

# **Gender and climate change in Mexico: Achievements, opportunities, lessons learned, and challenges**



Itzá Castañeda  
#ParlAmericasGender

# Content



1. International framework
2. National policy
3. Challenges of integration

# International Framework



- **All** of the Rio Conventions with gender mandates – GAP
- **All** of the main **financing mechanisms** have policies and guidelines on gender equality and women's empowerment
- **Agenda 2030 – SDGs**

# Gender in the NDCs



**40%**

**65 of 162 (40%)** mention women and/or gender in the context of their Nationally Determined Contribution

# Women and Gender within the NDCs



**13**

Mention “women” and/or “gender” exclusively in their adaptation sections

**3**

Mention “women” and/or “gender” exclusively in their mitigation sections

**5**

Mention “women” and/or “gender” in both their adaptation and mitigation sections, but do not mainstream or integrate gender into all climate change actions strategies

**33**

Identify gender as a cross-cutting policy priority, or commit to either integrate or mainstream gender in all climate change actions and strategies

**11**

Mention “women” or “gender” exclusively in their introduction or national context sections

# Gender in the NDCs



WORLD  
RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE

WORKING PAPER

## EXAMINING THE ALIGNMENT BETWEEN THE INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ELIZA NORTHROP, HANA BIRU, SYLVIA LIMA, MATHILDE BOUYE, AND RANPING SONG

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2015 was a significant turning point for both the sustainable development and climate agendas. Two major international processes were concluded: the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the adoption of a new international climate agreement, the Paris Agreement, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The challenge now becomes one of implementation. The Paris Agreement is underpinned by 16<sup>1</sup> intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) that reflect the national climate policies and actions of 189 countries. At the same time, the SDGs, which encompass 17 goals and 169 targets, need to be translated into national and subnational plans. This creates an unprecedented moment to pursue implementation of these two agendas in a way that can generate significant mutual benefits and move beyond the view that these agendas are somehow distinct or different avenues to achieving the transformational goals they share.

This working paper explores the extent to which the two agendas are aligned in a concrete way by identifying examples of climate actions in the INDCs that have the potential to generate mutual benefits with the SDGs.

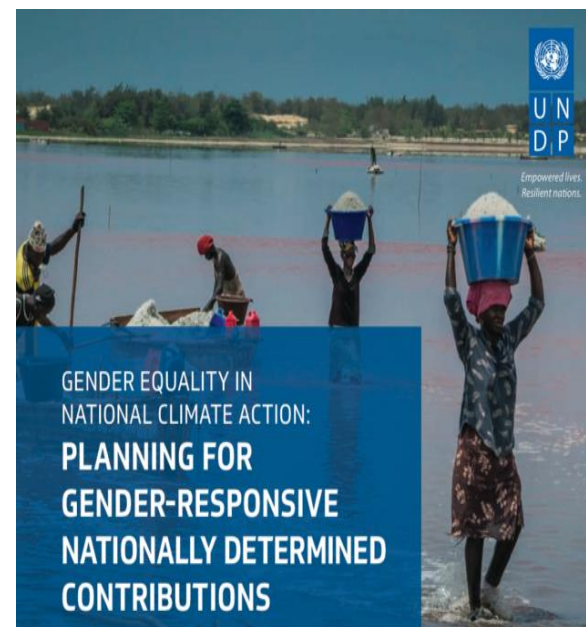
\*Note that once countries formally join the Paris Agreement, their "INDCs" will be considered "NDCs" for the purpose of the Paris Agreement. Because we examined the INDCs before they became NDCs, this paper uses "NDC" throughout.

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*Working Papers contain preliminary research, analysis, findings, and recommendations. They are circulated to stimulate timely discussion and critical feedback, and to influence ongoing debate on emerging issues. Working papers may eventually be published in another form and their content may be revised.*

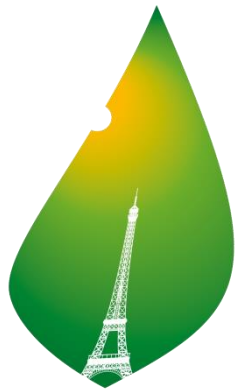
**Suggested Citations:** Northrop, E., H. Biru, S. Lima, M. Bouye, and R. Song. 2016. "Examining the Alignment Between the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions and Sustainable Development Goals." Working Paper. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute.



<http://genderandenvironment.org>

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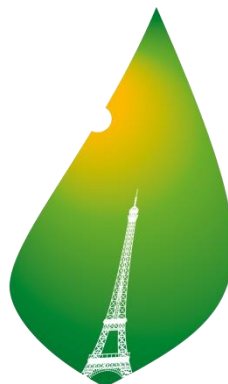
# Mexico: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)



COP21 • CMP11

- Mexico committed to reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions by **25 %** by **2030**
- This commitment **includes human rights and gender equality** as transversal focuses, and recognizes women as important actors in decision-making on **energy consumption**
- Emphasizes that measures taken must not exacerbate the already-disproportionate adverse effects of climate change **due to gender inequality**

# 2015-2016: New Agreements



COP21 • CMP11



# UNFCCC: Gender Decisions



## No. Decisions Addressing Gender Under Main Thematic Areas



# Financing



- All international financing mechanisms have a gender component: **GEF, Green Fund for the Climate**
- **Mexico's Climate Change Fund must operate in accordance with gender criteria (PECC 2.2.4)**



## 2. National Policy

# Programmatic Framework



Plan Nacional de Desarrollo



PROIGUALDAD

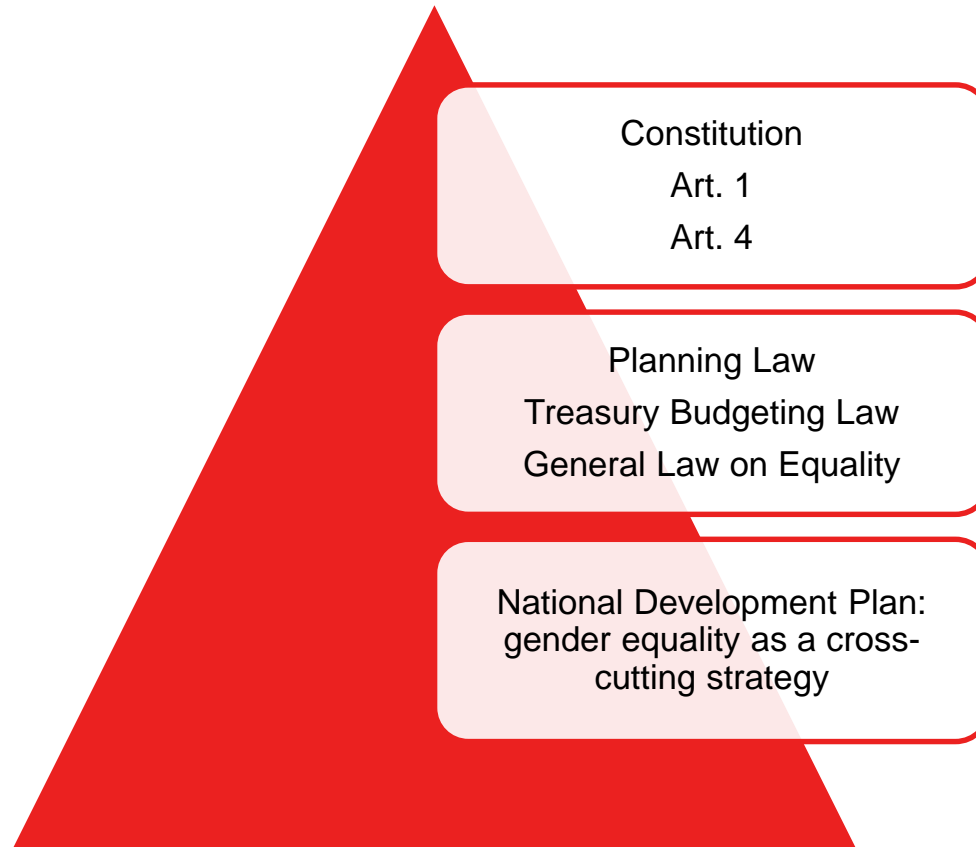


PECC (2014-2018)  
ENBIOMEX (2016-2030)  
ENAREDD+, PEACC's (Veracruz, Oaxaca, CDMX)

\$

**GASTO ETIQUETADO y REGLAS DE OPERACIÓN**

# Legal Framework



# National Framework



- Policies and laws on energy, forestry, biodiversity, and many others **do not** include gender considerations, and gender policies **do not** address these sectors
- Lack of **sex-disaggregated data and indicators** to inform decision-making that “*leaves no one behind*”

# Advances and Contradictions



## National Program for Equality of Opportunities and Non-discrimination against Women 2013-2018

Strategy 1.1 Harmonize national legislation with international conventions and treaties on women's human rights, in accordance with the 1<sup>st</sup> Article of the Constitution

Action	Type of action	Organization with responsibility for follow-up
1.1.6 Harmonize women's rights with the Convention on Biological Diversity	Specific (Semarnat)	Inmujeres SRE
1.1.7 Promote the harmonization of women's rights with the United Nations' Fight against Desertification	Specific (Semarnat)	Inmujeres SRE
1.1.8 Promote the harmonization of women's rights with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Specific (Semarnat)	Inmujeres SRE
1.1.9 Promote the harmonization of national legislation with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Specific (Segob and CDI)	Inmujeres SRE
1.1.10 Promote the harmonization of national legislation and legal frameworks on strategic topics: education, health, work, social development	Strategy coordination	Inmujeres






How can international instruments be translated into national policy – particularly environmental legislation – in Mexico, and the necessary modifications or additions be made to the legal framework?




# Climate Change Gender Action Plans (ccGAPs)



## LIBERIA




Climate Change and Gender Action Plan



**“Climate change is the most urgent and critical issue of our time. Ensuring equitable participation of women and men in developing solutions to this challenge is paramount to moving towards a sustainable future. Women’s participation at all levels is integral to achieving the goals of sustainable development and poverty alleviation, as women and children are the ones greatly affected by the impact of climate change. (The) development of a gender sensitive climate change strategy...will lead to the women of Liberia taking ownership and deciding what they want as it relates to climate change.”**


Julia Duncan Cassell, Minister of Gender and Development, Government

**Developed by:** Lorena Aguilar, François Rogers  
**Main Partners:** Liberia Environment Protection Agency; Ministry of Gender and Development, Government of Liberia  
**Participants:** 53 Participants from government, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations  
**Date:** April/May 2012  
**Contact:** iugenderoffice@iucn.org, www.genderandenvironment.org

### JORDAN

Project for the National Gender Equality Strategy



**Executive Summary:** The Jordanian Gender Equality Strategy (JGES) is a national strategy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It is a result of a consultative process involving government, civil society, and international organizations. The strategy is based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and aims to achieve gender equality in all spheres of life. The strategy is a framework for action, and provides a basis for developing policies, laws, and programs. The strategy is a living document, and will be updated as needed.








### EGYPT

National Gender Equality Strategy




**Executive Summary:** The Egyptian Gender Equality Strategy (EGES) is a national strategy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It is a result of a consultative process involving government, civil society, and international organizations. The strategy is based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and aims to achieve gender equality in all spheres of life. The strategy is a framework for action, and provides a basis for developing policies, laws, and programs. The strategy is a living document, and will be updated as needed.

### TANZANIA

National Gender Equality Strategy



**Executive Summary:** The Tanzanian Gender Equality Strategy (TGES) is a national strategy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It is a result of a consultative process involving government, civil society, and international organizations. The strategy is based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and aims to achieve gender equality in all spheres of life. The strategy is a framework for action, and provides a basis for developing policies, laws, and programs. The strategy is a living document, and will be updated as needed.








### HAITI

National Gender Equality Strategy




**Executive Summary:** The Haitian Gender Equality Strategy (HGES) is a national strategy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It is a result of a consultative process involving government, civil society, and international organizations. The strategy is based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and aims to achieve gender equality in all spheres of life. The strategy is a framework for action, and provides a basis for developing policies, laws, and programs. The strategy is a living document, and will be updated as needed.








### COSTA RICA

National Gender Equality Strategy




**Executive Summary:** The Costa Rican Gender Equality Strategy (CRGES) is a national strategy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It is a result of a consultative process involving government, civil society, and international organizations. The strategy is based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and aims to achieve gender equality in all spheres of life. The strategy is a framework for action, and provides a basis for developing policies, laws, and programs. The strategy is a living document, and will be updated as needed.








### NEPAL

National Gender Equality Strategy




**Executive Summary:** The Nepalese Gender Equality Strategy (NGES) is a national strategy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It is a result of a consultative process involving government, civil society, and international organizations. The strategy is based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and aims to achieve gender equality in all spheres of life. The strategy is a framework for action, and provides a basis for developing policies, laws, and programs. The strategy is a living document, and will be updated as needed.

### PANAMA

National Gender Equality Strategy



**Executive Summary:** The Panamanian Gender Equality Strategy (PGES) is a national strategy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It is a result of a consultative process involving government, civil society, and international organizations. The strategy is based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and aims to achieve gender equality in all spheres of life. The strategy is a framework for action, and provides a basis for developing policies, laws, and programs. The strategy is a living document, and will be updated as needed.

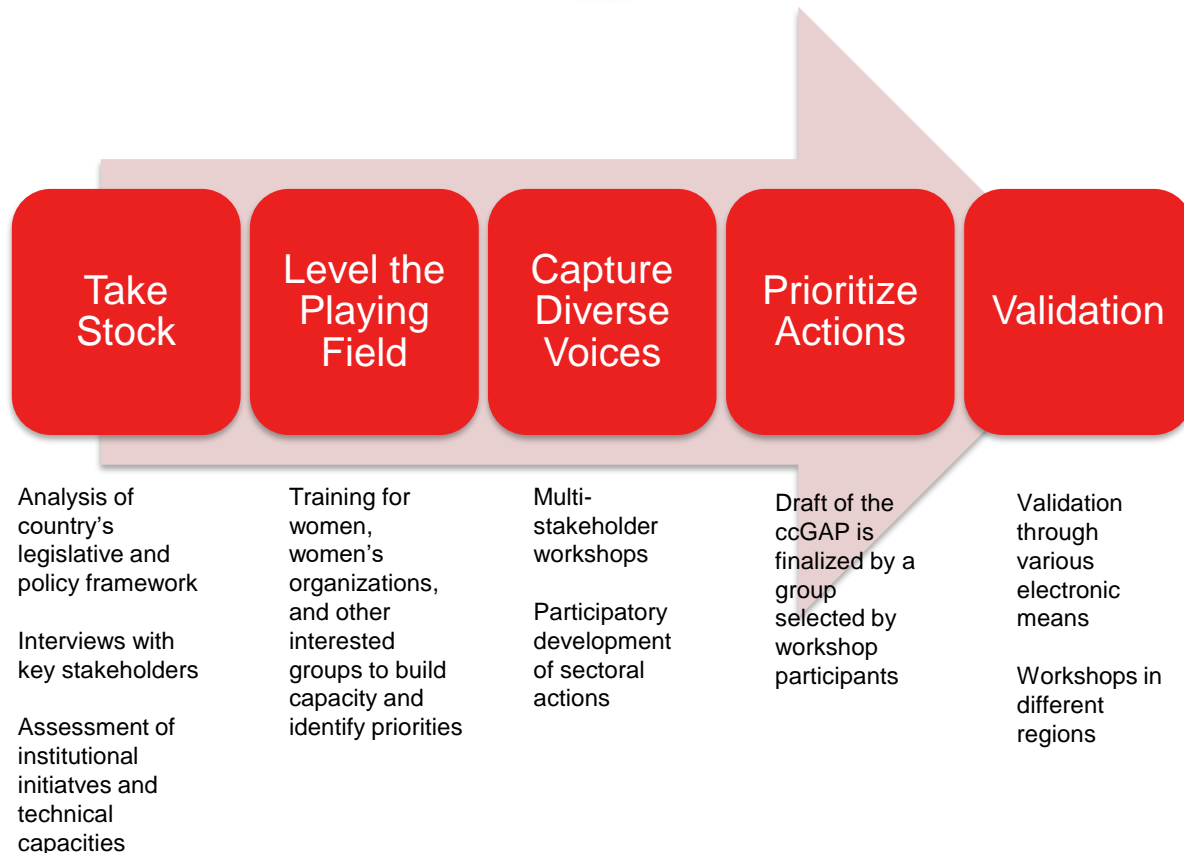


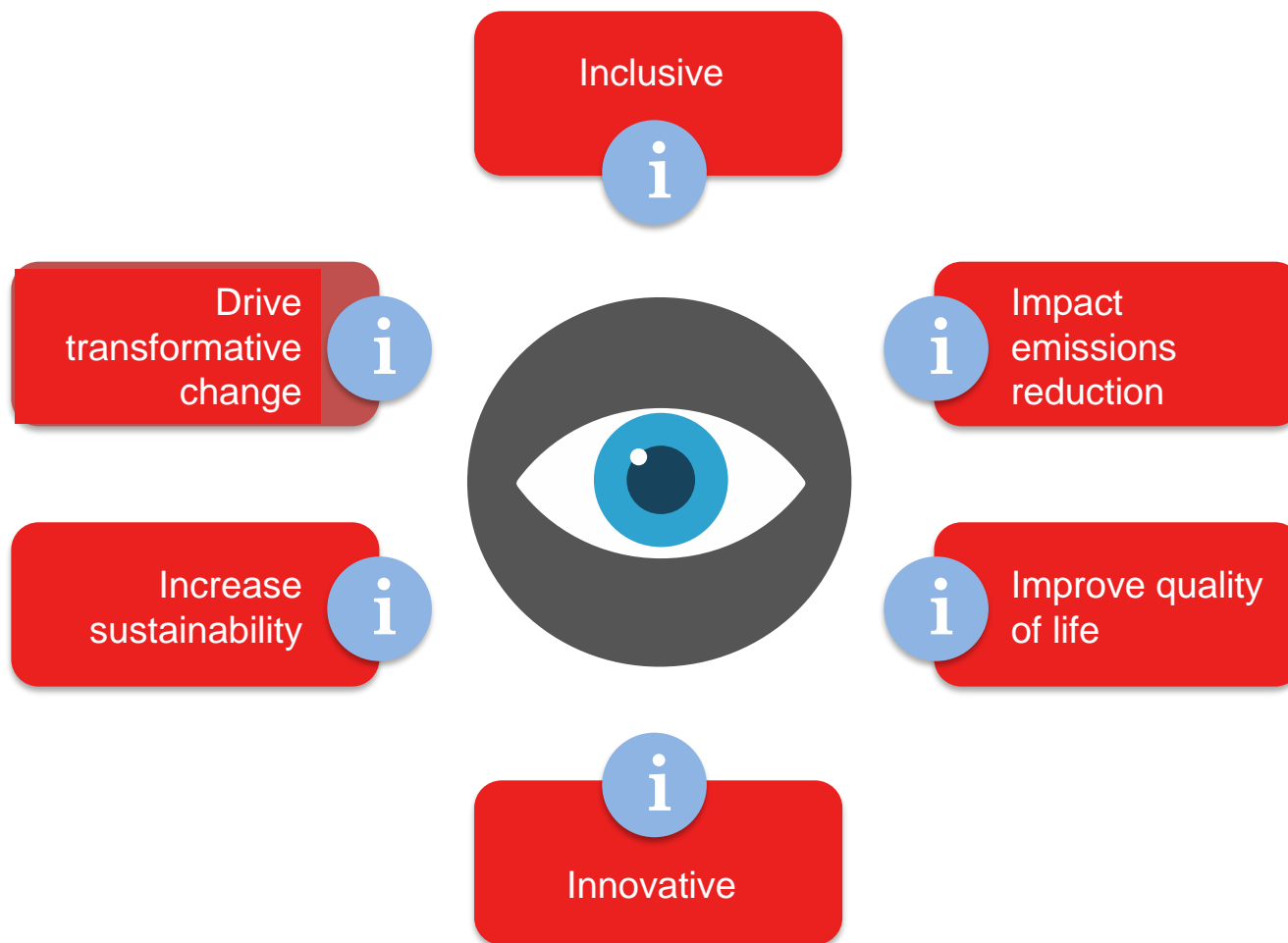
# ccGAPs in Latin America and the Caribbean



1. Peru
2. Haiti
3. Cuba
4. Dominican Republic
5. Panama
6. Costa Rica
7. Sonora, Mexico

# ¿Cómo elaborar un CCgAP?

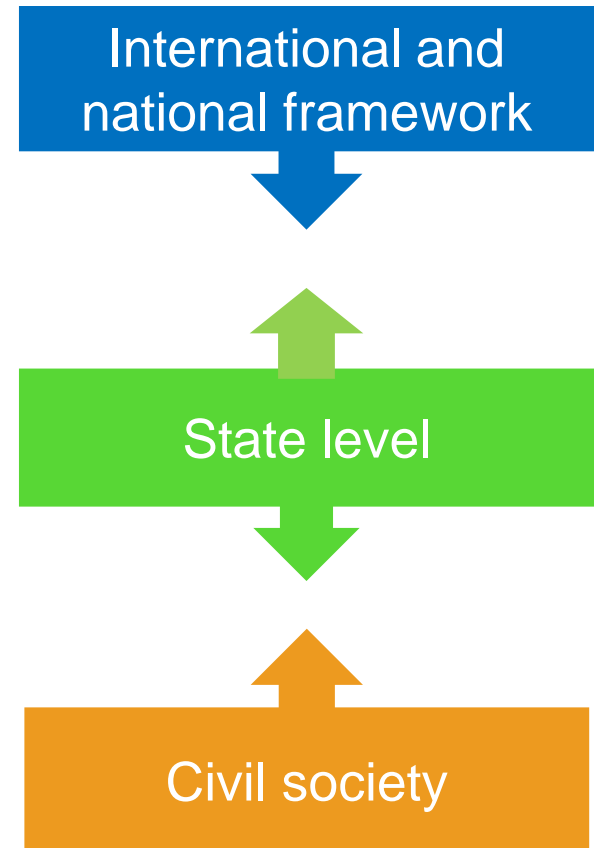




# Harmonization



- How is the legislative branch engaged?
- Interest and strength of federal and state-level equality committees?



# A choice cannot be made between: *development, poverty and equality*



- **Climate change** is a development, human rights, poverty reduction, and equity issue
- A human rights-centred approach implies that can **you cannot choose** between one or the other
- Ensuring the full realization of human rights depends upon **parallel and complementary advances** in health, education, transportation, water, nutrition




# All Women Are Equal?



**Indicadores de  
Desarrollo Humano  
y Género en México:  
nueva metodología**

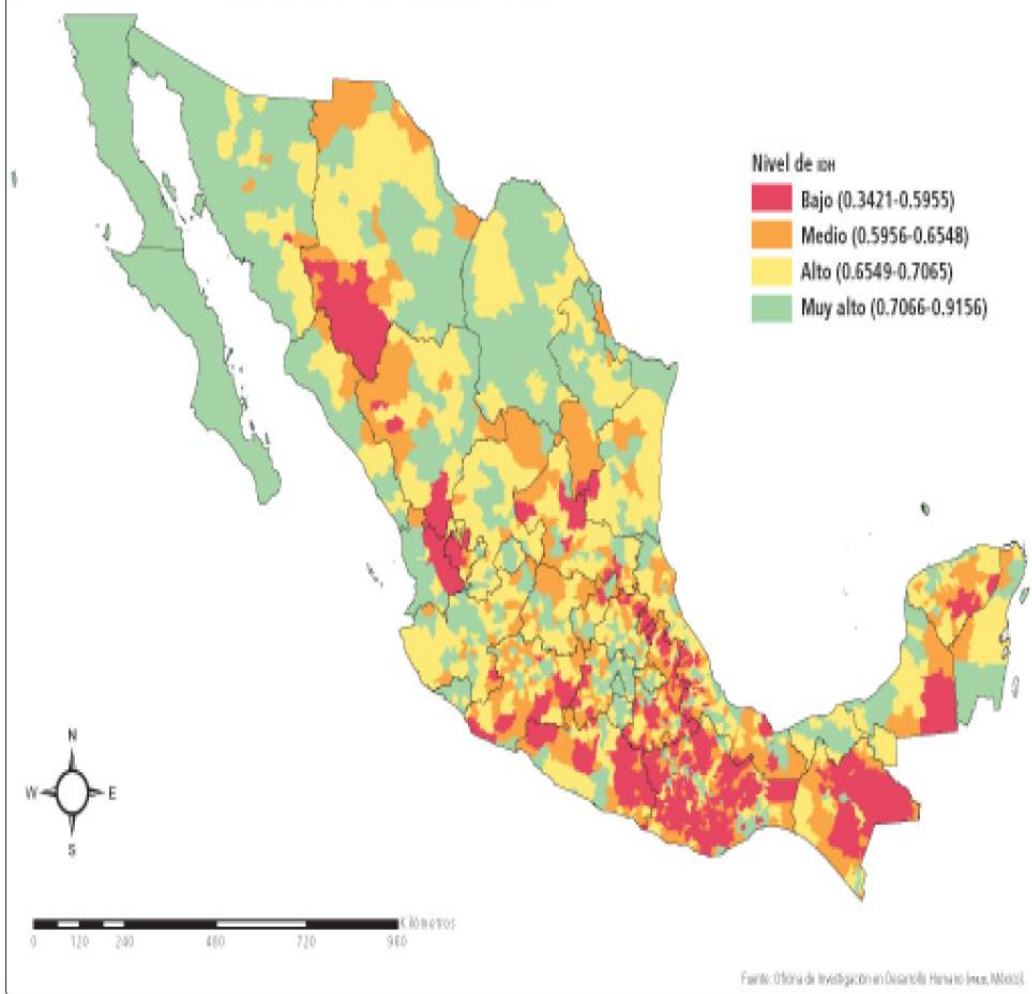
Baja California Sur  
Distrito Federal  
Morelos  
Guanajuato  
Tamaulipas  
Sonora

  
**P N  
U D**  
*Al servicio  
de las personas  
y las naciones*

# Conditions for Women



MAPA1. Índice de Desarrollo Humano (IDH) de mujeres (2010)



Differences in conditions of wellbeing between groups, within them, and, notably, between women and men.

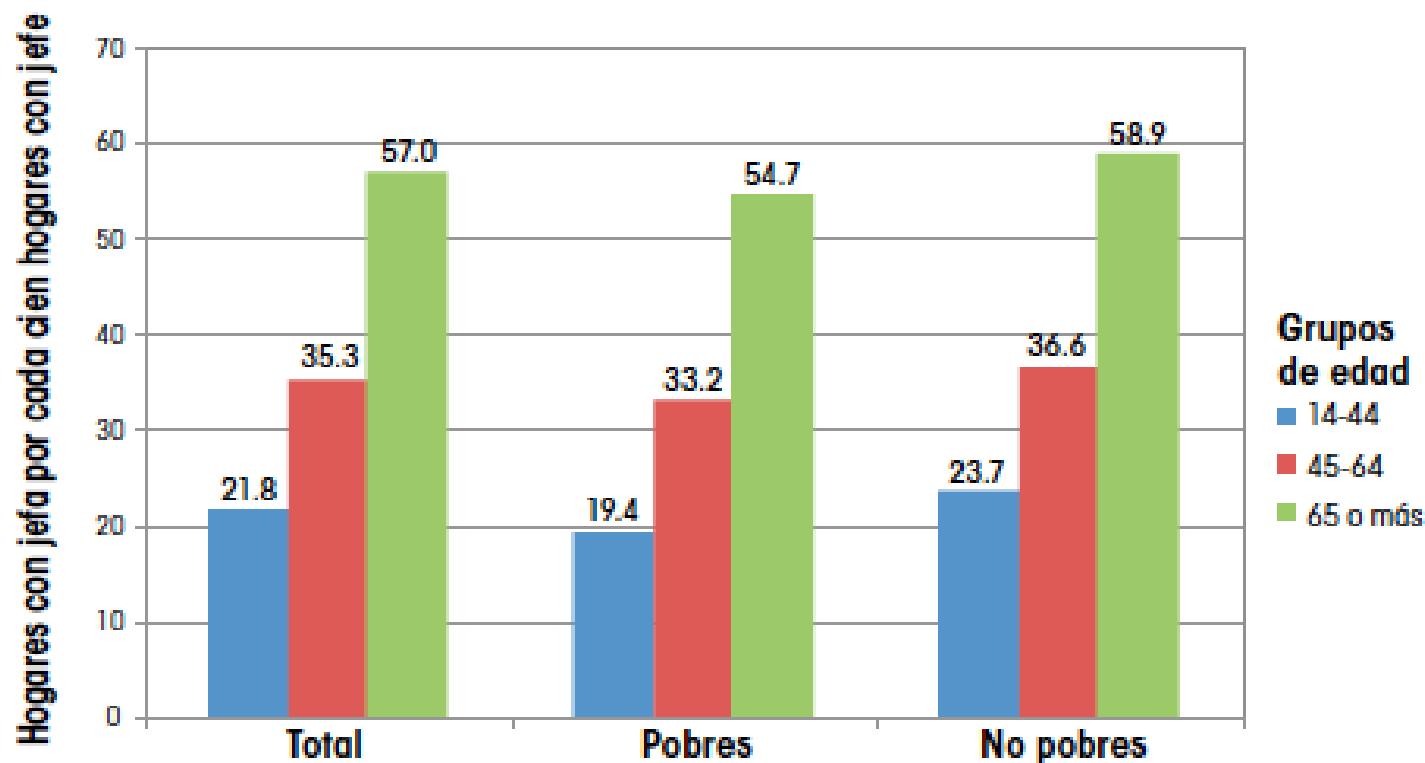
- 53% of women live in conditions with high or very high levels of development
- 46.4% live in medium or low development conditions



# Intersections: sex, age, and household poverty



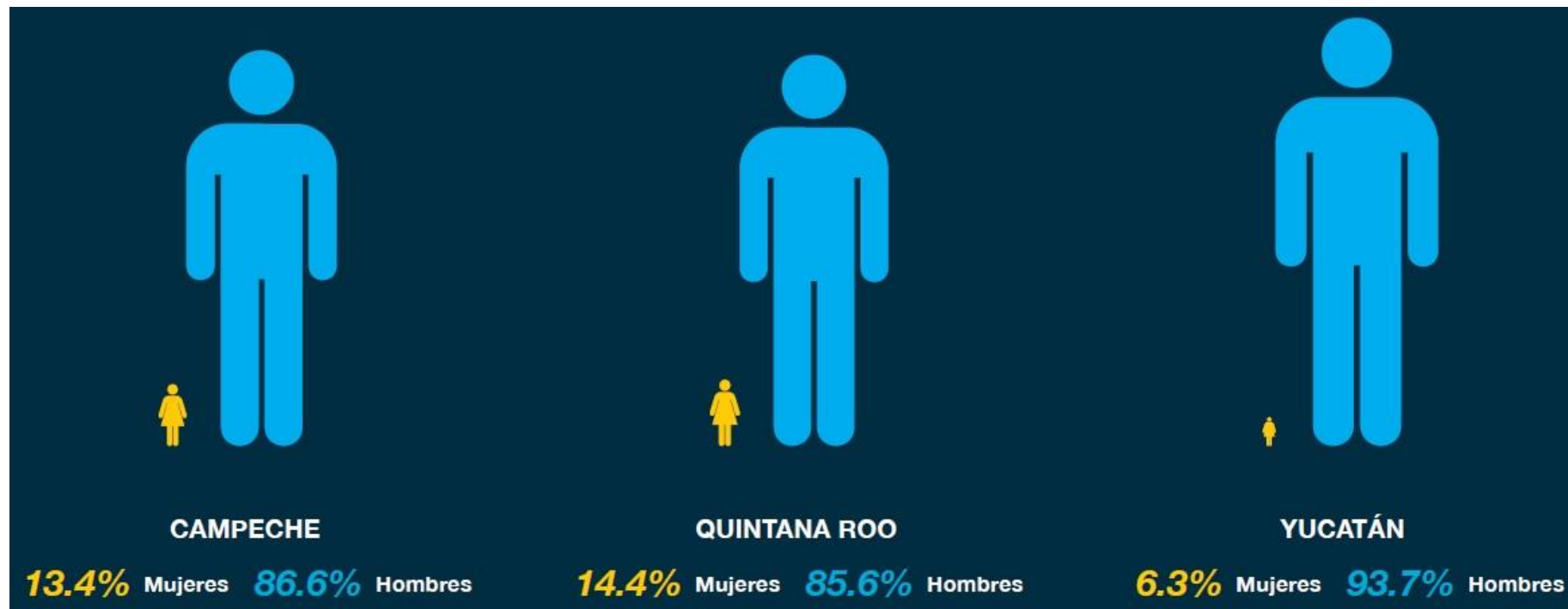
**GRÁFICA 1. RAZÓN DE HOGARES POR SEXO DE LA JEFATURA, EDAD Y CONDICIÓN DE POBREZA DEL JEFE O LA JEFA, 2010**



Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en el MCS-ENIGH 2010.



# Land tenure in the Yucatan Peninsula 2014



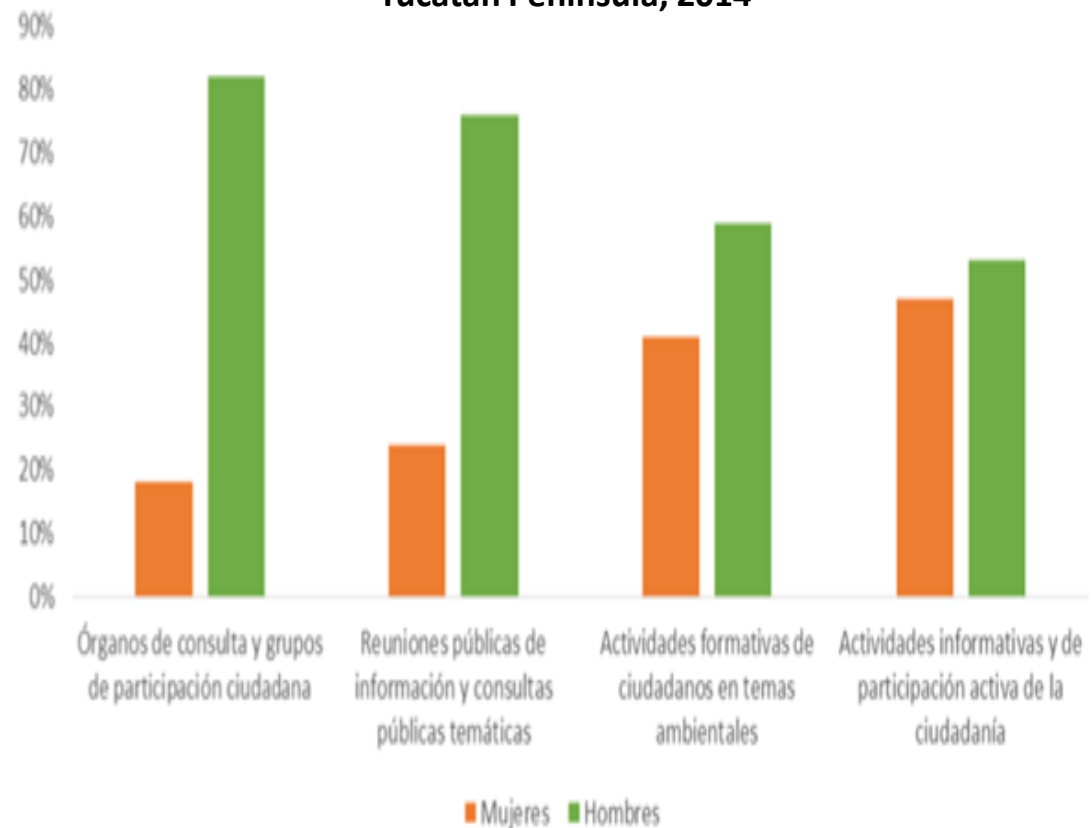
Source: EGI 2016. Women's access to land ownership and resources, Gender and Sustainable Development Evaluation in the Yucatan Peninsula.

# Citizen Participation Index for the Environmental Sector



- Allows for understanding of the extent to which actions involve citizens.
- Tool for promoting informed, active, and effective participation by citizens, following the principles of inclusion, equality and equity.

Percentage of citizen participation by women and men  
in CONANP activities  
Yucatan Peninsula, 2014



# Where Are We?



- Advances in national legal and programmatic frameworks, but these are incomplete and not harmonized
- Prevailing gender inequality does not allow for sustainable development
- Little participation/knowledge of state-level women's institutions. Some advancements: CDMX, Sonora, Veracruz, Oaxaca
- Lack of understanding and interest by the public? There are cases and good practices

# Comprehensive and Complementary Policies



- Apart from gender gaps, it is important to recognize and transform existing **legal, technical, and institutional barriers**
- It is not about **adding in gender**; it is a process of integration
- **Gender violence, defense of land and resources!**

# Challenges



- National and state governments, cooperation agencies and social organizations have an opportunity to implement these policies appropriately and in their entirety

Mainstreaming a gender perspective not just in formal negotiation processes.

Participation in:

- **Design**
- **Implementation**
- **Financing**
- **Monitoring and evaluation**

# THANK YOU



*"Depending on their design and implementation, policies and institutions can further perpetuate patterns of inequality and exclusion, or they can contribute to a more equitable expansion of opportunities for women and men, leading to more sustainable societies." (UNDP, 2011)*

[itza.castaneda@gmail.com](mailto:itza.castaneda@gmail.com)

