About GEDA

The Gender and Environment Data Alliance (GEDA) emphasizes "gender and environment data" to shed light on the disparate impacts of environmental and climate change across diverse genders. Given the unique challenges women and girls face due to gendered responsibilities, such as unpaid care and household work, GEDA recognizes that the effects of environmental and climate change on them are significant and differentiated. With a feminist lens on these unique gendered dimensions, GEDA is devoted to crafting more effective and equitable climate solutions.

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The Importance of Intersectional Data

To craft effective environmental policies and climate action, intersectional data is indispensable. This data takes into account the unique vulnerabilities, needs, challenges, and priorities of different genders, acknowledging "intersecting" aspects of identity (such as gender, race, class, caste, ethnicity, religion, ability, sexual orientation, etc.) in shaping experience. It fuels gender-transformative policy-making that tackles the root causes of gender inequality, while shifting power dynamics, and granting marginalized groups equal access and opportunities.

The term "intersectionality" was first coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw in 1989. For more, see the GEDA Glossary.

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Our Analytical Approach

At GEDA, we analyze sources of gender and environment data through a multi-faceted lens:

- Where does the data originate, and who generates it?
- How is the data collected, and do the methodologies employ a feminist approach?
- Who has access to and ownership of the data?
- How is the data utilized?

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Our Priorities for Analysis

Our primary focus for analysis lies in two key areas:

1) Exploring the intersection of climate change and disasters, and
2) Understanding the role and influence of women in environmental decision-making.

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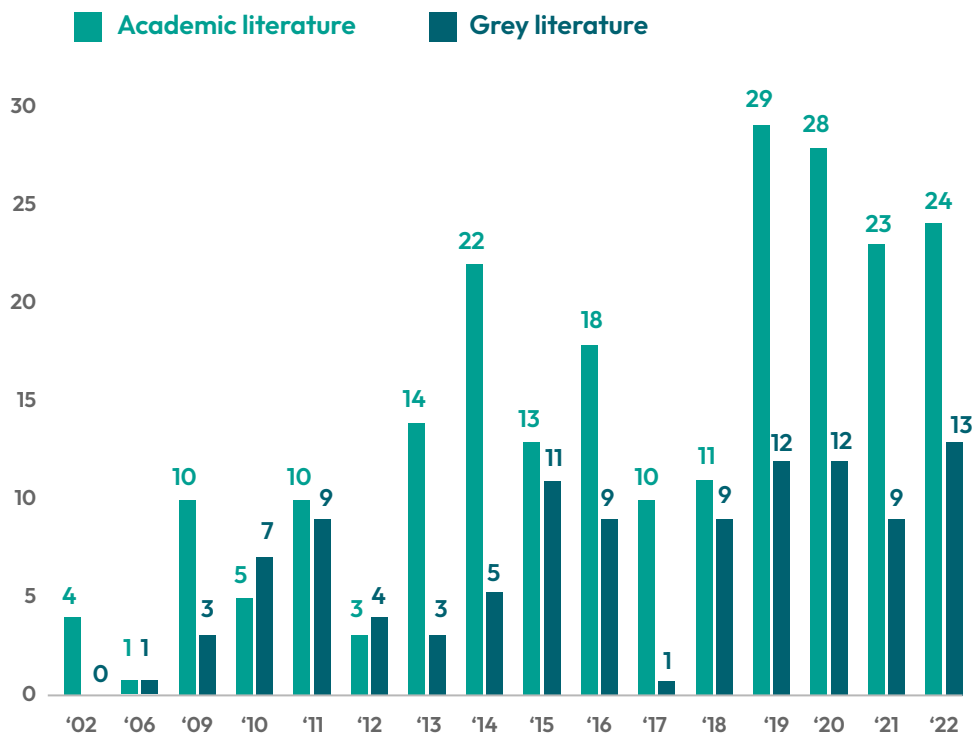# Our initial exploration of gender and environment data

In 2022, we embarked on an exploration of gender and environment data, concentrating on women's climate resilience, climate change and disasters, and environmental decision-making. We conducted a comprehensive search of English-language literature from the WorldCat library catalog, using a variety of keyword combinations and search terms. We initially collected 784 items of literature, which we subsequently distilled to 338 key pieces through a targeted filtering process.

While the selected literature might not be completely representative of the broader literature on gender and environment or women's climate resilience, it offers a substantial overview of the literature landscape corresponding to the GEDA's key priorities.

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Trends and topics in research

Over the past two decades, we've seen a surge in publications investigating the interplay between women/gender and environment/climate change, particularly within the academic sphere (see below). However, access to these academic knowledge products, such as journal articles and books, remains restricted due to high paywall costs, rendering them inaccessible to those outside of academic institutions.

Yearly distribution of publications in academic and gray literature

■ Academic literature ■ Grey literature

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Trends and topics in research

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Word Cloud based on the abstract notes for the literature sample

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Geographical focus and research sites

The literature explored delves into gender and environment data across 82 countries spanning all continents.

The geographical concentration of these studies primarily lies within the Global South (mainly low-income and lower-middle-income countries), accounting for around 91% of the focus, with only around 9% focusing on the Global North (high-income countries). The studies were mainly concentrated in Bangladesh (29 studies), India (29 studies), Ghana (22 studies), and Nepal (20 studies).

Based on the regional breakdown of the top 25 most-studied countries, Africa appeared most frequently (110 studies), followed by South Asia (78 studies). Contrastingly, Pacific Island Countries received relatively little attention, indicating a need for further research in this area.

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Frequency of priority topics

This frequency analysis provides an overview of how often key topics related to women's climate resilience appear prominently in the literature sample of 338 items.
The analysis focused on priority topics identified by GEDA members as being of particular interest. The frequency is based on keyword searching, tagging, or screening of the 338 items in the database.

Women's Climate Resilience - Priority Topics	Number of items in the literature sample (out of 338)
intersectional	78 (23%)
feminist	71 (21%)
climate justice	58 (17%)
participatory method/action/research	50 (15%)
decision-making (women's environmental)	50 (15 %)
adaptive capacity (women's)	40 (12%)
gender justice	22 (7%)
loss/damage	14 (4%)
leadership (women's)	13 (4%)
feminist participatory action research (FPAR)	10 (3%)
agroecology	7 (2%)
LGBTQ+	4 (1%)

Frequency of priority topics

The findings indicate some topics are understudied. For example, only 4% of sources highlight women's leadership, 3% use feminist participatory action research, and 2% focus on agroecology. LGBTQ+ is discussed in just 1% of the literature sample. Supplemental lists of resources are being curated for these areas to address gaps.

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Publishers and knowledge producers

The selected literature (of 338 items) shows a significant trend: most of the institutions producing knowledge on gender and the environment are based in, or primarily operate within, the Global North. This finding spans over 133 peer-reviewed journals or book publishers, and over 65 organizations creating gray literature reports.

The top five journals contributing to this literature are primarily led by institutions based in the Global North. Notably, Oxfam International, despite moving its headquarters from the UK to Kenya in 2017, remains a top contributor.

As for gray literature, the leading publishers are mostly based in the Global North as well, with three out of five being from this region. These organizations include The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO), and Heinrich Böll Stiftung Foundation. However, also notable are the contributions of organizations such as The Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), based in Thailand, and UN Women, a global institution.

This information highlights the potential for strategic partnerships between Global North and Global South organizations to ensure a diverse representation in gender and environment studies.

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*Organizations/ networks/ agencies involved in producing gender and environment data/ knowledge**

The following slides outline an initial list of organizations involved in producing gender and environment data and knowledge, as identified through GEDA's benchmarking research and its initial literature search.

It should not be considered a fully exhaustive list. This represents a starting point for mapping the landscape of actors engaged with gender-environment data and knowledge. No assessment of the organizations is provided here - the purpose is simply to document where information is coming from for future reference. In the coming years, GEDA hopes to further build out this list by engaging with additional organizations doing relevant work in this space. GEDA welcomes input on any key organizations missing from this list as we collectively work to strengthen gender-environment data ecosystems.

Feminist/women's networks or organizations

- Action Nexus for Generation Equality [GEDA Member Affiliated Network]
- The Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Thailand
- Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Malaysia
- Australian Feminist Foreign Policy Coalition, Australia
- Data2X [GEDA Member]
- DIVA for Equality [GEDA Member]
- Edge Effect
- ENERGIA
- Equal Measures 2030
- Feminist Green New Deal Coalition [GEDA Member Affiliated Network]
- FEMNET: The African Women's Development and Communication Network, Kenya
- Fos Feminista, USA
- GenderCC [GEDA Member]
- Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) [GEDA Member Affiliated Network]
- International Women's Development Agency (IWDA), Australia [GEDA Member]
- Pacific Feminist Forum 2023
- Rainbow Pride Foundation Fiji
- Women and Gender Constituency [GEDA Member Affiliated Network]
- Women Delegates Fund, Women Delegates Program [GEDA Member Affiliated Network]
- Women Deliver
- Women Environmental Programme (WEP), Nigeria [GEDA Member]
- Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN), USA [GEDA Member]
- Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO), USA [GEDA Co-convener]
- Women's Working Group on Financing for Development [GEDA Member]

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Research institutes/ think tanks

- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research
- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR/CGIAR), Indonesia
- Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)/ SouthSouthNorth, South Africa
- The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), USA
- DRR Dynamics Ltd
- European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)
- German Development Institute, Germany
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK [GEDA Member]
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Canada [GEDA Member]
- Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST), Nigeria
- Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK
- South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), South Africa
- Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Sweden
- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden
- Value for Women Ltd., UK
- World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), Kenya
- World Resources Institute, USA [GEDA Member]

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Local, National, or Regional CSOs/NGOs/Networks

- Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), Uganda
- Asia Disaster Risk Reduction Network, Asia Pacific
- Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA), South Asia
- Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA), Senegal
- The Pacific Community (SPC)
- Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific (PANAP), Malaysia
- Public Health Institute (PHI), USA
- Resources for the Future (RFF), USA
- Sawit Watch, Indonesia
- SIBAT, Philippines
- Sierra Club, USA

Global CSOs/NGOs

- ABANTU for Development
- Action Against Hunger
- ActionAid
- Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs, Aspen Institute
- BSR
- CARE
- Christian Aid
- Coopération Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité (CIDSE)
- Forest Peoples Programme
- Friends of the Earth
- LifeMosaic
- Minority Rights Group International
- Oxfam
- Plan International
- Refugees International
- Root Capital

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Government Agencies

- The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), Germany
- Department for International Development (DFID), UK
- Embassy of France in Chile
- European Institute for Gender Equality, European Union (EU)
- European Parliament
- Government of Canada
- International Development Research Centre, Canada
- *US Agency for International Development (USAID), USA [GEDA Member]*
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, USA
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Sweden

Universities

- Centre for Agroecology, Water and Resilience (CAWR), Coventry University in the UK
- Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy (CCCEP), jointly hosted by the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and the University of Leeds
- The Environment for Development initiative (EfD), School of Business, Economics, and Law, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
- Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security (GIWPS), Georgetown University, USA
- Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, LSE, UK
- Institute for Sustainable Futures (ISF), University of Technology Sydney, Australia
- Institute of Development Studies, UK
- Institute of Gender and Development Studies, The University of the West Indies, Jamaica
- Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich, UK

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DATA & KNOWLEDGE PRODUCERS

Foundations

- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation, Germany
- *Global Greengrants Fund [GEDA Member]*
- *Heinrich Boll Foundation, Germany [GEDA Member]*
- The Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), Greece
- Mary Robinson Foundation, Ireland
- OAK Foundation, Switzerland
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Germany

Inter-governmental/Multilateral Organizations

- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Asian Development Bank
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- *International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Switzerland [GEDA Co-convener]*
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- World Bank

United Nations entities

- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- UN Habitat
- UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)
- *UN Women [GEDA Member]*
- UNHCR
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- *United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) [GEDA Member]*
- United Nations - Viet Nam
- *UNFCCC [GEDA Member]*
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Meteorological Organization
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

GEDA Members involved in producing gender and environment data/ knowledge

1. Data2X
2. DIVA for Equality
3. GenderCC
4. Global Greengrants Fund
5. Heinrich Boell Foundation - North America
6. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
7. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
8. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
9. International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)
10. UN Women
11. UNFCCC
12. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
13. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
14. Women Environmental Programme (WEP)
15. Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)
16. Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO)
17. Women's Working Group on Financing for Development
18. World Resources Institute

Methodological approaches in the literature

In a review of 338 pieces of academic and non-academic (also called 'gray') literature about gender, environment, climate change, disasters, and decision-making, only 106 (or about 31%) clearly stated if they used quantitative methods (on counting and measuring), qualitative methods (understanding experiences and explanations), or a mix of both. We found that nearly half (48%) used only qualitative methods and a good chunk (38%) mixed both qualitative and quantitative methods. Strikingly, a mere 14% of the literature solely relied on quantitative methodology, shedding light on its sparse usage in the reviewed items.

The key data collection methods in the selected literature were interviews (27%) and focus group discussions (21%). Utilization of surveys/questionnaires was more prevalent in academic pieces than the gray literature (18% vs 9%), while case studies was more common in the gray literature (14% vs 9%). Notably, participatory methods, including Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR), were applied in 15% of the literature, indicating a trend towards engaging individuals and communities in the data collection process. FPAR in particular was applied in only 3% of the literature.

Feminist methods were used in 9% of the literature, emphasizing the experiences and perspectives of marginalized women. Less frequently used methodologies include gender analysis (4%), lived experience (2%), Photovoice (2%), and innovative methods (1%). Life history approaches, which look at the collection and analysis of events and experiences over the course of individuals' and communities' lives, were used in 1% of the items.

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Databases

While various databases offer pieces of gender-environment information, no comprehensive go-to source exists yet that makes a wide range of relevant data easy to access and analyze from a gender lens. Very few databases have an explicit, dedicated focus on gender and environment linkages. Most contain some partial or tangential information but lack a holistic approach. Data coverage and quality varies widely. Many have limited geographic scope or rely on irregular reporting from countries. Critical perspectives intersecting gender with race, class and indigeneity are often lacking. Data frequently takes a binary view of gender. Major blind spots exist around topics like women's environmental leadership, climate finance access, land rights, climate-induced loss/damage. Available data is spread across disparate sources with no unified platform for access and analysis.

In summary, while the building blocks exist in fragmented form across various databases, there remains a need for more coordinated efforts to generate comprehensive, intersectional data that sheds light on diverse gender-environment connections and elevates women's voices.

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
1	**The CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture** **Creator:** Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) **Website:** https://bigdata.cgiar.org/	The CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture provides open access to datasets, tools, and resources aimed at harnessing big data capabilities to accelerate international agricultural research. Target users include researchers, policy makers, investors, and development partners working in agriculture and food systems. The platform convenes partners to develop innovative analytical approaches and projects demonstrating the potential of big data analytics. Content areas cover crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, natural resources, climate, nutrition, and policies.	• **Crop data:** includes detailed trial data, as well as aggregated datasets on crop yields, production, cultivated area, fertilizer application, and more for major staple crops like maize, rice, wheat, cassava, potatoes, etc. (1962-2022) • **Livestock data:** Datasets on livestock populations, production systems, feeds, yields, genetics, health, and environmental impacts for cattle, chickens, pigs, small ruminants, and more. (1960-2021) • **Fisheries data:** Data on production, utilization, processing, trade, consumption, aquaculture systems, and value chains for major fish commodities and select aquatic agricultural systems. (2010-2022) • **Forestry data:** Includes spatial data on forest cover and cover change, forest types and systems, biomass stocks, carbon content, biodiversity indicators, livelihood dependencies, degradation, etc. (1980-2020) • **Climate data:** High resolution climate, weather, and seasonal forecast data to support climate-smart agriculture. (1980-2022) • **Nutrition data:** Food composition data for micronutrients, anti-nutrients and bioactive compounds in key crops and food items. Also household consumption data from recent Demographic and Health Surveys. (2010-2020) • **Policy data:** Databases tracking policy indicators related to seed systems, biotechnology, food safety regulations, trade barriers, etc. (2015-2022)	Much of the data is not gender disaggregated

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
2	**Gender and Land Rights Database (GLRD)** **Creator:** FAO **Website:** https://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/en/	The Gender and Land Rights Database provides up-to-date country-level information on legal developments and factors affecting gender equality in land tenure. Content includes 84 country profiles, sex-disaggregated data, and a Legal Assessment Tool (LAT) to evaluate gender-equitable land laws. Key users are policy makers, women's land rights advocates, and researchers. The database is updated annually with new country assessments.	● 84 country profiles with qualitative info on land rights for women (2010-2022) ● Sex-disaggregated quantitative data on land ownership (2010-2022) ● Legal Assessment Tool data on national land laws (2010-2022) ● Annual updates with new country profiles and data (2010-2022)	● The country coverage is uneven, with some regions better represented than others. More profiles are needed from Latin America, North America, Europe to create a fully global picture. ● More intersectional data capturing how gender intersects with ethnicity, race, class is needed for a fuller picture.

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
3	**ILOSTAT** **Creator:** ILO **Website:** https://ilostat.ilo.org	ILOSTAT is the ILO's central statistics database providing labor statistics for countries across the world. Key indicators cover employment, unemployment, labor force participation, hours of work, wages, labor productivity, occupational injuries, strikes and lockouts, and labor disputes. Data is updated periodically throughout the year. Target users include policymakers, researchers, media, employers' and workers' organizations.	• Employment data by economic sector, occupation, status, demographics (1991-2022) • Unemployment rates by age, education level, urban/rural location (1991-2022) • Labor force participation rates by age, sex, education level: 1990-2022 • Wages, income, labor costs data (1983-2021) • Working hours and arrangements (full-time, part-time, etc) (2000-2019) • Labor productivity estimates (1990-2022) • Occupational injury/illness rates (2000-2020) • Labor disputes and union actions data (1994-2022)	• Focus is primarily formal employment - lacks data on informal labor • Limited metrics on gender pay gap, unpaid work, and care roles • More qualitative insights needed on precarious work issues • Data on migrant laborers and human rights issues limited

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
4	**OECD Gender Data Portal** **Creator:** OECD **Website:** https://www.oecd.org/gender/data	This portal compiles cross-country quantitative indicators and qualitative data on gender inequalities across various topics like education, employment, health, etc. Coverage spans OECD member countries plus Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa. Data is updated periodically from multiple OECD databases.	• Education indicators: enrollment, attainment, field of study (1990-2021) • Employment data: labor force participation, wages, leadership roles (1995-2021) • Entrepreneurship rates and obstacles by gender (1998-2020) • Health data: life expectancy, mental health, obesity (1995-2021) • Development assistance for gender equality (2008-2019) • Laws and policies related to gender (1995-2021)	• Limited developing country coverage (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa) • Lacks qualitative, participatory data to complement quantitative metrics • Intersectional data on gender and race, class, etc. could be expanded • More focus on informal sociocultural norms and barriers needed

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
5	**Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI)** **Creator:** OECD **Website:** https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DataSetCode=SIGI2019 https://www.genderindex.org	The SIGI measures gender-based discrimination in social institutions across 180 countries. It is organized around 5 sub-indices: discriminatory family code, restricted physical integrity, son bias, restricted resources and assets, and restricted civil liberties. The index was first published in 2009 and is updated periodically.	• Quantitative scores and qualitative info on 5 dimensions of gender-based discrimination (2009-2019) • Country profiles with legal/social framework analyses • Sub-national data for some countries • Supplementary survey data on norms/attitudes	• Coverage of only 180 countries • Irregular updates make trends hard to track • Individual-level survey data could complement country-level analysis • More participation from national statistics offices needed

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
6	**Minimum Set of Gender Indicators Database** **Creator:** UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) **Website:** https://gender-data-hub-2-undesa.hub.arcgis.com	A set of 51 quantitative and 11 qualitative indicators to guide national gender statistics aligned with the Beijing Platform for Action and SDGs. Covers 5 domains: economic empowerment, education, health, public life, and human rights.	• Quantitative data for 51 gender-related indicators (varies by country) • Qualitative info for 11 indicators on policies, laws, etc. • Data sourced from national statistics systems • Dataset last updated in 2020	• Significant data gaps for many indicators globally • Irregular reporting from countries • Data quality issues in some national datasets • Qualitative data could be expanded and standardized

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
7	**UNSDG** **Creator:** UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) **Website:** https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal	The UN SDG Global Database contains data on over 200 SDG indicators reported by countries. It allows access to SDG data by indicator, country, region and time period.	• Quantitative data for multiple SDG indicators (2016-2020) • Country-level data disaggregated by relevant dimensions • Regional and global aggregates • Annual updates	• Significant gaps remain for many indicators • Quality and consistency of country data varies • Data lags - most recent is 2020 • More qualitative data could complement quantified metrics

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
9	**UN Women Country Fact Sheets** **Creator:** UN Women **Website:** https://data.unwomen.org/countries	These fact sheets compile country-level indicators, statistics, and resources on gender equality published by UN Women.	• 120+ gender-specific indicators aligned with SDGs (2015-2020) • Resources related to UN Women focus areas (2018-2021) • COVID-19 response information (2020-2022)	• Quantitative focus provides partial view • Qualitative, participatory data could add nuance • Irregular updating for some countries • More emphasis on intersectional perspectives needed

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
10	**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)** **Creator:** UNICEF **Website:** https://mics.unicef.org	MICS surveys provide data on wellbeing of women and children through national household surveys conducted in 118 countries since mid 1990s.	• 100+ indicators on health, education, child protection, etc. (1995-2021) • Survey microdata and reports (1995-2021) • Time series data for some countries (1995-2021) • Last conducted in 2020-2021 round	• Inconsistent quality across countries • Excludes women outside 15-49 age range • Limited ability to merge data across countries • Qualitative data could add contextual value

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
11	**Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)** **Creator:** USAID **Website:** https://dhsprogram.com https://www.statcompiler.com/en/	The DHS Program has conducted over 400 national household surveys covering health, nutrition, HIV, and gender issues in 90+ countries since the 1980s.	• Data on access to water, cooking fuels, sanitation (1985-2019) • Gender-related data on education, health, empowerment (1985-2019) • Population, health, and nutrition indicators (1985-2019) • HIV prevalence metrics (2001-2019) • Survey reports, datasets, mapping tools	• Inconsistent quality and availability across countries • Environmental focus could be expanded beyond water, energy, sanitation • Excludes women outside 15-49 age range • Data lags - latest survey data is from 2019

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Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
12 **Gender Data Portal** **Creator:** The World Bank **Website:** https://genderdata.worldbank.org	World Bank portal sharing gender statistics and analysis through data visualizations to inform policy making.	• Country profiles with gender indicator stats (1960-2020) • Interactive data visualizations and analysis • Downloadable datasets in various formats	• Irregular updates for some countries and indicators • Limited qualitative or perceptual data • Scope for more participatory, demand-driven data • Need more emphasis on intersecting inequalities

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
13	**Gender Climate Tracker** **Creator:** Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) **Website:** https://genderclimatetracker.org/	This tracker from WEDO follows gender-related developments in UN climate policies and collates related statistics and research.	• Country climate plans and policies (2015-2022) • Statistics on women's participation and leadership (2015-2022) • Research studies and analyses (2015-2022) • Events calendar and news (2015-2022)	• Narrow focus on UNFCCC processes • Limited coverage of localized contexts, needs • Data restricted to online documents and events • Could benefit from more primary data collection

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
14	**The 2022 SDG Gender Index** **Creator:** Equal Measures 2030 **Website:** https://www.equalmeasures2030.org/2022-sdg-gender-index/	Produced by Equal Measures 2030 (a collaboration of feminist networks, civil society, international development, and the private sector), this index tracks global gender equality progress aligned with the SDGs. The 2022 edition covers 129 countries using 2017-2020 data.	• Index scores and rankings across 14 SDGs (2017-2020 data) • Underlying data for 51 gender-related indicators • Country profiles and visualization tools	• Data lags - relies on 2017-2020 sources • Some indicators lack sufficient global coverage • Qualitative insights could complement quantitative data

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
15	**CCAFS Gender and Climate Change Survey data** **Creator:** International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) **Website:** https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/collection/p15738coll2/id/132727 https://www.ifpri.org/publication/ifpri-ccafs-gender-and-climate-change-survey-data-nyando-kenya	Household survey data collected in 2013 across 4 sites in Africa by IFPRI/CCAFS to analyze gendered perceptions and experiences with climate change.	• Quantitative indicators on climate perceptions, impacts, adaptation, constraints (2013) • Separate surveys of male and female household members • Dataset and survey reports published by IFPRI	• Very narrow geographic coverage (4 African sites) • Single point in time - lacks trend data • Scope for wider range of qualitative questions

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
16	**Environment and Gender Information Platform (EGI)** **Creator:** IUCN **Website:** https://genderandenvironment.org/egi/	EGI platform by IUCN collects data on women's participation in environmental decision-making and gender mainstreaming in policies to track progress on gender equality commitments.	• Indicators on women's leadership, gender policies, budgets etc: Collected from 2010-2020, varying by country • Country profiles and infographics: Published between 2013-2018 • Data collection covers 2010 onwards: Initial data collection started in 2010, but timing and frequency varies by country. Some countries have the latest data from 2016-2020.	• Full datasets not publicly available • Irregular updates for some countries • Scope for more participatory, primary data • Intersectional perspectives could be strengthened

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
17	**Gender Data Portal** **Creator:** The World Bank **Website:** https://genderdata.worldbank.org/topics/environment/	The World Bank's gender data portal provides guidance on collecting sex-disaggregated data on water, sanitation and energy access, but currently lacks environmental data disaggregated by sex.	• Guidelines and tools for water, sanitation, energy data (n.d.) • No environment data currently available	• No gender-disaggregated environmental data yet • Needs collection and inclusion of sex-disaggregated environment statistics

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	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
18	**Knowledge Network for Biodiversity (KNB)** **Creator:** National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS) at the University of California, Santa Barbara. **Website:** https://knb.ecoinformatics.org/	Repository of ecological and environmental research data contributed by scientists worldwide, including some gender data.	• One dataset on gender differences in plant knowledge in Brazil (2021) • Thousands of ecology/environment datasets, mostly not gender-related	• Minimal gender data contributions currently • Significant scope for more gender-environment research data • Needs targeted outreach to expand gender data submissions

GEDA

	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
19	**The Pacific Data Hub** **Creator:** The Pacific Community (SPC) supported by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. **Websites:** https://pacificdata.org/ Pacific Environmental Data Portal https://pacific-data.sprep.org/	Gateway to data on climate, environment, and other topics in the Pacific region maintained by SPC. While the New Zealand Ministry is one of the key partners and donors, SPC also receives support from various other sources, including member countries, as well as other international and regional organizations, governments, and development partners.	• Population, climate, environment statistics (1990s-2020s) • Disaster risk data and assessments • Some gender-disaggregated data	• Varying coverage and detail across Pacific countries and territories • Gender data limited across many topic areas • More qualitative social data could complement statistics

GEDA

	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
20	**Women Speak: Stories, Case Studies And Solutions From The Frontlines Of Climate Change** **Creator:** The Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN International) **Website:** https://womenspeak.wecaninternational.org/	A storytelling platform by WECAN collecting stories of women leading for climate justice worldwide.	• Stories, interviews, case studies (2015-2022) • Focused on climate, nature, indigenous rights • Growing collection of >1000 stories	• Qualitative stories lack analytic framing • Geographic representation could be expanded • Hard to systematically analyze or compare

GEDA

	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
21	**The Women's Resilience Index (WRI)** **Creator:** ActionAid, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Huairou Commission **Website:** http://actionforglobaljustice.actionaid.org/womens-resilience-index/index_m.html	Developed by ActionAid, UNDP and Huairou Commission, the WRI measures disaster resilience factors for women in South Asia.	• Index scores for 7 South Asian countries (2015) • 130 variables across economic, infrastructure, institutional, and social domains • Interactive visualization tools	• Only covers South Asia currently • Single point in time - needs updating • Scope to incorporate more direct women's perspectives • Quantitative focus could benefit from mixed methods

GEDA

	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
22	**UN Women Global Gender Equality Constitutional Database** **Creator:** UN Women	Provides comprehensive data on constitutions and laws across over 180 countries related to gender equality and women's rights.	• Constitutional provisions on women's rights (1900s-2020s) • Laws on gender-based violence, land rights, social protection etc. (1900s-2020s)	• Limited focus specifically on gender-environment issues • Qualitative data on implementation of laws needed

GEDA

	Database name, creator and website URL	Description	What data is available?	What data is missing?
23	**CLIO Infra Project Databases** **Creator:** International Institute of Social History (IISH)	Historical time series data on topics like health, education, occupation, politics with some gender perspective.	• Women in parliament indicator (1945-2015) • Gender gaps in literacy, life expectancy, etc. (1850-2010)	• Very limited environmental variables • Mostly focused on Western countries • Gender-environment connections not explicitly analyzed

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