WOMEN COUNT

EFFORTS TOWARDS MEASURING THE GENDER-ENVIRONMENT NEXUS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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ABSTRACT

As women and men interact with the environment differently, measuring these interactions is important to understand their roles in environmental conservation and degradation, their diverse levels of preparedness and capacity to cope with disasters, and the enablers and inequalities that make them vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In Asia and the Pacific, a region that is particularly prone to disasters and suffers disproportionately from the effects of climate change, quantifying the gender-environment nexus is essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the central pledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to leave no one behind.

This paper builds on information published in 2019 by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in the paper "Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific" as well as the paper submitted to the seventh session of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics (ESCAP/CST/2020/INF/10) entitled "Work of the secretariat and partners on mainstreaming gender in environment statistics". It examines methodological advances that have taken place since and proposes a revised set of Asia-Pacific gender-environment indicators, based on consultations with experts and national agencies in the region. The paper also describes country experiences to generate gender-environment data and outlines some next steps to advance the production and use of gender-environment statistics, across the region and beyond.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DHS	demographic and health surveys
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GES	gender-environment surveys
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MICS	multiple indicator cluster survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

Both women and men play key roles in environmental conservation and degradation. While they often depend on the environment for their livelihoods, phenomena such as disasters and climate change may affect their well-being, agency, safety and their use of time in different ways. The nexus between gender and the environment was already considered among the twelve critical areas of concern of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Years later, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development brought the environment to the forefront of development efforts, and its pledge to leave no one behind emphasizes the importance of addressing inequalities across all spheres, including in the context of the environment.

Although evidence is plentiful on the connections between human activity and the environment, empirical work demonstrating the nexus between gender and the environment is not as abundant. Environment statistics have long been focused on the state of the environment from a macro-level perspective, rather than the social aspects at the individual level. This is noticeable in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) monitoring framework, where several of the environment-related goals remain gender neutral or gender blind.

Over the years, several other global commitments on various environment-related areas have been formalized, many of which include related monitoring frameworks. The gender-environment nexus, however, remains insufficiently captured in those monitoring frameworks. For instance, the Sendai monitoring framework offers the possibility of reporting sex-disaggregated data for some indicators, but disaggregation is voluntary and rarely carried out by most countries. The more recent Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators includes several gender-related indicators, but many important areas for the gender-environment nexus remain unmeasured. For example, the Global Set lacks indicators on women's agency and capacity to cope with climate hazards, differentiated roles of women and men in natural resource management and conservation, and environment-related violence and conflict. Similarly, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity framework includes a specific target on equal participation in decision-making, and some references to mainstreaming gender through its implementation, but few of its indicators make specific reference to gender issues.

In Asia and the Pacific, to support Governments aspiring to collect data on the gender-environment nexus to monitor national development strategies and other policies, as well as the SDGs, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in consultation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) compiled a set of indicators on the gender-environment nexus in 2019. These indicators were drawn from existing monitoring frameworks, such as the SDG monitoring framework and Sendai monitoring framework, and other United Nations documents and databases. A key consideration for including an indicator was ensuring that an internationally agreed methodology for its compilation existed or was under development.

As a starting point, the 93 environment-related indicators in the SDG monitoring framework were considered, along with 19 indicators previously proposed by UNEP and IUCN. Furthermore, various indicators developed and used by the International Labour Organization (ILO) were added to the set, to fill gaps on employment-related areas of relevance to the gender-environment nexus, such as differential engagement in polluting industries. The set was also complemented with some indicators of the Sendai monitoring framework to better cover gender issues associated with disaster risk reduction.

The review of existing frameworks and resources resulted in a set of 35 core indicators

that were specific to the gender-environment nexus, with an additional 11 context-specific indicators that measured either gender issues indirectly linked to the environment, or environmental issues important for gender equality and women's empowerment. The indicators were grouped into six key thematic areas:

A. Land and biodiversity;
B. Natural resources, including food, energy and water;
C. Climate change and disasters;
D. Sustainable consumption, production and waste;
E. Health, well-being and sanitation;
F. Environmental decision-making.

Since then, ESCAP and UN Women have consulted with experts and conducted additional research to find existing indicators that measure issues pertaining to gap areas in the initially proposed set of gender-environment indicators.

This paper elucidates the process of compiling the Asia-Pacific set of gender-environment indicators and provides an update on its status. It is meant to be a living document, and the proposed set of gender-environment indicators may be used to inform national monitoring efforts, as well as the inclusion of gender issues in regional and global monitoring frameworks for the environment.

II. COMPREHENSIVE SET OF GENDER-ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS FOR THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

The gender-environment indicator set was created to support countries with the mainstreaming of gender in environment statistics in Asia and the Pacific. With this aim in mind, ESCAP and UN Women sought inputs from experts across the region and beyond. During a meeting of Asia-Pacific experts on gender and environment statistics held in Bangkok in September 2019, representatives from national statistical offices, ministries of environment, ministries of women's affairs/gender equality, disaster management agencies, civil society organizations, research agencies, academia and international organizations discussed key priority areas for measurement, as well as possible related indicators. Suggestions were made to expand the indicator set, including by considering additional areas key to a more comprehensive understanding the gender-environment nexus in the region. Areas suggested by the participants include the following:

- Exposure to disasters;
- Environment-related conflict, migration and displacement;
- Gender-based violence in the context of the environment;
- Harnessing women's traditional ecological knowledge;
- Women in environmental conservation roles;
- Rural women's leadership on environmental issues;

- Small-scale industries; environment-related employment and livelihoods;
- Sustainable production and consumption including sustainable agricultural practices, organic farming and waste management.

A follow-up consultation was carried out in November 2019 on the sidelines of the 13th meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. Gender statistics experts who joined the consultation suggested further amendments and streamlining of the gender-environment indicator set. They also suggested continued methodological work to develop measurement standards for gender-environment issues for which no international statistical standards existed at the time. The gender-environment indicator set was also presented to the 13th meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. Participants encouraged continuation of this work in the Asia-Pacific region and sharing of related experiences, achievements and lessons learned in future meetings of the group.

UN Women and ESCAP, in consultation with multiple partners, have continued to refine the indicator set. For instance, indicators have been identified to fill most of the gap areas highlighted by the experts. Furthermore, new methodological developments have been taken into consideration that make it possible to measure some of the new indicators. A revised version of the indicator set was presented to the seventh session of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics in 2020 (with 36 core indicators and 10 context-specific indicators).

In response to multiple global developments and emerging needs, an additional review of the indicator set was carried out in 2022 to streamline and re-classify indicators across key thematic areas (refer to the annex for the most updated version of the gender-environment indicator set). The following sections discuss revisions made to the version of the indicator set presented to the seventh session of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics.

For instance, indicator GE4 was added to thematic area A (Land and biodiversity) to measure the proportion of women and men who had to change fishing or marine harvesting location as a result of environmental degradation or biodiversity loss. This indicator complements others in thematic area A that measure access to and ownership of agricultural land and other land, as both agriculture and fisheries are essential aspects of environment-related livelihoods and natural resource management, and women and men play notoriously different roles. Unlike the land indicators in thematic area A, indicator GE4 on fishing and marine harvesting is not an SDG indicator. The methodology for its calculation is currently under development and several countries (Bangladesh, Samoa and Tonga) have collected related data through gender-environment surveys (GES), supported by UN Women. Indicator GE4 is the only measure in the set that directly addresses biodiversity loss. The previous indicator on wildlife trafficking was dropped due to measurement limitations. Additional indicators may be added in the future.

Indicators on time spent collecting fuel and water (GE8 and GE10) have now been complemented with indicators on the person in charge of performing such tasks in households (GE9 and GE11). This is because existing evidence in the region suggests that in many countries it is usually women that collect these resources.

The suite of Sendai indicators included under thematic area C (Climate change and disasters) in previous iterations of the indicator set has been streamlined, and only two Sendai framework indicators of high relevance for gender equality have been kept: the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons by disasters (GE12); and the number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted, disaggregated by sex (GE13).

Four additional indicators have been added to thematic area C to fill key gap areas flagged by experts during the consultations. Notably, indicator GE14 on the proportion of people located in high environmental-risk areas has been added to address exposure to disasters; indicators GE15 and GE16 on people displaced

due to hazards, and climate refugees and migrants, have been added to address environment-related conflict, migration and displacement; and indicator GE17 has been added to quantify people exposed to hazards who noted that crime or violence worsened as a result. The latter indirectly addresses the issue of gender based-violence in the context of the environment (although it does not explicitly mention gender-based violence, this was the only available indicator with an international methodology under development and existing data for some countries). With the exception of GE16, which exists in the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics, these new indicators can all be calculated using the Model Questionnaire: Measuring the nexus between gender and environment). Data for the production of GE17 is available from modules 4 and 5 of the Model Questionnaire (see section III for further details).

The indicators under thematic area D (Sustainable consumption, production and waste) were reviewed as follows. Firstly, some of the indicators on people's engagement in specific heavily polluting industries have been dropped in favour of indicator GE20 on green jobs. According to recent methodology developed by ILO, green jobs are those that reduce negative environmental impacts (e.g. reduce the consumption of energy and raw materials, limit greenhouse gas emissions, minimize waste and pollution and protect and restore ecosystems). For definition-related reasons, indicator GE20 was deemed a better option than the indicator on heavily polluting industries (as it would be difficult to accommodate the range of heavily polluting industries).

Furthermore, to fill the gap on sustainable agricultural practices, including organic farming, indicator GE21 on people's engagement in environmentally sustainable agriculture was added. This indicator is similar to SDG 2.4.1,[1] except that it focuses only on the environmental dimension of the indicator, and not its economic dimension.

Two other indicators were also added to this section: indicator GE22 was added to fill the gap on waste management; and indicator GE23 was added to fill the gap on small scale industries (identical to SDG indicator 2.3.2). Indicator GE22 addresses sex segregation in waste management activities, including in the context of access to high or low value waste materials, and it can be calculated using the Model Questionnaire.

The indicators under thematic area E (Health, well-being and sanitation) were streamlined, and some indicators on sanitation that lacked a strong gender link were replaced by indicator GE26 on the proportion of population living in slums, given that urban households without access to sanitation facilities are statistically classified as slums.

For thematic area F (Environmental decision-making), the revised set now includes two indicators strongly reflecting gender issues. These are indicator GE27 measuring women's representation in environmental decision-making positions within government, and indicator GE28 addressing women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies, such as communal land governance, forest groups, water bodies and energy utilities. Indicator GE27 can be calculated using administrative data. Under the IUCN methodology, environmental positions include ministers for the environment, energy, forestry or fisheries, and other related positions. Indicator GE28 includes a suite of subindicators, some of which can be derived from GES (subindicators (a), (b) and (c)) while one must be gathered from administrative data or enterprise data (subindicator (d)).

Thematic area G (Women's traditional ecological knowledge) was added to the set to address women's contribution to environmental conservation through traditional ecological knowledge, a gap area highlighted by experts on numerous occasions and an area of particular relevance for

[1] SDG Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

indigenous peoples and Pacific Island countries in general. As no indicators with internationally agreed definitions were identified, the matter was brought up to the Pacific Gender Statistics Coordination Group, which is currently contributing to developing methodology for the indicators. Two indicators have been added to the set, on the use of traditional knowledge for crop management (GE29) and for forest management (GE30). As the methodology is under development, it is possible that these two indicators may be slightly modified in the future.

A streamlined list of context-specific indicators has also been included. The list includes gender indicators that may be affected substantially by particular environmental phenomena, such as indicator CS1 on food insecurity and indicator CS2 on time spent on unpaid domestic and care work. The context-specific indicators include measures such as indicator CS3 on child marriage and indicator CS5 on asset ownership that may determine women's capacity to cope with disasters and the effects of climate change more broadly. Indicator CS4 on women's representation in parliaments and local government may determine, in some contexts, women's influence in environmental decision-making. All the proposed context-specific indicators are either similar or identical to SDG indicators.

III. FILLING GENDER-ENVIRONMENT DATA GAPS: METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE

The set of gender-environment indicators presented in the annex is more comprehensive yet streamlined, and it provides a menu of options for national Governments that wish to mainstream gender in the production and use of environment statistics. As the indicators have been selected based on their relevance and also the existence of a methodology for measurement, Governments are able to begin data production for most of the indicators in the set.

All SDG indicators included in the set have available metadata that can guide data production. In most of these cases, data are already available in some countries and hence, experiences and lessons learned can inform new data collection efforts. Quite a few indicators in the proposed gender-environment set are similar but not identical to SDG indicators. For the most part, the only difference is the requirement for data disaggregation by sex. As such, in many cases, the same metadata can inform the generation of gender-related estimates. For instance, indicator GE5 on the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by sex, can be calculated using methodological guidelines for SDG indicator 6.1.1, which provides guidance on data collection and indicator calculations at the household level. Demographic and health surveys (DHS) and multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS) are the usual data sources for this indicator, both of which include specific women's and men's questionnaires. The individual recode data files could be used for sex-disaggregated analysis.

In other instances, sex disaggregation requires additional steps. This is the case for some of the Sendai framework indicators included in the gender-environment indicator set. An example is indicator GE13 on the number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed attributed to disasters. In this case, the methods used to calculate Sendai indicator B-5 provide an indication of how to proceed, although sex-disaggregation using this methodology can be more complex. For instance, countries may make use of earth observation data or disaster loss databases to calculate indicator B-5. These measures describe the effects of disasters at the macro level, and thus calculations at the individual level would be more complicated. The use of data integration techniques to incorporate survey data with geospatial information, for

instance, could provide solutions to generate sex-disaggregated estimates in this case.

Data for indicator GE19 on participation in subsistence livelihoods is routinely produced by most countries through labour force surveys, and the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) can be used to perform aggregations, including by sex. Similarly, the methodology for calculating indicator GE20 on green jobs was developed by ILO over the past decade, and data are already available in some countries. Indicators GE8 and GE10 on time spent collecting water and fuel can be calculated utilizing either Time Use Surveys, or in some instances MICS or DHS if specific time-related questions have been included in their questionnaires. The International Classification of Time Use Activities (ICATUS) can help identify activities that conform water and fuel collection chores. The methodologies of indicator GE27 on environmental decision-making and indicator GE16 on climate refugees and other populations of concern are being developed by IUCN and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), respectively, and data are increasingly available, but methodological guidelines were not available at the time of this publication.

Most of the remaining gender-environment indicators can be calculated using GES that use the Model Questionnaire: Measuring the nexus between gender and environment. In 2022, UN Women, in consultation with ILO, IUCN, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Pacific Community, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNEP and ESCAP, developed the Model Questionnaire to fill gender-environment information gaps in areas where a methodology did not exist. The questionnaire, which includes 10 modules on various aspects of the gender-environment nexus, can be implemented as a stand-alone survey or by attaching modules to other surveys with an appropriate sampling approach (e.g. at least two adults of different sex must be interviewed in each household).

UN Women and partners developed additional guidance materials to support Governments with the implementation of GES, including guidelines for sampling, survey operations and metadata for calculating more than 100 gender-environment indicators utilizing each of the ten modules from these surveys. GES were piloted in Mongolia and Bangladesh (2021), and implemented nation-wide in Tonga (2022) and Samoa (2023).

The United Nations Statistical Commission, at its fifty-first session, requested that a gender perspective be adopted and integrated into all the agenda items of the Commission (see Decision 51/115, b). During its fifty-third session, the Commission emphasized the need for statistical offices' commitment at all levels and stages in the process of mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Commission (see decision 53/111, area (f)). Taking action on this request, climate change statistics have been selected as a priority topic for gender mainstreaming. An Advisory Group on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission has been established with the task of developing a concrete proposal on the scope and modalities of work, toward the implementation of Decision 51/115, b, and to report back to the Statistical Commission in 2024.

In this regard, UN Women, ESCAP and partners will continue working with the United Nations Statistics Division to utilize existing indicator sets and the latest methodological developments to support gender mainstreaming in environment statistics, including by supporting data production on the gender-environment nexus.

IV. SUPPORTING NATIONAL GENDER-ENVIRONMENT DATA PRODUCTION

Recent methodological developments to measure the gender-environment nexus, coupled with the reinforced impetus expressed by the Statistical Commission to mainstream gender across all areas of statistics, provide a hopeful way forward for the production of gender-environment statistics. In Asia and the Pacific, where national Governments are increasingly enacting disaster management strategies, climate change action plans and other environment-related national policies, the production of gender-environment statistics that can inform and monitor the implementation of such strategies is of key importance for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as for meeting the central commitment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind.

To ensure that Governments across the region are well prepared to produce and use gender-environment statistics, the priorities include providing methodological guidelines, building technical capacity and advocating for the allocation of adequate financial resources. In particular, training for statisticians on how to plan gender-environment data collection or calculate gender-environment indicators using existing data could be a key enabler to enhance the availability and quality of gender-environment data. In tandem, training for data users, such as policymakers and representatives of civil society organizations, is important to promote the demand for and use of these data. As the implementation of stand-alone surveys or even the addition of modules to existing surveys can be costly and resource-intensive, Governments need to plan for resource mobilization from internal and external sources.

During the gender-environment consultations with experts in the Asia-Pacific region and globally in 2019–2020, the issue of identifying ways forward to further mainstream gender in environment statistics was discussed. Besides the need for building statistical capacity and increasing funding for the production of gender-environment statistics, experts also noted the importance of exploring the use of non-conventional data sources and promoting South-South cooperation.

UN Women and ESCAP have initiated further work on data integration and the use of non-conventional data sources to generate gender-environment statistics. For instance, by integrating geospatial data with demographic and health surveys, estimates on the effects of climate change on child marriage rates, adolescent birth rates, intimate partner violence, access to clean water and access to clean fuels have been generated in some countries. The integration of night-time light data and earth observation data with the population and housing census and socio-economic survey data, for instance, has been explored to generate indicators pertaining to access to electricity and population living in slums by sex. Furthermore, analysis of big data from online searches has also been carried out to demonstrate the links between natural hazards and increases in violence against women. Much more can be done to better illustrate the gender-environment nexus using non-conventional data sources. To promote this approach, the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and UN Women have trained experts from 19 countries across the region on how to perform this analysis, and additional trainings are planned in the coming years.

Promoting South-South cooperation remains a key priority for the coming years. In particular, given the experience of countries in the Asia-Pacific region, such as Bangladesh, Mongolia, Samoa and Tonga, with producing gender-environment statistics, leveraging their experiences is important to promote similar efforts across the region. Furthermore, the experience of the Government of Indonesia

with post-disaster needs assessment surveys, and their leadership for the production of disaster statistics, including through the One Disaster Data initiative, could be useful to guide efforts in other countries to generate gender-environment data.

In conclusion, there are opportunities for further advancements in generating gender-environment data in the coming years, by building on recent global methodological developments as well as new country-level experiences in collecting related data. Governments have demonstrated increasing interest in using these statistics to inform environmental and gender policies. Intergovernmental coordination, including South-South cooperation, advocacy and capacity-building can enable further progress for gender-environment data production and use.

ANNEX: GENDER-ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS FOR THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION (JULY 2022)

Core indicators

A. Land and biodiversity

GE1 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (identical to SDG indicator 1.4.2).

GE2 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (identical to SDG indicator 5.a.1).

GE3 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (identical to SDG indicator 5.a.2).

GE4 Proportion of population who had to change fishing/marine harvesting location as a result of environmental degradation or biodiversity loss, by reason and sex (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys).

B. Natural resources including food, energy and water

GE5 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 6.1.1).[2]

GE6 Proportion of population with access to electricity, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 7.1.1).[3]

GE7 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by main user (similar to SDG indicator 7.1.2).

[2] The formulation of this indicator was slightly modified from the previous proposal, to capture intrahousehold inequalities. Data are available at the individual level through DHS and MICS surveys.
[3] The formulation of this indicator was slightly modified from the previous proposal, to provide sufficient information to capture intrahousehold inequalities. Data is available at the individual level through DHS and MICS surveys, among others.

GE8 Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex (non-SDG indicator, available from time use surveys).

GE9 Proportion of households where women are in charge of collecting fuel (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys).

GE10 Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex (non-SDG indicator, available from time use surveys).

GE11 Proportion of households where women are in charge of collecting water (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys).[4]

C. Climate change and disasters

GE12 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 population, by sex (similar to SDG indicators 1.5.1; 11.5.1; 13.1.1).

GE13 Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters, by sex (similar to Sendai indicator B-5).

GE14 Proportion of population whose dwelling unit or land is located in high environmental-risk areas, by sex and location (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys).

GE15 Proportion of population exposed to hazards in the past 12 months who experienced temporary or permanent displacement as a result, by sex and household composition[5] (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys).

GE16 Number of climate refugees, climate migrants and persons displaced by climate change, by sex (similar to Global Set of Climate Change Statistics CC43).

GE17 Proportion of population exposed to hazards in the past 12 months who noted that crime or violence have worsened as a result, by sex and type of event (crime/violence) (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys).

D. Sustainable consumption, production and waste

GE18 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 8.9.2).

[4] Indicator number WS5 for MICS4, MICS5 and MICS6, and indicator number WS4 for MICS3.
[5] Household composition refers to dependency ratios while in displacement (e.g. single adult woman with / without dependents, single adult men with / without dependents, and double adult households with / without dependents)

GE19 Proportion of the population that are subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers, by sex (similar to ISCO-08 (63)).

GE20 Proportion of people engaged in green jobs (employment in production of environmental outputs), by sex (non-SDG indicator, available from ILO surveys with green job modules and from gender-environment surveys).

GE21 Proportion of population undertaking environmentally sustainable agriculture, by sex (similar to SDG 2.4.1).

GE22 Proportion of waste management population that are women, by value of material collected (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys).

GE23 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (identical to SDG 2.3.2).

E. Health, well-being and sanitation

GE24 Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 3.9.2).

GE25 Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air & water quality), by age and sex (similar to SDG indicators 3.9.1; 3.9.2; 3.9.3).

GE26 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 11.1.1).

F. Environmental decision-making

GE27 Women in environmental decision-making positions in government (a) Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector (non-SDG indicator, available from administrative data using IUCN methodology).

GE28 Women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies (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 (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys and administrative data).

G. Women's traditional ecological knowledge

GE29 Proportion of people using traditional knowledge for sustainable crop management, by sex (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys).

GE30 Proportion of people harvesting forest products for the creation of cultural goods and services who use sustainable management practices, including traditional knowledge, by sex (non-SDG indicator, available from gender-environment surveys).

Context-specific indicators[6]

CS1 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), by sex (similar to SDG indicator 2.1.2).

CS2 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (identical to SDG indicator 5.4.1).

CS3 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (identical to SDG indicator 5.3.1).

CS4 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (identical to SDG indicator 5.5.1).

CS5 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 8.10.2).

[6] Context-specific indicators are those that may capture either gender or the environment and are important in understanding the nexus between the two, but do not explicitly address both gender and environment issues simultaneously. Refer to SD/WP/10/October 2019 for details on the differences between core and context indicators.