





Informing decisions through gender statistics: integrating gender in national data on climate change

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EmPower – a project to strengthen gender equality in climate change and disaster risk actions

2018-2022 | Implemented across Asia-Pacific region | National footprints in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam



GOALS

EmPower works on 5 key pillars:



VOICE AND LEADERSHIP

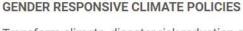
Encourage women and marginalized groups to participate in climate decisions



DATA FOR DECISION-MAKING

Generate, analyse and use sex, age and diversity disaggregated data to inform climate and DRR policy

a Diat policy



Transform climate, disaster risk reduction and energy policies and financing to be more gender and human rights responsive

RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS

Enable women to access and use renewable energy and, through it, economic resources for resilient livelihoods

REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

Improve regional processes, platforms and build regional knowledge on climate change and disaster risk reduction to include gender and human rights

"...development efforts have been hampered by a lack of the most basic data about the social and economic circumstances in which people live..."

"Stronger monitoring and evaluation at all levels...will help guide decision making..."



"Sex-disaggregated data does not exist...."

"Information about women's role and access in environment-related sectors is not comprehensively collected and reported."

Example of indicators in the thematic set

An indicator is a:

"representation of statistical data for a specified time, place or any other relevant characteristic..."

"summary measure related to a key issue or phenomenon"

Guiding principles:

- Already mandated
- Highlights gender concerns
- Practical but not ruling out aspirational

Exposure

- Total population, disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, wealth, and ethnicity
- Total square kilometres of agricultural land in disaster-prone areas, by sex of land user

Vulnerability

- Proportion of time spend on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex
- Type of employment, identifying people involved in agriculture and fishing, by sex

Coping capacity

- Proportion seats held by women in local government
- Proportion of managerial positions in environment-related ministries held by women

Impacts

- Total number of users of health and education facilities damaged by disasters, by sex
- Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters

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Means of implementation

- Percentage of national delegations at UNFCCC sessions who are women
- Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reports on climate change
- Total ODA allocated to climate change mitigation related activities where gender equality was a primary objective (according to gender marker)
- Whether a gender mechanism has been established at national and local levels for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery

Findings from national experiences

- Strong interest in integrating gender
- Significant challenges in doing so
- Set of indicators provides a good starting point
- Now to data production and use
 - Collating data and gap analyses
 - Adapting existing forms and data collection processes
 - Developing new methods
 - Bangladesh: piloting new survey questionnaire
 - Viet Nam and Cambodia: national profiles on gender, climate change and disaster-related statistics (2020/2021)

Recommendations for the future

1. Show the benefits of a gender-sensitive and inclusive approach

- Good quality data and information
- Fundamental to planning and response

2. Show gaps and concerns and enable comparison

- Data on both men and women, girls and boys
- People with a disability compared to people without

3. Systematically publish data and statistics

- Make them available online
- Include information about the data (metadata) source, definitions used, etc.



Thank you!

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