

Indicator name
Number of proposed for adoption climate change adaptation and mitigation policies (including nationally determined contributions), and environment protection strategies and plans (including energy policies/ strategies) that include gender equality objectives, in line with the United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) gender action plan.
Thematic area of engagement
Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation – Climate change and environment
Aggregable indicator
Yes
Indicator type (quantitative/qualitative)
Quantitative
Related objective in the Gender ActionPlan III
Overall thematic objective: Women in all their diversity influence decision-making processes on environmental conservation and climate change policies and actions. Specific thematic objective 2: Strategies and agreements on climate mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity are more gender-responsive, at local, national, regional and international level.
Technical Definition
This indicator is intended to monitor how many proposed policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation (including nationally determined contributions), and environment protection strategies and plans (including energy policies/ strategies) are gender-sensitive/responsive, in line with the United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) gender action plan.¹ To this purpose, the aspects to consider may include, among others²: - ensuring the equal participation of men and women, in all their diversity, in decision-making and implementation of adaptation and mitigation policies, plans, strategies, programmes, etc.; - boosting women, in all their diversity, as agents of change at different levels of the adaptation and mitigation processes; - promoting mitigation approaches that are aware of gendered implications and working towards gender equality and positive impacts of these approaches on the lives of women; - developing resource mobilisation strategies, applying climate finance instruments and ensuring equal participation in the deployment of financial resources, particularly at the local level; - developing and transferring environmentally sound technologies that promote gender mainstreaming in technology access, information and training; - taking a gender-sensitive approach to creating, developing and strengthening institutional, systemic and human-resource capacity-building to foster gender balance in decision-

¹ [United Nations framework convention on climate change \(UNFCCC\) gender action plan](#)

² Extracted from [Gender Equality in National Climate Action: Planning for Gender-Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions](#) (UNDP, 2017)

making on, in the delivery of, and in the assessment of, means and tools for the implementation of mitigation or adaptation actions.

Rationale

The different ways in which climate change and environmental conditions impact the lives of women and men are a result of existing gender inequalities. Women face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change, and their unequal participation in decision-making processes often prevents them from fully contributing to climate and environmental-related planning, policy-making and implementation.³ Hence, environmental policies, strategies and plans need to be gender-responsive by looking at the gender dimensions of the use and consumption of natural resources (water, forests, land), of services and goods (transport, energy, food), and environmental degradation (pollution, exposure to chemicals, loss of biodiversity).⁴

The gender implications of climate change and related risks and disasters are also relevant because men and women, in all their diversity, have different adaptive capacities and access to and control over resources.⁵ Therefore, in the framework of a policy/plan/strategy design process it is key to take into account the gender-differentiated vulnerabilities to the impacts of environment degradation and climate change⁶, as well as the different capacities and agency of women and men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, to adapt and mitigate them. These policies, strategies and plans must be aligned with the objectives of the UNFCCC gender action plan which recognises the importance of involving women and men equally in the development and implementation of gender-responsive environmental and climate policies.

Data source and calculation

Reporting covers cooperation and development initiatives, humanitarian (if applicable) and investment frameworks funded by the EC (INTPA, NEAR, FPI, ECHO) and EEAS.

EUMS may provide information related to their interventions through their contributions to GAP III reports or through the EUDs, e.g., in cases of joint dialogue (i.e., as part of joint programming or TEI).

Data sources:

Mapping and assessment of the country's legal and policy frameworks using primary sources such as policies, plans and strategies from official government documents, e.g., ministries and departments in charge of environment and climate change, national women's machinery, gender equality observatory, human rights institutions, etc.

Reports and studies from environmental human rights monitoring bodies (international, regional and national).

The intervention's monitoring and reporting systems, e.g., inception, interim and final reports from implementing organisations (including governments, international organisations, national and international civil society organisations, etc.), ROM reviews and evaluations.

Surveys/interviews conducted and budgeted by the intervention can also be relevant data sources.

Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted within the EU intervention using the same data collection methodology. The baseline and endline studies can be conducted as part of the gender country profile and/ or gender sector analysis, or be based on existing official reports and

³ [Gender & Climate Change: an important connection](#) (UNFCCC)

⁴ [Gender and Environment: support kit for UN Environment staff](#) (UN Environment)

⁵ Thematic Brief Gender, climate change disaster risk reduction, (EU Gender Resources Package, [INPTA ACADEMY](#))

⁶ [UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Portal](#)

published data.

Calculation:

Number of proposed:

- policies for adoption re climate change adaptation and mitigation
- environment protection policies/ strategies/ plans
- energy policies/ strategies/ plans
- green economy policies/ strategies/plans
- circular economy policies/ strategies/ plans

that include at least one gender equality objective corresponding to at least one of the five priorities of the UNFCCC gender action plan.

To avoid double counting, a peak year result should be taken, i.e., by reporting the highest number of proposals for adoption policies which occurred on a yearly basis. Results on a multi-year basis will be calculated by adding the number of new proposals reached in years 2, 3, etc. to the total reached in Year 1.

Worked example

In country A, the EU has been engaging in political and policy dialogue with line ministries over a three-year period to encourage, through dialogue and technical assistance, as appropriate, the inclusion of gender equality objectives in climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, in line with UNFCCC gender action plan. A mapping made at the end of the intervention showed the following:

Measure	Number of actions		
	Year 1-2	Year 3	Total
Training for government ministry staff on gender perspective of climate change adaptation and mitigation, etc. established	1	2	
Climate change adaptation and mitigation policies that include gender equality objectives drafted	0	1	1
The UNFCCC nationally determined contribution includes gender equality objectives	0	1	1

Each policy and proposal that included at least one gender equality objective was counted once.

The training is a measure taken to obtain the result, but not measurable to report on this indicator.

Baseline

Surveys and reports from human rights and environmental organisations, national gender equality mechanisms, CSOs, academia, national statistic institutes, line ministries / authorities in charge of human rights/ environment.

Data from international/ regional/national organisations working on the protection of human rights and environmental justice or other independent non-state actors.

If baseline data are lacking, a mapping can be done at the start of the intervention using surveys/ interviews.

The baseline can be 0 when the indicator is achieved with the EU funded intervention.

Disaggregation
N/A
Availability and Timeliness
Information should become available annually, depending on the duration of the action.
Related DAC Code / CRS
410 - General Environment Protection/41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management
Associated SDGs
SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Target 8.3, Indicator 8.3.1 (See Metadata) Target 8b, Indicator 8.b.1 (See Metadata) SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Target 13.1, Indicators 13.1.2 (See Metadata), 13.1.3 (See Metadata) Target 13.2, Indicator 13.2.1 (See Metadata) SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Target 14.c, Indicator 14.c.1 (See Metadata) SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss Target 15.9, Indicator 15.9.1 (See Metadata)
Other issues
Nationally Determined Contributions Action Plans are a vehicle for rethinking development patterns and building economic opportunities that cater to the skills and ambitions of women and men, ensuring benefits are enjoyed and attained by those who traditionally do not have access.⁷ The gender country profile and / or gender sector analysis can be relevant sources of information for establishing baselines. If there is no gender analysis available at the EUD, it is recommended to look at the analysis undertaken by EU Member States or other trusted partners (UN, World Bank, human rights national and regional mechanisms, etc.) as well as the national-level reviews carried out in 2019 by UN Women and the partner countries to assess progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Special attention should be paid to following up on partner country institutions reached with EU support.

⁷ NDC Partnership (2021): [Developing gender responsive NDC Action Plans – A practical guide](#)