



**Questionnaire in relation to Human Rights Council Resolution
A/HRC/RES/38/4 on human rights and climate change**

- 1. Please describe the impacts of the adverse effects of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of women and girls. Where possible, please share specific examples and stories.**

In Argentina there is no statistical data and information currently available on how climate change and climate variability affect the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of women and girls.

- 2. Please describe any relevant commitments, legislation and other measures that you have taken to promote a gender-responsive approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation at the local, national, regional and international level and to ensure the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of women and girls impacted by the adverse effects of climate change. Please include relevant mechanisms used to promote accountability and/or implementation.**

At this stage, new climate change legislation intended to arrange specific mitigation and adaptation policies with needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls has not been passed yet.

However, our Office has received some reports produced by the national Department of Climate Change (Dirección Nacional de Cambio Climático -DNCC-, in Spanish) where we could look at its task of mainstreaming the gender perspective into climate change policies. Particularly, the DNCC started to address this matter by conducting a research on gender-related aspects provided for in some measures of The National Energy and Transport Action Plans¹. The review revealed that such approach, significantly, had not been included therein and recommended that all staff members involved in management should be trained so that sector-based plans denote sensitivity and understanding on gender issues. In turn, this will led to concrete measures promoting both a gender-balanced

1 At COP 22, Argentina agreed “not-to-exceed a net emission of 483 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) by the year 2030”. This goal shall be achieved through several implementation means throughout the economy, focusing on energy sectors, agriculture, forests, transport, industry and waste. During 2017 some specific plans were developed for each one of such sectors. These Action Plans defined mitigation and adaptation policies, and ascertained a roadmap for each proposal which showed barriers to face, means of securing implementation, financing requirements, and monitoring variables and indicators. At present, progress has been made in developing three sector plans: The National Action Plan on Energy and Climate Change, The National Action Plan on Transport and Climate Change, and The National Action Plan on Forests and Climate Change.



participation and a compensation for inequalities that put women at a greater risk and vulnerability due to climate change.

Additionally, a gender-based study has been conducted under the UN-REDD Programme which identified opportunities, recommendations and sensitive areas for action and also the consequent benefits of implementing The National Action Plan on Forests and Climate Change. A certain number of regional workshops held between 2016 to 2018 addressed gender issues almost exclusively focused on the women involvement in spaces for discussion and debate.

Moreover, the gender-based perspective is expected to be addressed by The National Adaptation Plan during 2019. Taking the first steps in this regard, a workshop on *Gender, ICTs and Climate Change* was held on 07 November 2018 aiming at disseminating and strengthening experiences of women's involvement in adaptation activities related to climate change and a strategic control of ICTs. Besides, experience-sharing with public and private players -international, national and those coming from the Gran Chaco region- was encouraged, including the gender-based approach in adaptation policies referred to climate change. Conclusions of this workshop shall be used as inputs to introduce a gender-based perspective into the National Adaptation Plan, but this information is still missing.

As regards the gender dimension, the DNCC has committed to:

- a) work together with provincial authorities and the Federal Council of the Environment (Consejo Federal de Medio Ambiente -COFEMA-, in Spanish) to include the gender-based approach in both the environmental and the natural resources managements;
- b) favour the female voice in spaces where the territorial governance be exercised;
- c) encourage fair procedures for taking advantage of economic benefits of adaptation programmes to climate change;
- d) develop fair communication systems for both men and women.

3. Please share a summary of any relevant data that captures how the adverse effects of climate change have affected women and girls, taking into account multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Given the above, providing a true report which reflects the probable adverse effects of climate change is not currently possible.



- 4. Please describe mechanisms and tools, which can be used to measure and monitor the impacts of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of women and girls.**

- 5. Please identify and share examples of good practices and challenges in the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the human rights of women and girls in the context of the adverse effects of climate change. Please include examples that highlight multilateral cooperation, gender mainstreaming, gender responsive approaches, and the full, meaningful and effective participation of women and girls in relevant decision-making processes.**

- 6. Please provide any additional information you believe would be useful to support efforts to integrate a gender-responsive approach into climate action at the local, national, regional and international levels for the full and effective enjoyment of the rights of women and girls.**

4., 5. and 6.:

Supplying information on this matter is not currently possible. However, effective mechanisms and tools are expected to be identified within the context of the "Monitoring and Evaluation Programme on the SDGs" which is now being carried out by our Office (this shall be achieved under the mainstreaming human rights procedure in compliance with the provisions set forth in the Agenda).