

Where are you joining us from?



How have countries used gender data to develop their NAPs/NDCs/etc.?

Unfortunately many countries in the region and especially in Togo didn't include Gender in initial NDCs and are now considering including in the Updating of NDCs

Huge gap on gender data which is not available to enable policy makers to integrate gender into their climate change policies - South Africa.

Artificial Intellegence is used to improve actions

Kenya has mainstreamed gender in developing NDCs by undertaking analysis in agriculture, energy, and water sectors

Madagascar: Utiliser pour justifier la pertinence des stratégies et plans d'action. Développement des indicateurs

Country have not maximize the potential of gender data. some of these data are sitting in shelf of officers, research lab etc. Data needed to be harness and used for making informed decisions.

Madagascar has integrated gender in its NAP framework document, we have integrated gender in the priority programs identified in this framework document.

By developing gender sensitive indicators in energy sector- Kenya

In Benin gender data a crucial to develop the NDC as women are mostly in the agriculture and water sectors that are mostly affected by climate change. It's then important to map them in order to design actions based on Ecosystem based adaptation

How have countries used gender data to develop their NAPs/NDCs/etc.?

The use of gender-specific data to develop their NAPs / NDCs / in some countries including my country does not take it into account, because they have not done studies to measure its various factors

Census, Research, gender analysis, conducted by consultants during NDC enhancement process (Togo)

What specific data and knowledge resources are available and could support countries in defining their NAP/NDC/etc.? (e.g. census, studies, etc.)

Census,

Census, Research,

diagnostics conducted by CSOs

Kenya census

!#*&!\$

There many sources with academia and regional organization but the truth is that they are not that accurate because there is no follow up after a projet they support is over

India- Census of India, Statistical Data sets by Ministry, academic research, Thesis studies, etc.

Research, Census, Country regional registration data e.g. on voting etc - Kenya

In DRC we have data from the UNPD , JiCA and we are conducting sencus right know

What specific data and knowledge resources are available and could support countries in defining their NAP/NDC/etc.? (e.g. census, studies, etc.)

Diagnostic communautaire

Madagascar Study done with the global NAP network: gender-responsive NAP process

research findings, surveys and secondary data from in agencies and office of statistics

Statistic S.A. do supply data and knowledge resources from time to time also indicating social status however not specifically gender disaggregated data.

The Africa Group of Negotiators Expert Group as a great knowlwdge resource AGNES

Rwanda census

Kwnolodge in water sector management

County gender data sheets - Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Council of Governors and UN Women

In Burundi, use is made of statistics and various resources such as research studies

What specific data and knowledge resources are available and could support countries in defining their NAP/NDC/etc.? (e.g. census, studies, etc.)

<https://data.em2030.org/countries/india/>

studies

Studies

What were your top take aways?

Need for capacity building. Gender can't just be championed by women. - South Africa

gender and climate change still need a lot of emphasis and consideration in all planning

Gender isn't only about women

Need to capacity building on indigenous women's from grassroots level

Gender is inclusive

It's all about ensure safe and meaningful participation

partnership, support and capacity building is needed.

women and men need to work together

Besoin de plus de coordination

What were your top take aways?

capacity building

sex-disaggregated data are important
(Madagascar)

Gender mainstreaming is not only the work of
govs but a collective responsibility

Gender should be taken into consideration in all
national policies to help address the climate crisis

gender is imperative to achieve our goals

gender has to be mainstream, action has to be
taken.

1. Enhance coordination amongst institutions 2.
aligned different sector policy framework on
gender3. capacity building and implementing pilot
projects

What were your top take aways?

Support For local actors. National platforms for coherence required. Coordination of networks. Academia to support gender data

Gender mainstreaming efforts should be coherent, inclusive, well coordinated and institutional

Collaboration between various actors not only Govs

Capacity building comes out once more as a key need, coordination and inclusive participation.

capacity building for all actors

The need to utilize what we have to drive inclusive participation

My top takeaway from the discussion is 1. There are frameworks that have already been put in place in most countries but the challenge is implementation.

Collaboration with indigenous peoples organizations

simplifying the language helps to include other actors

What were your top take aways?

focus on working with all stakeholders speeds the process

L'élaboration d'indicateurs pour s'assurer e la prise en compte du genre dans les actions climatiques est essentiel

collaboration across sectors will be key

The need to change the status quo in addressing gender integration. That its not only about women, but everyone, its all inclusive and should be addressed in the same way. Mainstreaming needs to be participatory and inclusive in order for it to work