

GEDA

GENDER + ENVIRONMENT
DATA ALLIANCE



Gender and Environment Data Alliance: Data for Gender-Responsive Action

Side Event at SB60

12 June 2024





Panel Discussion



Moderator

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Development Initiatives



Panelist

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Out For Sustainability



Panelist

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LaRutadelClima

“COMMUNITY MODEL FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING LOSS & DAMAGE”

Community-based system for monitoring and reporting

Loss & Damage due to climate change

2024

Cambio
climático

Cambios
patrones de agua y tiempo
que se notan en plazos de
décadas.

Perdidas
Impactos negativos derivados
del cambio climático que no
pueden ser reparados.

Daños
Impactos negativos del cambio
climático que pueden ser reparados
o compensados económica o

Impacts of the climate crisis in Central America



Food insecurity

Decreased productivity and crop loss caused by **droughts and rainfall anomalies** have a significant impact on their subsistence crops (beans and corn).



Water deficit

Can be traced back to abnormal rainfall distribution, the ENSO phenomenon and other factors such as deforestation.



Loss of traditions

Changes in climate patterns threaten ancestral knowledge about farming and fishing, which are fundamental parts of the culture and subsistence of communities.

Impacts of the climate crisis in Central America



Damage to infraestructure

Central American region in general faces damage to infrastructure caused by floods and landslides as impacts of these extreme hydro-meteorological events.



Migration and displacement

Central America is considered one of the most sensitive regions to climate-induced migration due to tropical storms and hurricanes, torrential rains, floods and also droughts



Sea level rise

saltwater intrusion, loss of agricultural land due to flooding, and potential displacement of households. Reduced fish availability impacting the development of artisanal fishing

Gender dimension: Effects on women's quality of life

Women are more impacted by climate change because a significant proportion of them live in extreme poverty, and to this is added gender inequalities, as they are usually responsible for ensuring the survival of families and providing access to water, food, clothing, and fuel





"In the summers, we have to look for water in the rivers. There is no water to wash clothes, to drink, for anything. You have to walk long, looking for clean water to drink and washing (...). Since you have to walk around looking for water, time..., you have to leave some free time to do things and before you didn't because the water ~~wasn't scarce~~"

Focus group attendee, Intibucá, Honduras, personal communication, May 6, 2022. (Life Amid Loss and Damage: Central American Narratives;, 2022, p. 21)

GENDER LABOR BURDEN



Women indicate that they have a **heavier workload when floods**. They are burdened with household cleaning and childcare tasks, especially when they cannot go to school.

They also stated that they must **take care of the health of the household** members and they have to wash the house after the floods.



IMPACTS OVER TIME

When a drought occurs, women have to dedicate more time and effort to obtain water, either by traveling to water sources to carry water or by using hand pumps to obtain water from wells, which implies greater physical effort and exhaustion.

In Intibucá, Honduras, interviewed women report that they can spend nearly eight days without access to water



"You have to clean more because the water comes into the house. You have to cook. The kitchen gets wet. You have to watch out for the children because they are walking around... also, when the house gets flooded, you get feet of fungus. There's no other choice but to walk on water."

Focus group attendee, Garita Palmera, El Salvador, personal communication, May 18, 2022. (Life Amid Loss and Damage: Central American Narratives;, 2022, p. 22)



EFFECTS ON PRODUCTIVE LABOR

Women's anguish is evident when their production is lost or declines due to drought, disease, or plagues.

Gender roles and the additional burdens assigned to women cause them to have fewer possibilities of generating income constantly.

One of the other losses and damages identified is related to **family disintegration**. This leads to greater pressure to provide, care for, and feed in contexts where agriculture is not proving enough, and the absence of the Government is evident.



"Farm work is not easy (...), and here most women are sometimes single mothers. So sometimes, if you have children, and as you know, the fieldwork is difficult, the child does not know if there is anything to eat, but they want to eat. They expect you to provide. They ask, but they do not know if you have something or not "

Focus group attendee, Intibucá, Honduras, personal communication, May 6, 2022. (Life Amid Loss and Damage: Central American Narratives;, 2022, p. 22)

HONDURAS

Playa Punta
Raton

Reserva de
Vida Silvestre
Los Delgaditos

Buena Vista



La Grecia

El Palenque

Monjaras

Los Delgaditos

RN134



Guapinol

Albania

Brisas del Mar



El Guapinol

Condega

LaRutadelClima

Mayapo

Riohacha

Rancheria

Maicao

Paraguachiche

90

88

88



Fonseca

San Juan
del Cesar

COLOMBIA

Villanueva



Phase 1

Design and approach



PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

- Produce relevant data and information for the design and development of the methodological model from a position of **citizen science and participatory communities**
- **Strengthen the capacities of communities in matters of Loss & Damage**

Bibliographic and experience review

Identification of key actors or partners

Management and methodological approach to field work

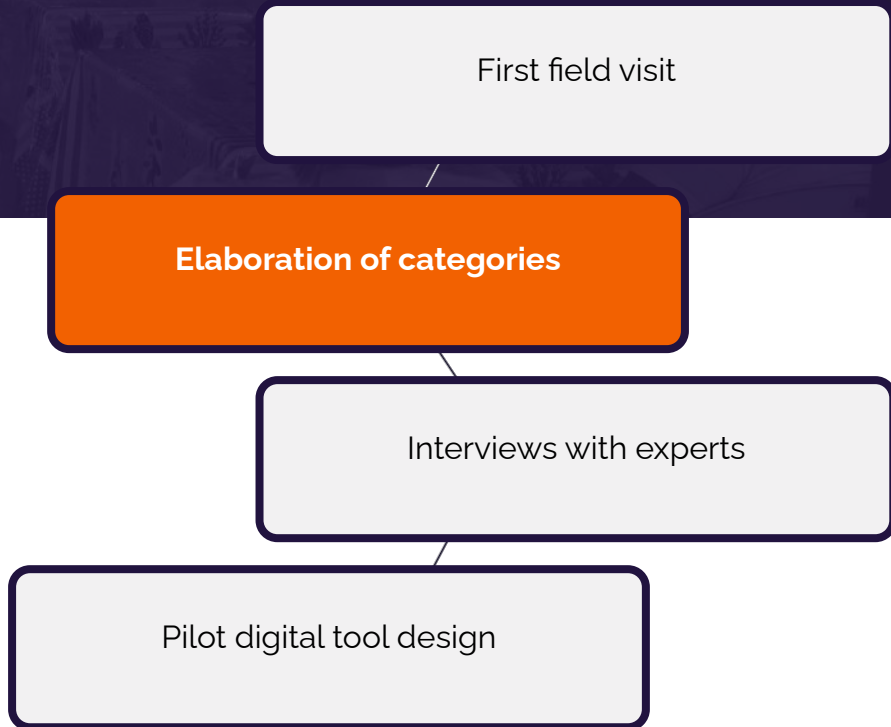
Phase 2

Beginning of the participatory process in communities



PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

- **To know the realities, situations and needs of the regions in terms of Loss & Damage** as well as aspects related to the applicability of the reporting and monitoring tool



Monitoring categories

General categories for working with communities	Categories for the study of Loss & Damage	Categories associated with the Loss & Damage reporting and monitoring model
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociodemographic characteristics of the region • Ecosystem characteristics • Cultural and historical elements 	<p>Type of affectation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental • Infrastructure • Health • Community 	Level of education of the population
		Connectivity infrastructure
		Reporting and monitoring motivation
		Loss & Damage reporting and monitoring utility
		Tool usability
		Impact characteristics
	Impact in time	Risks associated with reporting and monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate evolution • Slow evolution 	Aspects of cultural belonging
	Impact by type	Usability capacity and quality of data generated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material • Non material 	
Impact quantification		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantifiable • Partially quantifiable • Not quantifiable 		

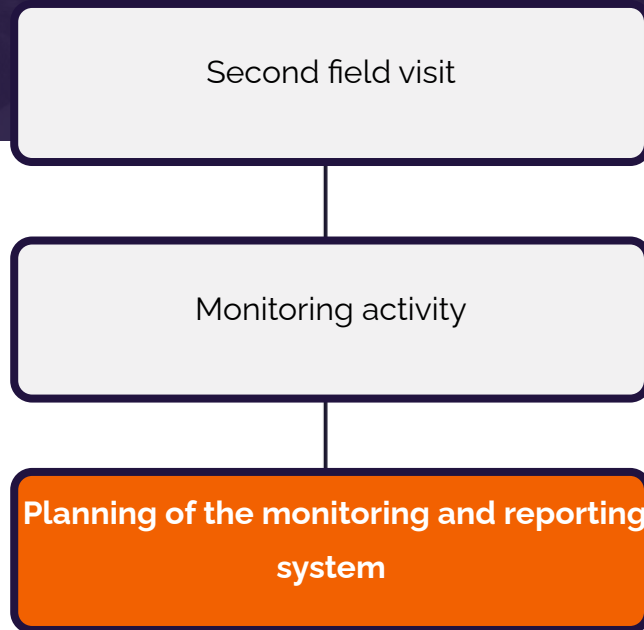
Phase 3

Finalization of participatory process in communities



PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

- **Validate and test a pilot** of the reporting and monitoring methodological model



Generated reports

Reported categories of

Classification	Number of reports
Community	53
Infraestructure	30
Environmental	60
Health	35
Various categories	52
Total	78

Emotions reported during the

Emotion	Number of reports
Concern	57
Fear	21
Sadness	20
Frustration	19
Anger	12
Various categories	52
Total	78

Community-based system for monitoring and reporting Loss & Damage due to climate change

PROCEESS



Core element

DIGITAL
TOOL

- Functionality and use
- Return of information
- Data use and management
- Digital gap

Identification of actors / partners

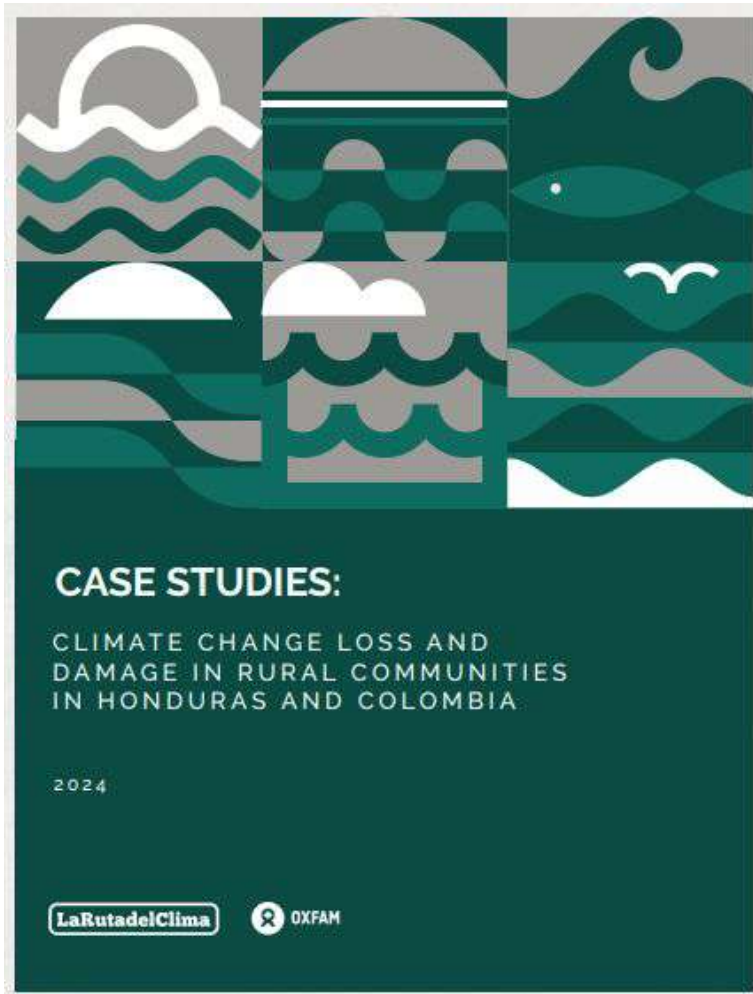
- 1 Mapping actors
- 2 Joint work plan
- 3 Joint work estructure

Trainings in
Loss & Damage

Trainings in how to use the
digital tool

Sustained support for reporting and monitoring

Case Studies:



CONCLUSIONS

The sustained use of the tool over time has the potential to increase **the adaptive capacity** of the participating communities, since the observation, registration, reporting and systematization of changes in climate, as well as Loss & Damage allows them to aware the impacts, especially because the record derives from the **periodic and orderly** analysis that allows dimensioning and visibility.

The periodic publication and analysis of data has the potential to generate dialogues between communities and territories that are facing similar problems and **share experiences** to strengthen their local capacities.

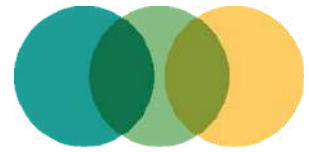
So that communities can participate fully and effectively, **strengthening capacities and awareness** is a crucial and necessary activity because it is not possible report what is not known or understood.

A sepia-toned photograph of a devastated landscape. The scene is dominated by a cloudy sky with a warm, orange-brown hue. In the foreground and middle ground, there are several bare, skeletal trees and a large, partially collapsed metal structure, possibly a greenhouse or industrial building. The ground is covered in debris and puddles of water, which reflect the sky and the surrounding destruction. The overall mood is one of desolation and the aftermath of a natural disaster.

LaRutadelClima

THANK YOU!

www.larutadelclima.org



Martha Bekele
Development Initiatives



Gender-responsive climate finance data

Evidence from Rwanda



“

We are in a crisis to look for funds for our “smart agriculture and avocado farming for women and youth adaptation and resilience to climate change for achieving sustainable development and socioeconomic transformation”.

”

Dative Nakabonye, Founder and Executive Director, Family Circle of Love Lab Organization (FCLLO)



A gender-responsive approach to climate finance



A gender-responsive approach to climate finance aims to transform current financing mechanisms by:

- Recognising the **specific needs** of vulnerable communities.
- Increasing funding of **women-led climate initiatives** and **feminist civil society**.
- Investing in women and female **entrepreneurship** as key drivers of the ecological transition.
- Ensuring **women and girls benefit from resources** aimed at addressing negative climate impacts.
- To deliver the above, it is necessary to have an **inclusive climate gender data ecosystem** which is comprehensive and collects intersectional data.



source: International Gender Champions.

<https://genderchampions.com/news/championing-gender-equality-in-climate-action-video-on-gender-responsive-climate-finance>

Gender data and GRCF in Rwanda



Development Initiatives carried out initial research with Kvinna till Kvinna.

- What is the implication of **missing data**?
- How much do we know about **GRCF in Rwanda**?
- What are the **hurdles** Rwandan WROs and WLOs face?
- What would it take to **fill the data gap** on gender-climate-environment?



The missing gender data in Rwanda



87% of women identify as **smallholder farmers**...*



...a job extremely **vulnerable to climate change** including floods, landslides and communicable diseases...



...but **massive data gaps** mean their experience isn't captured and policy isn't designed to respond to it.



*Source: Gender Norms and Farming Households in Rural Rwanda. CGIAR Research Program on Roots, Tubers and Bananas. Available at: www.rtb.cgiar.org

Data for a feminist approach to climate finance is missing in Rwanda



In Rwanda, data on gender equality funding and climate/environmental funding is difficult to track. There is a lack of timely, reliable, quality data.



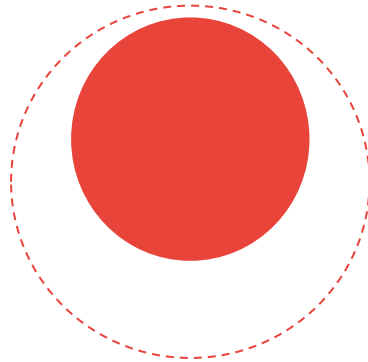
What impact could this missing data have?

The gender-responsive climate finance (GRCF) landscape

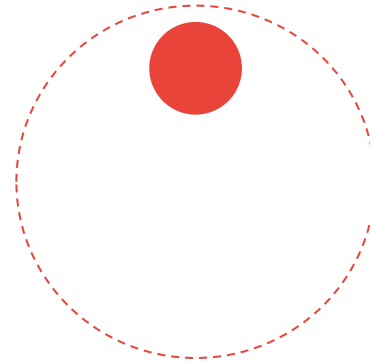


GRCF made up just 3.3% climate finance ODA disbursed to Rwanda (2013 to 2022).

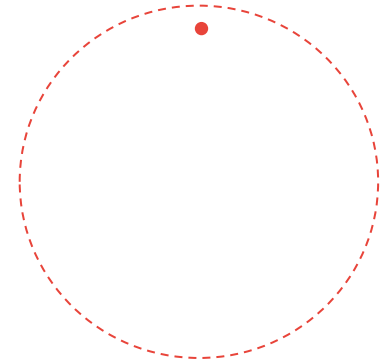
Of this, **three-quarters came from just three donors:** Belgium, Canada and Sweden (73.7%)



How much went to projects with gender equality as a principal objective?
Just one tenth.



How much was targeted at women's rights organisations and movements and institutions?
Just one dollar in a thousand.



Four hurdles in accessing climate finance



Hurdle # 1: Lack of awareness and information

“Where can we knock to get this support?”

Hurdle # 2: Limited capacity to apply

“It is complex and time consuming, especially for small local organisations with limited resources.”

Hurdle # 3: Rigid application criteria

“Sometimes we apply and apply and are unsuccessful.”

Hurdle # 4: Lack of sustained funding

“Continuity of the initiative is really an issue sometimes.”

Key recommendations



Tidy up the messy climate finance landscape



Track localisation of international finances and use a gender budgeting approach



Standardise use of the DAC gender and Rio markers to measure intersectional finance



Measure programme outcomes to track if finance is getting to WLOs on the frontline



Adopt a feminist approach to project design, implementation and MEAL



Provide solid evidence on the nexus between environment/climate and gender



Facilitate WROs/WLOs to collect data and shape indicators to measure GRCF



Join up available subnational data to national and global data systems

Follow DI for more research and opinions



Get in touch: info@devinit.org

Read more from DI: www.devinit.org

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Diego de León
Out For Sustainability





Claudia Rubio

Women's Environment and Development Organization





History of GEDA

- ❑ Formed in 2021 as a commitment to advance the blueprint for feminist climate justice under the **Generation Equality Forum**
- ❑ In 2022, GEDA hosted a [high-level launch event](#) on the margins of the opening of the 77th session of the UN General Assembly and of New York Climate Week.





Vision



“The **Gender and Environment Data Alliance (GEDA)** aims to **improve availability, accessibility, understanding, and application of quality and robust data and information at the gender and environment nexus**. By compiling and amplifying existing gender data and research and identifying gaps, GEDA supports gender-just and evidence-based environment and climate action that meets the needs of all people in all their diversity. As a membership alliance, GEDA serves as a hub for diverse organizations working on the intersection of gender and environment through a data lens.”





Objectives

- ❑ **Compilation and Review: Establish** a recognized hub to compile and analyze gender-environment data from diverse sources, including feminist, traditional, and non-traditional data.
- ❑ **Communicate: Amplify** disaggregated gender data, scaling transformative policies through clear formats like monthly Data Bulletins and annual syntheses focusing on relevant trends.
- ❑ **Capacity-Building: Strengthen** statistical bureaus and traditional data spaces to promote gender-transformative environmental action, using feminist methods in designing capacity building modules and programs.
- ❑ **Influence: Redefine norms** in data generation, synthesis, and analysis to strengthen intergovernmental mandates, expanding representation and frameworks in gender, climate, and environment.





Gender Data

□ What do we see in the GAP?

“Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyze and apply sex-disaggregated **data** and gender analysis in the context of climate change” (Activity A.3)

“Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women” (Activity A.3)”

“Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated **data** for gender analysis, taking into consideration multidimensional factors to better inform gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action” (Activity D.7 and related Deliverable D.7)

- “Strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process...” (Activity E.1)
- “Monitor and report on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action...” (Activity E.2)
- “Support the review of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan” (Activity E.3)





Intersectionality

❑ What do we see on the GAP?

- **Traditional binary language** of “women” and “men,” without recognizing gender and sexual diversity
- Uses the term **sex-disaggregated data**, referring to biological specifications of male and female, instead of gender-disaggregated data

❑ What are we advocating for?

- The GAP should adopt an **intersectional approach** to gender-responsive climate action: income, age, ethnicity, disability, Indigenous identity, or sexual orientation
- Use of gender-disaggregated data, to include the realities of LGBTQIA+
- guidelines for data collection





Data Collection

❑ What do we see on the GAP?

- No specific **quantitative and qualitative data collection** in the activity or deliverable;
- No indicators and metrics;
- No different methodologies for data collection;
- No recognition of the potential of non-traditional data sources like geospatial information, big data, community data and citizen-generated data, as well as Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and data production systems.

❑ What are we advocating for?

- The GAP should promote the use of non-conventional data sources within data collection efforts;
- Center decolonial and participatory practices;
- The integration of qualitative data approaches.





Reflections and Q&A



Moderator

Marianne Gilchrist

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Mwanahamisi Singano
Women's Environment and Development Organization



Thank you!



genderenvironmentdata.org