State of gender and environment in Asia and the Pacific
How much do we know?
In Asia Pacific, environmental conditions impact the lives of women and men in different ways as a result of existing inequalities, responsibilities, and roles.

These differences between women and men can manifest through:

- unequal land and tenure rights;
- unequal access to natural resource assets;
- women’s limited opportunities to participate in decision-making and access to basic education, markets, capital, training, and technologies;
- different vulnerabilities to disasters, climate change and exposure to air pollution and chemicals;
- women’s common double burden of responsibilities inside and outside the household.
Gender and Environment in Asia Pacific

- Feminisation of agriculture
- Gendered migration to the cities
- “Informal” contribution of women in the fishing sector
- 455 million people in Asia-Pacific lack access to electricity, more than 2 billion people rely on biomass, or solid fuel, for cooking
- Disasters hit women and other marginalised groups harder
- Women often more dependent on natural resources (water, forest, fodder, ecosystem services, etc.) and therefore most affected by environmental degradation
What is the value of considering Gender and Environment?

• The integration of gender considerations throughout environment related actions is crucial for the longterm sustainability and effectiveness of such actions for both developing and developed countries
• Addressing gender-based vulnerability can strengthen the capacity, resilience, health and development of the society at large
• At the same time, channelling both men’s and women’s skills and knowledge will improve the outcomes of programmes and efforts made
How is gender & environment captured in international agreements, conventions and multilateral environmental agreement?
Some good examples of gender inclusive environment policies and programmes in Asia Pacific

- Vietnam: Gender inclusive NDC process
- Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, including a gender equality framework as well as gender responsive activities and indicators for its implementation
- Gender and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP), Lao PDR and Myanmar
- Gender and waste management research in Bhutan, Mongolia and Nepal
- Healers of the oceans – partnership to highlight the role of Pacific women in oceans management UN Ocean Conference and COP23.