

Where are you joining us from?



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

Mostly related to vulnerability assessments

India is doing it.

most related to representation of women, Germany

As arguments for gender mainstreaming in Bhutan, Viet Nam

Gender data is one of the goals of the NAP

Portugal - also representation

For the german NAP, the approach was to have analysis ex ante of specificities of vulnerable groups, women included

Bangladesh doing but indigenous women's not included yet

New Zealand is not

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

EU Commission - planned to be used in the context of policies aimed at engaging citizens in climate action (behavioural change)

Cameroon . women are not included yet. But in the process

Serbia: For identification of priority mitigation action/ NAP And NDC on-going

increasing investment in capacity building

Would be interesting to see how gender data can influence Climate resilient agricultural Policies

Consumer behaviour statistics

Census

gender and land rights database at country level

more innovative ways for strengthen capacities

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

communication and awareness at sub-national and community level

demistify gender at sub-national levels

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

census

For the EU: European Environment Agency, Eurostat, EIGE

EIGE is a great source of data. Research work has been done nationally also to collect data and have a state of the art of the current sources and gaps

Often good research and data is available from women's organizations who are collecting participatory action research - such as data collected by APWLD

district level vulnerability assessment, State Action Plan on Climate Change, GHG inventory

Census

Statistics

Studies

Good research + census and other official studies

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

I think research should be encouraged.

Data on women's decision making power in agricultural practices

Study visit in the pilot areas

In Bhutan field studies were executed as a gender assessment on agriculture, energy and waste management

Sector specific labor reports

In Germany, statistics on time use and mobility that allow not only to recognise gender differences, but also the underlying reasons, e.g. care work

Might a spike in gender disaggregated data collection on COVID 19 impacts inform climate policies?

Consumer behaviour / patterns statistics

What were your top take aways?

Gender work needs to increase intersectionality

!#*&!\$

Participatory approach is crucial

Gender budgeting experience in EU newly available

Gender Pulse looks like a great app to tackle lack of gender data!

There is a good amount of work and information out there on what Govs/ countries are doing but it's not always easy to access outside of convos like this

Gender needs to be more discuss

Countries and organisations seem to coincide on what works well and what are the main issues, so we can learn a lot from each other.

We have to reach rural level indigenous women



What were your top take aways?

There are already many different institutional arrangements but it has to be seen how these translate into 1)Programms 2)implementation

Gender expert grpup or network of gender focal points

Gender Action Plan can increase International profile of issues



What were your top take aways?

The power of women's participation

Governments need to do better in their commitments!

Networking is key in capacity building

The importance of backgrounds and networks of Gender Focal Points.

Focal points more inclusive

Reporting and monitoring offers good opportunities for Enhancing coherence Among policies

Important links from international frameworks for local entities and need to think through potential unintended consequences of interventions

Coherence not only in plans and strategies but also implementation

The institutional agreements experiences presented in the panels



What were your top take aways?

Government should implement SGDs with include indigenous peoples

More resources, time and capacity building are necessary, but there seems to be an agreement on the tools and best practices.