 2017, p. 72.

GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF SECTORAL ACTIONS

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Peru.** Guide for the Development of National Waste Management Strategies: Moving from challenges to opportunities (Guía para la Elaboración de Estrategias Nacionales de Gestión de Residuos: Avanzar desde los desafíos hacia las oportunidades). 2013, p. 43.

This aspect of the waste management policy also has implications on gender equity. Given that, in practice, the sector is composed mainly of women, improving the situation in the sector implies improving the situation of women, who are often excluded from other forms of participation in the economy.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Guatemala.** National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guatemala (Política Nacional para la Reducción de Riesgo a los Desastres en Guatemala). 2011, p. 58.

Paraguay. Second National Communication of Paraguay on Climate Change (Segunda Comunicación Nacional sobre Cambio Climático de Paraguay). 2011, p. 141.

GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED NEEDS AND HOW SECTORAL ACTIONS CAN CONTRIBUTE DIFFERENTIALLY TO THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, SOCIAL STATUS AND LEADERSHIP OF MEN AND WOMEN

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Paraguay.** Guide for the development of local climate change adaptation plans II (Guía para la elaboración de Planes Locales de Adaptación al Cambio Climático II). 2016, p. 38.

Sheet No. 6. Evaluate and establish criteria to prioritise adaptation measures. Gender: Include actions in which women are agents of change. Number of beneficiaries: Referring to the scope of beneficiaries of the measure. The whole department? Only certain sectors? Only women and children? How does the proposed measure complement the actions promoted by the sector? Is the proposed measure within the guidelines and priorities of the National Development Plan (PND) 2030? Is the gender factor considered within the measure as an agent of change in the adaptation?

OTHER EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Integrated Strategy to Control Deforestation and Manage Forests (Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques). 2017, p. 21.

Guatemala. Law on Social Development (Ley de Desarrollo Social). 2001, p. 5.

ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY AND NEW GREEN JOBS THROUGH SPECIFIC ACTIONS TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Chile.** First Update to the Tentative National Contribution of Chile (Contribución Nacional Tentativa de Chile. Primera Actualización). 2019, p. 25.

Taking into account a just technological transition, environmental care, gender differences, local technologies, the inclusion of interested parties, cooperative approaches, the fair use of patent systems and international bodies dedicated to the promotion of development and technology transfer.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Costa Rica.** State Policy for the Agri-Food Sector and Costa Rican Rural Development 2010-2021 (Política de Estado para el Sector Agroalimentario y el Desarrollo Rural Costarricense 2010-2021). pp. 47 and 52.

Peru. Law on the Integrated Management of Solid Waste (Ley de Gestión Integral de Residuos Sólidos). 2016, p. 9.

For further examples see [Annex 1](#) included in Teams in the Gender Channel under the Climate Promise.

VI. SECTOR-SPECIFIC TARGETS AND INDICATORS OF THE POLICY, PLAN OR STRATEGY

After analysing the sector-specific targets and indicators included in the climate and environmental policy, plan or strategy of 8 countries in the LAC region, it can be observed that:

- 8 countries include gender-responsive targets related to adaptation (100%);
- 7 countries include gender-responsive targets related to mitigation (88%);
- 6 countries recognise the differentiated contributions of men and women to emissions reduction and propose targets and indicators to highlight and promote such contributions (75%);
- 4 countries recognise the differentiated contributions of men and women to resilience and propose targets and indicators to highlight and promote such contributions (50%);
- 5 countries recognise the differentiated vulnerability of men and women and propose targets and indicators to highlight and reduce such vulnerability (63%); and
- 7 countries include climate targets that contribute to the reduction of emissions/resilience, while also contributing to the reduction of gender inequalities or to the increase of women's empowerment and indicators that measure this change (88%).

EXAMPLES: SECTOR-SPECIFIC TARGETS AND INDICATORS

GENDER-RESPONSIVE TARGETS RELATED TO ADAPTATION

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Second National Communication to UNFCCC (Segunda Comunicación Nacional ante la CMNUCC). 2010, p. 39.

Joint Programme: Integration of Ecosystems and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Colombian Massif. Incorporate differentiated strategies with a gender approach and taking into account ethnic and cultural aspects in the implementation of climate change adaptation measures to facilitate fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Analyse the participation of women in the decision making, design and promotion of actions.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Chile.** National Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2022 (Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático 2017-2022). p. 84.

Paraguay. National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (Estrategia Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático). 2016, p. 56.

GENDER-RESPONSIVE TARGETS RELATED TO MITIGATION

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Paraguay.** Second National Communication of Paraguay on Climate Change (Segunda Comunicación Nacional sobre Cambio Climático de Paraguay). November 2011, p. 144.

The energy supply sector. Promote and revitalise the Efficient Stoves Programmes developed by governmental authorities in rural areas, fostering reduced pressure on forests, as well as the reduction of agents that could cause illnesses, especially to rural women and children.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Chile.** Third Biennial Update Report of Chile on Climate Change (Tercer Informe Bienal de Actualización de Chile sobre Cambio Climático). 2018, p. 385.

Colombia. Resolution 0002830 of 5 July 2019, creating the sectoral committee for the coordination and implementation of the national public gender policy in the transport sector (Resolución 0002830, de 5 de julio de 2019, por la cual se crea el comité sectorial para la coordinación e implementación de la política pública nacional de género en el sector transporte). p. 3.

DIFFERENTIATED CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN TO EMISSIONS REDUCTION AND TARGETS AND INDICATORS TO HIGHLIGHT AND PROMOTE SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Peru.** Universal Energy Access NAMA (NAMA Acceso Universal a la Energía). 2018, p. 2.

Expected results of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA). Development of an energy school for women in rural areas.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Costa Rica.** Sixth national Report of Costa Rica to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Sexto Informe Nacional al Convenio de Diversidad Biológica de Costa Rica). 2019, p. 52.

Paraguay. National Strategy on Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) (Estrategia Nacional de Bosques para el Crecimiento Sostenible (ENBCS)). 2019, p. 13.

DIFFERENTIATED CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN TO RESILIENCE AND TARGETS AND INDICATORS TO HIGHLIGHT AND PROMOTE SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Guatemala.** Strategic Climate Change Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) 2018-2027 and Action Plan 2018-2022 (Plan Estratégico de Cambio Climático del Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación (MAGA) 2018-2027 y Plan de Acción 2018-2022). p. 43.

Indicators: Number of male and female farmers participating in soil conservation programmes. Number of male and female farmers benefiting from the programme. Number of male and female farmers benefiting from the programme. Amount of organic fertilisers produced by male and female farmers. Number of male and female farmers producing with organic fertilisers. Number of male and female farmers producing. Number of male and female farmers who use genetically improved livestock species. Number of male and female farmers using climate-smart technologies and practices.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Second National Communication to UNFCCC (Segunda Comunicación Nacional ante la CMNUCC). 2010, p. 359.

Costa Rica. Sixth National Report of Costa Rica to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Sexto Informe Nacional al Convenio de Diversidad Biológica de Costa Rica). 2019, p. 66.

DIFFERENTIATED VULNERABILITY OF MEN AND WOMEN AND TARGETS AND INDICATORS TO HIGHLIGHT AND REDUCE SUCH VULNERABILITY

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Costa Rica.** National Risk Management Policy 2016-2030 (Política Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo 2016-2030). p. 42.

Guideline 9. Continuous improvement of response coordination: The Planning and Response Subsystem must update the protocols and procedures regularly, contemplating the different needs of population groups; for example, of children, adolescents, older adults, men and women, ethnic groups, people with disabilities and migrants, as well as the protection of animals, under criteria of solidarity and human rights and gender approaches.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Chile.** First Update to the Tentative National Contribution of Chile (Contribución Nacional Tentativa de Chile. Primera Actualización). 2019, p. 41.

Paraguay. National Climate Change Mitigation Plan and Action Programmes (Plan Nacional de Mitigación Ante el Cambio Climático y los Programas de Acción). p. 145.

INCLUSION OF CLIMATE TARGETS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE REDUCTION OF GENDER INEQUALITIES OR TO THE INCREASE OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND INDICATORS THAT MEASURE THIS CHANGE

NOTABLE EXAMPLES **Ecuador.** Third National Communication of Ecuador to UNFCCC (Tercera Comunicación Nacional del Ecuador a la CMNUCC). 2017, p. 211.

Mitigation Actions. Regulatory framework of the land use, land use change and forestry and agriculture sectors. Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador. The State will promote equal access to production factors through policies that: prevent the concentration or pre-emption of productive factors or resources, eradicate discrimination against female farmers.

OTHER EXAMPLES **Colombia.** Gender guidelines for the energy and mining sector (Lineamientos de género para el sector minero energético). 2020, p. 15.

Guatemala. National Strategy on Low-Emission Sustainable Livestock Breeding (Estrategia Nacional de Ganadería Bovina Sostenible con Bajas Emisiones). p. 23.

For further examples see [Annex 1](#) included in Teams in the Gender Channel under the Climate Promise.

SECTION 3

Examples of gender-sensitive concerns, targets and indicators at sectoral level

EXAMPLES: SECTORAL GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

ADAPTATION

Guatemala. *Second National Communication of Guatemala on Climate Change (Segunda Comunicación Nacional sobre Cambio Climático Guatemala)*. 2015. **Adaptation of agriculture.** In accordance with the texts of the Cancun Agreements, adaptation in developing countries should be managed and implemented from the perspective and priorities established therein; incorporating *gender equity*, based on a participatory and transparent approach and taking into account vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems. It should also be based on the best available scientific knowledge, along with ancestral and local knowledge, with a view to integrate the adaptation in relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions.

WATER

Guatemala. *National Climate Change Action Plan (Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático)*. 2013. **Introduction. Action Plan: Integrated Water Resources Management. Result 1: Target:** By the year 2032, protect and sustainably manage 100 percent of the areas considered to have a very high capacity for water regulation and catchment, with a watershed and land use planning approach, taking into account cultural, age and *gender* relevance and in accordance with the social context. (Column 2, row 2). **Actions:** Develop and update the instruments for integrated water resources management, in a participatory manner and with a watershed and climate change approach, taking into account *gender equity* and cultural relevance. (Watershed management plans, land use planning with a watershed approach, others). (Column 3, row 2.4). Develop and implement an awareness-building, education and training programme on climate change adaptation measures, focused on integrated water resources management, with principles of *gender equity* and multiculturalism.

Paraguay. *Law 3556 on Fisheries (Ley 3556 de Pesca)*. 2008. Article 4. The State will support and promote the programming and implementation of aquaculture production projects for the purpose of training, education and specialisation, paying particular attention to the low-income population, respecting *gender-sensitive* concerns for this activity.

AGRICULTURE

Colombia. *Second Biennial Update Report of Colombia to UNFCCC (Segundo Reporte Bienal de Actualización de Colombia ante la CMNUCC)*. 2018. **Gender approach, mainstreaming and perspective with regards to climate change in Colombia.** Gender issues are linked to problems and challenges associated with poverty, hunger, health and welfare, maternity, environmental and energy burdens, social insecurity and the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Likewise, recognising the fundamental role played by women in areas such as agricultural production and food safety, as well as resilience in communities to climate change, are essential aspects for the promotion of sustainable and inclusive development, based on the commitments acquired by the Colombian State in the Paris Agreement, besides acting as a catalyst to achieve the targets of the 2030 Agenda.

FORESTS

Guatemala. Law on incentives for small landowners with forest or agroforestry vocation (*Leyes de incentivos forestales PINPEP*). 2010. **Article 2. Goals.** This Law will contribute to sustainable forest management, based on compliance with the following goals: Promote *gender equity*, prioritising the participation of women's groups in the management of natural forests and the establishment and maintenance of forestry plantations and agroforestry systems.

Ecuador. REDD+ Action Plan of Ecuador: Forests for Good Living (*Plan de Acción REDD+ Ecuador: Bosques para el Buen Vivir*). 2016. *Gender* differences influence the use, access and control of resources, power structures, decision making and subsistence strategies. *Women* and men use, manage and depend on forests differently according to their *gender* roles and responsibilities. In terms of forest resources, in Ecuador *women* are important forest users and custodians; in the use of forests, they make substantial economic, social and cultural contributions that facilitate their conservation and management (Ministry of Environment 2014e).

Peru. National Strategy for Biological Diversity to 2021. Action Plan 2014-2018 (*Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2021. Plan de Acción 2014-2018*). 2014. **Targets to increase the contribution of biodiversity to national development to 2021. Target 13.** By 2021, strengthen the decentralised governance of biological diversity based on a participatory, intercultural, *gender* and social inclusion approach, in coordination with national, regional and local government levels, within the framework of international treaties.

ENERGY

Costa Rica. National Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (*Plan de Acción de la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático*). 2015. **Energy Sector.** In an economy that is increasingly dependent on energy to meet the everyday requirements of men and *women* in a context of comprehensive human development, it is necessary to identify the cleanest and most cost-effective sources of energy available in the country.

Guatemala. Guatemala: Development of a low-emission development strategy with social inclusion (*Guatemala: construcción de una estrategia de desarrollo con bajas emisiones con inclusión social*). 2015. **The Low-Emission Development Strategy: What is it and what are the benefits for Guatemala?** The example of wood-saving stoves demonstrates the potential of a technology that can provide several benefits and contribute to: (i) the family economy; (ii) the health of the family, particularly that of *women*; (iii) time savings due to the reduced need for labourers to carry wood, especially in rural areas; (iv) the creation of jobs for those who are dedicated to the construction of stoves; and (v) the environment due to the multiple functions of forests, such as being CO₂ sinks and the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in each stove.

Guatemala. Second National Communication of Guatemala on Climate Change (*Segunda Comunicación Nacional sobre Cambio Climático Guatemala*). 2015. **Vulnerability in the generation of hydroelectric power.** Access to energy in the country has been linked to specific aspects of economic and productive development, disregarding its connection to social policy issues such as health and education, and to aspects related to ethnic and *gender equity*.

Paraguay. Second National Communication of Paraguay on Climate Change (*Segunda Comunicación Nacional sobre Cambio Climático de Paraguay*). November 2011. **Energy Sector.** The measure related to wood-saving stoves presents a viable opportunity, given that the obstacles to its implementation can be overcome with very little investment and with self-management. Beyond the environmental benefits, this measure has an important impact on human health, particularly that of *women*, so its promotion must be considered based on its actual importance. Likewise, this measure could contribute to reducing the use of forest raw material, reducing the pressure on these ecosystems and increasing carbon sinks.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Colombia. Law 1466 on the application of the Environmental Subpoena to those who violate the rules of debris clean-up and removal and establishing other provisions (Ley 1466 sobre la aplicación del Comparendo Ambiental a los infractores de las normas de aseo, limpieza y recolección de escombros, y se dictan otras disposiciones). 2011. **Article 1. Purpose.** This Law seeks to apply protective legal instruments, based on social fraternity and environmental recovery, to the men and *women* who work in the recycling activity, excluding the arbitrary authority to impose penalties on the vulnerable population and fully guaranteeing the right to work.

Guatemala. National Policy for the Integrated Management of Waste and Solid Waste. Government Order. (Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de Residuos y Desechos Sólidos Acuerdo Gubernativo). 2015. **Shared Policy Vision. C. Specific Goals. 2. Economic sphere. Intermediate goals:** (c) Promote the creation of decent work with *gender equity* and multiculturalism through the integrated and sustainable management of waste and solid waste.

HEALTH

Peru. Third National Communication of Peru to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Tercera Comunicación Nacional del Perú a la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático). 2016. The same study also evaluated the approximate vulnerability of the health of the population of Peru, considering data at district level on age, *gender* and the human development index. The resulting estimated vulnerability is not exclusive to the effects of climate change, rather it also reflects some of the conditions that characterise the vulnerability of public health, such as the state of poverty and the proportion of vulnerable population groups (in this case, the elderly and *women* in the countryside).

TECHNOLOGY

Chile. First Update to the Tentative National Contribution of Chile (Contribución Nacional Tentativa de Chile. Primera Actualización). 2019. **Contribution in the field of development and technology transfer.** From 2020, Chile will draw up and implement the “Development and Technology Transfer Strategy for Climate Change” (EDTTCC), with the aim of promoting and strengthening technology transfer, fostering the necessary transformations to achieve sustainable, resilient and carbon neutral development by 2050. Taking into account a just technological transition, environmental care, *gender differences*, local technologies, the inclusion of interested parties, cooperative approaches, the fair use of patent systems and international bodies dedicated to the promotion of development and technology transfer.

TRANSPORT

Costa Rica. National Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (Plan de Acción de la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático). 2015. **Transport Sector. The integrated public transport system.** This is a universal system that adapts to the different needs of different users (older adults, *women*, persons of impaired capacity) and that unifies charging systems.

Colombia. Second Biennial Update Report of Colombia to UNFCCC (Segundo Reporte Bienal de Actualización de Colombia ante la CMNUCC). 2018. **Mitigation.** There is a need to move from the formulation of measures to the actual materialisation of the proposed mitigation actions, contemplating a differential and *gender* approach, and to increase the management of resources for the implementation of the formulated mitigation actions as in the case of the NAMAs, such as domestic refrigeration and freight transport.

ADAPTATION

TARGETS **Chile.** National Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2022 (Plan de Acción Nacional de Cambio Climático 2017-2022). **Details of the core adaptation measures.** Generate and update vulnerability maps in national territory. Description: The products implemented within the framework of this measure must consider the *gender* variable, providing gender-disaggregated results, besides considering social and human aspects, depending on the information available.

Guatemala. National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction associated to Climate Change (Estrategia Nacional de Reducción de Riesgo de Desastres vinculada al Cambio Climático). 2016. **Housing. 3. Increase resilience. Expected results.** Goods and services produced with the capacity for disaster risk reduction management and disaster management against the effects of climate change. **Action:** Implement investment programmes focused on promoting self-sufficiency, resilience and sustainability in the population of rural areas with *ethnic and gender equity*.

Paraguay. National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (Estrategia Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático). 2016. **Framework for Action. Component 2. Dissemination of the challenges and opportunities of climate change. Component 2 target.** Widely disseminate knowledge and information generated with regards to the threats, vulnerabilities, impacts, challenges and opportunities of climate change, as well as good practices and appropriate technologies, taking into account cultural diversity and *gender equity*, with the aim of increasing the participation and responsibility of social actors at different territorial levels, improving actions to ensure the better impact of the policies contemplated in priority agendas and strategies.

Paraguay. National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (Estrategia Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático). 2016. **Framework for Action. Component 2. Dissemination of the challenges and opportunities of climate change. Action Lines.** Component 2 is related to “Dissemination of the challenges and opportunities of climate change” and seeks to raise awareness of key actors and social and economic agents through installation in key sectors and the dissemination of the information and knowledge generated, taking into account cultural diversity and *gender equity*.

INDICATORS **Peru.** Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Gender Action Plan. 3.1. Number of manuals and guides that include and coordinate *gender*, disaster risk management (DRM) and adaptation to climate change.

Peru. Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Number of sectoral, regional and local plans that incorporate *gender goals and indicators* in their DRM and adaptation to climate change instruments.

WATER

TARGETS **Trinidad and Tobago.** National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy. 2017. 5.26.1 The Government will facilitate the involvement of men, women, children and vulnerable groups in managing the sustainable use of water resources at all levels and in the sharing of benefits. 5.26.2 A *gender perspective* will be integrated into the design and implementation of water resources management programmes. 5.26.3 The development of water and sanitation infrastructure and services will meet the needs of the poor and be *sensitive* to gender and the differently abled. 5.26.4 When necessary for reasons of poverty alleviation the Government will provide the basic water requirement for domestic supply.

INDICATORS

Costa Rica. National Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (Plan de Acción de la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático). 2015. **Metric Year 2021:** Integrated Water Resources Management National Information System, *gender-sensitive*, updated and operative.

Peru. Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Number of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plans, programmes and projects that incorporate *affirmative action* measures to promote the access of women to forums for IWRM-related dialogue, training and decision making.

AGRICULTURE

TARGETS **Costa Rica.** State Policy for the Agri-Food Sector and Costa Rican Rural Development 2010-2021 (Política de Estado para el Sector Agroalimentario y el Desarrollo Rural Costarricense 2010-2021). Inclusive credit lines. Negotiations will be held with the National Banking System (SBN) and the Banking System for Development (SBD) to establish inclusive credit lines (*women*, young people, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities) for the development of family agriculture, including primary production, generation of added value and marketing.

Costa Rica. National Biodiversity Strategy of Costa Rica 2016-2025 (Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad Costa Rica 2016-2025). 2016. **Biodiversity associated to food safety, health and productive activities (including populations and genetic diversity).** National Target by 2020: T. 24. By 2020, support and establish measures for the conservation and production of seeds (food and native forest) in indigenous peoples and local communities with cultural and *gender-sensitive* relevance.

Peru. Third National Communication of Peru to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Tercera Comunicación Nacional del Perú a la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático). 2016. **Initiatives that contribute to the reduction of GHG in the agriculture sector.** Agricultural policy guidelines. Ministerial Order 709-2014-MINAGRI. The agricultural policy guidelines that are in line with generating enabling conditions to facilitate emissions management are: Guideline 8: Capacity development: Increase the productive and business capacities of farmers, paying particular attention to *women* and young people in rural areas.

INDICATORS **Peru.** Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Percentage of *women* and men who participate in information exchange mechanisms on the use, access and control of the natural resources used in food.

Peru. Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Number of ancestral and local skills and practices of men and *women* on the use, access and control of the natural resources used in food, incorporated into strategies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

FORESTS

TARGETS **Colombia.** Integrated Strategy to Control Deforestation and Manage Forests (Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques). 2017. **Socio-cultural forest management and public awareness.** T. 1.1 Optimise the coordination between ethnic groups and institutions to harmonise land use planning and sectoral development planning instruments with a differential and *gender* approach.

Colombia. Integrated Strategy to Control Deforestation and Manage Forests (Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques). 2017. **Socio-cultural forest management and public awareness.** T. 1.5. Strengthen the participation and dialogue of local farmer, social, solidarity and non-governmental organisations in forest conservation and sustainable management with a *gender* approach.

Colombia. Integrated Strategy to Control Deforestation and Manage Forests (Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques). 2017. **Development of a forest economy to close the agricultural frontier.** T. 2.2 Integration of sustainable forest management associated to forest goods and services and the closure of the agricultural frontier in the National Agricultural Innovation System (SNIA) (Law 1876 of 2017) and its instruments. Description: In the selected municipalities, support will be provided to the creation of rural service centres where technical assistants can stay. The participation of *women* as rural development managers and extension workers in their regions will be particularly promoted.

Ecuador. REDD+ Action Plan of Ecuador: Forests for Good Living (Plan de Acción REDD+ Ecuador: Bosques para el Buen Vivir). 2016. The different proposed measures and actions are instruments that seek to strengthen or advance processes that are under development; they also provide a favourable environment for the pragmatic incorporation and internalisation of gender equity guidelines. In practice, this means: 1. Promoting the participation of *women* in national and local participation forums and in the decision-making process related to the implementation of REDD+, in accordance with their circumstances and taking into account *gender* roles and arrangements. 2. Establishing a capacity development plan for *women* associated with their participation in the implementation of the different measures and actions of the REDD+ Action Plan. 3. Identifying and generating measures and incentives, in the context of deforestation factors, and to strengthen environmental and social co-benefits, which promote the participation of *women* and young people in productive transformation processes, such as agroforestry systems. 4. Identifying and promoting opportunities that enable the integration of *women's* knowledge, capabilities, skills and experience in the implementation of REDD+ measures and actions. 5. Involving farmers and members of *women's* associations in transition processes towards sustainable productive systems and in initiatives for non-wood forest product (NWFP) use, in accordance with their role and the opportunities identified for their insertion in the value

chain. 6. Promoting the full participation of *women* in environmental and natural resources management forums. 7. Promoting the equal participation of *rural women* in the management and protection of watersheds and water sources. 8. Promoting equal opportunities for *female* farmers, through training programmes, leadership empowerment and through different types of incentives, including those of a technological nature. 9. Promoting, strengthening and improving the access of rural *women* to means of production and marketing, with particular focus on sustainable agro-ecological, traditional or ancestral practices and those that conserve biodiversity and environmental services. 10. Ensuring that the mechanisms for the allocation of local REDD+ resources use *gender-disaggregated data*, so that *women* also get a share of the benefits from the implementation of REDD+ measures and actions.

Guatemala. Strategy to Address the Deforestation and Degradation of Forests in Guatemala (Estrategia para el Abordaje de la Deforestación y Degradación de los Bosques en Guatemala). 2018. **Strategic line. Strengthening of the Guatemalan Protected Areas System. Strategic actions.** 4. Promote multisector alliances, including local communities, *women's* groups and indigenous peoples in the protection and conservation of forests in the protected areas.

Guatemala. Strategy to Address the Deforestation and Degradation of Forests in Guatemala (Estrategia para el Abordaje de la Deforestación y Degradación de los Bosques en Guatemala). 2018. **Strategic line. Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Networks (SAF) in areas of agricultural and livestock production. Strategic actions.** 4. Promote the diversification of the productive activities and livelihoods of indigenous peoples, *women's* groups and local communities, through the development of productive models that promote the sustainable use of biological diversity (eco-tourism, home gardens, underutilised plants), as well as the strengthening of existing ones.

Paraguay. National Strategy on Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) (Estrategia Nacional de Bosques para el Crecimiento Sostenible (ENBCS)). 2019. **Measures. 5. Adopt settlement policies. Actions.** 5.3. Facilitate the access of local communities and *women's* groups to formal credit systems for the adoption of better production technologies to contribute to emissions reduction.

Paraguay. National Strategy on Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) (Estrategia Nacional de Bosques para el Crecimiento Sostenible (ENBCS)). 2019. **Measures. 6. Sustainable forest management. Actions.** 6.2. Promote the integration and exchange of local ancestral knowledge to the development of livelihoods and environmentally friendly production, recovering the role of *women* in all processes. 6.5. Promote energy efficiency programmes in local communities and indigenous peoples, in the domestic use of native forest wood, recovering the role of women.

Paraguay. National Strategy on Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) (Estrategia Nacional de Bosques para el Crecimiento Sostenible (ENBCS)). 2019. **Actions proposed for each Cross-Cutting Measure of the National Strategy on Forests for Sustainable Growth. Actions.** 9.4. Promote the role of *women* in forest monitoring and protection processes.

INDICATORS **Peru.** Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Number of forest and wildlife management programmes and projects that promote the *access of women* and men to first-tier loans and seed money.

Peru. Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Number of *women* and men farmers that implement agroforestry practices as adaptation strategies to climate change.

ENERGY

TARGETS **Peru.** Adaptation and Mitigation Action Plan Against Climate Change (Plan de Acción de Adaptación y Mitigación Frente al Cambio Climático). 2010. **Thematic line 2: Contribution to greenhouse gas emissions reduction (17 projects).** Improved cooking stoves for a smoke-free Peru: Improve the quality of life of Peruvians through the massification of improved certified cooking stoves that reduce pollutant smoke emissions and the health problems of children and *women*.

Peru. Universal Energy Access NAMA (NAMA Acceso Universal a la Energía). 2018. Expected results of the NAMA. Development of an energy school for *women* in rural areas.

Climate Change Regional Strategy (Estrategia Regional de Cambio Climático). **Action Lines:** 2.1. Promote a greater participation of renewable sources of electrical power in the regional matrix of energy generation sources. **Measures:** 2.1.3. Produce and widely disseminate technical guides on energy efficiency and energy savings at all levels: industrial, urban, domestic, *women's* groups, transport, others.

INDICATORS **Peru.** Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Proposed pilot study on the productive use of energy by *women*, as a tool to evaluate access to first-tier loans.

Paraguay. National Climate Change Mitigation Plan and Action Programmes (Plan Nacional de Mitigación Ante el Cambio Climático y los Programas de Acción). Verifiable aspects. Reduced length of exposure of *women* and children (particularly) to pollutants. Number of people with the greatest time available for different tasks. Number of homes with improved cooking systems.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

TARGETS **Peru.** National disaster risk management plan PLANAGERD 2014-2021 (Plan nacional de gestión del riesgo de desastres PLANAGERD 2014-2021). 2014. Specific Goal: 3.2. Develop capacity to respond to emergencies and disasters. Strengthen first response and humanitarian assistance capacities, taking into account the *gender approach*, age groups and people with disabilities. Strategic Goal 6. Strengthen the participation of the population and organised society for the development of a prevention culture. Development of conceptually standardised programmes for the implementation of DRM knowledge according to the risk context, *gender*, age group and interculturality of the population requiring assistance.

Climate Change Regional Strategy (Estrategia Regional de Cambio Climático). **Extreme climate events and risk management.** **Action Lines:** 1.1.1. Strengthen research applied to disaster risk reduction management, as well as the exchange of information between different national and regional bodies linked to the issue, in coordination with the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC). **Measures:** 1.1.1.1. Conduct vulnerability and climate disaster risk assessments in urban and rural settings, by sectors, taking into account *gender*, indigenous peoples and people of African descent, and implement measures to prevent risks at an appropriate level. 1.1.1.6. Manage resources to enable work with *women* in grass-roots organisations to ensure that they have the information, knowledge, experience, networks and resources necessary to increase resilience when faced with disasters.

INDICATORS **Peru.** Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Percentage of *women* and men that participate in training programmes for community strengthening in the field of preparation and response to the threats caused by climate change.

Peru. Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Number of guidelines and criteria developed to incorporate the *gender approach* into DRM and adaptation to climate change.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

TARGETS **Guatemala.** National Policy for the Integrated Management of Waste and Solid Waste. Government Order (Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de Residuos y Desechos Sólidos Acuerdo Gubernativo). 2015. **Policy Monitoring. B. Indicators for monitoring. Social sphere.** (b) Involve the different social sectors of the country in integrated management processes so that they contribute to economic activities focused on dignifying working conditions and quality of life, with *gender equality* and multiculturality.

Peru. National Plan for the Integrated Management of Solid Waste: 2016-2024 (Plan Nacional de Gestión Integral de Residuos Sólidos: 2016-2024). 2016. **Development of the National Plan for Solid Waste 2016-2024. 6.4.1. Strategic line 1: Capacity strengthening. Activities:** 1. Update and improve the National Capacity Strengthening Programme for Solid Waste Management of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), incorporating elements of social inclusion and *gender*.

INDICATORS **Guatemala.** National Policy for the Integrated Management of Waste and Solid Waste. Government Order (Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de Residuos y Desechos Sólidos Acuerdo Gubernativo). 2015, p. 6. Number of people (*women* and men) educated and trained.

Peru. National Plan for the Integrated Management of Solid Waste: 2016-2024 (Plan Nacional de Gestión Integral de Residuos Sólidos: 2016-2024). 2016. **Development of the National Plan for Solid Waste 2016-2024. 6.4.1. Strategic line 1: Capacity Strengthening. Source of Verification:** Number of recyclers to receive Capacity Improvement Modules for Formalised Recyclers / year (Separated by *gender* and age).

HEALTH

TARGETS **Peru.** Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Development of a kit of traditional medicinal plants based on ancestral knowledge and practices as a contribution to the prevention and response to health problems associated to climate change.

Climate Change Regional Strategy (Estrategia Regional de Cambio Climático). **Strategic Area 1.5: Public health and climate change. Action Lines:** 1.5.1. Strengthen the technical-scientific level in regional and national institutions and in professional training. **Measures:** 1.5.1.2. Standardise studies on Climate Change and Climate Vulnerability, and their impact on public health, differentiating gender aspects. 1.5.1.6. Conduct studies on the differentiated effects, taking into account *gender*, age, occupation, ethnicity and beliefs as a factor, contributing to climate-related diseases.

INDICATORS **Peru.** Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Number of adapted health centres that are equipped to provide health services in accordance with demand and with the *differentiated needs* of the population against the effects of climate change.

Peru. Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Number of ancestral and local skills and practices of men and *women* that contribute to the prevention and care of health problems, incorporated into strategies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

TRANSPORT

TARGETS **Peru.** Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). Men and *women* participating in forums for dialogue, training and decision making related to GHG emission reduction in the energy and transport sector.

INDICATORS **Peru.** Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change of Peru (PAGCC-Peru) (Plan de Acción en Género y Cambio Climático del Perú (PAGCC-Perú)). At least one report that documents the experiences and good practices in other countries in the use of urban transport systems by *women* and men, taking into account their needs and differentiated access, to be considered in the design of mitigation strategies in the transport sector.



SECTION 4

Integration of the gender approach in COVID-19 recovery measures and climate actions

The COVID-19 crisis affects everybody: however, women and girls face disproportionate economic, health and social risks. These gender-differentiated socio-economic risks and their impact on recovery measures must be taken into account in the NDC update process to ensure a sustainable and inclusive response.

During such processes, particularly when conducting general or sectoral gender analyses related to the climate agenda, it is crucial for countries to ask the following questions:

- How has the COVID-19 crisis affected the differentiated climate vulnerabilities experienced by men and women?
- How has the COVID-19 crisis affected the differentiated resilience of men and women?
- How has the COVID-19 crisis affected the differentiated contributions of men and women to the reduction of greenhouse gases/mitigation measures?
- Which sectors related to the climate agenda (i.e. Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), energy, transport, health, tourism) have been impacted by the COVID-19 crisis? Has there been a gender-differentiated impact on these sectors?
- Do the measures proposed by the government to address the COVID-19 crisis affect national climate actions or commitments? Has there been a gender-differentiated impact associated to these measures proposed?
- Do the measures proposed by the government to address the COVID-19 crisis include recovery measures that promote environmental sustainability and climate action? Do these proposals contribute to closing gender gaps or creating opportunities for women's empowerment? If so, how?
- Do the measures proposed by the government to address the COVID-19 crisis include support or actions that can contribute to increasing climate resilience in vulnerable populations? Do these measures benefit men and women equally?

UNDP NDC SUPPORT PROGRAMME

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