



Submission by Uruguay

Inputs on progress, challenges, gaps, and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the gender action plan, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change. Mandate: FCCC/SBI/2023/L.17, para. 2

Introduction

Through this submission the Gender Working Group of the National Climate Change Response System details the progress made in implementing the activities of the National Gender and Climate Change Plan (2020-2024) developed by the National Climate Change Response System of Uruguay that contributes to the UNFCCC Gender and Climate Change Plan (2020-2024).

Report as of March 2024

Uruguay has integrated in its National Climate Change Policy instruments that respond to UNFCCC gender decisions, recognizing two fundamental milestones that are linked to the structure of Uruguay's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAG CC Uy):

- 2014: Gender Action Plan (GAP 2017- 2019) by the 20th Conference of the Parties in Lima in 2014 that promotes strengthening gender issues in all activities related to adaptation, mitigation, and related means of implementation of member countries (finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building (Decision 21/CP.22, UNFCCC).

- 2019: Revision of the Lima Work Plan on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (2020-2024), which reaffirms the commitment to equality and updates priorities for effective integration into the Parties' climate action framework (Decision 3/CP.25, UNFCCC).

Uruguay's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAG-CC Uy) is aligned with the priority areas of the UNFCCC's GAP, ensuring that activities of the PAG-CC Uy are based on national priorities .

The PAG-CC Uy has been developed based on criteria that define it as an inter-institutional, multi-stakeholder and multi-level plan, given that it is part of the National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC). It is driven by the Gender Working Group (GWG SNRCC) integrated by representatives from different ministries and agencies that are part of the SNRCC.

Therefore, it considers diverse activities, with responsible agencies and a clear vision of collaboration and generation of synergies between the parties.

As mentioned above, the PAG-CC Uy will be organized according to priority areas of the UNFCCC PAG (Decision 3/CP.25, UNFCCC), adding a specific area that refers to the integration of the gender perspective in the instruments of the National Climate Policy, in a coherent and integrated manner.

Thus, the following priority areas are presented:

- A: Capacity building, knowledge management and communication.
- B: Gender balance, participation, women's leadership.
- C: Implementation with a gender perspective
- D: Gender integration in the instruments of the National Climate Change Policy.

The country vision of gender integration in the National Climate Change Policy is based on an essential articulation with the governing body of the National Gender Equality Policy, therefore the PAG CC Uy articulates with the National Gender Council¹. At the institutional arrangement level, this is expressed through the integration of the National Women's Institute of the Ministry of Social Development (INMUJERES/MIDES).

The National Gender Council is the lead agency for equality policy and coordinator of the National Gender Council. It also co-coordinates, along with the National Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of the Environment, the Gender Working Group of SNRCC, as a necessary condition for strengthening the integration of the gender equality and climate change agenda in the public agenda.

Detail of activities carried out in the PAG CC Uy

The PAG CC Uy has planned the development of a set of capacity building activities for key stakeholders such as referents of public agencies at multiple levels of government and with emphasis on Cities, Agriculture, Adaptation, Disasters, Tourism, Health, Education, technicians linked to INGEl.

Priority Area A: Capacity Building, Knowledge Management and Communication

A.1 Capacity building

Activities implemented

¹ Inter-institutional body for the definition of priorities, advice, support, articulation and coordination of public policies on gender issues, as established in Art.15 of Law 19.846 of 19/12/2019.

A.1.1 Training on gender integration in adaptation planning in cities. Responsibility: Technical team NAP Cities + NAP Coasts. Gender referent NAP Coasts + gender referent NAP Cities. Supported by: GWG / SNRCC

A.1.2 Gender-sensitive virtual courses on Climate Change: Responsibility: University of the Republic, Communication, Education and Awareness working group of the SNRCC, Environmental Education Program of the Ministry on Education and Culture. Supported by: SNRCC's Education, Communication and Awareness Group, supported by: Gender National Directorate of Climate Change

A.1.3 Content for CC Adaptation Course with a gender perspective in Cities and Coasts. Responsibility: NAP Cities, NAP Coasts. Supported by: GWG /SNRCC

A.1.10. Develop training and a checklist and orientation booklet for trainers and replicators of agricultural institutions, including those working on Good Agricultural Practices, agrochemical management, and natural field management. Responsibility: Specialized Gender Commission of Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP). In design stage

A.1.11. Integrate the gender perspective in the Natural Countryside Roundtable. Responsibility: Gender Specialized Commission of Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries

1.4 Self-administered course Introduction to Integrated Risk Management in Uruguay with a gender perspective. Responsible: National Emergency System (SINAE) and Budget and Planning Office (OPP). Supported by: SRNCC + National Emergency System (SINAE) gender and training referent.

Pending activities

A.1.5 Virtual course on Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change and Gender. For decision makers of SINAE members (CDE: MSP, MDN, MI, MGAP, INAU, Prosecutor's Office, CECOED)². Responsible SINAE. Supported by: GWG /SNRCC. (Background: Coordinated with Inmujeres) Deadline: to be defined. Conditional on means of implementation.

A.1.6 Gender and climate change training for the tourism sector. Responsibility: Ministry of Tourism / National Directorate of Climate Change of Ministry of Environment Supported by: GWG/SNRCC.

A.1.7 Training program on climate change and health for health sector work teams. Responsibility: Ministry of Public Health. Supported by GWG/SNRCC. Deadline: aligned with NDC action.

² Departmental Emergency Committee: Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, Uruguayan Institute for Children and Adolescents, Prosecutor's Office; Emergency Coordination Center

A.1.8 Training designed for technicians linked to the National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and the monitoring, reporting and verification system of the Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement (INGEI, MRV of the CND). Responsibility: National Directorate of Climate Change of Ministry of Environment (DINACC-MA). Supported by: GWG/SNRCC. In progress.

A.1.9. Develop an internal normative instrument (ministerial resolution) of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, that commits to gender mainstreaming in production and trade policies. Responsibility: Specialized Gender Commission Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries. In progress.

A.2 Improve capacities of governments and other key stakeholders to generate information for gender analysis.

Activities implemented

A.2.1 Training of key stakeholders on gender analysis. Responsible: GWG SNRCC

A.2.2 Gender and Climate Change activities with extensionists. Responsible: Livestock and Climate Project, of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries.

A.2.3 Climate Change and Uruguayan cities workshop: "Human rights, gender and climate change. Incorporation of cross-cutting issues in strategies to face climate change. Vulnerable sectors. Transformative measures". Responsibility: NAP Cities - Faculty of Architecture University of the Republic of Uruguay. Supported by: GWG SNRCC.

A.2.4 Good practices for the integration of the gender perspective in the study of the socio-labor situation of the population relocated from areas with high risk of flooding. NAP Cities.

A.2.5 Good practices for gender mainstreaming in smart cities. NAP Cities.

A.2.6. Best practices for gender mainstreaming in data systematization and impact analysis after relocation of areas at high risk of flooding. NAP Cities.

A.3 Strengthening the understanding of the differentiated link between men and women in the face of climate change through analysis.

A.3.1 Sectoral or sub-sectoral analysis on gender inequalities to face climate change. Responsibility: DINACC-MA. Supported by GWG SNRCC

A.3.2 Analysis of gender and generation gaps in sectors transversal to climate change. Responsibility: Sectoral gender mechanisms. Supported by: GWG SNRCC.

A.3.3 Citizen consultation on the National Gender Plan in Agriculture. Responsible: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries. Gender Specialized Commission.

A.4 Deepening knowledge of the transformative potential and differential impact of climate change on women and girls.

A.4.1 Case studies, systematization based on criteria of good practices in gender and climate change. Responsibility: DINACC/MA and National Women's Institute, Ministry of Social Development (INMUJERES/MIDES) Coordination.

A.4.2 Methodological guide for integrating a gender perspective in environmental education projects focused on climate change. Responsible: Environmental Education Program- MEC (and Ministry of Environment Chile) Supported by: DINACC/MA, Gender and Education, Communication and Awareness Raising working Group SNRCC.

Pending activities

A.5 Link communication efforts with other platforms.

A.5.1 Improve coordination and define information channels through web platforms of organizations that are part of the SNRCC. Responsible: GWG SNRCC

Priority Area B: Gender Balance, Participation, Women's Leadership

B1. Capacity building in leadership and negotiation. Identification and training of women negotiators in the country before the UNFCCC.

Activities implemented

B.1.2 Strengthen, empower and make visible women's leadership in climate action. Responsibility: GWG SNRCC.

Pending activities

B.1.1 Training of women negotiators of the country before the UNFCCC. Responsibility: GWG SNRCC. Conditional on means of implementation.

B2. Promote funding to improve women's participation in COPs.

Pending activities

B.2.1 Identify and promote funding for CSOs and women's groups to participate as observers. Responsible: GWG SNRCC. Linked to negotiations, COPs. Conditional on means of implementation.

Priority Area C: Gender-responsive implementation

C.1. Develop capacities to generate gender budgeting in climate policy.

Activities implemented

C.1.1 Identification, analysis, and development of tools to design gender budgeting in climate policy instruments. Responsible: DINACC/MA. Supported by: GWG SNRCC.

C.2 Strengthen capacities for gender and climate change financing.

Pending activities

C.2.1 Know and systematize funding windows. Responsibility: GWG SNRCC.

C.3. Deployment of technological solutions in response to CC, promoting the participation and leadership of women and girls.

Pending activities

C.3.1 Contribute to the visualization of the role of women in organizations that promote and encourage responsible management and technologies in response to CC. Responsible: GWG SNRCC

C.4. Support the collection and consolidation of information and experience on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas.

Activities implemented

C.4.1 Consultation with women's groups as part of the consultation with civil society in the construction of the National Climate-Smart Livestock Strategy. Responsible: Livestock and Climate Project

C.4.2 Integrate the gender perspective and actions in all of the country's regular official reports to the UNFCCC. Responsibility: GWG SNRCC

Pending activities

C4.4. Diagnosis of the situation of women in relation to resources, capacities and limitations for adaptation to climate change in the artisanal fishing sectors. Specialized Gender Commission Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries. Subject to means of implementation.

C.5 Involve women's groups and gender and development institutions in the climate policy implementation process.

Activities implemented

C.5.1 National Gender Council through the sectoral mechanisms either Specialized Units or Gender Commissions involved in the design and implementation of climate action considering capacity building on gender and climate change. Responsibility: Gender GoT, articulation with National Women's Institute Ministry of Social Development the National Gender Council

C5.2. Virtual sensitization of rural and agricultural women on climate change, adaptation and mitigation. Responsibility: Specialized Gender Commission Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries. Supported by: GWG SNRCC

C.6 Exchange of information and good practices on gender mainstreaming in the national climate change policy.

Activities implemented

C.6.1 Generation of face-to-face and virtual meetings, national and regional meetings. Responsible: GWG/SNRCC.

C.7 Improve the availability of disaggregated data taking into account multidimensional factors.

C.7.1 Viabilize the disaggregation of data by sex in the INGEI according to the main activity of the national report. Responsible: National Directorate of Climate Change Ministry of Environment Supported by: GWG /SNRCC

C.7.3 Promote and deploy gender analysis methodologies of territorial scope within the framework of the National Adaptation Plans. Responsibility: National Directorate of Climate Change Ministry of Environment . Supported by: GWG SNRCC

Pending activities

C.7.2 Generation of gender and climate change data disaggregated by sex in the AFOLU Section of INGEI, generating gender sub-indicators in agriculture. Responsible: Office of Agricultural Programming and Policy of Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries. In progress

Priority Area D. Integration of gender in climate policy instruments.

Activities implemented

D.1. Implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming in the NDC and its MRV. Responsible: GWG SNRCC

D.2 Implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming in the NAPs. Responsible: NAPs technical teams. Supported by: GWG SNRCC

D.3 Implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming in the Green Climate Fund Country Program. Lead: National Directorate of Climate Change Ministry of Environment

D.4 Gender mainstreaming in National Communications. Responsible: National Directorate of Climate Change Ministry of Environment . Supported by: GWG SNRCC

D.5 Integration of gender in the Biennial Update Report, including progress on feasibility of gender analysis in the INGEI. Responsible: National Directorate of Climate Change Ministry of Environment.

Considerations

Alignment of UNFCCC GAP with the PAG CC Uy

In general, the construction of a PAG CC Uy consistent with the UNFCCC PAG, and based on national priorities, is recognized as favorable. This process provided several lessons learned, some of which are detailed below. Uruguay is in 2024 evaluating its first PAG CC Uy and conducting territorial dialogues for the new (second) PAG CC Uy with a multisectoral, multilevel approach and from an intersectional gender perspective. It is considered that these principles should be guiding principles for a new gender plan to respond to climate change.

As can be seen in the structure of the PAG CC Uy, the first three priority areas were aligned with the UNFCCC PAG, and key activities were identified and implemented at the national level. However, it was necessary to add a fourth priority area referring to the integration of the gender perspective in the central instruments of the National Climate Change Policy, now detailed in Area D. These activities are those that ensure the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the key instruments of the National Climate Change Policy and are therefore inescapable in an action plan. In this area, activity D2 for the completion of the consultative process in coastal sites for the integration of gender measures in the framework of the National Coastal Adaptation Plan stands out. As a result, measures were defined for infrastructure, gender capacity building at subnational levels of government, and the promotion of women's economic autonomy and participation in 6 intervention sites (coastal localities).

Inter-institutional framework integrating gender equality governing bodies.

The set of activities executed in the PAG CC Uy has been possible to implement due to the inter-institutionality generated within the framework of the SNRCC and the respective Gender Working Group with representatives of the agencies involved. In order to collaborate with gender mainstreaming, the creation of this type of inter-institutional gender arrangements with designated referents and validated by the competent authorities is recognized as favorable.

Regarding the emphasis on ensuring gender mainstreaming in the response to climate change, the activities carried out to ensure coherence and complementarity with the national equality agenda, specifically through the involvement of the members of the National Gender Council, referred to in activity C.5.1, are noteworthy. Coherently, the integration of a specific gender measure in the Second NDC of Uruguay that directly involves the National Gender Council is highlighted: *By 2030, the technical capacities on gender and climate change will be strengthened in at least 80% of the gender mechanisms of the three levels of government.*

During 2023, a capacity building process was carried out for members of the National Gender Council and involvement activities for the generation of the second Uy Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (scheduled to begin in 2025).

Monitoring and reporting

In relation to monitoring, reporting and verification, and activity D1: "Implementation and follow-up of gender mainstreaming in the NDC and its monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)³, the recognition of a progressive increase of responsive gender measures over potentially responsive ones in the NDC in force in the country is highlighted. It also allows all citizens to access the country's information and commitments. This progress was also integrated into the Sixth National Communication for global visualization.

Among the activities carried out in Area D, we should add the integration of gender in Uruguay's Second NDC, consistent with its National Gender and Climate Change Strategy. It has been defined for the Second NDC to integrate follow-up indicators for gender activities integrated into the measures to be able to measure impacts.

Financing

The PAG CC Uy was conceived with multiple sources of financing, both national and cooperative. Activities were planned based on scenarios with certainty of execution and others that were desirable but subject to means of implementation, mainly financial. This definition was based on the fact that not all activities had a defined budget at the time of defining their relevance for the PAG CC Uy. The activities that are still pending are subject to budget allocation and/or technical personnel available for implementation.

Capacity building and knowledge generation

In relation to the activities integrated within the area of capacity building and knowledge generation, a set of actions with responsible actors from different institutional spheres are highlighted. There is a need to deepen robust alliances in training and articulation with the National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment (ENACE).

It recognizes the need to generate knowledge to address the gender perspective with an intersectional approach, both at the level of generating disaggregated data and categories for analysis. Uruguay's Second NDC recognizes that the gender perspective must be intersectional. Likewise, the integration of the perspective of human mobility, migration and displacement of people for climatic reasons. Uruguay's Second NDC includes a specific measure on human mobility. It is necessary to strengthen capacities and generate knowledge at all levels on these emerging issues that stress social inequalities and amplify gender gaps.

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