

Where are you joining us from?



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

Gender plan being part of NDC implementation plan

Gender analysis for sectoral policies included in NDC of Vietnam

In Pakistan, the gender data is limited but it is used usually to define Educational plans.

Targeted gender analysis to inform NAP processes (Kiribati, among other countries)

In the Philippines, gender is a cross-cutting theme in the National Climate Change Action Plan

India's NDC doesn't integrate gender data enough. Its a mere rhetoric of gender equality. The National Action Plan on Climate Change, 2008 of India does mention that "impacts of climate change will be particularly severe for women". But no data.

Need to invest in data from women-led initiatives and progs - this is in the Pacific Platform for Action for Gender Equality and Women's Rights which recognises this approach - evidence beyond data/women's lived experiences

Census, District Census Handbook, National Statistical Office have some data on negder but they are used only for education and health, Hygien,jn India

Gender and Climate change action plan was prepared in Cambodia



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

Uruguay collected and analyzed sex-disaggregated data through multi-ministry effort to develop its NAP for agriculture

In Cambodia, gender analysis in relation to the forest sector informs the AFOLU sector component of the NDC.

Data and information on gender and climate is limited but the available ones are used to understand the situation of gender equality and climate in the country and accordingly used to inform policies and plans. bhutan.

Gender is included in Cambodia climate change strategic plan but not comprehensive enough

Gender included as part of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific

Presence of Gender audit tools (i.e. HGDG) in the Philippines as an entry point to measure NAP/NDC actions

Many countries have not yet finalized work on updated NDCs and it's too early to see how gender Data has been used

In Indonesia Gender disaggregated data documents and gender analysis in policies and strategic issues of NDC in responding to the impact of climate change especially in overcoming both conditions but different capacities and the needs of women lackin

Pakistan's NAP for Climate Change does not use gender disaggregated data but this NAP does exist and is being worked on. Hopefully, gender involvement will be a concrete part of it in the future.



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

Gender data and analysis across sectors (e.g. country gender assessments) provide the background needed to understand gender. Unsure of it's uptake in NAPs and NDCs.

Gender analysis is being used in developing policy in climate change adaptation in coastal community in Indonesia

InRDC Gender data have been used to implement NAP and now gender analysis is an element that will help for the new NDC.

They have been used to implement NAPs and are review for the new NDC

Last IPCC special reports

In the Philippines, there is a specific section in the Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Plan which highlights the importance of integrating gender in climate change.

Administration data of relevant sectoral ministries that includes sex disaggregation data.



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

Online surveys can be conducted given the reach of social media.

Presence of Gender audit tools (i.e. Harmonized GAD Guidelines) in the Philippines as an entry point to measure NAP/NDC actions

Civil society engage to build capacity at community level but such stories and successes aren't collated enough. Therefore, some actions get undermined and aren't easily replicated.

SDG indicators could be used to support monitoring of NAPs and NDCs as there are some climate related indicators

This is probably not a where data is available but more about the approach - eg the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific could assist national coordination for data collection; women-led programmes eg in DRM provide good opportunities

Cambodia conducts Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Climate Change (KAP) surveys that show gender gaps in knowledge and access to information.

India has census data on interval of 10 years e.g. 2011

Climate Budget Tagging and Gender typologies (Philippines)

National Household Surveys usually present some sex-disaggregated data

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

In India number of studies on gender and climate change impacts are available which can be used.

CSOs also offering analysis tools and bottom up approaches e.g. from APWLD or GenderCC

National Forest Monitoring Systems and Forest Reference Emissions Levels.

Academic research, particularly action research where focused at the sector or country level could be useful

Data collected by Women Ministries and institutions

Project based data

Should ensure indigenous peoples Disagreed data

International organisations often have research hubs - i.e. World Bank

Bangladesh plans to pilot collection of sex disaggregated data at district level to support local level policies. Potentially such data collected at national level could be used for NaPs and NDC

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

Reports to UNDRR on loss, damage, and impacts of different forms of disasters, but sex-disaggregation is currently optional

Data are collected by different institut such as the women ministries or Un women and used to implement Nap and NDC.

Examples of available specific data and knowledge

What were your top take aways?

Use current structures better

How to promote coordination and collaboration between existing mechanisms to strengthen institutional linkages

More investment in capacity building (on gender for climate actors and climate change for gender actors) is needed to foster collaboration

Having a chance to bring experience and recommendations from our Pacific Island network of women leaders #shiftingthepower

Government has to be indulged to make sure that gender balance is kept in mind while take climate Action.

Better coordination needed between policy level and grassroots level implementation

We've a very long way to go

Facilitate inter agency collaboration

The importance of having an overarching mandate and how it can influence decision making



What were your top take aways?

Consultative process is the key

Urgent need to strengthen coordination, participation and collaboration between government, CSOs & other key stakeholders

While some work has been initiated, gender integration and mainstreaming into national policies still has a lot of gaps and a lot more work needs to be done.

What are some of the ways we can bridge the gap between grassroots and implementing bodies

incorporating gender action in adaptation plan

Tear down silos

Institutional arrangements should integrate authorities with different Thematic mandates and authority levels and should be open for civil society

Such regional workshops do provide more opportunity for highlighting local examples. Also more regional parties can be involved for interaction.

The need for regional approaches as the contexts in many cases overlap and each can learn, share and build up gender-mainstreaming.



What were your top take aways?

Experience sharing were very informative

Need the mandate, good M&E system, top down and bottom up approach key

Gender mainstreaming improves all development-related plans.

Importance of grassroots women's voice in the development of gender-responsive climate actions

The importance to increase a cross collaboration between all stakeholders in order to implement all the crucial issues such as capacity building, data collection, for a greater implentation of gender justice in all institutions public or private.

The production of gendered data must remain a priority for all countries. Nothing new, but the need for the production of such data remains pregnant.

Build collaboration with multi stakeholders to implement the NAP



What were your top take aways?

Policy alignment is an iterative process

It's important to have a gender perspective from the beginning of the planning process

Need for coherence is the need of the hour.

Need to bridge top down and bottom up approaches

adequate funding and M&E thereafter required

Transparent information on NAPS, LAPAs, etc needs to be shared widely particularly with civil society

It seems obvious but cross-sectoral and cross-gender teams communication, m&e and public participation throughout

Ensuring the equal participation from planning process to implementation is crucial

Intersectoral efforts need to be made. And There's no economic development without climate action



What were your top take aways?

Concrete examples of gender mainstreaming integrated to climate policies

Diverse mix of country experiences Relating to gender mainstreaming covering different levels and sectors

Importance of thinking through which structures enable coherence between national development planning processes and frameworks and climate change frameworks

Commitment from the government for the gender responsive budgeting, planning, and collaboration

Mainstreaming gender and avoid after thought to incorporate.

Having gender perspectives in policy is not enough unless it is implemented in real from the beginning of everything we do on climate change

Can there be a mandatory process for Environment ministries to include women's organizations in policy formulation discussion

There is need to have gender officers in every sector/department who can see to it that gender is represented in every policy processes. This is because gender is mainly a social aspect which is mostly not represented in technical sectors.

Breaking down silos in planning through participatory, bottom-up planning with gender as a cross-cutting issue

