ENCUENTRO REGIONAL

CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO E IGUALDAD DE GÉNERO

COP25 CHILE 2019

Thursday **September 23**

10:00 - 11:30 Chilean time

Live streaming on YouTube by the Ministry of the Environment of Chile (Spanish) and EUROCLIMA+ (English)

SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE INDICATORS WITH GENDER PERSPECTIVE

MESSAGE

MIGUEL BARRETO
United Nations System Coordinator in Chile a.i.

PANELISTS

ANA ROJAS
Gender and Climate Change Advisor, EUROCLIMA+ Program.

ENRIQUE DE ALBA
Vice-President of National Institute of Geography and Statistics, México.

PRESENTED BY

JACKIE SILES
Senior Gender Programme Manager. UNEP-IUCN Report.

MODERATOR

ANA PÉREZ CAMPOREALE
Coordinator of the Gender Equality Policies Area / EUROsociAL+ Program.

Objective of the sesión

To reflect, discuss and exchange experiences around two challenges:

1.- Need to disaggregate, collect and process sex-disaggregated data on climate change in order to make visible situations that impact men and women differently, and which are currently invisible.

2.- Develop and implement transparent and accountable systems for measuring and monitoring progress (or lack thereof) on gender mainstreaming in climate policies

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SEPTIEMBRE 2021

Moderate this session:

Ana Pérez Camporeale

Coordinator of the Gender Equality Policies Area of Eurosocial+.

The inclusion of the gender perspective in statistical production generates information that:

- It makes visible the magnitude and intensity of the different forms of gender inequalities and discrimination in different spheres of life and makes it possible to develop responses.

- 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 those that have already been implemented, monitor progress and setbacks or stagnation of these actions over time to promote equality.

The inclusion of the gender perspective in statistical production generates information that:

- Assists in the identification of underlying causes.
- Facilitates evaluation of progress toward agreed goals.
- It allows public opinion to be sensitized and aware of the effects of gender inequalities.
- Aims to avoid biases in the measurement oriented to the elaboration of better quality statistics.
- Provides an important source of feedback.
- It shows the need to improve the methods and classifications required to adequately reflect reality.

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Gender and environment indicators

MSc. Jackie Siles

Senior Gender and Environment Specialist
International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN

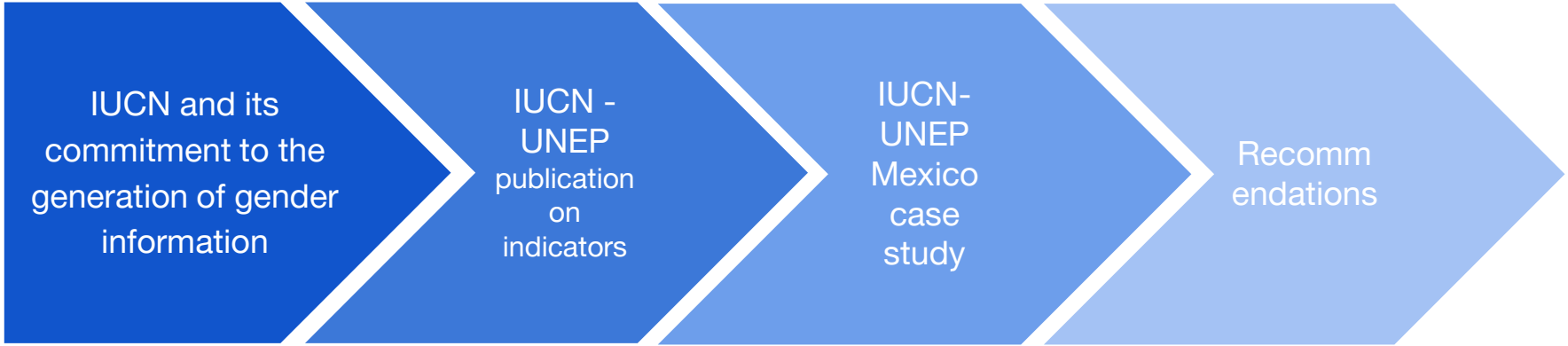
Euroclima+ Funded by the European Union

EUROsociAL Financiado por la Unión Europea

NACIONES UNIDAS CHILE

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development

Content

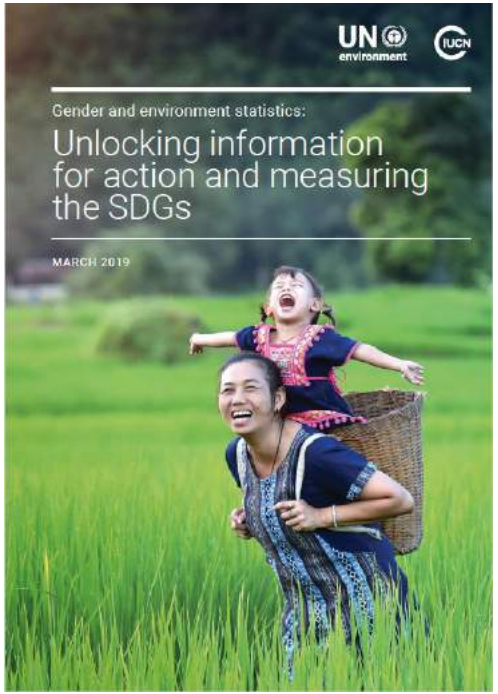

IUCN and its commitment to the generation of gender information
IUCN - UNEP publication on indicators
IUCN-UNEP Mexico case study
Recomm endations

The UICN compromise

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

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

- List of gender and environment indicators at the country level
- Recommendations based on challenges and good practices in Kenya, Mexico and Laos.
- Inclusion of gender and environment indicators in international frameworks



Gender and Environment Priority Areas

19 Indicators

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

Priority Area A: Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity

Land law and tenure

2. (a) Proportion of the total agricultural population with ownership rights 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.

ODS 5.a.1

Priority Area B: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation

Water access

8. Proportion of population using safe drinking water supply services, by household type.

Similar to ODS 6.1.1

9. Time spent collecting water for household consumption, broken down by type of household.

Priority Area C: Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and welfare

Climate Change

12. Number of people dead, missing and affected directly attributed to disasters related to hydrometeorological phenomena per 100,000 people, broken down by sex..

Similar to ODS 13.1.1

Priority Area D: Women in environmental decision-making

Environmental decision making

17. Women in government environmental decision-making.

Similar to ODS 11.2.1

a. Ministers in environmental ministries, broken down by sex and sector

Full list of indicators

A. Land rights, natural resources and biodiversity

1. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land (a) that has legally recognized land tenure documentation and (b) considers their land tenure rights secure, by sex and tenure type.

2. (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.

A. Access to food, energy, water and sanitation

Percentage of food that comes directly from extractive methods (hunting, fishing and gathering), broken down by type of food, household and geographic location (rural or urban).

1. Time spent collecting wild plants, mushrooms, flowers or fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption, broken down by sex.

2. Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a vegetable garden, and raising farmyard animals for household consumption, broken down by sex.

Full list of indicators

A. Access to food, energy, water and sanitation

6. Proportion of 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 gender.
8. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water supply services, broken down by household type.
9. Time spent collecting water for household consumption. disaggregated by household type.
10. Proportion of population using (a) safe managed sanitation services and (b) handwashing facilities with soap and water, by household type.
11. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, poor sanitation, and lack of hygiene, by sex.

Full list of indicators

C. Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and wellness.

Number of people dead, missing, and affected directly attributed to disasters related to hydrometeorological events per 100,000 people, broken down by sex.

Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air quality, and water quality), by age and sex.

Mortality rates attributed to vector-borne and water-borne diseases, by sex.

Proportion of population with,has easy access to public transportation, disaggregated by geographic location (urban/rural), sex, age, and persons with disabilities; and Uses public transportation, broken down by geographic location (urban/rural), sex, age, and persons with disabilities.

Consumer expenditures, broken down by type of household:

Household expenditures, broken down by product type and household type.

Household expenditure decision making, broken down by product and sex (intra-household decision making)

Full list of indicators

D. Women in environmental decision making

Women in government environmental decision-making

17.)Ministers in environmental ministries, disaggregated by gender and sector
18. Women's participation in decision-making in environmental forums
19. Delegates to international environmental Conferences of the Parties (COPs), such as CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD or BRS Conventions, disaggregated by sex.
20. Head of delegation to international environmental COPs, such as CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, or BRS Conventions, disaggregated by sex.
21. Participants in national environmental forums, disaggregated by sex.
22. Participation of women in sector-specific environmental governance bodies.
23. Participation in community land governance bodies, disaggregated by sex.
24. Participation in forestry groups, disaggregated by sex.

Participation in water management bodies, disaggregated by sex,

Executive directors in national energy supply, disaggregated by gender.

Gender and environment statistics in Mexico

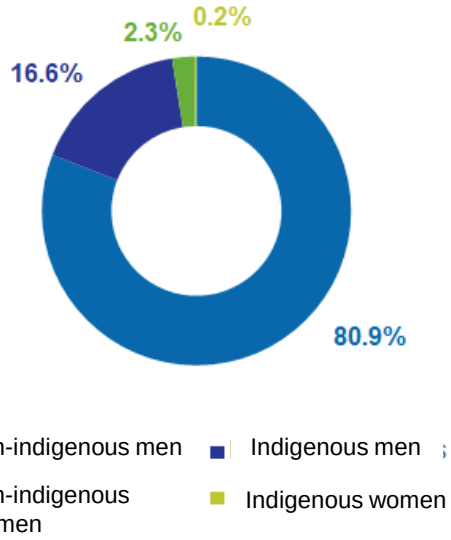
90% of the people formally employed in the agricultural and fishing sector are men

Economic Cense, INEGI 2014

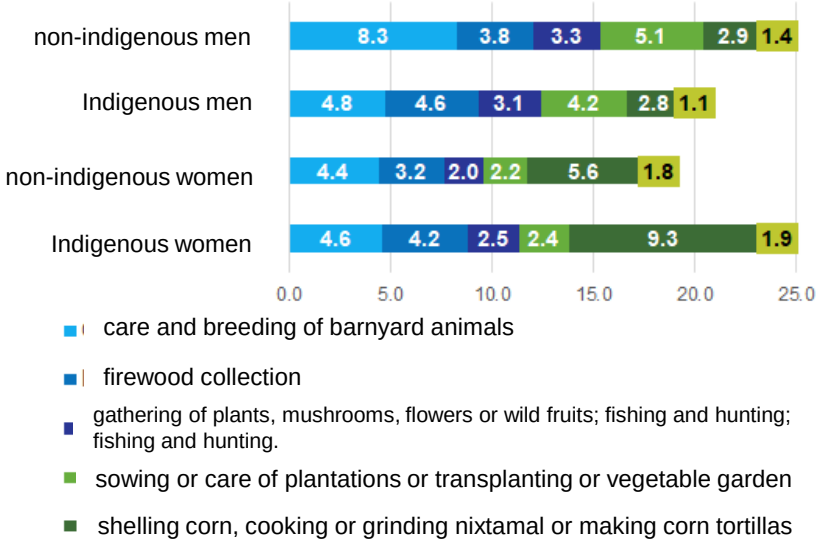
Only 20% of community land is owned by women

Censo Agropecuario, INEGI 2007

Total number of ejidos and communities by sex of the president commissary and whether he/she speaks an indigenous language



Hours per week dedicated to self-consumption activities and food preparation and services, by type of activity, according to sex and whether the person speaks an indigenous language.



Recomendations

- Strengthening cooperation between ministries and statistical systems
- Adapt existing methodologies and surveys
- Investing in gender and environmental training
- Harmonize international monitoring systems
- Fostering spaces for dialogue and mutual learning

Thank you

www.genderandenvironment.org

gender@iucn.org

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Questions from de audience
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Experiences in the region

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development

High Level Message

Miguel Barreto

UN System Coordinator
a.i. Chile

EUROCLIMA+

Ana Victoria Rojas

Climate change and gender consultant and specialist

EUROCLIMA+ Secretariat

Financiado por la Unión Europea

EUROCLIMA+

- EU regional cooperation program with Latin America, aimed at environmental sustainability and climate change.
- Aims to reduce the impact of climate change and its effects in Latin America by 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, guide by the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goa
- Guided by the mandates for gender equality of the European Union.

Support for sectoral projects

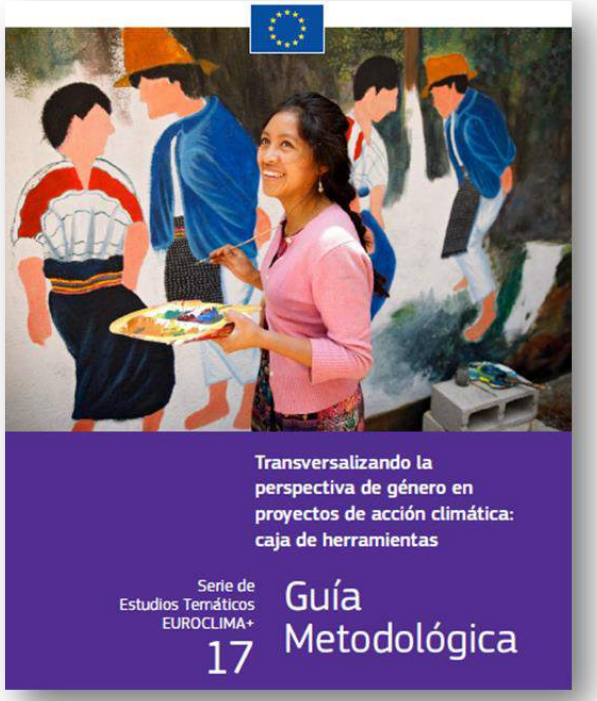
Objective

Support organizations implementing climate projects in the identification of 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 Program (2016-2020).

Thematic Study 17

“ Transversalizando la perspectiva de género en proyectos de acción climática: caja de herramientas (euroclimaplus.org) ”



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Toolbox contents

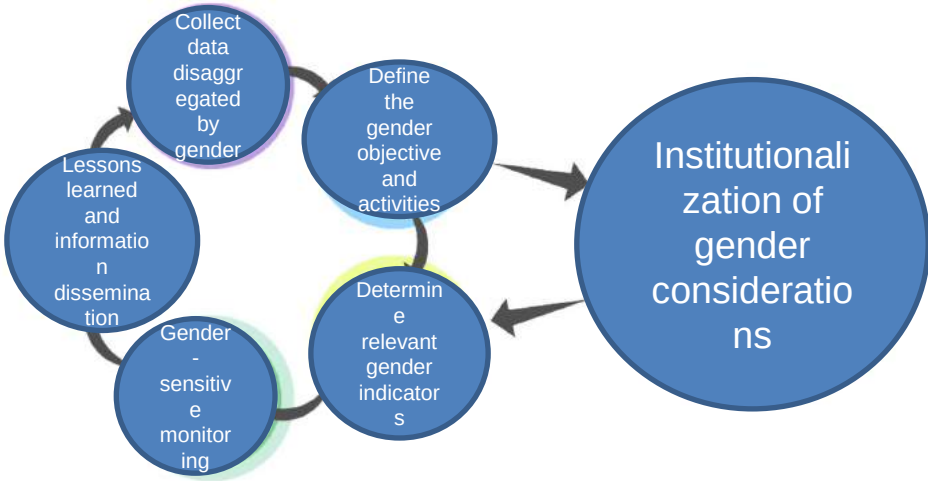
Includes information on various gender considerations relevant to climate action. It is composed of the following elements

Mainstreaming the gender perspective in the project cycle

- mainstreaming the gender perspective in the project cycle
- Inclusion of gender considerations in progress reports
  self-assessment matrix 1
- Mainstreaming the gender perspective in institutions
  Self-assessment matrix 2
- Strengthen women's participation in training and decision making.
- How do you know if the project is gender mainstreaming?
  self-evaluation matrix 3

Thematic guides by sector

- forests, biodiversity and ecosystems
- energy efficiency
- water management
- risk and disaster management
- urban mobility
- resilient food production



Guiding questions: gender information

Identification of sex-disaggregated information to understand existing gender gaps and their implications for the project

guiding questions

Are there differences between men and women in terms of literacy level?
Are there differences between men and women in terms of access to resources?
What is the workload - including unpaid work - of women and men? What are the hours or dates they are engaged?
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.

Identification of mobility patterns of women and men according to their travel motives

Is it known which is/are the most frequent reason(s) for women and men to travel?
In the event that women or men desist from taking a type of trip, are the reasons known that lead to a trip not being taken?
Is it known what is the reason for a trip to be made in several stages or several stops?
Is it known whether women or men usually travel alone, accompanied by dependents, such as shopping bags, diaper bags, etc.?
Is it known how many trips are made for caregiving activities - shopping, errands, taking/picking up someone from school/hospital, etc.? And about the time and efficiency of the routes of these trips?

Indicators Examples

Welfare	Reduction in the number of hours dedicated by women and girls/men and boys to collecting water Reduction in monthly expenses due to improvements in energy consumption of families by type of head of household. Decrease in travel time, disaggregated by gender.
Productivity and employment	Percentage of women/men adopting 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 Number of priorities expressed by women, or by groups considered vulnerable, that are taken up in the text of risk management policies. Number or percent of women participating in forest management, risk management, local water management committees.
Access to benefits	Number or percentage of female/male-headed households with access to drinking water service Number or percent of women/men receiving extension services in drought resilient agriculture systems, forest management, risk systems, etc. Number of people, disaggregated by sex, receiving early warning of droughts or floods.

Constructing objectives, activities and indicators based on gender information

Type of target	Identify your gender objective(s)	Activities required to achieve this gender objective	Indicators to be used
Welfare These are those objectives that seek to improve the living conditions of women and men, for example, by alleviating some domestic chores or improving the means of family subsistence.			
Productivity These are objectives that seek to increase the means of production, carry out more efficient or value-added productive actions, establish or improve production chains, etc.			
Empowerment Objectives that increase participation in decision-making and knowledge about the rights of individuals or social groups, or that bring about changes in the power structure.			
Efficiency Objectives that seek to improve the performance of a project, program or policy.			

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Results

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

Leassons Learned

- Adding gender indicators for climate projects at the Program level requires a planned effort to build these indicators and monitoring tools.
- It is much easier to add beneficiary participation indicators, in a sex-disaggregated way, than to add gender indicators, as the gaps to be closed by each project vary according to its context.
- Unless gender and sex-disaggregated data collection 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.

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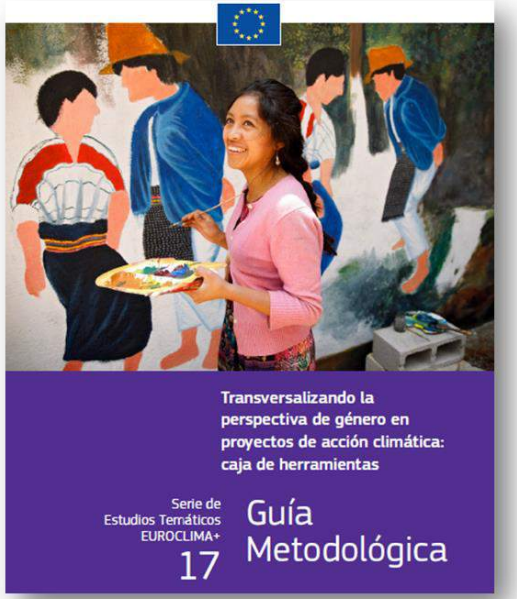
Thank you for your attention

www.euroclimaplus.org



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Financiado por la Unión Europea

México

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General Director of Human Rights and Democracy (SRE)

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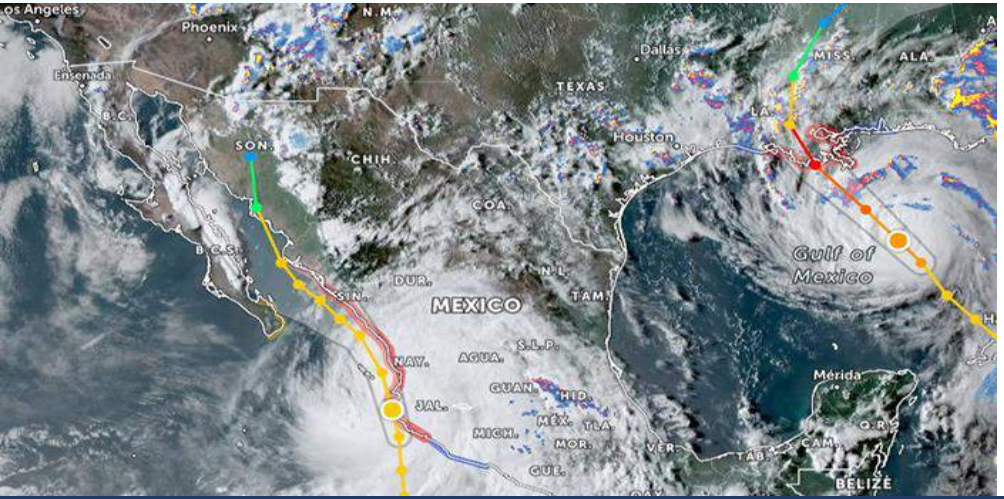
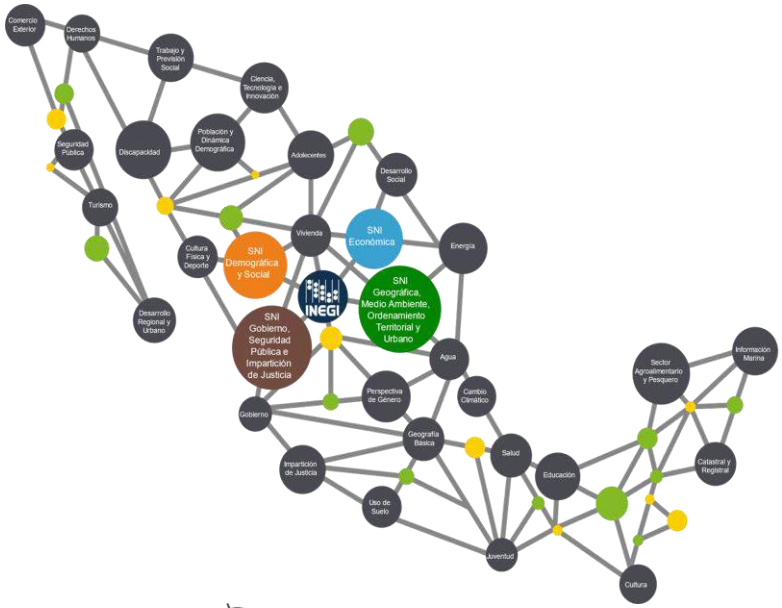


Population and Housing Census 2020 (CPV 2020): a tool to prevent emergencies and and to attend populations in conditions of vulnerability

Enrique de Alba
Vice-Presidente del INEGI

24 de septiembre de 2021

Climate change and gender data



SNIEG
Sistema Nacional de Información Estadística y Geográfica

- INEGI and INMUJERES have been working together for more than 25 years in alliance with ECLAC and UNWOMEN.

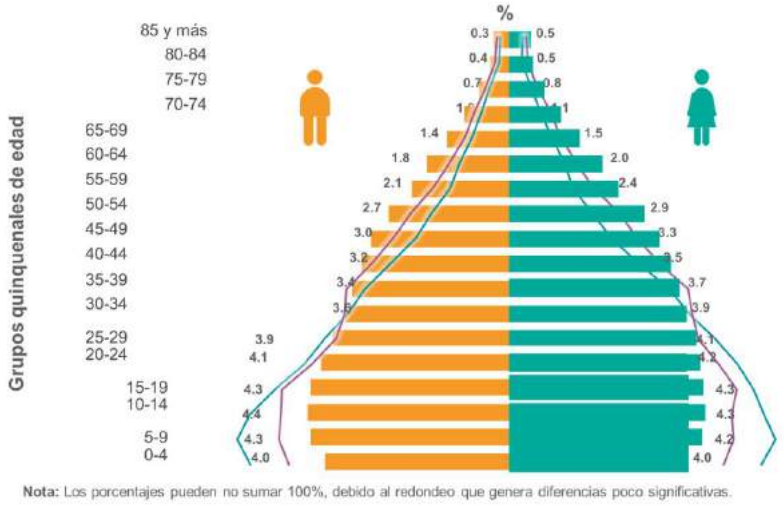
- More than 40 information programs with a gender perspective and/or disaggregated by sex.
- National Risk Atlas

- National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change. Indicators with gender gaps

- Monitoring System for the National Program for Equality between Women and Men.
- System of Indicators of the SDGs
- Multidimensional Poverty Indicators
- Regional Economic Analysis

The population facing hydrometeorological hazards

Population structure (2000 – 2010 – 2020)



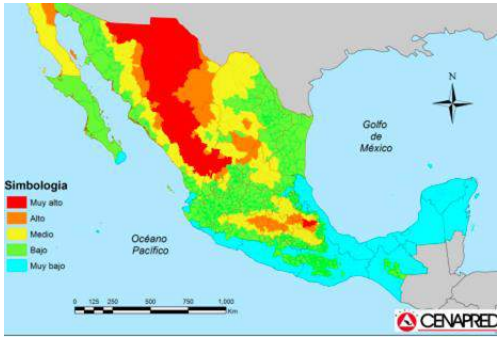
Nota: Los porcentajes pueden no sumar 100%, debido al redondeo que genera diferencias poco significativas.

Fuente: INEGI. 2020. Censo de Población y Vivienda

Degree of danger due to :

a) presence of tropical cyclones

b) low temperatures



Fuente: Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil. Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres. Mapas de índices de riesgo a escala municipal por fenómenos meteorológicos. 2012.

Socioeconomic characteristics and situations of vulnerability

Population

Tems	basic questionnaire
Usual residents, sex and age	2
Census Households 1	1
Fertility and mortality	2
Migration	4
Dissability	4
Etnicity	4
conjugal situation	1
Education	4
Health Service	1
Econimic caracteristics	3
Religion	1
Total	**27**

Housing

Temas	basic questionnaire
List of dwellings	1
Constructive caracteristics	2
Size and use of space	2
Basic services and sanitary facilities	10
Equipment	2
Assets and vehicles	6
Information and communication technologies (ICT)	9
Collective housing	1
Total	**33**

1 Unit consisting of one or more persons, whether or not related by kinship ties, who habitually reside in the same private dwelling.

Population with disabilities, with limitations in daily activities or with mental problems or conditions

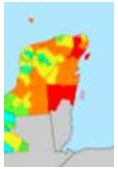
20 838 108

16.5%

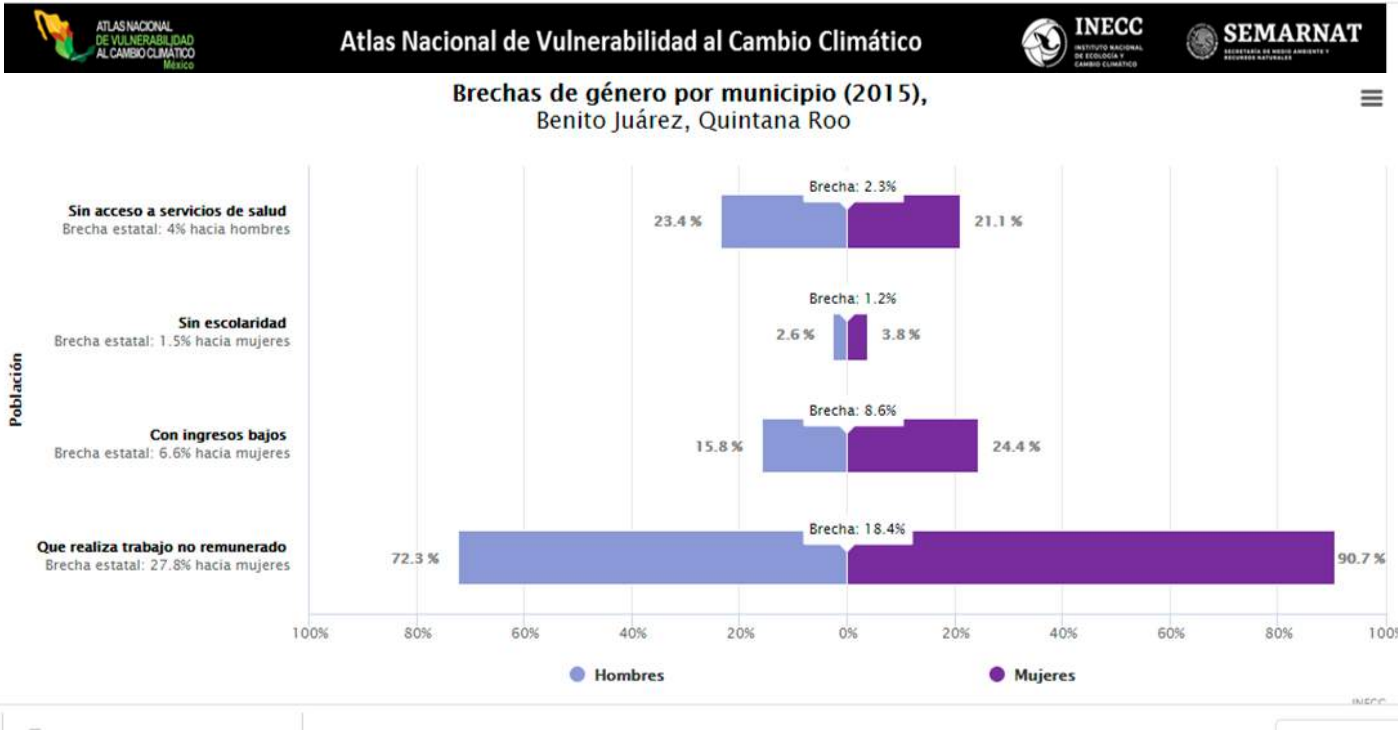
Population with disabilities	Population with a mental problem or condition	Population with limitations
6 179 890	1 590 583	13 934 448
4.9%	1.3%	11.1%

Only dissabilities	Disability and mental problem or condition	Only problem or mental condition	Limitation and mental problem or condition	Only Limitation
5 577 595	602 295	723 770	264 518	13 669 930
4.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	10.9%

Gender statistics and municipal vulnerability



Socioeconomic characteristics Cancun



Fuente: Atlas Nacional de Vulnerabilidad ante el Cambio Climático. Brechas de género. Con base en INEGI. 2015. Encuesta Intercensal..

CPV 2020 and emergency prevention and care

EL PAÍS MÉXICO

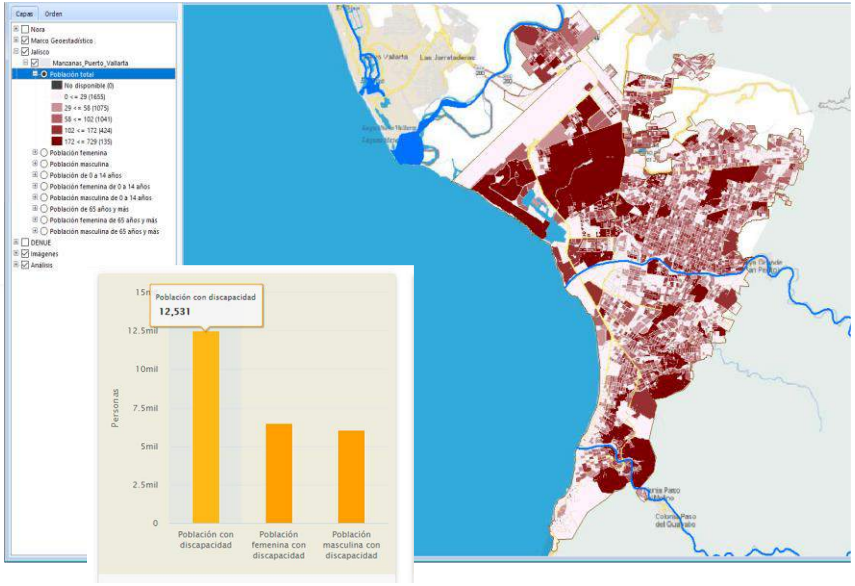
derrumbe parcial de un hotel en Puerto Vallarta, en el Estado de Jalisco. El cuerpo del menor, de nacionalidad española, fue hallado este domingo, según informaron las autoridades estatales. *Nora*, que tocó tierra el sábado como un huracán de categoría 1 y este lunes se degradó a baja presión remanente, ha dejado también una mujer desaparecida y un lesionado, según ha informado este lunes el Gobierno en la conferencia matutina.

El ciclón se formó el pasado 25 de agosto sobre las costas del Pacífico. En su trayectoria ha tocado seis Estados y ha afectado 44 municipios de acuerdo con las autoridades. Este sábado a las cuatro de la mañana se convirtió en huracán de categoría 1 y ese mismo día tocó tierra por la noche en Puerto Vallarta, una ciudad turística en la que ocasionó intensas lluvias, inundaciones y derrumbes. El colapso parcial del hotel que provocó la muerte del menor, en el centro de Puerto Vallarta, se produjo debido al desbordamiento del río Cuale, según informó el

MÁS INFORMACIÓN

Biden, sobre el potente huracán Ida: "La devastación será inmensa"

'Ida' deja un rastro de destrucción tras su primer golpe a Luisiana

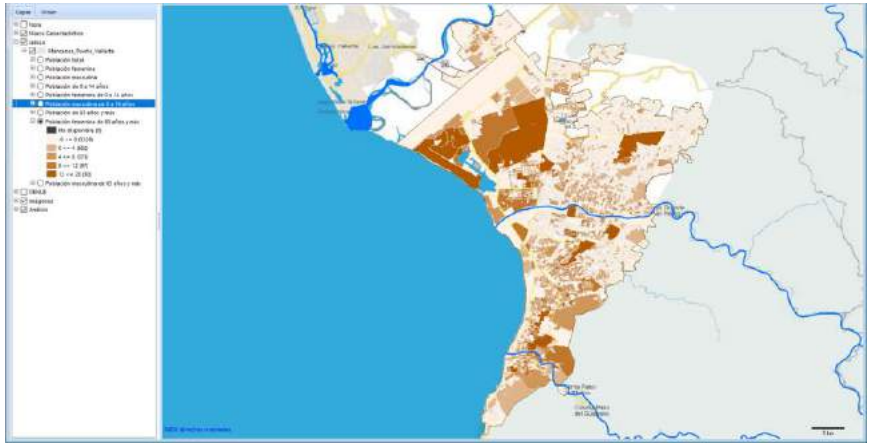


Only 20% of the municipalities have a risk atlas.

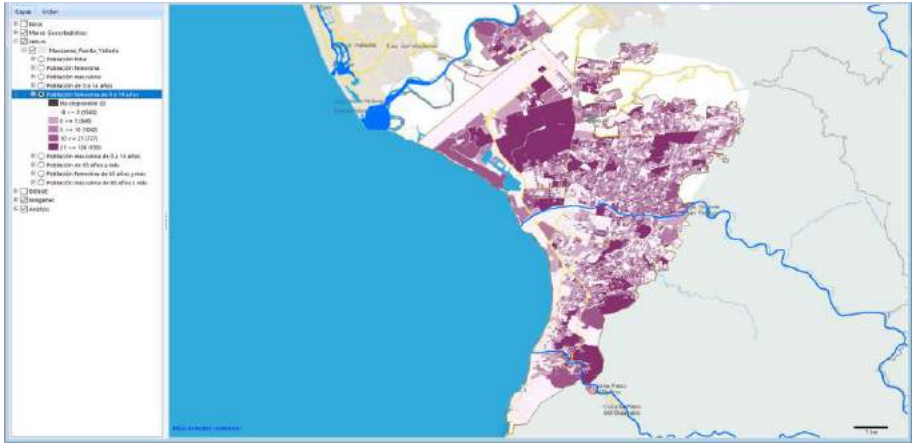
Puerto Vallarta: Total population (usual residents) 2020. (234,4 inhabitants)

In Puerto Vallarta, the Caule and Pitillal rivers overflowed, resulting in the disappearance of a minor and a woman who was swept away with her vehicle, as well as the partial collapse of a building in the downtown area and several floods.

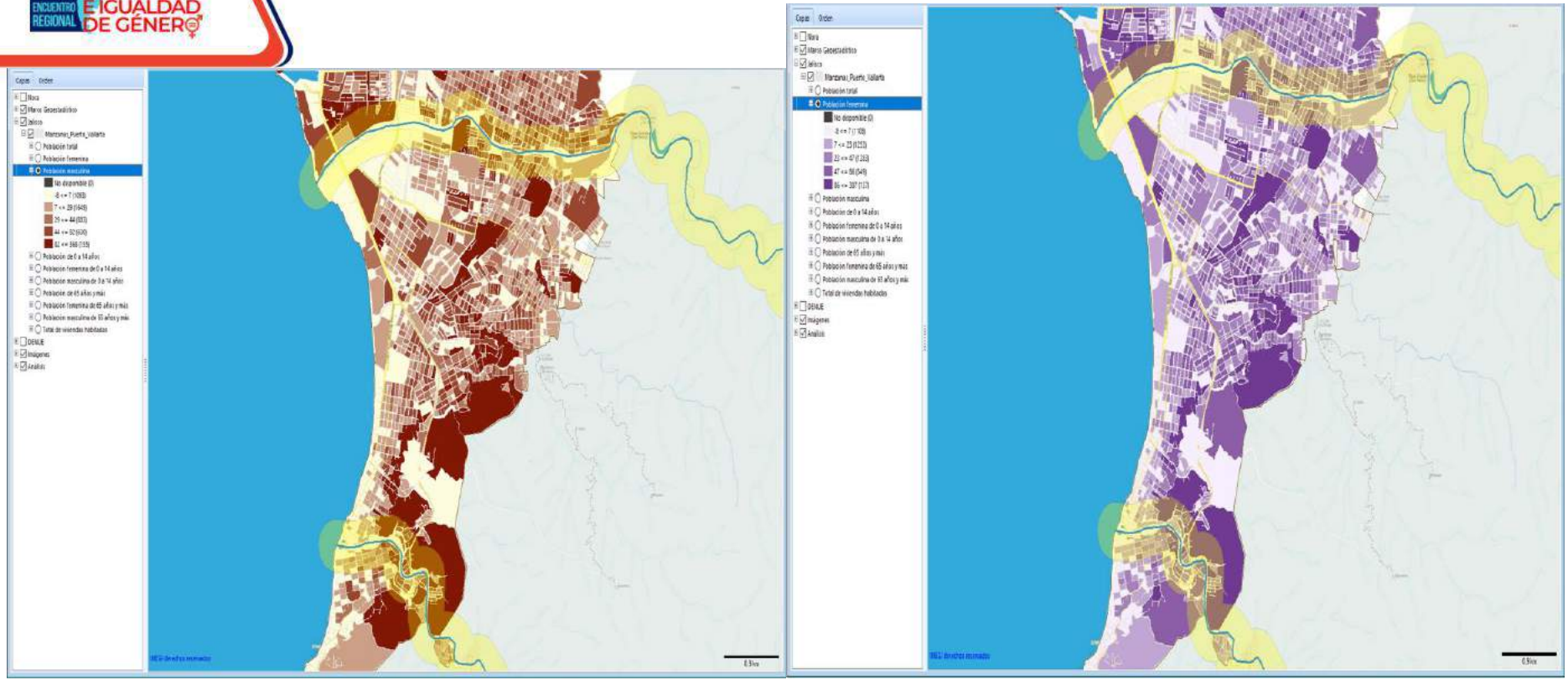
Puerto Vallarta. 2020. Populations in vulnerable situations



Women (65 y más)



Girls (0 a 14)



Puerto Vallarta. 2020. Population (Women - Men) within 300 meters of the Cuale and Pitillal rivers.

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 geographic information for society and decision makers.
- Develop presentations and data accessible to the people who use the data.
- Integrate different data sets (socio-demographic, economic, environmental).

Conociendo México

01 800 111 46 34

www.inegi.org.mx

atencion.usuarios@inegi.org.mx

INEGI Informa

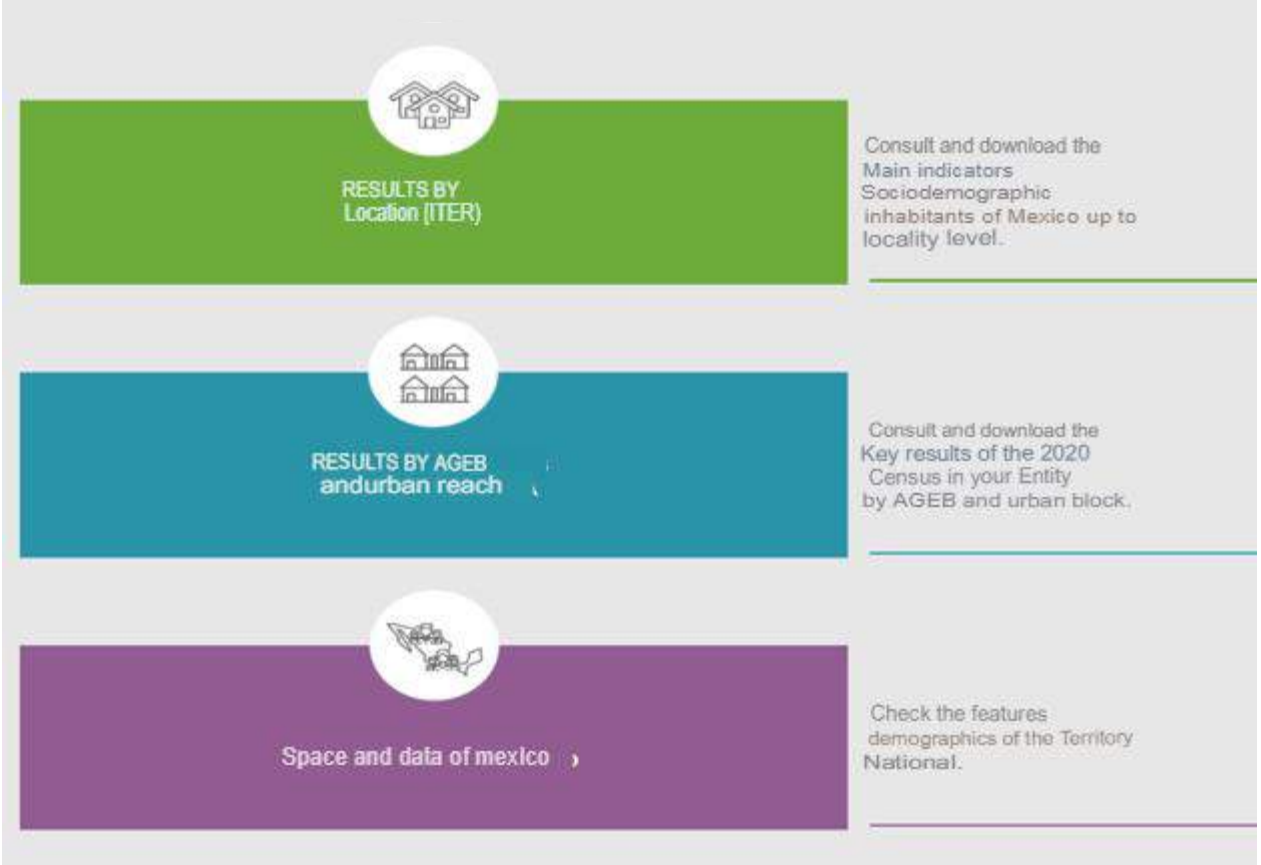
censo2020.mx

Forms of consultation
Program view: https://inegi.org.mx/programas/ccpv
General results
Documentation
Tabulations
Microdata
Open data
Publications
Tools

Vista tema: https://inegi.org.mx/datos/?#Temas

Consultation systems and services

- By chat: chat.inegi.org.mx
- By phone: 800 111 46 34
- By mail: atencion.usuarios@inegi.org.mx



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CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO E IGUALDAD DE GÉNERO
COP25 CHILE 2019
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Audience questions
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