



IKI News Brazil Newsletter



News from IKI projects in Brazil

A service provided by the Climate Policy Programme Brazil (PoMuC)

Welcome!

Our fourth edition of IKI News Brazil comes with a special theme. We seized the opportunity of the recent launch of the [Gender Strategy for the International Climate Initiative](#) (IKI) by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) to draw special attention on the **link between Climate Change and Gender**. The strategy, which was first presented during COP26, recognised the necessity to integrate a gender perspective to the international climate and biodiversity cooperation.

You might ask why this is important? Studies have shown that women (as well as other marginalised groups, like people of colour or people with disabilities) disproportionately suffer from the impacts of disasters, severe weather events and climate change due to cultural norms and the unequal distribution of roles, resources and power. Recognising this fact in the design, implementation and monitoring of measures not only leaves women less vulnerable but considering women's specific expertise in natural resource use and management maximises contributions to environmental sustainability. Everybody wins.

Therefore, we decided to use this momentum to give you an **inside of how much is already happening regarding the topic of gender within IKI projects in Brazil**. The inclusion of the topic takes place on very different levels: some projects practice gender mainstreaming within their projects, others provide capacity building for partner organisations and still others focus on inclusive policy processes. Hopefully those insides show you a glimpse of the existing diversity of gender-inclusive climate and biodiversity action and serve as an inspiration for your own project.

Since the connection between climate change and gender issues might be rather new to some of you, this edition further provides a guest contribution from Priscilla Santos, an independent consultant on gender and climate issues. In her article she analyses the **current status quo of the inclusion of gender issues within the Brazilian climate agenda** and demonstrates advantages of

gender-sensitive public policy processes for the country. She furthermore provides additional materials for those of you interested to dive deeper.

Finally, we invited other IKI projects from the region to send us some insights and are happy to present you one example from Peru about the consultation of indigenous women for the development of a Framework Law on Climate Change and one example from El Salvador about women trained in agroecological home gardens.

Thank you to everyone who contributed to this special issue!

Anja Wucke (Director) and **Wendy König** (Gender Focal Point)
Climate Policy Programme Brazil (PoMuC)

GENDER IN BRAZILIAN CLIMATE POLICIES

- » External contribution
- » Further information to learn more

GENDER IN BRAZILIAN IKI PROJECTS

- » IKI Gender Strategy
- » Climate Finance
- » Sustainable Urban Development
- » Adaptation
- » Biodiversity
- » Mitigation
- » Best practices from Latin America

ABOUT IKI NEWS BRAZIL

IKI News Brazil presents results, good practices and latest developments of **43 projects** which provide solutions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, biodiversity conservation and sustainable urban development in Brazil. All of them receive support from the [International Climate Initiative \(IKI\)](#) under the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV).

IKI News Brazil is published by the [Climate Policy Programme Brazil' \(PoMuC\)](#) implemented by *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH*, in its **interface role for IKI projects in Brazil**.



GENDER AND CLIMATE - WHERE ARE WE STANDING?

Gender in Brazilian climate policies

Guest contribution by Priscilla Santos (independent consultant)

Negative impacts of climate change disproportionately affect women and girls. This is not necessarily due to any inherent vulnerability they face, but to the result of social and gender inequalities and their links with the political, social and economic realms, that are intertwined with other social markers - such as race, class, disability status, age and territory - which are important variables to define the degree of resilience of different people. Here are some examples:

- During the COVID19 pandemic, among other crises, Brazil dropped to 93rd place out of 156 nations in the World Economic Forum's global gender equality ranking - a loss of 26 positions

from 2006, when it was ranked 67th ([World Economic Forum, 2021](#)).

- LGBTQI+ communities also face marginalisation. In 2021, the unemployment rate among LGBTQI+s reached 21.6%, almost double compared to the rest of the population ([Voteligbt, 2021](#)).
- Among the groups that lost the most income, indigenous people (-28.6%), illiterate people (-27.4%) and young people between 20 and 24 years old (-26%) were the most affected ([Marcelo Neri, 2020](#)).
- In 2018, of 38 million people living in poverty in Brazil, 27 million were black women ([IBGE, 2018](#)).
- In Brazil, women occupy less than 15% of the seats of the Chamber of Deputies ([CNN, 2021](#)).
- Gender, poverty and inequality are intrinsically linked. By 2020, some 118 million women in the region have moved under the poverty line, a plus of 23 million compared to 2019. Due to unemployment and economic struggles, women - particularly those from marginalised racial and ethnic groups - who are often responsible for the care and support of their families, face food insecurities and worse living conditions, which leaves them more vulnerable to pandemics and climate change ([Oxfam, 2020](#)).
- Poor women from urban outskirts are the majority of victims of floods, natural disasters and extreme events ([CEPAL, 2021](#)).

By adopting an intersectional approach in a cross-sectional way - considering social markers and their intersections at all stages of public policy planning and implementation - it is possible to build climate change mitigation and adaptation plans which take into account the specificities of groups most affected by the climate crisis, such as [women](#), [indigenous peoples](#), [young people](#) and children, [LGBTQI+ people](#), thus moving effectively towards [climate justice](#).

The debate on gender and climate relations made progress in the international domain. Within the framework of the UNFCCC (The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), a [Gender Action Plan](#) has been under discussion by the Convention Parties since 2014. [64 of the 190 Nationally Determined Contributions \(NDCs\) submitted in 2016 include a reference to women or gender](#). Brazil is one of these 64 countries, stating that it will promote gender-responsive measures, although without further definition of how and when this will be done. Despite the progress in the mentioning of gender and ethno-racial diversity issues at the national level, [recent analyses](#) of the main climate policies at the federal level show that the definition of specific and measurable targets to guide the commitments monitoring and resource allocation to implement them are still important gaps - a challenge that still exists in several countries. The discussion has been led by the civil society, which seeks to understand how international targets can be translated to the Brazilian reality and how it can be reflected in public policies.

Overall, mitigation policies have been less responsive to gender issues, while adaptation policies tend to include more social and gender aspects in their scope, but with a descriptive focus on vulnerabilities and not on the proposition of solutions which address them. In addition, sectoral policies - such as energy; agriculture, forestry and land use policies (AFOLU); urban solid waste, etc. - also need to advance towards the incorporation of an intersectional approach which is able to correspond to the climate goals that Brazil is committed to both nationally and internationally. The inclusion of social and gender approaches in such policies has the potential to make them more responsive to the climate crisis and also to social inequalities, which amplified during the [COVID-19 pandemic](#).

Promoting inclusive and transformative climate policies requires inclusive governance mechanisms and greater representativeness in Brazilian politics. In Brazil, women and other political minority groups are [underrepresented in decision-making spaces](#), which has an impact on the quality of policies produced. Thus, national policies need to include effective actions and allocation of resources to combat structural inequalities and to tackle the climate crisis considering the context of the post-pandemic economic recovery.

Some examples of actions:

- **Agriculture:** Implement innovative credit lines and financing mechanisms (under the [ABC](#) and [Safra Plans](#)) that contribute to reducing costs and making financial services more available to rural women.
- **Energy:** Foster capacity building programmes for women (such as installation and maintenance trainings for solar energy and for the electrification of rural areas), that can provide mitigation of emissions in the energy sector providing co-benefits for the reduction of gender and race inequalities.
- **Waste:** Implement waste treatment of productive activities in supply chains through composting and methanization, as well as recycling and reuse of waste, in order to bring ecological and economic sustainability and benefits to low aggregated value sectors and high participation of women.
- **Forests:** Support entrepreneurship of women working in socio-biodiversity chains, contributing to forest maintenance and reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).

By doing so, it will be possible: (i) to reduce people's climate and social vulnerabilities as different realities are considered in the development of goals and policies; and (ii) to strengthen the economy taking into account a [fair transition](#) to a low-carbon economy which creates new jobs, generates income, and increases the inclusion and resilience of the population as a whole.

FURTHER INFORMATION TO LEARN MORE



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Gender and climate

[The gender dimension in the Big Push towards Sustainability in Brazil](#). Report which contributes to the critical debate on policies and measures related to confronting climate change, thus making it possible to achieve gender equality in Brazil. The study addresses the gender dimension and intersectionality scenarios in the context of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

[Climate, gender and race in the 2020 municipal elections](#). Produced by Instituto Alziras, the study assesses the government plans of 30 candidates to the City Hall of capitals and cities in the interior to evaluate how these documents reflect the 10 priority actions in the Urban Climate Agenda.

[Gender and Climate Working Group](#) of the Climate Observatory (OC). Composed of staff from OC member organisations and guests involved with the theme, it focuses on the debate and production of technical notes, infographics and studies on Brazilian climate policies.

Children, young people, family and LGBTQI+ people

EmpoderaClima. Network led by Care about Climate, empowering young people in the Global South to learn about impacts of climate change on women and the role of gender equality. The project elaborates [content](#) on the link between climate change, gender equality and women's empowerment.

Instituto Alana. Socio-environmental impact organisation promoting children's rights and their integral development as well as new ways of well-being.

Engajamundo. Network of young Brazilians working on different themes such as climate, gender, biodiversity, cities and sustainable development.

Famílias pelo Clima (Families for Climate). Part of the global movement *Parents for Future*, the movement seeks to mobilise families to support the construction of a safer climate future.

Youth Climate Leaders. Network that promotes the professional employability of young people through climate education, building bridges with organisations already working in the sector, thus generating greater knowledge and information on the subject matter.

Fridays for Future Brazil. Global movement seeking to mobilise young activists for climate action.

Sectorial

Mulheres na Conservação (Women in Conservation). Project in partnership with National Geographic Brazil seeking to explore the female universe in context of the main conservation of fauna projects Brazil.

Liga das Mulheres pelo Oceano (League of Women for the Ocean). Network which integrates women's emancipation efforts and works for ocean conservation. Currently, the project relies on over 2500 women and has carried out different projects, such as the Marta Vannucci Award for Women in Ocean Science.

MESol Network (Brazilian Network of Women in Solar Energy). Focus on bringing together women working in the solar energy sector under a single platform and also on developing booklets and studies, such as [Good Practices in Solar Energy Sector Events and Trade Shows](#).



GENDER IN BRAZILIAN IKI PROJECTS

IKI Gender Strategy was launched at COP26

from [ZUG/BMUV](#)



© BMUV

During COP26 in Glasgow in November 2021, the BMUV launched its **IKI Gender Strategy** as a contribution to the implementation of the [UNFCCC Gender Action Plan](#). It aims to promote **gender-transformative approaches** within international climate and biodiversity cooperation. The integration of gender perspectives into the work of the IKI means that gender justice becomes a guiding principle for funding. In the future, IKI projects are to include specific measures that will be aimed at helping to reduce gender-based discrimination and inequality. This targeted accommodation of the roles and needs of all genders is intended to make the project's work more effective by utilising the full potential of all stakeholders to thereby **improve the results of climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation**.

The strategy is available in [ENGLISH](#) and [GEMAN](#).

More information:

» [Gender in the International Climate Initiative \(IKI\)](#)



CLIMATE FINANCE

Strengthening an intersectional gender perspective during the Covid-19 pandemic

from [Flavia Melo](#), [LAC Green Finance Facility](#) project



© Marilene Aicate Peres

Covid-19 has imposed restrictions on traditional Amazonian communities, and also on ordinary project evaluation methods. While preserving social isolation, data collection under the 'Mais Luz para a Amazônia' (Portuguese for 'More Light for the Amazon') project by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), was carried out by local research assistants: **indigenous, riverside and quilombola women from Amazonian communities**. The goal of the project is to promote access to electricity from clean and renewable sources for the Brazilian population located in remote

regions of the Legal Amazonian States. The collaborative approach of data collection preserved territories, decreased the circulation of the virus and **promoted the leading role of future female**

collaborators of the project through technical visits, interviews, conversation circles and photographic records. The process was supported by the regional IKI project 'LAC Green Finance Facility' via a training session for BNDES staff members focusing on strengthening a gender perspective.

More information:

» ["Mais Luz para a Amazônia" Programme](#)

Working Group presents recommendations on diversity for publicly traded companies

from [Felipe Vignoli](#), LAC Green Finance Facility project

About a year ago, the 'Financial Instruments and Impact Investments' working group of the 'Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance' (LAB), an initiative supported by the IKI project 'LAC Green Finance Facility' started its work on **increasing diversity within publicly traded companies and broadening the view on prudential risks**. In a very short time, this group, composed by senior professionals with representativeness of cause, was able to collaborate with a **diversity perspective in two public hearings** by regulatory bodies – the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) and the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB). One of the working group's efforts focused on recommendations that favour a greater quantitative disclosure regarding the composition of diversity in leadership, administration and among employees of the companies. The results can provide to a regulatory framework for the assessment of diversity and inclusion for regulated institutions and the market in general.

Results of the working group can be accessed here: [SDM 09/20 \(CVM\)](#) and [AP 85 \(BCB\)](#).



SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Cities with women-led projects are preferred in mentoring process on sustainable urban development

from [Matheus Maia](#), ANDUS project



© ANDUS / GIZ Brazil

With the goal of supporting municipal leaders in the implementation of sustainable urban management strategies, the bilateral IKI project 'Support for the Brazilian National Agenda for Sustainable Urban Development' (ANDUS) promoted a **mentoring programme on instruments for sustainable urban development**.

For the second stage of the programme, which focuses on the application of strategies designed in the previous phase, a public call was conducted. 126 proposals were submitted by cities throughout Brazil, which then have been evaluated under inclusion criteria. Among others, **cities led by female mayors and proposals led by women have been given priority in the selection process**, as well as proposals by the most vulnerable cities in the country. In addition to establishing local strategies, a cooperation with those cities provides an environment for peer-to-peer exchange and learning.

More information:

» [Mentoring programme on instruments for sustainable urban development](#)

Social and gender perspectives within the management of municipal solid waste

from [Mariana Silva](#), ProteGEEr project

diálogos sobre a gestão de RSU: perspectivas sociais e de gênero para a promoção da economia circular

| Webinário

Objetivo: Promover sensibilização dos aspectos sociais e de gênero na gestão de RSU sob o olhar de uma gestão integrada e alinhada à economia circular

25.11 | 18:00

LINK PARA ACESSAR O EVENTO NO MS TEAMS:
<https://bitlyr.com/giKy>

PALESTRANTES



Priscilla Santos | Consultora de gênero e mudanças climática



Mariana Silva | Assessora Técnica do projeto ProteGEEr - Projeto de cooperação para o clima na gestão de RSU

CONVIDADES



Adriana Araújo | Chefe de Meio Ambiente da Prefeitura de Conceição das Alagoas de Minas Gerais.



Luis Felipe Coltrato | Especialista em Resíduos e Biogás da Organização das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento Industrial (UNIDO)



Helena Buys | Diretora na Secretaria Nacional de Saneamento do Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional



Heliana Katia Campos | Vice-presidente da Associação Brasileira de Engenharia Sanitária Ambiental (ABES/DF)



Anne Caroline | Representante do segmento de catadoras

PROGRAMAÇÃO

APRESENTAÇÃO E BOAS-VINDAS

PANORAMA GERAL SOBRE A DISCUSSÃO SOCIAL E DE GÊNERO NA GESTÃO DE RSU

Priscilla Santos

RODADA DE DIÁLOGO ENTRE CONVIDADES

RECOMENDAÇÕES E BOAS PRÁTICAS PARA INCORPORAR A ABORDAGEM SOCIAL E DE GÊNERO NO MANEJO DE RSU NOS MUNICÍPIOS

Mariana Silva

Apoio institucional



© Nadja Reis / GIZ Brazil

In November 2021, IKI's 'Climate friendly technologies and capacity development for the implementation of the Brazilian National Waste Policy' (ProteGEEr) project promoted an event to advance the dialogue on social and gender issues, focusing on circular economy and waste management. In addition to the perspectives of those who work at the frontline as waste collectors, representatives of the public and private sector were invited in order to present point of views from different sectors.

The key role played by local governments was considered during the discussions. A number of recommendations were proposed to broaden the perspective of the theme in local government policies, e.g. the elaboration of municipal plans and policies with intersectional approaches, expanding and prioritising the basic services to vulnerable communities; or networks and consortia participation. The leading role of female leaders was also discussed, as well as best practices for the promotion of socially vulnerable groups. More than 50 people (70% women) discussed the implementation of sustainable and dignified measures designed to address all people involved in the waste management chain.



ADAPTATION

Ecosystem-based adaptation requires the inclusion of women from [Marilia Borgo](#), [Water Funds](#) project

In recent years, projects implemented by the The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Brazil, such as IKI's 'Water Funds', regional project, have been intensifying their work to incorporate a gender equity component, with the aim to



© Samuel Barreto /TNC Brazil

integrate and strengthen women's actions and leadership. In order to identify the potential of an equity approach in internal and field activities, TNC Brazil's 'Women in Nature' working group conducted a study. One suggestion emerged from this study is to strengthen female leadership among partners; another is to identify meeting schedules which facilitate the participation of women who dedicate time to take care of their families. The study also identified a need to develop informative material for partners

- which is currently being developed. The effort to be more gender-inclusive is reflected by the team's attitude: they have been through different training sessions and proactively delegate towards the participation of women in instances and forums in which the project takes part. The project is also **developing gender indicators capable of measuring impacts of ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives**, such as the proportion of men and women who receive - either directly or indirectly - non-monetary benefits arising from project activities and/or who participate in training sessions.



BIODIVERSITY

Fisherwomen from the Brazilian coast unite in search for autonomy

from [Louise Campos](#), TerraMar project



© Natie Melo / Yande Institute

The search for **recognition, appreciation and better working conditions is a constant challenge for artisanal and extractivist fisherwomen.** To face these challenges, two networks were established: the 'Network of Fisherwomen from the Costa dos Corais' and the 'Network of Women within Extractive Fishing Communities in southern Bahia (AMEX)'. The two networks unite over **600 women, who constructed an inclusive space for articulation and networking.**

In 2019, the bilateral IKI project 'Integrated coastal zone management and marine biodiversity' (TerraMar) started supporting both networks. Since then, they offered **capacity-building sessions**

in marketing, communication and health, in addition to establishing two websites to assist in generating income for these families. The initiatives seek to strengthen women as a group, encouraging the dissemination of knowledge, the generation of income and the search for protection of their rights. It also promotes the biodiversity conservation of various fish species and ecosystems, considering that it encourages the conscious practice of artisanal fishing and the preservation of traditional knowledge of fishing communities.

More information:

- » [Video: Network of Fisherwomen from the Costa dos Corais](#)
- » [Website of the Network of Fisherwomen in the Costa dos Corais](#)
- » [Network of Women within Extractive Fishing Communities in southern Bahia \(AMEX\)](#)

Equity assessment in the context of OMECs

from [Tiago Zenero](#), [Protected areas and other conservation measures](#) project



© Protected areas / GIZ Brazil

The regional IKI project 'Protected areas and other conservation measures' realised equity awareness raising in national working groups in the four countries it operates in: Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru. In Colombia, it implemented the SAGE tool (Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity) from the 'International Union for Conservation of Nature' for equity assessment in the context of OMECs (short for 'Other Effective Area-

based Conservation Measures') on a local level. In this context, equity is understood as a broad concept which includes aspects such as recognition and respect for the rights of all relevant persons, full and effective participation of all relevant stakeholders and transparency.

It was the first time the tool was used for an OMEC. In 2019, the project prepared an event on equity in the context of management and governance of protected areas within the framework of the '9th Brazilian Seminar on Protected Areas and Social Inclusion' (SAPIS). In addition, it promoted specific capacity-building and exchanges on gender and equity between local governments of the four project countries.

Promoting equity discourse in protected areas

from [Tiago Zenero](#), [Protected areas](#) and [SNUC-Lifeweb](#) projects

IKI's bilateral project 'Consolidating the Brazilian National System of Conservation Units' (SNUC-LifeWeb) aims to strengthen the coordination of the National System of Nature Conservation Units to carry out an **effective and equitable management**. The project supported the **formation and consolidation of an equity working group** composed of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment, GIZ and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation. The working group discusses tools and approaches for equity assessment in the management of conservation units. The project also supports the incorporation of equity criteria in the Analysis and Monitoring System for Management Effectiveness in Conservation Units.



© Protected areas / GIZ Brazil

In cooperation with the 'Protected areas and other conservation measures' IKI project, 'SNUC-LifeWeb' conducted a study on equitable management in conservation units, which was presented at an event during the '10th Brazilian Seminar on Protected Areas and Social Inclusion' (X SAPIS) in 2021.

More information:

» [Video: Equitable Management - Benefits and best practices in the management of conservation units](#)



MITIGATION

Gender impact analysis aims to demonstrate the intersections between gender and energy

from [Gustavo Ribeiro](#), [Maria Rosa Tesser](#), [Lukas Prinz](#) e [Yara Martinelli](#), [FELICITY](#) project



© FELICITY's Institutional Video – Levante Filmes

The global IKI project 'Financing Energy for Low-Carbon Investment – Cities Advisory Facility' (FELICITY) announces its first gender impact analysis, in the context of the 'Luz do Saber' energy efficiency and distributed generation initiative, implemented in Porto Alegre. 'Luz do Saber' will bring photovoltaic panels to 70 schools and energy efficiency to all municipal schools. The gender impact analysis aims to demonstrate the intersections between gender and energy, with a special focus on energy efficiency. In this context a gender training aimed at civil servants and municipal school staff in Porto Alegre was provided. The training focused on leveraging the positive gender impacts identified in the analysis, e.g. the increase in luminance levels provided through energy efficiency measures (like LED lamps) allowed a greater feeling of safety for women and girls. The activities were partly inspired by the [Gender Strategy of the European Investment Bank](#), implementing partner of the 'Luz do Saber' project, which seeks to mitigate any negative impacts and boost positive impacts on gender issues.



BEST PRACTICES FROM LATIN AMERICA

Peru sets milestone on the inclusion of indigenous women in prior consultations

from [Gino Zúñiga](#) e [Adriana Casafranca](#), [NDC Peru](#) project

The process of prior consultation on the Regulation of the Peruvian Framework Law on Climate Change, in 2019, set a milestone on gender, intercultural and intergenerational inclusion in Peru. The general purpose of a prior consultation is to reach an agreement, free and informed, between the State and indigenous peoples on a specific issue. In this process **63% of indigenous representatives were women and two of the seven participating organisations were composed exclusively of women**. It



© Ministry of Environment of Peru

also involved two workshops with interpretations in five different native languages and one of them was exclusively for women as a measure of empowerment. This marked a new path in the way of developing public policies in climate change management. The 'NDC Peru: Support for the Implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy' project supported the process.

More information:

- » [Peruvian indigenous women in the face of climate change](#)
- » [Video: Prior consultation process of the Regulation of the Framework Law on Climate Change in Peru](#)

Women in El Salvador are trained in agroecological home gardens

from [Ricardo Navarro](#), [Building capacities to reduce the impacts of climate change in urban areas near San Salvador](#) project



© René Miranda

In the Salvadoran municipalities of Santo Tomás, San Marcos and Santiago Texacuangos, 80 families are led by women trained in the establishment of agroecological home gardens. They are considered agroecological gardens because they make efficient use of water, native seeds, organic fertilisers, compost waste and do not use chemical pesticides.

The species planted are nutritious, adapted to local conditions and are planted in small spaces near their homes to facilitate the necessary care and irrigation. The women participating in the initiative planted tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, cucumbers, scallions, spinach, radishes, broccoli, cilantro, blackberries, onions, pumpkins, pipian, chaya and other species. The 'Building capacities to reduce the impacts of climate change in urban areas near San Salvador' IKI Small Grants project supports the initiative.

More information:

- » [Building capacities to reduce the impacts of climate change in urban areas near San Salvador](#)



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Indigenous Women Protest - Brasília (DF)

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