



# The power of gender data for prioritization and transparency:

## Workshop with a focus on NDCs and BTRs



United Nations  
Climate Change



In collaboration with GEDA members:





# Setting the Scene

Using gender and environment data for  
NDCs and BTRs



# The Gender and Environment Data Alliance (GEDA)

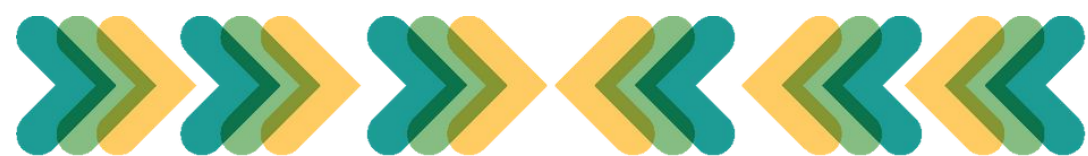
GEDA helps **connect the dots among the gender-environment data that does exist**, and gets this knowledge and information into the hands of decision makers and data users working to advance climate resilience and transformative environmental policy.





## Why are NDCs and BTRs important?

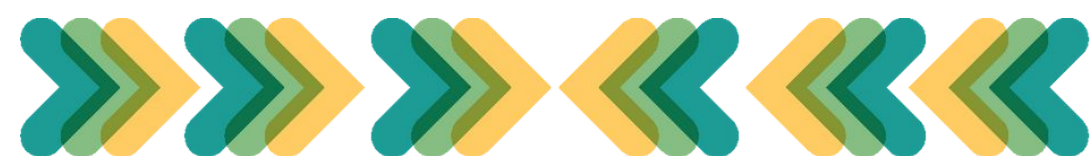
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are countries' **commitments** to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement
- Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) are countries' reports on **progress** in implementing the Paris Agreement
- Both inform the Global Stocktake, which is the agreed process for assessing the world's collective progress towards achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement





## NDC basics

- Established in the Paris Agreement in 2015
- Focused on mitigation, but many countries have chosen to include adaptation information
- Updated every five years with an expectation of increased ambition
- Third NDCs will be submitted in 2025

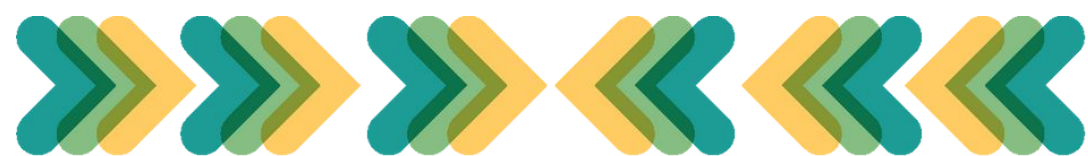






## BTR basics

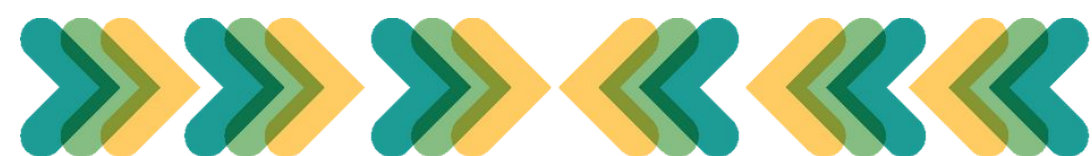
- Put in place under the Enhanced Transparency Framework in 2018
- To be submitted every two years, starting in 2024
- To include information on progress on NDCs, adaptation, loss and damage, capacity building, support provided and received, etc.





# Guidance on gender in decision texts

NDCs	BTRs
<p>None in original Paris Agreement in 2015</p> <p>Further guidance in 2018 included a reference to gender-responsiveness in relation to planning (specifically around engagement)</p>	<p>Requests parties to provide information on how gender perspectives are integrated into adaptation</p> <p>Calls for gender balance in expert review team</p>

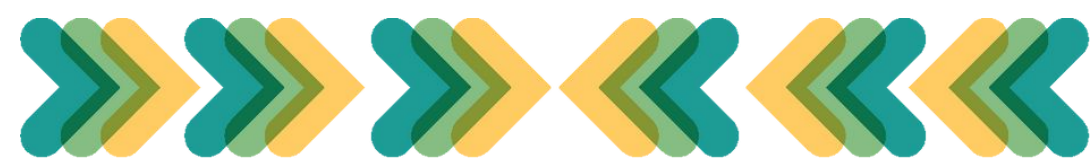




# Why does gender matter for NDCs and BTRs?

Including gender information in NDCs and BTRs:

- Raises the profile of gender issues in the UNFCCC process
- Builds the evidence base on what works and what doesn't in relation to integration of gender considerations
- Creates accountability for gender-responsive climate action





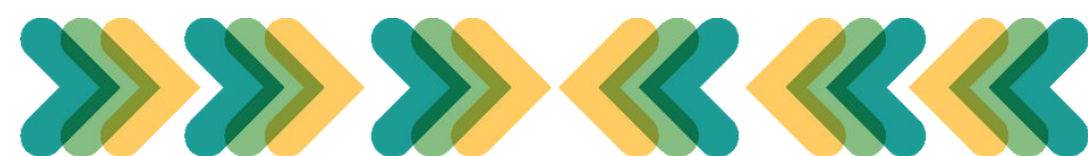


# What is gender and environment data?

Data related to the environment and climate change that is:

- Disaggregated by gender or by sex
- Reflects gender issues

Gender is also a consideration in the methodologies for data collection, analysis, and use.

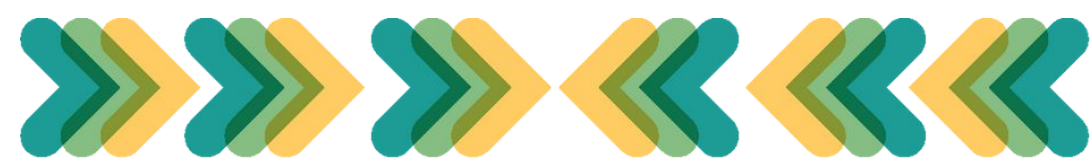




# The role of gender and environment data

Gender and environment data can tell us about:

- Who has participated in NDC and BTR processes
- Gender-differentiated impacts of climate change
- Gender-related barriers to
- Equity in outcomes from climate action





# Breakout session 1: gender and environment data at gender dimensions

## Breakout 1

Women's Economic  
Security and Care

## Breakout 2

Gender-Based  
Violence and  
Women's Health

## Breakout 3

Women's Leadership  
and Gender  
Mainstreaming  
Processes

- What are the issues in your country or context?
- What gender-environment data exists and what needs to be collected?



## Breakout session 2: gender and environment data in climate streams

Breakout 1

Mitigation

Breakout 2

Adaptation

Breakout 3

Loss and Damage

- What can we do (from our respective positions) to ensure that data on the dimensions discussed inform climate *mitigation/adaptation/loss and damage* processes, including for BTR reporting and NDC update?



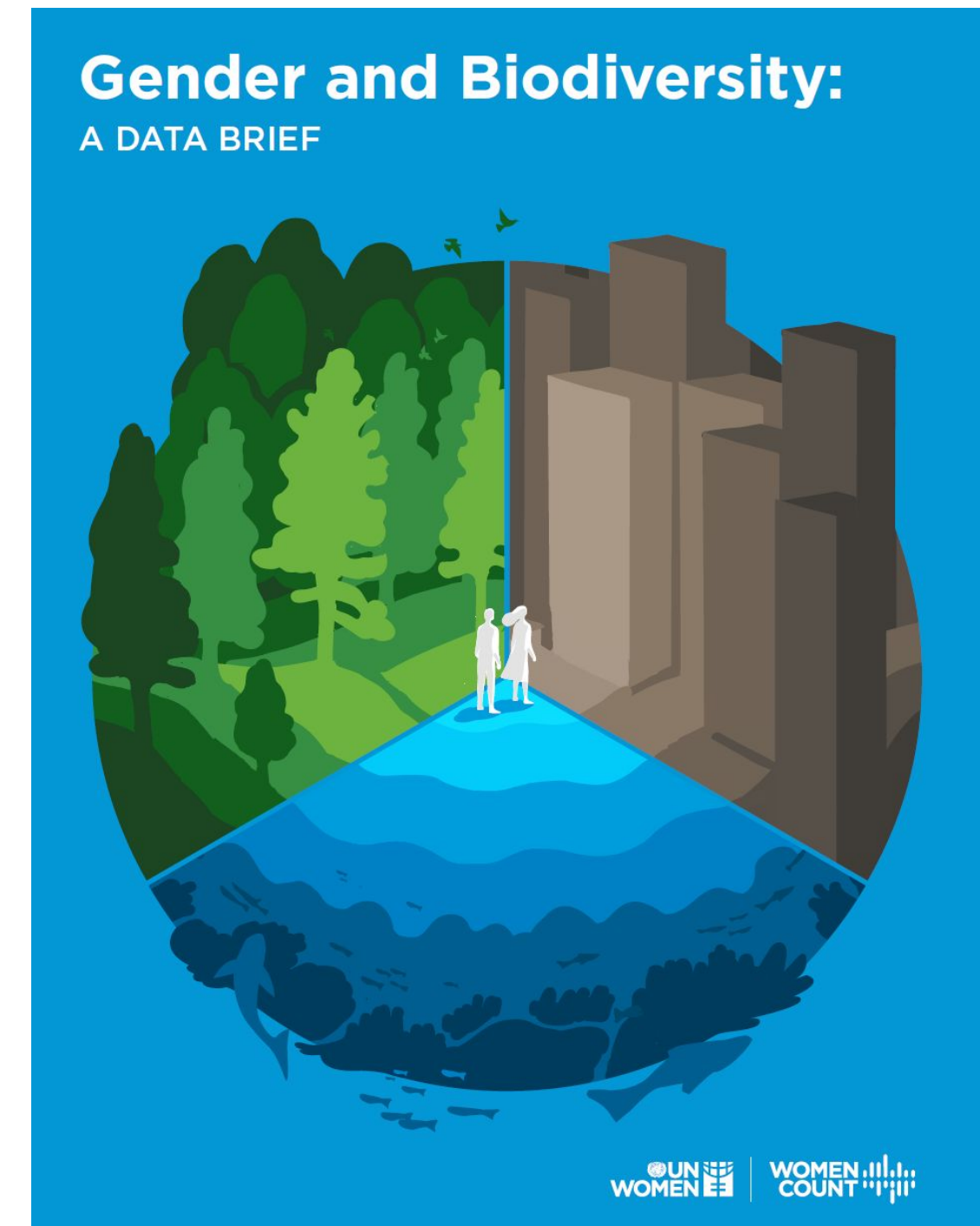
# Gender and Environment Data and Tools for gender-responsive NDCs and BTRs



# Resources on gender and environment data

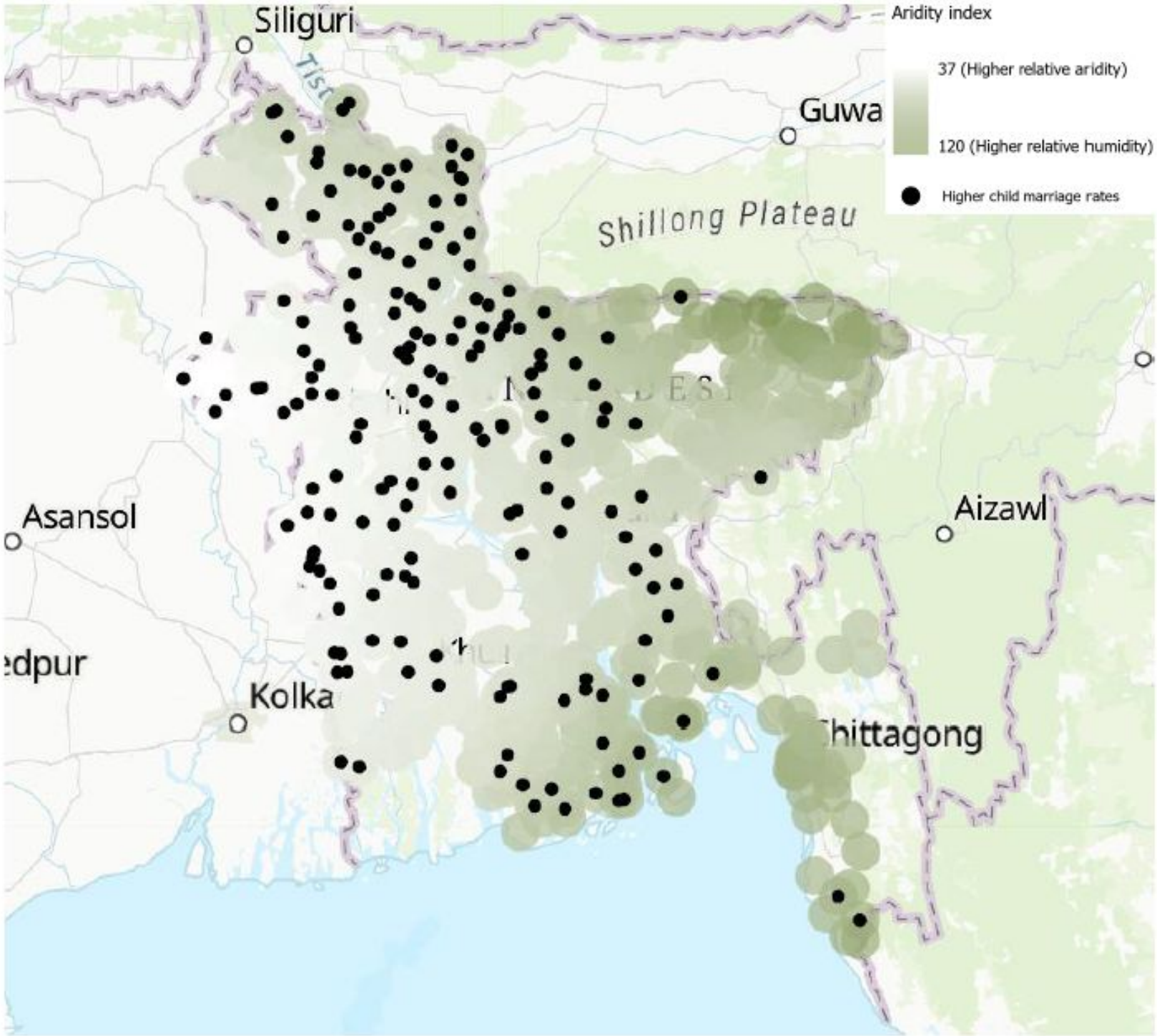
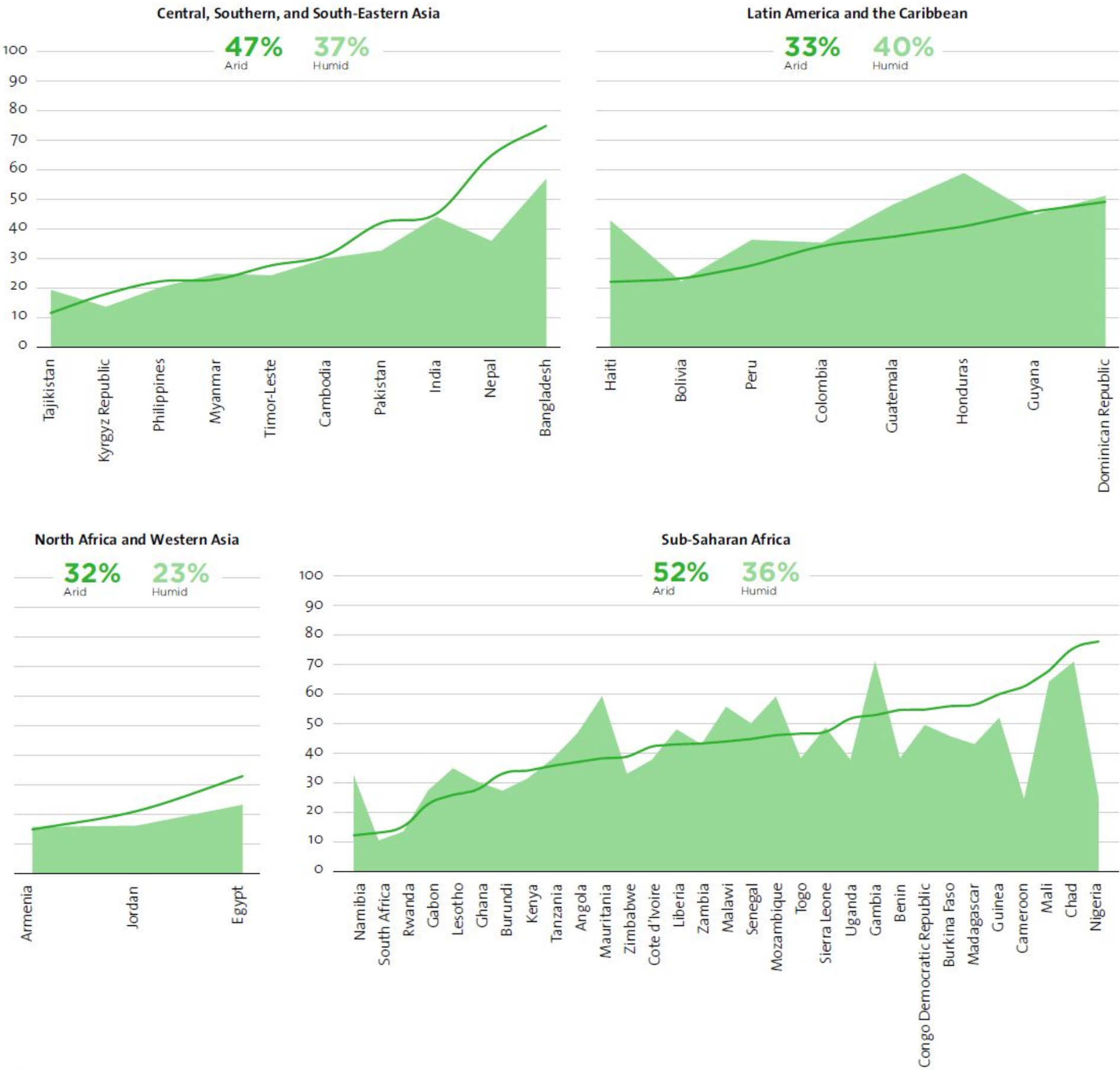
# What data exists on gender and environment?

- As environment data has traditionally focused on ecosystems, the information on interactions with humans was limited until recently.
- UN Women has leveraged surveys, census, administrative data, big data, and other non-conventional data sources to fill data gaps.





**FIGURE 3.** Proportion of women ages 18-49 who were married or in a union before age 18, by aridity index of dwelling location and SDG regions, latest available year (percentage)



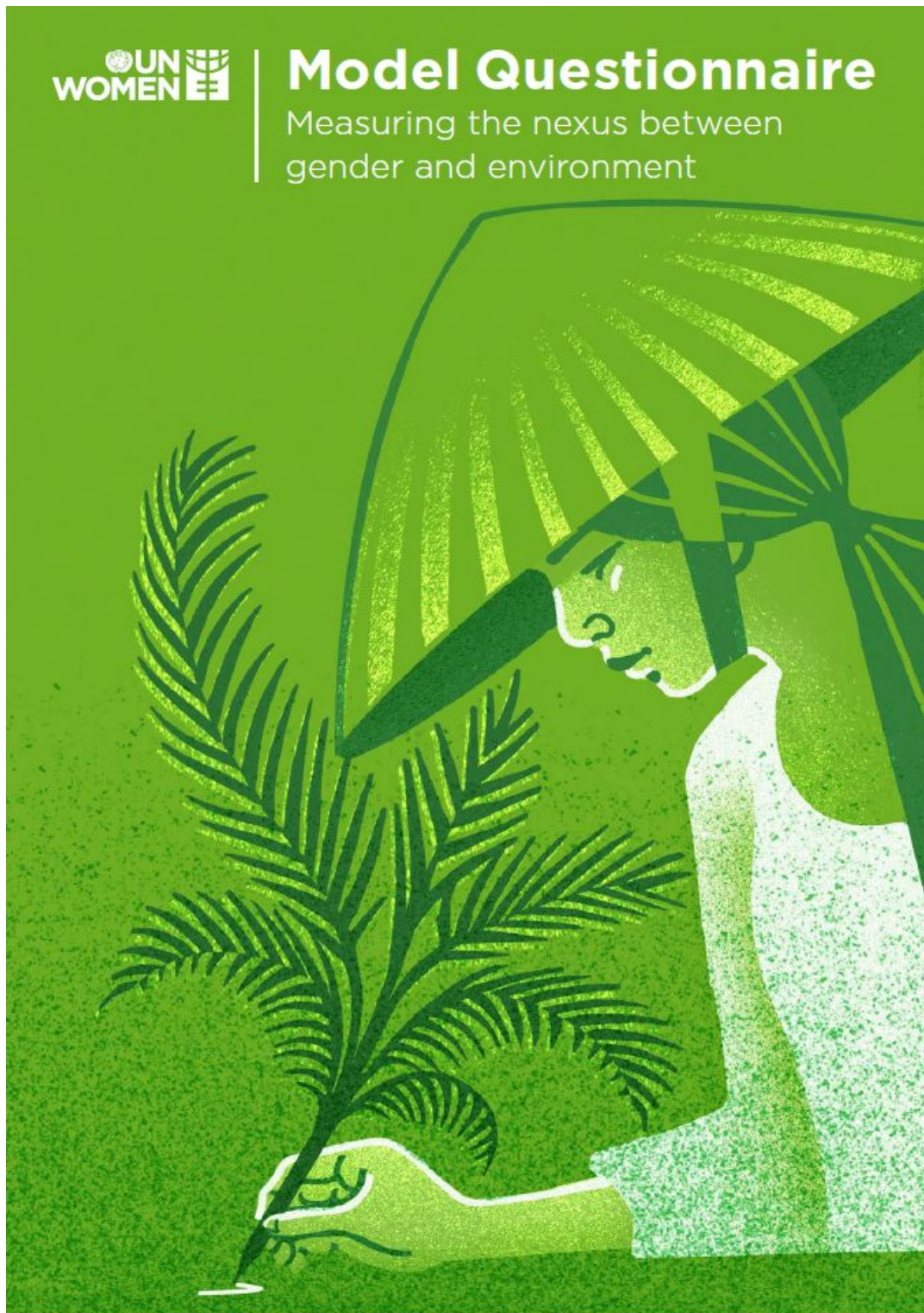
**Key for interpretation:** The black markers represent clusters with high child marriage rates (top 25% of cluster values). The map indicates that arid clusters see higher child marriages compared to humid clusters

■ Humid ■ Arid

<https://data.unwomen.org/publications/gender-and-biodiversity-data-brief>



# Data collection tools to fill existing data gaps



- Measure how women and men interact with the environment for pay/profit, subsistence, leisure, tradition religion or others
- Three stage sampling – no proxy respondent

Module number	Module name
Module 1	Household roster
Module 2	Housing characteristics: Location, building materials, fuel, water and sanitation
Module 3	Individual characteristics
Module 4	Disaster exposure, preparedness and consequences
Module 5	Exposure to, and preparedness for, climate change related effects
Module 6	Employment in the green economy
Module 7	Agriculture and land use
Module 8	Environment-related livelihoods
Module 9	Asset ownership
Module 10	Decision making and mobility

## COUNTRIES WITH FINALIZED OR ON-GOING GES SURVEYS

- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- Kiribati
- Mongolia
- Samoa
- Senegal
- Tonga
- Tanzania

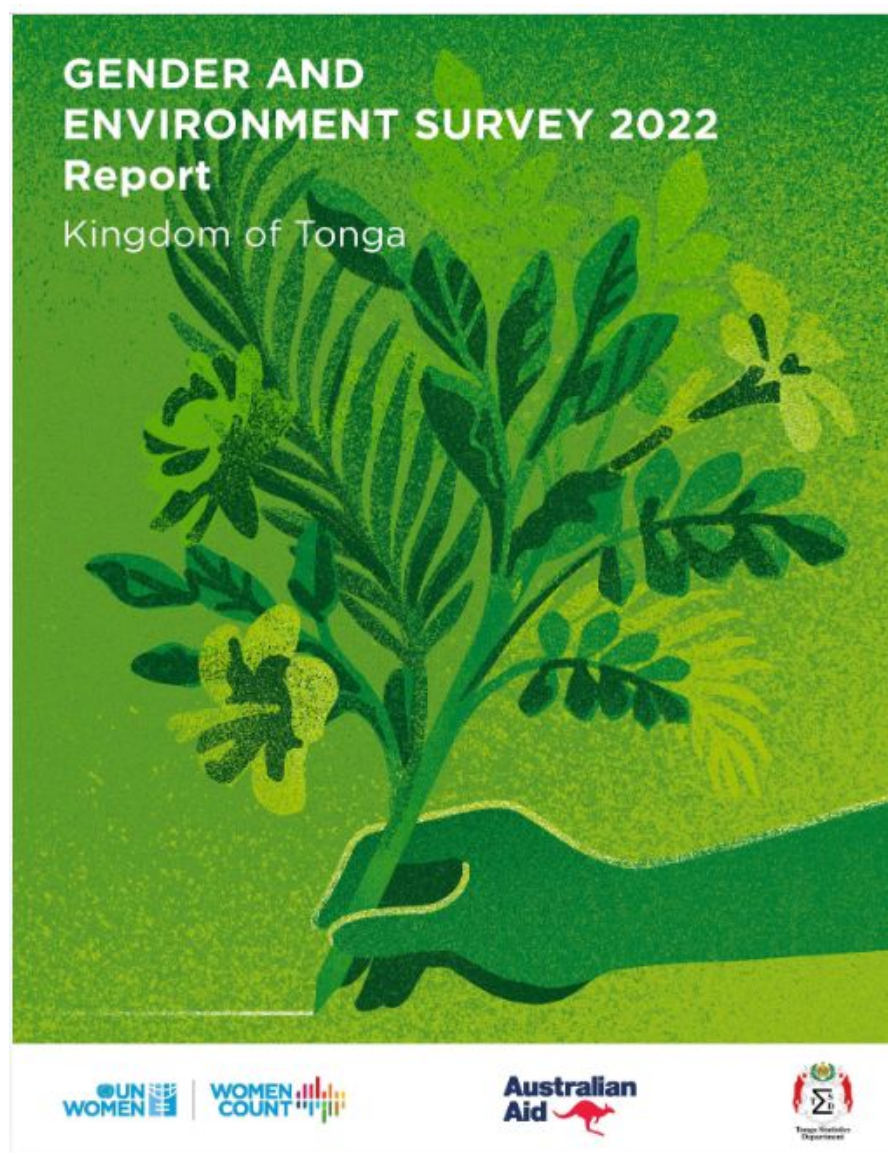


<div> <b>100 Indicators</b>                      Measuring the nexus between gender and environment:                      Leveraging data from population surveys                 </div>							
The following list of indicators was put together to provide a menu of options for countries wishing to measure environmental issues from a gender perspective. The list includes, among others, SDG indicators, Sendai indicators and indicators from the Asia-Pacific set of Gender-Environment indicators. All the indicators included in this list can be calculated utilizing individual-level populations surveys and, in particular, Gender and Environment Survey (GES) items, in line with the <a href="#">Model Questionnaire on Gender and the Environment</a> .							
GES indicator no.	Indicator name	Module in Questionnaire	General reference area	Correspondence with other indicators	Reference population	Level of disaggregation	Additional recommended disaggregation
1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Asset ownership; Household Roster	Natural resource management, conservation and use, Resilience	SDG 5.a.1, GE2	Agricultural population	Sex and type of tenure	Mean size of land (intervals)
2	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex	Housing characteristics	Natural resource management, conservation and use, Health	(similar to SDG 6.1.1), GE5	Total population	Sex	Season
3	Proportion of population with access to electricity, by sex	Housing characteristics	Natural resource management, conservation and use	(similar to SDG 7.1.1), GE6	Total population	Sex	Location, type of electricity
4	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by sex	Housing characteristics	Health	(similar to SDG 6.2.1), GE27	Total population	Sex	Location
5	Proportion of households where women and girls are in charge of water collection, by median time to source	Housing characteristics	Natural resource management, conservation and use	GE11	Households without water in premises	By sex, time to source	Location, mode of transport
6	Proportion of population living in households where sanitation facilities are poorly illuminated, lack a lock, or are shared with other households, by sex	Housing characteristics	Health	No	Population using sanitation facilities outside the household	Sex	Location



## • What did the survey reveal in Samoa?

In Samoa, women and men are affected by climate change differently, and they contribute to environmental conservation and degradation differently



Women are more likely to sacrifice their nutrition as a result of climate change

2 %

single mothers  
decreased food  
intake as a result of  
climate change

1 %

single fathers  
decreased food  
intake as a result of  
climate change

Climate change worsened the health of more than one in three people, adding to women's unpaid care burden

19 %

women saw an  
increase in care  
work as a result of  
climate change

1 %

men saw an  
increase in care  
work as a result of  
climate change

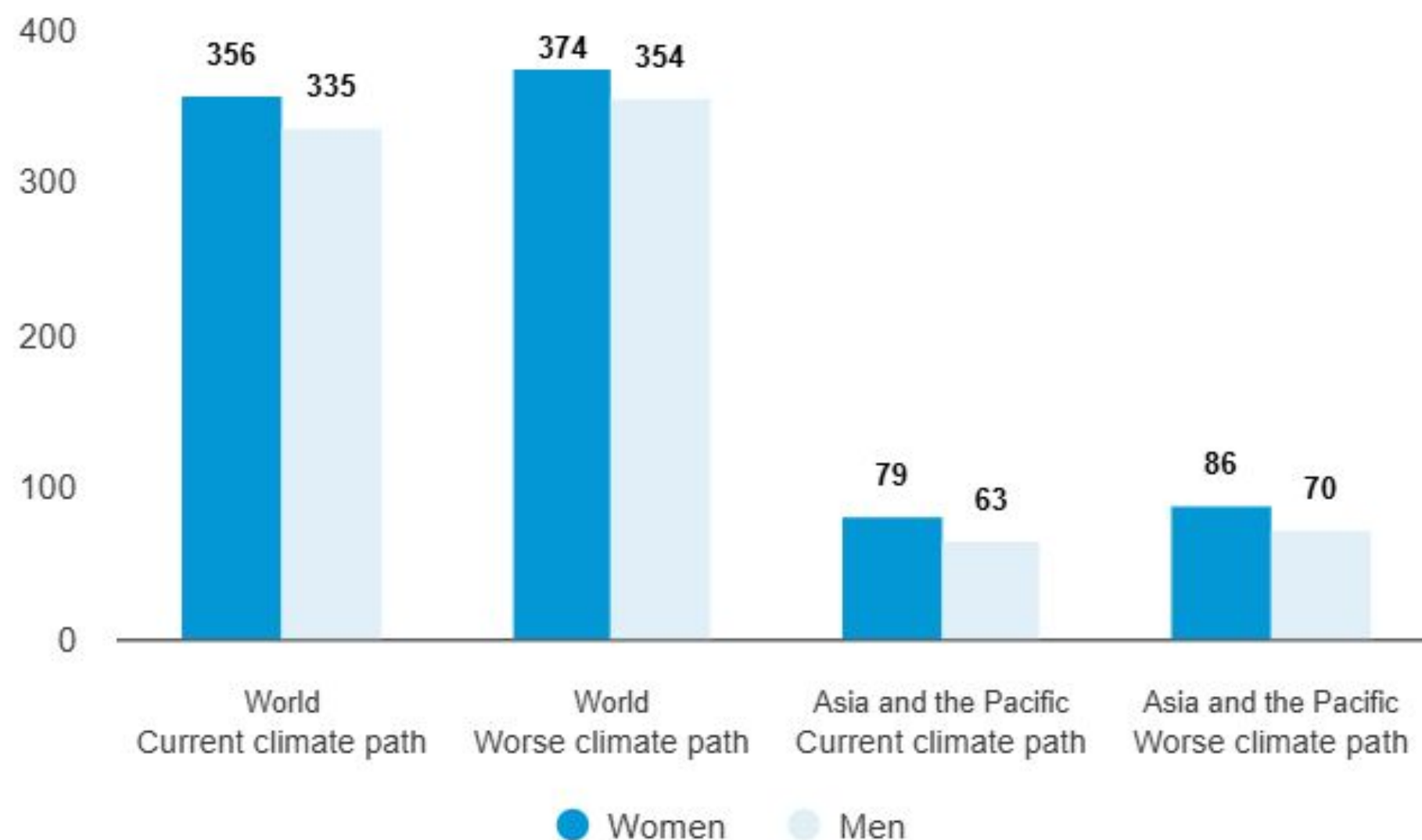
*\*Note the figures above are based on double adult household*

Source: Figures 19 and 22 respectively, from the survey report

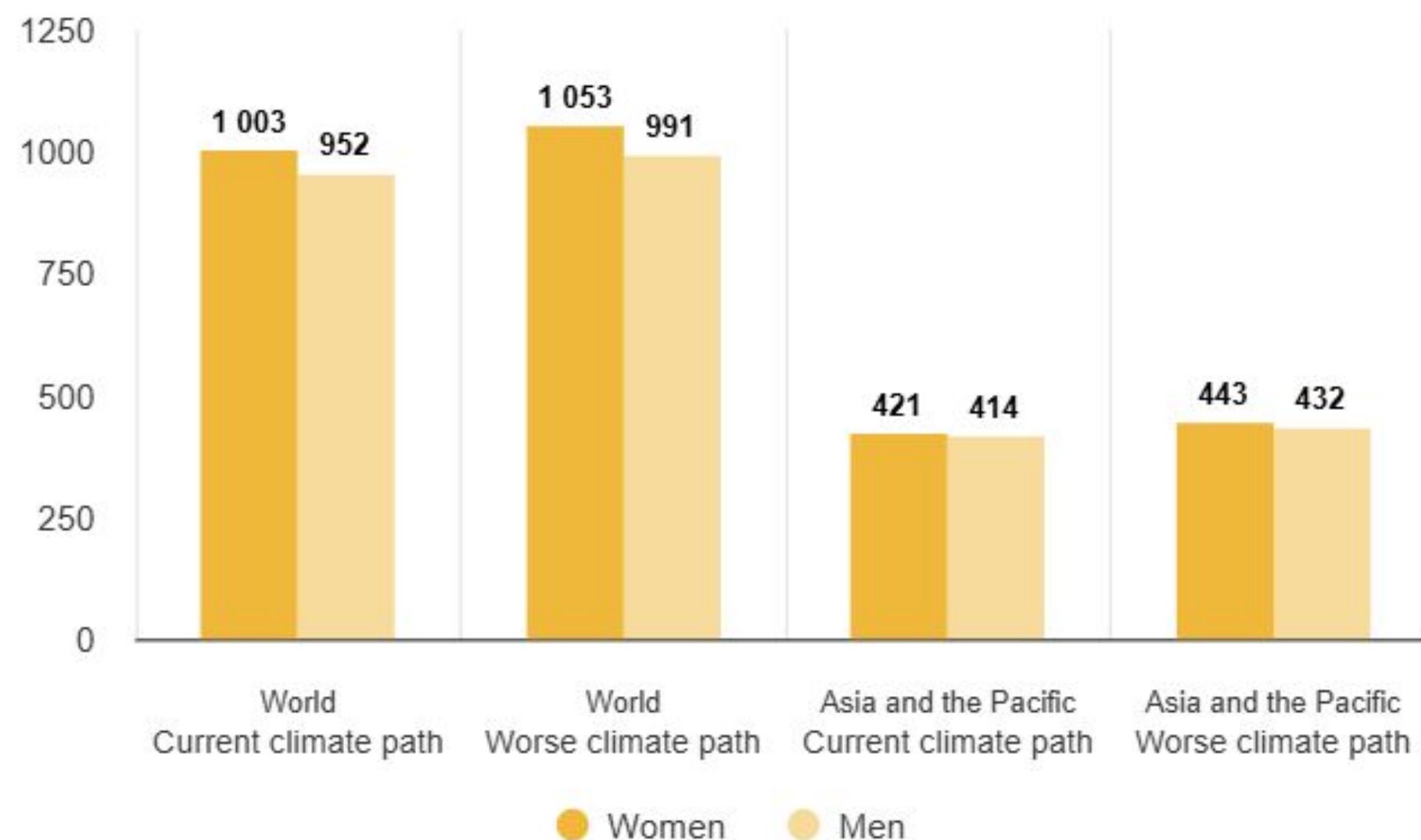


## Data tools to inform national policy making

Total population projected to live in extreme poverty by 2030 (current climate path and worse climate path), with or without empowering investments (millions)



Total population projected to face food insecurity by 2030 (current climate path and worse climate path), with or without empowering investments (millions)



# Data tools to inform national policy making

RESET ↶

Asia and the Pacific ▼

## Select outcome indicator

For the graph to display correctly, please ensure that you have selected a variable for every field, including "Age."

Food insecurity ▼

Female ▼

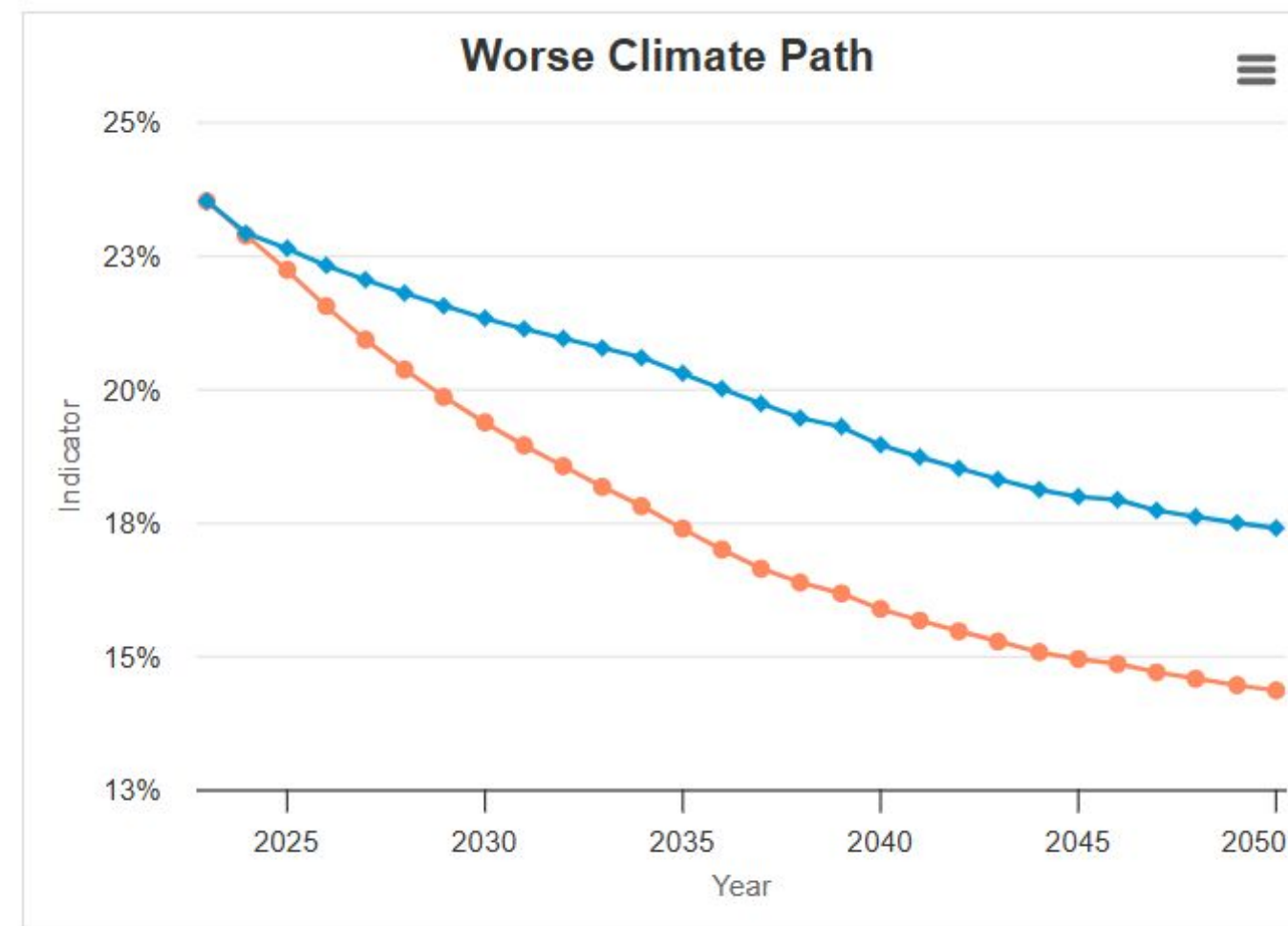
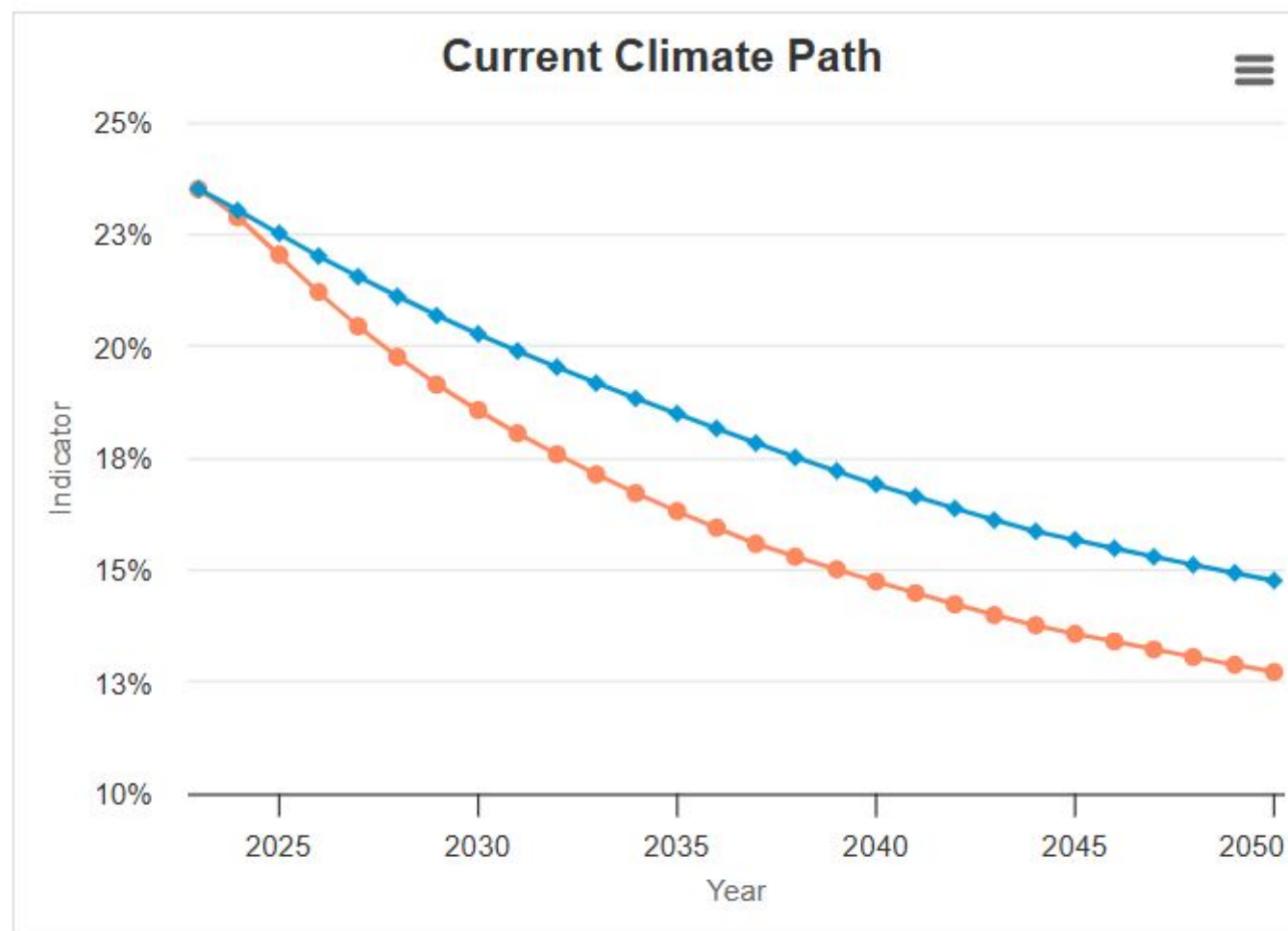
Age ▼

## Empowering Investments



The Empowering Investments package assumes investments across a diverse set of development levers including greater access to clean fuels and greater government to household welfare transfers. Click below to see what some of these select investments mean for Philippines

## If you were a decision-maker, which path would you choose?



# Thank you!




[Sara.duerto.Valero@unwomen.org](mailto:Sara.duerto.Valero@unwomen.org)  
<https://data.unwomen.org/environment-resources>




# Enhancing Gender-Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions

## Insights from the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard






### Enhancing Gender-Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions



### Insights from the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard





# Gender dimensions



1

## Women's economic security

- ☐ Identifies women's unequal access to and control over resources, goods and services
- ☐ Recognizes women's key economic contributions to climate action
- ☐ Includes actions to improve women's access to and control over resources, goods and services for a just transition to a sustainable economy



2

## Equal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work

- ☐ Identifies women's disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work
- ☐ Recognizes women's key unpaid contributions to climate action
- ☐ Includes actions to reduce or redistribute unpaid care, domestic and community work in the context of climate change



# Gender dimensions



## 3 Safety from gender-based violence

- ☐ Identifies the impacts of climate change on different forms of gender-based violence
- ☐ Recognizes women's expertise in addressing gender-based violence in climate response and action
- ☐ Includes actions to address gender-based violence related to climate response



## 4 Safeguarding women's health

- ☐ Identifies women's differentiated health risks and barriers to health access due to climate change
- ☐ Recognizes women's key contributions to health in the context of climate change
- ☐ Includes actions to address women's health risks and access to services, especially in disasters



# Gender dimensions



5

## Women's participation and leadership

- ☐ Identifies barriers to women's equal, full and meaningful participation in climate decision-making and action
- ☐ Recognizes women's voice, agency, participation and leadership as key to climate decision-making and action
- ☐ Includes actions to enhance women's equal, full and meaningful participation in climate decision-making and action



6

## Cross-cutting gender mainstreaming frameworks, processes and tools




- ☐ Enabling gender and climate policy and coordination frameworks that support the NDC are in place
- ☐ The NDC development was done in consultation with women's ministries, organizations and groups
- ☐ Gender-responsive analyses, monitoring and evaluation and accountability processes are included
- ☐ Capacity building to enhance gender-responsive climate action is included
- ☐ Sufficient resources are allocated to implement the gender components in the NDCs




# Enhancing Gender-Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions

## Insights from the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard






### Enhancing Gender-Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions



#### Insights from the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard



# WEDO's Tools on NDCs: **Screening Tool and Resource Guide & Gender Climate Tracker**







# What do we track?

- The existence of **any reference to gender or women** in the policy;
- The **nature** of the reference, which includes:
  - The **context** for the reference, e.g. commitments to mitigation (M), adaptation (A), capacity-building, implementation or whether the gender reference is cross-cutting. Where a government has committed to gender-mainstreaming or taking gender into account across one or more components of the NDC, this is noted as gender-sensitive (GS).
  - The ways in which **women are positioned** in the NDC. This includes positioning women as a group that is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (WVG); as beneficiaries of projects or policies (B); as agents of change (AC); or as stakeholders i.e. as having a stake in climate change-related decision-making (S) (CGIAR et al, 2016).
- The existence of **gender-responsive budgeting** in the NDC;
- The existence of a **participatory planning process** for the NDC; and
- The existence of a **mechanism or process for monitoring or implementing** the NDC.







# Why is it important?

- 1 Gender reference:** Evaluate the extent to which submitted NDCs address **women's human rights**.
- 2 Participatory process:** Evaluate if women are involved in the process of devising the NDC is necessary to enable women to exercise **their right to participate** in environmental decision-making.
- 3 Mechanism for monitoring:** Transparency around the process or mechanism for monitoring or implementing the NDC assists civil society, including women's rights groups, to hold their **government accountable** for existing commitments or to engage with them to reform those commitments.

## Gender Analysis Summary

Submitted NDC	Yes
Submitted language	English
Submitted translation	No
NDC commitments	Mitigation Adaptation
Type of support	Conditional Unconditional
Participatory process for NDC development mentioned	Yes
Monitoring and/or implementation	Monitoring Implementation
Reference to women/gender	Yes
Gender Tags	<a href="#">GS</a>
Context of gender reference	Adaptation Mitigation



# Towards gender-just Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- **PROCESS:** NDCs should ensure inclusive, participatory, consultative climate planning, policymaking, and programming processes.
- **PRINCIPLES:** NDCs should outline the steps towards ensuring a just transition with gender justice and human rights at its center.
- **AMBITION:** NDCs should catalyze action that meets the scale and ambition that science and justice demand.
- **DATA:** NDCs should catalyze the collection of sector-specific data on gender- differentiated experiences, impacts, and needs, and the use of such data to inform policy making.
- **COHERENCE:** NDCs should encourage coherence with existing gender and climate planning and policymaking processes and documents.
- **ACCOUNTABILITY:** NDCs should facilitate advocates' ability to hold governments accountable for their processes, data use, adherence to principles, coherence across processes and policy, and impact towards a gender-just transition.





Process	Does your NDC development and engagement processes ensure opportunities for inputs from civil society, Indigenous Peoples, and other rights-holders in their formulation? Are the mechanisms to share inputs accessible, with clear timetables, expected outcomes and accountability to those who engage?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Do you have explicit outreach strategies to engage with women and gender groups as well as with national gender machineries?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC clearly illustrate how the perspectives of civil society, Indigenous Peoples, and other rights-holders have influenced the formulation of the final document?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Principles	Does the NDC embed principles around gender equality, gender-responsive climate finance, etc. fundamental to a gender-just transition?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC outline how it will integrate frameworks around human rights, Indigenous sovereignty, resource justice, etc. for a just transition?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC demonstrate how principles of a gender-just transition will be integrated in sectors beyond energy, including care work, agriculture, and beyond?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ambition	Does the NDC demonstrate a significant progression beyond the previous one, reflecting the findings of the <a href="#">IPCC Sixth Assessment report</a> and the recent Global Stocktake?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC reflect the highest possible contribution this Party can make toward achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC outline climate finance commitments and needs? For developed countries, does the NDC commit to climate finance in line with their Fair Share? For developing countries, are plans that are conditional on climate finance specified separately from unconditional commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data	Does the NDC reference intersectional gender data as a priority for shaping the development of its actions and activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC provide a methodology for continuing / scaling up the collection of sector-specific, intersectional and gender-differentiated data to shape policies and implementation?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC include gender-differentiated indicators to clearly monitor implementation and enhance accountability for a gender-just transition?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coherence	Does the NDC work to advance policy coherence and align its activities and goals with other national climate and related policies and plans, such as National Adaptation Plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC work to advance policy coherence and align its activities and goals with other commitments, processes, and national policies and plans related to environment, economic development, gender equality, and human rights, such as under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 2030 Agenda, and others?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accountability	Does the NDC articulate clear mechanisms and methodology for implementation, including planned and/or adopted legislation, decision-making bodies for directing plans and policies, and policy development and implementation processes?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC explain the mechanisms for monitoring, including identifying governance bodies, targets and indicators, how often progress will be reviewed and reported, and where such information will be publicly available and in what languages?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Does the NDC provide mechanisms and processes for accountability that are not financially burdensome for all levels of all climate actors, including locally-led initiatives?	<input type="checkbox"/>



# THANK YOU!

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