ENCUENTRO REGIONAL
CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO E IGUALDAD DE GÉNERO
Por una acción climática con igualdad de género

Session 5

Sex-disaggregated data towards gender-sensitive climate change indicators

September 23rd, 2021

Key Message Report

Introduction

The objective of the session was to reflect, discuss and exchange experiences around two challenges: (a) the need to disaggregate, collect and process sex-disaggregated data on climate change in order to make visible situations that impact genders in a differentiated way, and that are currently invisible; (b) to develop and implement transparent and accountable systems for measuring and monitoring progress -or lack thereof- in relation to gender mainstreaming in climate policies. In the session, the experiences on the subject that have been developed in Mexico and the EUROCLIMA+ programme were presented.

This session was moderated by Ana Pérez, Coordinator of the Gender Equality Policy Area of the European Union's EUROSOCIAL+ Programme. Then, Jackie Siles, Senior Gender Specialist for the Human Rights and Conservation Programme of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) made a presentation on the report: *Gender and Environment Statistics: unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs.* Continuing with the experiences, Ana Victoria Rojas, from EUROCLIMA, presented the Methodological Guide Transversalizando la perspectiva de género en proyectos de acción climática: caja de herramientas. This was followed by Dr. Enrique De Alba, Vice President of the Institute of Geography and Environment (INEGI) of Mexico who addressed how the institution generates disaggregated data that helps to generate information on climate disasters.

The main messages of the session are summarized below. Link to the live broadcast

Key messages

On disaggregated data

The ECLAC Statistical Commission has been working for 25 years to strengthen gender statistics. The inclusion of the gender perspective in the formulation of data and statistics produces information that can be used to improve the quality of life of women:

- It makes visible the magnitude and intensity of different forms of gender inequalities and discrimination in different spheres of life and enables responses to be developed.

- It provides estimates of the magnitude of the contributions made by women and men in specific fields of human activity.

- It is an efficient mechanism to support political decision-making, evaluate the results of projects that have already been implemented, monitor progress and setbacks or stagnation of these actions over time in order to promote equality.

- It helps to identify the underlying causes that may be influencing the manifestation of aspects of inequalities, making it possible to act on the structural nodes of inequality in order to promote change.

- It facilitates the assessment of progress towards the goals agreed upon to improve the situation of women and girls at various regional and international summits.

- It raises public awareness and knowledge of the effects of gender inequalities in the lives of individuals and societies, promoting a change of roles and eliminating stereotypes.

- It aims to avoid biases in measurement, and to produce better quality statistics.

- It provides an important source of feedback for the generation of other statistics that will make inequalities that have not yet been measured visible.

- It shows the need to improve the methods and classifications required to adequately reflect reality.

Jackie Siles (IUCN). Presentation: *Gender and Environment Indicators*

IUCN's commitment

- +1,400 members; +18,000 experts; in 160 countries
- World Programme on Human Rights and Conservation
- Environment and Gender Information Platform
- Gender and Environment Indicators (IUCN-UNEP)

Gender and environment statistics: unlocking the data for action and measuring the SDGs

- Joint work with UNEP, which began in 2016 with a publication on global perspectives on gender and the environment.
- We sought to develop a list of gender and environment indicators at the national level that would be easy to integrate into existing statistics.
- Recommendations based on challenges and good practices in case studies in Kenya, Mexico and Laos.
- The objective: that indicators could be generated for inclusion in international gender and environmental frameworks.

Priority areas of Gender and Environment

- Studies were carried out and missions, interviews, workshops, consultations with 12 experts from international organizations and academia were conducted in the selected countries.
- The publication summarizes the findings and includes a list of 19 indicators to measure the gender-environment nexus at the national level.
- The indicators are aligned to the SDGs to ensure their feasibility and ensure their collection.
- Four priority areas:
    - A. Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity
    - B. Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
    - C. Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and welfare
    - D. Women in Environmental Decision-Making

Five indicators are presented that were proposed as minimum indicators to measure gender and climate change. These have a standardized methodology and many countries are already collecting data on them:

- From category A: **Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity**, the following

indicator was selected: (*a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights to agricultural land, disaggregated by sex; and (b) Proportion of women among owners or holders of rights to agricultural land, disaggregated by tenure type (SDG*

5.a.1). There are only 28 countries in the world where men and women have equal accessto land, so collecting this information is very useful.

- From category **B. Access to food, energy, water and sanitation** two of the minimum indicators by gender selected were:
  8. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water supply services, disaggregated by household type. (SDG 6.1.1). When disaggregated by household type, in addition to generating more information that is useful, for example characteristics: single-parent, extended family, etc., that can give us more context of what the household means. In Mexico in 2010, the availability of water in the household is disaggregated by sex.

  9. Time spent collecting water for household consumption broken down by household type. It can be obtained from time-use surveys that are increasingly used and are more common in National Statistics systems.

- In priority area C: **Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and well-being.** The suggested minimum indicator is:
  12. *Number of people killed, missing and affected directly attributed to disasters related to hydrometeorological events per 100,000 people, disaggregated by sex.* This indicator is similar to SDG 13 and we suggest including hydrometeorological events and we could make a very clear link to climate change.

- In area **D: Environmental decision-making,** the indicator was selected:
  17. Women in government environmental decision-making (a) Ministers in environmental ministries, disaggregated by sex and sector. This type of information we have been collecting. There is a 15% increase in leadership and it is an increase of 3% more than in 2015. In Latin America the increase is 13%.

Full list of indicators

A. Land rights, natural resources and biodiversity

1. Proportion of the total adult population with secure land tenure rights (a) who have legally recognized land tenure documentation and (b) who consider their rights secure, disaggregated by sex and tenure type.
2. (a) Proportion of the total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights to agricultural

land, disaggregated by sex; and (b) proportion of women among owners or holders of rights to agricultural land, disaggregated by tenure type.

B. Access to food, energy, water and sanitation

3. Percentage of food that comes directly from extractive methods (hunting, fishing and gathering), broken down by type of food, household and geographical location (rural or urban).
4. Time spent collecting wild plants, mushrooms, flowers or fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption, broken down by sex.
5. Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a vegetable garden, and raising farmyard animals for household consumption, disaggregated by sex.
6. Proportion of the population whose primary energy source is clean fuels and technologies, broken down by main user.
7. Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, disaggregated by sex.
8. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water supply services, by household type.
9. Time spent collecting water for household consumption, broken down by type of household.
10. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation facilities and (b) handwashing facilities with soap and water, by household type.
11. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, poor sanitation and hygiene, disaggregated by sex.

C. Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and well-being

12. Number of people dead, missing and affected directly attributed to disasters related to hydrometeorological phenomena per 100,000 people, disaggregated by sex.
13. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air quality and water quality), by age and sex.
14. Mortality rate attributed to vector-borne and water-borne diseases, disaggregated by sex.
15. Proportion of the population that,
    a. has easy access to public transport, disaggregated by geographic location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities; and
    b. uses public transport, disaggregated by geographic location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities.
16. Consumer expenditure, broken down by type of household:
    a. Household expenditure, broken down by type of product and type of household
    b. Decision-making on household expenditure, disaggregated by product and sex (intra-

household decisionmaking)

17. Women in governmental environmental decision-making
    a. Ministers in environmental ministries, disaggregated by sex and sector

18. Women's participation in decision-making in environmental forums
    a. Delegates to international environmental Conferences of the Parties (COPs), such as CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD or BRS Conventions, disaggregated by sex.
    b. Head of delegation to international environmental COPs, such as CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD or BRS Conventions, disaggregated by sex.
    c. Participants in national environmental forums, disaggregated by sex.

19. Women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies
    a. Participation in communal land governance bodies, disaggregated by sex.
    b. Participation in forestry groups, disaggregated by sex.
    c. Participation in water management bodies, broken down by sex,
    d. Executive directors in national energy supply. broken down by gender.

Gender and environment statistics in Mexico

- Mexico is a pioneer in disaggregating data by sex and generating good practices in data collection.
- They have begun to work on intersectionality, for example indigenous peoples, and they have household-level surveys that allow them to identify patterns of consumption between men and women.
- 90% of the people formally employed in the agricultural and fishing sector are men, according to the Economic Census, INEGI 2014.
- Only 20% of community lands are owned by women, according to the Agricultural Census, INEGI 2007.

Recommendations

- Strengthen cooperation between ministries and statistical systems. In the case studies, this was the first time that different ministries had sat together in the country.
- Adapt existing methodologies and surveys in order to find areas for improvement in data collection that connect the two issues.
- Invest in training on gender and the environment and how it is important to make the connection.
- Harmonize international monitoring systems. We work with several Global Conventions and each one has gender plans and there is the possibility that indicators can be articulated to collect information in the different Conventions. The focal points of the conventions can also approach the statistical systems.
- To foster spaces for dialogue and mutual learning. This Meeting is an example to build together and learn about experiences in gender, environment and climate change.

Experience 2:

Ana Victoria Rojas - EUROCLIMA+ experience

About EUROCLIMA+

- EU regional cooperation programme with Latin America, aimed at environmental sustainability and climate change.
- Its objective is to reduce the impact of climate change and its effects in Latin America, promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation, resilience and investment.
- Supports intra-regional dialogue and cooperation on climate issues in Latin America around shared strategic interests, guided by the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- It is guided by the gender equality mandates of the European Union.

Target

Support implementing organizations of climate projects in identifying gender gaps in the scope of their actions and corrective actions whose implementation contributes to closing these gaps. *Initiative supported by GIZ in its role as Gender Focal Point of the Programme (2016-2020).*

Thematic Study 17: Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Action Projects: Toolbox (euroclimaplus.org)

Contents of the toolbox

It includes information on various gender considerations relevant to climate action.It
is composed of the following elements:

- Gender mainstreaming in the project cycle.
    - Gender elements in the project cycle.
    - Inclusion of gender considerations in progress reports (Self-Assessment Matrix 1)
    - Gender mainstreaming in the institutions (Self-evaluation Matrix 2)
    - Strengthen women's participation in training and decision-making.
    - How to know if the project mainstreamed the gender perspective (Self-AssessmentMatrix 3).
- Thematic guides by sector:

- Forests, biodiversity and ecosystems
- Water management
- Urban mobility
- Energy Efficiency
- Risk and disaster management
- Resilient food production

Institutionalization of gender considerations:

- Define the gender objective and activities
- Identify relevant gender indicators
- Gender-sensitive monitoring
- Lessons Learned and Information Dissemination
- Collect sex-disaggregated data

Guiding Questions: Gender Information

Identification of sex-disaggregated data to understand existing gender gaps and their implicationsin relation to the project.

Guiding questions:

- Are there differences in literacy levels between women and men?
- Are there differences between women and men in terms of access to natural and financial resources, etc.?
- What is the workload (including unpaid work) of women and men? What are the hours or dates they spend on them?
- What are the economic activities traditionally carried out by women and men?
- Are there differentiated mobility patterns for women and men?
- What are the aspirations or priorities of the project for women? What are those of men?

Identification of mobility patterns and preferences of women and men as part of the project baseline.

- Is it known which is/are the most frequent reason(s) for women's/men's travel?
- In the case of women/men not going on a (type of) trip, is/are the reason(s) known that lead to a trip not taking place?
- Is it known what is the reason for a trip to be made in several stages or with several stops?

- Is it known whether women/men usually travel alone, accompanied by dependents (infants, children, persons with limited mobility or in wheelchairs) or carrying additional baggage (such as shopping bags, diaper bags, etc.)?
- Are you aware of the number of trips made for caregiving activities (shopping, errands, taking/picking up someone from school/hospital, etc.) and the time and efficiency of the routes of these trips?

Welfare

- Reduction in the number of hours spent by women and girls/men and boys collecting water.
- Reduction of monthly expenses due to improvements in energy consumption of families by type of head of household (female, male).
- Decrease in travel time, disaggregated by sex.

Productivity and employment

- Percentage of women/men who adopted improved agroforestry techniques.
- Number of women trained to work in non-traditional sectors (e.g. bus or private service drivers, plumbers, electrical auditors, masons, etc.)
- Changes in income depending on the productive activity in which women and men are engaged in the project's area of action.

Empowerment or political participation

- Number or percentage of women/men participating in discussion forums (local, regional or national level)
- Number of priorities expressed by women, or by groups considered vulnerable, that are taken up in the text of risk management policies.
- Number or percentage of women participating in committees for forest management, risk management, local water management, etc.

Access to benefits

- Number or percentage of female/male-headed households with access to drinking water service
- Number or percentage of women/men receiving extension services in drought resilient agriculture systems, forest management, irrigation systems, etc.
- Number of people, disaggregated by sex, receiving early information on droughts or floods.

Constructing objectives, activities and indicators based on gender information

- A matrix is provided so that indicators can be constructed based on the objectives and activities to be carried out.

Results

- Encouraged the revision of project logical frameworks to readjust the proposed activities to the local context in which they are implemented.
- Strengthened baseline data collection processes, e.g. in 2020, 32 projects in the process of implementation were surveyed.
- Facilitated the review and inclusion of sex- and gender-disaggregated indicators in all sectoral projects.

Lessons learned

- Aggregating gender indicators of climate projects at the Programme level requires a planned effort to build these indicators and monitoring tools.
- It is much simpler to add beneficiary participation indicators, disaggregated by sex, than to add gender indicators, as the gaps to be closed by each project vary according to its context.
- Unless the collection of gender and sex-disaggregated data is strengthened during the pre-design or baseline processes, it will be difficult to generate the progress indicators needed to demonstrate the benefits of the particular project.

Experience 3:

Dr. Enrique de Alba, Vice President of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, INEGI (Mexico), *Population and Housing Census 2020: a tool to prevent emergencies and attend to populations in vulnerable conditions.*

Climate change and gender data

- INEGI is in charge of statistical and geographic information and as a system we are in charge with other institutions of producing population censuses, surveys, land use information, GHG inventories and the national communication network, which are key elements for climate change.
- INEGI and INMUJERES have been working together for more than 25 years in partnership with ECLAC and UNWOMEN.
    - More than 40 information programmes with a gender perspective and/or disaggregated by sex.
    - The Ministry of Environment and Security is developing national disaster information.
    - INEGI coordinated a workshop in 2018 to identify the need for information regarding climate change.

- The following have been generated over time: a National Risk Atlas and a National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change, Gender Gap Indicators, Monitoring System for the National Program for Equality between Women and Men, System of Indicators for the SDGs, Multidimensional Poverty Indicators, Analysis of the Regional Economy.

The population in the face of hydrometeorological hazards

- Mexico's population has been changing over the years. There is 24% of the population that is younger than 14 years old, while on the other hand the population has been aging.
- Also because of its location and physiographic characteristics, the country is exposed every year to hydrometeorological events, but not all areas have the same exposure.
- In the Caribbean area and Northwest Coast is affected by tropical cyclones, while in the case of low temperatures, the northern states have a greater exposure.
- The authorities must take targeted actions, as well as know the state of the vulnerable population.

Socio-economic characteristics and situations of vulnerability

- The Population and Housing Census 2020, is very large, since it has great geographical resolution and we can study the dwellings, where a questionnaire is applied to the entire population.

Population with disabilities, with limitations in daily activities or with some mental problem or condition.

- Another characteristic of the census is that it makes it possible to identify people who declare a situation of disability or limited daily mobility that makes them vulnerable to a climatic disaster.
- Through the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, they integrate the National Atlas of Climate Change vulnerability and as part of the vulnerability for human settlements, there are indicators to identify gender gaps from the data collected in the 2015 census.
- For example, access to health services, people with no schooling, low income and low paid jobs.

CPV 2020 and emergency prevention and response

- From the CVP 2020 we can update the indicators for all the municipalities in order to integrate the Risk Atlases at the municipal level with a high geographic resolution.
- We consulted, for example, the Atlas de Riesgo and the Centro de Prevención y Desastre report that only 20% of the municipalities have the Atlas.
- For example, a month ago we had Hurricane Nora which impacted 44 municipalities on the Pacific coast including Puerto Vallarta.
- We did a stratification at the block level, the census told us that 5% of people have disabilities and the Census helps us to zoom in on different populations.

- When Hurricane Nora hit Pto Vallarta, two rivers overflowed and a woman and a child were missing. We zoomed in and found that about 25% of the population is under 14 and 5% over 65.
- We made a simulation to define the population living in the areas surrounding the two rivers.
- Cross-referencing the CVP data allows for cross-referencing data with several variables, for example, identifying homes with poor drainage as well as other population characteristics. For example, the 2020 CVP for the first time characterizes the African American population.

Challenges

- Provide information with sufficient granularity/disaggregation to make gender gaps and differences visible at the local level.
- Use communication tools to facilitate access to statistical and geographical information for society and decision-makers.
- Make presentations and data accessible to the people who use the data.
- Integrate different data sets (socio-demographic, economic, environmental).

Key message of the session: In order to make visible the differentiated effects of climate change on different genders and population groups, data collection and the application of gender indicators become necessary. Developing qualitative and quantitative statistical systems disaggregated by sex will guide us to a logical formulation of gender-responsive climate projects with effective results for each context.