

Expert meeting on Statistics on Gender and the Environment  
2-4 September 2019, Bangkok

**Session 2**  
**Part I: Assessing data gaps and  
identifying solutions**

Initial mapping of indicators and data  
gaps on the gender-environment nexus and  
related proposal for the Asia-Pacific region



*Sharita Serrao*

*ESCAP Statistics Division*

*Sara Duerto Valero*

*UN Women RO for  
Asia and the Pacific*

Approaches to data collection/compilation to fill gaps for gender & environment statistics in the region

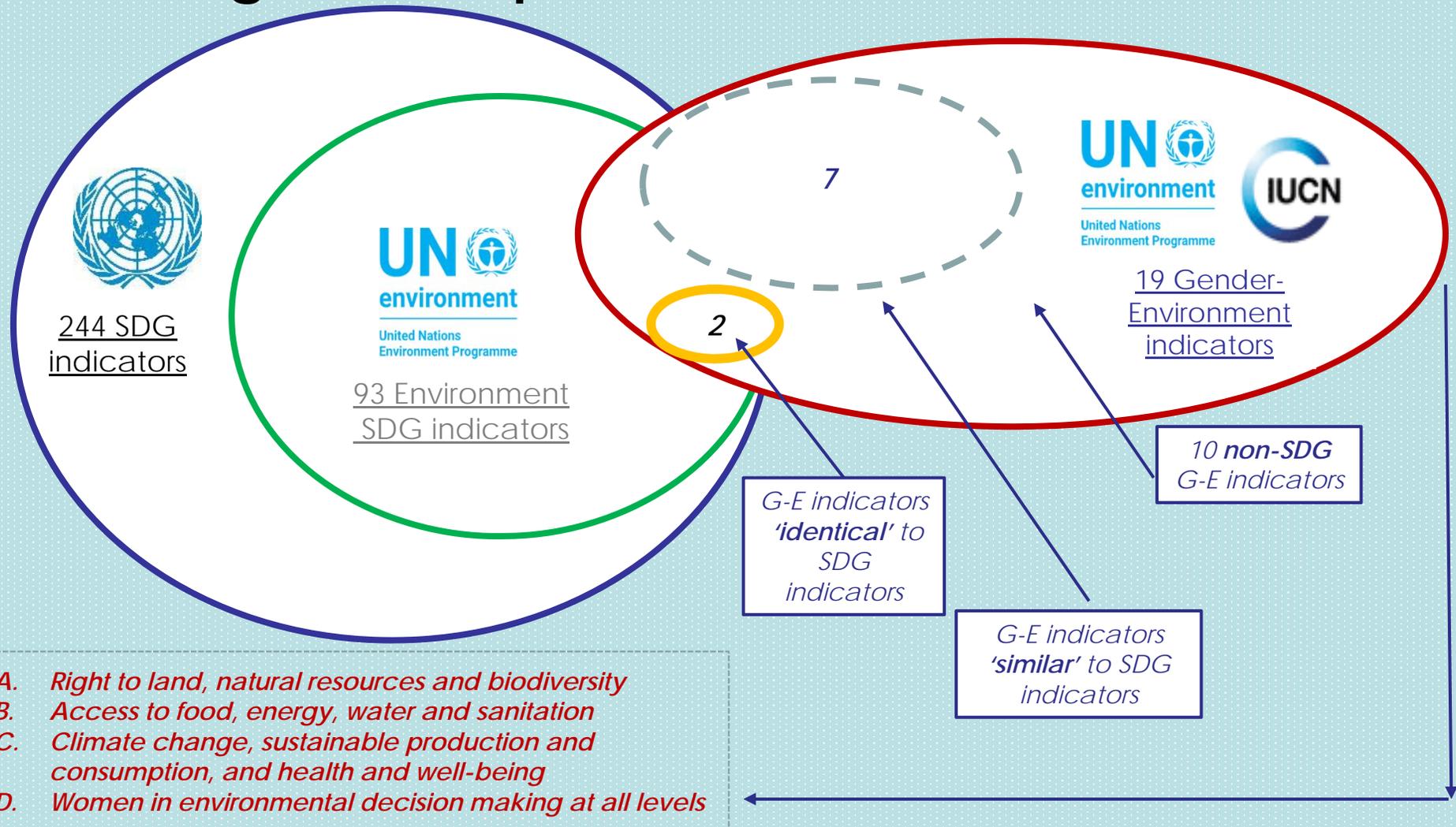
Policy priorities/issues and target groups in the context of Asia-Pacific:  
*what? for whom?*

Data availability assessment

Information/  
data needs

Indicators &  
disaggregation

# Gender-environment nexus: understanding the existing landscape of indicators



# UN Environment and IUCN proposed list of gender-environment indicators (by relation to SDG indicators)

No.	Gender-environment Indicator	Priority area	Corresponding/ partially corresponding SDG indicator	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
<i>'Identical' to SDG indicators</i>				
1.	Proportion of total adult population with <b>secure tenure rights to land</b> , (a) with legally recognised documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	A	SDG 1.4.2	Yes
2.	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with <b>ownership or secure rights over agricultural land</b> , by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	A	SDG 5.a.1	Yes
<i>'Similar' to SDG indicators</i>				
6.	Proportion of population with <b>primary reliance on clean fuels</b> and technology, <i>by main user</i>	B	SDG 7.1.2.	Yes
8.	Proportion of population using <b>safely managed drinking water</b> services, <i>by type of household</i>	B	SDG 6.1.1	Yes
10.	Proportion of population using (a) <b>safely managed sanitation</b> services and (b) a <b>hand-washing facility</b> with soap and water, <i>by type of household</i>	B	SDG 6.2.1	No
11.	<b>Mortality and morbidity</b> rates attributed to <b>unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene</b> , <i>by sex</i>	B	SDG 3.9.2	Yes
12.	Number of <b>deaths, missing persons and directly affected</b> persons attributed to <i>hydrometeorological</i> disasters per 100,000 population, <i>by sex</i>	C	SDGs 1.5.1; 11.5.1; 13.1.1 (same indicator)	Yes
13.	<i>Mortality and morbidity</i> rates attributed to <i>environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air &amp; water quality)</i> , <i>by age and sex</i>	C	SDGs 3.9.1, 3.9.2; 3.9.3 (different indicators)	Yes
15.	Proportion of population that (a) has <b>convenient access to public transport</b> <i>by location (urban/rural)</i> , sex, age and persons with disabilities; and (b) <i>use public transport by location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities</i>	C	SDG 11.2.1	Yes

✓ For 'similar' indicators, text in blue italics represents modified aspects of the official SDG indicator

10 distinct SDG indicators

# UN Environment and IUCN proposed list of gender-environment indicators by relation to SDG indicators

No.	Gender-environment Indicator	Priority area	Corresponding/ partially corresponding SDG indicator	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
<i>'Non- SDG' indicators</i>				
3.	Share of <b>food</b> that directly comes from <b>extractive methods (hunting, fishing and collecting)</b> by source of the food, type of household and by urban/rural	B		
4.	<b>Time spent collecting</b> plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; <b>fishing</b> and hunting for household consumption, by sex	B		
5.	<b>Time spent planting, tending and harvesting</b> a garden patch, and breeding of farmyard animals for household consumption, by sex	B		
7.	<b>Time spent collecting fuel</b> for household consumption, by sex	B		
9.	<b>Time spent collecting water</b> for household consumption, by sex	B		
14.	<b>Mortality rate</b> attributed to <b>vector-and water-borne diseases</b> , by sex	C		
16.	<b>Consumer spending</b> , by type household: (a) Household spending by type of product and type of household (b) <b>Decision-making over household spending</b> , by product and sex (intra-household decision-making)	C		
17.	Women in <b>governmental environmental decision-making</b> (a) Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector	D		
18.	Women's participation in <b>environmental decision-making fora</b> (a) Delegates to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions, by sex (b) Heads of delegations to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions, by sex (c) Participants in national level environmental fora, by sex	D		
19.	Women's participation in <b>sector-specific environmental governance bodies</b> (a) Participation in communal land governance bodies, by sex; (b) Participation in forest groups, by sex; (c) Participation in water governance bodies, by sex; (d) Executive managers of national energy utilities, by sex.	D		

1. Do the indicators in the UN Environment and IUCN list adequately capture the spectrum of issues and challenges at the nexus of gender and environment in Asia and the Pacific?
2. What does data availability look like in the Asia-Pacific region for corresponding SDG indicators (i.e. identical or similar)?

# Criteria used for assessment of data availability for related SDG indicators

## ➤ *Sufficient data*\*

If the indicator has two or more data points between the years 2000 and 2018 for at least 50 per cent of the countries in the region, allowing for trend analysis.

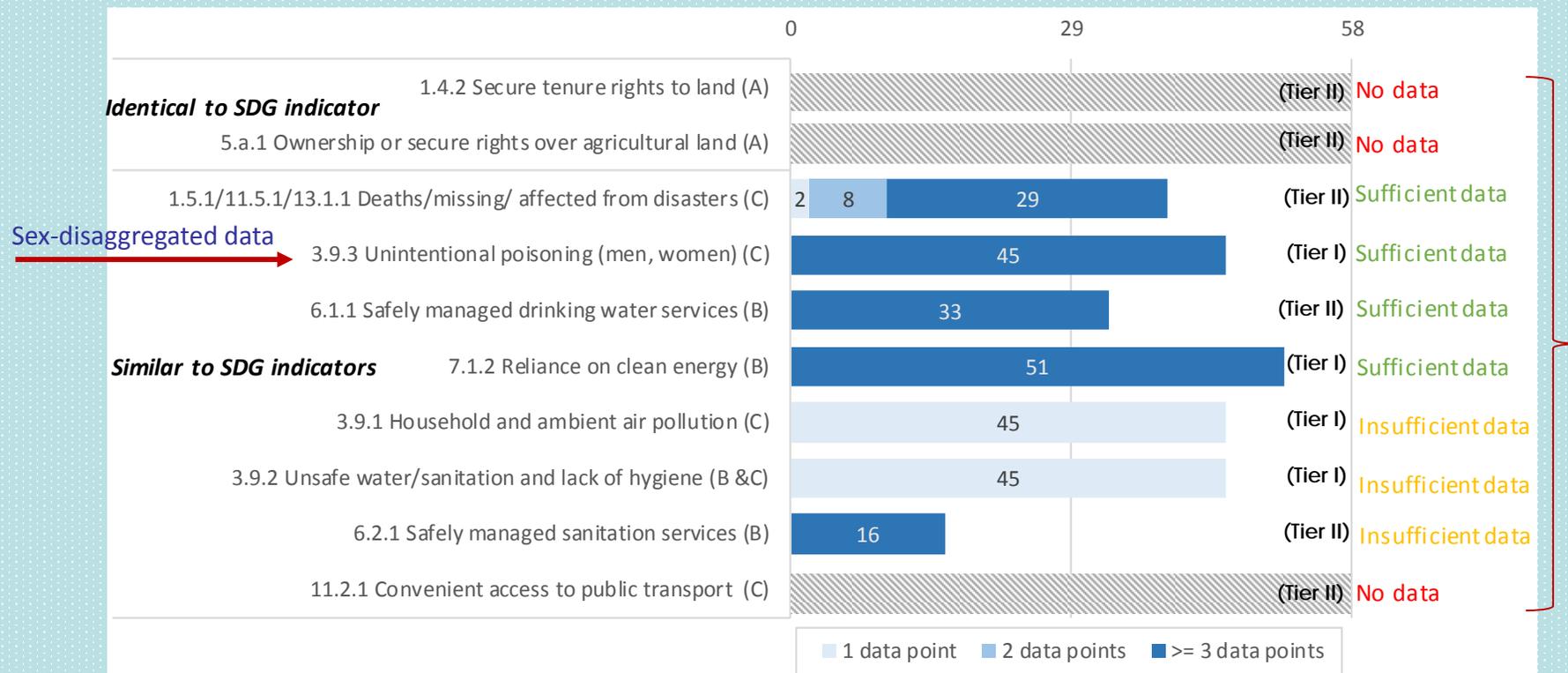
## ➤ *Insufficient data*

If the indicator has only one data point (or two or more data points, but for less than 50 per cent of the countries in the region) between the years 2000 and 2018, allowing for status analysis only.

## ➤ *No data*

If the indicator has no data for any countries in the region between the years 2000 and 2018.

# Picture of data availability in Asia-Pacific for the 10 corresponding SDG indicators (identical and similar)\*



## Priority areas (in parenthesis):

- A. Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity
- B. Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
- C. Climate change, sustainable production and consumption, and health and well-being
- D. Women in environmental decision making at all levels.

More clarification on methodology?  
Lack of capacity?  
Not enough uptake?  
Data available but indicator not produced?

# Some issues relevant for the gender-environment nexus in Asia and the Pacific (1)\*

## Chronic hunger/ malnutrition

- ▶ The region is home to almost two-thirds of the world's undernourished or chronically hungry, with women and children amongst the most vulnerable groups.

## Reliance on agricultural sector

- ▶ 58 per cent of economically active women are in the agriculture sector, but less than a fifth of them hold secure tenure to agricultural land.

## Informal sector engagement

- ▶ Women confined to subsistence and small-scale production and they typically engage in specific sectors of work due to limited financial security and access to credit.
- ▶ Informal employment constitutes the larger share of non-agricultural employment for women in the region.

## Rising food costs

- ▶ Climate change together with deforestation, changing land use patterns and agricultural practices affect agricultural productivity and food security leading to rising food costs.

## Women's education

- ▶ Rising food costs in a region with widespread poverty, means a reduction in non-food expenditure, especially education of girls due to social norms.

# Some issues relevant for the gender-environment nexus in Asia and the Pacific (2)

## Time-use & unpaid work

- ▶ TUS in the region demonstrate women typically undertake most unpaid work, including collection of food, fuel and water - compromise on their time for education, paid work or leisure.

## Safety / exposure to violence

- ▶ Climate change and deforestation means women may need to cover longer distances in search of food, fuel or water, and often expose themselves to unsafe situations, including violence.

## Women in decision-making

- ▶ Discrimination and deep-rooted social/cultural norms in the region have kept women out of decision-making roles in political affairs, environmental affairs and even at the household level.
- ▶ Even if women are represented in parliament or environment ministries, their voice and decision-making role in reality, is often limited.

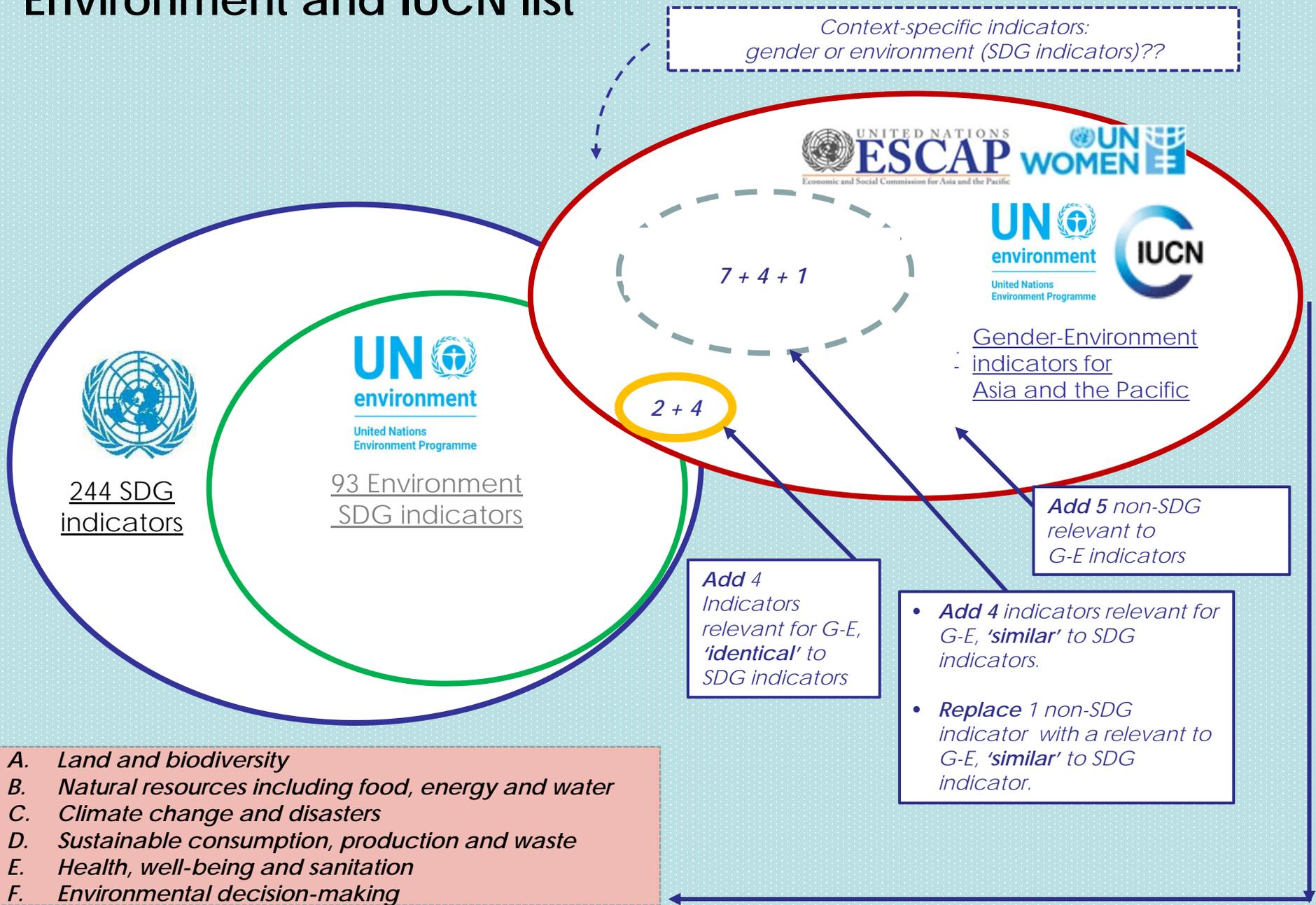
## Vulnerability to Disasters

- ▶ Asia-Pacific is the world's most disaster-prone region. Nearly 45% of the world's natural disasters occur here and the region is home to 75% of people affected. Women's lower access to assets and productive resources, means their livelihoods are more vulnerable and they have less coping capacity.

## Production, consumption and waste

- ▶ 93 out of the world's 100 most polluted cities are in Asia. Large share of the world's manufacturing and consumption takes place in the region; and it has severe health effects for industry workers and the wider population.
- ▶ Women typically engage substantially in food and natural resource related industries, and can play a key role in conservation and waste management.

# Initial proposal for the A-P region: building-on UN Environment and IUCN list



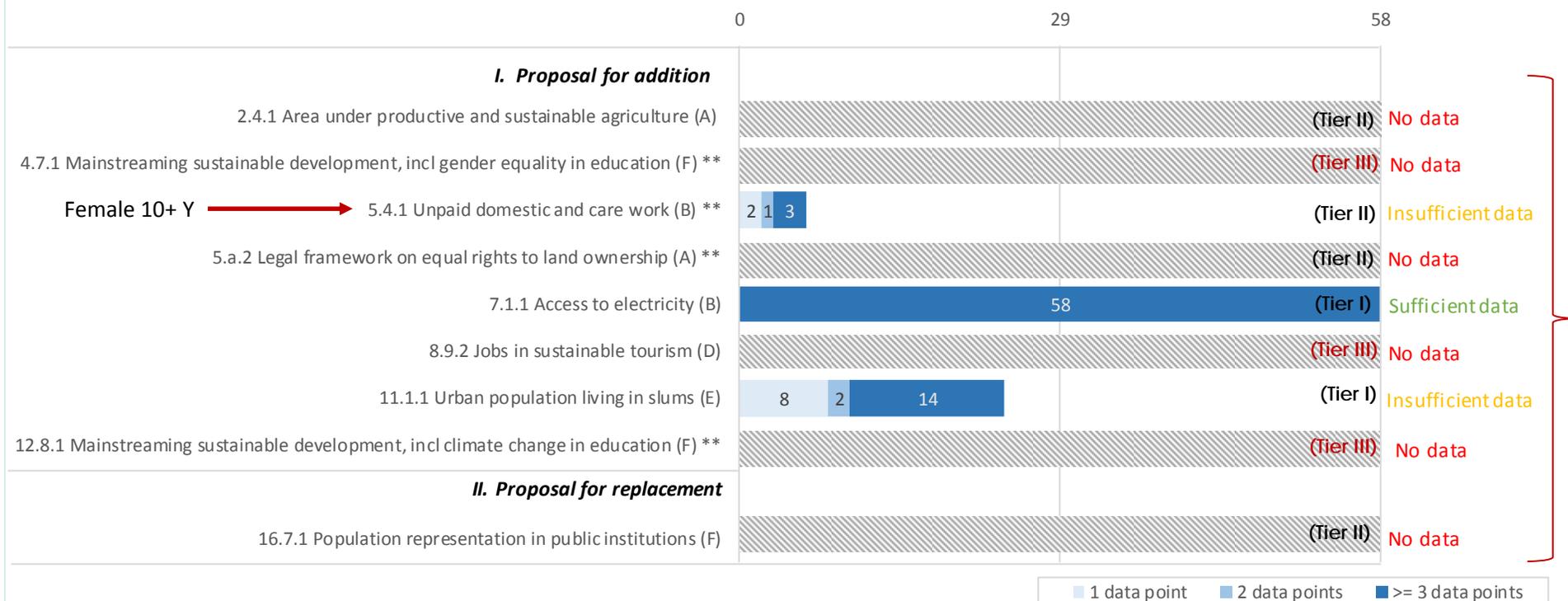
# 9 SDG indicators proposed for addition/replacement (1)

	SDG Indicator	In relation to official indicator (identical/similar)	Remarks/modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	Priority area	Tier	Dimension of data availability	Data availability status	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
<i>I. Proposal for addition</i>									
1.	2.4.1 Proportion of <b>agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</b>	Similar	Include <b>disaggregation by sex of land user/owner</b>	Agricultural productivity/food security	A	II		No data	Yes
2.	5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the <b>legal framework</b> (including customary law) guarantees <b>women's equal rights to land ownership</b> and/or control	Identical		Ownership/control of productive assets	A	II		No data	No
3.	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship <b>education</b> and (ii) education for <b>sustainable development</b> , including <b>gender equality</b> and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Identical		Education	F	III		No data	Yes
4.	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) <b>education for sustainable development</b> (including <b>climate change education</b> ) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Identical		Education	F	III		No data	Yes

# 9 SDG indicators proposed for addition/replacement (2)

	SDG Indicator	In relation to official indicators (identical/similar)	Remarks/ modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	Priority area	Tier	Dimension of data availability	Data availability status	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
<b>I. Proposal for addition (cont.)</b>									
5.	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Electricity/resources	B	I	% of population	Sufficient data	No
6.	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Sustainable consumption	D	III		No data	Yes
7.	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Urbanization	E	I	% of urban population	Insufficient data	No
8.	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Identical	Could be used together with non-SDG indicators 4, 5, 7 and 9 in the UN Environment and IUCN proposed list	Unpaid work and time-use	B	II	Time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work (% of time in a day, female aged 10+)	Insufficient data	No
<b>II. Proposal for replacement</b>									
9.	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	Similar	Use in place of indicator 19 in the UN Environment and IUCN list but with a specific focus on environment-related national and local institutions	Women in decision-making	F	II		No data	No

# Picture of data availability in Asia-Pacific for 9 SDG indicators proposed for addition/replacement



## New proposed priority areas (in parenthesis):

- A. Land and biodiversity
- C. Climate change and disasters
- E. Health, well-being and sanitation

- B. Natural resources including food, energy and water
- D. Sustainable consumption, production and waste
- F. Environmental decision-making

Proposed indicators driven by priority issues and not by data availability

- ✓ \*\* Signifies 'Identical' to SDG indicators
- ✓ Other indicators are 'similar' to SDG indicators (modified mostly with disaggregation dimensions)
- ✓ Sex-disaggregated data not available except where specified

# Gap areas

- SDG indicator framework lacks indicators that show Gender-Environment nexus in the areas of:
  - Exposure to disasters <<< **GAP AREA**
  - Damage from disasters <<< **BORROW FROM SENDAI**
  - Conservation <<< **NEED TO ADJUST SDG INDICATORS**
  - Biodiversity <<< **GAP AREA / ONLY CONTEXT SDG AVAILABLE**
  - Sustainable production/consumption <<< **BORROW ILO/ISCO**
    - Organic agriculture <<< **GAP AREA**
  - Waste management <<< **BORROW FROM ILO/ISCO**
  - Mortality related to climate change <<< **PARTIALLY (AIR&WATER)**
  - Migration & displacement as a result of CC <<< **GAP AREA**
  - Environmental related conflict <<< **GAP AREA**
  - Environmental crimes <<< **GAP AREA**
  - Environmental cost (to planet and people) <<< **PARTIALLY**

# Proposed list of additional gender-environment indicators (from internationally-agreed frameworks) of relevance for Asia-Pacific

No.	Gender-environment Indicator	Priority area	Corresponding/partially corresponding indicator	In relation to official indicators	Modification proposed
<i>'Similar' to internationally-agreed indicators</i>					
1.	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, <i>by sex</i>	C	Sendai B-3	Similar	Disaggregated by sex
2.	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters, <i>by sex</i>	C	Sendai B-5	Similar	Disaggregated by sex
3.	Proportion of employed population in heavily polluting industries (animal producers), <i>by sex</i>	D	ISCO-08 (62)	Similar	Disaggregated by sex
4.	Proportion of employed population on waste management (Refuse workers), <i>by sex</i>	D	ISCO-08 (961)	Similar	Disaggregated by sex
5.	Proportion of the population that are subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers, <i>by sex</i>	D	ISCO-08 (63)	Similar	Disaggregated by sex

# Proposed list of context-specific indicators of relevance for the Asia-Pacific region

No.	Gender-environment Indicator	Priority area	Modification proposed	Corresponding SDG indicator	Among 93 environ. SDG indicators?
<i>'Identical to SDG' indicators</i>					
1.	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	D		2.3.2	No
2.	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	E		5.2.2	No
3.	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	F		5.5.1	No
4.	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	B		6.4.2	Yes
5.	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	A		15.1.1	Yes
6.	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	A		14.4.1	Yes
<i>"Similar to SDG" indicators</i>					
1.	Prevalence of undernourishment, <i>by sex</i>	B	Add sex disaggregation	2.1.1	No
2.	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), <i>by sex</i>	B	Add sex disaggregation	2.1.2	No
3.	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live, <i>by sex</i>	E	Add sex disaggregation	16.1.4	No
4.	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked, <i>by sex of perpetrator</i>	A	Add disaggr. by sex of perpetrator	15.7.1	Yes
5.	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, <i>by sex</i>	C or D	Add sex disaggregation	8.10.2	No

# Remaining gap areas

- SDG indicator framework lacks indicators that show Gender-Environment nexus in the areas of:
  - Exposure to disasters
  - Biodiversity & conservation
    - Organic agriculture
  - Mortality related to climate change (beyond air & water)
  - Migration & displacement as a result of CC
  - Environmental related conflict
  - Environmental crimes
  - Environmental cost (to planet and people)