

Informal summary

Inputs from breakout sessions – Gender Analysis workshop

The present document is a compilation of information shared during the discussions during the Gender Analysis virtual workshop on 26 August 2021 aimed to enhance awareness and capacity of governments and other relevant stakeholders to develop and apply gender analyses as key tools of gender-responsive climate decision-making, programming and action at multiple levels.

Please note that some notes have been interpreted and translated from French and Spanish into English and that any reference to an organization/Party in the information below does not mean that the information was shared or verified by an official representative of the respective organization/Party.

For more relevant information on the workshop, please visit the [event webpage](#).

Past and ongoing work on gender data and gender analysis in the context of climate change

- Pakistan is updating their NDC to include gender in a more cross-cutting way by including information on integrating gender into provincial departments and civil society
- The Philippines began a [gender analysis](#) of their NDC in 2018 with the assistance of a gender expert through the NDC support programme
- In Jordan, gender focal points in environment institutions are working together with IOs, NGOs and civil society organizations to coordinate a gender mainstreaming strategy, contribute information on gender and support capacity development on gender equality
- Uganda has completed a [gender analysis](#) of the key NDC sectors including agriculture, waste and energy with the support of UNDP
- Burkina Faso has received training on developing and applying gender analysis in their NAP
- Cameroon integrated gender in its NDC review process in early 2021
- Uruguay is carrying out a gender analysis by sector and activity, which is then used to make recommendations that are reflected in measurement, reporting and verification; the use of quantitative information is complemented with qualitative analysis
- [Conservation International - Indonesia](#) is mapping gender issues in all development sector policies in order to implement a policy on gender equality and balance
- [The International Institute for Sustainable Development \(IISD\)](#) has collaborated with partner countries to conduct gender analyses to inform their NAP processes through the NAP Global Network. A compilation of lessons from these analyses in 6 African countries can be accessed [here](#)
- [The International Transport Forum at the OECD](#) has been focusing on an analysis of [gender in transport](#) and working with their member countries to develop a gender analysis toolkit for transport policies
- [The Global Institute for Women's Empowerment Group](#) (GIWE GROUP) in Mali held a workshop to identify the needs and gaps in gender analysis

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Gaps and challenges in gender data collection and analysis in the context of climate change

- Gender considerations and awareness in existing policies
- Accessibility of gender data to incorporate into NDCs
- Knowledge on know-how and “how to” process
- Political will from governments to improve or analyse the gaps
- Tools to help prioritise questions/issues to investigate in gender analysis questionnaires
- Gender analysis in regional adaptation plans
- Data and gender analyses in policy recommendations
- Challenges in data collection in remote regions
- Studies on gender statistics and data are not well connected
- Disparities in awareness and acceptance around gender diversity in different contexts

What is needed?

- Regular monitoring of data collection process
- Move beyond numerical and qualitative data
- Involvement and cooperation between government sectors, stakeholders and ministries
- Increased transparency and access to information
- Increased demand at COP for countries to include gender analysis in their NDCs and to develop gender and transparency mechanisms
- Increased engagement of women with technical expertise in different thematic areas
- Increased participation of women in data collection and in the development of national action and adaptation plans
- Increased involvement of NGCCFPs in projects and programs to allow for monitoring of gender indicators
- Technical and financial support for NGCCFPs
- More involvement and participation of NGCCFPs
- Capacity-building