Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change, Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction
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<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>Convention on Biological Diversity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSW</td>
<td>Commission on the Status of Women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECLAC</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.</td>
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<td>IBC</td>
<td>Issue-based Coalition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDB</td>
<td>International Development Bank.</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INDC</td>
<td>Intended Nationally Determined Contribution.</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPCC</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC</td>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDC</td>
<td>Nationally Determined Contributions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Resident Coordinators.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCCD</td>
<td>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDRR</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.</td>
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<td>UNS</td>
<td>United Nations System.</td>
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Introduction

This regional summary was developed with the contributions of nine United Nations agencies with a presence in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC): UNEP, UNDRR, UNDP, ILO, UN Women, ECLAC, UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM. These agencies belong to the Issue-based Coalition (IBC) for Climate Change and Resilience in LAC. Since 2020, this IBC has been producing a series of regional documents on issues of strategic importance for Latin America and the Caribbean, with the aim of providing relevant information, inputs and tools for decision-makers, Resident Coordinators (RC) and United Nations Country Teams (UNCT).

This IBC emerged from the United Nations reform process. Its objective is to facilitate the joint work developed in the region by the United Nations System (UNS) agencies and support the coherent and aligned implementation of global agendas. At the same time, the IBC seeks to strengthen and streamline the coordination between agencies and accountability of the UNS on climate change, resilience, and disaster risk reduction (DRR), at the regional and sub-regional level. The Coalition is led by UNDRR and UNEP with participation from 21 other UNS entities from the region.

This document is particularly aimed at Resident Coordinators and country teams of the UNS in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its objective is to provide recommendations to assist their mission to support countries in developing actions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly mainstreaming gender into sustainable development agendas, biodiversity, climate change, pollution, waste, and disaster risk reduction, with an aim towards alignment.

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1 In particular, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the principal Multilateral Environmental Agreements: UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Ramsar and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030.
1. Sustainable development, environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction agendas and commitments
In recent decades, the global environmental policy framework has evolved significantly with regards to gender. The main Multilateral Environmental Agreements have incorporated a series of gender mandates and many of the environmental conventions have gender action plans. On the other hand, the global policy framework on gender equality and women’s rights has also evolved significantly with regards to environmental issues.

The first efforts to recognize the importance of a gender approach with regards to environmental and climate issues started in the 1990s, with the inclusion of Chapter 24 in Agenda 21 which was agreed during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Subsequently, a series of gender mandates were included in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). In parallel, climate funding has evolved from being gender-neutral to gender-responsive\(^2\). With regards to gender equality agendas, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) includes some environmental mandates, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action include a chapter on the environment and session 66 of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) focused for the first time on “Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes”\(^3\).

These gender and environment mandates outline a roadmap for sustainable development, environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction action at the global level. The following figure shows a summary of the main gender and environment mandates and milestones over the past 50 years. Further details about these can be found in the following sections\(^3\).

![Timeline of the integration of gender and environment mandates in global agendas.](source)

The following table shows a chronological summary of the main gender mandates included in environmental policy frameworks. For further details, see section 4.

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2 UNDP, UN Women and UNEP. From words to action: projects with innovative solutions to promote nature conservation, climate action and gender equality. Panama City. 2020.

3 Information based on the analysis of gender and environment mandates carried out by UNDP for regional training on gender and environment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conference/Convention</th>
<th>Summary of gender and environment mandates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</td>
<td>• Articles relevant to the environmental agenda: 2, 3, 7, 14 and 37.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Agenda 21, Chapter 24, “Global Action for Women Towards Sustainable and Equitable Development”. |
| 1993 | Convention on Biological Diversity | • The text of the Convention recognizes the critical role played by women in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. |
| 1998 | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification | • The text of the Convention highlights “the important role played by women in regions affected by desertification and/or drought, and the importance of ensuring the full participation of both men and women at all levels in programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought”.  
• Articles 5, 10 and 19 include gender considerations. |
| 2005 | Hyogo Framework for Action | • Includes gender as one of its action priorities.  
• Sections on early warning, education and training, include gender considerations. |
| 2010 | Nagoya Protocol and the Strategic Plan 2010–2020. | • Strategic objective D.  
• The Nagoya Protocol recognizes the vital role women play in accessing and distributing benefits. |
| 2012 | United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development – Rio+20 | • The common vision reaffirms the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women.  
• It emphasizes that women can make a critical contribution to sustainable development. |
<p>| 2014 | Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | • CBD Gender Action Plan. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conference/Convention</th>
<th>Summary of gender and environment mandates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2015 | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction | • A guiding principle indicates that gender perspectives must be mainstreamed and women's leadership must be promoted in disaster risk reduction.  
• Priority 4 includes gender considerations.  
• It recognizes that women's participation is crucial for effectively managing disaster risk, as well as designing, financing and implementing disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes with a gender perspective. |
| 2015 | Agenda 2030 | • SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.  
• 15 targets in 7 SDGs promote gender equality.  
• 9 SDGs include a total of 51 gender-specific indicators |
| 2015 | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) | • Recognizes that climate change is a problem for all of humanity and that, in adopting measures to confront it, Parties should respect, promote and take into account their respective obligations relating to gender equality, women's empowerment and intergenerational equality.  
• Articles 7 and 11 include gender considerations. |
| 2017 | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | • Convention's First Gender Action Plan. |
| 2017 | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
Glasgow Agreement | • The Glasgow Agreement reaffirms the Paris Agreement's gender commitment.  
• It encourages the full, significant and equal participation of women in climate action and guarantees gender-responsive implementation, to raise ambitions and achieve climate goals. |
| 2022 | The sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66) | • Recognizes that women and girls play a vital role as agents of change for sustainable development, climate action, increased resilience, protection and conservation of the environment, and disaster risk reduction.  
• It calls for measures to: a) Strengthen normative, legal and regulatory frameworks; b) Integrate gender perspectives into climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes; c) Expand gender-responsive finance; d) Enhance gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex; e) Promote a gender-responsive just transition. |
| 2022 | Convention on Biological Diversity  
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework | • Recognizes that satisfactory implementation of the Framework will depend on guaranteeing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and reducing inequality.  
• Targets 22 and 23 include gender considerations. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Conference/Convention</th>
<th>Summary of gender and environment mandates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
<td>• Revision of the Gender Action Plan, which has 5 priority areas, 24 activities and 40 expected results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Political statement from the High-level Midterm Review Meeting of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</td>
<td>• Recognizes the importance of strengthening the gender perspective and more inclusive and representative processes for governing disaster risk, including policies, plans and programmes. It also recognizes the work being done by the United Nations System to formulate a gender action plan to implement the Sendai Framework.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2023 | General Comment No. 26 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, on child rights and the environment, paying particular attention to climate change | • States should provide access to justice pathways for children affected by environmental harm, including child-friendly, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive complaint mechanisms.  
• A drastic and urgent increase in the design and implementation of child-sensitive, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive adaptation measures and related resources is needed. |

Source: prepared by the authors.
2. Current situation: multiple crises are jeopardizing advances in gender and development
The multiple crises we are currently facing have revealed the vulnerability of global systems to protect the environment, people, health and the economy. These overlapping crises, which feed into each other, have reaffirmed the interconnectedness between the economic, environmental and social dimensions. According to the latest UNDP Human Development Report, we live in times of great uncertainty and are faced with complex challenges requiring multidimensional responses. Three sources of global, interconnected uncertainty are putting the achievement of sustainable human development at stake: the destabilized planetary systems of the Anthropocene, the search for social transformation to alleviate global pressures, and widespread magnification of polarization.

According to UN Women, the triad combining the COVID-19 pandemic, the global environmental crisis and growing political, social and economic instability in multiple countries, has not only halted progress made in recent years, but has also caused setbacks to the rights of women and girls, which in turn threaten freedoms and protections previously considered to be firmly established. Similarly, the UNDP Development Report 2021–2022 states that gender inequalities persist and the recent crises, including the climate crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crises, are exacerbating the present situation for women globally.

For example, at the regional level, pre-pandemic data from the femininity index of poor households showed that women were overrepresented in populations with higher poverty levels, with 112.7 women for every 100 men living in poor households. In its report, Social Panorama of Latin America 2021, ECLAC noted that due to the COVID-19 crisis there was widespread increase poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, reaching levels similar to or greater than those recorded in 2014 in ten countries and in some cases surpassing 2008 levels. According to UNDRR and the data cited in the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Human Rights Report 2021, the poverty rate in the region was over 33 per cent and extreme poverty was over 12 per cent, affecting populations who had already been feeling disproportionate effects of the pandemic: indigenous people, Afro descendant people, women, girls, persons with disabilities and people in migratory transit.

Against this backdrop of challenges, progress towards the SDGs has also been hindered by factors such as low economic growth and the COVID-19 pandemic, which has led to reduced access to health care and education, and increased poverty and inequality. The lack of progress towards the SDGs also hinders the achievement of gender equality, given that these goals have been conceptualized through a social justice lens.

4 UN Women. In focus: Sustainable Development Goal 5, Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. 23 August, 2022.
6 The femininity index of poor households from the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin American and the Caribbean compares the percentage of women between 20 and 59-years old living in poverty, with the percentage of men in the same age bracket living in poverty.
3. Future situation: the implementation of gender and environment commitments as a solution to multiple crises
The transition to new development paradigms will not happen through a single initiative or action; an integrated approach is required to foster a transformational change that promotes effective governance, inclusive planning, coherent policy frameworks and investment. It is therefore essential that countries and their economies focus on integrating efforts, as this paradigm shift can only occur if Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), biodiversity strategies, disaster risk reduction and management strategies and plans, and COVID-19 recovery priorities are harnessed to support a just transition to green, purple and blue economies that are inclusive and regenerative, where gender equality, social protection and care are at the centre of more comprehensive, inclusive and regenerative policy frameworks.

Overall, achieving the SDGs, reaching environmental and climate goals and making progress towards gender equality requires a coordinated effort from governments, civil society and the private sector. Decision-makers and implementers, from all spheres and at all levels, have a choice to do (economical, political and sociocultural) business as usual or propose an integrated approach to the commitments made under the 2030 Agenda and the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements, aimed at sustainable development and the guarantee of human rights. There is an urgent need to start thinking in a holistic and comprehensive way to accelerate climate action, disaster risk management and the achievement of the SDGs. This requires, for example, transformative gender investments in sectors such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, infrastructure and education, as well as policies and regulations that promote sustainable development, gender equality and empowerment, reduce environmental degradation and greenhouse gas emissions, and increase resilience.

To promote new development models, the link between sustainable development and human rights must be explicitly addressed. This means considering decisions or measures based on the impact they have on the exercise of human rights, and this impact must be measured according to people’s population or identity groups. To be efficient and effective, this measure will consider the different impact on men and women due to women’s increasing vulnerability resulting from persisting gender gaps in each population or identity group.

In this context, it is necessary to re-imagine development towards nature-based, gender transformative and risk-informed development, which recognizes the interrelationship between environmental crises and inequalities and proposes concrete steps leading to transformative social and environmental change. To do so, two areas need to be considered:

1. Recognizing the links between gender equality and environmental issues (conservation and biodiversity, climate change and disaster risk reduction).
2. Proposing actions to harmonize efforts to promote effective governance, inclusive planning and coherent gender and environment policy frameworks.

### 3.1. Recognizing the links between gender equality and various environmental issues

The relationship between biodiversity, climate change and gender is real and inescapable. In many places in Latin America and the Caribbean, women and girl’s livelihoods depend largely on natural resources. Furthermore, there is a causal link between gender inequalities, vulnerability to risks and environmental degradation, where the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems, and the impact of disasters and climate change tend to exacerbate existing gender inequalities. This means that the negative impacts of these phenomena are greater on women and girls. There are two priority starting points for addressing these links, the first is the relationship between gender inequalities and the environmental crisis and the second is the differentiated contributions to solutions, environmental stewardship, and disaster risk management.

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8 This section is based on the following documents: UNDRR. Towards gender equality and women’s leadership for resilience to disaster risks in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2022; ECLAC and UN Women. Women’s autonomy and gender equality at the centre of climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2022; UNDP, UNEP and UN Women. From words to action: projects with innovative solutions to promote nature conservation, climate action and gender equality. 2020. Taken from: UN Women. Model for gender mainstreaming in NDC management. 2020.
3.1.1. Relationship between gender inequalities and the environmental crisis

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by environmental crises, due to prevailing gender roles, inequalities and vulnerabilities. As vulnerability increases, resilience mechanisms decrease and the effects of climate change are greater, this results in greater inequality. Since its fourth report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has recognized that differences in vulnerability and exposure are due not to climate factors but rather to multidimensional inequalities, resulting in unequal development processes. Being highly vulnerable results from interrelated social processes including gender, class, race, age and disability discrimination (IPCC, 2014. AR5). In summary, the interrelationship between gender, climate change, disasters and migration exacerbates existing inequalities and in many cases the negative impacts are greatest on women and girls, putting them in a vulnerable position where their livelihoods, assets and health are affected as well as their access to development opportunities and quality of life.

Gender inequalities greatly influence how risks affect men and women differently. For example, gender inequalities limit access to opportunities for training, re-skilling, acquiring resources, financial and technical support, and sustainable livelihoods. These inequalities also limit women's involvement in environmental and climate change decision-making spaces and process. All these factors result in “very limited enjoyment of rights and a resulting downward spiral, which does not contribute to human resilience processes”9. Due to current gender roles, women are impacted differently and to a greater degree by environmental crises such as the loss of biodiversity, soil degradation, pollution, exposure to various threats, among others. In a context where poverty and inequality have become more entrenched, the impact of the environmental crisis, as well as the cascading effects of disasters, will be different for different populations highlighting, among other things, the deep inequalities in our region and the widespread gender gaps.

Considering the above, some sectors are dealt with in more detail below. According to the IPCC Sixth assessment report: climate change 2022, “human mobility in its various forms is one of the most visible consequences of the adverse effects of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean and the impact on women and girls is as disproportionate here as in other areas”. Additionally, the report notes that human and natural systems are being pushed beyond their adaptive capacity. Some places are disproportionately vulnerable, including those characterized by poverty, governance challenges and high levels of climate sensitivity or livelihoods, such as small-scale farming areas.

Refugees often live in places that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change. This increases the risks they face in the cycle of forced displacement and leads to further displacement. According to UNHCR, at the end of 2021 there were around 17 million forcibly displaced people, of whom approximately 50 per cent were women and girls. This figure includes 5.9 million refugees and migrants from Venezuela in the region with 1.06 million displaced people in and from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, as well as the Haitian and Nicaraguan populations displaced inside and outside their country and internally displaced persons in Colombia. According to the World Bank study, Groundswell: preparing for internal climate migration, it is estimated that by 2050 various threats associated with climate change could lead to internal migration in Latin America of between 9.4 and 17.1 million people.

In scenarios where migration results from to climate change or disasters it is key to understand that is not the same for all. Some people do not have the financial, social and other resources to move or have to stay in places that are socially and environmentally degraded10. Often many of them are women or girls, particularly those in situations of poverty and exclusion. These women in turn face greater vulnerability and discrimination when they have to assume as heads of their households. On the other hand, the risk of gender-based violence increases in situations when women experience forced displacement due to climate change events and disasters.

Another critical issue resulting from the combination of inequalities and environmental crises is access to and decision making power over resources. Climate change and disasters have a direct impact on the availability of essential natural resources (water, fisheries, energy sources and biodiversity) making them scarce and difficult to access, which can have serious implications from a gender and time use perspective. Rural, indigenous, and afro descent women are often the most impacted since they depend directly on natural resources. Therefore,
if they live in a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, they will have more opportunities for sustainable livelihoods in decent conditions. For women who live in urban areas, their ability to obtain these resources will be proportional to their income and what the society they live in can provide for them. Nevertheless, degradation also has a differentiated impact on them. Their lack of access to resources and limited decision-making power regarding resource use and management translates into lost opportunities, particularly in education and income generation.

While the impacts of climate change do not always cause violent conflicts, climate change is considered a “threat multiplier”. Women's vulnerability is rooted in a variety of causes, including sociocultural conditions and norms that foster socioeconomic discrimination against women and drive violence (UN, 2020). In relation to violence against women human rights defenders, the most recent report of the organization, Front Line Defenders, published in April 2023, highlights that 401 murders were recorded during 2022, and almost half of them were of people defending the land and the environment.

Latin America has the highest incidence of violence against human right defenders, a growing phenomenon which also targets women environmental defenders. In a survey carried out by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 59% of people surveyed said they had witnessed gender-based violence against women defenders of environmental human rights in the course of their work to implement sustainable development projects (Castañeda Camey et al, 2020). The evidence shows that gender-based violence against women environmental defenders is growing (Barcia, 2017; Facio, 2015; Meffe et al., 2018 cited in Castañeda Camey et al, 2020) in a context of severe obstacles to accessing justice and confronting practices that deepen impunity.

3.1.2. Environmental stewardship and gender differentiated contributions to environmental solutions and disaster risk management

Women are essential agents of change in their communities to mitigate and tackle climate change. Women in general have a different knowledge of the social and environmental landscape in relation to adaptation and mitigation actions and they support sectoral climate initiatives in a different manner. Moreover, women make a unique contribution to sustainable management and protection of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, which promotes the sustainability and effectiveness of nature-based solutions to address climate change. Women contribute to environmental protection, sustainable resource management, sustainable agriculture and seed conservation, circular economy practices, reduction of pollution, disaster risk reduction and management, among others. Therefore, the role of women “is crucial in promoting sustainable development, as is their concern for the quality and sustainability of life for current and future generations”.

While women currently have a crucial role as biodiversity stewards and have ancestral knowledge which can strengthen resilience and create sustainable development solutions, in many cases their agency and stewardship is not considered in policy development, decision-making processes and environmental actions. This is especially true in the case of rural, indigenous, and afro descent women.

Women’s contributions to the paradigm shift have generated knowledge and values that are different to those of men, but these are not always considered. On the contrary, women face a significantly different set of obstacles to engaging in and benefiting from environmental solutions. Therefore, it is imperative to promote a gender perspective in relation to nature-based solutions, climate change, and disaster risk reduction. Attracting women to the growing science and technology sectors is an imminent step towards their collective development and the fight against climate change. Women must be involved in decision-making in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and disaster risk reduction and prevention, to generate innovative and inclusive solutions, create jobs, and improve incomes and the quality of life in communities in general.

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3.2. Proposing actions to harmonize efforts which promote effective governance, inclusive planning and coherent policy frameworks in relation to gender and environment

In 2018, UN Women\textsuperscript{13} highlighted three key strategies to keep gender equality high on the agenda during implementation, monitoring and review of the Agenda 2030: (i) improve gender data, statistics and analysis; (ii) prioritize gender-sensitive investment, policies and programmes and; (iii) strengthen accountability through processes and institutions with a gender perspective. These are in addition to the gender mandates included in the global environmental policy framework summarized at the beginning of this document, and the suggestions outlined in specific documents focused on critical actions and global recommendations on gender in environmental, climate, and disaster risk reduction agendas.

Although these gender mandates and recommendations represent a clear guide for countries and implementing agencies, one of the main existing challenges is implementing them at the national level. In this context and considering the strategic role of country teams (UNCTs) and resident coordinators (RCs) in promoting and strengthening the SDGs in each country, this document focuses on providing recommendations for UNCTs and RCs for localizing and implementing in the various instruments that guide their work.

3.3. Recommendations for implementing gender and environmental commitments and harmonizing efforts

Below is a summary of recommendations\textsuperscript{14} to advance the various gender and environment commitments and contribute to their implementation in LAC countries. They are grouped into five blocks.

A. Promoting the recognition and empowerment of women and girls in environmental agendas and solutions

- Use tools to strengthen the technical capacities of women’s organizations, as well as the sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction sectors, in relation to human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment.

- Promote publications and communication materials that highlight women’s differentiated contributions to environmental solutions and disaster risk resilience, as well as needs and existing gaps between men and women, and between women from different socioeconomic backgrounds.

- Develop processes to increase knowledge about the links between gender and the environment in countries. This involves collecting sex-disaggregated data and developing intersectional gender indicators to effectively measure the reduction of gender gaps in environmental sectors and differentiated contributions to environmental solutions, as well as strengthening cooperation between governmental women’s institutions, statistical systems and sectoral ministries related to environment and natural resource management.

- Integrate a gender perspective in the environmental programmes and projects of the United Nations Systems (UNS) developed in country, using tools such as gender-focused checklists, gender diagnostics, gender plans and staff with expertise in gender and environment. This also involves developing training and technical training processes for UNS staff.

Tools from Annex 1 for applying this recommendation: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55.

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\textsuperscript{13} UN Women. Turning promises into action. 2018.

\textsuperscript{14} Some of these were taken or adapted from: UNEP and the LAC Regional Working Group on Gender and Environment. Public policy guidelines on integrating gender and environment. 2022.
B. Promote the inclusion of a gender perspective in national and local environmental and disaster risk reduction policies, strategies and plans

- Promote the implementation of gender considerations in climate change response plans and actions (mitigation and adaptation); especially those contemplated in NDCs and in gender action plans of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as in all aspects of disaster risk management.

- Identify existing synergies between policies, strategies and action plans at the national or sectoral level along the following thematic axes: (i) environment and climate change; (ii) disaster risk reduction and resilience; and (iii) human rights, gender equality, and the empowerment of women.

- Promote norms, strategies and policies which strengthen the position and capacity for action of the mechanisms for women's advancement, in conjunction with environmental and DRR agendas.

- Promote the design of gender responsive environmental and climate finance and gender budgeting at national and local levels.

Tools from Annex 1 for applying this recommendation:
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 17, 26, 27, 39 and 50.

C. Promote the participation and inclusion of women in all their diversity in environmental decision-making and initiatives

- Desarrollar herramientas que contemplen women and girls, in all their diversity (including those who are indigenous, rural, of African descent, refugees, internally displaced and stateless) in consultation and decision-making processes at the different levels of environmental management. Further promote women's direct participation in nature-based solutions, climate action and disaster risk management.

- Strengthen civil society organizations that protect women's rights and women's organizations (especially those focused on environmental and disaster risk reduction issues) and community councils for the use of natural resources. For example, providing financial and technical support to local women's organizations focused on tackling the impacts of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change.

- Promote and contribute to establishment and strengthening women's and environmental networks, as well as strengthening their skills to participate in decision-making spaces related to the environmental agendas. At the same time, ensure women's equal representation in environmental, climate change and DRR forums and coordination mechanisms at community, local, national, regional and international levels.

Tools from Annex 1 for applying this recommendation:
2, 3, 4, 6, 25, 29, 44 and 53.

D. Promote the development of instruments which strengthen women's economic autonomy, access to land and natural resources and resilience in the face of climate change and disaster risk

- Prioritize policies and programmes which eliminate current barriers preventing women from accessing and making decisions about natural resources. This includes promoting actions that facilitate women's access to land ownership, considering customary law and cultural barriers, such as access to assets for production (for example, fishing boats and agricultural and mining machinery), specialized training in sustainable management of natural resources, access to financing, the promotion of cooperatives, among others.

- Contribute to the establishment of practical mechanisms for women's financial inclusion in environmental fields, for example, by designing and implementing gender transformative mechanisms, such as incentives, insurance, and environmental and climate credit and finance. Considering social gender norms in the financial sphere, accessibility to such mechanisms should be promoted and guaranteed.

- Promote women's access to promising green sectors and jobs, such as alternative energy, clean transport, resilient infrastructure, precision agriculture, among others.
E. Address gender implications of human mobility resulting from disasters, environmental degradation and climate change

- Promote identification and assessment of impacts and risks for women and girls (both economic and non-economic) associated to productive activities involving natural resources (e.g. agriculture, fishing, mining, livestock, forest management), as well as the effects of pollution and environmental degradation.

- Address gender dynamics which determine the adverse effects of displacement caused by disasters, environmental degradation and climate change, in order to limit the impact of these factors which force women to leave their communities. Consider specific capacities and the dynamics of intersectional vulnerability in relation to factors such as age, social group, ethnic group and refugee status (in line with the Global Agreement on Refugees).

- Develop gender responsive climate change adaptation strategies, integrated disaster and displacement risk management, in order to reduce vulnerability, exposure to discrimination, gender-based violence and other safety risks, and address gender inequalities in post-disaster resilience and reconstruction.

Tools from Annex 1 for applying this recommendation: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 30, 31, 32, 44, 45, 50 and 53.
4. Summary of the international and regional gender and environment policy framework
4.1. 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, adopted by UN Member States in 2015, highlights that through the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets it "aims to realize human rights for all people and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls." The Agenda set the 2030 deadline for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by including SDG 5 and 15 targets in seven SDGs that promote gender equality (see box 2). Moreover, nine SDGs add up to 51 gender-specific indicators (see annex 2).

Despite the important advances these gender targets and indicators represent, the SDGs related to environmental issues: sustainable consumption, climate change and its effects, the conservation and protection of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, sustainable development and resilience, do not include gender-specific indicators. However, these SDGs and their targets can be interpreted through a gender lens and their implementation encouraged through the Multilateral Environmental Agreements. And with only 6 years to meet these global targets, we are still a long way off from achieving the goals set out in the 2030 Agenda; therefore it is critical to use gender-transformative environmental policies, programmes and initiatives to contribute to implementing the Agenda.

Box 1. SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5 Targets

5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work by providing public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and promoting shared responsibility within households and families as nationally appropriate.

5.5. Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
Box 2. Targets included in other SDGs which promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

- 1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

- 1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

- 1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. 1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

- 2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

- 2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

- 4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

- 4.5. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

- 4.6. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

- 4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development. 4.a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

- 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Goal 8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

- 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

- 11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects.

- 13.b. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.
Environment and sustainable development

In 1992, The United Nations Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro was organized. The aim of this historical conference, known as the “World Summit” was to help governments rethink economic development and find ways to stop polluting the planet and exhausting its natural resources. The conference culminated in the approval of Agenda 21. Chapter 24 of the Agenda included “Global Action for Women Towards Sustainable and Equitable Development”. Chapter 24 proposes a set of objectives to guarantee women's full and equal participation in all development activities and particularly in environmental administration. Box 3 includes a summary of some of the commitments included in Agenda 21.

Box 3. Summary of the commitments in Chapter 24 of Agenda 21 which include women and girls

- Policies are needed to increase the proportion of women involved in sustainable development programmes as decision-makers and in planning, technical and administrative functions. Measures to strengthen women's offices and non-governmental organizations.

- Priority measures to eliminate illiteracy among females, ensure universal access to primary and secondary education for girls, increase school enrolment and provide greater education and training opportunities for women in sciences and technology.

- To reduce the heavy workload of women and girls, governments, local authorities and employers must provide affordable nurseries and kindergartens. National programmes are needed to encourage men to share household tasks with women on an equal basis.

- Environmentally friendly technologies should be promoted in consultation with women, and they will have access to clean water, adequate sanitation facilities and an efficient fuel supply.

- Equal employment opportunities with equal pay for women should be supported, including childcare and maternity leave. Women should have equal access to credit, land and other natural resources, and rural banking systems can be established to facilitate women’s access to credit.

- Women play a crucial role in achieving the necessary changes to unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. Programmes are needed to develop consumer awareness and encourage investment in environmentally sound productive activities.

- Countries should take measures to avert the rapid environmental and economic degradation in developing countries that generally affects women and children in rural areas. The main problems include drought, desertification, armed hostilities, natural disasters, toxic waste and the use of unsuitable agro-chemical products.

- Research and data collection should focus on: women’s knowledge and experience of natural resource management; the consequences of structural adjustment programmes for women; the consequences of environmental degradation for women; and the integration of the value of “domestic” and other unpaid work in resource accounting.

- Rural and urban training centres are needed to disseminate environmentally sound technologies to women.

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Women play a vital role in environmental management and development. Therefore, their full participation is essential for achieving sustainable development.

Following on from this conference, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg produced a new Action Plan in 2002. The report highlighted as one of its cross-cutting issues “gender and the importance of placing greater emphasis on the empowerment of women as well as the negative effects on women”. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, known as Rio+20, was organized in 2012. The Conference report recognizes that “gender equality and the empowerment of women are important for sustainable development and our common future.” Likewise, the outcome document of the Conference “The future we want” includes a gender principle (box 5).

Box 5. Río+20 “The future we want”

- **Common Vision.** It also reaffirms the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate quality of life, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, the empowerment of women and the general commitment to achieving just and democratic societies for development.

  - We recognize that gender equality and the empowerment of women are important for sustainable development and our common future.

  - We reaffirm our commitments to ensuring equal rights for women, access to and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy, society and political decision-making.

- **Participation of main groups and other interested parties.** Emphasizes that women can make a critical contribution to achieving sustainable development.

  - We recognize the role of women’s leadership and resolve to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable development policies, programmes and decision-making processes at all levels.
**Biodiversity**

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was signed during the World Summit in 1992, as one of the platforms for implementing Agenda 21 biodiversity commitments. The Convention has been ratified by 196 countries and is the international instrument for “the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.” The Convention includes a principle related to gender equality which recognizes the role, stewardship and agency of women in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (box 6).

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**Box 6. Text of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

It also recognizes the critical role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy formulation and implementation for the conservation of biological diversity.

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Since 1996, Parties to the CBD have incorporated gender considerations in their decisions under the Convention. The CBD is a pioneering instrument on gender and environment as it includes gender mandates on a wide range of issues and in its main strategic agreements16. For example, in 2010, the gender perspective was incorporated into its Strategic Plan and the Nagoya Protocol (box 7).

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**Box 7. Gender Mandates in the Strategic Plan 2010 – 2020 of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol**

**Strategic Plan 2010 – 2020. Strategic objective D. Enhance the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all. Target 14.** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.

**Nagoya Protocol** Recognizing also the critical role that women play in access to and distribution of benefits and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy formulation and implementation for the conservation of biological diversity.

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**Biodiversity Convention Gender Action Plan**

In 2014, during the Conference of the Parties (COP12), the convention adopted the [Gender Action Plan 2015–2020](https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/compilation-CBD-GE-COP-decision-text.pdf) under its decision XII/7. It updates the gender action plan adopted in 2008 and includes actions that could be taken by Parties and the Secretariat to integrate a gender perspective into the work. The Plan defines four specific objectives for integrating gender considerations into its implementation: (i) Integrate a gender perspective; (ii) Promote gender equality; (iii) Demonstrate benefits of incorporating a gender perspective; and (iv) Increase the effectiveness of the work being done to implement the Convention.

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16 For more details, please refer to the compilation of mandates put together by the Secretariat and WEDO: [https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/compilation-CBD-GE-COP-decision-text.pdf](https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/compilation-CBD-GE-COP-decision-text.pdf)
Global Biodiversity Framework Post 2020

In December 2022, countries agreed on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This framework highlights gender equality in the implementation of commitments and two of its targets focus on promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, regarding taking urgent action in the decade leading up to 2030.

Box 8. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including its vision, mission, goals and targets, should be understood, implemented, monitored and evaluated in accordance with the following: h) Successful implementation of the Framework will depend on ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and reducing inequalities.

**Target 22.** Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

**Target 23.** Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Inclusion of gender equality in other Multilateral Environmental Agreements

The following box contains a summary of three other conventions which integrate gender considerations.

Box 9. Incorporating gender equality in other Multilateral Environmental Agreements

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In 2002, in the context of this convention, the Resolution on Gender and Wildlife Trade was agreed and the development a Gender Action Plan was proposed.

- The RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. In 2018, this Convention agreed the Resolution on Gender and Wetlands and later developed Guidance on mainstreaming gender under the Convention.

- Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS). In 2017, the Gender Mainstreaming Decision was agreed for these conventions and a Gender Action Plan was adopted. There is now an updated version of the Gender Action Plan 2023.
4.2. Climate change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into force in 1994 and has been ratified by 197 countries. The objective of the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations “at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system”. The Convention included its first references to gender in 2001, recognizing the Beijing Conference and inviting countries to nominate women representatives to participate in the Kyoto Protocol subsidiary body. The other reference mentions gender as one of the guiding principles for national adaptation plans. The following gender mandates were agreed in 2010 in connection with the Cancun Agreement. The UNFCCC currently has 119 gender mandates17 (figure 2).

Figure 2. Gender mandates in UNFCCC decisions.

![Figure 2. Gender mandates in UNFCCC decisions.](source: UNDP, 2023.)

Lima Work Programme on Gender and the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan

In 2014, the Conference of the Parties (COP20) of the UNFCCC established the first Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG). In 2016 the COP22 decided on a three-year extension of the LWPG, with a review at COP25 (2019). The first gender action plan under the UNFCCC was established at COP23 in 2017. At COP25 (2019), the Parties agreed an improved five-year Lima Work Programme on Gender and its gender action plan (Decision 3/CP.25). In 2022, the Parties completed the revised Action Plan, which strengthened some of the priority areas (Decision 24/CP.27). The current Gender Action Plan has 5 priority areas, 24 activities and 40 expected results. The priority areas are: (i) Capacity-building; (ii) Communication and knowledge management; (iii) Gender balance, women’s participation and leadership; (iv) Coherence, gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation; and (v) Monitoring and reporting. Countries agreed to submit information on efforts and measures taken to implement the enhanced version of the Lima Work Programme on gender and its action plan in national reports submitted as part of the UNFCCC process.

17 Information based on WEDO’s gender mandates in climate policy tracker, available at: https://genderclimatetracker.org/gender-mandates?field_theme_tid%5B%5D=258&field_date_value=All

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Paris Agreement

Adopted in 2015 by 196 Parties at COP21 in Paris, the Paris Agreement is a legally binding international climate change treaty. It came into force on 4 November 2016 and its aim is to strengthen the global response to climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. This agreement marked an important milestone in multilateral climate action and a significant achievement in several respects. Firstly, it recognized the need for urgent action on climate change and the significant risks posed by a warming planet. Secondly, it set a clear and ambitious target for limiting global warming. Thirdly, it recognized the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which acknowledges that while all countries have a role to play in combating climate change, developed countries have a greater responsibility to act because of their historical contributions to greenhouse gas emissions.

The Agreement recognizes gender equality as a guiding principle and stresses that when taking action to address climate change, Parties should “respect promote and consider (...) gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.” In Article 7 on adaptation, the Agreement also recognizes the importance of gender equality in adaptation measures (box 10).

Box 10. Gender mandates included in the Paris Agreement Decision 1/ CP.21. 2015

Preamble. Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Article 7. Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

Article 11. Capacity-building should be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular for developing country Parties, including at the national, subnational and local levels. Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.

Glasgow Agreement

In 2021, the Glasgow Agreement reaffirmed the Paris Agreement’s gender commitment and recognized that the Parties should “when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider (...) gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity” and urges Parties to implement the Glasgow Work Programme, respecting, promoting and considering their respective human rights obligations as well as gender equality and the empowerment of women. The Glasgow Agreement also encourages the full, significant and equal participation of women in climate action and guarantees gender-responsive implementation, to raise ambitions and achieve climate goals.
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

As part of the Paris Agreement, countries defined long-term goals to enhance adaptive capacity, build resilience and promote low greenhouse gas emissions development, which prompted countries to take national action, such as formulating or improving relevant policies, strategies or plans. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) represent each country’s efforts to reduce national emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.

In terms of gender, NDCs in the region have shown a significant positive change. According to analysis carried out by UNDP, in 2015, when INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) were presented, only 45 per cent of countries (15) had included any gender considerations. By contrast, in 2022, 100 per cent (29 countries) of NDCs presented to the UNFCCC included gender considerations\(^\text{18}\) (Figure 3). This new generation of NDC not only recognizes gender equality as a cross-cutting element or climate action principle, it also approaches gender considerations in a more comprehensive way. Many of these NDCs are more ambitious in terms of gender, mentioning equality as a fundamental element of mitigation and adaptation actions in different sectors, and some even include gender-responsive sectoral targets.

Source: Analysis carried out by UNDP\(^\text{19}\).

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\(^\text{18}\) Data based on a UNDP analysis on incorporating gender considerations in the NDC of: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Venezuela.

\(^\text{19}\) For more information visit [https://data.undp.org/content/gender-and-ndc/](https://data.undp.org/content/gender-and-ndc/)
4.3. Environmental degradation

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was adopted in 1994 and its aim is to protect and restore the land and guarantee a more secure, just and sustainable future. The CCD proposes a series of actions to mitigate the impact of land degradation, fight against desertification and mitigate the effects of serious drought in affected countries. The CCD has been adopting measures to promote gender equality since 1998. The text of the Convention stresses “the important role played by women in regions affected by desertification and/or drought, particularly in rural areas of developing countries, and the importance of ensuring the full participation of both men and women at all levels in programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought,” and includes various gender mandates as part of the agreed measures (box 11).

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Box 11. Gender mandates included in the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

- **Article 5. Obligations of affected Party countries.** The affected Party countries commit to: Promoting awareness-raising and facilitating participation of local populations, especially women, and young people, with the support of non-governmental organizations, in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

- **Article 10. National action programmes** National action programmes ensure the effective participation at the local, national and regional levels of non-governmental organizations and local populations of both women and men – particularly resource users, including farmers and pastoralists and their representative organization – in policy planning, decision-making, and implementation and review of national action programmes.

- **Article 19. Capacity-building, education and public awareness.** The Parties shall promote these capacities as appropriate through: (a) the full participation at all levels of the population, particularly at the local level, especially women and youth, with the cooperation of non-governmental and local organizations.

- **Article 19. Capacity-building, education and public awareness.** The Parties shall (e) assess educational needs in the affected areas, develop appropriate curricula and expand, as necessary, adult education and literacy programmes. The Parties shall also create access opportunities for all, especially young people and women, on the identification, conservation, sustainable use and management of natural resources in affected areas.

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In 2017, the Parties to the CCD agreed to develop a Gender Action Plan to support the implementation of the CCD Strategic Framework 2018–2030. The Action Plan proposes a set of actions to ensure gender equality is incorporated in building resilience to drought and achieving land degradation neutrality and sets out four priority actions: (i) ensuring women’s participation in decision-making; (ii) eradicating poverty; (iii) strengthening women’s right to land, including access to resources; and (iv) improving women’s access to better knowledge and technologies.
4.4. Disaster risk reduction

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 was adopted in 2015 and is the result of a process of intergovernmental negotiations lasting more than two years. The aim of the Framework is “The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries”. The three main pillars for achieving this are as follows: (i) reducing the existing risk; (ii) not generating new risks; and (iii) increasing resilience to residual risk. According to UNDRR (2021)\(^\text{20}\), the Sendai Framework defines concepts such as disaster risk and resilience, reflecting an evolution from a primordial approach to managing disasters to a vision of managing disaster risk under an understanding that risk itself is a social construct and that disaster can be prevented through social processes.

The Framework is based on a human rights approach and identifies that disaster risk reduction (DRR) requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation and calls for the integration of gender, age, disability, class and ethnic perspectives in all policies and practices, as well as the promotion of women’s and youth leadership as agents of change. It also considers women’s participation to be critical for effectively managing disaster risk and calls for measures to empower women in disaster preparedness and prevention, and to build their capacity to ensure the resilience of their families’ and communities’ livelihoods in adverse or post-disaster situations (box 12).

III. Guiding principles. Disaster risk reduction requires the involvement and collaboration of the whole of society. It also requires empowerment as well as inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, particularly the most poor. Gender, age, disability and cultural perspectives should be integrated in all policies and practices and women’s and youth leadership should be promoted. In this context, special attention should be paid to improving citizen’s organized voluntary work.

Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. 32 (...) Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key (...).

Priority 4. Local and national levels. 33. To achieve this, it is important: to invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems. Develop such systems through a participatory process. Tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender. Promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information.

\(^{20}\) UNDRR. *Towards gender equality and women’s leadership for resilience to disaster risks in Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2022.
V. Role of Stakeholders. 36. When determining specific roles and responsibilities for stakeholders, and at the same time building on existing relevant international instruments, States should encourage the following actions on the part of all public and private stakeholders: (i) Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post disaster situations.

Bali Agenda for Resilience. From risk to resilience: towards sustainable development for all in a COVID-19 transformed world

In 2022, UNDRR organized the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022). This platform is a crucial mechanism for monitoring progress made towards implementing the Sendai Framework at the global level. The result of GP2022 was the “Bali Agenda for Resilience”. The Bali Agenda reaffirms gender commitments: Disaster risk reduction leadership must be more inclusive. More can be done to strengthen gender equality and the participation of women and girls in decision-making, implementation and leadership. Specific targets and timelines must be set for achieving gender balance and a gender action plan to achieve the Sendai Framework. Policies and programmes must also be supported by an understanding of gender dimensions of disaster risk. Greater investment in women-led civil society organizations and networks should be facilitated for their meaningful participation and influence in decision-making. The Agenda also notes that recovery and reconstruction should be community-driven and address inequalities through a gender-responsive, human rights-based approach if they are to be successful.

Midterm implementation review meeting of the Sendai Framework (MTR SF) and Political Declaration of the High-Level Meeting

The technical process of over two years of consultation and research, the final report of the process, and the political declaration from the high-level meeting held during the UN General Assembly in May 2023 all emphasize the need to strengthen more inclusive gender-responsive processes. At the same time, they recognize that we are not on track to achieve the Sendai Framework and SDG targets and call for a change of course, supported by more coherent policies, strategies, programmes and plans for climate change adaptation, biodiversity and disaster risk reduction, more risk-informed development processes, and even greater integration of DRR into UN system planning and programming processes, including Common Country Assessments (CCA) and United Nations Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF). In all of the above, gender equality and the empowerment of women are seen as drivers of resilience to climate and disaster risks, with more equitable, inclusive and representative governance.

21 Political statement from the high-level midterm review meeting of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, A/RES/77/289
4.5. Gender equality agenda

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women

The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was adopted in 1979 and is considered as an international bill of women’s rights. CEDAW has been ratified by 188 countries and provides a binding framework for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. CEDAW stipulates that States Parties must incorporate a gender perspective in all their institutions, policies and actions in order to ensure equality. CEDAW underlines States’ obligations to defend rural women’s rights to land and natural resources, health, education, employment, water, sanitation, energy and participation (General Recommendation 34, 2016). It emphasizes the disproportionate impact disasters have on women and girls and calls for the protection and promotion of their rights in relation to disaster risk reduction through measures such as integrating gender dimensions in programmes and projects as well as access to resources, knowledge and technology for capacity-building for women and girls for DRR (General Recommendation 37, 2018).

All articles of CEDAW should be taken into account by the Ministries of Environment, Sectoral Environmental Institutions and Emergency Commissions when developing policies, strategies and programmes related to climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss, pollution and disaster risk management. The following table contains some articles of CEDAW and examples on how they can be interpreted by the environmental sector and disaster risk reduction (DRR) sector.

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22 For more information see https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women
CEDAW Articles | Interpretation/Application
--- | ---
Article 2. State institutions must ensure that women do not suffer gender-based discrimination and that they enjoy equal rights with men in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. | • Governmental institutions must ensure that their environmental and DRR policies, strategies and programmes do not discriminate against women and that they promote equal rights for women and men.

Article 3. The State will promote the creation and development of programmes and solutions aimed at facilitating women’s full participation. | • Environmental and DRR policies, strategies and programmes must implement actions to promote women’s participation in environmental sectors and in the distribution of financial resources or environmental incentives.

Article 7. All real estate property obtained through social development programmes must be registered in the name of both spouses in the case of marriage, in the name of the woman in the case of a common-law marriage, and in the name of the beneficiary in any other case, whether the beneficiary is a woman or a man. | • Environmental and DRR policies, strategies and programmes must recognize that differences in land tenure exist and that equitable, non-tenure-dependent measures and mechanisms must be identified.

Article 14. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure (...) that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:  
(a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;  
(d) To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal (...) as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency. | • DRR and environmental policies, strategies and programmes must include measures to address inequalities and create opportunities for women in rural areas.  
• DRR and environmental policies, strategies and programmes must guarantee the full and effective participation of women in policies and development planning.  
• DRR and environmental policies, strategies and programmes must guarantee that women are able to participate fully and effectively in capacity-building.

In 1995 the Fourth World Conferences on Women was celebrated in Beijing. It represented an important milestone for the world gender equality agenda. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by 189 countries, establish a programme for recognizing women's rights and promoting their empowerment. The Declaration sets out a series of strategic objectives and measures for women’s progress and achieving gender equality in 12 crucial spheres. The Platform recognizes the steps proposed by the Rio Summit and highlights the impacts of environmental degradation on women, the links between poverty and environmental degradation and the lack of recognition and participation of women in environmental decision-making and policy formulation. The Declaration calls for strategic measures to be adopted to address “gender inequalities in the management of natural resources and in the safeguarding of the environment” and includes “women and the environment” as one of its strategic objectives. Environmental issues are also mainstreamed as part of other strategic objectives and measures.

The Beijing Declaration recognizes women’s environmental stewardship and agency and states that “Women have often played leadership roles or taken the lead in promoting an environmental ethic, reducing resource use, and reusing and recycling resources to minimize waste and excessive consumption. Women can have a particularly powerful role in influencing sustainable consumption decisions.” The Declaration recognizes the differentiated environmental knowledge of women, especially indigenous women, and their contributions to production, food security, environmental conservation and adequate distribution of resources in the home and the community.

The Declaration highlights that “Sustainable development will be an elusive goal unless women’s contribution to environmental management is recognized and supported”. Also it includes two specific environmental objectives and multiple recommendations and measures for governments, civil society and other agencies to “promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes so that before decisions are taken an analysis is made of the effects on women and men, respectively”23 (box 13).

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23 For further details see https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/intergovernmental-support/world-conferences-on-women

The Declaration also states that environmental degradation affects all people, especially women and girls, including rural and indigenous women. The 2000 review (E/CN.6/2020/3) had already called for gender-sensitive policies and financing for DRR and management, environmental governance and climate action in the framework of a just transition with decent work, social protection and investment in the care economy.
**Beijing + 25**

In March 2020, the UN Commission on the Status of Women was scheduled to assess the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States decided to hold a shortened session and adopted a political declaration on the 25th anniversary of Beijing (E/2020/27).

This Declaration recognizes that new challenges have arisen and reaffirmed the political will and commitment to intensify efforts towards “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, recognizing the disproportionate effect of climate change and natural disasters on women and girls, in particular those in vulnerable situations, strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacities of women and girls to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters, and promoting women’s participation and leadership in decision-making on environmental and climate change issues”.

**Gender Equality Forum**

This initiative stems from the assessment conducted on the progress made by States in compliance of the commitments to the 12 strategic objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action in 2020 (Beijing+25). The evidence indicated that “despite some progress, real change has been agonizingly slow for the majority of women and girls in the world.” Several obstacles in law and culture remain unchanged. As a result, women continue to be undervalued, they continue to work more, earn less, have fewer choices, and face various forms of violence in the home and in public spaces.

Because UN Women is at the centre of government, civil society, and private sector mobilization, to uphold the commitments made at the Fourth Women’s Conference it launched an initiative that includes the widest diversity of actors in a pioneering, multi-generational campaign called “Generation Equality: For Women’s Rights and an Equal Future”.

The campaign was launched in 2021 and co-chaired by the French and Mexican Governments. The proposal brought together civil society (women’s organizations, youth, human rights and environment defenders, trade unions, as well as activists from all regions of the world), governments, the private sector, bilateral and multilateral cooperation organizations, cities and the media. As a result, a five-year Global Acceleration Plan was approved, with its first evaluation scheduled for 2023. The strategies of this acceleration plan include promoting an intergenerational global conversation, formalized by signing commitments that include urgent and relevant action and increased public and private investment to achieve positive transformation in the lives of women and girls.

Generation Equality is made up of six coalitions in action that bring together the 12 strategic objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action. Each coalition has its own dedicated acceleration plan. One such coalition, called Feminist Action for Climate Justice, addresses the link between gender equality and climate action, and its Acceleration Plan sets out four climate change goals (Box 14) and a series of collective commitments (box 15).

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24 For further details see: https://www.unwomen.org/en/get-involved/beijing-plus-25/about-1

25 Six Generation Equality Coalitions: (i) gender-based violence; (ii) justice and economic rights; (iii) physical autonomy and rights and sexual and reproductive rights; (iv) feminist action for climate justice; (v) technology and innovation for gender equality; and (vi) feminist movements and leadership.

26 For more information see https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women
Box 14. Global action plan feminist action for climate justice

1. By 2026, increase the percentage of global climate finance flows, public and private, directed towards and invested in gender-just climate solutions in particular at grassroots and rural levels, including through an increase to 88% in the proportion of marked climate bilateral finance targeted towards gender.

2. Increase the proportion of women and girls in decision-making and leadership positions throughout environmental governance and sectors relevant for transitioning to an inclusive, circular and regenerative green economy by 2026.

3. Enhance and leverage the capacity of millions more women and girls in all their diversity to build resilience to climate and disaster risks, mitigate climate change, and address loss and damage, including through provision of quality education, community-based cooperative models and land rights and tenure security.

4. By 2026, at least 20 countries demonstrate increased use of gender-environment statistics for policy making by creating an enabling environment for and increased production of gender-environment statistics.

Box 15. Collective Commitments on Feminist Action for Climate Justice

- The Gender and Environment Data Alliance will advance gender-just climate action at all levels through improved accessibility, understanding and application of gender-environment data.

- The Action Nexus of Feminist Collective Action for a Just and Healthy Planet will advance an economic agenda for people and planet by advocating for the implementation of a feminist economic justice blueprint and ensuring activists and leaders are capacitated and networked.

- The Gender-Just Climate Solutions Scale Fund will support direct access to financing for gender-just climate solutions, by creating a re-granting collective and investing in the creation and capacity of peer women’s rights networks.

- The Advancing Gender in the Environment (AGENT) Partnership will scale up action on gender-based violence and climate change by creating a centre for combating gender-based violence and climate change to fund, build the capacity of and create communities of practice for environment and climate organizations working on the intersections of gender-based violence and gender-responsive climate action at all levels.
The sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66)

In 2022, CSW focused for the first time on themes related to climate change, the environment and disaster risk reduction. The convention recognized that “achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls’ full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and decision-making in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disaster risk reduction is essential for achieving sustainable development”.

The conclusions of the CSW66 recognize that women and girls play a critical role as agents of change for sustainable development, climate action, increasing resilience, environmental protection and conservation and disaster risk reduction. However, the CSW highlights that “women's and girls' capacities to take action and build resilience depend on closing the gender gaps and removing existing structural barriers, negative social norms and gender stereotypes, and strengthening women's access to education, knowledge, universal social protection, finance, technology, mobility and other assets as well as ownership of and control over land, and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance”.

The conclusions of the CSW66 urge the adoption of measures to: a) Strengthen normative, legal and regulatory frameworks; b) Integrate gender perspectives into climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes; c) Expand gender-responsive finance; d) Enhance gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex; and e) Foster a gender-responsive just transition. The specific recommendations of the CSW66 can be found in annex 3.

4.6. Regional Agendas

Decisions for the promotion of gender equality in environmental management, from the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean

The Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean27 (the Forum) is the oldest and most important space for political dialogue and collaboration on environmental matters in the region. The Forum was established in 1982 and is made up of the Ministers of Environment in the 33 countries in the region. The ministerial meeting of the Forum is held every two years and is complemented by intersessional meetings of the Forum’s Board and High-Level Officials (representatives from the 33 countries).

The main role of the Forum is to provide a space for governments in the region to set priorities for environmental action and to collaborate on the implementation of programmes, projects and approaches to address those priorities. The Forum also serves as the regional meeting for discussing and preparing consolidated Latin American and Caribbean views and inputs to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA Resolution 2/2) and the Forum of Latin American and Caribbean Countries on Sustainable Development. This connects regional and global environmental agendas. The Forum has also succeeded in channelling international cooperation activities and environmental funding in the region.

During the XXII Forum’s Meeting in January 2021, the first decision related to gender and environment in the 40-year history of the Forum was promulgated: “Decision No. 7. Promotion of Gender Equality in Environmental Management”28 Subsequently, at the XXIII Forum Meeting in October 2023, a second decision was adopted: “Decision No. 6. Advancing the implementation of Gender Equality in Environmental Management in Latin America and the Caribbean”29 Both decisions are an important recognition of the important role of women in regional environmental management, but also the large gaps that exist between men and women, in terms of ownership, use and exploitation of natural resources and effects of environmental degradation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

28 https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34956/Decisiones_22.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y (see the Decision on pages 78 - 92),
29 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B-_Bw4FYHbk1RfZ0qBOrzX38TJqihu/view (see the Decision on pages 39 - 64).
Box 16. Main points of the Decisions No. 7 (2021) and No. 6 (2023) of the LAC Forum of Ministers of the Environment, for the promotion of gender equality in environmental management

- Recognize and value women and girls as agents of change with differentiated needs, knowledge and contributions in the use, management and conservation of natural resources, climate action and sustainable development; as well as with differentiated and important roles in the management of biodiversity and the generation of ecosystem goods and services.

- Urge all the countries of the region to develop affirmative actions within the framework of environmental public policies, that make it possible to make visible and value the women’s contributions in sustainable development, as well as the existing gaps in access, use, control and benefit to natural resources and the negative impacts on women and girls, derived from the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. The following considerations, among others, are especially important:
  - The generation of information disaggregated by sex.
  - The integration of gender-sensitive approaches in public policies, plans, programmes, and projects for the environmental sector.
  - Achieve a balance in participation and decision-making mechanisms on environmental matters, both of operational organizations and of public institutions. Seek to have equitable representation of males and females in natural resource decision-making and leadership at all levels.
  - Policies that support the elimination of any legal or social barrier and that promote the empowerment of women in environmental management as a fundamental human right and prerequisites for achieving the sustainable development goals.
  - Identify and address cultural or social norms that restrict women’s rights to be environmental managers or landowners and seek to remove these.
  - Access to financing and capacity-building to promote actions to improve the livelihoods of women and girls.
  - Increase access to and control of natural, productive and heritage resources for women.

- Assist countries with strengthening their environmental statistical systems, where necessary, to include disaggregation of information by sex; given its importance to strengthening public policies and decision-making, and in mobilizing resources for environmental and sustainable development programmes and projects in LAC.

- Urge the highest environmental authorities (such as Ministries of Environment or similar) to promote synergies with other governmental entities that promote gender mainstreaming, especially with National Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women, in order to develop knowledge and initiatives on gender and environment, as well as innovative financial mechanisms that promote financial flows to overcome gender and environment gaps.

These Decisions also recognize the Gender and Environment Working Group of Latin America and the Caribbean, and approved the continuity of the Group’s operation, its terms of reference and its work plan.
During the intersessional meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment in Barbados in November 2019, the formation of a voluntary Regional Working Group on Gender and Environment was recommended. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as technical secretariat of the Group, convened the Ministries of Environment of LAC and similar Ministries interested in voluntarily composing this initiative, requesting to delegate focal points. As of January 2024, the Group is composed of 21 countries from the region and has 5 observer entities as permanent guests. The Group has the following objectives:

General Group Objective

- Contribute to closing gender and environmental gaps in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries in the context of the triple global crisis.

Specific Group Objectives

- Generate information and knowledge about gender and environmental gaps in LAC in the context of the triple global crisis.
- Disseminate information, good practice and knowledge about gender and the environment among LAC countries.
- Strengthen capacities for gender and environmental mainstreaming in the LAC region within the context of the triple global crisis.
- Influence gender perspective mainstreaming in LAC environmental policies.
- Strengthen women’s participation and empowerment in relation to the environment and natural resources in LAC in the context of the triple global crisis.

In addition, the Group has produced an exploratory study on gender gaps, extensive mapping of actors and experiences in the 33 LAC countries and 4 tools for gender mainstreaming in environmental initiatives, all of which are available on a minisite.

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Montevideo Strategy for the Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030

The Montevideo Strategy is a regional political commitment which aims to guide the implementation of the agreements of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Regional Gender Agenda) and serve as a road map for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level from the perspective of gender equality, autonomy and women's human rights.

The Strategy proposes 74 measures along 10 axes: (i) Normative framework; (ii) Institutional architecture; (iii) Popular and citizen participation; (iv) State capacity-building and -strengthening; (v) Financing; (vi) Communication, access to information and cultural change; (vii) Technology; (viii) Cooperation; (ix) Information systems; and (x) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability. The Strategy recognizes the “collective and environmental rights relating to: land and territory; water and forests; ancestral knowledge; natural disasters and extreme events; climate change; rural and urban spheres; risk management and mitigation; right to development; and international cooperation”. The following box contains the proposed climate change and DRR measures.

Box 18. Montevideo Strategy measures related to climate change and DRR

8.a. Harmonize regional norms consistent with women’s human rights, and evaluate the extraterritorial effects of the legislation and policies adopted, with respect to transnational issues such as (...) climate change (...)..

8.b. Implement development cooperation agreements between countries and subregions, particularly to address extreme natural events or other critical situations, in the technical, scientific and financial fields and in relation to labour standards and the social, economic, cultural and environmental rights of women.

8.c. Increase resources and technical support to build resilience in small island developing and coastal States that are susceptible to the impacts of climate change, disasters and extreme weather events.
**Santiago Commitment**

The Santiago Commitment is an agreement resulting from the 14th Regional Conference on Women in LAC, and a regional tool for addressing structural causes of gender inequality and promoting policies to respond to all types of crises, including those generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, in the short, medium and long term. Similarly, biological threats, including epidemics and pandemics, are recognized and addressed as part of DRR. The following box contains the proposed climate change and DRR measures.

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**Box 19. Santiago Commitment agreements related to climate change and DRR**

32. Further incorporate the *gender perspective*, intersectionality, interculturality and rights in policies and programmes with funding for sustainable development, *adaptation to climate change* and mitigation of its effects and *disaster risk reduction*, especially in the most vulnerable territories, strengthening the participation of *women* and the inclusion of *gender equality* in the analysis of needs and response plans, as well as in the planning and administration of public investment for reconstruction.

33. Integrate a gender perspective in national *climate change adaptation* and mitigation policies, recognizing their differentiated impacts on *women*, adolescents and girls, as well as other groups in vulnerable situations, promote *climate action*, respecting, promoting and taking into account the respective *gender equality* obligations, by strengthening the coordinated work between mechanisms for the advancement of women and the governing entities of environmental, *climate change*, planning, energy and human rights policies, among others.

34. Actively support the participation of *women’s and feminist* organizations and movements, indigenous, Afro-descendant and rural women and grassroots communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of *climate change mitigation and response and disaster risk management policies*, and promote the protection of traditional and ancestral knowledge of indigenous and Afro-descendant women in Latin America and the Caribbean.
Buenos Aires Commitment

The Buenos Aires Commitment was approved in 2022 at the 15th LAC Regional Conference on Women. It proposes a way forward towards the care society, with agreements in innovative areas for a sustainable, gender-equal transformative recovery. The Buenos Aires Commitment reaffirms the commitments of the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, UNFCCC, CBD, CCD, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. Regarding the environment, the Commitment recognizes “multiple and interrelated international energy, food and financial crises, the increasing challenges posed by global climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and the high level of public debt in many countries of the region, and the implications thereof for the progress made in gender equality, the guarantee of the rights of women, adolescents and girls in all their diversity, the exercise of their autonomy, and the sustainable development of the countries of the region." The Commitment includes multiple ambitious climate change and DRR agreements and, for the first time, it contains agreements on the protection of the rights of environment defenders (box 20).

Box 20. Agreements of the Buenos Aires Commitments relating to climate change and DRR

16. Integrate the gender, intersectional and intercultural perspective into national policies, initiatives and programmes on the environment, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction, recognizing the differentiated risks for and effects on women, adolescent girls and girls in all their diversity, especially women subject to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence, and environmental defenders.

17. Promote women’s participation in environmental decision-making and disaster risk reduction and build the resilience and adaptive capacities of women, adolescents and girls to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change and disasters, environmental degradation and environmental pollution in cities and rural areas.

25. Encourage and strengthen the effective protection of the rights of all women human rights defenders, particularly those working on issues related to the environment, land, territory and natural resources, and adopt measures to integrate gender, intersectoral and intercultural perspectives into the creation of a safe and enabling environment for the defence of human rights, to prevent all forms of discrimination and violence against these defenders and to combat impunity by taking steps to ensure that human rights violations committed against them are investigated and that they have access to justice.

39. Also express solidarity with those, in particular women, adolescents and girls throughout the life cycle and in all their diversity, who have faced the adverse effects of climate change and disasters, and promote cooperation on adaptation and response to extreme weather events, disaster risk management and strengthening resilience, especially for women, adolescents and girls living in small island developing States.
Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Escazú Agreement, adopted on 4 March 2018 in Escazú, Costa Rica, aims to guarantee the full and effective implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in the environmental decision-making process and access to justice in environmental matters. It also aims to build and strengthen capacities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development.

It is the only binding agreement associated to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the first regional environmental agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean and the first in the world to contain specific provisions on human rights defenders in environmental matters. The Agreement came into force on 22 April 2021, following the fulfilment of the requirements set out in Article 22 of the Agreement. The Escazú Agreement is open to the 33 LAC countries. At the time of writing, the Agreement has been signed by 24 countries and been ratified by 15.

Box 21. Gender in the Escazú Agreement

Although the Agreement does not contain specific gender measures, at the time of writing, the Regional Agreement has led to the creation of an Annual Forum on Women Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by ECLAC in partnership with UNEP, OHCHR and UNDP and with the support of the World Bank and UN Women, where gender issues and intersectionalities are addressed by different participating organizations.

In addition, within the framework of the Agreement, an ad hoc Working Group has been formed for the Plan of Action on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will establish a set of priority work areas and strategic actions to be developed at the regional level over the next 6 years (from April 2024 to April 2030). These will allow progress towards the full and effective implementation of Article 9 of the Escazú Agreement, which is expected to consider gender-specific and intersectional issues.

Finally, on 21 April 2023, in the context of COP2 in Escazu, Argentina, the initiative “Awakening Humanity” was launched by the Special Representation on Feminist Foreign Policy of Argentina with the cooperation of Mexico and the support of UN Women, UNEP, ECLAC and the UN Resident Coordinator in Argentina. On the one hand, the initiative seeks to promote the ratification of the Agreement by more countries to take into account the differential gender impact that climate change has on women and girls, recognize the leadership of women environmental defenders and assume the need for gender mainstreaming in environmental governance, in order to effectively advance towards a sustainable, just and inclusive ecological transition. On the other hand, it proposes the development of a toolkit and communication tools that contribute to democratizing access to information on environmental matters for women and girls in all their diversity, strengthening the role of women environmental defenders and promoting equal representation of women in decision-making spaces in environmental governance.
Declaration of the Sixty-second Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (MDM62)

With the aim of defining a regional position to present to the CSW66, the political declaration of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean recognizes, among other things, the need to integrate the gender perspective, intersectionality, interculturality and human rights into national policies, initiatives and programmes on the environment, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction, recognizing the differentiated risks for and effects on women, adolescent girls and girls in all their diversity. Similarly, it recognizes that it is a priority to advance the incorporation of these perspectives in funding for sustainable development, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and various disaster risk reduction measures, such as needs assessments and response plans, as well as in the planning and administration of public investment for reconstruction and in technological change processes to achieve low-carbon production.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 in the Americas and the Caribbean (updated March 2023)

The region has a Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework, which is meant to serve as a foundational document, of a non-legally binding nature, that identifies practices and processes to advance implementation of the Sendai Framework throughout the Americas and the Caribbean. The Plan has been updated twice and among the highlights of these updates is the incorporation of specific initiatives on gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women and other populations, through the integration of different voices, the participation and understanding of the differentiated needs of women, youth, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other minorities, as well as persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups.

In line with the above, the Declaration of Punta del Este, 2023, reiterates countries’ commitments to significantly reduce disaster risk by implementing a set of regional actions and making commitments and adjustments to the Regional Action Plan. It also urges governments to strengthen multi-sectoral governance mechanisms, integrating multiple actors and various levels of management, to address the systemic nature of risk, in conjunction with actions which respond to the challenges posed by climate change and the loss of diversity.

Action Plan for implementing the

32 Declaration adopted by ministers and high-level authorities of the national machineries for the advancement of women in Latin America and the Caribbean, for the 66th session of the CSW (CSW66).

33 The RAP was initially adopted at the Fifth Regional Platform for DRR (Canada, 2017) and has been updated twice: during the Seventh Regional Platform for DRR (Jamaica, 2021) and during the Eighth Regional Platform for DRR (Uruguay, 2023).

34 Declaration adopted at the Fifth High-level Meeting of Ministers and Authorities on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, made in the context of the 7th Regional Platform for DRR in the Americas and the Caribbean, in March 2023.
Sources


• United Nations Environment Programme and the LAC Regional Working Group on Gender and Environment (2022). Public Policy Guidance on Gender Mainstreaming and the Environment. Available at: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CbjFihqBrUuMQ_o9XG72Ck0FFRuK5lpm/view


Annex 1.
Annex 1. Resources and tools for gender mainstreaming in climate change, resilience and disaster risk reduction for UN System Country Teams and Regional Offices

Table 3 contains a list of 55 publications and tools (some of which are available only in Spanish or English) in order of publication (starting with the most recent), which address integrating gender into environmental matters, including climate change, resilience, disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate funding and gender statistics. Table 4 shows 22 platforms, information centres, portals and specialized databases, which present information, training materials, and various resources on gender and the integration of gender and environment issues.

It should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list, and that it has been put together from input from various agencies which are part of the IBC on Climate Change and Resilience.

In should be noted that when measuring and monitoring the role of women in environmental management, some SDG environmental indicators include the option of using sex-disaggregated data in their methodology notes. The same applies to indicators in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Moreover, UNEP and IUCN already propose a list of gender and environment indicators based on the SDGs, which can be included in national statistical systems. (UNEP, 2020, p. 54) For more on indicators, see in particular publications 3, 41 and 42 in the following list, as well as annex 2 and boxes 1 and 2 in Chapter 4.1.

Table 3. List of publications containing tools, guidelines and recommendations on gender mainstreaming, climate change, resilience and disaster risk reduction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Organization(s)</th>
<th>Publication</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>UNDRR and UN Women</td>
<td>Towards gender equality and women’s leadership for resilience to disaster risks in Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>UNEP and the LAC Regional Working Group on Gender and Environment</td>
<td>Checklist for integrating gender and environment in environmental initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>UNEP and the LAC Regional Working Group on Gender and Environment</td>
<td>Formato para identificar la disponibilidad de indicadores nacionales sobre género y medio ambiente en América Latina y el Caribe (Proposal for indicators to measure the gender-environment relationship) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>UNEP and the LAC Regional Working Group on Gender and Environment</td>
<td>Integrating gender into environmental policies: a guide for decision makers and public policy makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>UNEP and the LAC Regional Working Group on Gender and Environment</td>
<td>Guía para la transversalización de género en el financiamiento climático (Guidance for mainstreaming gender in climate finance) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>UNEP and the LAC Regional Working Group on Gender and Environment</td>
<td>Mapping of actors and systematization of experiences on the integration of gender approach in environmental issues in Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>UNDP and the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)</td>
<td>Technical paper on gender-responsive climate action in small island developing states (SIDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>UNHCR and the Potsdam Research Institute for Climate Impact Research</td>
<td>Gender, displacement and climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Climate change, displacement and human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Organization(s)</td>
<td>Publication</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP, UN Women and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)</td>
<td>Guía para medios de comunicación para comunicar con perspectiva de género en contextos de emergencia (Media guide. Including a gender perspective in communications in emergency situations) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>ILO and ECLAC</td>
<td>Advancing gender equality in environmental migration and disaster displacement in the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNEP and the LAC Regional Working Group on Gender and Environment</td>
<td>Gender and the environment: a preliminary analysis of gaps and opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Guía de diagnóstico sobre género y ambiente (Diagnostic guide on gender and environment) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Key elements for including gender equality and the empowerment of women in climate policies and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>International Development Bank (IDB)</td>
<td>Gender, forests and climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UN REDD Argentina (UNEP, FAO and UNDP)</td>
<td>Guía para la integración de la perspectiva de género en la gestión de bosques y cambio climático (Guide for integrating a gender perspective in forest management (REDD+) and climate change) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), AECID, Colombia Ministry of Environment and others.</td>
<td>Género y cambio climático: Programa de fortalecimiento de capacidades para la integración del enfoque de género en la gestión del cambio climático (Gender and climate change: Capacity-building programme for integrating gender mainstreaming into climate change management) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP, GIZ, AECID, Colombia Ministry of Environment and others.</td>
<td>Guía para la integración de enfoque de género en proyectos, programas, planes y políticas para la gestación del cambio climático del sector agropecuario (Guide for gender mainstreaming in projects, programmes, plans and policies for climate change management in the agricultural sector) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP, GIZ, AECID, Colombia Ministry of Environment and others.</td>
<td>Guía para la integración de enfoque de género en proyectos, programas, planes y políticas para la gestión del cambio climático en el sector de ambiente y desarrollo Sostenible (Guide for gender mainstreaming in projects, programmes, plans and policies for climate change management in the environment and sustainable development sector) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP, GIZ, AECID, Colombia Ministry of Environment and others.</td>
<td>Guía para la integración de enfoque de género en proyectos, programas, planes y políticas para la gestión del cambio climático en el sector minero energético (Guide for gender mainstreaming in projects, programmes, plans and policies for climate change management in the mining and energy sector) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP, GIZ, AECID, Colombia Ministry of Environment and others.</td>
<td>Guía para la integración de enfoque de género en proyectos, planes y políticas para la gestión del cambio climático en desarrollo industrial sostenible en el sector comercio, industria y turismo (Guide for gender mainstreaming in projects, programmes, plans and policies for climate change management in the business, industry and tourism sector) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP, GIZ, AECID, Colombia Ministry of Environment and others.</td>
<td>Guía para la integración de enfoque de género en proyectos, planes y políticas para la gestión del cambio climático en el sector de transporte (Guide for gender mainstreaming in projects, programmes, plans and policies in the transport sector) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP, GIZ, AECID, Colombia Ministry of Environment and others.</td>
<td>Guía para la integración de enfoque de género en proyectos, planes y políticas para la gestión del cambio climático en el desarrollo urbano sostenible, sector vivienda, ciudad y territorio (Guide for gender mainstreaming in projects, programmes, plans and policies for climate change management in the sustainable urban development sector, land, city and housing sector) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Arrow and UN Women</td>
<td>Training manual on gender and climate resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>&quot;Gender Smart&quot; working group on gender and climate</td>
<td>Gender and climate investment: a strategy for unlocking a sustainable future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</td>
<td>Gender and national climate planning. Integrating gender into revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)</td>
<td>Guide for strengthening gender integration into climate finance projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNDP, UNEP and UN Women</td>
<td>Beyond vulnerability towards gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction (DRR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNHCR and ILO</td>
<td>Bridging the divide in approaches to conflict and disaster displacement: Norms, Institutions and Coordination in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Niger, the Philippines and Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Peter McMullin Centre for people without nationality</td>
<td>Statelessness and climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Organization(s)</td>
<td>Publication</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNHCR, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and International Disability Alliance (IDA)</td>
<td>Disability, displacement and climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Gender in national action plans for artisanal and small-scale gold mining. Quick start guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNDP, UNEP and UN Women</td>
<td>From words to action: projects with innovative solutions to promote nature conservation, climate action and gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Gender responsive indicators. Gender and NDC planning for implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Chile Ministry of the Environment, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), European Union and UNDP</td>
<td>Lista de chequeo para integrar enfoque de género en los instrumentos de gestión de cambio climático (Checklist for integrating gender mainstreaming into instruments for managing climate change) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>GIZ and UNDP</td>
<td>Guía técnica para la integración del enfoque de género en la gestión de cambio climático en Ecuador (Technical guide for gender mainstreaming in climate change management in Ecuador) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Global Forests Coalition</td>
<td>Gender analysis of the SDGs in 5 countries in Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Gender, climate and security: sustaining inclusive peace on the frontlines of climate change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Integrating gender into renewable energy policy. A guide for renewable energy policy and decision makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNEP, IUCN, UN Women and UN ESCAP (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)</td>
<td>Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNEP and IUCN</td>
<td>Gender and environment statistics: unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (DCED)</td>
<td>Gender-sensitive green growth: green finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNEP, UNDP, UN Women and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</td>
<td>Mujeres y recursos naturales. Liberando el potencial para la consolidación de la paz (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Organization(s)</td>
<td>Publication</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Gender mainstreaming in marine ecosystem and coast management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>UNEP – IETC (International Environmental Technology Centre) and GRID – Arendal</td>
<td>Gender and waste nexus: experiences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)</td>
<td>Casos de estudio sobre género y cambio climático en América Latina (Case study on gender and climate change in Latin America) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Adaptation Fund</td>
<td>Guidance document for implementing entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund gender policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>UNEP, IUCN, UNDP and others</td>
<td>Gender analysis toolkit for coastal management practitioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>ECLAC</td>
<td>La transversalización del enfoque de género en las políticas públicas frente al cambio climático en América Latina (Gender mainstreaming in public policies in the face of climate change in Latin America) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Atlas de las mujeres rurales de América Latina y el Caribe (Atlas of rural women in Latin America and the Caribbean) (publication in Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Gender and the sound management of chemicals and waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Gender and environment: support kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Gender and climate finance. Training module. Capacity development series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>Leveraging co-benefits between gender equality and climate action for sustainable development. Mainstreaming gender considerations in climate change projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Platforms, information centres, portals and databases on gender and environment, and on gender mainstreaming in general.

### Information centres and libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Virtual library on gender and environment</td>
<td>• Database of resources on gender and the environment.</td>
<td><a href="https://genderandenvironment.org/libraries/">https://genderandenvironment.org/libraries/</a></td>
<td>IUCN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Platform for digital resources on gender and environment</td>
<td>• Library of resources on gender and gender-environment, with notices, reports, information sheets and multimedia.</td>
<td><a href="https://wedo.org/resources/">https://wedo.org/resources/</a></td>
<td>WEDO (Women’s Environment and Development Organization)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3   | Library for gender, natural resources, climate and peace                  | • Analysis, guidelines, policies, videos and other materials on issues relating to the interrelationship between gender, natural resources, climate and peace.  
  • Evaluations, case studies, policy summaries, reports and multimedia content. | [https://gender-nr-peace.org/library/](https://gender-nr-peace.org/library/)                     | Environmental Peacebuilding Association, UNEP, UNDP, UN Women and DAPC/OACP |
| 4   | Gender and Environment – UNEP actions in Latin America and the Caribbean | • Documents and tools for gender mainstreaming in environmental matters.  
  • Webinars on gender and environment in LAC.  
| 5   | Gender and equality resource centre                                       | • Documentary resources on gender in Latin America and the Caribbean.  
  • Documents, tools, experiences, and resources available to download. | [https://americalatinagenera.org/centro-de-recursos/](https://americalatinagenera.org/centro-de-recursos/) (website in Spanish) | UNDP                                                                       |
| 6   | Gender and development resource portal                                    | • Funding development for gender equality and the empowerment of women.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Its online platform, Wikigender, shares research, data and solutions to promote gender equality.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.oecd.org/development/gender-development/about-gendernet.htm">https://www.oecd.org/development/gender-development/about-gendernet.htm</a></td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Women's economic empowerment.</td>
<td><a href="https://wikigender.oecdcode.org/">https://wikigender.oecdcode.org/</a></td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), which measures discrimination against women in social institutions in 180 countries.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.oecd.org/development/womens-economic-empowerment.htm">https://www.oecd.org/development/womens-economic-empowerment.htm</a></td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://www.genderindex.org/">https://www.genderindex.org/</a></td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Publications and specialist information on HIV and AIDS.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.ilo.org/gender/lang--en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/gender/lang--en/index.htm</a></td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The different aspects of work are: gender equality; disability; indigenous and tribal peoples; the care economy; HIV and AIDS; violence and harassment; and the international coalition for equal pay.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/equality-and-discrimination/gender-equality/lang--en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/equality-and-discrimination/gender-equality/lang--en/index.htm</a></td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Also calculates the gender equality index.</td>
<td><a href="https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming">https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming</a></td>
<td>EIGE</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Knowledge and training platforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1   | UN Women training centre | - The training centre’s virtual campus.  
- Section for self-directed online gender equality training.  
- Centre for specialist gender equality resources, training materials, tools, publications, etc.  
- Glossary of concepts related to gender equality. | [https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/?lang=es](https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/?lang=es)  
[https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/portal/?lang=es](https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/portal/?lang=es)  
[https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/portal/resource-centre/?lang=es](https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/portal/resource-centre/?lang=es)  
| 2   | Platforms for knowledge, action, gender equality and environmental sustainability | - Learning initiative on the empowerment of women, access to finance, and sustainable fishing.  
- Centre for links between gender-based violence and environment.  
[https://genderandenvironment.org/es/agent-fisheries/](https://genderandenvironment.org/es/agent-fisheries/)  
[https://genderandenvironment.org/es/egi/](https://genderandenvironment.org/es/egi/) | IUCN, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and others |
| 3   | Women’s platform for climate resilient societies | - Platform for women and marginalized groups, to build resilience and ensure sustainable development in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Vietnam. | [https://www.empowerforclimate.org/en/resources?pageNumber=2](https://www.empowerforclimate.org/en/resources?pageNumber=2) | Women’s project for climate change resilient societies (EmPower Project) |
| 4   | Platform for women in the maritime sector | - Specialized information on integrating women in the maritime sector.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | LAC statistics platform (includes gender) | • LAC countries equality indicators.  
• Gender issues work area. | [ECLAC](https://www.cepal.org/en/indicadores-de-igualdad)  
| 2   | Data Future Platform: Gender and NDCs | • Monitoring gender considerations in updated NDCs. | [https://data.undp.org/content/gender-and-ndc/](https://data.undp.org/content/gender-and-ndc/) | UNDP |
| 3   | Strategic Platform "Women Count" | • General gender statistics focusing on SDGs.  
• Data sheets for countries, including LAC countries.  
• Digital publications available.  
• Tools, especially for data production and COVID in women. | [https://data.unwomen.org/](https://data.unwomen.org/)  
[https://data.unwomen.org/women-count](https://data.unwomen.org/women-count)  
[https://data.unwomen.org/countries](https://data.unwomen.org/countries)  
[https://data.unwomen.org/publications](https://data.unwomen.org/publications)  
[https://data.unwomen.org/resources](https://data.unwomen.org/resources) | UN Women |
| 4   | Gender and land rights database | • Updated country profiles which contain general information, country status summary in relation to conventions and international treaties, customary laws, land tenure, civil society organizations, bibliography, acronyms, etc. | [https://www.fao.org/gender/en](https://www.fao.org/gender/en)  
<p>| 5   | Gender data portal | • Gender equality statistics, including specific information for Latin America and the Caribbean and some LAC countries, in the areas of economic opportunities, health, education, public life and decision-making, and agency. | <a href="https://genderdata.worldbank.org/">https://genderdata.worldbank.org/</a> | World Bank |
| 6   | Women's labour statistics | • Labour market data disaggregated by sex, such as specific women's data, indicators (including some of the SDGs) and publications. | <a href="https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/women/">https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/women/</a> | ILO |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 7   | Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America | • It analyzes and makes visible the fulfilment of international goals and objectives on gender equality in the region.  
• Data on paid and unpaid work, time use and poverty, access to decision-making and political representation; gender-based violence; health and reproductive rights and gender mainstreaming in States. | [https://pog.cepal.org/en](https://pog.cepal.org/en) | ECLAC |
| 8   | Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Observatory | • Data on discrimination against women in social institutions in 180 countries.  
• Captures the underlying drivers of gender inequality with the aim of providing the data needed for transformative policy change.  
• Source of official data for monitoring SDG 5.1.1.  
| 9   | ISO Quito | • ISO Quito is a ranking based on different indicators to measure gender inequality in accordance with the ECLAC consensus. It includes: (i) the decision-making index; (ii) the economic and labour parity index; (iii) the women’s social welfare index; and (iv) the physical autonomy index.  

Annex 2.
Gender-specific indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals

Below are the 51 gender-specific indicators that measure the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Table 5. Gender-specific indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable Development Goal</th>
<th>Gender-specific indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1.</strong> End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</td>
<td>5 gender-specific indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.2. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 2.</strong> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</td>
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<td>2.2.3. Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage).</td>
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<td>2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status.</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 3.</strong> Ensuring healthy living and promoting well-being for all at all ages.</td>
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<td>3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.</td>
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<td>3.1.3. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.</td>
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<td>3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15 - 49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.</td>
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<td>3.7.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15 - 19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.</td>
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<td>3.8.1. Coverage of essential health services.</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 4.</strong> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</td>
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<td>4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.</td>
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<td>4.2.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex.</td>
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<td>4.2.2. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex. 4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex. 4.5.1. Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated 4.6.1. Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex. 4.7.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment. 4.a.1. Proportion of schools with access to basic services, disaggregated by service type.</td>
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<td>5.1.1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non discrimination on the basis of sex. 5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age. 5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence. 5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. 5.3.2. Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age. 5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location. 5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments. 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions. 5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. 5.6.2. Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education. 5.a.1. (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure. 5.a.2. Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. 5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex. 5.c.1. Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.</td>
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### Sustainable Development Goal Gender-specific indicators

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<td><strong>Goal 16.</strong> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</td>
<td>6 gender-specific indicators</td>
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#### Goal 8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.
- 8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.
- 8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities.
- 8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
- 8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.
- 8.8.1. Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status.
- 8.8.2. Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status.

#### Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- 10.2.1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

#### Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- 11.2.1. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
- 11.7.1. Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
- 11.7.2. Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

#### Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- 16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age.
- 16.1.2. Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.
- 16.2.1. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation.
- 16.2.3. Proportion of young women and men aged 18 - 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.
- 16.7.1. Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.
- 16.7.2. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.
Annex 3.
Recommendations from the CSW66 (2022)

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) urges governments at all levels and as appropriate, with the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates and bearing in mind national priorities, and invites civil society, inter alia, women’s organizations, youth-led organizations, feminist groups, faith-based organizations, the private sector and national human rights institutions, where they exist, and other relevant stakeholders, as applicable, to take the following actions:

**Strengthen normative, legal and regulatory frameworks**

a) Take action to fully implement existing commitments and obligations with respect to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full and equal enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind, including in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.

b) Consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of particular priority, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Optional Protocols thereto, limit the extent of any reservations, formulate any such reservations as precisely and as narrowly as possible to ensure that no reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Conventions, review their reservations regularly with a view to withdrawing them, withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the relevant Convention and implement the Conventions fully by, inter alia, putting in place effective national legislation and policies.

c) Respect and fulfil existing commitments and obligations under the Rio conventions, the Paris Agreement, the Glasgow Climate Pact and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 related to climate change, biodiversity, desertification, environment and disaster risk reduction in a holistic and integrated manner, taking into account their gender action plans and calling for the creation of such plans where there are none, and highlighting the importance of integrating a gender perspective in, and ensuring the participation of indigenous women when elaborating, nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, land degradation neutrality targets and national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction, while also noting the importance of the on-going discussions regarding the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to be adopted at the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

(d) Give due consideration to incorporating gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls into the review of global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, including through the global and regional platforms on disaster risk reduction and the 2023 midterm review of the Sendai Framework, as part of the integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles.

e) Promote and protect the rights of all women and girls relating to the enjoyment of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and adopt policies and programmes for the enjoyment of these rights, including by addressing the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

f) Identify and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, in relation to land tenure security and access to, ownership of and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance, and ensure women’s and girls’ access to justice and accountability for violations of their human rights, with particular attention given to older women, widows and young women.

g) Step up multi-stakeholder efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stigmatization, negative stereotyping and violence based on religion, belief or nationality, in order to support the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and leadership of women and, as appropriate, girls in climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.
h) Integrate a disability-inclusive and gender perspective into the development, review and implementation of laws, policies and programmes on climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, sustainable natural resources management, including land and water, land-use and urban planning and disaster risk reduction, that support the resilience, adaptive capacities, livelihoods, food security, access to safe water and sanitation, health and well-being of all women and girls in rural and urban areas; and ensure women’s equal rights to economic resources, including access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, and technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Integrate gender perspectives into climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes

i) Integrate gender perspectives into the design, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes on climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity protection, and environmental degradation and pollution, including from chemicals, pesticides and plastics, such as micro plastics, as well as into needs assessments, forecasting and early warning systems, and disaster prevention, preparedness, response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction plans at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate.

j) Recognize and promote awareness of the disproportionate and distinct effects of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters on women and girls, in particular those facing violence, discrimination and displacement, harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, and insecurity of land tenure, income and food, and ensure that policies and programmes reflect these impacts; and take targeted action to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacities of all women and girls, including in cities and tropical, arctic, coastal, mountainous and rural areas.

k) Recognize the disproportionate impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters on all women and girls who are in conflict and post-conflict settings and humanitarian emergencies, and systematically integrate gender-responsive and age-sensitive perspectives into relevant mechanisms, policies and programming, while promoting the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision-making and their leadership as critical to all stages of peace processes, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, as well as taking into account the perspectives of women and girls who are internally displaced and those who are refugees, implementing measures to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination in these situations and ensuring that the human rights of all women and girls are fully respected and protected in climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction response and recovery strategies.

l) Strengthen coordination and gender mainstreaming across sectors and all levels of government in the integrated formulation, implementation and evaluation of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes, including by supporting research and awareness-raising activities at the national, regional and international levels on the impact of technological, demographic, urbanization, migration and climate change trends on women and girls.

m) Strengthen the capacity of national gender equality mechanisms at all levels, particularly in the least developed countries and small island developing States, with sustainable and adequate funding and scaled-up, voluntary technology transfer, including through national budget allocations and official development assistance, to ensure the participation of such mechanisms in climate, environmental and disaster risk governance and to support the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the design, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.

n) Refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

o) Ensure the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation, representation and leadership of women at all levels of relevant climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction decision-making bodies and processes, set specific targets and timelines to achieve gender balance through, inter alia, temporary special measures, such as quotas, and provide adequate resources, travel
funds, capacity-building and training to enable this participation.

(p) Promote the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of young women and, as appropriate, adolescent girls in decision-making processes on climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction action by addressing gender-specific barriers, ensuring their full and equal access to quality education, technology and skills development, leadership and mentorship programmes, increased technical and financial support, and protection from all forms of violence and discrimination.

(q) Protect and promote the rights of all women and girls with disabilities, ensuring their full, equal, effective and meaningful participation in the design, management, resourcing and implementation of gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes, and take measures to address their disproportionate exposure to risk, increased loss of livelihoods, disruption to physical, social, economic and environmental networks and support systems, and even loss of life during and in the aftermath of disasters.

(r) Recognize that adverse impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters are among the drivers and factors that compel women and girls to leave their countries of origin and, in this regard, develop and expand policies and programmes for the protection of migrant women and girls and their families affected by climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, taking note of relevant recommendations from State-led consultative processes, such as the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change, and the Platform on Disaster Displacement, while recognizing the significant contribution and leadership of women in migrant communities and taking appropriate steps to ensure their full, equal and meaningful participation in the development of local solutions and opportunities.

(s) Leverage and strengthen the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and the influence of all women and girls, especially those from rural areas and from the most affected communities, as well as those in vulnerable situations, in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and in climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives and programmes, including in conflict settings and humanitarian emergencies, and encourage sharing and learning.

(t) Promote a gender-responsive approach and the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of women in decision-making and leadership of women and, as appropriate, girls in water and sanitation and household energy management in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes; take measures to reduce the time spent by women and girls on collecting household water and fuel and protect them from threats, assaults and sexual and gender-based violence while doing so and when accessing sanitation facilities outside their homes or practising open defecation and urination; ensure access to water and sanitation and hygiene, including menstrual health and hygiene management, for all women and girls, especially those in marginalized and vulnerable situations, including in schools and other educational settings, workplaces, health centres, public and private facilities and at home; and address widespread silence and stigma, as well as the negative impact of inadequate and inequitable access to sanitation on the access of girls to education.

Expand gender-responsive finance

(u) Aumentar la receptividad a las cuestiones de (u) Increase the gender responsiveness of investment in climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes by scaling up technology transfer, capacity-building and the mobilization of financial resources from all relevant sources, including public, private, national and international resource mobilization and allocation.

(v) Urge developed countries to fully implement their respective official development assistance commitments, including the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and encourage developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets and help them, inter alia, to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction and policies and programmes.

(w) Strengthen international and regional cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation,
and invite all States to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation focusing on shared development priorities, with the involvement of all relevant multiple stakeholders in government, civil society and the private sector, while noting that national ownership and leadership in this regard are indispensable for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and for improving their lives and well-being.

(x) Encourage efforts to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, which are vital for raising ambition and achieving climate goals; to provide enhanced support, in accordance with the Glasgow Climate Pact, in particular by developed country parties, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, and encourage other parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily, and to urgently scale up action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, for implementing approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing country parties that are particularly vulnerable to these effects.

(y) Recognize, in accordance with the Glasgow Climate Pact, the need to mobilize climate finance from all sources to reach the level needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, including by significantly increasing support for developing country parties, beyond $100 billion per year, while noting with deep regret that the goal of developed country parties to mobilize jointly $100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation has not yet been met, and welcoming the increased pledges made by many developed country parties and the "Climate finance delivery plan: meeting the US$100 billion goal" and the collective actions contained therein, urge developed country parties to fully deliver on the $100 billion goal urgently and through to 2025 and emphasize the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges.

(z) Provide national gender equality mechanisms and entities responsible for climate change, environmental and disaster risk management and reduction policies, among others, with adequate human and financial resources to ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into the design, implementation and evaluation of relevant policies, programmes and projects.

(aa) Increase public and private financing to women's civil society organizations, including young women's, girls' and youth-led organizations, feminist groups and women's cooperatives and enterprises for climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction initiatives, including those that apply local and indigenous knowledge and solutions, and strengthen monitoring and accountability at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate.

(bb) Build and strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacities of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters through the financing and provision of sustainable infrastructure and public services, social protection and decent work for women.

(cc) Foster the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women and, as appropriate, girls living in rural areas; increase investment in gender-responsive, sustainable rural development strategies and technological solutions to address climate change, environmental degradation and disasters; and strengthen rural women's economic empowerment, adaptive capacity and resilience and their access to land tenure security, decent work, infrastructure, information and communications technologies, and financial services, in particular for women heads of households and women smallholder farmers.

(dd) Promote and protect the rights of all indigenous women and girls by addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and barriers they face, including violence and higher rates of poverty, ensuring access to quality and inclusive education and employment, health care, public services, economic resources, including land and natural resources, and promoting their full and effective participation in the economy and in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas, taking into account the principle of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and their ancestral knowledge and practices, and recognizing their cultural, social, economic and political contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental action and disaster resilience.
mechanisms, so as to help ensure the climate change, environmental and disaster risk resilience of all women and girls.

(hh) Increase financial investments in quality, affordable and accessible health-care systems and facilities and in safe, effective, quality, essential and affordable medicines and vaccines for all, as well as in health technologies, including through community outreach and private sector engagement, and with the support of the international community, with a view to promoting each country’s path towards achieving universal health coverage for all women and girls, in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

(ii) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, and recognizing that the human rights of women include their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on all matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, as a contribution to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and the realization of their human rights, including in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.

(jj) Take all appropriate measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women’s and girls’ disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work by promoting work-life balance, the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within households and men’s and boys’ equitable sharing of responsibilities with respect to care and household work, including men’s responsibilities as fathers and caregivers, through flexibility in working arrangements, without reductions in labour and social protections, support for breastfeeding mothers, the provision of infrastructure, technology and public services, such as water and sanitation, renewable energy, transport and information and communications technology, and the implementation and promotion of legislation and policies, such as maternity, paternity, parental and other leave schemes, as well as accessible, affordable and quality social services, including childcare and care facilities for children and other dependants.
take steps to measure the value of this work in order to determine its contribution to the national economy, and challenge gender stereotypes and negative social norms in order to create an enabling environment for women's and girls' empowerment in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, including in situations of response to extreme weather events.

(kk) Bridge the digital divide, including the gender digital divide, to enable equal access to risk-informed information, knowledge and communications, by taking concrete measures to promote equal access for all women and girls to digital training, capacity-building, forecasting and preparedness, including early warning systems, through equal access to information and communications technologies, mobile devices and the Internet, so as to promote their empowerment and digital literacy and enable them to develop the skills needed to better cope with the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, in particular for poor women, women in rural and remote areas, and women farmers and producers.

(II) Encourage the development, adoption and implementation of effective measures and, as appropriate, national legislation or regulations aimed at minimizing the risks posed by chemicals, in particular to pregnant women, infants and children, and intensify research that takes into account a gender perspective on the impact of environmental pollutants and other harmful substances, including the impact on reproductive health, in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.

(mm) Eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces, online and offline, such as sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, gender-related killings, including femicides, all harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, as well as trafficking in persons and modern slavery and other forms of exploitation, which are exacerbated in contexts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, through multisectoral and coordinated approaches to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of violence and end impunity, and take appropriate measures to create a safe, enabling and violence-free working environment for women, especially front-line workers and workers involved in disaster response and recovery, including by ratifying key international treaties that provide protection against gender-based violence and sexual harassment.

(nn) Ensure women's and girls' equal access to justice and essential services, including by providing access to comprehensive social, health and legal services for victims and survivors and by providing accessible, confidential, supportive and effective mechanisms for all women wishing to report incidences of violence, and increase women's legal literacy and awareness of available legal remedies and dispute resolution mechanisms, including in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disaster risk reduction and by strengthening the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of judicial and relevant institutions at all levels.

(oo) Adopt, strengthen and implement policies, strategies and programmes to address the root causes of, prevent and end all forms of violence against women and girls, including by combating gender stereotypes and negative social norms and engaging all relevant stakeholders, including men and boys, journalists and media workers, religious and community leaders, civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and research and educational institutions.

(pp) Strengthen the role and responsibility of the private sector, and encourage and, where appropriate, require all business enterprises to carry out environmental and human rights due diligence, taking into account the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including with regard to the enjoyment of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and by conducting meaningful and inclusive consultations with potentially affected groups and other relevant stakeholders, especially those who are at particular risk.

(qq) Support the important role of civil society actors in promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women; take steps to protect such actors, including women human rights defenders, particularly those working on issues related to the environment, land and natural resources, and the rights of indigenous peoples; integrate a gender perspective into the creation of a safe and enabling environment for the defence of human rights and to prevent discrimination, violations and abuses against them, such as threats, harassment, violence and reprisals; and combat impunity by taking steps to ensure that violations or abuses are promptly and impartially investigated and that those responsible are held accountable.
(rr) Recognize the role of women journalists and media professionals in raising public awareness about climate change, environmental and disaster issues and take measures to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment in which they can perform their work independently and without undue interference, including by combating all forms of discrimination, harassment and violence, online and offline.

Enhance gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex

(ss) Strengthen the capacity and coordination of national statistical and data production offices and government institutions to collect, analyse, disseminate and use data and statistics on climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, including data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, marital status, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, while safeguarding privacy rights and data protection, in order to inform the design, implementation and tracking of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes, improve approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, and support developing countries in this effort, including through the mobilization of financial and technical assistance to ensure high-quality, reliable and timely disaggregated data and gender statistics.

(tt) Support and fund research and analysis to better understand the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters on women and girls, including in relation to child, early and forced marriage, trafficking in persons, paid and unpaid care and domestic work, health and education, food production, water and sanitation, violence against women and girls, and in other areas, to determine the linkages between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, in order to inform policies and programmes and to assess women's abilities to cope with and adapt to climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, particularly in developing countries and small island developing States.

Foster a gender-responsive just transition

(uu) Support and finance a gender-responsive, equitable and sustainable transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, that work for all people and the planet, taking into account the potential of ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions, with gender-sensitive and age-inclusive social protection and care at the centre.

(vv) Protect and promote all women's right to work and rights at work and ensure the equal access of women to decent work and quality jobs in all sectors, such as sustainable energy, fisheries, forestry, agriculture and tourism, by eliminating occupational segregation, discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes, and violence and sexual harassment, supporting the transition from informal to formal work in all sectors, ensuring equal pay for work of equal value, protecting them against discrimination and abuse and ensuring the safety of all women in the world of work, and promoting the right to organize and bargain collectively to advance, as well as access to sustainable livelihoods, including in the context of a just transition of the workforce.

63. The Commission recognizes its primary role for the follow-up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, in which its work is grounded, and stresses that it is critical to address and integrate gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls throughout national, regional and global reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to ensure synergies between the follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action and the gender-responsive follow-up to the 2030 Agenda.

64. The Commission calls upon the United Nations system entities, within their respective mandates, and other relevant international financial institutions and multi-stakeholder platforms to support Member States, upon their request, in their efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.

65. The Commission calls upon the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) to continue to play a central role in promoting gender equality and the empowerment
of all women and girls and in supporting Governments and national gender equality mechanisms, upon their request, in coordinating the United Nations system and in mobilizing civil society, the private sector, employers’ organizations and trade unions, and other relevant stakeholders, at all levels, in support of the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.