

Indicator name
Extent to which proposed for adoption climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, and environmental protection strategies and plans (including energy policies/ strategies) are based on a gender analysis of risk, need, demand, barriers, and supply.
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
No
Indicator type (quantitative/qualitative)
Qualitative
Related objective in the Gender Action Plan 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 assess if and how proposed policies, strategies, and plans aiming to foster climate change adaptation and mitigation and environmental protection are based on a consistent gender analysis. A sectoral gender analysis of climate change and environment should assess the potential risks and barriers for gender equality, the differentiated needs and roles of women and men in sectors impacted by climate change as well as their diverse demands. It should also improve understanding of women's and men's opportunities and strategies for coping with climate change barriers and supply challenges:¹ - inequalities in rights and access to land, natural resources, energy, knowledge, information, technologies and techniques, finance, etc. between women and men, girls and boys, in all their diversity; - gender dimensions in relation to how women and men, in all their diversity, are at risk of and affected by the impacts of climate change, the degradation of natural resources and extent to which they are exposed to chemicals and waste; - different needs and demands of women and men, in all their diversity, regarding natural resources access, use and management, ecosystem services and disaster risk reduction initiatives; - gender and social norms that hinder or provide opportunities for gender equality, equal participation in political processes, organisational work and activism related to environment and climate change; - extent to which women and men participate in and benefit equally from the opportunities of emerging and growing markets like green and decent jobs; - extent to which gender equality is integrated into climate change and environmental protection policies, strategies, plans and programmes; - availability of supplies and their equal accessibility for women and men, girls and boys,

¹ Adapted from SIDA, (2021) [Gender equality, environment and climate change](#)

in all their diversity.

This information will provide qualitative data on if and to what extent environmental and climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, strategies and plans are gender-sensitive²/ responsive³/ transformative⁴ to ensure that the regulatory framework contributes to closing the gender gaps.

Rationale

Gender analysis is a key tool to examine how differences in gender roles, demands, needs, interests, opportunities, barriers and rights or entitlements affect a given context, situation, or policy sphere.⁵ Hence, for the purpose of this indicator, gender analysis helps to understand how economic and social structures at multiple levels can reinforce, or help overcome, gender inequalities and imbalances in gender power relations in relation to climate change and environmental protection.

The gender analysis is a critical tool to map the different vulnerabilities of women and men⁶, in all their diversity, and the relative distribution of resources, opportunities and choice, power and voice, and human safety and security in the area of environment, climate change adaptation and mitigation.

When addressing gender in these sectors, it is important to recognise that women and men are not homogeneous groups. Age, ethnicity, religion, gender identity, social status, geographic location, migration status and other variables should be included in the gender analysis to spotlight the intersecting nature of the relationship between gender, environment and climate change.⁷

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:

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.

² A gender-sensitive intervention aims to understand and address the social and cultural factors that produce gender-based discrimination and inequalities in the diversity of private and public life.

³ A gender-responsive intervention aims to increase accountability and accelerate the implementation of commitments to gender equality with a rights-based approach at international, national and community levels.

⁴ A gender-transformative intervention aims to shift or evoke a positive change in the socio-economic, cultural, institutional, and political paradigm(s) that produce gender-based discrimination and inequalities in a given context.

⁵ NDC Partnership (2021) [Developing gender responsive NDC Action Plans – A practical guide](#)

⁶ Thematic Brief Gender, climate change disaster risk reduction, (EU Gender Resources Package, [INTPA ACADEMY](#))

⁷ UNDP (2017) [Gender Equality in National Climate Action: Planning for Gender-Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions](#)

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 published data.
Worked example
In country A, the EU has supported the Ministry of Environment and other relevant line ministries in equipping their offices, staff and work with a gender sectoral analysis of climate change and environment. The baseline of the EU intervention reported that such an analysis was not available at the national level. At the end of the EU intervention, the Government launched and disseminated the Gender-Sector Analysis on environment and climate change. Furthermore, a training was organised for staff on how to use the analysis for planning, implementing and monitoring national strategies on environment and climate change.
Baseline
Mapping and assessment of primary sources/ official government documents about the use of a gender analysis/sectoral gender analysis to inform the design of policies, strategies and plans on environment and climate change. Depending on the scope of the EU intervention, the assessment can be carried out using a questionnaire/survey in coordination with official counterparts at national, regional and local level (i.e., line ministries/ authorities in charge of environment/ climate change/ human rights, national women's machinery, gender equality observatory, national statistical institute, etc.) as well as reports/ consultation with international and national organisations or other independent non-state actors. Data from official counterparts (i.e., line ministries, service providers, statistics institutes, etc.). 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 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Target 5.c, Indicator 5.c.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.b, Indicator 14.b.1 (See Metadata) 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 15.6, Indicator 15.6.1 (See [Metadata](#))

Target 15.8, Indicator 15.8.1 (See [Metadata](#))

Target 15.a, Indicator 15.a.1 (See [Metadata](#))

Other issues

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.