

**The Gender-Environment  
Data Alliance and efforts to  
mainstream gender across  
environment statistics**

1

**Why is a gender angle important?**

# Why integrating gender into environment statistics?

## Deaths, injuries & health services

- Gender differentials based on locations, jobs, different access to healthcare, types of care available

## Displacement

- Refugees/IDPs, dependents/family reunification, access to essential services in camps and shelters, incl. rep. health & hygiene, safety

## Assets/Capacity to cope

- Ownership of land & livestock, access to financing, type of employment (formal/informal), sector of employment (climate sensitive)

## Time use

- Unpaid childcare, adult care, care for the sick, unpaid domestic (cleaning, cooking), water collection, firewood collection, animal feeding

## Decision making

- Representation in Ministries, Forest committees, power utilities, shelter management, rebuilding, purchases

## Environmental conservation and degradation

- Sustainable consumption, engagement in polluting industries, green jobs, environmental livelihoods

2

**Are existing indicator frameworks enough?**

# Are existing indicator frameworks enough?

## 1) Disaggregate data for indicators in international frameworks (at multiple levels)

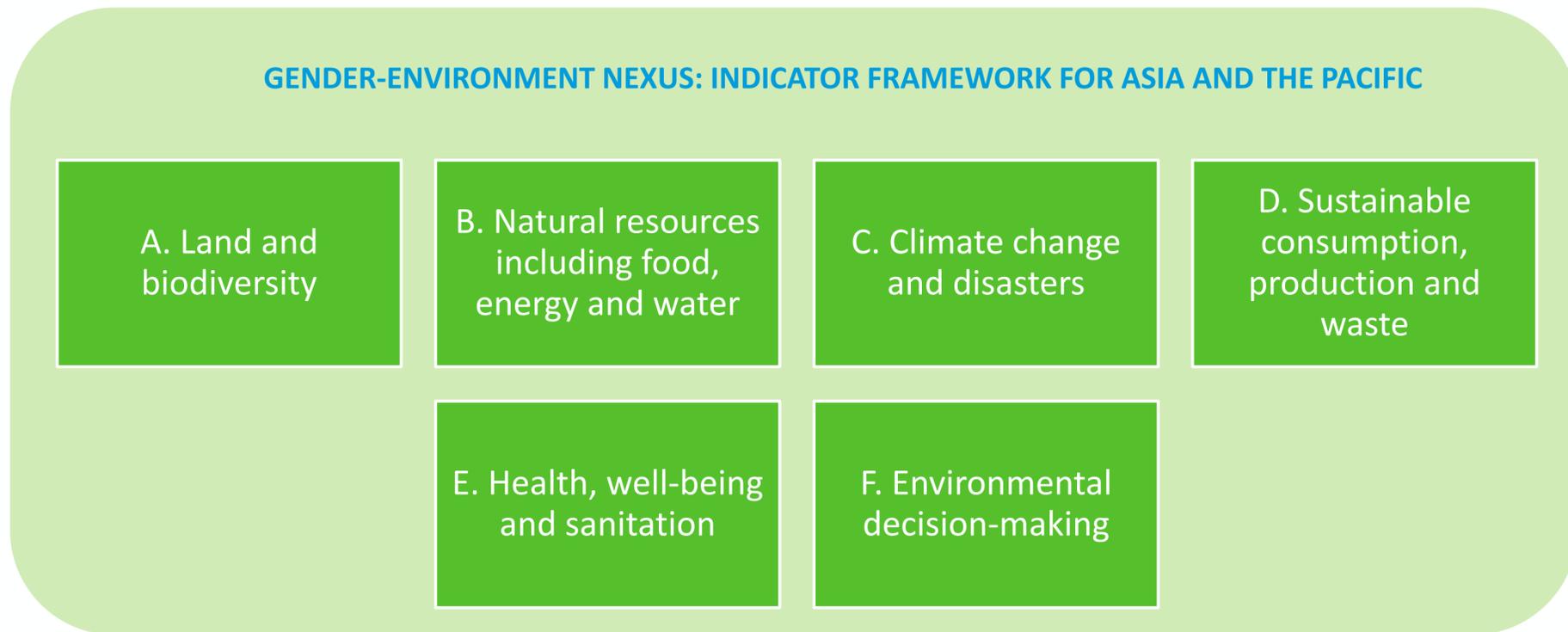
SDG indicators

Sendai Framework indicators

Global set of Climate Change Indicators

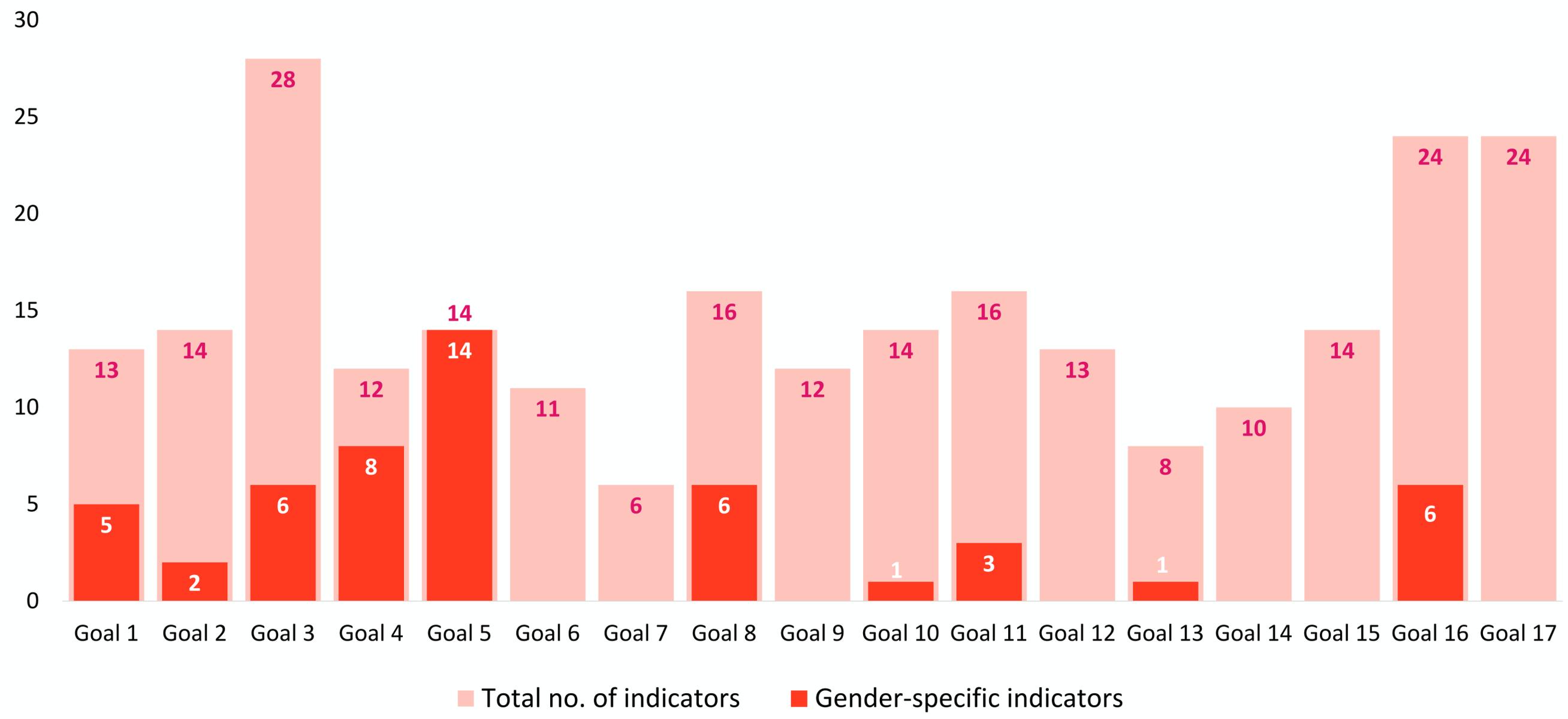
Global Biodiversity framework, SEEA, and many others

## 2) Generate data for additional indicators to fill information gaps



- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GAPS (SUGGESTED BY EXPERTS)**
- Women in environmental conservation roles
  - Gender differentials in environment related displacement, migration
  - Environment-related conflict
  - Rural women's leadership and traditional knowledge
  - Gender based violence in the context of environment/disasters
  - Etc.

# GENDER ACROSS THE SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK



**2**

**How can GEDA help?**

# The Gender and Environment Data Alliance

ALGA (Rural Women's Association)  
Data2X  
Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality  
GenderCC: Women for Climate Justice  
Global Futures Laboratory at Arizona State University  
Global Greengrants Fund  
Heinrich Böll Foundation Washington, DC  
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)  
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)  
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) **co-convener**  
International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)  
UN Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women)  
UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)  
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)  
Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) **co-convener**  
Women's Working Group on Financing for Development (WWG on FfD)  
Women Environmental Programme (WEP)  
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)

Quarterly meetings

Criteria for adding new members being established

Secretariat by IUCN and WEDO

**GEDA**   
GENDER + ENVIRONMENT  
DATA ALLIANCE

## The Gender and Environment Data Alliance

- **Collate existing data and research** at the nexus between gender and the environment, including feminist, traditional and non-traditional data sources.
- **Amplify and communicate** disaggregated, intersectional gender data, to scale gender-transformative policy and programming.
- **Strengthen capacity of statistical bureaus** and other traditional data spaces and actors to catalyze best practices on gender-environment data production.
- **Influence norms of data generation, synthesis and analysis**, including to better mainstream gender on environment statistics.

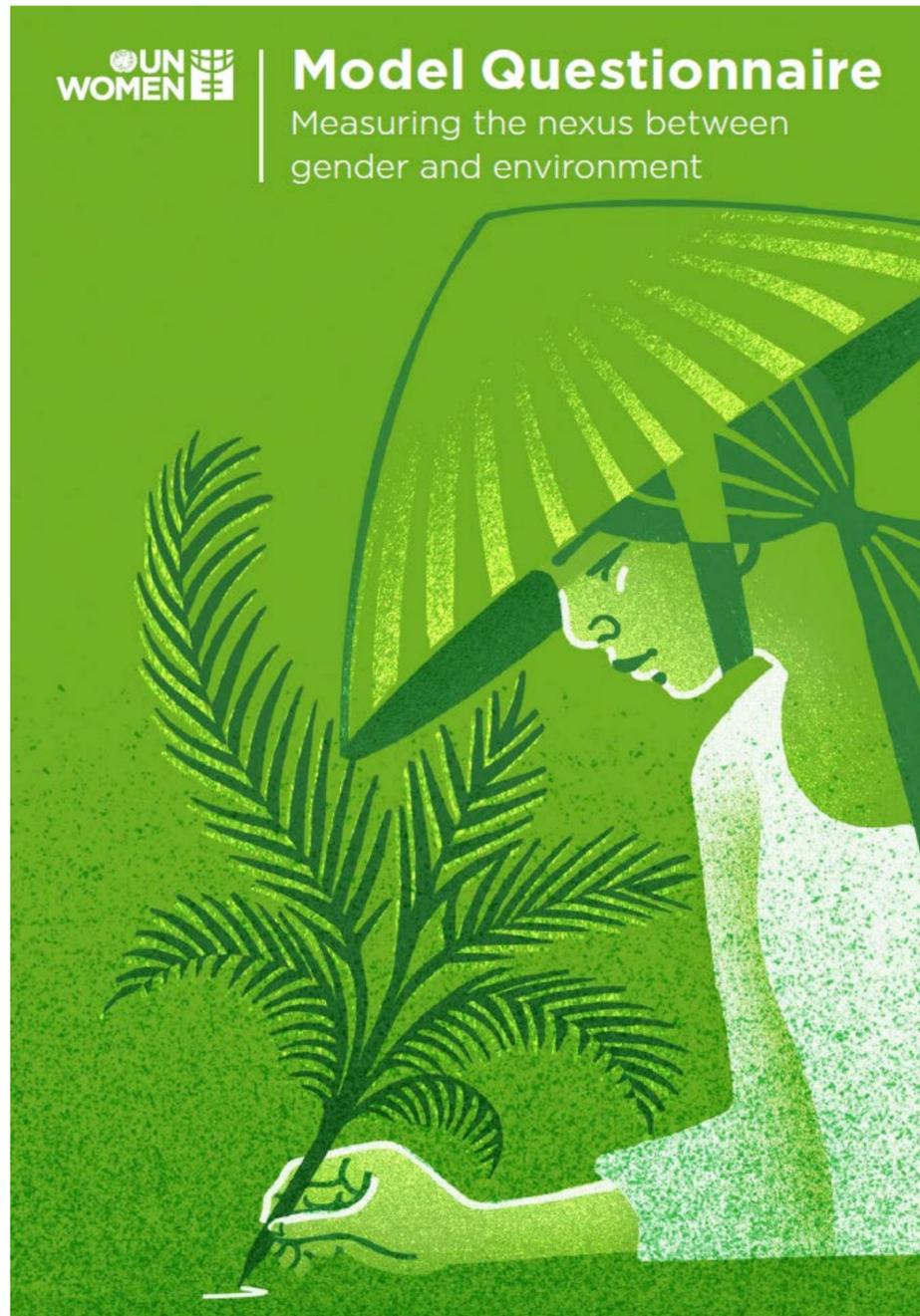
Support a cohort of up to six international Fellows, to enhance collation and synthesis of key data to inform gender-responsive policy and programming (in partnership with universities and other institutions)

Provision of small grants to support feminist participatory action research, capacity building, and other data collection and analysis initiatives.

2

**Examples of efforts to mainstream gender on environment statistics, including the SDGs**

# Filling gender data gaps: Data collection



Module number	Module name	Type of module
Module 1	Household roster	Household
Module 2	Housing characteristics: Location, building materials, fuel, water and sanitation	Household
Module 3	Individual characteristics	Individual
Module 4	Disaster exposure, preparedness and consequences	Individual
Module 5	Exposure to, and preparedness for, climate change related effects	Individual
Module 6	Employment in the green economy	Individual
Module 7	Agriculture and land use	Individual
Module 8	Environment-related livelihoods	Individual
Module 9	Assets ownership	Individual
Module 10	Decision making and mobility	Individual

D.1	Drought
D.2	Flood (including coastal, riverine, flash flood, fluvial, ground water flood, snowmelt flood, surface water flooding, etc)
D.3	Storm surge, storm tides
D.4	Cyclone/Hurricane/Typhoon/Depression (low pressure area)
D.5	Tornado
D.6	Extreme wind episode (e.g. derecho, strong gale, squall, etc)
D.7	Hailstorm, ice storm, freezing rain, blizzard, severe glaze
D.8	Severe thunderstorm, downburst, lightning
D.9	Acid rain

4.5 Did you personally take any of the following precautionary measures?		Yes	No
a. Preserve drinking water		1	2
b. Preserve dry food		1	2
c. Preserve valuable items (e.g. appliances, jewellery, clothes, utensils, etc)		1	2
d. Preserve medicine/medical supplies		1	2
e. Preserve seeds / planting material		1	2
f. Harvest or store crops		1	2
g. Move livestock to safe place		1	2

4.6 As a result of this event, did you (personally) experience any of the following consequences?		Yes	No
a. Injury		1	2
b. Illness		1	2
c. Death of a household member		1	2
d. Injury/illness of a household member		1	2
e. Household member is missing		1	2
f. Dwelling is damaged		1	2

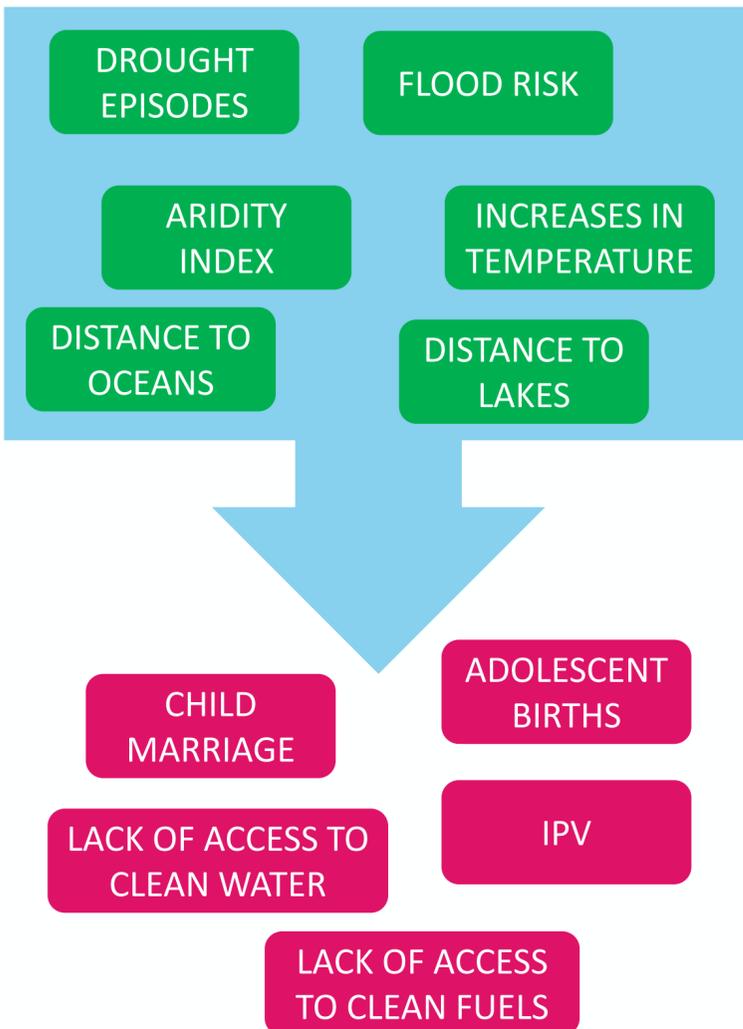
4.6 As a result of this event, did you (personally) experience any of the following consequences?		Yes	No
k. Productive assets I personally own or use (land, industrial assets, machinery, productive services, etc.) were damaged or destroyed		1	2
l. Children's school was cancelled or reduced		1	2
m. Migrated to different geographical area		1	2
n. Obtained refugee status		1	2
o. Experience another form of forced displacement (including pre-emptive evacuation)		1	2
p. Drinking water source was damaged/compromised		1	2
q. Water shortages affected my household's water use		1	2

4.7 Were you involved in any committees or groups where you felt you could influence responses to rebuild after these events? (e.g. disaster response teams, camp management bodies, disaster-related policy making committees, etc.)	Yes	No
	1	2

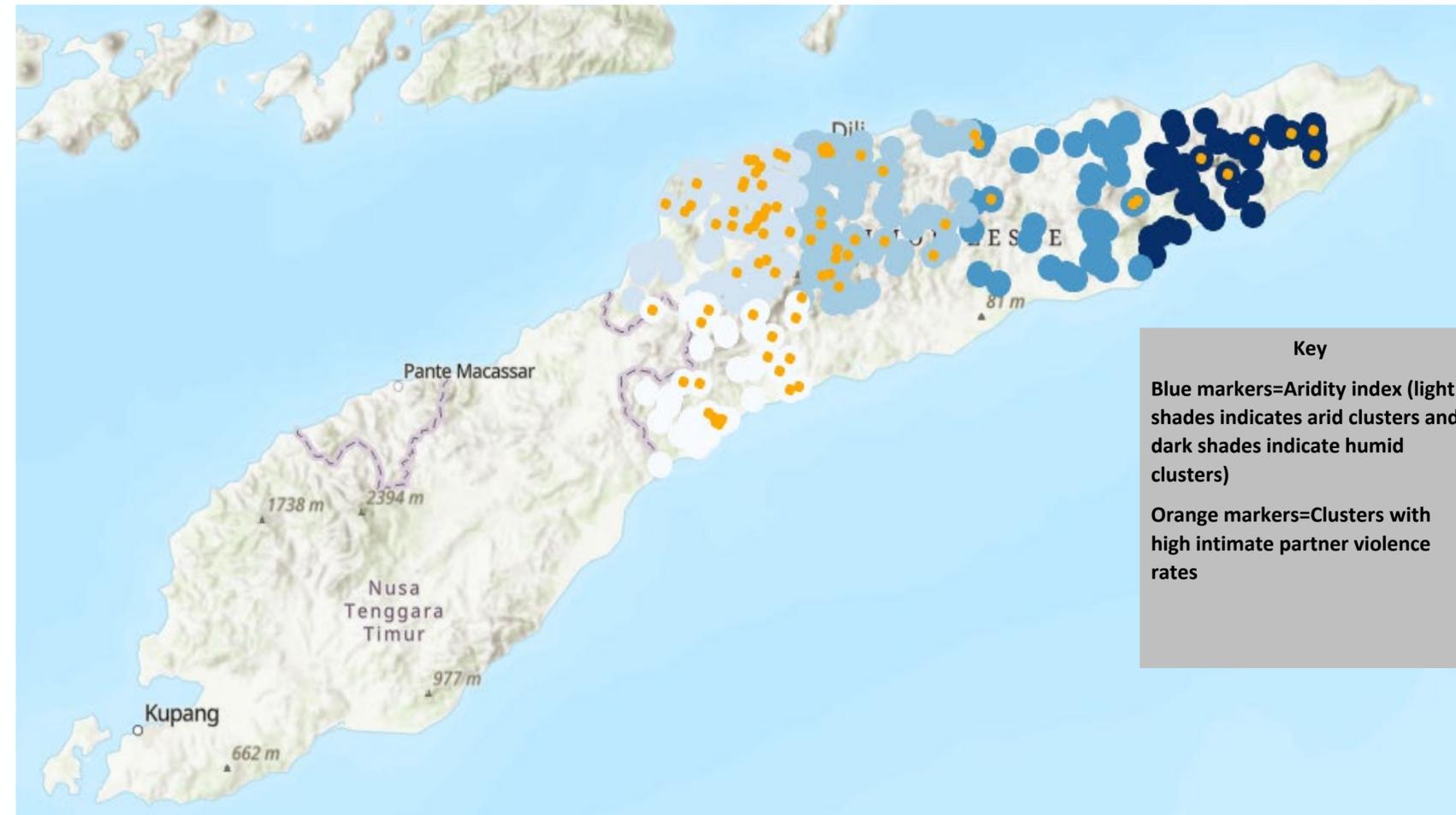
Nationally representative survey completed in Mongolia. Pilot in Bangladesh. Planned for Samoa (June), Solomon Islands (Q3). Interest expressed from other countries. Questionnaire available at [data.unwomen.org](http://data.unwomen.org); guidelines forthcoming.

# Filling gender data gaps: Integrating various data sources

Multivariate logistic regression and Random Forest models



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH RATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY CLUSTER ARIDITY, TIMOR-LESTE

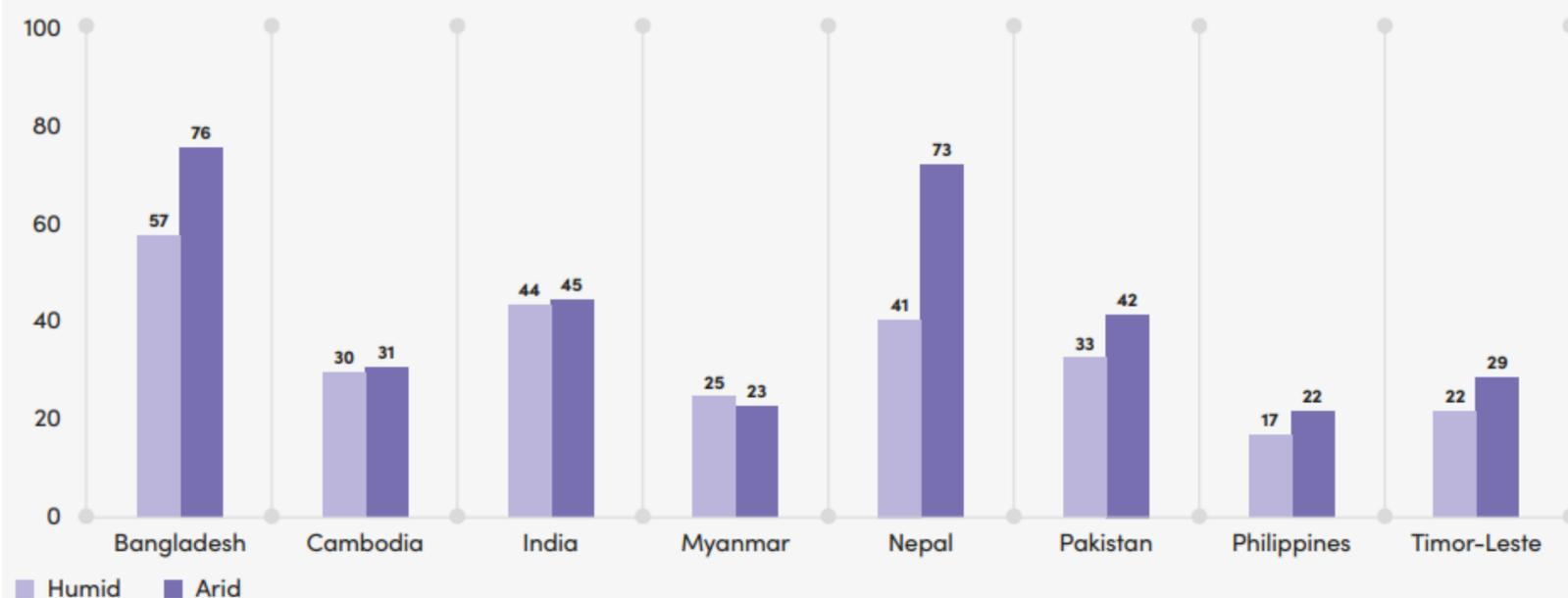


**Key for interpretation:** The gradient of blue color represents aridity index -- lighter shades of blue representing lower relative humidity (arid clusters), and darker shades indicating higher relative humidity. The orange dots represent clusters with high intimate partner violence rates (top 25% of cluster values). The map indicates that arid clusters (light blue region) are more likely to see higher intimate partner violence in the past 12 months.

Source: Duerto Valero, Kaul et al, UN Women (Forthcoming)

## Filling gender data gaps: Integrating various data sources

**Figure 10: Proportion of women ages 18–49 who were married before age 18, by aridity index, latest available year (percentage)**

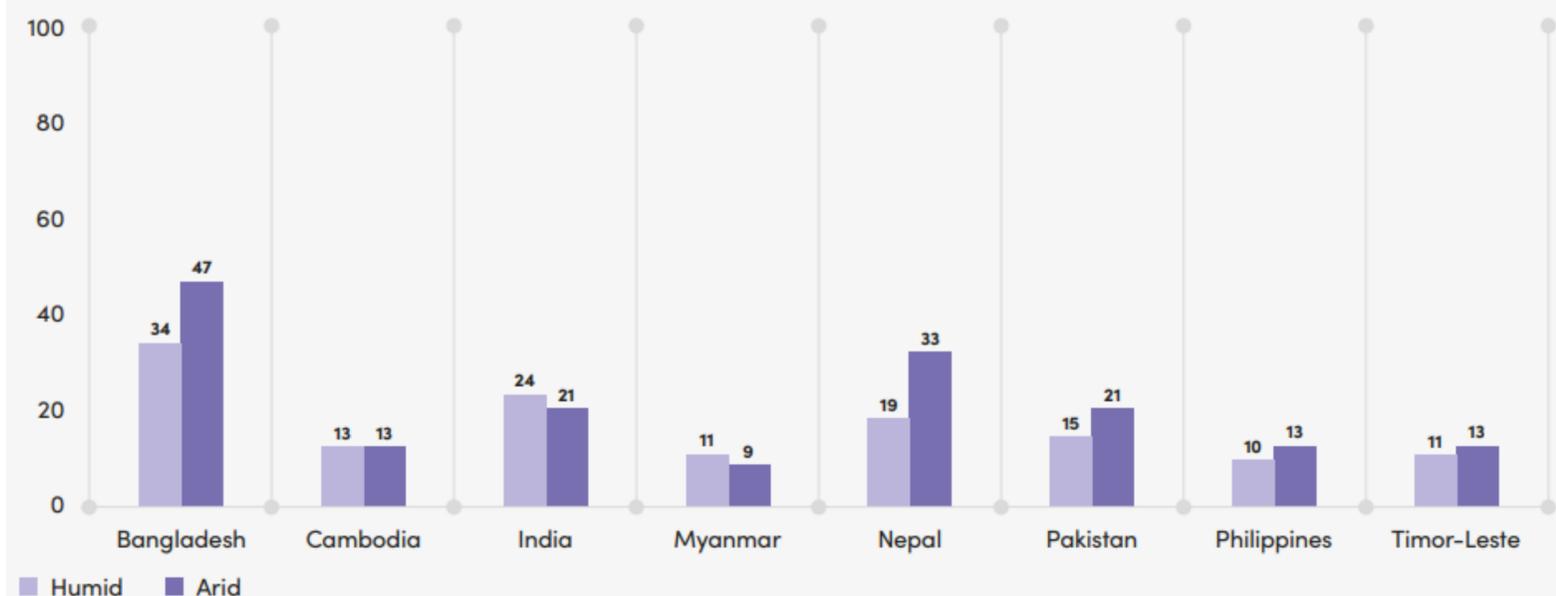


Source: UN Women calculations based on DHS data and geospatial data from DHS Geocovariates for 2015.

Note: All countries where both types of data were available are included in the analysis. The differences across arid and humid areas are significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) for all countries considered, with the exception of Myanmar ( $p = 0.49$ ) and Philippines ( $p = 0.25$ ).

The aridity index represents the average yearly precipitation divided by average yearly potential evapotranspiration – a measure of the drying power of the atmosphere to remove water from land surfaces by evaporation (e.g., from the soil and plant canopy) and via plant transpiration. Humid refers to the top 25 per cent values, and arid to the bottom 25 per cent values of cluster level aridity. For visual brevity, the central values of the aridity distribution are not shown. Although the official SDG indicator 5.3.1 on child marriage refers to women ages 20–24, this age group would yield an insufficient sample size for this analysis and thus ages 18–49 was used instead.

**Figure 11: Proportion of women ages 18–49 who gave their first birth before age 18, by aridity index, latest available year (percentage)**



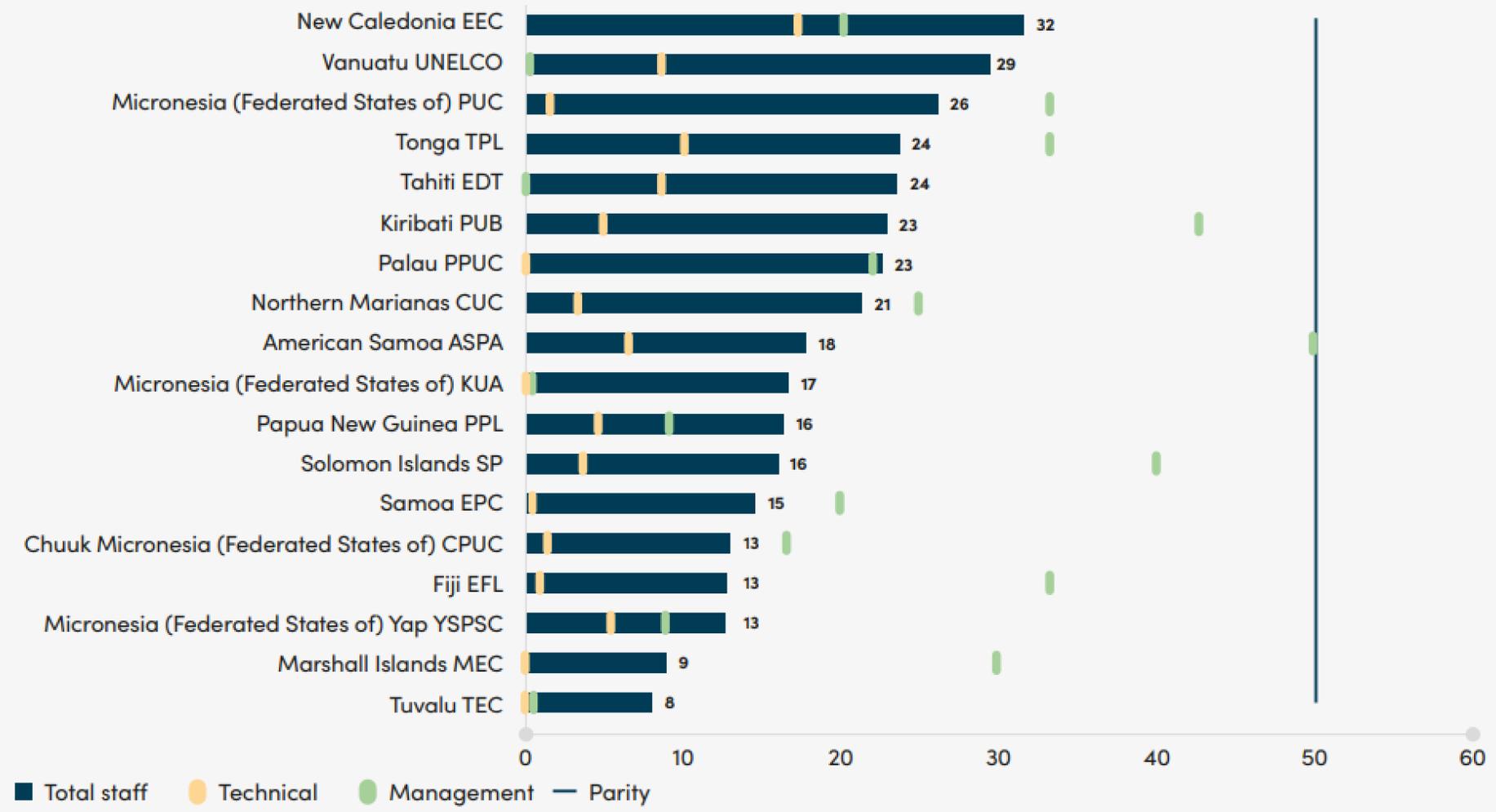
Source: UN Women calculations based on DHS and geospatial data from DHS Geocovariates from 2015.

Note: All countries where both types of data were available are included in the analysis. The differences are statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) for all countries considered, except Myanmar ( $p = 0.39$ ) and Philippines ( $p = 0.25$ ).

The aridity index represents the average yearly precipitation divided by average yearly potential evapotranspiration – a measure of the drying power of the atmosphere to remove water from land surfaces by evaporation (e.g., from the soil and plant canopy) and via plant transpiration. Humid refers to the top 25 per cent values, and arid to the bottom 25 per cent values of cluster level aridity. For visual brevity, the central values of the aridity distribution are not shown. This indicator refers to women ages 18–49 who reported having had a child before the age of 18. As such, this indicator differs from the official SDG indicator 3.7.2 (adolescent birth rate), which focuses on women and girls who delivered a child between ages 10–14 and 15–19, as the SDG indicator did not yield a large enough sample size for this analysis.

# Filling gender data gaps: data collation

Figure 12: Proportion of staff in Pacific power utilities that are women, by job category, 2018 (percentage)



# Thank you

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