



**DANE**

# Guidance note for incorporating the gender perspective in climate change statistics

---

***Diana Isabel Osorio Cuevas***

Differential and Intersectional Unit  
General Direction DANE

**September, 2025**



## Agenda

### Guidance note for incorporating the gender perspective in environment and climate change statistics

1. Objectives of the guideline
1. Relevance of incorporating the gender perspective in statistics on climate change
3. Country references
4. Statistical guidelines & considerations

## Guideline: Objectives

### Integrating Gender in Climate Change Statistics

#### This guideline aims to:



1. Integrate a Gender Perspective and ensure climate change statistics recognize the unique experiences and needs of all genders.



2. Raise Awareness Among Data Producers and address data gaps at the intersection of gender and climate change.

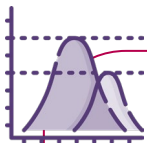


3. Offer NSS entities with the tools necessary to support cooperation between gender and climate change statisticians.



## Foster Dialogue and Collaboration

## Relevance of incorporating the gender perspective in statistics on climate change



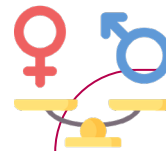
### Address critical data gaps

Highlight and close information gaps at the intersection of gender and climate change  
The lack of gender statistics makes the needs of women and girls invisible to policymakers



### Promote Inclusive Data Ecosystems

A gender perspective ensures the statistical process avoids bias and recognizes all lived realities.



### Reveal Unequal Impacts

Climate change do not affect everyone equally—gender inequalities shape vulnerability and resilience.



## Gender perspective enables a more effective climate action

Gender-specific data on climate impacts is crucial for designing relevant, equitable policies.

## International frameworks



**2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

---



**Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)**

---



**Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES).**

---



**Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators**

---



**Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics**

---



**System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)**

---



**Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) & Gender Action Plan (GAP)**

## Country References



### DRIVERS

#### 1. Development of Gender-Responsive Data Collection Instruments

- **Integration of gender/environment modules in population and household surveys**

*Cabo Verde:* 2024 Multi-purpose Household Survey includes new modules on environment and climate, all data sex-disaggregated.

*Tanzania:* Environment Statistics Monograph (from 2022 Census) includes gender and climate aspects.

- **Inclusion of climate change and gender variables in population censuses**

*Cabo Verde:* 2021 Census produces sex-disaggregated climate change statistics.

*Suriname:* Population & Housing Census and Agricultural Census include climate and gender questions (from 2024/2025).

#### 2. Linkage and Use of Administrative Records

##### **Integration of administrative datasets (vehicles, energy, land, etc.) for gender analysis**

*Finland:* Vehicle registration data by gender; population statistics by gender.

*Ireland:* Access to administrative microdata (vehicle, electricity, gas, water meter data) to analyze gender differences in environment-related domains.

## Country References



### DRIVERS

#### 3. Sectoral Studies & Thematic Surveys

##### **Thematic surveys on resource use, transport, or efficiency by gender**

*Armenia:* Survey of consumer opinion on energy efficiency in urban multi-apartment buildings, sex-disaggregated.

*Finland:* National Travel Survey analyzes sustainable modes of transport by gender.

#### 4. National Accounts and Integrated Systems

##### **Development of environmental-economic accounts with gender variables**

*Mexico:* SNIICC integrates data from multiple sources (Population Census, Time Use Survey, Land Tenure, GHG Inventory) for gender-differentiated climate change drivers.

#### 5. International/Regional Frameworks and Strategic Plans

##### **Regional action plans for gender data in climate-related sectors**

*Pacific Islands:* Pacific Energy and Gender Strategic Action Plan (PEGSAP) improves sex-disaggregated data on energy access and workforce.

##### **Adoption of global indicator sets/frameworks**

*Suriname:* Reports on 63% of Global Set "Drivers" indicators, administrative/census data with gender disaggregation where possible.

## Country References



### IMPACTS

#### 1. Collection of Gender-Disaggregated Impact Data (Casualties, Mortality, Health)

##### Disaster/accident data by sex and age

*Armenia:* Since 2019, collects gender-disaggregated data on emergency events and hazards.

*Spain:* Ministry of Health reports on sex-disaggregated mortality due to heat stress.

#### 2. Legal Mandates for Sex-Disaggregated Impact Data

##### Regulatory requirements for gender data in impact monitoring

*Spain:* Law on Land and Urban Rehabilitation requires sex-disaggregated data on mortality/morbidity from heat/extreme weather.

#### 3. Policy and Program Indicators for Gendered Climate Impacts

##### National Adaptation Plans/Strategies with gendered indicators

*Spain:* PNACC requires collection and use of sex-disaggregated data on exposure, vulnerability, and adaptation impacts.

*South Africa:* High-resolution assessments (water stress, flood exposure, heat stress, drought) map impacts for targeted support to most climate-vulnerable communities, focusing on women.

## Country References



### IMPACTS

#### 4. Sector-Specific Surveys/Studies- Agriculture/livelihood impact studies by gender

*Nepal:* Climate surveys and agricultural census classify data by sex, analyze impacts on food, crops, livestock, and forestry.

#### 5. Intersectional and Multi-Dimensional Impact Studies

##### Integration of gender with other population characteristics in impact monitoring

*Latin America & Caribbean:* The Buenos Aires Commitment requires statistics on differentiated climate/disaster impacts for women, adolescents, and marginalized groups.  
*Asia-Pacific:* National Gender-Environment Surveys (GES) measure impacts such as food insecurity, mental health, economic loss by gender.

## Country References



### VULNERABILITY

#### 1. Household and Socioeconomic Vulnerability Assessment

**Longitudinal and cross-sectional surveys capturing gendered vulnerability in living conditions and risk environments.**

**Brazil:** National Household Sample Survey provides a 10-year series on housing conditions; dedicated surveys of populations living in risk areas offer data on social and economic vulnerability.

**Nutrition and food security monitoring, with explicit sex disaggregation.**

**Burundi:** National Nutrition Survey enables analysis of food insecurity among vulnerable populations, with a gender perspective.

#### 2. Demographic and Social Characteristics as Vulnerability Indicators

**Collection of demographic, disability, and tenure data to assess differentiated vulnerability.**

**Finland:** Statistical series on tenure status for youth by sex, disability prevalence (from KELA statistics), and income distribution allow multi-dimensional analysis of social vulnerability in the context of climate impacts.

**Household headship and housing access as gendered vulnerability measures.**

**Suriname:** National statistics include the sex of the household head cross-tabulated with water supply and housing type, enabling analysis of intersecting gender and resource vulnerabilities.

## Country References



### VULNERABILITY

#### 3. Vulnerability in National Climate Adaptation and Risk Reduction Strategies

##### Integration of gender in vulnerability indicators and national risk assessments.

**Spain:** National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC) mandates the collection and use of sex-disaggregated indicators on exposure, vulnerability, and climate impacts. The Institute for Women's 2021 report further analyzes risk perception, adaptation, and vulnerability from a gender perspective.

**South Africa:** High-resolution assessments map vulnerabilities to water stress, heat, drought, and floods. It also measures gaps in care burdens, nutrition, time use, and adaptation participation between women and men.

#### 4. Intersectional Vulnerability and Displacement

##### Tracking climate-induced displacement, violence, and marginalized group vulnerability with a gender lens.

- **Bahamas, Dominica, Jamaica, and Cuba:** Case studies document that women experience higher rates of displacement following disasters, face greater obstacles in returning to their communities, and are more exposed to gender-based violence in the aftermath of displacement.
- LGBTI individuals and other marginalized groups across these countries encounter severe discrimination and exclusion during displacement and recovery processes.
- A key challenge in all four countries is the persistent lack of sex-disaggregated data on disaster displacement and environmental migration, which hinders the development of gender-responsive adaptation and recovery strategies.

## Country References



### MITIGATION

#### 1. Tracking Gender in Climate Governance and Decision-Making

**Armenia:** Gathers and publishes sex-disaggregated data on climate decision-makers to monitor women's participation in governance.

**Burundi:** Regularly reports the share of women in managerial roles in environment and climate sectors, helping identify leadership gaps.

#### 2. Monitoring Green Economy/Job Sectors by Gender

**Colombia:** Uses SEEA accounts to estimate and publish the number of green jobs by sex, guiding gender-responsive labor policies.

**Canada:** Tracks employment in clean tech and green sectors by gender and related characteristics through the Human Resource Module.

**Spain:** Publishes biennial reports and maintains databases with over 80 indicators on women's roles in green jobs and entrepreneurship, disaggregated by sex.

**Sweden:** Reports sex-disaggregated employment data in environmental sectors using official Environmental Accounts.

## Country References



### MITIGATION

#### 3. Gender Integration in Climate Policy, Finance, and Governance

**Spain:** Joined the “Equal by 30” international campaign, committing to systematic generation and use of gender-disaggregated data for energy transition policies.

Developed a Strategic Plan (2022–2025) to publish gender and environment indicators biennially, and to analyze women’s participation in green entrepreneurship and energy sectors.

**United Kingdom:** Requires sex-disaggregated Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in international climate finance programs, measuring women’s and men’s access to climate-related funding and benefits. Adopted Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) guidance in all climate-related development assistance, ensuring women and girls are empowered as leaders and beneficiaries in adaptation, mitigation, and green job initiatives.

#### 4. Surveys on Gender Differences in Climate Mitigation Actions

**Finland:** Regularly conducts national surveys that measure gender differences in climate-related attitudes, concerns, energy conservation, travel modes, and sustainable consumption behaviors. (e.g., Healthy Finland Survey, Youth Barometer)

**Mexico:** Monitors and reports women’s and men’s participation in key mitigation sectors—agriculture, energy, land use—using data from the National Climate Change Information System (SNIICC) and a range of gender-disaggregated national surveys and censuses.

## Country References



### Adaptation

#### 1. Household and Population Surveys to Measure Adaptation Needs

**Tanzania:** Preparing the Tanzania Gender-Environment Survey (2024), including adaptation, led by a technical working group.

**Ireland:** Household surveys combined with energy performance and census data to analyze adaptation needs by sex, family type, and disability.

**Italy:** Multipurpose survey (annual) tracks environmental and adaptation behaviors by gender.

**Botswana:** Household energy use survey includes gender analysis; results reflected in national energy statistics.

**Sweden:** 2025 EU SILC ad-hoc module (planned) to support gender analysis of adaptation in energy and environment.

#### 2. Sectoral, Thematic, and Analytical Reporting on Gendered Adaptation

**Spain:**

- 2021 report (“Climate risks from a gender perspective”) analyzes adaptation perceptions and behaviors by sex.
- 2022 report on “Resilient lifestyles and gender” for adaptation insights.
- Agricultural Census: Allows analysis of adaptation by sex of farmer and farming method (organic vs. conventional).
- Joint protocol (MITECO & Institute for Women) strengthens gender statistics in adaptation/transition policy.

**Finland:** National gender statistics publication now includes adaptation/environment indicators.

## Country References



### Adaptation

#### 3. Institutional and Policy Capacity for Gender-Responsive Adaptation

**Brazil:** NSO established a working group that combines gender and environmental expertise for adaptation policy and data integration.

**United Kingdom:** Adaptation and climate finance programs use sex-disaggregated KPIs; policy supports women/girls' leadership in adaptation and just transition.

**Sweden:** 2023 review of official statistics for including sex-disaggregated adaptation data in reporting (e.g., UNFCCC).

**Cabo Verde:** Tourist Spending and Satisfaction Survey (2022) tracks gendered adaptation experience in tourism sector.

#### 4. Regional and Subregional Frameworks/Initiatives

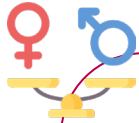
**Latin America & Caribbean:**

- Buenos Aires Commitment (2022) advances gender-responsive adaptation policies and better data on women's resilience.
- Case studies (Bahamas, Dominica, Jamaica, Cuba): Highlight barriers women face after climate displacement, increased GBV risk, and limited recognition of women's leadership.

**Asia & the Pacific:**

- Regional surveys (ESCAP, UN Women, GES) provide sex-disaggregated data on adaptation, disaster resilience, and climate displacement.
- Pacific Islands: Projects like Tonga's Outer Islands Renewable Energy ensure women's active role in local adaptation; new statistics track gendered adaptation impacts.

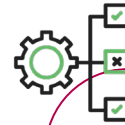
## Guidelines for the use and production of environment and climate change statistics with a gender perspective



- Prioritize gender at every stage of the climate statistics production process, from planning to dissemination, regardless of data source (survey, census, admin, or mixed).



- Analyze with a gender and intersectional lens: Construct and validate gender indicators, disaggregate results, and use them to inform and monitor policy.



- Align with national priorities: Identify key information needs by mapping policy agendas, stakeholders, and potential areas for collaboration on gender and climate.

# Guidelines for the use and production of environment and climate change statistics with a gender perspective



*Identification of demand or priorities*



*Design and execution of statistical process:*

Data design, collecting and processing, Data analysis, Data dissemination



*Financial sustainability assessment*




Monitor and improve the quality of statistical products




## Guidelines for the use and production of environment and climate change statistics with a gender perspective




 **Promote inclusive language and training:** Use gender-sensitive communication and provide regular training to address stereotypes and biases among staff.



 **Foster data sharing and cooperation:** Build transparent, accessible platforms for data exchange, and establish institutional mechanisms for ongoing gender mainstreaming in the national statistical system.



 **Disaggregation by other population variables besides gender for the intersectional approach:** It is equally important to disaggregate data by other sociodemographic characteristics to enable intersectional analysis.



# Thanks!

---

September, 2025

 /DANEColombia

 @DANEColombia

 @DANEColombia

 @DANEColombia

 DANE\_Colombia