



A Region in Motion: Gender-Responsive Climate Action in Latin America and the Caribbean

April 2026

Author: Andrea Quesada-Aguilar
Editor: Cristina Costa Bravo
Designer: Sandra Perez
Photo cover: UNDP Panama

Acknowledgements:

The Gender Team of the UNDP Regional Hub for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC) gratefully acknowledge the valuable contributions of colleagues, country offices, partners and experts who provided technical inputs, data and specialized review during the preparation of this publication. It has benefited from the collaboration and support from a wide range of regional and country specialists and staff involved in climate change, gender equality and women's empowerment efforts. Sincere thanks and appreciation go to the UNFCCC gender focal points or authorities of the following countries who provided interviews: **Belize:** Ide Sosa (National Climate Change Office); **Bolivia:** Osvaldo Limachi Mamani (Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth); **Chile:** Johanna Arriagada (Ministry of Environment); **Colombia:** Juan Andrés Casas Monsegny and Jessica Pinilla Orozco (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development); **Costa Rica:** Suiyen Ramírez (National Institute for Women); **Ecuador:** Dominique Tapia (Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition); **El Salvador:** Guiselle Quijano, María Elena Alvarado, Celina Rodríguez and Diana Barrera (Salvadoran Institute for Women's Development); **Guatemala:** Marleny Oliva (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources); **Haiti:** Musette Thomas (Ministry of the Environment); **Mexico:** Josdeny Alarcón and Valeria Cuevas (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); **Dominican Republic:** María del Carmen Vargas (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) and Pedro Coss (Coordinator of the Gender and Climate Change Roundtable); **Suriname:** Yvonne Towikromo (National Office of Gender Policies, Ministry of the Interior); **Uruguay:** Laura Marrero (Ministry of Environment). Thanks, and appreciation also go to Isidora Cubillos Ruiz for the preliminary policy analysis, as well as to Guillermina Martin and Juan Andres Casas for the peer review.

About UNDP

UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet. Learn more at undp.org or follow at @UNDP.

About UNDP's Climate Promise

UNDP's Climate Promise is the UN system's largest portfolio of support on climate action, working with more than 140 countries and territories and directly benefiting 37 million people. This portfolio implements over US\$2.45 billion in grant financing and draws on UNDP's expertise in adaptation, mitigation, carbon markets, climate and forests, climate risk and security, and climate strategies and policy. Visit our website at climatepromise.undp.org and follow us at @UNDPplanet.

About this publication

This product was developed under UNDP's Climate Promise by the Pledge to Impact Programme. Delivered in collaboration with a wide variety of partners, the initiative has supported over 120 countries to enhance and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. From Pledge to Impact is generously supported by the governments of Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium, Spain, Iceland, the Netherlands, Portugal and other UNDP core contributors. This programme underpins UNDP's contribution to the NDC Partnership.

UN disclaimer

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including the UN Development Programme, or UN Member States.

Copyright ©UNDP 2026. All rights reserved. One United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.



Government of Iceland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs



+ UNDP's
Core Donors

Contenido

| | |
|--|-----|
| Acronyms | 4 |
| I. Introduction | 5 |
| II. Objective and methodology of the inventory and analysis | 7 |
| Section 1. | |
| 1. Results of the gender inventory and analysis | 11 |
| 2. How was gender mainstreaming achieved in the current NDCs? | 15 |
| 3. How have gender commitments been implemented in the current NDCs? | 30 |
| 4. Conclusions and recommendations | 43 |
| Section 2. | |
| Climate Promise Country Fact Sheets | 45 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 46 |
| Argentina | 48 |
| Bahamas | 51 |
| Belize | 53 |
| Bolivia | 55 |
| Chile | 57 |
| Colombia | 60 |
| Costa Rica | 63 |
| Dominica | 66 |
| Ecuador | 68 |
| El Salvador | 71 |
| Grenada | 75 |
| Guatemala | 77 |
| Guyana | 80 |
| Haiti | 82 |
| Honduras | 84 |
| Jamaica | 87 |
| Mexico | 89 |
| Panama | 91 |
| Paraguay | 94 |
| Peru | 97 |
| The Dominican Republic | 99 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 102 |
| Suriname | 104 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 106 |
| Uruguay | 108 |

Acronyms

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| AFOLU | Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use |
| ALC (LAC) | Latin America and the Caribbean |
| ASTA | Agri-Food Systems Transformation Accelerator |
| CANCC | High-Level Commission on Climate Change (Peru) |
| CBIT | Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency |
| CGCC | Gender and Climate Change Commission (Ecuador) |
| CMNUCC (UNFCCC) | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| EbA LAC | Scaling Up Ecosystem-based Adaptation Measures in Rural Latin America |
| E2050 | Colombia Long-Term Climate Strategy to 2050 |
| EDTTCC | Climate Change Technology Development and Transfer Strategy (Chile) |
| ENAREDD+ | National REDD+ Strategy (Mexico) |
| ENGDyCC | National Strategy on Gender, Diversity and Climate Change (Argentina) |
| ENREDD+ | National REDD+ Strategy (Guatemala) |
| ETICC | Interministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (Chile) |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GCCSAP | Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (Jamaica) |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GIGCC | Interinstitutional Gender and Climate Change Group (Mexico) |
| GNCC | National Climate Change Cabinet (Argentina) |
| GTM-NDC | Multisectoral Working Group for the NDC (Peru) |
| IKI | International Climate Initiative |
| INDC | Intended Nationally Determined Contributions |
| INECC | National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (Mexico) |
| INMUJERES | National Institute for Women (Mexico) |
| LCDS | Low Carbon Development Strategy (Guyana) |
| LT-LEDS | Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy |
| MADES | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Paraguay) |
| MRV | Monitoring, Reporting and Verification |
| NAMA | Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions |
| NAP | National Adaptation Plan |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| GAP | Gender Action Plan |
| PAGCC | Gender and Climate Change Action Plan |
| PAGcc (Guatemala) | Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (Guatemala) |
| PAGcc Bolivia | Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of the Plurinational State of Bolivia |
| PAGCC-Peru | Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of Peru |
| PAGCC-CO | Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of Colombia |
| PAGCC-RD | Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of the Dominican Republic |
| PAGeREDD+ | Gender Action Plan for REDD+ (Mexico) |
| PANCC | National Climate Change Action Plan (Guatemala) |
| PNGCC | National Gender Plan on Climate Change (Paraguay) |
| PPICC | Indigenous Peoples Platform to Address Climate Change (Peru) |
| REDD+ | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| UN-REDD | United Nations Programme on REDD+ |

I. Introduction

The region of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has always been and continues to be at the forefront of articulating gender and climate change issues. At the global level, the region has played a fundamental role as one of the main drivers of ambitious global gender and climate change mandates within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). For example, the UNFCCC Lima Work Programme on Gender was agreed upon in 2014 and has since served as the roadmap for integrating a gender perspective into climate action. Furthermore, in recent years, innovative initiatives have been implemented at different levels (political, institutional and programmatic) that contribute to the achievement of global environmental objectives while promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

The national climate agendas of the countries of the region also reflect this commitment. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted in 2020 show progress and greater ambition regarding gender equality. A June 2023 analysis by UNDP shows that 100 per cent of the 29 countries¹ that submitted their NDCs to the UNFCCC included gender considerations. This second generation of NDCs not only recognizes gender equality as a cross-cutting element or principle of climate action but also addresses gender considerations more comprehensively, with 80 per cent mentioning gender equality as a fundamental element of mitigation and adaptation actions across different sectors. Regarding the recognition of women, 52 per cent of countries have recognized women as a vulnerable group, and 41 per cent recognize them as agents of change in relation to climate solutions. Additionally, more than half of the countries (52 per cent) include actions to promote women's empowerment.

Regarding the gender-responsive objectives included in the 2020 NDCs, 55 per cent of countries include gender-responsive adaptation objectives, and 14 per cent of countries include gender-responsive mitigation objectives. Additionally, countries incorporated a gender approach in issues related to different sectors: 19 countries incorporated gender considerations in agriculture, 13 in energy, nine in biodiversity, eight in infrastructure, seven in waste management, seven in coastal areas and six in disaster risk management.

Some NDCs in the region demonstrated a high level of ambition in their gender and climate change commitments. The data show that:

- a) 13 countries included climate measures/ actions/targets that contribute to reducing gender inequalities or increasing women's empowerment;
- b) Six countries recognized the differentiated vulnerabilities of women and men and propose actions/targets/indicators to highlight and reduce such vulnerability;
- c) Four countries recognized the differentiated contributions of women and men in reducing emissions and propose actions/targets/indicators to highlight and promote such contributions; and
- d) two countries recognized the differentiated contributions of women and men to resilience and propose targets and indicators that highlight and promote such contributions;
- d) Two countries recognized the differentiated contributions of women and men to resilience and propose targets and indicators that highlight and promote such contributions.

¹ The countries included in the analysis carried out by UNDP were Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, The Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

These results are largely the product of country actions at the national level to strengthen climate policies, governance, planning and financing.

These include the development of gender and climate change analyses to better understand the main linkages between the issues, strengthening climate governance by establishing gender and climate working groups, carrying out capacity-building and awareness-raising processes at both the institutional level and for women's groups, and developing Gender and Climate Change Action Plans or Strategies that define national priorities for advancing equality in climate agendas. Some countries have also begun to explore how to develop transparency frameworks or gender-responsive monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems. It should be noted that these actions, in turn, contribute to the implementation of the commitments of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its UNFCCC Action Plan.

Through the Climate Promise, UNDP supports many of these efforts that help countries in the region build the capacity to mainstream gender equality into their climate agendas, particularly in the process of updating their NDCs. As part of this

support, several resources have been developed to provide technical guidance, including the Guide to Key Elements for Including Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Climate Policies and a series of eight training sessions on gender and NDCs for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The trainings aim to share good practices and offer specific recommendations on how countries can identify and address gender considerations across various sectors or processes relevant to the climate agenda. The gender and climate change clinics in LAC fostered South-South exchanges, enabling countries to share experiences and lessons learned in implementing gender-responsive climate actions. In addition, regional and national capacity-building initiatives on gender and climate change engaged over 350 participants. This inventory seeks to systematize the experiences discussed during the exchanges and complement the information with the actions that countries have implemented in the last five years.



II. Objective and methodology of the inventory and analysis

The high level of commitment, ambition and innovation observed in LAC represents a unique opportunity to document policy progress and the enabling conditions implemented in countries to promote gender equality in their climate agendas. Additionally, countries face the challenge of implementing these national gender and inclusion commitments incorporated in their NDCs, as well as those made at the Convention level. Therefore, UNDP considered it an opportune time to conduct a regional inventory to reflect on the strengths and good practices that could be scaled up or the gaps that can be addressed through initiatives such as the Climate Promise. The Gender Inventory and Analysis of Climate Policies in LAC, conducted by UNDP in 2024, systematized relevant information and provides recommendations to countries on how to harmonize and strengthen the implementation of social inclusion and gender commitments, report on progress in national communications and increase ambition in NDCs 3.0. The inventory focused on the 26 countries in the region that are part of the Climate Promise. The countries included in the analysis are Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

II.1. Specific Objectives of the Inventory

- ✓ Map key climate instruments in LAC countries to determine how they are addressing issues related to gender equality.
- ✓ Identify actions and good practices that countries have implemented to promote gender equality in climate policies, strategies and actions.
- ✓ Identify actions that countries have taken to implement gender commitments in their NDCs.
- ✓ Analyze progress in meeting gender and climate change commitments.
- ✓ Provide recommendations to help countries harmonize and strengthen the implementation of gender and climate change commitments.



II.2. Experimental Inventory Design

To carry out the inventory and analysis, the following steps were taken: a) a climate policy analysis was conducted for each country, b) surveys and interviews were held with national authorities, and c) an online review of the activities undertaken by the countries was performed. For the policy analysis, the following documents were examined for each country:

- ✓ Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (iNDCs)
- ✓ Initial Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- ✓ NDC implementation plans
- ✓ Long-term low-emission development strategies
- ✓ Climate laws, policies and strategies
- ✓ National communications to the UNFCCC
- ✓ Biennial update reports to the UNFCCC
- ✓ Sectoral climate strategies (such as adaptation plans, REDD+ strategies and NAMAS)
- ✓ National equality policies (to identify how they address the environment and climate change)
- ✓ Gender and climate change action plans

In the case of Ecuador, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, the analysis was based on their initial NDCs. These countries did not submit an update for the 2020-2023 period. Countries interested in obtaining the full normative analysis can request it from the Gender Team at the UNDP Regional Center in Panama.

Through this investigation, it was possible to identify the actions that countries have taken to promote gender equality in their climate agendas and generate a timeline of the progress achieved over the past 15 years. For each country, an analysis was conducted to determine whether the actions to promote gender equality were implemented before or after the submissions of their NDCs to the UNFCCC. These actions were classified by type. The classification of actions identified whether the activity contributed to:

- a) strengthening climate governance,
- b) developing gender-responsive policies,
- c) collecting data or information,
- d) conducting consultations,
- e) strengthening capacities,
- f) promoting gender-responsive climate financing,
- g) promoting gender-responsive climate monitoring and reporting and
- h) being part of gender-sensitive or responsive climate programmes or projects.

For each country, the targets or actions that included gender considerations (operational text) of the NDCs were also identified, and a similar classification was used to analyze these commitments. This information was used to develop a country-by-country fact sheet, which can be found in Section 2 of the publication. It is important to mention that the inventory covers activities carried out up to February 2025.

Annex 1 presents all the actions identified by the inventory, organized by country. For each activity, the following information is provided: the name of the activity, the date it was carried out, the topic addressed, a brief description and the source of the evidence identified online or in national policies or communications.

As part of the inventory, 13 interviews were conducted with gender focal points or authorities from the following countries:



Section 1.



1. Results of the gender inventory and analysis

The gender inventory and analysis indicate that the high level of gender ambition in the NDCs of the Climate Promise countries is the result of a series of enabling conditions and activities implemented at the national level.

Countries such as **Antigua and Barbuda, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Grenada, Honduras, Panama, Peru, The Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago** have conducted national gender and climate change analyses. Other countries have established national platforms to address gender and climate change issues. For example, **Chile** has a Working Group on Gender and Climate Change, **Ecuador** has a Technical Roundtable on Gender and Climate Change, **Mexico** has an Inter-Agency Group on Gender and Climate Change (IGCC), **Uruguay** has a Working Group on Gender and Climate Change and **The Dominican Republic** established the National Roundtable on Gender and Climate Change. Regarding capacity building, more than 12 countries have developed capacity-building processes on gender and climate change. It is worth highlighting that **Guatemala** developed the “Gender, Indigenous Peoples, and Climate Change, from an Intersectional Perspective” Diploma. **Colombia** has a capacity-building programme and toolkit with six guides on gender and climate change. **Chile** developed the regional course “For Climate Action with a Gender Perspective”, and **Panama** held the Climate Change Academy for young leaders, which included the participation of 95 young women. Finally, several countries have developed Action Plans, Strategies, or Roadmaps on Gender and Climate Change, including **Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa**

Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominica, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, The Dominican Republic and Uruguay.

Innovative and unique initiatives have emerged across the region to assess the impacts of environmental and climate policies. **Argentina** developed a specific cross-sector study of the impacts of mitigation instruments on gender equity, which included gender-disaggregated data and indicators and involved the substantive participation of women throughout its implementation. **Chile**, for its part, conducted the First Data Registry on Gender and Climate Change in 2020. **Uruguay** developed the National Gender and Climate Change Strategy in 2019 to promote the integration of this perspective into all climate policy instruments, including the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System and the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Working Group (INGEI). These efforts included the development of the Climate Measures Progress Visualizer and its Gender Classification and the INGEI Gender Analysis Guidance Guide. Regarding climate transparency frameworks, **Colombia** incorporated a gender roadmap in the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). In **Honduras**, the CBIT Project proposes identifying existing gender gaps and strengths in environmental information systems and national information systems on gender inequalities and gender-differentiated contributions to enable cross-referencing of information across public programmes related to the environment, climate change and official statistics. It also proposes creating a module as within the CBIT platform to upload gender-related data, good practices and methodologies, which can be regularly updated.

The following presents: 1) a general analysis of the inclusion of gender in the NDCs of the Climate Promise countries, 2) a summary of the actions promoting gender equality taken by the countries prior to the 2020 NDC update and 3) a summary of the actions promoting gender equality that contribute to the implementation of the second generation of NDCs.

1.1. Gender and NDCs in Climate Promise countries

Many Climate Promise countries have included gender equality in a more comprehensive and systemic manner in their second-generation

NDCs. The analysis shows that countries not only significantly increased the number of mentions of gender/women in their NDCs (Fig. 1) but also expanded these references across various NDC topics (Table 1). Notably, 70 per cent of countries recognize gender equality as a cross-cutting element or principle of climate action, and 82 per cent mention gender equality as a fundamental element of mitigation and adaptation actions across different sectors. Regarding the recognition of women, 50 per cent of countries identify women as a vulnerable group, and 45 per cent acknowledge them as agents of change in relation to climate solutions. Furthermore, 60 per cent of countries include actions to promote women’s empowerment within their NDCs.

Figure 1. Number of references to gender/women in the 2020 NDCs of the Climate Promise countries. Ecuador, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago are excluded from the analysis as these countries did not submit an update in the 2020–2023 period.

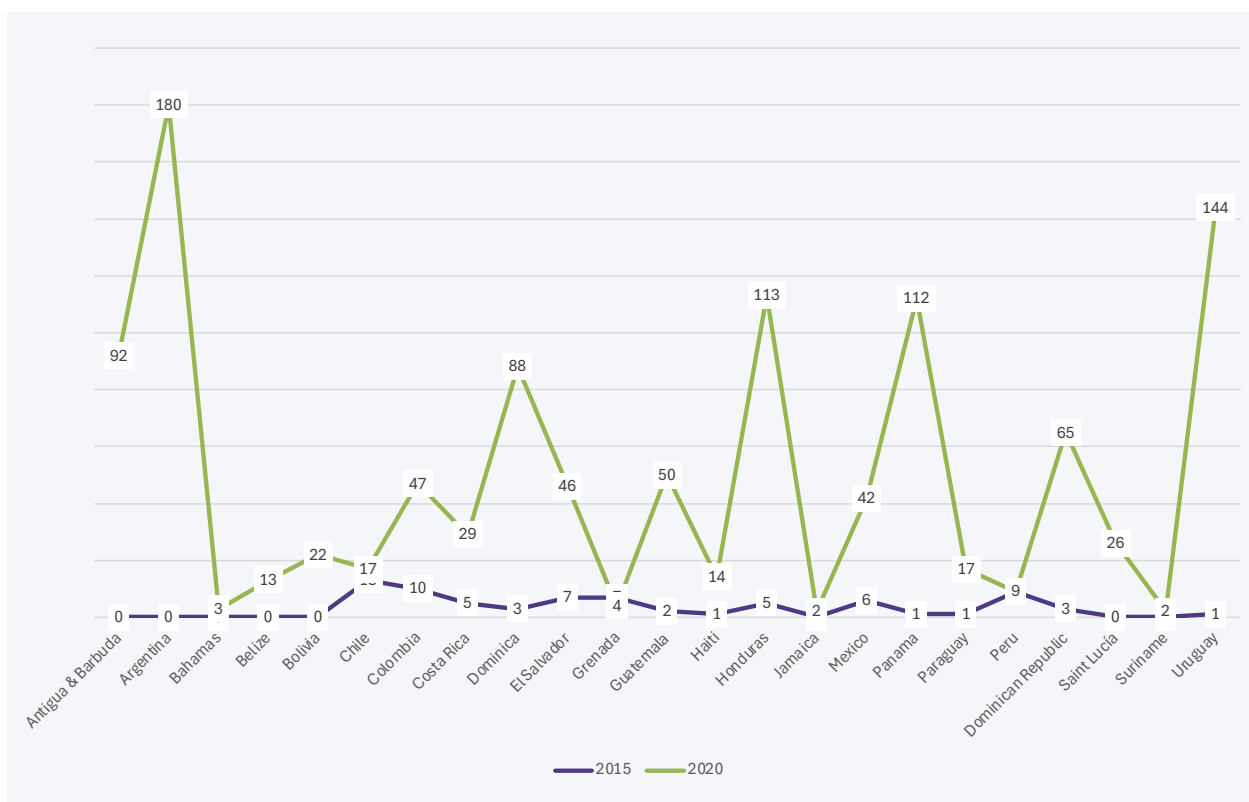


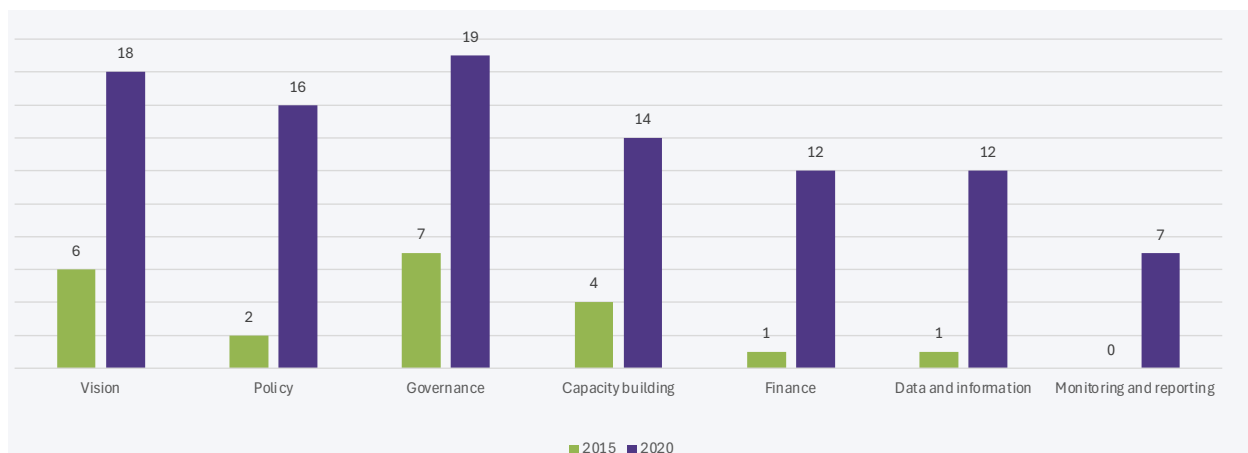
Table 1. Number of Climate Promise countries that include gender considerations in their 2020 NDCs. Ecuador, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago are excluded from the analysis as these countries did not submit an update in the 2020–2023 period.

| | 2015 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|
| NDC references to gender/women | 11 | 22 |
| NDC references to gender/women in relation to adaptation | 4 | 18 |
| NDC references to gender/women in relation to mitigation | 2 | 18 |
| NDC references to gender in adaptation measures/actions | 1 | 10 |
| NDC references to gender in mitigation measures/actions | 0 | 10 |
| NDC references to gender/women at the sectoral level | 3 | 16 |

The second generation of NDCs in Climate Promise countries include gender considerations across multiple dimensions, including vision, climate policy framework, governance, capacity building, finance, data and information, and monitoring and reporting (Fig. 2). Of the Climate Promise countries, 18 countries reported consulting with women/women’s groups, 10 recognized gender policies as part of the climate policy framework, six countries reported including national gender institutions as part of high-level NDC coordination, 12 countries

committed to continuing to strengthen institutional capacities on gender and climate change, nine have included gender considerations related to climate finance and five committed to including gender considerations in their monitoring and reporting systems. These data demonstrate that countries are not only increasing their gender commitments and ambition in their climate policies but have also strengthened the gender perspective in their climate governance, planning and implementation.

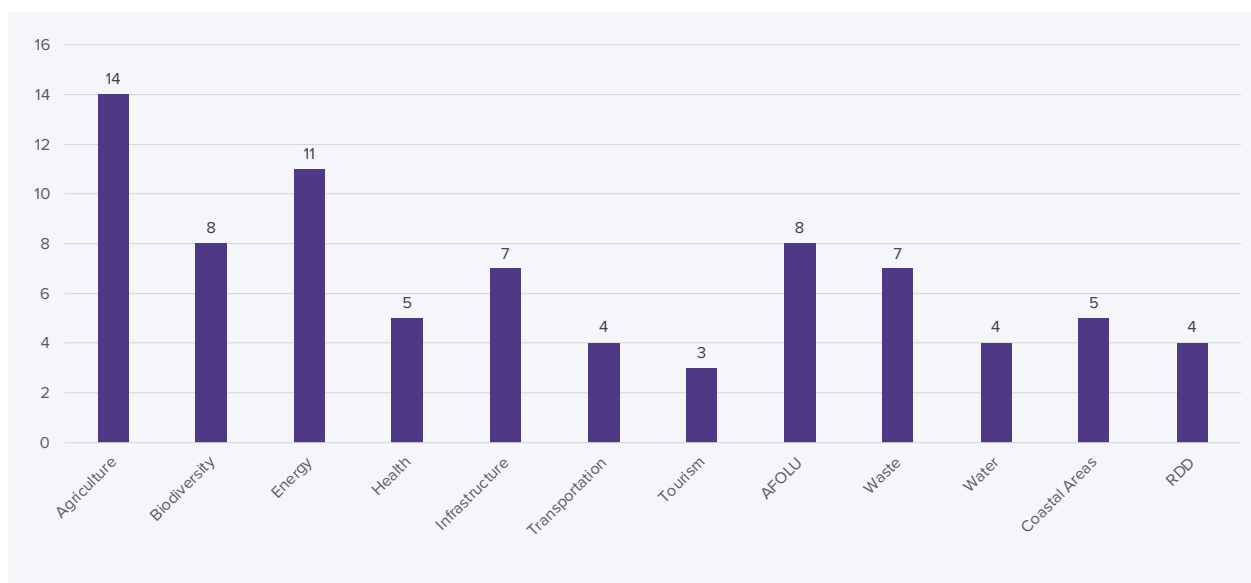
Figure 2. Number of countries that included gender considerations in different elements of their NDCs. Ecuador, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago are excluded from the analysis as these countries did not submit updates during the 2020–2023 period.



The Climate Promise Countries incorporate gender considerations across a range of sectors in the second generation of NDCs (Figure 3). It is worth noting that gender issues were addressed not only in sectors where their relevance is traditionally recognized but also in technical sectors (energy, transport, infrastructure) where gender linkages are less commonly recognized. As shown in the figure, most countries referenced gender equality in relation

to the agricultural and energy sectors. Countries such as El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, The Dominican Republic and Uruguay included gender elements across multiple sectors, including agriculture, biodiversity, energy and waste management. Countries like Argentina, The Dominican Republic and Uruguay have begun to integrate gender perspectives into emerging sectors such as tourism.

Figure 3. Number of countries that included gender considerations in relation to different sectors in the second generation of NDCs. Ecuador, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago are excluded from the analysis as these countries did not submit updates during the 2020–2023 period.



Some NDCs in the region show a high level of ambition in their gender and climate change commitments. The data show that:

- a) 10 countries include climate measures/ actions/targets that contribute to reducing gender inequalities or increasing women’s empowerment,
- b) Six countries recognize the differentiated vulnerabilities of women and men and propose actions/targets/indicators to highlight and reduce such vulnerability,
- c) Four countries recognize the differentiated contributions of women and men in reducing emissions and propose actions/targets/indicators to highlight and promote such contributions, and
- d) Two countries recognize the differentiated contributions of women and men to resilience and propose targets and indicators that highlight and promote such contributions.

2. How was gender mainstreaming achieved in the current NDCs?

Actions promoting gender equality implemented before the second-generation NDC update.

2.1. Actions to promote gender-responsive governance

Some of the climate pledge countries established multi-sectoral national gender and climate change groups that facilitated discussion and the identification of gender-related linkages and considerations relevant to their climate agendas.

These groups had different structures and levels of formalization; however, in all cases, they brought together diverse national stakeholders to explore the different gender perspectives of the climate agenda. In the region, **Bolivia** established a Women's Consultative Platform Against Climate Change led by the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth. **Chile** formed a National Roundtable on Gender and Climate Change and an Inter-Institutional Working Group on Gender and Climate Change. **Ecuador** established a Gender and Climate Change Commission (CGCC). **Mexico** formed the Inter-Institutional Group on Gender

and Climate Change (GIGCC). **Peru** established the National Committee on Women and Climate Change, and **Uruguay** established the Working Group on Gender and Climate Change (WgC).

Other countries have strengthened their climate governance by including the Women's Advancement Mechanism (WAM) in their official climate governance. Each country has a different climate governance structure, but the incorporation of WAMs helps ensure that climate agendas reflect national commitments and priorities related to women's equality and empowerment, while also promoting alignment of climate and equality policies. In **the Bahamas**, climate governance included the Department of Gender and Family Affairs. In **Chile**, the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality was successfully incorporated into the ETICC (Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change). In **Guyana**, the LCDS multi-stakeholder committee includes women representatives. In **Peru**, the High-Level Commission on Climate Change (CANCC) includes participation of the Secretariat for Women and representatives of women's organizations. Notably, Peru is a unique case in the region, as its Indigenous Peoples' Platform to Address Climate Change (PPICC) involves indigenous women's associations and groups.

Number of countries that took action before updating their NDCs

10 Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay.

Examples of actions taken by countries to promote gender-responsive governance before updating their NDCs

Chile

In 2019, the Ministry of the Environment, together with the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, formed the Gender and Climate Change Roundtable, which invites representatives responsible for gender and climate change from the institutions that make up the Interministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC).²

Peru

The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) established the National Committee on Women and Climate Change (CONAMUCC), which is an open space for the informed, effective, timely and ongoing participation of women in comprehensive climate management in Peru. It brings together representatives from over 50 national organizations working at the intersection of gender and climate change.³

2.2. Actions to develop gender-responsive policies

Most countries had a climate regulatory framework that included gender considerations before updating their NDCs in 2020 (Table 2). The inclusion of gender-sensitive or responsive climate policies or strategies prior to updating the NDC laid the groundwork for reaffirming the importance of gender equality in relation to climate change. For example, **Costa Rica** recognized the importance of gender equality in its National Climate Change Strategy and National Decarbonization Plan. Similarly, **Guatemala** includes gender equality principles in its National Climate Change Action Plan (PANCC) and in its Framework Law to Regulate Vulnerability Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation. In **Mexico's** case, they are included in its National Climate Change Strategy, as well as in its Special Climate Change Program 2014-2018

and Special Climate Change Program 2021-2024. **Costa Rica**, **Guyana** and **Uruguay** incorporate gender equality into their long-term low-emission development strategies.

In many cases, the incorporation of these gender considerations is aligned with the gender mandates included in global climate and environmental regulatory frameworks. Two of the sectoral climate strategies that clearly demonstrate this coherence are the REDD+ Strategies and the National Adaptation Plans. In the cases of **Colombia**, **El Salvador**, **Guatemala**, **Mexico** and **Paraguay**, the national REDD+ Strategies integrate gender considerations, thus responding to the provisions of the Cancun Agreement and the Durban decisions, which state that national REDD+ strategies and their safeguard information systems must incorporate gender considerations. On the other hand, the linkage between adaptation and gender equality has been recognized by the UNFCCC since 2001 and is

² Presentation to the 2022 Gender Action Plan. cambioclimatico.mma.gob.cl/organismos-colaboradores/mesa-de-genero

³ www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/301025-minam-instala-el-comite-nacional-de-mujeres-y-cambio-climatico.

reaffirmed in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, which recognizes “that adaptation action should follow a country-drive, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach.” The National Adaptation Policies and Plans of **Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, The Dominican Republic** and **Uruguay** integrate a gender perspective.

It is important to note that in some countries, the linkage between gender and climate issues was observed not only in the environmental regulatory framework but also in their regulatory frameworks to promote equality (Table 2). Equality policies are beginning to identify climate change as a priority and incorporate specific climate or environmental goals. Having this harmonized national regulatory framework on environmental and social matters laid the groundwork for NDCs to be aligned with national and global commitments on gender and climate change.

Some countries developed their first national gender and climate change plans or strategies before updating their NDCs. The region of Latin America and the Caribbean is known for being at the forefront of developing climate policies

and initiatives that promote gender equality and women’s empowerment. **Haiti** (2011), **Peru** (2015) and **The Dominican Republic** (2018) were among the first countries in the world to develop Gender and Climate Change Action Plans (GCCAPs). Other countries with these types of strategies include **Dominica**, which developed a roadmap for gender mainstreaming in the Commonwealth of Dominica; **Paraguay**, which developed its Gender and Climate Change Strategy; and **Uruguay**, which developed a Gender and Climate Change Strategy for the National Response System to Climate Change and Variability (SNRCC) and a Gender and Climate Change Action Plan for the National Response System to Climate Change (SNRCC). At the sectoral level, **Mexico** developed a Gender Action Plan for REDD+ Mexico (PAGeREDD+), and **Costa Rica** developed its Gender Action Plan (GAP) for the National REDD+ Strategy. The development of these instruments encouraged countries to conduct national gender and climate change analyses, hold consultations, strengthen national and regional capacities, and establish multi-stakeholder participatory spaces. These efforts led to the identification of national gender and climate change priorities. All of these processes supported the NDC update process and allowed for the incorporation of ambitious gender commitments.

Table 2. Summary of climate policies that incorporate gender considerations and equality policies that include environmental or climate considerations.

| Country | Climate Change Policies that Incorporate Gender Considerations | Equality policies that reference environmental or climate change issues |
|-------------|---|--|
| Argentina | 2020. Development of a work plan to mainstream the gender perspective into the National Action Plan (NAP) and the MCC, response plans and policies and measures developed within the framework of the GNCC. | |
| Belize | 2012 The 2012–2017 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, and Public Services (MESTPU) seeks to empower rural communities, particularly women and youth, to participate in income-generating activities. | |
| Bolivia | 2021 Compliance with NDC Target (27) By 2030, the regularization of agrarian property rights will be 100 per cent complete, with at least 43 per cent of land ownership rights for women. | |
| Chile | | 2018. The National Equality Plan recognizes environmental rights and includes a goal matrix for collective and environmental rights. |
| Colombia | 2017 Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management includes gender equality as a guiding principle and several targets that include gender considerations. | 2012. The National Policy on Gender Equality for Women incorporates environmental considerations. |
| Costa Rica | 2015 National Climate Change Strategy integrates gender considerations. 2018 Costa Rica's National Climate Change Adaptation Policy 2018–2030 includes gender equality as a guiding principle. The 2019 National Decarbonization Plan includes gender equality as a principle. | 2018. The National Policy for Effective Equality between Women and Men in Costa Rica 2018–2030 includes an expected outcome related to climate change. |
| Dominica | 2018. The 2030 National Resilience Development Strategy includes gender considerations and defines strategies to promote gender equality. 2020. Dominica's 2020–2030 Climate Recovery and Resilience Plan promotes gender equality and outlines gender-responsive projects. | |
| Ecuador | 2012. Ecuador's National Climate Change Strategy recognizes the importance of defining "priority attention groups" based on gender. | 2018. The National Agenda for Equality for Women and LGBTI Persons incorporates an environmental focus. |
| El Salvador | 2017. The Climate Change Policy for the Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector incorporates gender equality as a principle and in several of its strategic axes. 2017. The National REDD+ MbA Strategy – Ecosystem and Landscape Restoration promotes women's participation in the implementation of the strategy. 2019. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan recognizes gender equality as a principle. | 2014. The National Women's Policy proposes designing a national strategy to address vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. 2016. The National Equality Plan contains sectoral commitments for the environment sector for the period 2016–2020. |
| Grenada | 2017. The National Climate Adaptation Plan for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach. | 2014. The Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan 2014–2024 recognizes the importance of integrating gender into climate change strategies. |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| <p>Guatemala</p> | <p>2013. National Climate Change Policy includes the gender perspective as a guiding principle. 2013. National Climate Change Action Plan includes comprehensiveness as a principle that highlights the importance of considering the gender perspective. 2013. Framework Law to regulate vulnerability reduction, mandatory adaptation to the effects of climate change, and greenhouse gas mitigation includes the principle of comprehensiveness that considers the gender perspective. 2016. National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction linked to Climate Change includes gender considerations in six of its expected outcomes. 2016–2018. National Climate Change Action Plan (PANCC) includes comprehensiveness as a principle that highlights the importance of considering the gender perspective. 2020. National REDD+ Strategy (2020–2050) (ENREDD+) recognizes and incorporates the recommendations of the Gender Roadmap and REDD+. 2021. Strategy to incorporate gender considerations in climate change in support of the NDC.</p> | |
| <p>Guyana</p> | <p>2022. The Low Emission Development Strategy recognizes gender as a principle. 2022. Guyana’s initial National Adaptation Plan report includes a gender perspective.</p> | <p>2018. The National Policy on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) of Guyana is guided by the objectives of the environment and climate change policy.</p> |
| <p>Honduras</p> | <p>2015. The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Agrifood Sector in Honduras includes a gender equity approach. 2018. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) incorporates gender as a cross-cutting pillar. 2019. The National REDD+ Strategy for Honduras considers the views, perceptions and ideas of women, Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (PIAH) and youth. Recognizes the principles of inclusion, respect for human rights, social equity and citizen participation. 2021. Strategic roadmap document to ensure that the implementation of the NDC is gender responsive.</p> | <p>2015. The Second Plan for Gender Equality and Equity in Honduras, 2010–2022, includes the environment as one of its pillars.</p> |
| <p>Mexico</p> | <p>2010. Mexican Declaration on Gender and Climate Change, International Forum “The Gender Dimension in Climate Change and Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management,” and the Work Agenda of the Government of Mexico on Gender, Environment and Climate Change. 2013. National Climate Change Strategy incorporates a gender perspective, recognizing that all climate policies, strategies for reducing social vulnerability and communication strategies on this matter must include gender aspects. 2014. Special Climate Change Programme 2014–2018 incorporates lines of action to address the gender perspective. 2017. National Strategy for REDD+ 2017–2030 (ENAREDD+) includes gender equality as one of its principles. 2021. Special Climate Change Program 2021–2024 allocates support and resources to promote gender equality in the climate agenda.</p> | <p>2013. National Program for Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women 2013–2018 (PROIGUALDAD) contains three strategies related to climate change.</p> |
| <p>Panama</p> | | <p>2016. Action Plan for Equal Opportunities for Women incorporates the environment as a thematic focus and includes strategic guidelines related to the topic.</p> |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>Paraguay</p> | <p>2015. National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy considers gender equity. 2016. National Climate Change Policy includes the gender perspective as a principle. 2017. National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of the Republic of Paraguay has considered the gender approach. 2018. National Climate Change Mitigation Plan and action programmes incorporate the gender approach as a cross-cutting principle. 2019. National Forest Strategy for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) incorporates a gender approach.</p> | <p>2008. National Plan for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men 2008–2017 recognizes environmental rights.</p> |
| <p>Peru</p> | <p>2009. Regulations of the Framework Law on Climate Change establish multisectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder climate action, considering the inclusion of gender approaches 2015. National Strategy on Climate Change considers the gender approach. 2016. National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change incorporates gender as a principle.</p> | <p>2012. National Plan for Gender Equality 2012–2017 includes valuing women’s contributions to the sustainable management of natural resources as a strategic objective. 2019. National Policy on Gender Equality recognizes climate change as one of its lines of action.</p> |
| <p>The Dominican Republic</p> | <p>2012. National Strategy to strengthen human resources and skills to advance toward green, low-emission and climate-resilient development includes gender aspects. 2015. The National Climate Change Policy includes gender equality as one of its principles. 2016. The National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change in The Dominican Republic 2015–2030 (PANCC-RD) integrates the gender perspective as a cross-cutting strategic line.</p> | <p>2020. National Plan for Equal Opportunities for Women Gender Equality and Equity 2020–2030 (PLANEG III) includes a climate change approach as one of the seven national themes.</p> |
| <p>Suriname</p> | <p>2019. Suriname National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2019–2029 includes gender considerations 2019. The National REDD+ Strategy includes gender considerations in its measures.</p> | |
| <p>Trinidad & Tobago</p> | | <p>2018. National Gender and Development Policy incorporates key sectoral policy measures related to climate change and natural resource management.</p> |
| <p>Uruguay</p> | <p>2016. The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) included strategic guidelines for the social dimension of climate change 2021. The National Adaptation Plan for the Coastal Zone to Climate Variability and Change (PNA-Costas) integrates the gender perspective across the board. 2021. Uruguay’s Long-Term Climate Strategy for Low-Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Resilient Development includes gender analysis.</p> | <p>2018. National Strategy for Gender Equality 2030 includes promoting climate change adaptation measures and encouraging the use of environmentally friendly products as strategic lines.</p> |

Number of countries that took action before updating their NDCs

24 Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, The Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

Examples of actions countries took to develop gender-responsive policies before updating their NDCs

Haiti

Haiti's Gender and Climate Change Program aims to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into all environmental policies and initiatives, particularly issues related to climate change, biodiversity management and conservation, and soil degradation, with a view to achieving the objectives associated with sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.⁴

The Dominican Republic

The Gender and Climate Change Action Plan for The Dominican Republic (PAGcc-RD) is the result of a national coordination process involving public and private sector institutions, representatives of academia and civil society representatives. This exercise involved collective and consensual development, with the goal of recognizing gender equality in national climate change policies and strategies.⁵

2.3. Actions to collect gender data and information relevant to the climate agenda

To support the NDC update process, several countries conducted national gender and climate change analyses. **Antigua and Barbuda** carried out gender and climate change analyses and assessments; **Bolivia** conducted a study on the dynamics of gender and climate change in rural areas of Bolivia; and **Chile** undertook a diagnostic assessment to integrate a gender perspective into climate change policies and institutions. **Guatemala** conducted a gender analysis of National Low Emission Development Strategy, while **Haiti** integrated a gender analysis into its updated NDC based on information obtained from its GCCAP and documented the impacts of climate change from a gender perspective. **Peru** and **The Dominican**

Republic developed gender analyses as part of their gender and climate change action plans, and **Honduras** and **Trinidad and Tobago** developed national gender and climate change analyses with support from the Climate Promise.

Countries also conducted research to better understand the gender dimension within different sectors. Table 3 shows a summary of the documents found online or referenced in national communications. It is worth highlighting the track record of a country like **Mexico**, where a large number of publications focused on the energy sector have been published. Likewise, the EnGenDER (Enabling Gender Responsibility Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean) project, implemented by UNDP in collaboration with UN Women, the World Food Programme and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), significantly contributed to the collection of information in several Caribbean countries, including **Antigua and Barbuda**, **Dominica**, **Guyana** and **Jamaica**.

⁴ www.genderandenvironment.org/haiti-ccgap.

⁵ www.genderandenvironment.org/es/plan-de-accion-genero-y-cambio-climatico-de-republica-dominicana-pagcc-rd.

Table 3. Summary of Sectoral Gender Analyses relevant to the climate agenda found online or referenced in national communications⁶

| Sectoral Gender Analysis | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Antigua & Barbuda | 2020. Baseline gender assessments to identify multiple instances of climate change vulnerability among women and men. 2021. Policy brief: Gender impacts of climate change and disaster risk in Antigua and Barbuda. 2021. Briefing Note on Gender and Disaster Risk Management (DRM). |
| Argentina | 2020. 2020 NDC. Initial identification of gender-responsive socioeconomic vulnerabilities. |
| Belize | 2019. Sex-Disaggregated data on vulnerability and adaptation. 2019–2020. Scoring Analysis by gender and vulnerable groups. |
| Colombia | 2019. Assessment of the needs and potential for the installed gender capacity of sectors with direct responsibility for NDC updates. |
| Dominica | 2009. Country assessment report for the Commonwealth of Dominica on improving gender visibility in disaster risk and climate change management in the Caribbean. 2019. Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and health in Dominica. 2020. Policy brief on gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Dominica. 2020. Study of the Impacts of Climate Change on the Women and Men in the Caribbean: Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience Countries. |
| Guyana | 2009. Country assessment report on improving gender visibility in disaster risk and climate change management in the Caribbean. 2021. Policy brief on gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Guyana. 2021–2022. EnGenDER climate resilience analysis: Guyana. |
| Haiti | 2010. Review of existing gender and climate change frameworks in relation to biodiversity and land degradation issues. 2020. Study of the impacts of climate change on women and men in the Caribbean pilot program for climate-resilient countries. |
| Jamaica | 2015. Improving gender visibility in disaster risk and climate change management in the Caribbean: Jamaica country assessment. 2019. Gender-disaggregated data collected by the National Tree Planting Initiative. |
| Mexico | 2009. Document: “Gender, Firewood and Sustainability: The case of a community in the highlands of Chiapas”. 2016. Publication: “Climate Change, Gender Perspectives”. 2017. “Gender, Domestic Energy and Wind Power Companies in Oaxaca and Zacatecas.” 2017. “Women in the Promotion of Renewable Energy”. 2018. Book: Gender, Energy and Sustainability: Approaches from Academia. 2019. “Energy Security and Gender Intersectionality in Zacatecas, Mexico”. 2020. “Sustainable Energy that Creates Sovereignty and Hope”. 2020. “Patriarchy and (Electrical) Power? A feminist political ecology of solar energy use in Mexico and the United States”. 2020. “Energy” Chapter from the book “Socio-Environmental Feminism: Revitalizing the debate from Latin America”. 2020. “Gender Reflections on Climate Change in Rural Communities of Central Mexico”. 2021. “Women in the Face of Climate Change” bulletin. 2021. “When We See Them, They’re Already Upon Us: Gender and wind energy in Oaxaca, Mexico” Chapter from the book: Territories for Life. Women in Defense of Their Natural Resources and for the Sustainability of Life. |
| Suriname | 2008. Case Study on the impact of climate change on agriculture and housing in indigenous communities in Suriname. |
| The Dominican Republic | 2018. “Measuring Women’s Contribution in Agricultural Activities in The Dominican Republic” |
| Uruguay | 2018. Survey on women’s participation in PAN Agro agricultural production activities. 2021. Document: “Gender perspective in coastal adaptation to climate change”. |

⁶ The analysis is not exhaustive, and some publications may not have been documented.

Number of countries that took action before updating their NDCs

18 Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominica, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, The Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

Examples of actions countries took to develop and generate gender data and information before updating their NDCs

Belize

In Belize, an effort was made to collect and integrate sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information to understand gender differences and gaps within the framework of the vulnerability and adaptation assessment conducted in 2019 for the coastal zone, water, agriculture and fisheries sectors in central and south-central Belize.⁷

Mexico

In Mexico, the INECC (National Institute of Statistics and Census), together with INMUJERES (National Institute of Women), implemented a survey on climate change mitigation with a gender perspective. This survey identified and characterized mitigation projects with a gender perspective in Mexico. The ultimate objective was to systematize experiences and generate technical and methodological tools for the future implementation of climate mitigation actions in Mexico, built on gender and social transformation perspectives.⁸

2.4. Actions to conduct gender-responsive consultations

Half of the countries held consultations with gender experts or women to update the second generation of their NDCs. In the case of **Antigua and Barbuda**, women's groups and the Mechanism for the Advancement of Women were involved. **Costa Rica** included women's representatives in the Citizens' Advisory Council on Climate Change and in 2020 held a public consultation with women's groups for the development of the NDC. **Guatemala** held virtual workshops between 2020 and 2021 to incorporate gender considerations into NDCs, as well as sectoral technical roundtables. **Honduras** not only involved women but also took actions to involve young people through dialogue and active listening with women's and youth groups for the NDC update.

It is important to mention that some countries, such as **Antigua and Barbuda** and **Ecuador**, developed a specific methodology for mainstreaming gender into the development of NDCs, and other countries, such as **Peru**, incorporated a gender perspective into their national consultation platform through the "Let's Dialogue on Climate Change" forums, which incorporated a gender perspective.

Countries also conducted gender-responsive consultations on other climate policies or strategies. For example, in **Trinidad and Tobago**, the stakeholder consultation for the development of a Just Workforce Transition Policy included gender considerations. In **Grenada**, the development of the National Adaptation Plan includes women. In **Belize**, **Costa Rica** and **Panama**, gender consultations were held related to their REDD+ processes, and Bolivia hosted the National Forum of Indigenous Women: Development Models and Climate Change.

⁷ Updated Nationally Determined Contributions. 2020; documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099553303062341896/pdf/IDU0593c385d0a7c4045e40b6d200604907e3e1d.pdf

⁸ Presentation of the 2022 Gender Action Plan.

Number of countries that took action before updating their NDCs

13 Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago.

Examples of actions countries took to promote gender-responsive consultations before updating their NDCs

Bahamas

In 2023, 20 young Bahamians between the ages of 18 and 30 participated in the UNESCO project “Youth as Researchers: Advancing Entrepreneurship for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment”. The project invited participants to explore entrepreneurial potential in the post-COVID-19 era and close the gaps faced by women and youth in agriculture, sustainable tourism and the creative and cultural industries.⁹

Bolivia

Bolivia hosted the “Building Paths for Life: Women Facing Change” with the participation of over 200 Indigenous and rural women from different municipalities in Bolivia and social organizations of women producers convened by the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth.¹⁰

Costa Rica

The Citizens’ Advisory Council on Climate Change is made up of representatives from the following sectors: Indigenous, women and labor organizations (three representatives).¹¹

2.5. Actions to strengthen capacity on gender and climate change

Many countries developed workshops or training processes on gender and climate change. These capacity-building processes were diverse and included workshops, awareness-raising processes and national forums. Table 4 includes a summary

of the processes documented by the investigation. Some of these processes were specific. **Argentina** organized a course on monitoring and evaluation systems that included gender considerations. **Suriname** held an information session on “Climate Change and Gender in the Media,” and **Uruguay** conducted workshops to integrate a gender perspective into the National Coastal Adaptation Plan.

⁹ www.unesco.org/en/articles/young-bahamians-tackle-gender-equality-through-research-and-entrepreneurship

¹⁰ www.unesco.org/en/articles/youth-researchers-close-out-ceremony-identifies-support-areas-build-youth-and-women-led

¹¹ andesresilientes.org/noticias/bolivia-avanza-en-la-inclusion-del-enfoque-de-genero-en-la-politica-plurinacional-de-cambio-climatico

¹¹ pgrweb.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/Normas/nrm_texto_completo.aspx?param1=NRTC&nValor1=1&nValor2=84846&nValor3=109605&strTipM=TC

Table 4. Summary of the gender and climate change training processes carried out by the countries¹²

| Gender and Climate Change Training Processes | |
|--|--|
| Argentina | <p>2020. Course on a monitoring and evaluation system that includes gender considerations.</p> <p>2020. Training course on “Gender and Climate Change” for the integration of this perspective into the National Action Plan.</p> |
| Belize | <p>2014. “Climate Change and You” conference.</p> <p>2017. Gender awareness training workshop.</p> |
| Guatemala | <p>2020–2024. Course on gender and climate change; course on gender, climate change and the NDC.</p> |
| Honduras | <p>2018. Course on adaptation to climate change incorporating climate information methodologies with a gender and food security approach.</p> <p>2019–2021. Project to support the implementation of the Honduran NDC in the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Sector “NDC-LULUCF” held a series of national workshops focused on gender and indigenous peoples.</p> |
| Mexico | <p>2015. Seminar-workshop on integrating a gender approach into intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).</p> <p>2018. Gender and Climate Change Forum.</p> <p>2018. Forum on gender, adaptation, and mitigation of climate change: Opportunities, lessons learned, and challenges.</p> <p>2021. Exchange of experiences and lessons learned with Uruguay and Chile.</p> |
| Panama | <p>2020–2021. Technical experts participate in gender and NDC Clinics organized by UNDP.</p> |
| The Dominican Republic | <p>2012. Training and awareness-raising programmes on gender, environment and climate change</p> |
| Suriname | <p>2018. “Climate Change and Gender in the Media” information session.</p> <p>2018. “Climate Change, Community Resilience Development and Gender” information session.</p> <p>2018–2020. NC3. Gender training for the development of a gender strategy for the National Society.</p> |
| Trinidad and Tobago | <p>2018. Parliamentarians debated on gender and climate change during the 10th meeting of the Parliamentary Network for Gender Equality.</p> |
| Uruguay | <p>2019. Workshop on climate change and Uruguayan cities: “Human Rights, Gender and Climate Change. Incorporating cross-cutting issues into strategies to address climate change. Vulnerable Sectors. Transformative Measures”.</p> <p>2019. Workshops to Incorporate a gender perspective in the National Action Plan for Coastal Areas.</p> <p>2021. Training on integrating gender into adaptation planning in cities.</p> |

¹² The analysis is not exhaustive, and some processes may not have been documented.

To strengthen capacities in gender and climate change, some countries developed gender and climate change guides. In 2006, **Mexico** developed the first Gender Resource Guide for Climate Change for the region. In 2022, **Trinidad and Tobago** developed guidelines for incorporating gender equality into climate change policymaking with support from the Climate Promise. At the sectoral level, **Guatemala** developed a roadmap for incorporating gender considerations into REDD+ processes and a step-by-step guide for including gender in climate-smart agriculture initiatives. **Paraguay** developed a guidance document for local climate change adaptation planning that integrates gender considerations by including a set of gender-focused questions.

On the other hand, some countries decided to develop formal or long-term training processes. Countries including Colombia, Dominica, Honduras, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay decided to implement more comprehensive training processes that included several sessions.

In 2019, **Colombia** developed a capacity building programme for integrating a gender perspective into climate change management. **Dominica** implemented a government-wide approach involving all relevant ministries to facilitate the effective incorporation of a gender perspective into climate change-related actions. **Honduras** implemented the “School for Equality and Empowerment of Rural Women” and is conducting a “Gender and Climate Change Training in Honduras” process with the support of the Climate Promise. **Mexico** carried out a technical training process on gender and climate change for the Inter-Institutional Group on Gender and Climate Change (GIGCC) with the support of the UNDP Climate Promise and trainings at the federal level on gender and climate change in 2021. **Trinidad and Tobago** carried out a technical training process on gender and climate change with the support of the Climate Promise. **Uruguay** developed a self-administered introductory course on Integrated Risk Management with a gender perspective.

Number of countries that took action before updating their NDCs

17 Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, The Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

Examples of actions taken by countries to strengthen capacities on gender and climate change before updating their NDCs

Ecuador

In 2019, MAATE launched a toolkit for strengthening capacities on gender and climate change to promote the incorporation of a gender perspective in climate change management. The toolkit was developed for individuals who facilitate or participate in training processes on gender and climate change at the institutional, organizational or community levels. It includes nine modules with content and reference guides, linkages for further information and methodological strategies for each module, which facilitate comprehensive capacity-building process (CDK, 2020).¹³

Honduras

In 2018, Honduras inaugurated the “School for Equality and Empowerment of Rural Women”, to empower Honduran women to be agents of change for the realization of levels of well-being consistent with human dignity, guaranteeing the exercise of their human rights and equal access to representation in political and economic decision-making processes at all levels.¹⁴

Jamaica

Jamaica held a gender and climate change focal points workshop in Jamaica “Integrating Gender Considerations into the National Adaptation Planning Process” to identify critical next steps for integrating gender considerations into national adaptation plans and policymaking.¹⁵

2.6. Actions to promote gender-responsive climate finance

Regarding climate finance, some countries have begun to identify how climate finance can contribute to women’s empowerment. There are some innovative and groundbreaking initiatives at the regional level. For example, **Antigua and Barbuda** defined a gender-responsive finance target for climate change management. In other countries, projects have promoted climate finance for women. In **Belize**, the Social Investment Fund III project increased equitable and gender-inclusive access

to climate-resilient infrastructure. In **Dominica**, the Climate Change Trust Fund will reserve 40 per cent for women. In **Guyana**, the Micro and Small Enterprise Development (MSED) project provided financing and training to women entrepreneurs. Finally, **Mexico** has made progress with Agricultural Trusts (FIRA) that promote gender equality. The Institutional Stock Exchange launched the first Gender Bond in Agricultural Trusts (FIRA), and BANOBRAS is strengthening its gender capacities to meet the requirements of the Green Climate Fund. It has also issued an environmental and social policy that incorporates social impact indicators (using economic, environmental and gender criteria).

¹³ 4th National Communication and 2nd Biennial Update Report, 2022 (NC4 y BUR2); cdkn.org/es/caja-de-herramientas-para-fortalecer-capacidades-sobre-genero-y-cambio-climatico

¹⁴ www.undp.org/es/honduras/historias/la-mujer-y-su-importancia-en-el-cuidado-del-medio-ambiente

¹⁵ napplobalnetwork.org/2018/09/climate-change-and-gender-focal-points-workshop-in-jamaica

Number of countries that took action to promote gender-responsive climate finance before updating their NDCs

7 Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Mexico

Examples of actions countries took to promote gender-responsive climate finance before updating their NDCs

Antigua and Barbuda

In Antigua and Barbuda, climate finance is designated through the establishment of the Sustainable Island Resources Framework Fund (SIRFF), and through a revolving loan programme, the Department of Environment has been able to provide access to climate finance to single-parent households, female-headed households, people with disabilities, the elderly and youth. Currently, over 50 per cent of women and at least 30 per cent of the most vulnerable groups have received or been approved to receive climate finance.¹⁶

Costa Rica

In Costa Rica, the +Mujeres+Natura Program has implemented the FONAFIFO (A tu lado) Credit to promote economic development and improve the quality of life of rural women, and the MUJERES NATURA Credit to integrate the gender perspective, equality and women's empowerment in biodiversity management.¹⁷

Dominica

The Climate Change Trust Fund provides microfinance and microinsurance for vulnerable segments of society (farmers, fishermen and fisherwomen, women and vulnerable communities, particularly the Kalinago people), with 40 per cent of the funding reserved for women to help them rebuild their homes, businesses and lives after an extreme event.¹⁸

Mexico

To combat the gender gap in the stock market, the Institutional Stock Exchange (BIVA) incorporated a gender bond in the Trusts Established in Relation to Agriculture (FIRA) to support women with employment projects, recognizing the importance of gender equality not only as a matter of social justice but also as a matter of economic efficiency.¹⁹

¹⁶ genderclimatetracker.org/resource/23227_environment.gov.ag/sirf

¹⁷ UNDP

¹⁸ Contribution for the period 2020-2030. July 4, 2022; www.cif.org/sites/cif_enc/files/dominica_spcr_final_october2012.pdf

¹⁹ www.gob.mx/inmujeres/articulos/presenta-la-bolsa-institucional-de-valores-primer-bono-de-genero

2.7. Actions to implement gender-responsive climate monitoring and reporting

The region has developed cutting-edge initiatives related to gender-responsive climate monitoring and reporting. In 2020, Argentina carried out a gender categorization of its adaptation measures. In 2014, **Mexico** developed gender-perspective indicators for the Mexico City Climate Action Program 2014-2020 (PACCM). At the regional level, **Uruguay** has taken the lead in climate monitoring

from a gender perspective. In 2019, it developed a Gender Integration Feasibility Analysis within the INGEI (National Institute of Statistics and Geography), followed by the creation of its Climate Change Measures Progress Visualizer and a gender classification system in 2020. Additionally, the CBIT Uruguay Project includes a gender-sensitive approach in its methodologies for evaluating the adequacy, effectiveness and effects of adaptation and mitigation actions and policies. Many countries have requested exchanges with Uruguay to learn from its methodologies and lessons learned.

Number of countries that implemented actions before updating their NDCs

4 Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay

Examples of actions countries implemented to promote gender-responsive climate monitoring and reporting before updating their NDCs

Ecuador

Ecuador's Ministry of Environment proposed a system of gender indicators that measures the impact of mitigation and adaptation policies proposed within the framework of Ecuador's NDC. The objective of these indicators is to generate opportunities for women to be agents of change.²⁰

Uruguay

Uruguay conducted a feasibility analysis of gender integration in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (INGEI) to assess the availability of population data and explore the potential of disaggregating the sources that report to the INGEI by sex/gender. It subsequently produced guidelines for integrating gender into the INGEI based on lessons learned from the process. Additionally, a tracker on climate change measures and their gender classification has been available on the MVOTMA16 website since 2019. Here, users can analyze the percentage of progress toward the target for each measure, along with classifications based on gender sensitivity and their contribution of the measures to the SDGs and the PNCC..²¹

²⁰ 4th National Communication and 2nd Biennial Update Report, 2022 (NC4 and BUR2); info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/ECU/UNw_MRV_Final.pdf

²¹ Fifth National Communication to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2019 (NC5) [LINK](#).

3. How have gender commitments been implemented in the current NDCs?

Actions promoting gender equality that contribute to the implementation of the second generation of NDCs

3.1. Actions to promote gender-responsive governance

Some of the Climate Promise countries established multisectoral national gender and climate change groups to implement the gender commitments included in their climate agendas. The groups in different countries have different structures and levels of formalization; however, in all cases, they involve national environmental authorities, and in some cases, mechanisms for the advancement of women and civil society organizations. **Argentina** formed the Gender Working Group (GdT) within the framework of the National Climate Change Cabinet (GNCC), **Colombia** established the Committee on Population, Diversity and Gender Issues for the environmental sector, and **Jamaica** established the Inter-Institutional Coordination on Gender and Climate Change. Some countries have reconsidered

their existing national platforms. **Bolivia** established the Women's Platform Against Climate Change, and **Ecuador** established the Technical Roundtable on Gender and Climate Change, signing a Framework Agreement for Cooperation between the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition and the National Council for Gender Equality. **El Salvador** has a Roundtable for the Promotion of Women's Participation and Non-Discrimination, while **The Dominican Republic** created the National Roundtable on Gender and Climate Change and signed a formal Collaboration Agreement between the Ministry of Women, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MMARN) and the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL). Having these governance structures in place allows countries to monitor the implementation of their gender and climate change commitments, as well as position themselves as the leading national entities in all matters related to the implementation of gender-responsive climate initiatives.

Other countries have strengthened their climate governance by including the Women's Advancement Mechanism in their official climate governance.

Number of countries that took action to promote gender-responsive governance after updating their NDCs

6 Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, The Dominican Republic

Examples of actions countries took to promote gender-responsive governance after updating their NDCs

Guyana

Since 2021, women's representatives have played a key role in Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) multi-stakeholder committee, helping to ensure that women's voices are heard at all levels and that they directly benefit from resources aimed at strengthening their resilience. In addition, the strategy promotes women's leadership in key projects, and the resulting plans will be refined to improve their access to resources.²²

The Dominican Republic

In The Dominican Republic, the National Gender and Climate Change Roundtable is made up of the Ministry of Women, the National Council on Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism, and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, which has received UNDP support. It also has a Dominican Republic Gender and Climate Change Focal Point to the UNFCCC. The Roundtable aims to establish strong governance that accelerates the closing of gender gaps in climate and environmental action, fulfilling the activities of the PAGcc-RD and incorporating a gender perspective into climate action in various sectors.²³

3.2. Actions to develop gender-responsive policies

Most countries incorporated gender considerations into the climate regulatory framework developed to implement their NDCs (Table 5).

Developing gender-sensitive or responsive climate policies or strategies after updating the NDC creates a critical path for the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs. For example, **Argentina, Belize, Chile, Colombia, and Panama** incorporated gender considerations into their long-term, low-emission and resilient development strategies. In **Bolivia**, the Plurinational Climate Change Policy includes gender equality as a cross-cutting theme and includes cross-cutting actions. In **Chile**, the Framework Law on Climate Change includes gender equality as a principle, and the Sectoral

Plans include gender considerations. **Colombia** took an additional implementation step by incorporating a gender perspective in its Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCT) and its Comprehensive Sectoral Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCS). Similarly, in Ecuador, the NDC implementation plan proposes progressive incorporation of a gender perspective into all actions. In **El Salvador**, the sectoral plans for the implementation of NDCs incorporate gender targets and indicators. In **Jamaica**, the NDC implementation plan includes four gender-sensitive goals. In the Dominican Republic, the NDC-DR Action Plan 2022–2025 includes gender considerations in six of its targets. **Panama** is unique because it is the first country to incorporate a gender perspective into its National Strategy for Action on Climate Empowerment (ACE).

²² lcds.gov.gy

²³ Presentation of the 2024 Gender Action Plan; www.undp.org/es/dominican-republic/noticias/ministerio-de-la-mujer-ministerio-de-medio-ambiente-y-recursos-naturales-cnccmdl-y-pnud-lanzan-mesa-de-genero-y-cambio

Incorporating gender considerations into sectoral policies enables the development of more specific and targeted gender-related goals and actions.

In **Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, the National Adaptation Plans prioritize gender equality as a guiding principle. In addition, **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** and **Suriname** developed a gender-responsive sector adaptation strategy and action plan (SASAP). Regarding other sectors, **Belize** has a gender-responsive strategy and action plan for the Department of Fisheries, **Colombia** developed a national mobility strategy with a gender perspective, and **Uruguay** introduced a National Comprehensive Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Plan that integrates a gender perspective. It is important to note that some countries have also incorporated climate issues into their regulatory frameworks to promote equality (Table 4).

Some countries have developed national gender and climate change plans or strategies as instruments that contribute to the implementation of their NDCs. **Belize** developed the National

Gender Action Plan for Climate Change 2022–2027, **Colombia** presented the Colombian Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGcc-CO) in 2023, **Ecuador** developed the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, **Guatemala** presented the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGcc), **Jamaica** developed its Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP), and **Paraguay** developed the Proposed Roadmap and National Gender Plan for Climate Change (PNGCC). **Costa Rica** introduced its National Action Plan for Gender Equality and Climate Action in 2023 and issued Executive Decree 44053, officially declaring the plan to be of public interest. **Mexico** presented its National Gender and Climate Change Plan and held the Climate Dialogue “Dissemination Workshop on the National Action Plan on Gender, Human Rights and Climate Change” in 2024. **Panama** not only presented a National Gender and Climate Change Plan but also developed the first Blue Gender Action Plan in the region. At the sectoral level, **The Dominican Republic** developed a Gender Action Plan for the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Programme.

Table 5. Summary of climate policies that incorporate gender considerations and equality policies that integrate environmental or climate considerations.

| | Inclusion of gender in climate change policies | Mention environmental and climate change issues and equality policies |
|------------------|---|---|
| Argentina | <p>2023. National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation to 2030. Includes gender equality as a cross-cutting theme and includes 60 gender-responsive measures.</p> <p>2022. Long-Term Low-Emissions Resilient Development Strategy to 2050 (LT-LEDS) incorporates gender.</p> | <p>National Plan for Equality in Diversity 2021–2023.</p> <p>2022. Recognizes the environment and sustainable development.</p> |
| Belize | <p>2021. Low-emissions development strategy and action plan developed through consultations with vulnerable groups.</p> <p>2022. Gender-responsive participation strategy and action plan for the Department of Fisheries.</p> | |
| Bolivia | <p>2022. Plurinational Climate Change Policy includes gender equality as a cross-cutting theme and includes cross-cutting actions.</p> | |
| Chile | <p>2021. Chile’s long-term climate strategy considers gender equality as part of the social pillar and includes eight medium- and long-term goals and targets on gender equity and equality.</p> <p>2022. The Climate Change Framework Law includes gender equality as a principle.</p> <p>2024. Sectoral plans include gender considerations.</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Colombia | <p>2021. Colombia's Long-Term Climate Strategy E2050 to comply with the Paris Agreement (LTS) integrates the gender-responsive approach.</p> <p>2021–2023. PIGCCT and PIGCCS (Comprehensive Territorial and Sectoral Climate Change Management Plans) incorporate a gender approach.</p> <p>2022. National mobility strategy with a gender approach.</p> | <p>2022. Public Policy on Gender Equity for Women 2022-2030. Commits to the implementation of Colombia's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan as an indicator.</p> |
| Costa Rica | <p>2022. The 2022–2026 National Adaptation Plan includes gender equality as a cross-cutting approach and includes gender considerations in 11 targets.</p> | <p>2023. The Action Plan of the National Policy for Effective Equality between Women and Men 2023-2026 includes the implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender Equality and Climate Action as a strategic action.</p> |
| Ecuador | <p>2021. The NDC Implementation Plan proposes the progressive incorporation of a gender approach in all actions.</p> <p>2024. The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PLANACC) includes a gender approach.</p> | |
| El Salvador | <p>2022. Sectoral plans for the implementation of the NDCs in El Salvador incorporate gender targets and indicators.</p> | |
| Haiti | <p>2023. The National Adaptation Plan includes gender as one of the priorities and as part of its guiding principles.</p> | |
| Jamaica | <p>2021. Jamaica's NDC implementation plan includes four gender-responsive goals.</p> | |
| Panama | <p>2022. The National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment incorporates a gender perspective.</p> <p>2022. The National REDD+ Strategy's gender equality roadmap 2022–2026. The construction of the NAP includes a gender dimension.</p> <p>2024. The Long-Term Climate Change Strategy incorporates gender equality as a principle and integrates it into several of its catalytic actions.</p> | |
| Paraguay | <p>2022. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan includes gender vulnerability as a cross-cutting theme.</p> | |
| Peru | <p>2021. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan incorporates gender as a cross-cutting approach</p> | |
| The Dominican Republic | <p>2022. The DR-NDC Action Plan 2022–2025 includes gender considerations in six of its targets.</p> <p>2023. Cross-cutting policy guide.</p> | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | <p>2019. El Plan Nacional de Adaptación se identifica como sensible al género.</p> <p>2021. Estrategia y Plan de Acción Sectorial de Adaptación Sensible al Género (SASAP).</p> | |
| Suriname | <p>2019. The National Adaptation Plan is recognized as gender responsive.</p> <p>2021. Gender-responsive sectoral adaptation strategy and action Plan (SASAP).</p> | <p>2021. Gender Vision Policy Document 2021–2035, Environment and climate change is a priority area.</p> |
| Uruguay | <p>2023. The National Comprehensive Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Plan integrates the gender perspective.</p> | |

Number of countries that took action to develop gender-responsive policies after updating their NDCs

19 Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, The Dominican Republic, Uruguay

Examples of actions taken by countries to develop gender-responsive policies after updating their NDCs

El Salvador

In El Salvador, the sectoral plans for the implementation of NDCs incorporate gender targets and indicators. The technical assistance necessary for the construction and operationalization of the process required three distinct roles. These sectoral matrices include actions, targets, indicators and expected outcomes of priority activities determined by each sector.²⁴

Panamá

In Panama, the Climate Action Department of the Climate Change Directorate conducted a Blue Gender Gap Assessment and developed a Blue Gender Action Plan, which serves as a strategic tool to guide, coordinate and promote specific actions that contribute to achieving the Government of Panama's gender equity objectives in the blue economy sectors.²⁵

San Vicente y las Granadinas

In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, sectoral adaptation strategies and action plans with gender-responsive budgeting (SGB) have been developed with a specific focus on agriculture and water, leading to the development of sector-specific climate change targets and indicators with a gender perspective.²⁶

3.3. Actions to collect gender data and information relevant to the climate agenda

Some countries conducted national gender and climate change analyses after updating their NDCs. **Argentina** conducted the first qualitative data collection on gender, diversity and climate change in the region. **Ecuador** conducted a gender and climate change assessment for the preparation of the GCCAP. **El Salvador** presented a sectoral gender analysis for its NDC implementation plan.

Grenada conducted a gender analysis of NDC processes, and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** collected data on gender-differentiated impacts and vulnerabilities, as well as on gender-differentiated roles and contributions in priority sectors.

The countries also conducted a series of in-depth studies to understand the gender dimension in different sectors (Table 6). **Ecuador** conducted a diagnostic assessment of the situation of Amazonian women for the Comprehensive Amazon Forest Conservation and Sustainable Production Program (PROAmazonía). **Peru** publishes an analysis of the gaps and opportunities for gender equity in the Peruvian mining and energy sector.

²⁴ bibliotecaambiental.ambiente.gob.sv/documentos/planes-sectoriales-para-la-implementacion-de-las-contribuciones-nacionalmente-determinadas-de-el-salvador

²⁵ Presentations on the 2024 Gender Action Plan; miambiente.gob.pa/consulta-publica-del-documento-plan-de-accion-de-genero-azul-de-panama

²⁶ climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports/gender-responsive-climate-actions-small-island-developing-states-sids

Antigua and Barbuda prepared a report on the just transition and gender assessment of the impacts of climate change. The EnGenDER project (Enabling Gender Responsibility Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean) contributed to the collection of information in several Caribbean countries, including **Belize, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadine, and Suriname.**

Table 6. Summary of Sectoral Gender Analyses relevant to the climate agenda found online or mentioned in national communications²⁷

| Sectoral analysis | |
|---|--|
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2022. Just transition and gender assessment of climate change impacts in Antigua and Barbuda. |
| Argentina | 2022. Gender-responsive social vulnerability index to disasters. |
| Bahamas | 2021. Case Study: “The gender impacts of Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas”. |
| Belize | 2020–2021. EnGenDER Climate Resilience Analysis: Belize. 2021. Policy brief: Gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Belize. |
| Ecuador | 2020. Diagnostic of the situation of Amazonian women by the Comprehensive Amazonian Program for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Production (PROAmazonía). |
| Grenada | 2020. Study of the impacts of climate change on women and men in the Caribbean. Pilot program for climate-resilient countries. 2020–2021. Climate resilience analysis: Grenada. 2021. Policy brief: Gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Grenada. |
| Honduras | 2023. Gender approach to the climate crisis and its linkage to the agricultural sector in Honduras. |
| Jamaica | 2021. Gender and disaster risk management: Jamaica profile. |
| Panama | 2023. Technical Committee on Environmental Statistics developed gender indicators. |
| Peru | 2023. Gaps and opportunities for gender equity in the Peruvian mining and energy sector. |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2020. Study on the impacts of climate change on women and men in the Caribbean climate-resilient country pilot programme. 2021. EnGenDER climate resilience analysis: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. 2021. Policy brief: Gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. 2023. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Gender and disaster risk management publication. 2024. Gender-responsive disaster preparedness and recovery in the Caribbean: Desk review. |
| Suriname | 2021. Policy brief: Gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Suriname. |

²⁷ The analysis is not exhaustive, and some processes may not have been identified.

Number of countries that took action to develop and generate gender data and information after updating their NDCs

13 Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Ecuador, El Salvador, Granada, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname

Examples of actions countries took to develop and generate gender data and information after updating their NDCs

Argentina

In Argentina, the first stage of formulating the National Strategy on Gender, Diversity and Climate Change gathered qualitative data on gender, diversity and climate change, which were collectively constructed, compiled and validated by the group of stakeholders participating in the initiative. The experiences developed by these groups provided valuable insights and information for understanding how perceptions and practices related to gender, diversity and climate change are shaped, laying the groundwork for future actions and policies.²⁸

3.4. Gender-responsive consultation actions

The countries held various gender-responsive consultations regarding climate policies or strategies. In 2023, both the Bahamas and Belize held consultations with young people. Bolivia held participatory consultations with women for the development of the Plurinational Climate Change Policy. Chile developed its long-term climate strategy in a participatory manner. In Costa Rica, the consultations for the 2022–2026 National Adaptation Plan included women and gender experts. Colombia implemented the Participatory Roadmap for the formulation of its Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, which represented the diversity of women’s organizations. Ecuador developed the NDC Implementation Plan, which included a gender methodology and involved women in the consultations. El Salvador organized gender and climate change focus groups as part of

the development of implementation plans. Uruguay integrated women’s groups into the civil society consultation for the development of the National Climate-Smart Livestock Strategy, a “Stockholm+50” National Consultation and a discussion on gender and climate change.

Several countries have conducted consultations as part of their national gender and climate change action plans. Colombia held regional dialogues with PAGcc women’s organizations, Costa Rica consulted with various relevant stakeholders to develop the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, Panama organized active listening sessions to develop the National Gender and Climate Change Plan, Paraguay held the first internal dissemination of the National Gender Plan for Climate Change at MADES and carried out a Virtual Consultation on the National Gender Plan for Climate Change, and Uruguay held a dialogue to support the development of a new Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.

²⁸ www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/cambio-climatico/gabinete-nacional-de-cambio-climatico/generos-y-diversidad

Number of countries that took action to promote gender-responsive consultations after updating their NDCs

13 Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay

Examples of actions countries took to promote gender-responsive consultations after updating their NDCs

Belize

The Government of Belize organized a consultation for the Gender-Responsive Participation Strategy and Action Plan for the Department of Fisheries and the Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute. The proposed gender strategy seeks to enable an inclusive and collaborative approach to climate change adaptation planning and support the inclusion of traditionally underrepresented groups in adaptation planning and decision-making processes, as well as the participation and implementation of climate adaptation actions on the ground.²⁹

Paraguay

In Paraguay, a discussion on gender and climate change was organized with Indigenous women leaders to ensure their full and effective participation in decision-making and to strengthen their political and economic leadership.³⁰

3.5. Actions to strengthen capacity on gender and climate change

Most countries developed various training processes on gender and climate change as actions to contribute to the implementation of their NDCs. Table 7 includes a summary of the processes documented by the research. **Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Jamaica, Paraguay,** and **Suriname** organized regional dialogues on gender

and climate change. In **Panama**, several young women participated in the Climate Change Academy for Young Leaders. Some countries conducted detailed training, such as **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, which organized training workshops on gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation and the use of sex-disaggregated data. **Paraguay** held a virtual workshop for communicators titled “Let’s Talk About Gender and Climate Change”, and **Uruguay**, conducted virtual awareness-raising during 2023–2024 for rural and agricultural women on climate change, adaptation and mitigation.

²⁹ www.pressoffice.gov.bz/gender-responsive-engagement-strategy-action-plan-for-the-fisheries-department-and-czmai
³⁰ www.mades.gov.py/2022/04/28/lideresas-indigenas-participan-de-conversatorio-sobre-genero-y-cambio-climatico

Table 7. Summary of the gender and climate change training processes carried out by the countries³¹

| Gender and Climate Change Workshops | |
|---|--|
| Argentina | <p>2021. Regional dialogue on gender and climate change.</p> <p>2021. Awareness-raising events on gender and climate change for civil society.</p> <p>2020 and 2021. Training on a comprehensive approach to gender and climate change within the framework of the GNCC.</p> |
| Belize | <p>2021. REDD+ workshop on drivers of deforestation included women</p> |
| Bolivia | <p>2023. Workshop on Strengthening the Local Capacities of Women's Social Organizations against Climate Change and the "Workshop on Strengthening the Capacities of Women Participating in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanisms".</p> <p>2024. Workshop "Empowering Women: Solutions for climate change".</p> |
| Chile | <p>2020. Training on gender and climate change for the application of the checklist.</p> <p>2021. Regional Meeting on Climate Change and Gender Equality.</p> |
| Ecuador | <p>2019. First Meeting of Women and Climate Change.</p> <p>2019. Climate Change Workshops with a gender perspective.</p> <p>2020. Forum "The COVID-19 pandemic and climate change: Impacts and perspectives from climate justice and gender equality".</p> <p>2021. "Ecuador's advances in integrating a gender perspective in climate change management" event.</p> <p>2023. Scaling Ecosystem-based Adaptation Measures in Rural Latin America (EbA LAC) regional program holds a workshop on "Gender and climate change".</p> <p>2023. A territorial workshop addresses the relationships between gender, intersectionality and climate change in the Sierra-Centro, Ecuador.</p> |
| El Salvador | <p>2022. Gender and Climate Change induction workshop.</p> <p>2021–2022. Workshops to develop sectoral plans included a gender session.</p> <p>2022–2024. Women and Climate Change Coalition.</p> <p>2022. "Perspectives on gender and climate change and their application in El Salvador".</p> |
| Grenada | <p>2023. The Resource Mobilization Strategy for Grenada's Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation Plan recognizes the inclusion and mainstreaming of a gender perspective in access to climate finance and the implementation of nationally determined contributions as a priority.</p> |
| Jamaica | <p>2022. International Forum on Climate Change Adaptation from a Gender Perspective.</p> |
| Panama | <p>2022. "Mainstreaming the gender perspective in climate change issues" workshop for staff of the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>2023. Dissemination of the National Gender and Climate Change Plan.</p> <p>2023. Strengthening the gender capacity of the Climate Change Directorate.</p> <p>2023. MiAMBIENTE holds a workshop to promote Gender and Climate Change initiatives.</p> <p>2023. Young women participate in the Climate Change Academy for young leaders.</p> <p>2023. "Gender Negotiators Workshop for UNFCCC Updates".</p> |
| Paraguay | <p>2022. Discussion on gender and climate change with Indigenous leaders.</p> <p>2022. Virtual workshop for communicators "Let's Talk about Gender and Climate Change".</p> <p>2023. Uniting Voices for Fair Climate Action: Indigenous and peasant women demand urgent change at the Trinational Meeting of Women of the Gran Chaco Americano.</p> |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | <p>2021. Training workshops on gender-responsive monitoring and the use of sex-disaggregated data.</p> |
| Suriname | <p>2023. Symposium on gender and climate change, with the theme "Building Resilience".</p> |
| Uruguay | <p>2023–2024. Virtual awareness-raising activities for rural and agricultural women on climate change, adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>2023. Capacity building activities on gender and climate change toward a new Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.</p> <p>2023. "Climate adaptation with land policies in vulnerable coastal territories of the Uruguay River" training course</p> <p>2023. Dialogue on climate change and gender</p> <p>2024. Workshop on the generation of the second Gender and Climate Change Action Plan</p> |

³¹ The analysis is not exhaustive, and some processes may not have been identified.

Several countries continued to strengthen their capacities on gender and climate change by developing a variety of general and specific guides (Table 8). Some of the guides on very detailed topics include the Guide for Integrating a Gender Perspective in Forest Management and Climate Change in **Argentina**, the checklist for integrating a gender perspective into climate

change management instruments in **Chile**, the guide for incorporating a gender perspective in the implementation of the NAP guidelines in **Haiti**, the local action guide for risk management with a gender perspective in **Mexico**, and the methodological guide for integrating a gender perspective in environmental education projects focused on climate change in **Uruguay**.

Table 8. Summary of the Guides on Gender and Climate Change developed by the countries³²

| Gender mainstreaming guides and tools | |
|---|--|
| Argentina | <p>2021–22. Guide with gender guiding questions.</p> <p>2021. Guide for the integration of a gender perspective in forest and climate change management.</p> <p>2023. Guides on the gender and diversity perspective in Argentine climate policy.</p> <p>2023. Adaptation to climate change from a gender and diversity perspective guide.</p> |
| Belize | <p>2022. Survey on gender equality and climate change in Belize.</p> |
| Chile | <p>2020. Checklist for integrating a gender-responsive approach into climate change management instruments.</p> <p>2021. Management manual for the integration of a gender-responsive approach in climate action.</p> <p>2023. Guidelines for integrating a gender-responsive approach into climate adaptation solutions.</p> |
| Colombia | <p>2021. The Gender and Climate Change Toolkit includes a Gender and Climate Change Capacity Building Program and six sectoral guides for the integration of a gender approach into projects, programmes, plans and policies for climate change management.</p> |
| Ecuador | <p>2019–2020. Toolkit for capacity building on gender and climate change.</p> <p>2020. Technical guide for integrating a gender-responsive approach into climate change management in Ecuador.</p> |
| Guatemala | <p>2023. Infographic on gender and climate change adaptation.</p> |
| Haiti | <p>2022. Incorporation of a gender perspective in the implementation of the NAP guidelines.</p> |
| Mexico | <p>2024. Local action guide for risk management with a gender perspective.</p> |
| Panama | <p>2021. Guide on gender and climate change.</p> |
| Paraguay | <p>2020. Guide for the integration of a gender-responsive approach into climate change actions.</p> |
| Peru | <p>2022. Gender and climate change brochure: Differentiated Impacts on women and men.</p> |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | <p>2021. Roadmap for the incorporation of a gender perspective into NDC policies in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.</p> |
| Uruguay | <p>2023. Methodological guide for the integration of a gender perspective into environmental education projects focused on climate change.</p> |

³² The analysis is not exhaustive, and some processes may not have been identified.

On the other hand, some countries decided to develop formal or long-term training processes. **Chile** developed a gender and climate change course for three consecutive years through the Ministry of the Environment, from 2019 to 2020. **Ecuador** coordinated training for the National Council for Gender Equality (CNIG) on climate change. **Guatemala** offers the “Comprehensive Approach to Disability from the Perspective of Climate Change and Risk Management with

a Human Rights Approach” diploma. **Panama** conducts gender capacity-building workshops within the Ministry of the Environment. **The Dominican Republic**, with support from the Climate Promise, completes a Technical Training Process and contributes to planning on Gender and Climate Change, and **Uruguay** offers a cycle with three virtual training sessions on “Gender and Climate Change” and an online course “Climate Change: From Commitment to Local Action.”

Number of countries that took action to strengthen capacities on gender and climate change after updating their NDCs

18 Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, The Dominican Republic, Uruguay

Examples of actions countries took to strengthen capacities on gender and climate change after updating their NDCs

Antigua and Barbuda

In Antigua and Barbuda, the Department of Environment has implemented an internship and apprenticeship programme that has provided opportunities for women to gain work experience in climate change, not only in administrative but also in technical areas. Through this programme, the Department of Environment has seen an increase in female climate change technicians and is providing more job opportunities for women in STEM fields.³³

Guatemala

Guatemala developed the “Comprehensive Approach to Disability from the Perspective of Climate Change and Risk Management with a Human Rights Approach” diploma programme, which aims to strengthen national processes, such as the implementation of the roadmap for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through the integration of a gender and indigenous peoples-responsive approach.³⁴

Trinidad and Tobago

In Trinidad and Tobago, the Ministry of Planning and Development developed several capacity building tools, such as the “Training Module to Promote Gender-Responsive Implementation of NDC Commitments in Trinidad and Tobago” and offered a constructive capacity building programme to incorporate a gender perspective into national climate change policies and plans.³⁵

³³ 2022 Gender Action Plan Presentation; genderclimatetracker.org/resource/23227 www.instagram.com/do_environ/p/C2SVZ6Os8jO

³⁴ www.marn.gob.gt/marn-culmina-diplomado-abordaje-integral-de-la-discapacidad-desde-la-perspectiva-de-cambio-climatico-y-gestion-de-riesgo-con-enfoque-de-derechos-humanos www.undp.org/es/guatemala/noticias/finaliza-el-diplomado-genero-pueblos-indigenas-y-cambio-climatico-desde-la-interseccionalidad-de-marn-con-apoyo-del-pnud

³⁵ UNDP Presentation on the 2024 Gender Action Plan www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202403280013---2024%20%20UNDP%20Submission%20on%20the%20Gender%20Action%20Plan.pdf

3.6. Actions to promote gender-responsive climate finance

In recent years, countries have begun to articulate gender issues with climate finance. In **Argentina** and **Belize**, national international climate finance strategies recognize gender equality as a principle, and in **Mexico**, the Sustainable Finance Mobilization Strategy proposes the promotion of a gender perspective in the Mexican financial system. Some countries have begun to analyze financing structures. **Antigua and Barbuda** presented the SIRF Fund Report on the Gender-Responsive Blended Financing Window. **Colombia** conducted a document review as part of the process of developing and disseminating a self-assessment tool to facilitate the inclusion of a gender perspective in climate change financing processes, and **Suriname**

developed a gender analysis for its national roadmap toward a sustainable financial system. Three countries have identified gender classifiers for their climate finance. These instruments are the Gender Budget Tracer, coordinated with UN Women in **Colombia**, the Sustainable Taxonomy in **Mexico** and the Gender Functional Classifier included in the General Budget of the Nation in **the Dominican Republic**. Three countries are also developing projects that seek to ensure that climate finance reaches women. The **Bahamas** has the “Rebuilding Equality through Innovative Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment” joint programme and the “Institutional Incorporation of the Gender Perspective and Strengthening of Gender-Perspective Investment Activities” project. **Costa Rica** launched the +Mujeres +Natura Programme, and in **Mexico**, FinTech signed the UN Women Empowerment Principles.

Number of countries that took actions to promote gender-responsive climate finance after updating their NDCs

11 Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guatemala, Mexico, Suriname, The Dominican Republic

Examples of actions countries took to promote gender-responsive climate finance before updating their NDCs

Grenada

In Grenada, the resource mobilization strategy for the NDC Implementation Plan recognizes gender inclusion and mainstreaming in access to climate finance and NDC implementation as a priority for gender inclusion. The strategy also includes several key priorities for considering gender inclusion and mainstreaming in access to climate finance and NDC implementation.³⁶

Mexico

The Sustainable Finance Mobilization Strategy promotes the integration of a gender perspective within Mexico’s financial system. The strategy aims to mainstream this perspective both within the institutions that make up the financial ecosystem and in the mobilization of financial resources.³⁷

Suriname

Suriname developed a national roadmap for a sustainable financial system that will redirect the flow of international and local resources toward more inclusive and gender-responsive sustainable actions. The roadmap includes a gender analysis and will focus on strengthening capacity and creating an inclusive environment for the meaningful participation of women and youth in project decision-making processes.³⁸

³⁶ www.thecommonwealth-ilibrary.org/index.php/comsec/catalog/book/1110

³⁷ www.finanzassostenibles.hacienda.gob.mx/es/finanzassostenibles/estrategia

³⁸ caribbean.unfpa.org/en/news/unfpa-and-partners-develop-gender-analysis-roadmap-suriname-joint-project

3.7. Actions to implement gender-responsive climate monitoring and reporting

Countries have begun to implement a greater number of initiatives to design gender-responsive climate monitoring and reporting after updating their NDCs. Chile integrated a gender and environment chapter into the 2020 and 2021 State of the Environment Reports; conducted its first data registry on gender and climate change in 2020; included gender equality as a criterion of the project to design a mechanism for the application, monitoring and verification of the criteria of the social pillar of the NDC, and has undertaken a consultancy to generate data on national gender and climate change indicators and four sectoral analyses on

gender and climate change. In Colombia, the CBIT Project proposes advancing capacity building to incorporate a gender perspective into the accounting and estimation mechanisms of GHG emissions and removal. As part of these efforts, the Roadmap for Integrating a Gender Perspective into the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI) was developed, along with the first gender-responsive climate transparency course organized in the region. Regarding indicator generation, Ecuador has gender indicators for the climate action measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system and a pilot programme for automating the MRV system with a gender perspective in NDC initiatives implemented by the Electricity Regulation and Control Agency (ARCONEL). In 2024, Uruguay published its Guidelines for Gender Analysis (INGEI).

Number of countries that took action to implement gender-responsive climate monitoring and reporting after updating their NDCs

5 Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay

Examples of actions countries took to implement gender-responsive climate monitoring and reporting after updating their NDCs

Chile

In Chile, the project to design a mechanism for the application, monitoring and verification of the criteria of the social pillar of the NDC includes gender equality as a criterion. The project's implementation is operationalized through the formulation of criteria to guide the updating and implementation of the NDC.³⁹

Colombia

Under the CBIT initiative, the “Colombia’s MRV 2030 Strategic Vision” project seeks to advance capacity building for the integration of a gender perspective into the accounting and estimation mechanisms for GHG emissions and removal. To this end, a roadmap was developed that incorporates the interpretation of gender relations and gaps in GHG quantification to position comprehensive analytical methodologies and contribute to the development of gender-transformative climate actions. Additionally, a gender-responsive climate transparency course was developed, focusing on generating general knowledge of the concepts and dimensions of gender analysis, addressing the link between gender, climate change and GHG emissions.⁴⁰

Uruguay

Uruguay developed gender analysis guidance for the National Institute of Environmental and Social Development (INGEI) to strengthen the capacity of and raise awareness among key stakeholders, such as government and technical staff, on integrating social and gender dimensions into the INGEI. The manual offers detailed guidance for effectively incorporating a gender perspective into the INGEI (National Institute of Environmental and Social Development).⁴¹

³⁹ Presentation to the 2022 Gender Action Plan. procurement-notices.undp.org/view_notice.cfm?notice_id=80518

⁴⁰ www.undp.org/es/colombia/noticias/comenzo-la-implementacion-del-proyecto-gef-cbit-vision-estrategica-mrv-2030-de-colombia; climate-transparency-platform.org/knowledge/hoja-de-ruta-para-la-integracion-del-enfoque-de-genero-en-el-inventario-nacional-de-gases; climate-transparency-platform.org/events/transparencia-climatica-con-enfoque-de-genero-curso-online

⁴¹ www.gub.uy/ministerio-ambiente/comunicacion/publicaciones/analisis-genero-ingei

4. Conclusions and recommendations

The experiences of the countries presented are notable and demonstrate how it is possible to design and implement environmental policies and initiatives that address gender inequalities, recognize and promote women's environmental stewardship, and contribute to a transformative multidimensional development agenda. Projects supported by environmental financing and international cooperation have become drivers that have allowed countries to implement innovative and transformative actions related to gender. However, a series of challenges remain in the region. Many countries express concern about the lack of specific climate financing to promote equality, which would allow them to continue the actions taken and implement policy instruments such as the Gender and Climate Change Action Plans or strategies designed at the national level. Another challenge in the region is to institutionalize gender and environment/climate change issues through policies, programmes or institutional arrangements that allow for the generation of long-term theories of change to ensure the continuity of activities carried out in the various environmental sectors.

The process of updating and implementing the new generation of NDCs presents a unique opportunity to continue to promote gender equality in national climate agendas. This new generation of NDCs can contribute to achieving this goal if they include ambitious and innovative mitigation and adaptation targets and measures that contribute to reducing persistent inequalities and promote empowerment opportunities for women. During the implementation of NDCs, it is essential that countries harmonize the gender and climate change mandates included in various sectoral policies and strategies, identify gender considerations relevant to mitigation and adaptation

actions, and strengthen the enabling conditions that will allow them to design, implement, monitor and report on these gender equality-promoting climate actions. Achieving these objectives requires the establishment of a process to guide and support the implementation, allowing for reflection on the progress made in gender equality and women's empowerment in the climate agenda and identifying ambitious gender commitments that could be included in the NDC implementation plans. This gender support process for NDC 3.0 implementation represents an opportunity for countries to continue many of the actions they have been taking and:

- ✓ Strengthen the capacities on gender and climate change of those involved in NDC implementation.
- ✓ Assess the gaps and strengths of actions taken to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the country's sectoral climate agendas.
- ✓ Identify recommendations to strengthen commitments related to gender equality and women's empowerment in the country's sectoral climate agendas.
- ✓ Identify innovative gender indicators relevant to the country's sectoral climate agendas.
- ✓ Develop or update gender and climate change action plans or roadmaps and promote their alignment with the NDC implementation process.
- ✓ Promote the creation or strengthening of installed capacity or gender architecture in the sectors and entities responsible for climate change management.

- ✓ Promote the creation of processes, methodologies or systems for the systematic collection of information that allows for the identification of the differentiated impacts of climate change, documenting the differentiated contributions to mitigation and adaptation, and highlighting the impact of implementing climate actions with a gender perspective.

- ✓ Manage dedicated climate financing to implement the gender commitments included in the NDCs, National Gender and Climate Change Action Plans or in climate agendas in general.

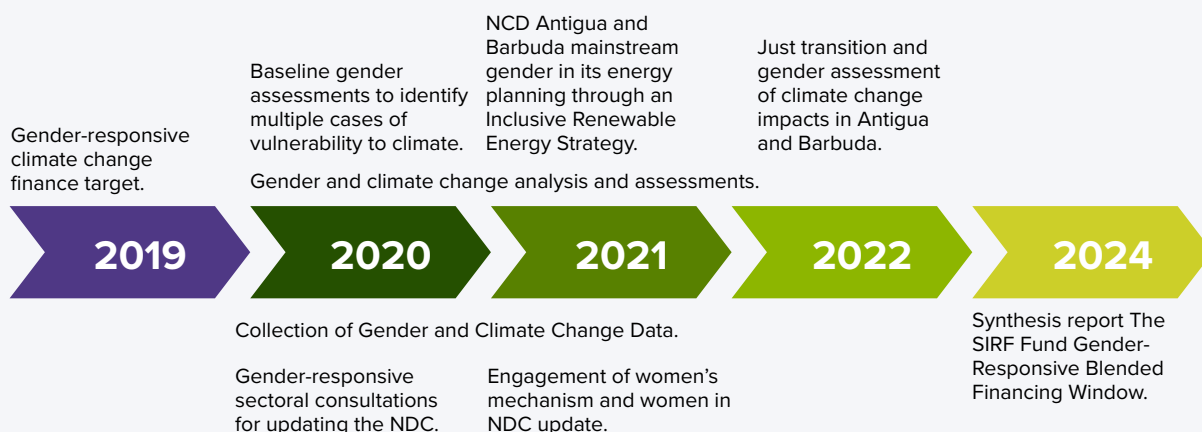
Section 2.

Climate Promise Country Fact Sheets



ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

1. Gender milestones in Antigua and Barbuda's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

Antigua and Barbuda's NDC recognizes that addressing the gender dimension of climate change is a priority due to the gender-differentiated impacts and vulnerabilities experienced by women and men and their gender-differentiated contributions to climate mitigation and adaptation actions and resilience. It commits to implementing the NDC in a gender-responsive manner, actively promoting

gender equality and women's empowerment. The NDC also highlights that the country will support an inclusive and gender-responsive approach to the energy transition, focusing on women's full participation in the emerging economy and providing support to men working in the energy and transport sectors as the transition unfolds.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDC



Policies

Incorporate a gender perspective into national energy planning by developing an inclusive renewable energy strategy.

Target: 100 per cent of female-headed households will have access to backup renewable energy generation and storage systems.



Data

Promote the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data and focus on ensuring sufficient information is available for all social and gender groups.

Develop a gender-responsive green business development programme.



Financing

Establish socially inclusive, gender-responsive and accessible renewable energy investment opportunities through an inclusive renewable energy strategy.

Implement national gender-responsive plans that offer risk management tools, such as parametric or indemnity insurance.

Target: 100 per cent of businesses and community organizations that support women in their recovery from extreme weather events will receive support.

Farmers and their families receive the necessary support, considering the differentiated needs of both women and men farmers.



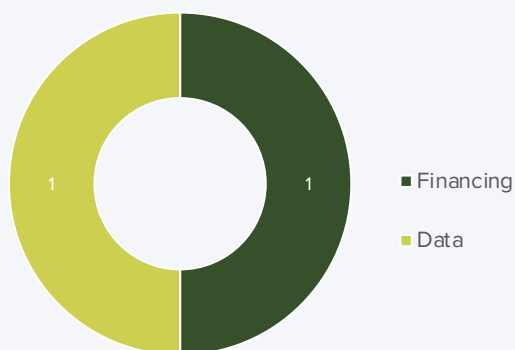
Sectors

INFRASTRUCTURE

Develop a gender-responsive approach to the just transition of men in the energy and construction sectors.

Target: 20 per cent increase in the number of women-led businesses implementing renewable energy and adaptation interventions.

3. Implementation of gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Antigua and Barbuda has carried out two gender actions in support of its NDC commitments in the areas of data (1) and financing (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of governance, gender-responsive policies, consultations, and monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Antigua and Barbuda after submitting the NDC were:



Data

2022. Just transition and gender assessment of climate change impacts in Antigua and Barbuda.



Financing

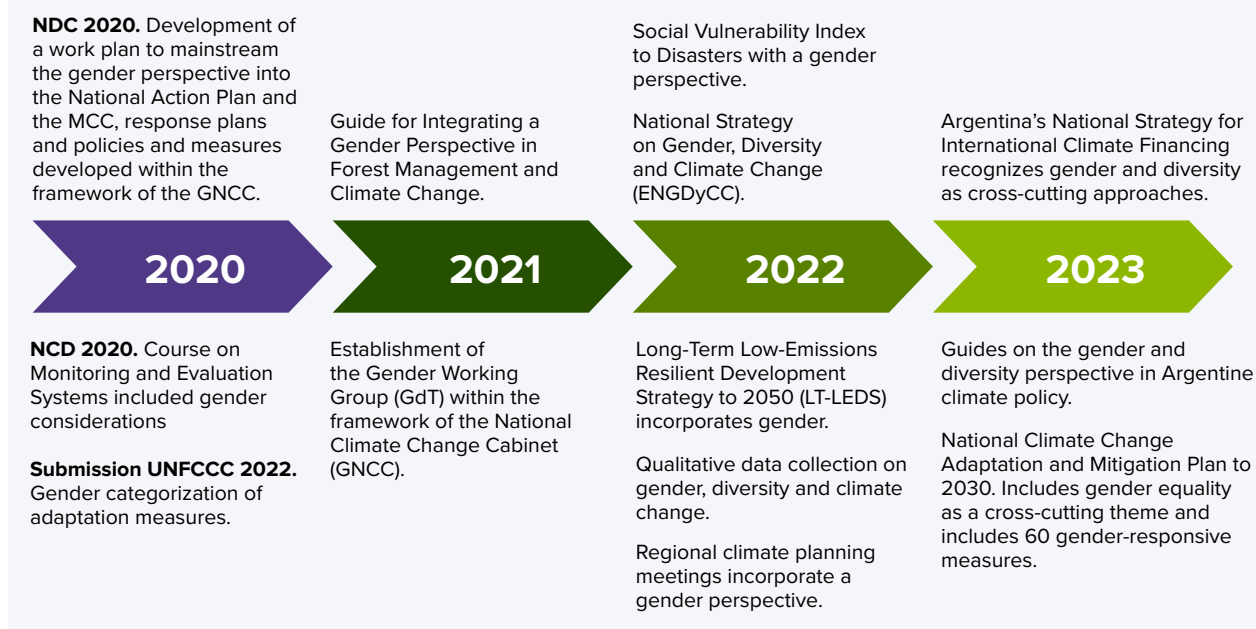
2024. Financing synthesis report: The SIRF Gender-Responsive Blended Financing Window.

Good practices to promote equality: Monitoring and reporting

The design of the MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) system includes disaggregated information, which will allow for measuring and analyzing the impact of implemented policies and actions based on the diversity identified. Visualizing differentiated impacts based on sex, gender identity, ethnicity and age ranges is a priority.

ARGENTINA

1. Gender milestones in Argentina's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

In Argentina's 2020 NDCs, the gender and diversity approach was defined as one of the guiding principles of the design, implementation and monitoring of all adaptation and mitigation policies, actions and measures. To this end, it proposes active and effective intervention in their design and implementation to reduce gender-based inequality gaps in their various dimensions. The gender and diversity perspective

runs through three fundamental axes of action: sovereignty and autonomy, habitability and care. The second NDC advances the design of a cross-cutting approach to the gender dimension across sectors, and the adaptation measures contain an analysis from a gender perspective, with classification criteria established for each measure based on its impact on reducing inequality.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Consultations

Strengthen women's voice and representation in the territories they inhabit through access to material, educational, informational, training, financial and technological resources; promote the construction of strategic alliances to enhance their role as agents of change in climate change adaptation and mitigation processes.



Capacity building

Create spaces for intergenerational knowledge exchange, promote youth empowerment and gender equity in politics, and contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Transfer material, training and technological resources to strengthen women's autonomy and self-determination in mitigation and adaptation measures.



Financing

Develop a pension system with a high coverage rate, while progressively narrowing the gender income gap.



Sectors

JUST TRANSITION
Document the effects of the just transition on vulnerable populations, such as women and diverse populations, youth, indigenous peoples and people with disabilities.



Data

Conduct a territorial diagnosis based on disaggregated data in order to inform the development of climate policies that incorporate a gender perspective.



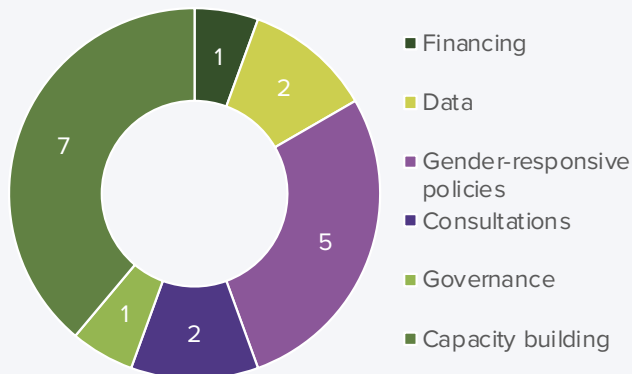
Policies

Implement policies to ensure that women enjoy adequate social and environmental conditions conducive to the habitability in their territories.

Target: Improve women's income in productive activities and improve access, inclusion and participation in decision-making.

Establish processes and design tools for mainstreaming the gender perspective into the National Action Plan (NAP), response plans and policies, and measures and actions arising within the framework of the GNCC.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Argentina has carried out 17 gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of capacity building (7), gender responsive policies (5), data (2), consultations (2), governance (1) and financing (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of programs and projects, and monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Argentina after submitting the NDC were:



Governance

2021. Formation of the Gender Working Group within the framework of the GNCC.



Data

2022. Collection of qualitative data on gender, diversity and climate change.
2022. Social Vulnerability Index to Disasters incorporates a gender perspective.



Consultations

2022. Virtual workshops on citizen governance for the National Strategy on Gender, Diversity and Climate Change.
2022. Regional climate planning meetings incorporate a gender perspective.



Capacity building

2021. Regional Dialogue on gender and climate change.

2021. Awareness-raising events on gender and climate change for civil society.

2020 and 2021 training on a comprehensive approach to gender and climate change within the framework of the GNCC.

2021–22. Guidance with gender-related questions.

2021. Guidance for integrating a gender perspective into forest management and climate change.

2023. Guidance on the gender and diversity perspective in Argentine climate policy.

2023. Guidance on climate change adaptation from a gender and diversity perspective.



Policies

2022. Long-term Low-Emissions Development Strategy to 2050 (LT-LEDS) incorporates gender.

2022. National Plan for Equality in Diversity 2021–2023. Recognizes Environment and Sustainable Development.

2023. National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan to 2030. Includes gender equality as a cross-cutting theme and includes 60 gender-responsive measures.



Financing

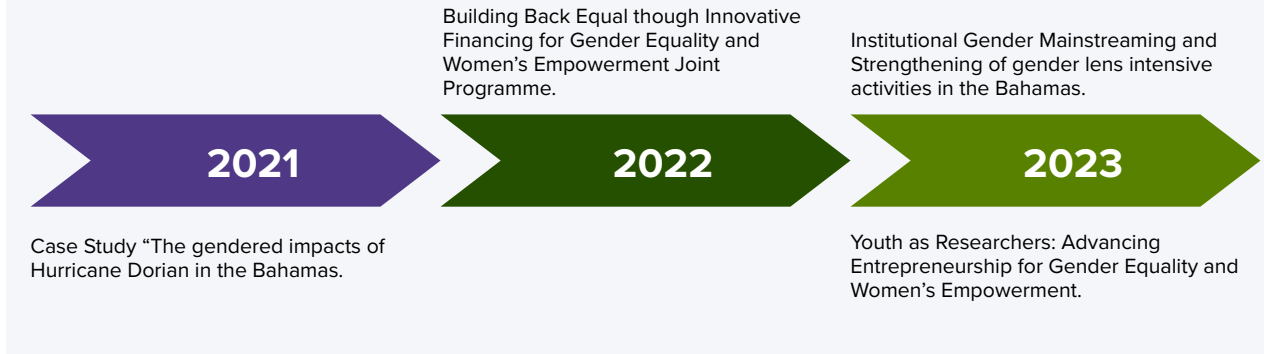
2023. Argentina's National Strategy for International Climate Financing recognizes gender and diversity as cross-cutting approaches.

Good practices to promote equality: Gender-responsive policies

In 2022, the National Strategy on Gender, Diversity and Climate Change (ENGdYCC) began to lay the foundation for addressing gender and diversity in documents and public policies related to climate action. The strategy considers the construction of governance scenarios, emphasizing the importance of citizen participation in achieving inclusive and democratic agreements on climate action.

BAHAMAS

1. Gender milestones in the Bahamas' climate agenda

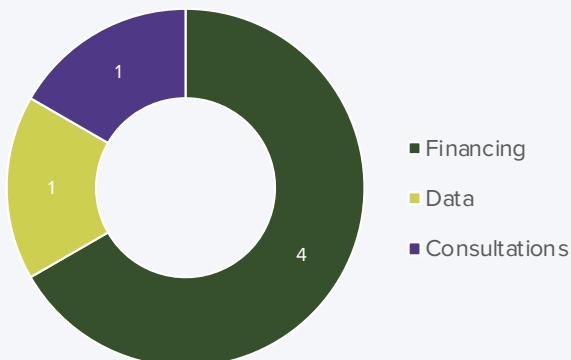


2. Gender and the first updated NDC

The Bahamas updated NDC submitted in 2022 highlights the organization of consultative workshops with stakeholders for validation purposes and emphasizes the importance of considering the social implications of adopting mitigation measures, such as investments in vocational training, cultural practices and gender parity. While the NDC contains limited references to gender, the Bahamas participated in the Regional Meeting

on Climate Change and Gender Equality, which aimed to identify good practices and challenges in integrating gender equality into climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean. This meeting promoted the creation of a Network for Gender Equality and Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen women's participation in decision-making.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments Included in the climate agenda



The Bahamas carried out four gender actions that contribute to the implementation of NDC commitments in the areas of data (1), consultations (1) and financing (4). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of governance, gender-responsive policies, capacity building, monitoring and reporting, and programmes and projects.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by the Bahamas after submitting the NDC were:



Financing

2022. Joint programme: Building Back Equal through Innovative Financing for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

2023. Institutional mainstreaming of the gender perspective and strengthening of gender-responsive investment activities in the Bahamas.



Consultations

2023. Youth as Researchers: Advancing entrepreneurship for gender equality and women's empowerment.



Data

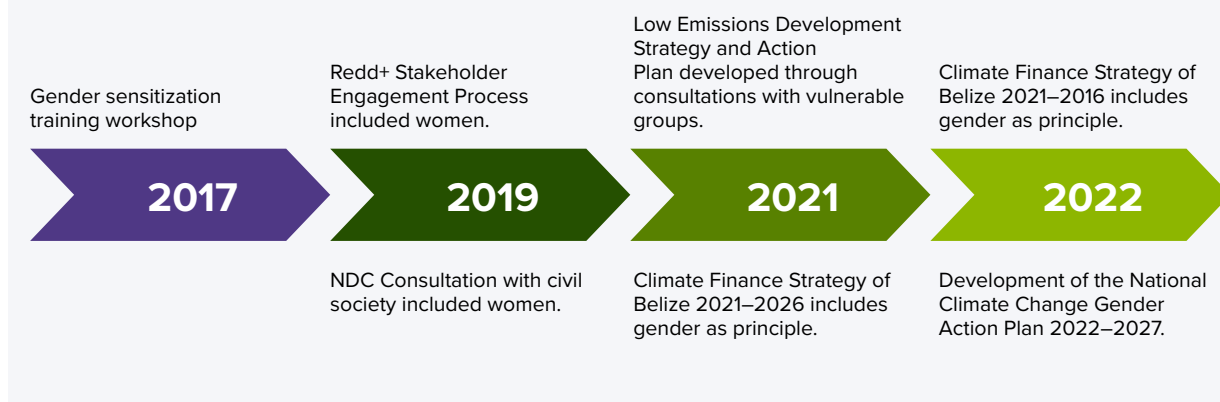
2021. "The gender impacts of Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas" case study.

Good practices to promote equality: Financing

The joint programme "Building Back Equal through Innovative Financing for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment" is led by UNESCO, FAO, UNDP and UN Women and promotes the use of gender equality as an accelerator of economic empowerment. Investments and public-private partnerships that incorporate a gender-responsive approach are key strategies to strengthen new and emerging industries in which women and youth play a central role, thereby advancing their empowerment and contributing to the construction of more equitable societies.

BELIZE

1. Gender milestones in Belize’s climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

Belize’s NDC includes actions and objectives that were subjected to a gender and vulnerable groups analysis. This process generated recommendations to increase gender sensitivity in both the medium-term implementation of the NDC and the long-term low-emissions development strategy currently under development. The NDC emphasizes that its formulation was informed by consultations with local communities and complemented by an

assessment of opportunities to strengthen gender responsiveness in the implementation of its climate actions. The implementation of the NDC targets and actions is coordinated by the Belize National Climate Change Office (NCCO), with strategic guidance provided by the Belize National Climate Change Committee (BNCCC). The NDC Implementation Plan outlines specific measures to ensure stakeholder engagement and promote a just transition in Belize.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Data

Include a gender-specific analysis to incorporate the needs of vulnerable populations into the long-term strategy.



Financing

Ensure the equitable inclusion of all groups in the climate financing process. The strategy should promote balanced participation of women, indigenous communities, persons with disabilities and youth.

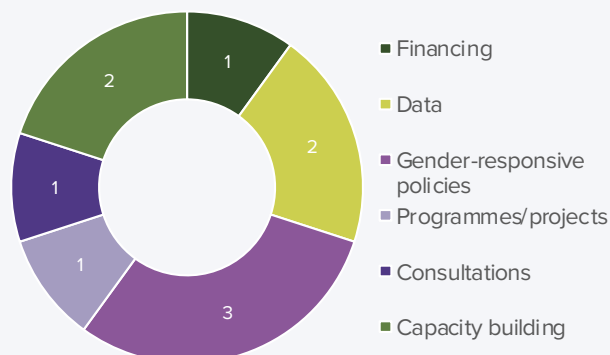


Sectors

AGRICULTURE

Promote the reduction of agricultural GHG emissions by modifying cultivation methods, including green mechanical harvesting in sugarcane production systems, through a public awareness campaign targeting women, youth and local communities.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Belize has carried out 10 gender actions that contribute to the implementation of NDC commitments in the areas of gender-responsive policies (3), capacity building (2), data (2), consultations (1), financing (1), and programmes and projects (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of governance, and monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Belize since submitting the NDC were:



Policies

- 2021.** Low-Emission Development Strategy and Action Plan developed through consultations with vulnerable groups.
- 2022.** Development of the National Gender Action Plan on Climate Change 2022-2027.
- 2022.** Gender-Responsive Participation Strategy and Action Plan for the Department of Fisheries.



Consultations

- 2023.** National Youth Forum at Belize Climate Week.



Capacity building

- 2021.** The REDD+ Driver of Deforestation workshop included women.
- 2022.** Gender Equality and Climate Change Survey in Belize.



Data

- 2020–2021.** EnGenDER Climate Resilience Analysis: Belize.
- 2021.** “Gender Inequality in Climate Change and Disaster Risk in Belize” policy brief.



Financing

- 2021.** Belize’s Climate Finance Strategy 2021–2026 includes gender as a principle.



Programmes and projects

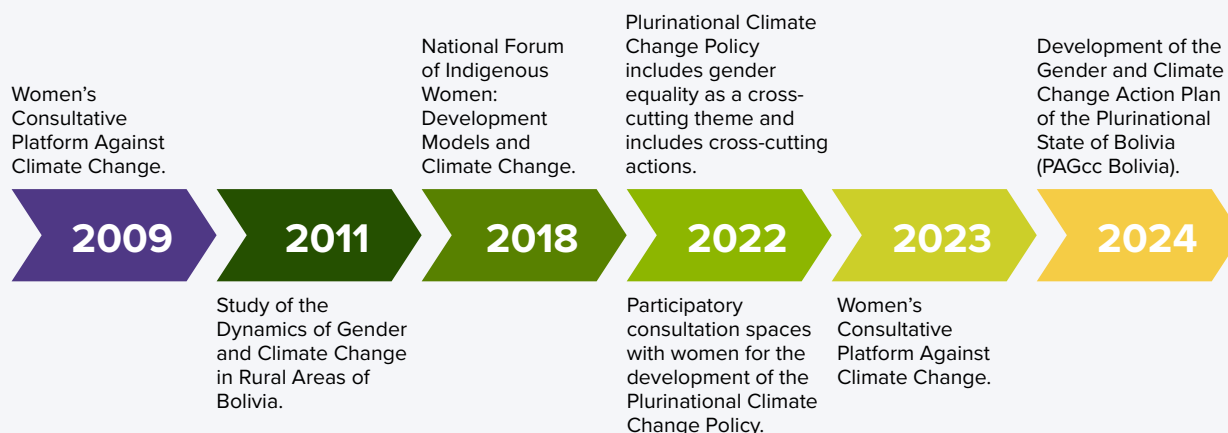
- 2019–2023.** EnGender project.

Good practices to promote equality: Consultations

The National Youth Forum was held during Climate Week in 2023. The overall objective of Belize National Climate Change Week is to contribute to improving stakeholder knowledge and engagement so that planners, decision-makers, Indigenous Peoples, youth, women and children are aware of the impacts of climate change and can jointly address them. Furthermore, Belize National Climate Change Week is vital to the Government of Belize’s commitment to responding to climate change and engaging all relevant stakeholders in driving climate action at the national and global levels.

BOLIVIA

1. Gender milestones in Bolivia's climate agenda



2. Gender and first NDC update

Bolivia's NDC recognizes that the Plurinational Climate Change Policy, aligned with the objectives of the NDCs, will promote the resilience of productive and livelihood systems, increase adaptive capacity and reduce the vulnerability of different social, economic and environmental sectors with climate justice, a gender perspective and intergenerational equity. Bolivia is committed to a gender-responsive approach to reduce inequality gaps in their various

dimensions in the Plurinational Climate Change Policy. Recognizing the differentiated impact that climate change has on women and men, as well as the central role women play in water management, agricultural production, food and energy security, and community resilience, Bolivia is committed to mainstreaming gender and intergenerational equity throughout its national climate policy.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Governance

Improve government coordination mechanisms to guide the NDC implementation process and integrate coordination channels with women's organizations and civil society in general.



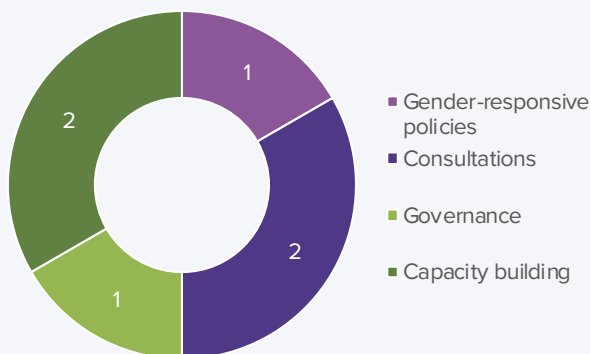
Sectors

AGRICULTURE

Expand women's access to and titling of land. The national objective is to achieve 100 per cent land ownership of productive land across the country. The percentage of women with legal land tenure will increase to 43 per cent through land access, land titling and land regulation processes, ensuring the distribution and redistribution of land suitable for productive purposes and regulation of the land market. This will prevent the concentration of land in large estates and guarantee the technical security of women's property rights.

Target: 100 per cent completion of the regularization of agrarian property rights, with at least 43 per cent of land ownership rights for women.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Bolivia has carried out six gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of governance (1), gender-responsive policies (1), consultations (2) and capacity building (2). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of data, financing, monitoring and reporting, and programmes and projects.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Bolivia after submitting the NDC were:



Governance

2023. Women’s Consultative Platform Against Climate Change.



Capacity building

2023. Workshop on strengthening the local capacities of women’s social organizations against climate change and the “Workshop on Strengthening the Capacities of Women Participating in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanisms”.
2024. “Empowering Women: Solutions for Climate Change” workshop.



Policies

2022. The Plurinational Climate Change Policy includes gender equality as a cross-cutting theme and includes cross-cutting actions.



Consultations

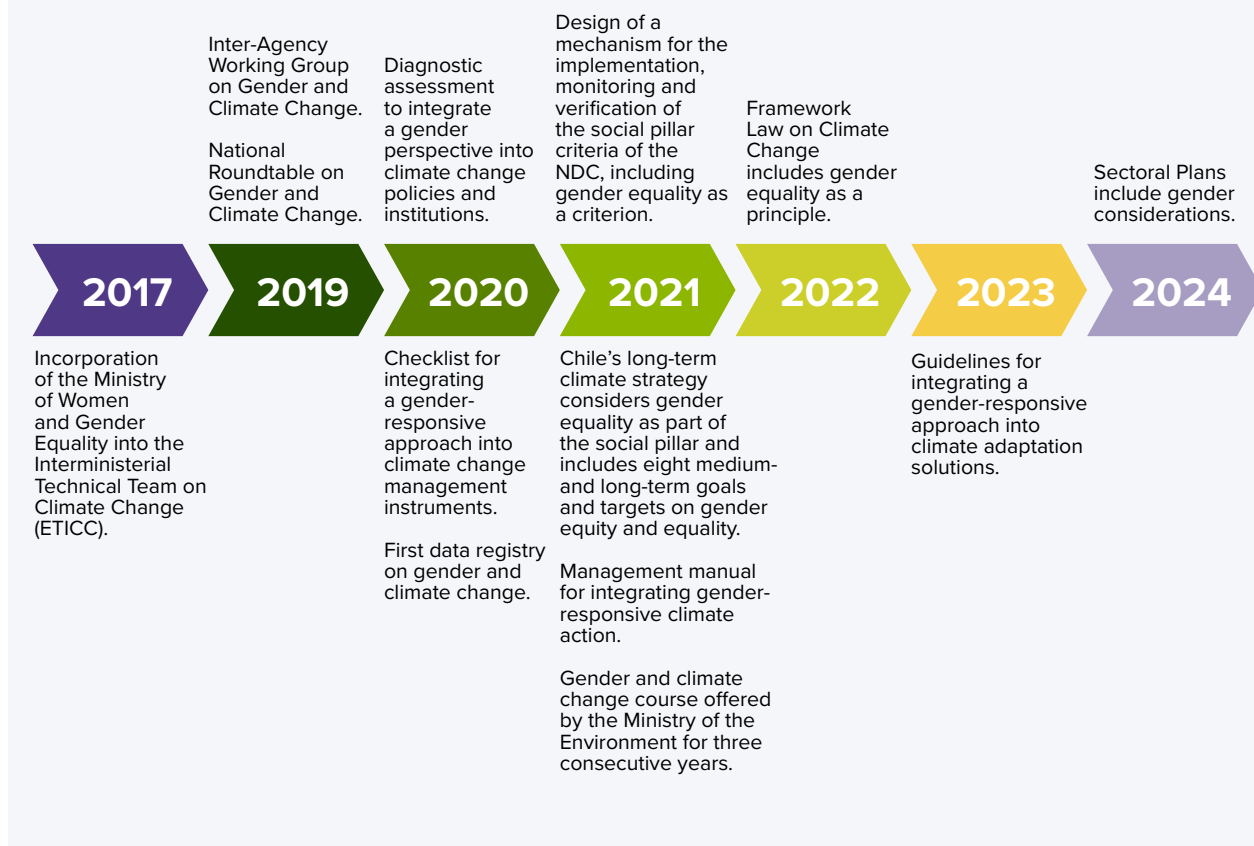
2022. Participatory consultation spaces with women for the development of the Plurinational Climate Change Policy.
2024. Development of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (PAGcc Bolivia).

Good practices to promote equality: Data and information

The “Study of the Dynamics of Gender and Climate Change in Rural Areas of Bolivia” is an early report (2011) that highlights the close relationship between gender roles in rural Bolivia and differentiated climate vulnerabilities, as well as the adaptation strategies identified by women and men. This has led to a series of more specific conclusions and recommendations.

CHILE

1. Gender milestones in Chile's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

In its 2020 update to the NDCs, Chile introduced a “Social Pillar of Just Transition and Sustainable Development”, which explicitly addresses gender equality and women’s empowerment in climate action. The NDCs also emphasize that gender equity and equality will be considered in the design, implementation and monitoring of each commitment

to ensure proper implementation. The design and implementation of this NDC must promote a fair distribution of burdens, costs and benefits, adopting a gender-responsive approach with particular attention on sectors, communities and ecosystems that are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Gender commitments and targets Included in the NDCs



Policies

Develop and implement the “Technology Development and Transfer Strategy for Climate Change” (EDTTCC), considering a just technological transition, environmental protection and gender differences.



Data

Deepen and update existing studies and analyses of the country’s vulnerability and risks, integrating a gender-responsive approach, to address threats.

Target: By 2025, climate change risk assessments will have been conducted for vulnerable groups in the country, with special attention to indigenous peoples, poverty and gender.

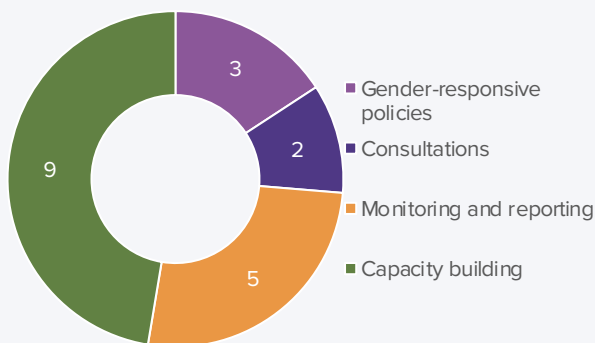


Capacity building

Develop a comprehensive strategy that will identify priority areas for capacity building and climate empowerment, and the relevant state agencies that will develop and implement it. This strategy should be aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and guided by principles of intergenerational and gender equity criteria.

Strengthen technical capacity at the national, sectoral and subnational levels and ensure the integration of a gender perspective across all climate change policies, programmes, plans and actions.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Chile has carried out 19 gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of capacity building (9), monitoring and reporting (5), gender-responsive policies (3) and consultations (2). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of data, financing, governance, programmes and projects.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Chile after submitting the NDC were:



Policies

2021. Chile’s long-term climate strategy considers gender equality as part of the social pillar and includes eight medium- and long-term goals and targets on gender equity and equality.
2022. The Climate Change Framework Law includes gender equality as a principle.
2024. Sectoral Plans include gender considerations.



Consultations

2020. Participatory development of Chile’s long-term climate strategy.
2023. Workshop on knowledge from central Chile on gender-responsive climate change adaptation measures.



Capacity building

- 2020.** Checklist for integrating a gender approach into climate change management instruments.
- 2020.** Gender and climate change training for the application of the checklist.
- 2021.** Management manual for integrating gender-responsive climate action.
- 2020–2021.** Gender and climate change project funded by Luxembourg
- 2020–2022.** “Gender Equality and Environmental Education as Cross-Cutting Axes of Climate Change” project.
- 2021.** Regional meeting on climate change and gender equality.
- 2021.** Gender and climate change course offered by the Ministry of the Environment for three consecutive years.
- 2023.** Guidelines for integrating a gender-responsive approach into climate adaptation solutions.
- 2023.** Guidelines for integrating a gender approach into climate mitigation solutions.



Monitoring and reporting

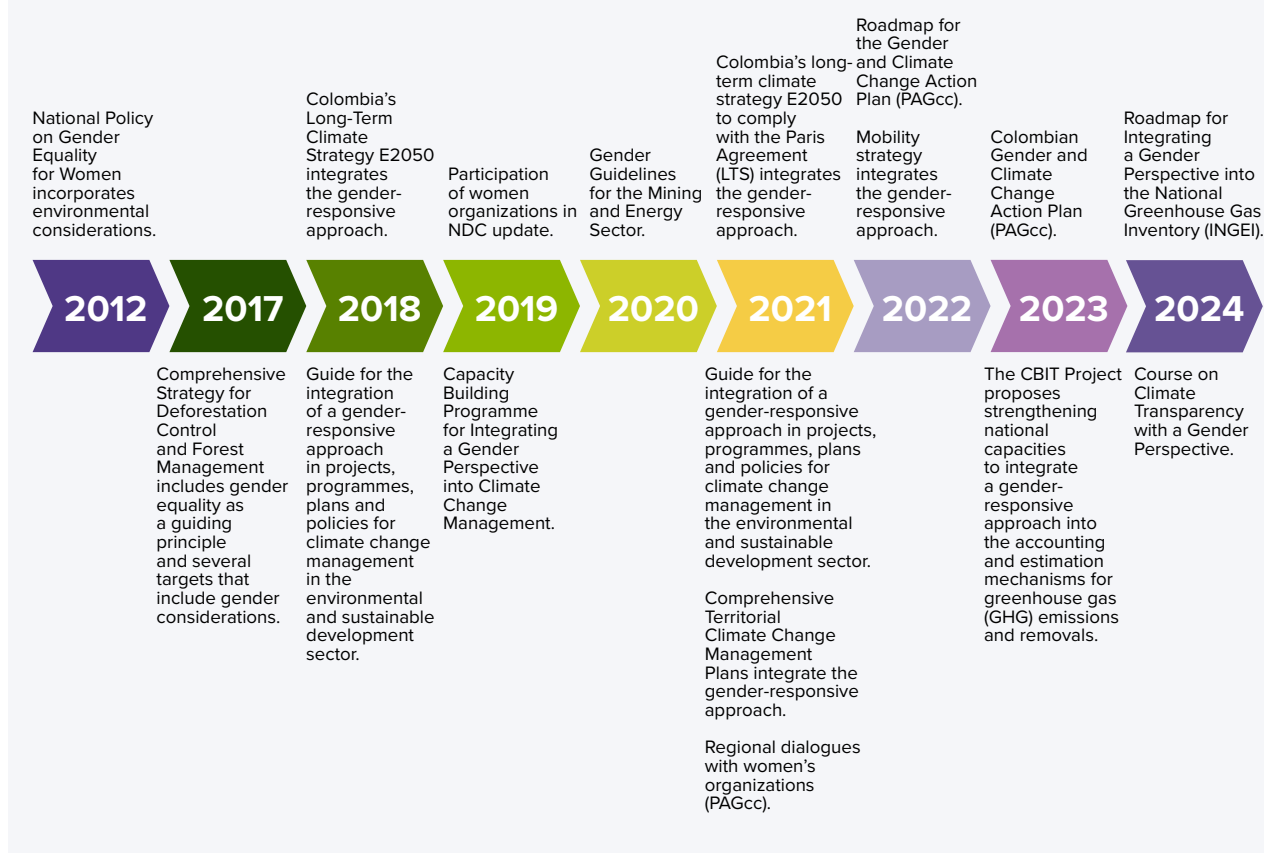
- 2020.** First data registry on gender and climate change.
- 2020.** Gender and environment chapter of the 2020 State of the Environment Report.
- 2021.** Gender and environment chapter of the 2021 State of the Environment Report.
- 2021.** Design of a mechanism for the implementation, monitoring and verification of the social pillar criteria of the NDC, including gender equality as a criterion.
- 2021.** Consulting for data generation of national gender and climate change indicators and four sectoral analyses on gender and climate change.

Good practices to promote equality: Capacity building

The Checklist for Integrating a Gender Approach into Chile’s Climate Change Management Instruments is a practical tool designed to support the systematic incorporation of a gender perspective into national climate policies and instruments. Developed as one of the initial outcomes of the Gender and Climate Change Roundtable, the checklist has been applied to assess and generate recommendations for a range of public policy instruments. It serves as a guiding framework for institutions, helping to identify and address gender gaps throughout the formulation and revision of climate change policies.

COLOMBIA

1. Gender milestones in Colombia's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

The NDC integrates cross-cutting principles recognized by the Paris Agreement, including human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment. The NDC also acknowledges the differentiated impact of climate change on women and men, as well as the central role women play in areas such as agricultural production, food security and community resilience. It emphasizes Colombia's commitment to mainstreaming a gender perspective into the country's public policy related to climate

change. As part of this commitment, the NDC highlights efforts to promote inclusive participation in policy development, particularly by women's and civil society organizations. Notably, 10 dialogues were conducted with representatives from Afro-descendant, peasant and indigenous communities, as well as youth and women's organizations. These dialogues were supported by technical coordinators and included the participation of regional boards involved in the NDC update process.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Data

Develop gender-sensitive analyses in the agricultural sector within the framework of the measures proposed in the Comprehensive Sectoral Climate Change Management Plan (PIGCCs).

intergenerational, differentiated and gender-responsive approach into climate change policies, instruments and regulations.

Objectives: Ensure that the developed or updated climate change instruments incorporate education, training and awareness-raising across formal education, technical and vocational training and informal education using a human rights, intergenerational, differentiated and gender-responsive approach.



Policies

Implement education, training and awareness-raising strategies across formal education, technical and vocational training and informal education, incorporating human rights, intergenerational, differentiated and gender-responsive approaches.

Target: Strategies defined and in process of implementation in the PIGCCT and PIGCCS to integrate training, capacity-building and awareness-raising processes, incorporating human rights, intergenerational, differentiated and gender-responsive approaches.



Sectors

FORESTRY

Incorporate the recognition of the roles, capacities and needs of women and men in restoration efforts, ensuring equal opportunities for participation and equitable access to leadership positions.

FORESTRY

Incorporate the recognition of the roles, capacities and needs of women and men in sustainable forest use initiatives, ensuring equal opportunities for participation and equitable access to leadership positions.

WATER

Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations.

AGRICULTURE

Promote women's empowerment through technology as part of the Comprehensive Strategy for the Sugarcane Subsector for climate change mitigation and sustainable development of the production chain.



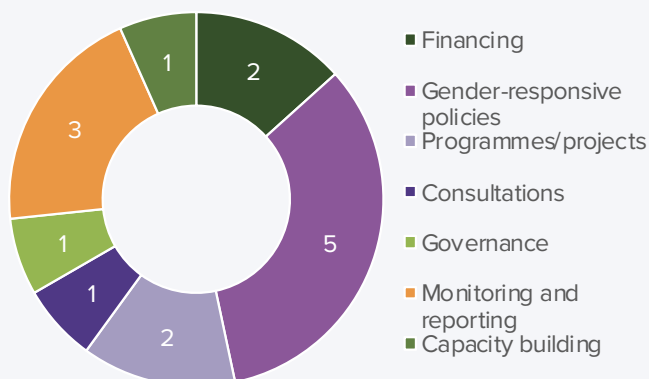
Capacity building

Update the National Environmental Education Policy to reflect current challenges and emphasize the urgency of integrating climate change education at all levels, incorporating human rights, intergenerational, differentiated and gender-responsive approaches.

Incorporate climate change into formal education (preschool, primary and secondary education, middle and higher education) and into technical and vocational training, using human rights, intergenerational, differentiated and gender-responsive approaches.

Integrate training, capacity-building and awareness-raising processes incorporating a human rights,

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Colombia has carried out 15 gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of gender-responsive policies (5), monitoring and reporting (3), financing (2), programmes and projects (2), capacity building (1), consultations (1) and governance (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the area of data.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Colombia after submitting the NDC were:



Governance

2023. Committee on differentiated population and gender issues of the environmental sector.



Consultations

Regional dialogues with women's organizations PAGC.



Capacity building

2021. Guide for the integration of a gender-responsive approach in projects, programmes, plans and policies for climate change management in the environmental and sustainable development sector.



Monitoring and reporting

2023–2025. The CBIT Project proposes strengthening national capacities to integrate a gender-responsive approach into the accounting and estimation mechanisms for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals.

2024. Roadmap for integrating a gender perspective into the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEi) in Colombia.

2024. Climate transparency course with a gender perspective.



Policies

2021. Colombia's Long-Term Climate Strategy E2050 to comply with the Paris Agreement (LTS) integrates the gender-responsive approach.

2021–2023. PIGCCT (Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans) integrates the gender-responsive approach.

2022. Roadmap for the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGcc).

2022. Mobility strategy integrates the gender-responsive approach.

2022. Public policy on gender equity for women 2022-2030.



Financing

2022. Document review within the framework of the development and dissemination of a self-assessment tool to facilitate the inclusion of a gender-responsive approach in the processes of climate change financing in Colombia.

2024. Gender budget tracking tool coordinated with UN Women.



Programmes and projects

2022. Publication on the nexus between gender, climate change and security.

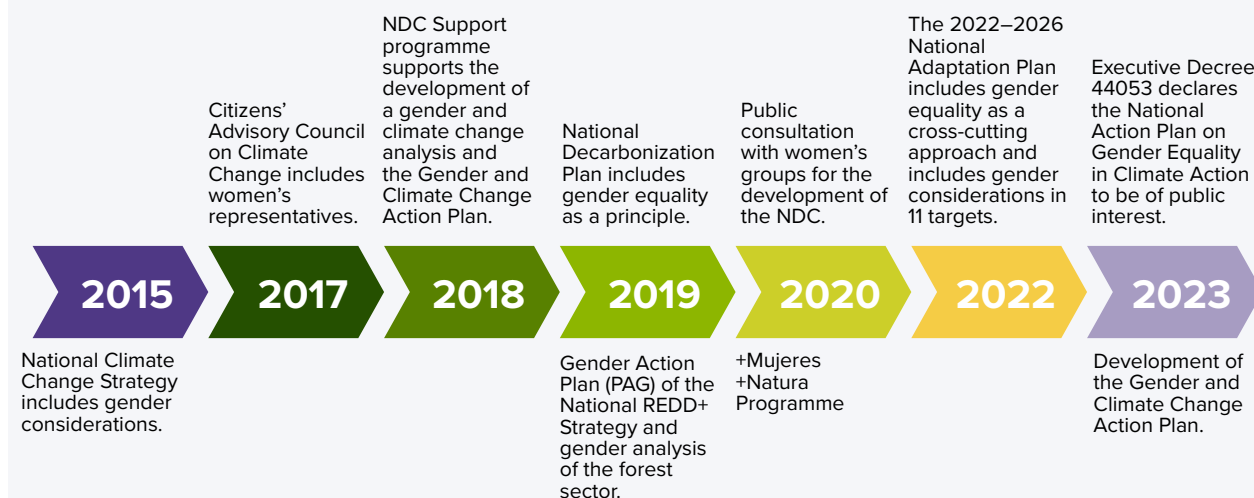
2024. "Rural Communities for Forests" project.

Good practices to promote equality: Monitoring and reporting

As part of its efforts to strengthen institutional capacity, the CBIT (Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency) project proposed the integration of a gender perspective into the systems for accounting and estimating greenhouse gas emissions and removals. In line with this objective, the Climate Transparency Course with a Gender Perspective was developed, adopting a socio-environmental approach that links gender gaps and inequalities to one of the primary drivers of climate change: greenhouse gas emissions. The course explores tools for gender-sensitive data collection to support climate transparency and promotes the development of analytical frameworks that examine the intersection between gender and emissions and their relationship with the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) and energy sectors.

COSTA RICA

1. Gender milestones in Costa Rica's climate agenda



2. Gender and first NDC update

Costa Rica's NDC recognizes cultural heritage, symbolic and identity values, art and creativity as factors of social cohesion, human security and inclusion, especially for Indigenous Peoples, communities of African descent, youth, women and vulnerable communities. Costa Rica recognizes that the social, economic and historical conditions of some populations increase their vulnerability to the

impacts of climate change, and women are among the most vulnerable groups. The NDC commits to begin implementing its Gender Equality and Climate Change Action Plan by 2022. It also notes that during the implementation period of this contribution, the country will develop specific training programmes for women to facilitate access to green jobs.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Policies

Begin implementation of its Gender Equality and Climate Change Action Plan, including training and capacity building on the differentiated, gender-based impact of climate change on women.

Target: By 2022, the country will have a Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.



Data

Conduct at least one study on the risks and impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, with special attention to gender-differentiated impacts.

Target: By 2030, the country will have differentiated data on the reality of historically excluded groups most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including women's groups at a minimum.



Consultations

Coordinate a broad social dialogue on just transition, social and climate justice that integrates women. Develop spaces for dialogue and participation, both virtual and in-person, for groups particularly vulnerable to climate change. Including organized groups of women and youth, in ways that are appropriate and accessible to the realities, worldviews and traditions of different communities and populations.



Capacity building

Develop specific training programmes for women and other groups historically excluded from the labor sector to facilitate access to green jobs.



Financing

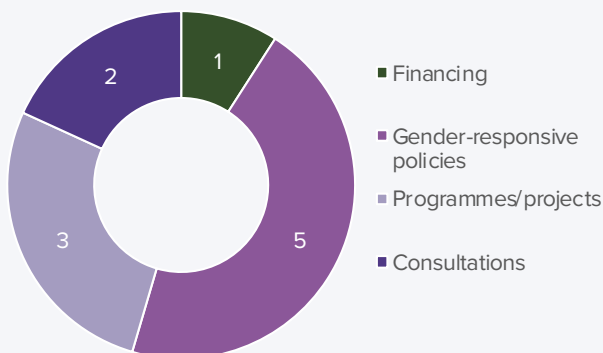
Establish the guidelines and operationalize the Inclusive Sustainable Development Fund with seed capital of \$1.2 million to promote financial recognition of rural women's productive spaces and their contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.



Sectors

Monitor the indicators required to guarantee gender equality and the empowerment of organized women's groups.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Costa Rica has implemented 11 gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of gender-responsive policies (5), programmes and projects (3), consultations (2) and financing (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of governance, monitoring and reporting, capacity building and data.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Costa Rica after submitting the NDC were:



Consultations

2021. Development of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan held consultations with various relevant stakeholders.
2022. Consultations on the National Adaptation Plan 2022–2026 included women and gender experts.



Financing

+ Mujeres +Natura 2020 programme.



Policies

2020. Gender Equality Policy for Inclusive Development in the Costa Rican agricultural, fisheries and rural sector 2020–2030 and First Action Plan.

2022. National Adaptation Plan 2022–2026 includes gender equality as a cross-cutting approach and includes gender considerations in 11 goals.

2023. National Action Plan on Gender Equality and Climate Action.

2023. Action Plan of the National Policy for Effective Equality between Women and Men 2023–2026 includes the implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender Equality and Climate Action.

2023. Executive Decree 44053 declares the National Action Plan on Gender Equality in Climate Action to be of public interest.



Programmes and projects

2020–2024. Gender Equality Award for Productive Units (GIGUP).

2023–2024. Development of Environmental, Forestry, and Territorial Plans (PAFT) in indigenous territories integrate women's priorities.

2024. Strengthening capacities for the management of public policies on equality and equity between women and men, non-violence and gender-responsive climate action in Costa Rica.

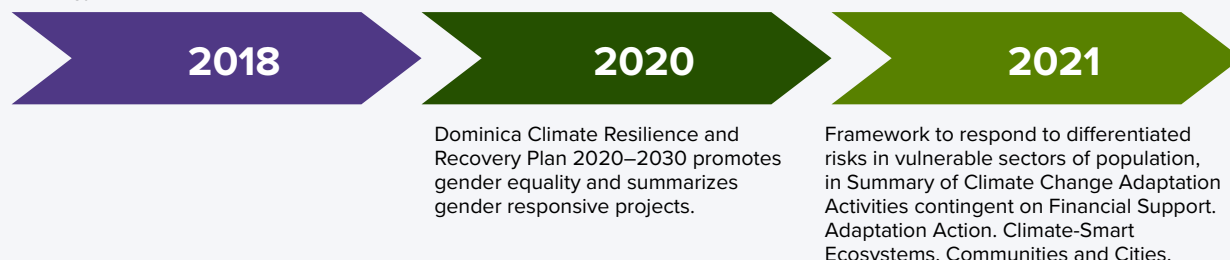
Good practices to promote equality: Financing

In 2020, the + Mujeres + Natura programme was launched as an initiative led by the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) and the UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) for gender equality and women's empowerment in the management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This programme integrates a gender perspective into all financial solutions to improve women's equality and economic autonomy with nature-based solutions.

DOMINICA

1. Gender milestones in Dominica’s climate agenda

National Resilience Development Strategy 2030.



2. Gender and the first updated NDC

Dominica’s NDC recognizes that its approach has been gender-responsive and participatory, accounting for vulnerable groups. It also recognizes that mainstreaming gender equality in support of a more inclusive approach to climate action offers Dominica a path toward more effective and resilient climate action. The NDC highlights that women are disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change and notes that significant steps have been taken to harness the knowledge, strength and contributions of all people, understand the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and empower all people, regardless of gender, to manage and respond to climate risks through the

development of a draft NDC Gender Mainstreaming Roadmap (GMR). This national monitoring report will guide the integration of a gender perspective into the institutional and coordination mechanisms that support the implementation of the NDCs among ministries in the Commonwealth of Dominica. The roadmap establishes the enabling environment, the necessary outcomes for climate and gender objectives, a baseline for measuring and managing the combined objectives and a conceptual analysis of gender perspectives and gender mainstreaming, which enabled the development of a customized gender and climate mainstreaming model for Dominica.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Data

Collect data for emissions modeling in the transport sector, including, but not limited to, vehicle mileage, fuel type, emissions standard and vehicle characteristics and gender considerations.

Target: Conduct a gender-based assessment of mitigation options.



Financing

Create an enabling support framework for communities and vulnerable segments of society (women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities) to manage their own climate change risks.

Target: Establish a venture capital fund for women in agriculture.



Capacity building

Develop educational materials that ensure appropriate gender and equality considerations are reflected in materials and brochures.

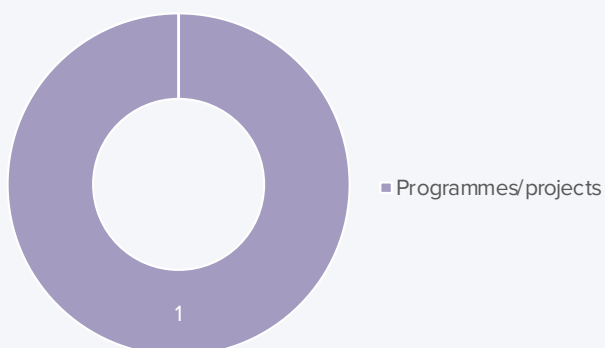
Target: Organize and conduct two workshops on the details listed in the deliverables, with multiple stakeholders (motorists, maritime transport stakeholders, government officials, the private sector and gender experts) on motorized transport, non-motorized transport and low-carbon maritime transport options.



Consultations

Conduct a consultation workshop with stakeholders (motorists, shipping interests, government officials, the private sector and gender experts) to validate the proposed roadmap for the transport sector.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Dominica has implemented one gender action that contributes to the implementation of NDC commitments in the areas of programmes and projects (1). Actions remain to be implemented in governance, gender-responsive policies, data, consultations, financing, and monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-related measure implemented by Dominica after submitting the NDC was:



Programmes and Projects

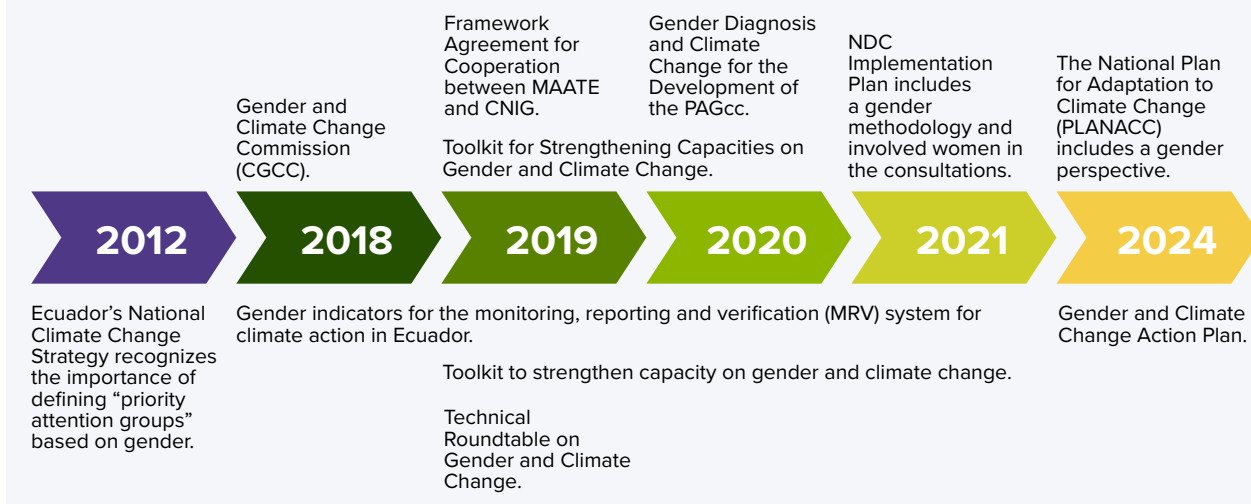
Caribbean Organizations for a Resilient Environment (CORE) Project

Good practices to promote equality: Projects

The Caribbean Organizations for a Resilient Environment (CORE) project aims to increase the climate change resilience of vulnerable groups in eight beneficiary countries across the Caribbean, including Dominica. The project aims to close some gender gaps and provide countries with the necessary gender-disaggregated data to enable gender-responsive decision-making toward sustainable development for all.

ECUADOR

1. Gender milestones in Ecuador's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

Ecuador's NDC includes a gender perspective as a cross-cutting theme and emphasizes that, in order to adequately incorporate and mainstream the gender perspective in the formulation of the NDC, one of the strategies implemented in the participatory methodology consists of obtaining technical advice and ongoing support from relevant national

stakeholders, such as the Council for Gender Equality. Thus, the participatory process, based on a gender perspective, sought to reflect on and formulate proposals that promote the involvement of women and men from civil society, community and private organizations, and representatives from different levels of public administration.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Data

Promote research for the implementation of energy solutions, reducing the gender gap.

Improve the coverage and spatial-temporal resolution of climate projections and of climate risk, vulnerability and impact assessments on human and natural systems, while integrating a gender perspective.



Capacity building

Strengthen institutional capacities through guidance documents (standards, technical guides, among others), regulations (at the national and local levels), standardized methods and tools to facilitate climate risk management, using a gender perspective.



Monitoring and reporting

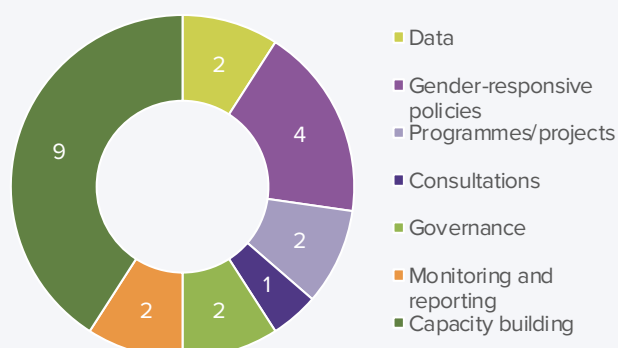
Design measurement, reporting and verification mechanisms for the National Adaptation Plan process and for adaptation actions implemented by strategic actors, integrating a gender perspective.



Sectors

ENERGY
Promote research for the implementation of energy solutions, reducing the gender gap.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Ecuador has carried out 22 gender-responsive actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of capacity building (9), gender-responsive policies (4), governance (2), data (2), monitoring and reporting (2), programmes and projects (2) and consultations (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the area of financing.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Ecuador after submitting the NDC were:



Governance

2019. Technical Roundtable on Gender and Climate Change.
2019. Framework Agreement for Cooperation between MAATE and CNIG.



Data

2020. Assessment of the situation of Amazonian women of the Amazonian Integral Forest Conservation and Sustainable Production Program (PROAmazonía).
2020. Gender and climate change assessment for the preparation of the PAGcc.



Policies

2020. National Agricultural Strategy for Rural Women.
2021. NDC implementation plan proposes the progressive incorporation of a gender perspective in all actions.
2024. The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PLANACC) includes a gender perspective.
2024. National Plan for Adaptation to Climate.



Consultations

2019–2021. Development of the NDC Implementation Plan, including a gender methodology and involving women in consultations.



Capacity building

- 2019.** First meeting on women and climate change.
- 2019.** Climate change workshops with a gender perspective.
- 2019–2020.** Toolkit to strengthen capacity on gender and climate change.
- 2019–2020.** Training for the CNIG (National Council for Gender Equality) on climate change.
- 2020.** Technical guide for integrating a gender perspective in climate change management in Ecuador.
- 2020.** “The COVID-19 pandemic and climate change: Impacts and perspectives from climate Justice and gender equality” forum.
- 2021.** “Ecuador’s progress in integrating a gender perspective in climate change management” event.
- 2023.** The Scaling Up Ecosystem-based Adaptation Measures in Rural Latin America (EbA LAC) regional programme holds a workshop on gender and climate change.
- 2023.** A territorial workshop addresses the relationships between gender, intersectionality and climate change in the Sierra-Centro region of Ecuador.



Monitoring and reporting

- 2019.** Gender indicators for the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system for climate action in Ecuador.
- 2020.** Pilot programme for the automation of the MRV system with a gender perspective in NDC initiatives implemented by the Electricity Regulatory Agency (ARCONEL).



Programmes and projects

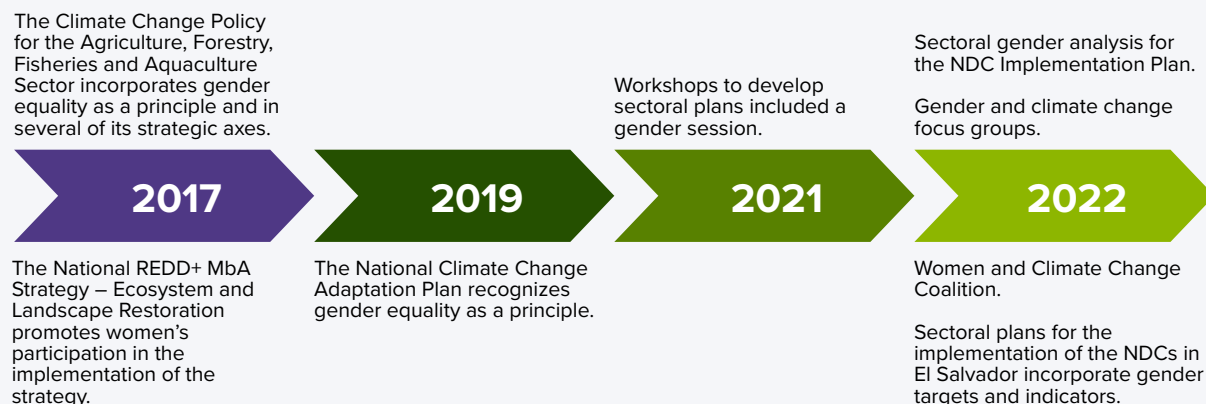
- 2020.** The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PLANACC) project integrated a gender and development perspective into different tools.
- 2021.** The Women Leading Climate Resilience Project to Transform Vulnerable Neighborhoods in the city of Portoviejo.

Good practices to promote equality: Data and information

Assessment of the situation of Amazonian women by the Amazonian Integral Forest Conservation and Sustainable Production Program (PROAmazonía) to identify gender barriers to the physical, economic and sociopolitical empowerment of women in the Amazon region. To support the implementation of gender-responsive actions within Ecuador’s REDD+ framework, 58 indicators were defined to assess the status and condition of women in the region.

EL SALVADOR

1. Gender milestones in El Salvador's climate agenda



2. Gender and first NDC update

El Salvador's updated NDC indicates that many of its sectoral measures will integrate gender and intergenerational considerations, taking into account the capabilities, needs and opportunities of these population groups. The country commits to carrying out studies to identify and highlight the linkages between the implementation of these measures and gender-related aspects in sectors such as energy/

transportation, biodiversity, water resources, health, agriculture and forest conservation. It also recognizes that, in the process of implementing and reporting on actions to increase adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability under the NDCs (2021), the promotion and application of gender equity principles will be pursued.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Financing

Secure mixed financing (donations, concessional loans and technical assistance) to promote a renewable, efficient and energy-saving energy programme at the community level, integrating a gender perspective.

Ensure the mobilization of mixed resources, including donations and technical assistance, for capacity building at various levels and for equipping relevant health sector institutions to address and highlight women's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change on health.



Capacity building

Conserve forested areas on CEL lands through sustainable management and assisted natural regeneration through educational programmes that integrate a gender perspective to protect reforested areas and promote the implementation of good agricultural practices.

Strengthen education, communication and capacity building for local and community stakeholders on renewable energy and energy conservation, promoting shared responsibility between women and men in environmental stewardship at both the family and community levels.

Strengthen capacities for mainstreaming climate change within the Integrated Health System, focusing on equality, equity and the eradication of discrimination against women.



Data

Develop studies to identify and highlight the linkages between the proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy by 2025 and 2030 and aspects relevant to the gender perspective.

Develop studies to identify and highlight the aspects that link energy efficiency actions at the levels of government, commercial, and residential consumers with aspects relevant to the gender perspective.

Develop studies to identify and highlight linkages between the replacement of petroleum-derived fuels (bunker fuel, liquefied petroleum gas and diesel) in the industrial and commercial sectors with natural gas, and aspects relevant to the gender perspective.

Develop studies to identify and highlight linkages between the introduction of electromobility in the vehicle fleet, focusing primarily on public and private passenger transportation, and gender-related considerations.



Sectors

ENERGY

Promoting renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy savings at the community level, integrating a gender perspective.

AGRICULTURE

Increased carbon sinks and reservoirs through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands in the agricultural landscape and a transition

toward low-carbon agriculture and livestock farming, including agroforestry systems, based on consideration, participation and adaptation to the needs, opportunities and requirements of communities and populations living in the most vulnerable conditions, including women.

AGRICULTURE

Preparation of a national mitigation strategy and actions for cattle farming, promoting youth involvement for generational renewal and women's empowerment.

AGRICULTURE

Implementation of practices for the transition from traditional agriculture to sustainable agriculture (socially, economically and environmentally). These practices must integrate gender considerations in terms of the capacities, needs and opportunities of women and men. The ancestral and local knowledge of the agricultural sector must be included, with an emphasis on the contribution of women farmers and rural communities in the transition to sustainable agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

Implementation of genetic materials adaptable to climate change and its associated variability for staple grain crops, pastures, vegetables, and other crops, such as fruit and forest species. These genetic materials must integrate gender considerations, addressing capacities, needs and opportunities of women and men. The ancestral and local knowledge of women farmers and rural communities must be included in the transition to the development, promotion and appropriation of these genetic materials.

AGRICULTURE

Improvement of production chains. Sustainable horticulture, fruit growing, livestock, beekeeping, and aquaculture with an adaptive approach, ensuring that at least 40 per cent women of the members of beneficiary organizations are women. Participatory and inclusive methodologies should be applied appropriately to maximize the participation and inclusion of women.

AGRICULTURE

Establishment and development of an agroclimatic information system, incorporating inclusive approaches and perspectives. The system should prioritize reaching diverse groups of producers, with the following targets: a) at least 40 per cent women producers based on current indicators, with an expected reach of over 50 per cent of women as key recipients and promoters of agroclimatic information; b) at least 20 per cent young producers (under 30 years of age); and c) at least 5 per cent indigenous producers.

AGRICULTURE

Integrate a gender perspective in sugarcane production and the sugar agroindustry in general, extending employment, development and participation opportunities to rural women and youth to guarantee the protection of their rights.

AFOLU

Conservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of one million hectares at the ecosystem and landscape levels must be carried out based on consideration of participation and adjustment to the needs, opportunities and requirements of communities and populations living in conditions of greater vulnerability, including women.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Implementation of both gray and green infrastructure, housing resilient to climate change and variability, must integrate considerations women’s access to decent housing. Women confer a greater level of empowerment in the area of Disaster Risk Management, and greater participation of women throughout the entire lifecycle of initiatives should be ensured.

WASTE

Implement waste reduction actions that include the participation of different social actors with a gender perspective.

HEALTH

Strengthening early warning systems by incorporating the vulnerabilities of girls, boys, women and men, in the surveillance process, through data disaggregation, integration of gender considerations and the safeguarding of rights, so that all processes, including those related to

the provision and delivery of health services, ensure the equal participation of women and men, free of all forms of discrimination.

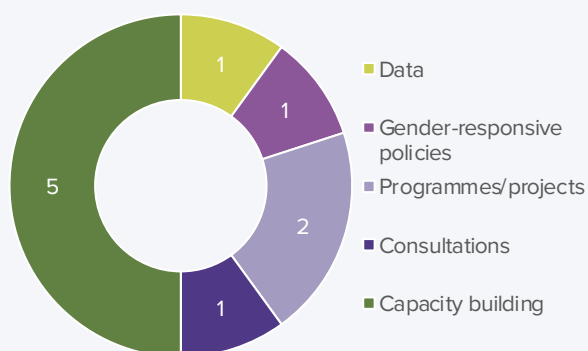
HEALTH

Development of a model for the surveillance, monitoring and response to nutritional status and conditions of populations affected by or at risk of emergency and disaster situations that incorporates the vulnerabilities of girls, boys, women and men in the surveillance process, through data disaggregation, integration of gender considerations and the safeguarding of rights, so that all processes, including those related to the provision and delivery of health services, ensure the equal participation of women and men, free of all forms of discrimination.

TRANSPORTATION

Implementation of sustainable modes of transport: mass public transport, bicycle use, walking, restricted speed zones and traffic management; considering road safety and promoting public spaces with equitable access for women and men to sustainable transport infrastructure and technologies in an environment free of violence against women.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



El Salvador has carried out 10 gender-responsive actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of capacity building (5), gender-responsive policies (1), data (1), consultations (1) and programmes and projects (2). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of governance, financing, monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by El Salvador after submitting the NDC were:



Consultations

2022. Gender and climate change focus groups.



Capacity building

2022. Gender and climate change induction workshop.

2021–2022. Workshops to develop sectoral plans included a gender session.

2022–2024. Women and Climate Change Coalition.

2022. “Perspectives on gender and climate change and their application in El Salvador” forum.

2023–2025. Establishment of a “roundtable for the promotion of women’s participation and non-discrimination” and action plan.



Programmes and projects

2022. Ahuachapán-Sur project on climate resilience of rural communities and ecosystems has a specific focus on women.

2023. Women and Agriculture Programme.



Policies

2022. Sectoral plans for the implementation of the NDCs in El Salvador incorporate gender targets and indicators.



Data

2022. Sectoral gender analysis for the NDC implementation plan.

Good practices to promote equality: Programmes

Women and Agriculture Strategic Program of the Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Transformation (ISTA): This is a strategic programme supporting the agricultural work carried out by women in rural areas, through workshops that provide training for the development of diversified, smart, family and community gardens, strengthening the rural economy.

GRENADA

1. Gender milestones in Grenada’s climate agenda

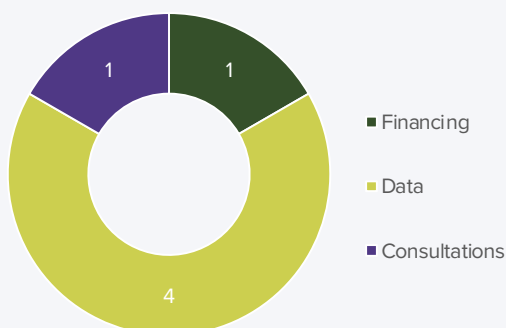


2. Gender and the first NDC update

Grenada’s NDC outlines a comprehensive and multisectoral approach to low-carbon development and climate resilience. This strategy spans education, health, food security, water and sanitation, housing and social protection, with the goal of fostering a resilient, inclusive, gender-sensitive and peaceful society. It highlights the successful development and implementation of the 2013–2017 Structural Adjustment Process, which was guided by a social partners committee chaired by the Prime Minister and included stakeholders from all major social groups. The inclusion of gender and youth considerations represents an expansion in scope compared to the first NDC.

Grenada’s NDC has made significant progress in integrating a gender-responsive approach. It explicitly linkages the implementation of its NDC to national policy frameworks, including the Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan; conducts a consultative process involving various stakeholders, including women; recognizes the need to define clear roles and responsibilities across all ministries; and involves diverse stakeholder groups in the implementation and promotion of Grenada’s climate efforts. Additionally, through the EnGenDER project, it is working with nine Caribbean countries to integrate a gender and human rights approach into disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation and environmental management frameworks and interventions.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Grenada has implemented six gender actions that contribute to the implementation of NDC commitments in the areas of data (4), consultations (1), and financing (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of gender-responsive policies, governance, monitoring and reporting, capacity building, and programs and projects.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Grenada after submitting the NDC were:



Data

2020. Study on the impacts of climate change on women and men in the Caribbean. Pilot programme for climate-resilient countries.
2020–2021. Climate resilience analysis: Grenada.
2021. Gender analysis of NDC processes in Grenada.
2021. Policy brief: Gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Grenada.



Consultations

2021. Gender-responsive NDC review process.



Financing

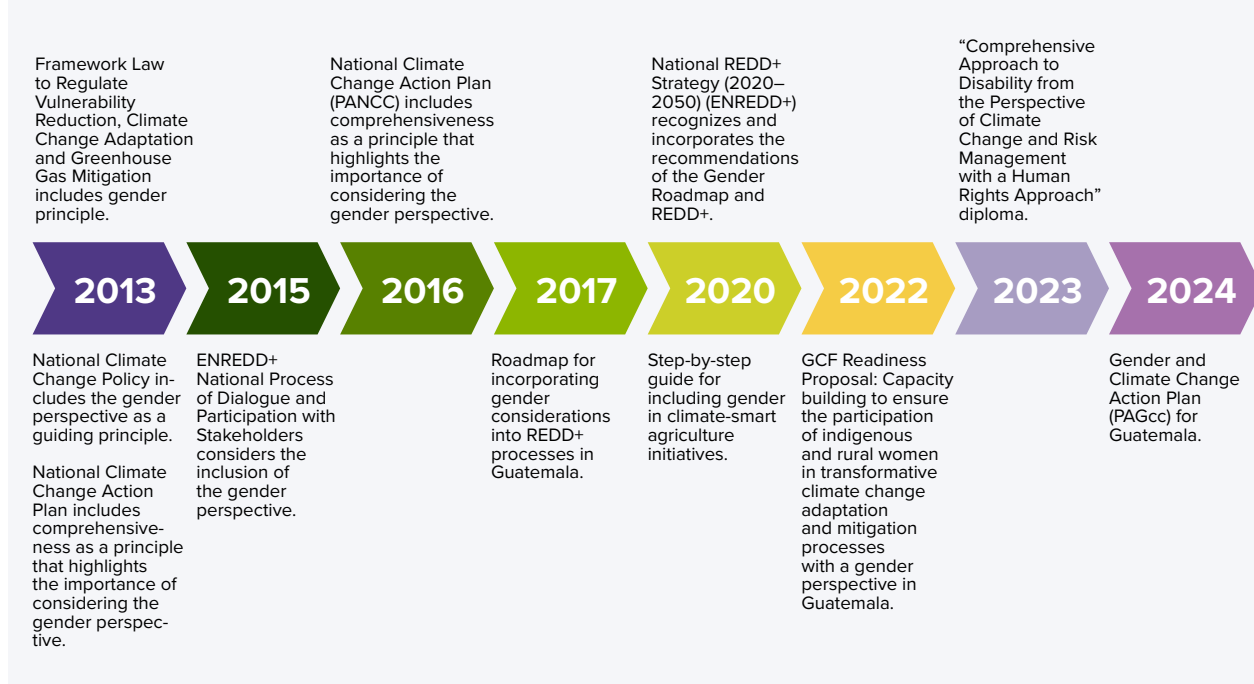
2023. Grenada's Resource Mobilization Strategy for its Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Plan identifies the inclusion and mainstreaming of a gender perspective in both climate finance access and NDC implementation as priority.

Good practices for to promote equality: Data

The Climate Resilience Pilot Programme developed the study of the impacts of climate change on women and men in the Caribbean. Countries included sex- and gender-disaggregated indicators to assess both beneficiaries and social changes. The indicators are disaggregated by sex and also evaluate social changes in the situation of women and men, such as increased participation in planning and policy development and access to resources, employment opportunities, etc.

GUATEMALA

1. Gender milestones in Guatemala’s climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

Guatemala’s NDC update has considered the cross-cutting themes of gender, Indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as gender-responsive financing for NDC implementation. It also underscores the importance of respecting, promoting and integrating obligations relating to gender and women’s empowerment as part of the commitments. To address gender considerations in the NDC update process, the strategy to incorporate gender considerations in climate change in support of the Nationally Determined Contribution (MARN, 2020) served as primary guiding instrument. The

NDC identifies and reviews gender considerations relevant to the proposed goals and measures with representatives of the gender offices of the governing bodies to ensure three aspects: 1) that the proposed approach is appropriate, 2) that the measures contribute to reducing women’s vulnerability to climate change and 3) that women benefit from the implementation of these measures. The review process involved submitting proposals electronically for comments and input, followed by a virtual meeting to discuss the measures and reach consensus on how best to integrate gender considerations.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Data

The technical studies of at least two (2) new protected areas in the Pacific marine-coastal zone will include the participation of women, men and local communities, incorporating their knowledge and ensuring a focus on protecting their livelihoods.



Consultations

Target: By 2025, at least one (1) new protected area will have been incorporated into the SIGAP in the Pacific marine-coastal zone. This process will have been shared with women, men and local communities.



Sectors

MARINE-COASTAL
By 2025, at least 1,500 hectares of mangrove ecosystems will be restored and reforested, with the full participation of women's groups.

MARINE-COASTAL
By 2025, fisheries management with an ecosystem approach will be achieved in at least

one of the country's main shark fisheries, including the participation of men, women, youth and local communities.

FORESTRY

By 2025, 32 per cent of the national territory (3,479,124 ha) is covered by forests, and at least 30 per cent of these areas are managed by indigenous and non-indigenous women.

WATER

By 2025, at least 35 per cent of the country's basins, sub-basins and micro-basins will have implemented programmes, plans, strategies and technical manuals for integrated water resource management at the territorial level with a gender perspective.

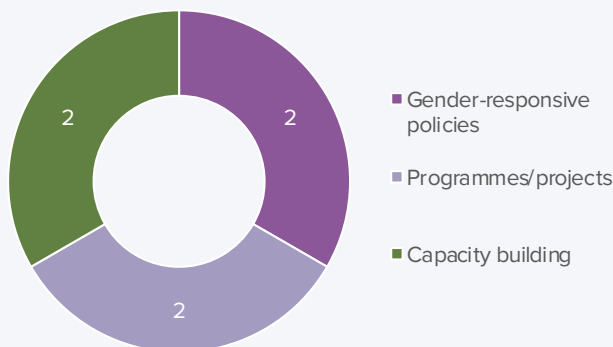
WATER

By 2025, 50 per cent of the basins and strategic sites of hydrological importance have plans for area protection and sustainable management with a gender perspective.

ADAPTATION

By 2025, the Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach will be integrated into the strategic institutional instruments of governing government entities such as MAGA, MARN, CONAP and INAB. EbA fosters the participation of youth and women.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Guatemala has carried out five gender-responsive actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of gender-responsive policies (2), capacity building (2) and programmes and projects (2). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of governance, data, consultations, financing, monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Guatemala after submitting the NDC were:



Policies

2022. Institutional Gender Equity Policy and Implementation Plan 2022-2026 of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN).

2024. Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGcc) of Guatemala.



Programmes and projects

2022 GCF Readiness Proposal: Capacity building to ensure the participation of indigenous and rural women in transformative climate change adaptation and mitigation processes with a gender perspective in Guatemala.



Capacity building

2023. “Comprehensive Approach to Disability from the Perspective of Climate Change and Risk Management with a Human Rights Approach” diploma.

2023. Infographic on gender and adaptation to climate change.

Good practices to promote equality: Policies

Guatemala’s Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (GCCAP) has emerged as a collaborative and consensual outcome that addresses gender gaps in the context of climate change, focusing on five priority themes and using a gender-responsive and intersectional approach to guarantee equal rights and opportunities. MARN, together with SEPREM and IUCN, developed a consultation process with broad and inclusive participation of women. Prioritizing the water, energy, agriculture, forests and protected areas, and marine-coastal zones, identifying their needs and priorities.

GUYANA

1. Gender milestones in Guyana’s climate agenda

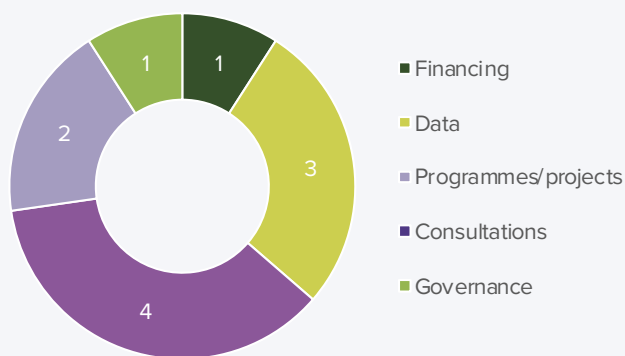


2. Gender and the first NDC update

The updated NDC recognizes the rights and needs of women and other vulnerable groups as part of its commitments to human rights and equity. It underscores Guyana’s intention to respect national and international commitments to the rights of Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable communities, recognizing their differentiated responsibilities and capabilities. While the NDC does not include gender-specific programmes, it integrates gender and social equity into its broader REDD+ planning and benefit-

sharing frameworks. The inclusive consultation process for the development of the NDC included representatives from civil society and Indigenous communities, indirectly increasing the participation of women’s groups. The voluntary participation mechanism within the REDD+ framework, which includes a framework for community consent, also suggests a path to more inclusive and gender-responsive participation.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Guyana carried out 11 gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the NDC commitments in the areas of governance (1), policy (4), data (3), financing (1) and programmes and projects (2). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of consultations, capacity building and monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Guyana after the submission of the NDC were:



Governance

2021–22. The LCDS multi-sectoral committee includes female representatives.



Policies

2018. Guyana's National Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy is guided by the objectives of the environment and climate change policies.

2019. The national climate change policy and its action plan integrate gender and social equity throughout its framework and propose gender-responsive strategies.

2022. The Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) recognizes gender as a principle.

2022. The initial report of the Guyana National Adaptation Plan includes a gender approach.



Data

2015. Enhancing gender visibility in disaster risk and climate change management in the Caribbean. Guyana Assessment Report.

2021. Policy Brief: Gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Guyana.

2021–2022. EnGenDER climate resilience analysis: Guyana.



Financing

2013–18. Micro and Small Enterprise Development (MSED) Project: Financing and training of women entrepreneurs.



Programmes and projects

2017. Gender strategy for the project “Building resilience and sustainable livelihoods: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management/ Disaster Risk Reduction (DRM/DRR) in the agricultural sector in Guyana.”

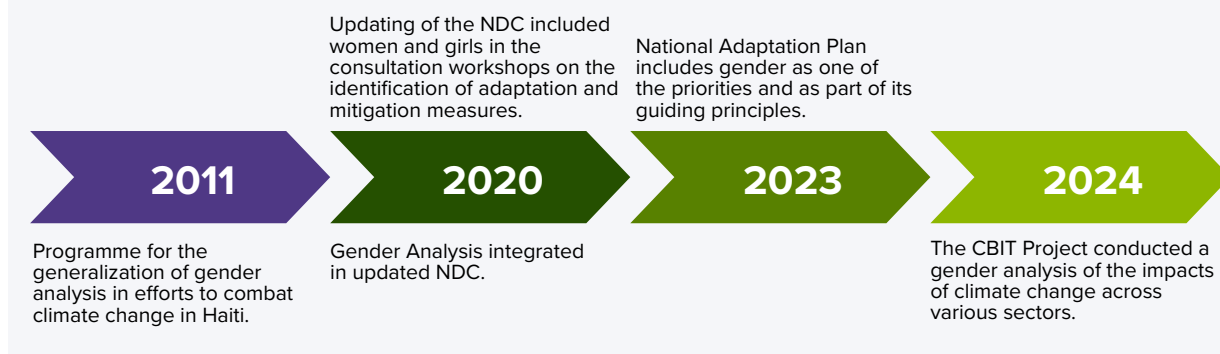
2022–2023. Female Drone Brigade.

Good practices to promote equality: Governance

The Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) multi-stakeholder committee includes women representatives to ensure their voices are heard at all levels and that they are direct beneficiaries of resources to help build their resilience. Furthermore, women's participation aims to promote leadership in key LCDS projects, ensuring that the strategy's resources are directed toward expanding opportunities for women through vocational training and Access to affordable financial resources.

HAITI

1. Gender milestones in Haiti's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

Haiti's NDC highlights that this first updated NDC made an effort to include not only women and girls in consultation workshops on the identification of adaptation and mitigation measures, but also to select certain measures that will have positive impacts on their living conditions and contribute to their well-being. In addition to promoting the participation and involvement of women and girls in decision-making processes related to the prioritization of adaptation and mitigation measures in the updated version of the NDC, an analysis was undertaken to assess the integration of gender considerations in

climate change policy documents, including the initial NDC. Furthermore, consultations were conducted with relevant stakeholders to identify opportunities for strengthening gender-responsive approaches. The NDC includes provisions to establish a working group on gender and climate change, promote the participation of gender experts, strengthen women's access to climate change information, generate sex-disaggregated data and support the integration of a gender perspective into national development planning processes, particularly in relation to the allocation of financial resources.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Governance

Establish a specific working group on gender and climate change. Have at least one gender focal point within the CNCC.



Capacity building

Strengthen girls' and women's access to relevant information on climate change, particularly climate technologies.



Data

Generate and disseminate gender-specific data.



Sectors

Promote initiatives that address the specific needs of girls and women, particularly those in highly vulnerable situations.



Financing

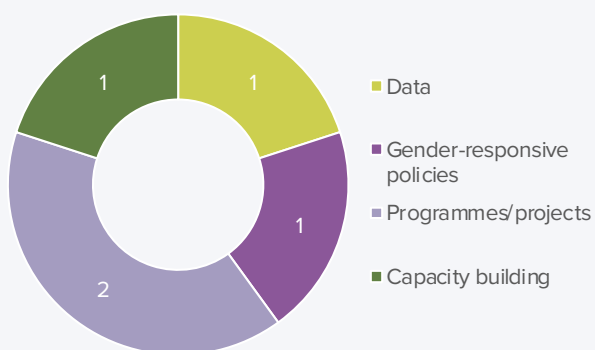
Support the integration of a gender perspective into national development planning processes, particularly in the allocation of financial resources.



Monitoring and reporting

Involve gender experts in the development and implementation of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for climate change actions.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Haiti carried out five gender actions to implement its NDC commitments in the areas of gender responsive policies (1), data (1), capacity building (1) and programmes and projects (2). Gender actions were also implemented in governance, consultations, financing, monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Haiti after submitting the NDC were:



Policies

2023. The National Adaptation Plan includes gender as one of its priorities and as part of its guiding principles.



Data

2024. Gender analysis of climate change impacts in key sectors of the CBIT-Haiti Project.



Capacity building

2022. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the implementation of the NAP Guidance.



Programmes and projects

2022. The Scaling up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) for low-income countries (PRES) in Haiti will promote gender equality.

2023–2030. Improving climate resilience in the Trois Rivières region (Haiti) through integrated flood management. The project will promote gender equality.

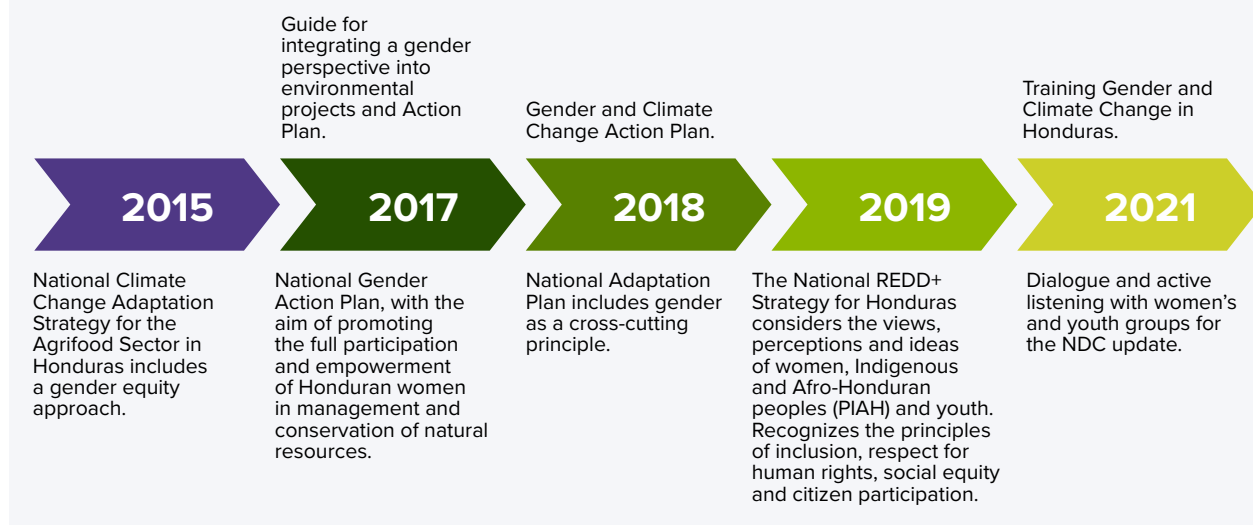
2024. The “Strengthening the climatic resilience of the drinking water sector in the South of Haiti” project aims to reduce women’s vulnerability and increase their resilience.

Good practices to promote equality: Consultations

During the first NDC review, particular efforts were made to ensure the inclusion of women and girls in consultation workshops aimed at identifying adaptation and mitigation measures. In addition to their participation, the review also prioritized maintaining that could directly improve their living conditions and contribute to their empowerment.

HONDURAS

1. Hitos de género en la agenda climática de Honduras



2. Gender and first NDC update

In Honduras, the NDC identifies gender equality as central to its climate vision and includes a social inclusion component. One of its key objectives is to foster partnerships and collaborative programmes that promote the participation of the Honduran population in addressing the impacts of climate events and climate variability facing the country and its people. This requires special attention to the most vulnerable groups including women, youth, children and Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans (IPAH). These efforts contribute to advancing gender equality and equity, while creating opportunities for all in areas such as education, comprehensive health care, job creation, adequate housing and citizen security.

The NDC process in Honduras was developed through a participatory and inclusive approach. As a result, six contributions were defined for gender, youth and IPAH. This commitment includes development and implementation of a gender and climate change strategy to ensure gender-responsive implementation of the NDC and establishing a working group on gender, IPAH and youth as part of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC). The NDC also includes sectoral measures related to disaster risk management, agriculture, adaptation, electric mobility, energy transition, restoration and waste management.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Governance

Establish and incorporate a working group on gender, indigenous peoples (IPAH) and youth as part of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC).



Data

Establish a disaggregated climate information registry that collects and analyzes data disaggregated by gender, youth and IPAH, as well as roles relevant to mitigation and adaptation actions.



Policies

Develop and implement a gender and climate change strategy to ensure gender-responsive implementation of the NDC, including lines of action that promote the Access of women, IPAH and youth to new technologies, green jobs, and market and financial opportunities.

Consultations



Develop and implement a strategy for the inclusion of social groups in the implementation of the NDC, which includes the planning and execution of at least two forums to discuss and propose potential public policies, programmes and projects that respond to the needs and contexts of women, IPAH and youth.

Financing



Commits to developing and implementing a protocol that considers investment, financial security and incentives for climate action in the NDC, in order to promote the active inclusion of women, IPAH and young people in climate mitigation and adaptation solutions.

Establish financing mechanisms for vulnerable populations (rural banks to improve women's CCA capacity, access to credit and access to markets for rural populations).

Target: By 2025, financing mechanisms will be in place for adaptation actions for vulnerable groups (women, youth and IPAH).

Monitoring and reporting



Identify and integrate gender indicators into the MRV structure of the enhanced transparency framework to analyze the differentiated impacts of climate change, the vulnerabilities and the differential contributions of women, indigenous peoples and youth to reducing emissions and increasing climate adaptation and resilience.

Sectors

Gender-responsive community-based early warning systems for floods and droughts, particularly in Indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities in coastal areas.



Gender-responsive contingency and risk management plans for climate-related risks, developed through a participatory process that includes women across all life stages, indigenous peoples, and youth.

AGRICULTURE

Gender-responsive field schools with a focus on climate change adaptation to promote family farming and sustainable agri-food chains.

AGRICULTURE

Establishment of a family garden initiative for women, IPAH and youth that provides technical and financial support to improve these family gardens and the marketing of products to generate income and contribute to the household economy.

AGRICULTURE

Gender-responsive agricultural insurance mechanism for loss and damage that allows access for women, IPAH and youth.

WATER

Gender-responsive adaptation strategy in the infrastructure sector that incentivizes the construction of water reservoirs for domestic consumption and family agricultural and livestock production.

ENERGY

Strengthening the capacities of women, IPAH and youth through technical training field schools and business models within the framework of electric mobility and renewable energy technologies.

ENERGY

Incentive for the development, maintenance and operation of microgrids and/or isolated systems that prioritizes women, IPAH and youth.

ENERGY

Pilot study on the productive use of energy by women, IPAH and youth as a tool to assess access to credit from top-tier banks.

TRANSPORTATION

Mitigation strategies for urban transportation systems that consider the needs and differentiated access of women and men.

TRANSPORTATION

Establishment and recognition of low-emission transportation services that incorporate women and recognize their added value (e.g., pink taxis).

INFRASTRUCTURE

Engagement of women, IPAH and youth in the design and implementation of improved cook-stove projects, with a focusing on training them in stove construction.

INFRASTRUCTURE

By 2025, Municipal Territorial Planning Plans and/or Municipal Development Plans will have been updated to incorporate climate change adaptation measures and a gender-responsive approach.

AFOLU

Formal and informal training and education to increase the technical capacities of women, IPAH and youth to facilitate their involvement in restoration processes and REDD+ initiatives.

AFOLU

Programmes to prevent forest fires, fully and effectively integrating women’s groups into their development.

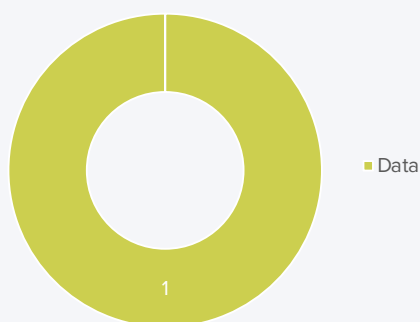
WASTE

Development of comprehensive municipal waste management plans in a participatory manner, integrating women, local communities, IPAH and youth.

WASTE

Promotion of solid waste entrepreneurship projects through the creation of a micro entrepreneur fund that includes women, local communities (IPAH) and youth.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Honduras has carried out one gender action that contributes to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDC in the areas of data (1). Actions remain to be implemented in governance, gender responsive policies, consultations, capacity building, financing, monitoring and reporting, and programmes and projects.

The main gender-related action implemented by Honduras after submitting the NDC was:



Data

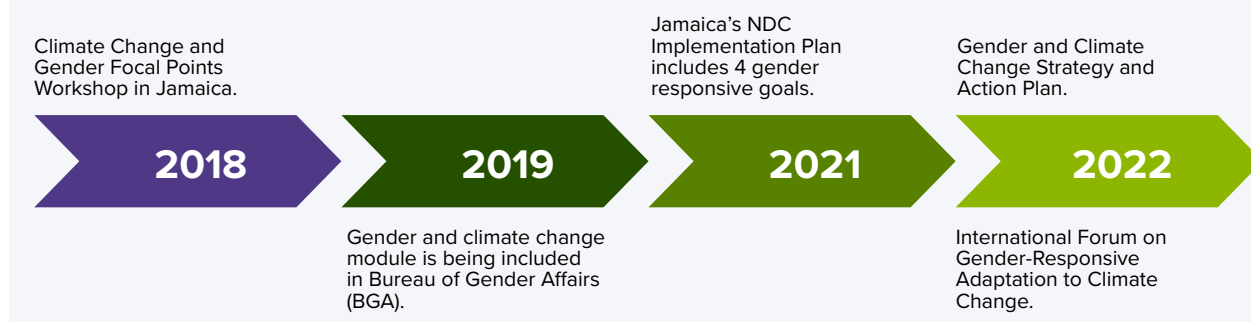
2023. Gender perspective on the climate crisis and its connection to the agricultural sector in Honduras.

Good practices to promote equality: Consultations

In 2021, the Inter-Institutional Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC) convened to present and validate Honduras’ Nationally Determined Contribution. The process saw active participation by women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans (IPAH) and sectoral institutions. This work was the result of collaborative effort among implementing organizations and agencies, laying the foundation for continuous improvement.

JAMAICA

1. Gender milestones in Jamaica's climate agenda

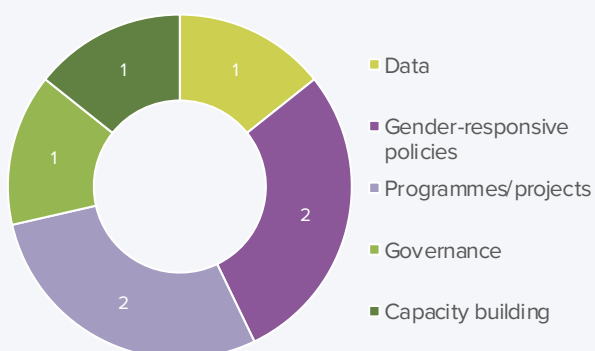


2. Gender and the first NDC update

Jamaica's NDC recognizes that substantial progress is being made on gender equality (SDG 5). It underscores the country's strong commitment to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and affirms that the NDC will be guided by all the relevant laws, guidelines, policies, and programmes that promote inclusion and equality. These include the Code of Consultation and the National Gender Equity Policy. Jamaica incorporates specific commitments to promote gender equality in its NDC implementation plan. These commitments include: a) installing LED streetlights to improve pedestrian safety, especially for women, b) installing fluorescent lighting in schools

and hospitals to improve public safety, particularly the safety of female students, c) Investing in 136 low-carbon public transport buses to create employment opportunities and improve the safety of households headed by women who do not own vehicles. It also acknowledges that, in 2019, Jamaica engaged 1,393 people through the National Tree Planting Initiative (NTPI), and the Forestry Department is actively collecting data on the percentage of women employed, reflecting ongoing efforts to advance Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Jamaica has carried out seven gender actions that contribute to the implementation of NDC commitments in the areas of gender-responsive policies (2), programmes and projects (2), governance (1), data (1) and capacity building (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of consultations, financing, monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Jamaica after submitting its NDC were:



Governance

2022. Inter-agency coordination on gender and climate change.



Capacity building

2022. International Forum on Gender-Responsive Climate Change Adaptation.



Policies

2022. Jamaica's 2021 NDC Implementation Plan includes four gender-responsive goals.
2022. Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP).



Programmes and projects

2021. Facilitating a gender-responsive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation in Jamaica.
2022. Celebrating Jamaican women in climate change.



Data

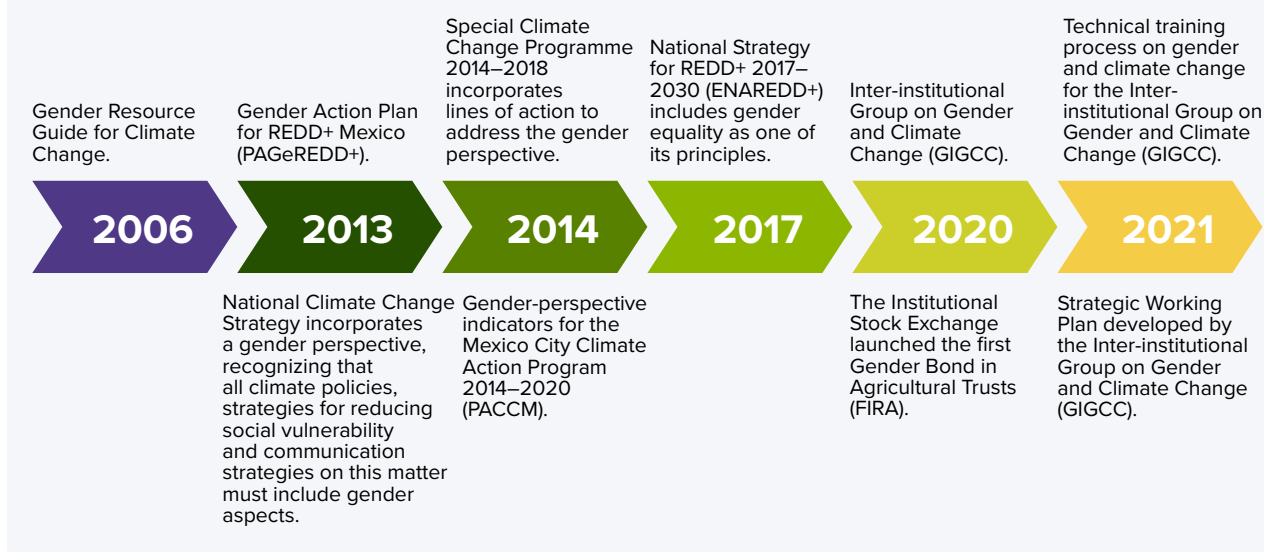
2021. Gender and Disaster Risk Management: Jamaica Profile.

Good practices to promote equality: Capacity building

In 2022, Jamaica hosted the International Forum on Gender-Responsive Adaptation to Climate Change. This Peer Learning Summit, co-organized by the National Adaptation Plans Global Network and the Government of Jamaica, with funding from Global Affairs Canada, aimed to strengthen National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes in these countries by sharing knowledge on gender-responsive approaches. Going beyond a sensitivity to gender differences, a gender-responsive NAP process seeks to actively promote gender equality through adaptation planning and implementation and efforts to track progress.

MEXICO

1. Gender milestones in Mexico's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

Mexico's NDC recognizes that the climate and environmental agenda are intrinsically linked to inclusive development, which integrates dimensions of well-being, such as gender equity. Mexico underscores that climate action must respect human rights and must constantly monitor and promote all rights for all women and men. Furthermore, it recognizes that the progress report on the implementation of the NDC will respond to the goals and targets of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan. As a signatory to the Escazú Agreement, it reaffirms its commitment to the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principle of

equal rights between women and men and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

The NDC recognizes that inequality increases geographic vulnerability, as well as age and gender disparities, and highlights the disproportionate effects of climate change on people in vulnerable situations, including women. It also recognizes that restricting women's access to the means of production diminishes their adaptive capacity. The NDC is based on gender-responsive approaches, recognizing the structural system that underlies vulnerability.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Sectors

BIODIVERSITY

Promote the participation of women and men in the recovery of Mexico's biocultural capital, forests and biodiversity.

MITIGATION

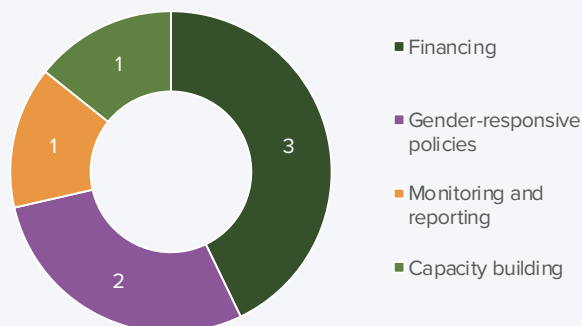
Strengthen mitigation efforts with outreach

campaigns and a strong gender perspective component in relations to residential and commercial mitigation.

MITIGATION

Support rural communities in reducing firewood consumption and improving the efficiency of combustion processes to protect the health of the population, primarily women and children in rural households who are disproportionately exposed to this type of pollution.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Mexico has carried out seven gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of financing (3), gender-responsive policies (2), capacity building (1) and monitoring and reporting (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of governance, data, consultations, programmes and projects.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Mexico after submitting the NDC were:



Policies

2022. National Gender and Climate Change Plan 2022.

Climate Dialogue 2024: Dissemination workshop on the National Action Plan on gender, human rights and climate change.



Capacity building

2024. Gender-responsive local action guide for risk management.



Monitoring and reporting

2024. Meeting to develop indicators of gender equity, environment and climate change.



Financing

2023. Mexico's Sustainable Taxonomy.

2023. Sustainable Finance Mobilization Strategy proposes promoting a gender perspective in the Mexican financial system.

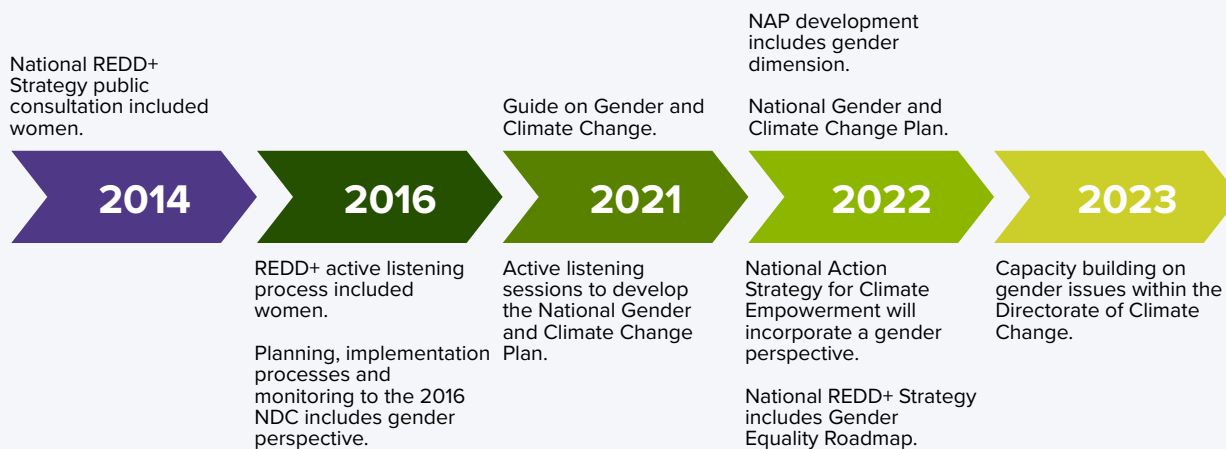
2024. FinTech Mexico signs the UN Women's Empowerment Principles.

Good practices to promote equality: Policies

PROIGUALDAD (2019-2024) is a specialized programme established to promote women's rights and reduce gender inequality. In addressing the intersection of gender and climate change, this programme proposes to recognize the unequal impact of climate change and promote women's meaningful participation in the access, use, control and management of natural resources. It further seeks to position women as key actors in decision-making processes related to the conservation, sustainable natural resource use, environmental management and climate change. The programme includes nine strategies and 49 lines of action related to the environment, sustainable development and climate change.

PANAMA

1. Gender milestones in Panama's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

Panama's NDC states that adaptation and mitigation actions produce multiple and tangible results in the areas of gender equality and women's empowerment by minimizing the damage caused by the impacts of climate change while maximizing the opportunities offered by climate finance. The NDC recognizes that the update was an opportunity to reflect greater climate ambition and address the multidimensional problems linked to inequality, existing social inequalities, and gender and intergenerational gaps. It also commits to ensuring human rights and incorporating gender equality as a cross-cutting theme to promote the development of sustainable climate policies, strategies and actions.

As part of this vision, Panama recognizes that, in adopting measures to address climate change, it must respect, promote and consider its obligations

regarding gender equality and the empowerment of women. To this end, Panama is committed to integrating a gender-response and human rights-based approach into mitigation and adaptation programmes and projects. This approach aims to foster a low-carbon society in which the contributions of both women and men in climate management are recognized, existing inequalities are reduced, and opportunities for effective empowerment for women are strengthened. Some of the key actions in Panama's NDC process include the development of a National Gender Action Plan, identification of women's roles across NDC sectors, and the promotion of innovation, education and the empowerment of women community leaders to ensure the sustainability of future investments in the energy sector.

Compromisos y metas de género incluidas en la NDC



Policies

Ensure that the national adaptation planning process is aligned with the National Gender Action Plan, with the aim of promoting the full participation and empowerment of Panamanian women in management and conservation of natural resources.

Objective: The Climate Change Guide for the biodiversity sector will explicitly recognize gender-differentiated contributions and knowledge to enhance nature-based opportunities and solutions that equitably engage and value women and men as agents of conservation.

Develop a national Gender Action Plan to ensure that the activities, plans and programmes implemented in compliance with CRC-1 incorporate a gender- and development-sensitive approach that is inclusive of all social groups.



Sectors

ENERGY

Promote the adoption of new technologies, foster innovation and support education and capacity-building initiatives to empower youth and female community leaders to contribute to the sustainability of future investments in the energy sector.

ENERGY

Energy policies, strategies and national registries will incorporate analysis of gender-differentiated energy use, the distinct impact of energy poverty on women and men, and the roles of each within the energy sector. In addition, technical and economic options that respond to these differentiated needs and ensure equitable access to both women and men will be promoted.

WATER

Achieve equitable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services for all, focusing on the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations. To this end, the government will facilitate the participation of men, women, boys and vulnerable groups in managing the sustainable use of water resources at all levels and in benefit sharing. A gender perspective will be integrated into the design and implementation of water resource management programmes.

MARINE-COASTAL

Coastal zone management is implemented through the application of gender-responsive integrated coastal management policies and standards to improve the quality of life of communities that depend on coastal. This will be achieved through spatial planning of coastal and marine areas, as well as through sustainable resource management actions.

MARINE-COASTAL

Regulations and strategies governing marine-coastal systems and their sustainable use are gender-responsive, recognizing gender-differentiated vulnerabilities and impacts, and seek to improve the quality of life of both women and men who live in and depend upon these ecosystems.

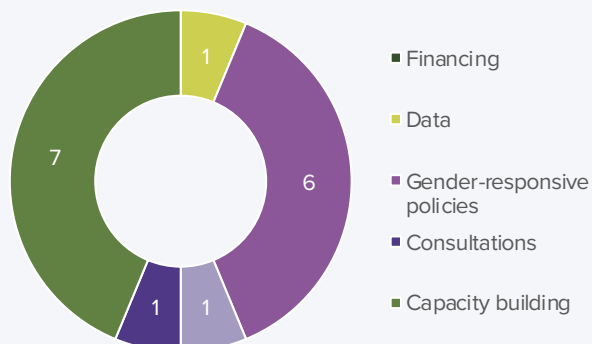
HEALTH

Ensure adequate technical capacity at all levels in the health system to strengthen resilience, support effective planning, preparedness and response to emergencies and/or disasters, and to implement gender-responsive climate change adaptation measures.

WASTE

Improving conditions within the sector presents an opportunity to advance the situation of women, many of whom are engaged in informal waste management. Promoting a circular economy through the integrated, sustainable management of solid waste has the potential to create decent employment opportunities that foster gender equality and support women's economic empowerment.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Panama has carried out 17 gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of gender-responsive policies (6), capacity building (7), data (1), consultations (1) and programmes and projects (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of programmes and projects, and monitoring and reporting.

Las principales acciones de género implementadas por Panamá luego de la presentación de la NDC fueron:



Policies

- 2022.** National Gender and Climate Change Plan.
- 2022.** National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment will incorporate a gender perspective.
- 2022.** Work plan on gender equality for the National REDD+ Strategy.
- 2022–2026.** Construction of the NAP includes a gender dimension.
- 2024.** Development of the Blue Gender Action Plan.
- 2024.** The Long-Term Climate Change Strategy incorporates gender equality as a principle and several of its catalytic actions.



Data

- 2023.** Technical Committee on Environmental Statistics will develop gender indicators.



Consultations

- 2021.** Active listening sessions to develop the National Gender and Climate Change Plan.



Capacity building

- 2021.** Active Listening Sessions to develop the National Gender and Climate Change Plan
- 2021.** Guide on gender and climate change.
- 2022.** “Mainstreaming the gender perspective in climate change issues” workshop for staff of the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment.
- 2023.** Dissemination of the National Gender and Climate Change Plan.
- 2023.** Gender capacity building of the Climate Change Directorate.
- 2023.** MiAMBIENTE holds a workshop to promote gender and climate Change initiatives.
- 2023.** Young women participate in the Climate Change Academy for young leaders.
- 2023.** “Gender negotiators workshop for UNFCCC updates”.
- 2023.** Internal gender capacity building workshops at the Ministry of Environment.



Programmes and projects

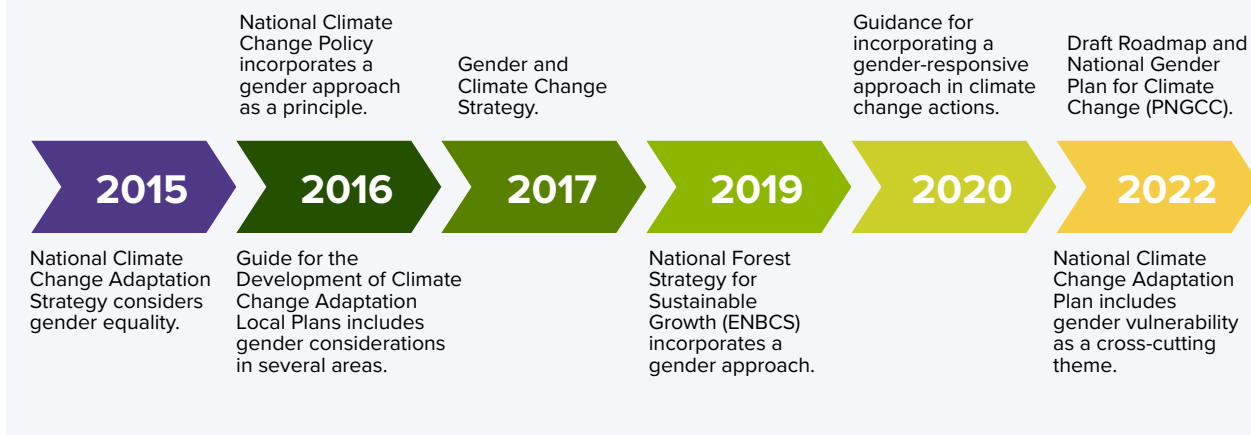
- 2022.** Women and Energy Nexus.

Good practices to promote equality: Policies

Development of a Blue Gender Action Plan in 2024. Under the leadership of the Climate Action Department of the Climate Change Directorate and with the support of the World Bank, synergies have been established to promote the gender component in national programmes and projects, such as the Blue Gender Gap Assessment, which has completed its analysis phase and is currently developing its Blue Gender Action Plan. This plan serves as a strategic tool to guide, coordinate and promote specific actions that contribute to achieving the Government of Panama’s objectives related to gender equity in the blue economy sectors. This plan helps establish inclusive policies, fosters collaboration and facilitates the monitoring and evaluation of progress, allowing strategies to be adjusted as needed to eliminate the identified gender gaps.

PARAGUAY

1. Gender milestones in Paraguay's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC Update

In the update to its NDC, Paraguay recognizes cross-cutting themes for the development of instruments, including climate risk management, regulatory frameworks, gender considerations, attention to Indigenous peoples, climate empowerment and the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The update integrates six cross-cutting themes across its various components, with particular emphasis on the gender perspective.

It further highlights that several objectives were considered with attention to gender and Indigenous peoples, as well as potential co-benefits for climate change mitigation. Paraguay's NDC also identified sectoral objectives that not only seek to mitigate the effects of climate change but also to empower women and Indigenous peoples, recognizing their crucial role in environmental management and adaptation.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Capacity building

Promote strategies to strengthen women's leadership and reduce gaps in their participation and access to opportunities related to climate adaptation.

Strengthen the capacities of women from rural communities and Indigenous peoples to raise awareness of and take action on the current and future impacts of climate change, particularly those affecting food production for personal consumption and market purposes.



Consultations

Strengthen ties with organizations and groups that support Indigenous peoples, women, youth and children to develop strategic actions that increase their adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change.



Programmes and projects

Whenever possible, consider the identification of needs and the identification of a gender-specific approach to adaptation in programme and project proposals.

Integrate a gender perspective and address vulnerable communities in the development of climate policies, programmes and action plans.

Integrate a gender perspective when establishing strategies, methods and instruments, while also identifying emerging obstacles and challenges throughout the process.



Sectors

BIODIVERSITY

Promote women's participation in generating economic alternatives through conservation and restoration actions.

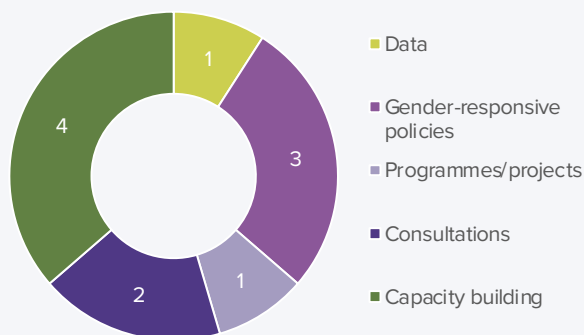
AGRICULTURE

Facilitate access to technology for sustainable agricultural, livestock and forestry production, prioritizing strategies for the inclusion of women and youth from rural and indigenous communities.

WATER

Promote the role of women as agents of change in improving access to and the efficient use of water resources for consumption and production processes.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Paraguay has carried out 10 gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of capacity building (4), gender-responsive policies (3), data (1), consultations (2) and programmes and projects (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of governance, financing, monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Paraguay after submitting the NDC were:



Policies

2022. Draft Roadmap and National Gender Plan for Climate Change (PNGCC).

2022. National Climate Change Adaptation Plan includes gender vulnerability as a cross-cutting theme.

2023. Adaptation Roadmap to 2030 includes strategic actions that integrate a gender perspective.



Consultations

2022. First round of internal dissemination of the National Gender Plan for Climate Change at MADES.

2022. Virtual Consultation on the National Gender and Climate Change Plan.



Data

2023. Paraguay's Technological Action Plan includes a detailed analysis of the linkages between gender and climate change.



Capacity building

2020. Guidance for incorporating a gender-responsive approach in climate change actions.

2022. Discussion on gender and climate Change with Indigenous women leaders.

2022. “Let’s Talk about Gender and Climate Change” virtual workshop for communicators.

2023. Joining Voices for Fair Climate Action: Indigenous and rural women demand urgent change at the Trinational Meeting of Women of the Gran Chaco Americano.



Programmes and projects

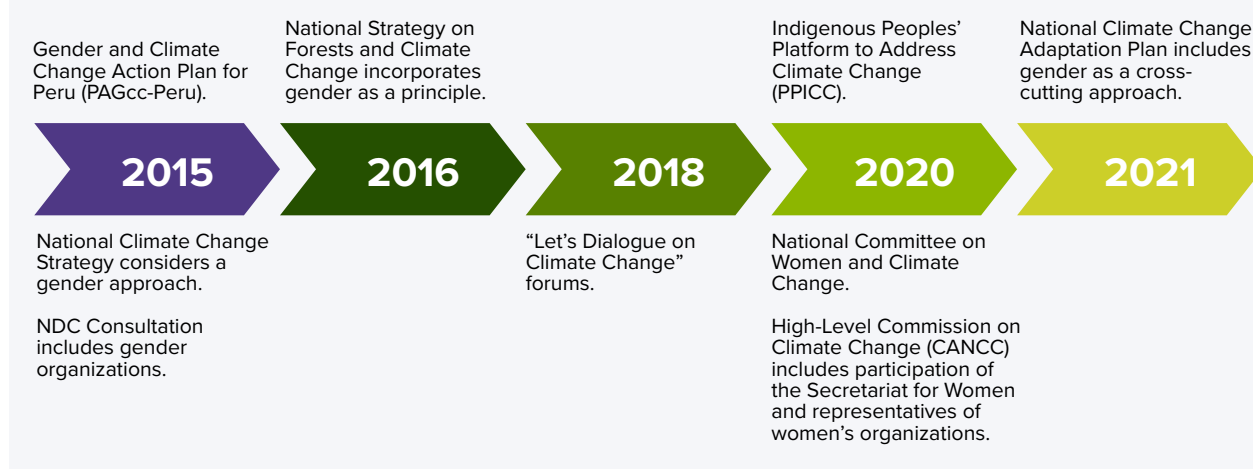
2021–24. The Efficient or Improved Stoves Program under the Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA) integrates gender-responsive actions.

Good practices to promote equality: Policies

The Efficient or Improved Cookstoves Program, part of the Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA), focuses on the empowerment of rural women, recognizing their crucial role in sustainable development and climate change mitigation. A key focus of the program is to reduce gender inequalities in the rural sector by promoting equal conditions for women’s participation in economic activities and decision-making processes. By mid-2022, women comprised 80 per cent of project’s participants, most of whom come from rural and indigenous communities. The project is supported by the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

PERU

1. Gender milestones in Peru's climate agenda



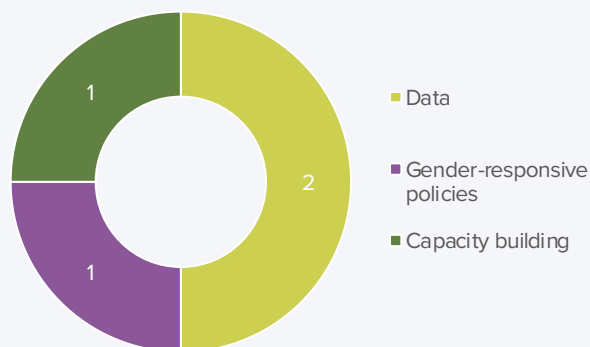
2. Gender and the first NDC update

Peru's NDC highlights that the process of the Multi-stakeholder Working Group for the NDC (MWG-NDC) was grounded in multisectoral coordination and engagement among government entities responsible for NDC implementation, as well as those responsible for mainstreaming cross-cutting gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches. Since 2014, Peru has worked to include a gender perspective in its NDC through a participatory process involving multiple ministries, including the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations. Capacity-building activities have been conducted for officials across sectors to ensure the integration of gender considerations in climate policies. This process has included sectoral analyses in priority areas such as agriculture, health

and water resources, where the identifying the distinct needs of women.

The country's commitment is reflected in key milestones achieved in recent years, including the integration of cross-cutting gender, intercultural and intergenerational approaches into the measures that form part of its contributions, as well as across all processes related to comprehensive climate change management. To strengthen this commitment, Peru has proposed the establishment of mechanisms for the regular monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the NDCs. These mechanisms aim to identify areas for improvement and ensure that climate policies are both effective and equitable.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Peru has implemented four gender actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDC in the areas of data (2), gender-responsive policies (1) and capacity building (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of governance, consultations, financing, monitoring and reporting, and programmes and projects.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Peru after submitting the NDC were:



Policies

2021. National Climate Change Adaptation Plan incorporates gender as a cross-cutting approach.



Capacity building

2022. “Gender and Climate Change: Differentiated impacts on women and men” brochure.



Data

2021. Incorporation of the gender-responsive approach in the preparation of the NDC.
2023. Gaps and opportunities for gender equity in the Peruvian mining and energy sector.

Good practices to promote equality: Policies

Peru’s National Climate Change Adaptation Plan incorporates gender as a cross-cutting approach. The National Action Plan provides guidance on the enabling conditions for implementing prioritized measures, as well as institutional arrangements, implementation pathways and cross-cutting approaches (gender, interculturality and intergenerationality) that help ensure the visibility of the most vulnerable populations. The plan also outlines the financing schemes necessary to ensure the feasibility of the proposed actions. In this context, the National Action Plan contributes meaningfully preventing the impacts of climate change from reinforcing or exacerbating existing power imbalances and gender gaps. From its inception, the plan has promoted equitable participation in decision-making process, with input from regional representatives and civil society. As a result, a significant number of the proposed adaptation measures contribute effectively to promoting gender equality and social inclusion. Furthermore, in defining its implementation strategy (enabling conditions, sources of financing, monitoring and evaluation), the plan has established the necessary safeguards to ensure that all processes are carried out under conditions of equality.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1. Gender milestones in the Dominican Republic’s climate agenda



2. Gender and first NDC update

The Dominican Republic’s NDC underscores the importance of inclusion and gender equity, the role of youth, cities and municipalities, human rights, and a just transition as cross-cutting elements essential to the successful implementation of national climate action. The NDC highlights the role of women as agents of change and encourages their participation in the country’s transition toward low-carbon and climate-resilient development. Gender equality is recognized as a central cross-cutting axis, with a specific focus on ensuring the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life around within the framework of national climate action. The NDC also emphasizes the promotion of policies aimed at

empowering all women and girls across all levels of climate action.

The National Climate Change Policy of the Dominican Republic (PAGcc-RD), which is linked to the implementation of the NDC, addresses nine key sectors, including energy, agriculture, water, health and risk management, through a gender-responsive approach. The NDC sets out as one of its goals to promote the implementation of the actions identified in the Gender Action Plan for the nine prioritized sectors. The formulation of climate policies, including the NDC, has involved various stakeholders and has actively promoted the participation of women and organizations advocating for gender equality.

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Governance

Establish a gender-balanced citizen consultation council on climate change to ensure a forum for citizen participation that influences the development of climate policy instruments.



Policies

Promote the implementation of the actions identified in the Gender Action Plan for the nine prioritized sectors: waste, forestry, water, health, coastal and marine ecosystems, tourism, risk management and energy, transportation, infrastructure, agriculture and food security.



Financing

Develop methodological tools to integrate a gender equality approach into the instruments of the National Planning and Public Investment System, as well as into local planning processes, particularly in the areas of the environment, climate change adaptation and risk management.



Sectors

WATER

Conduct assessments of water resource availability, supply enhancement and efficient demand management, taking into account social and gender considerations. This includes the management of extreme events (floods, droughts) and effective water treatment and reuse.

TRANSPORT

Increase the climate resilience of transportation infrastructure (roads, bridges, viaducts, railways and roads) through the adoption of climate resilience codes and standards. Promote access for rural populations to a climate-resilient road system that integrates social, age and gender issues.

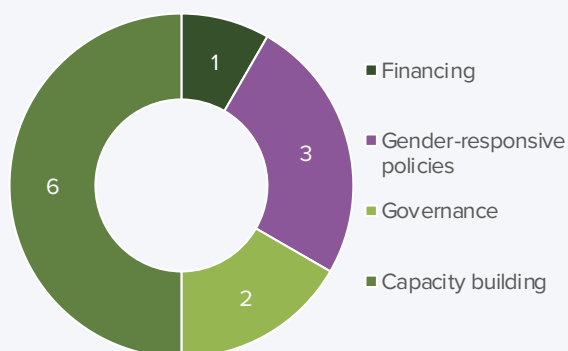
INTERSECTORAL

Improve the resilience of communities in the Dominican Republic to the adverse effects of climate change, with particular to social and gender considerations.

ADAPTATION

Build and strengthen capacity of decision-makers and experts from different sectors in ecosystem-based climate change adaptation, incorporating gender and youth perspectives. Promote Ecosystem-based Adaptation throughout the country through projects in coastal communities vulnerable to climate change impacts, ensuring the inclusion of gender and youth considerations.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



The Dominican Republic has implemented 12 gender-responsive actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of gender-responsive policies (3), governance (2), capacity building (6) and financing (1). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of data, consultations, monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by the Dominican Republic after submitting the NDC were:



Governance

- 2022.** Creation of the National Gender and Climate Change Roundtable.
- 2023.** Formalization of the collaborative agreement of the National Gender and Climate Change Roundtable.



Policies

- 2021.** Gender action plan for the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) framework.
- 2022.** The NDC-DR Action Plan 2022-2025 includes gender considerations in six of its goals.
- 2023.** Cross-cutting policy guide.



Financing

- 2023.** Functional gender classifier included in the country's general budget.



Capacity building

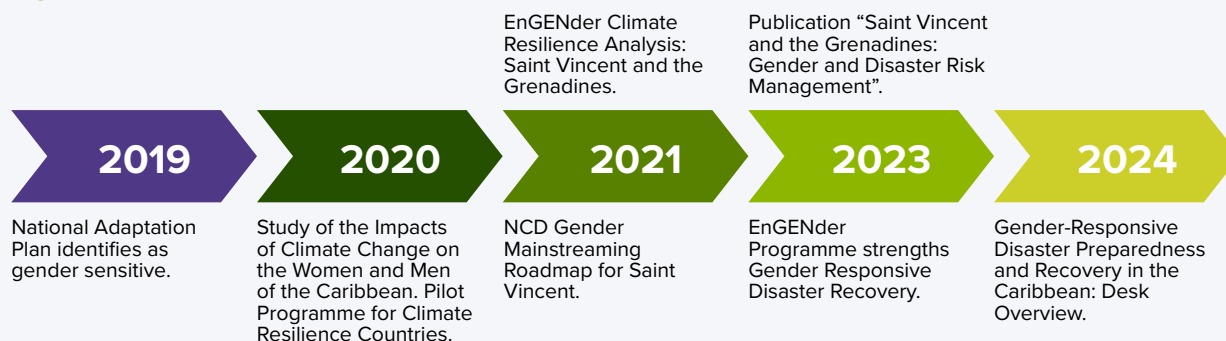
- 2021.** Technical training process and contribution to planning on gender and climate change in the Dominican Republic.
- 2024.** Capacity-building workshop to promote gender equality in the update of the Dominican Republic's NDC.
- 2025.** In-depth workshop on updating the PAGcc in its nine prioritized sectors.
- 2025.** Training workshop on gender and climate change in Small Island Developing States.
- 2025.** Workshop on Integrating gender into climate action.
- 2025.** Workshop on public policy instruments on gender and climate change.

Good practices to promote equality: Governance

The Dominican Republic's Inter-Institutional Roundtable on Gender and Climate Change is a recent initiative that seeks to integrate a gender perspective into the country's climate policies. Its objective is to accelerate the implementation of the country's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, integrating gender equality into public policies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Roundtable is comprised of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and the National Council for Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CNCCMDL), with support from UNDP. Its functions include regularly convening stakeholders from the public sector, civil society, the private sector, international development partners and academia.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

1. Gender milestones in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' climate agenda

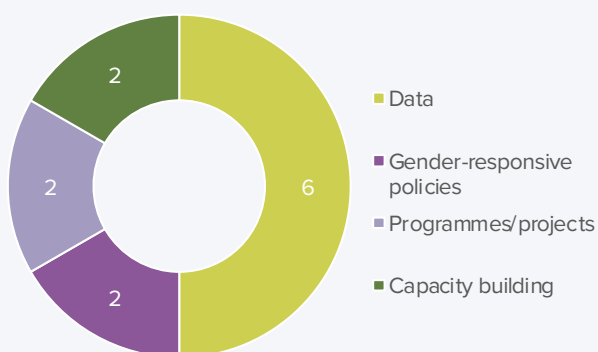


2. Gender and the first NDC update

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is working on integrating a gender perspective into its climate agenda, specifically its NDCs. Although the country has not yet submitted an updated NDC, it remains

committed to doing so despite recent challenges, such as the volcanic eruptions of April 2021.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has implemented 12 gender-responsive actions that contribute to the implementation of NDC commitments in the areas of data (6), gender-responsive policies (2), capacity building (2) and programmes and projects (2). Actions remain to be implemented in governance, consultations, monitoring and reporting, and financing.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines following the submission of the NDC were:



Policy

2019. The National Adaptation Plan is recognized as gender responsive.
2021. Gender-responsive Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan with a gender perspective (SASAP).



Programmes and projects

2023. The EnGenDER project supports over 400 Tri-Tri fishermen and vendors to enhance climate resilience and disaster recovery.
2023. The EnGenDER project strengthens gender-responsive disaster recovery.



Capacity building

2021. Training workshops on gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation and the use of sex-disaggregated data.
2021. Roadmap for integrating gender considerations in the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines NDC.



Data

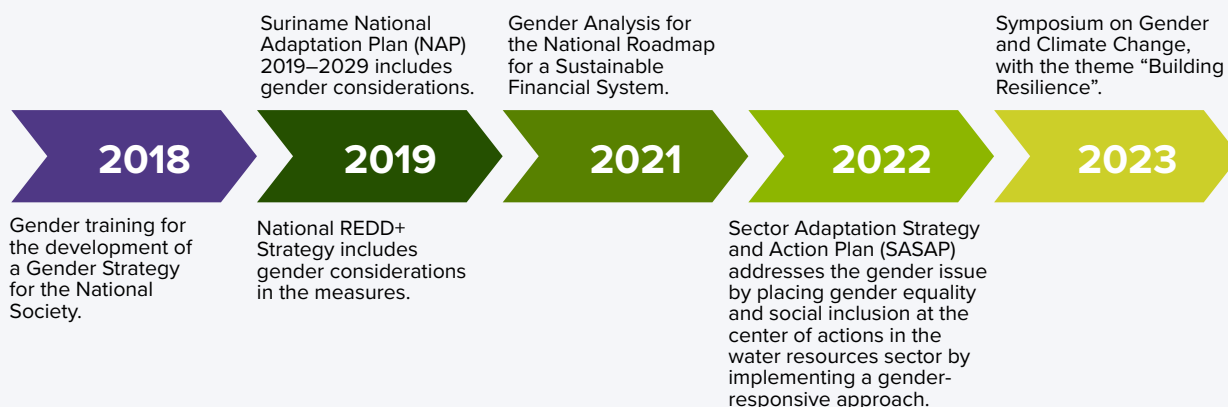
2020. Study on the impacts of climate change on women and men in the Caribbean. Pilot programme for climate-resilient countries.
2021. Collect data on gender-differentiated impacts and vulnerabilities and on gender-differentiated roles and contributions in priority sectors.
2021. EnGenDER Climate Resilience Analysis: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
2021. Policy brief on gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
2023. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Gender and Disaster Risk Management publication.
2024. Desk review of gender-responsive disaster preparedness and recovery in the Caribbean.

Good practices to promote gender equality: Policies

In 2021, the country developed a gender-based climate resilience analysis within the framework of the Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean (EnGenDER) project, which aimed to collect data on gender-differentiated impacts and vulnerabilities and on gender-differentiated roles and contributions in priority sectors. Following the volcanic eruption, it was essential to begin the process by collecting sex-disaggregated data to address differentiated needs, whether in the form of food assistance for women and men, differences in nutritional needs or requests for dignity kits to address gender-based differences in livelihood loss (related to higher unemployment rates for women and, therefore, access to fewer economic opportunities, lower wages and vulnerable employment compared to men – IDB 2020).

SURINAME

1. Gender milestones in Suriname’s climate agenda

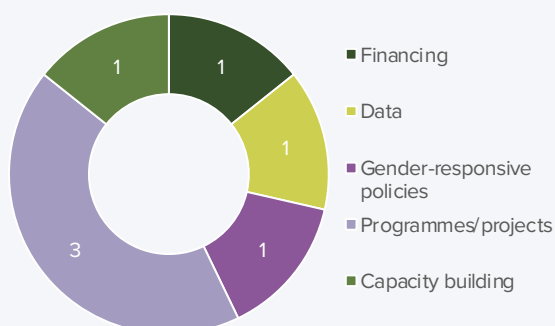


2. Gender and the first NDC update

Suriname’s updated NDC was developed through a participatory process that engaged a range of national stakeholders, including representatives of indigenous and tribal peoples. It expanded its sectoral scope to include agriculture and transportation in addition to previously covered sectors of forests and energy. However, the NDC does not explicitly outline how gender considerations were addressed in the process. Suriname acknowledges its high vulnerability to climate change, particularly as

country with significant forest cover, which could affect women and men differently. The policies and measures included in the NDC were prioritized using seven multi-criteria classifications, one of which is gender impact. The NDC also refers to the National Adaptation Plan, which serves as a core component of Suriname’s climate strategy. Among its six strategic adaptation priorities, Priority Area #5 includes the climate change adaptation measures aimed at reducing social and gender inequalities.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Suriname implemented seven gender-responsive actions that contribute to the implementation of its NDC commitments in the areas of policies (1), data (1), capacity building (1), financing (1), and programmes and projects (3). Actions remain to be implemented in governance, consultations, and monitoring and reporting.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Suriname after submitting its NDC were:



Policies

2021. Gender Vision Policy Document 2021–2035. Environment and climate change is a priority area.



Capacity building

2023. Symposium on gender and climate change, with the theme “Building Resilience”.



Data

2021. Gender inequality in climate change and disaster risk in Suriname policy brief.



Programmes and projects

2019–2022. The EnGenDER project.

2023. The Sustainable Pineapple Value Chain Development project implemented within the framework of the Agri-Food Systems Transformation Accelerator (ASTA) seeks to address gender equality.

2023. RESET: Reigniting Empowerment of Tribal Women in Suriname through Engagement in Transformative Technology.



Financing

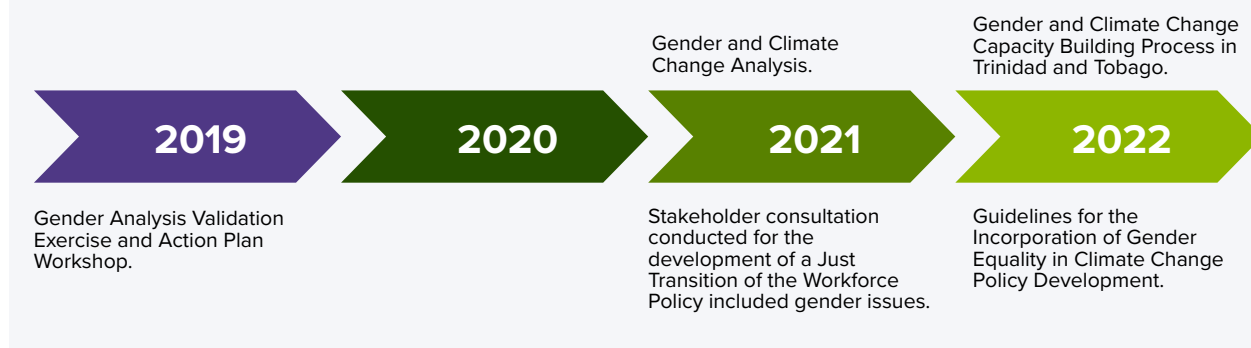
2021. Gender analysis for the National Roadmap for a Sustainable Financial System.

Good practices for promoting gender equality: Projects

The project “Reigniting Empowerment of Tribal Women in Suriname through Engagement in Transformative Technology” aimed to support indigenous and tribal communities in the interior of Suriname in protecting standing forests by optimizing agricultural land use in safe areas and transitioning from traditional and climate-sensitive agricultural models to sustainable and climate-smart agricultural models and techniques. The proposed solution will pilot the revitalization of primary cassava production through the “*Wi Uma Fu Sranan*” Cooperative, providing training and financial support to women farmers.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

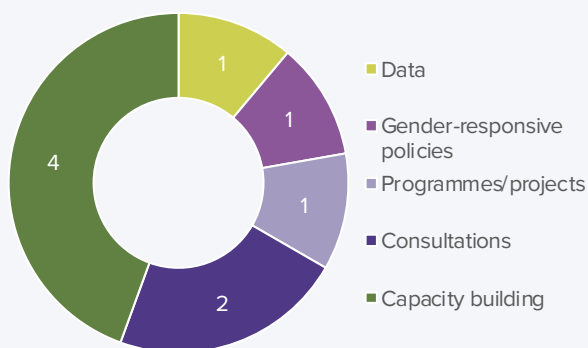
1. Gender Milestones in Trinidad and Tobago's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

Trinidad and Tobago's NDC does not include gender considerations (the 2020 updated NDC was not submitted).

3. Implementation of gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Trinidad and Tobago implemented nine gender actions that contribute to the implementation of NDC commitments in the areas of policies (1), data (1), consultations (2), capacity building (4) and programmes and projects (1). Actions remain to be implemented in governance, financing, and monitoring and reporting.

The main gender actions implemented by Trinidad and Tobago after the submission of the NDC were:



Policies

2018. The National Gender and Development Policy incorporates key sectoral measures related to climate change and natural resource management.



Data

2021. Gender and climate change analysis.



Programmes and projects

2019. Workshop for Girls in ICTs to present solutions that build resilience to climate change.



Consultations

2019. Gender analysis validation exercise and action plan workshop.

2021. The stakeholder consultation for the development of a just workforce transition policy included gender considerations.



Capacity building

2018. Parliamentarians discuss gender and climate change during the 10th meeting of the Parliamentary Network for Gender Equality.

2019. Brochure on mainstreaming a gender perspective in Trinidad and Tobago's NDC under the Paris Agreement.

2022. Capacity building process on gender and climate change in Trinidad and Tobago.

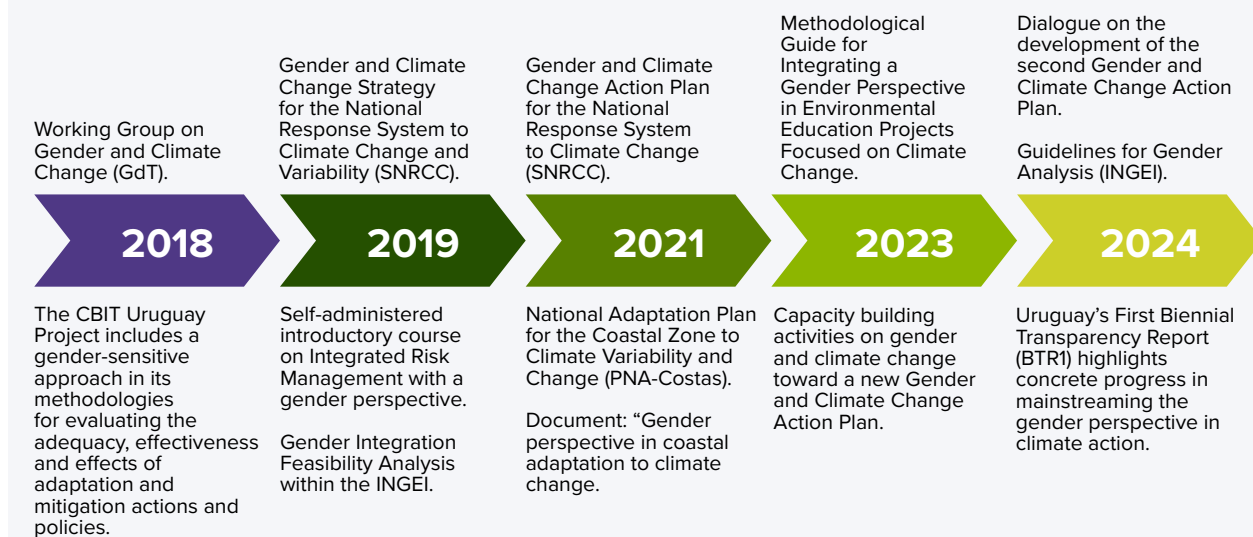
2022. Guidelines for integrating gender equality in climate change policy development.

Good practices for promoting gender equality: Policy

In 2021, the stakeholder consultation conducted for the development of a just workforce transition policy included gender considerations. The draft policy states as one of its objectives “to ensure that gender equality is respected in the transition to new industries and sectors.”

URUGUAY

1. Gender milestones in Uruguay's climate agenda



2. Gender and the first NDC update

Uruguay affirms that the implementation of the PNCC and the Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC2) is guided by respect for and protection of human rights, ecosystem preservation, inclusion, intra- and intergenerational equity and gender equality, applied through an intersectional lens and within the framework of a just transition. The updated NDC highlights that the country's continued efforts to integrate the gender perspective from an intersectional perspective, including the analysis of how addressing inequalities may influence the effectiveness and impact of each mitigation and/or adaptation measure. Furthermore, the NDC references the National Gender and Climate Change Plan, developed under the framework of the National Climate Change System (SNRCC) with a time horizon extending to 2024. This plan aligns with the principle of social equity enshrined in the PNCC

and builds upon the National Gender and Climate Change Strategy developed in 2019. The strategy provides the foundation for mainstreaming gender considerations into the PNCC and the NDC through the categorization, recommendation and formulation of commitments to gender equality within measures included in the NCD.

The measures included in the NDC were categorized according to their potential impact on addressing gender inequalities: a) neutral; b) gender sensitive; c) responsive; d) gender-Blind/potentially sensitive or responsive (measures that are originally gender-blind and do not include sex-disaggregated information or corrective actions but have a direct potential impact on gender gaps and/or the ability to generate basic information to identify gaps).

Gender commitments and targets included in the NDCs



Policies

By 2030, the gender policy for the agricultural sector will include considerations for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

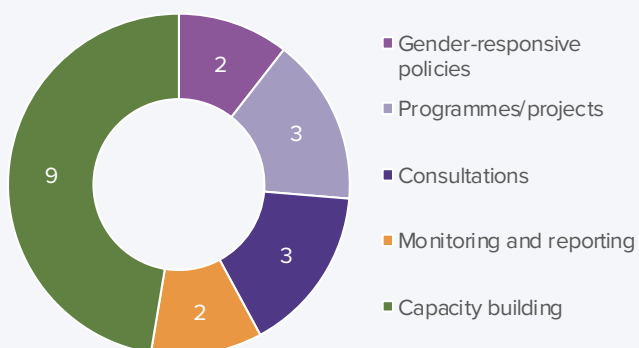


Capacity building

By 2030, training programmes for job retraining will be conducted to enhance skills relevant to green and blue jobs, with particular emphasis on the inclusion of women and socially vulnerable populations.

By 2030, the technical capacities related to gender and climate change of at least 80 per cent of gender equality mechanisms across all three levels of government will be strengthened.

3. Implementation of the gender commitments included in the climate agenda



Uruguay has implemented 19 gender-responsive actions that contribute to the implementation of the gender commitments included in the NDCs in the areas of capacity building (9), consultations (3), gender-responsive policies (2), monitoring and reporting (2) and programmes and projects (3). Actions remain to be implemented in the areas of data, financing and governance.

The main gender-responsive actions implemented by Uruguay after submitting the NDC were:



Policies

2023. National Plan for Comprehensive Emergency and Disaster Risk Management integrates a gender perspective.

2024. National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the energy sector includes gender integration as a strategic line of action.



Consultations

2022. Consultation with women's groups as part of a broader civil society consultation for the development of the National Climate-Smart Livestock Strategy.

2022. National "Stockholm+50" consultation and dialogue on gender and climate change.

2024. Dialogue towards the development of a new Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.



Capacity building

2023–2024. Virtual awareness-raising activities for rural and agricultural women on climate change, adaptation and mitigation.

2023. Development of a methodological guide for integrating a gender perspective into environmental education projects focused on climate change.

2023. Capacity building activities on gender and climate change in preparation of the development of a new Gender and Climate Change Action Plan.

2023. Training course on “Climate Adaptation through Land Policies in Vulnerable Coastal Territories of the Uruguay River”.

2023. Dialogue on climate change and gender.

2023. Three-stage virtual training cycle on gender and climate change.

2023–2024. “Climate Change: From commitment to local action” online course.



Monitoring and reporting

2024. INGEI gender analysis guidelines.

2024. Uruguay’s First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) highlights concrete progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective into climate action



Programmes and projects

2023. The binational climate change adaptation project in coastal ecosystems of the Uruguay River implemented the “Your Actions Count: initiative, showcasing gender-responsive environmental communication.

2024. Argentina-Uruguay binational climate change adaptation project integrates a gender perspective into binational planning in coastal ecosystems of the Uruguay River.

2024. The “Vigías” Network collects testimonies from rural women experiencing structural inequalities and the impacts of climate change through local action.

Good Practices to Promote Equality: Monitoring and Reporting

The Guidelines for the Gender Analysis of Uruguay’s National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI) offer a methodological framework for conducting a sex/gender analysis of activities directly and indirectly related to the INGEI. The INGEI presents an adaptive approach for integrating the sex/gender dimension into the inventory, taking into account cultural, social and political diversity. It also outlines a procedure for identifying key actors and institutional arrangements necessary to carry out the gender analysis of the INGEI and includes detailed examples using Uruguay-specific data, including an initial sex/gender disaggregation, with a particular focus on access to employment.



www.undp.org/latin-america



www.facebook.com/pnudlac



www.instagram.com/pnudlac



www.linkedin.com/company/pnudlac



www.youtube.com/PNUDLAC



x.com/PNUDLAC