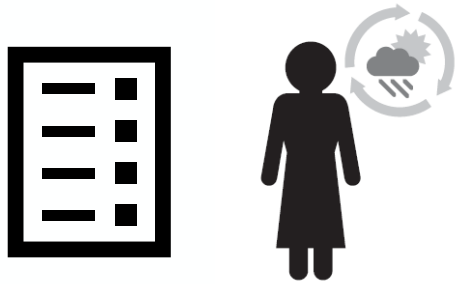
Gender and environment statistics

Climate change and beyond

June 2026

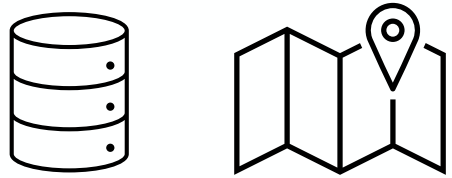
Photo (above): UN Women/Staton Winter
Photo (right): UN Women/Norman Gorecho

Measuring the nexus between gender and the environment



Gender and Environment Surveys

- Model Questionnaire
- List of indicators
- Enumerators manual
- Sampling guidelines
- Supporting data uses



Non-conventional data sources

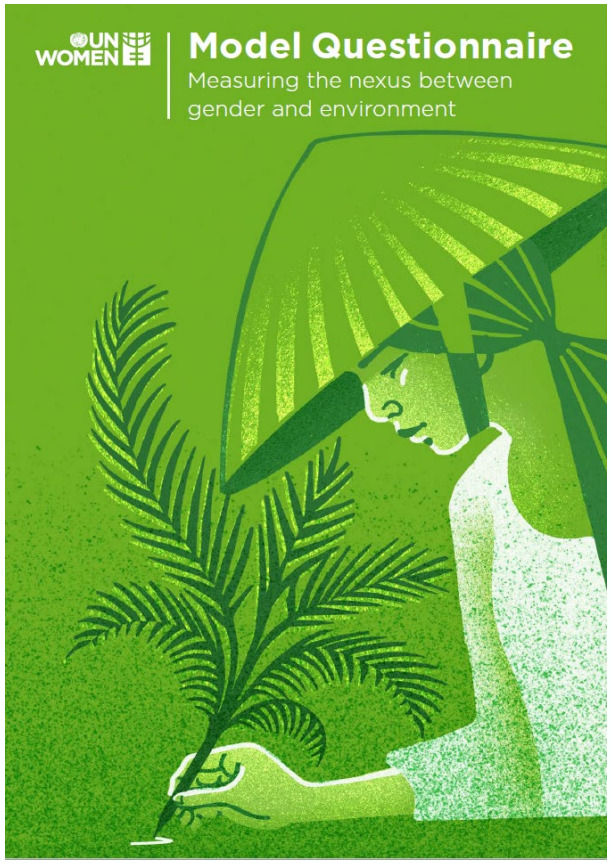
- GIS integrated with surveys (CC impacts, overfishing, pollution)
- Big data from google, SM (VAW during crises)
- Citizen data (IPs and biodiversity)

Data collation and reprocessing

- Admin data (Pacific Power Utilities, Ocean governance)
- SEEA implementation from LNOB perspective (with World Bank)

1 Gender and environment surveys

Gender and environment surveys



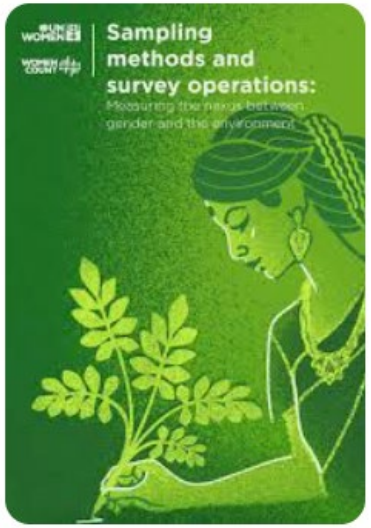
Module number	Module name	Type of module
Module 1	Household roster	Household
Module 2	Housing characteristics: Location, building materials, fuel, water and sanitation	Household
Module 3	Individual characteristics	Individual
Module 4	Disaster exposure, preparedness and consequences	Individual
Module 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

- Prepared in coordination with UNEP, IUCN, ESCAP, UNDRR, FAO, ILO, SPC
- Uses hazard information profiles
- Stand-alone or modular approach
- Two household level modules and the rest individual level (no proxy respondent)
- Sample two adults per household
- Completed in **Kiribati, Cambodia, Mongolia, Bangladesh, Samoa, Senegal, Tanzania, Tonga**
- Planned in Georgia, Thailand, Fiji
- Suite of materials available (model questionnaire, sampling guidelines, enumerators guidance, indicators, metadata, survey script)

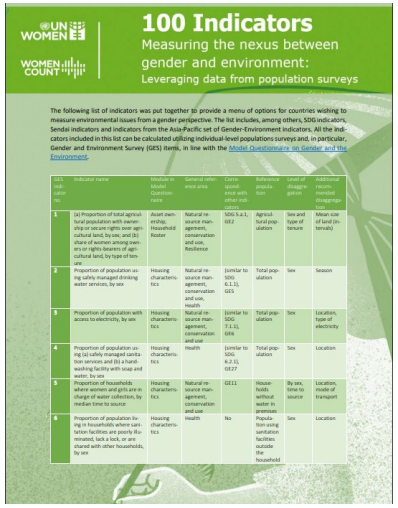
Gender and environment surveys: Resources

Model questionnaire



Sampling guidelines

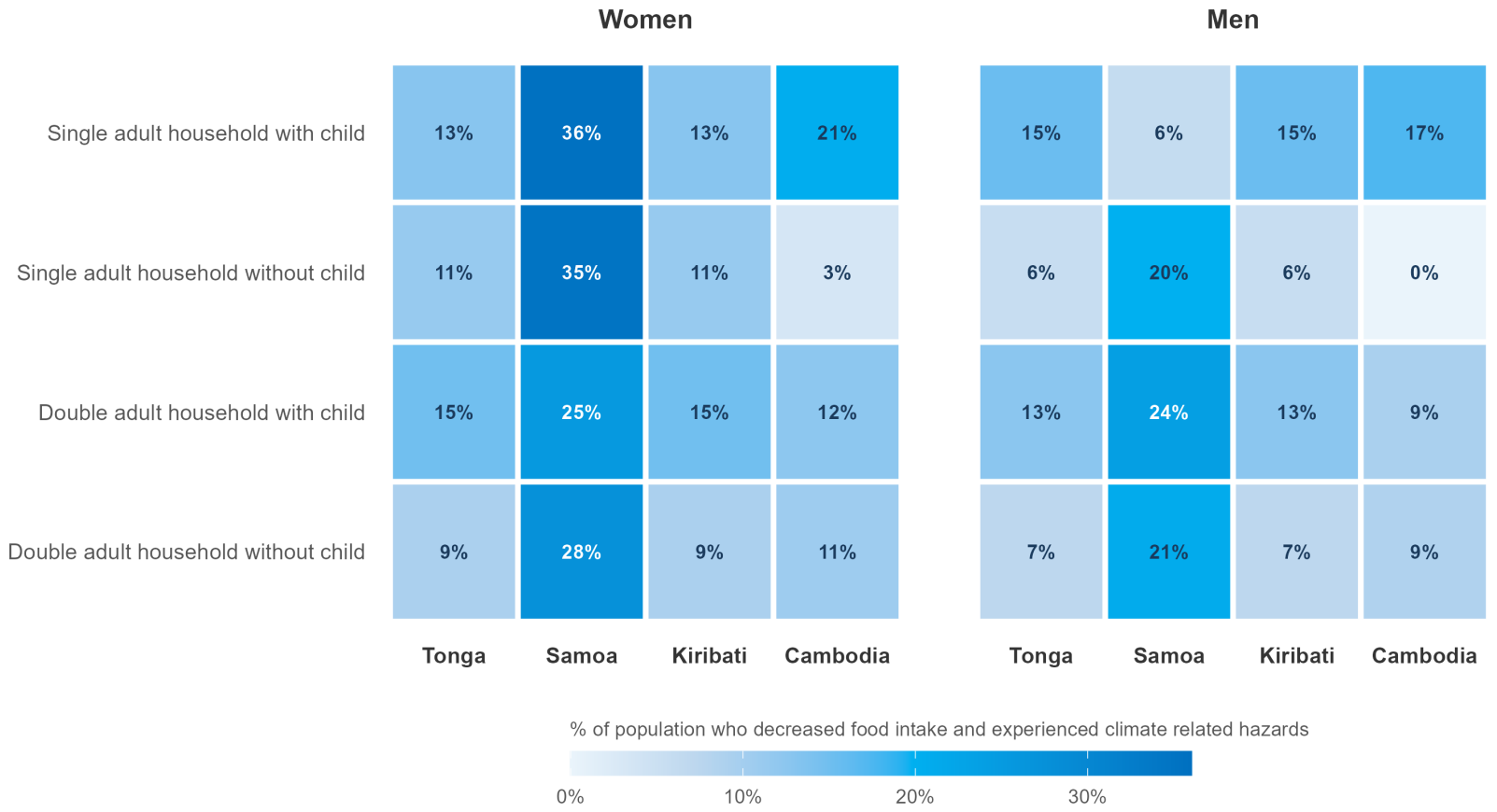
Enumerator manual



100 indicators on gender-environment

GES example findings

Proportion of population who decreased food intake as a result of climate change, by sex and household composition



Food security worsens with disasters and climate change – especially among single parents, most of whom are women

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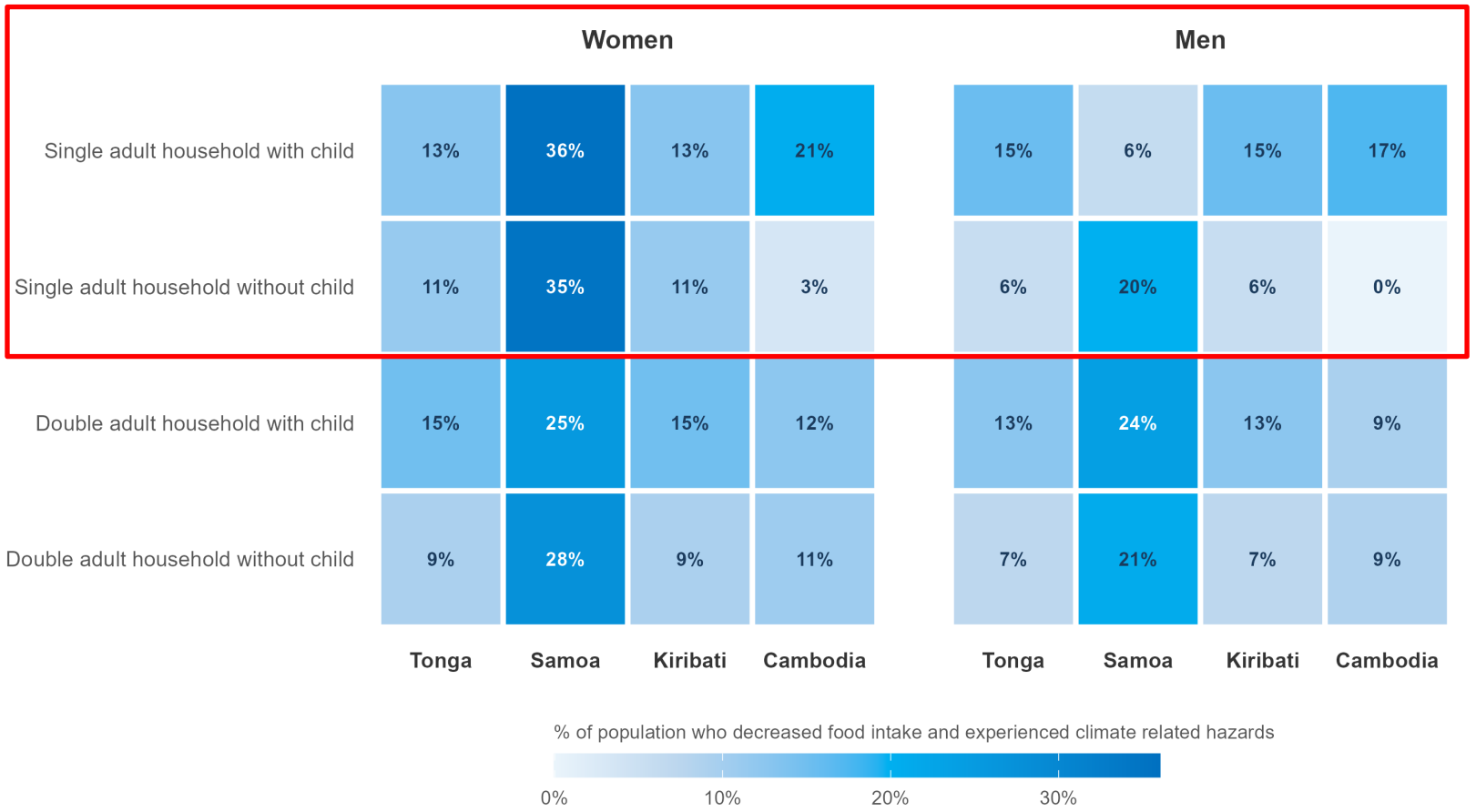

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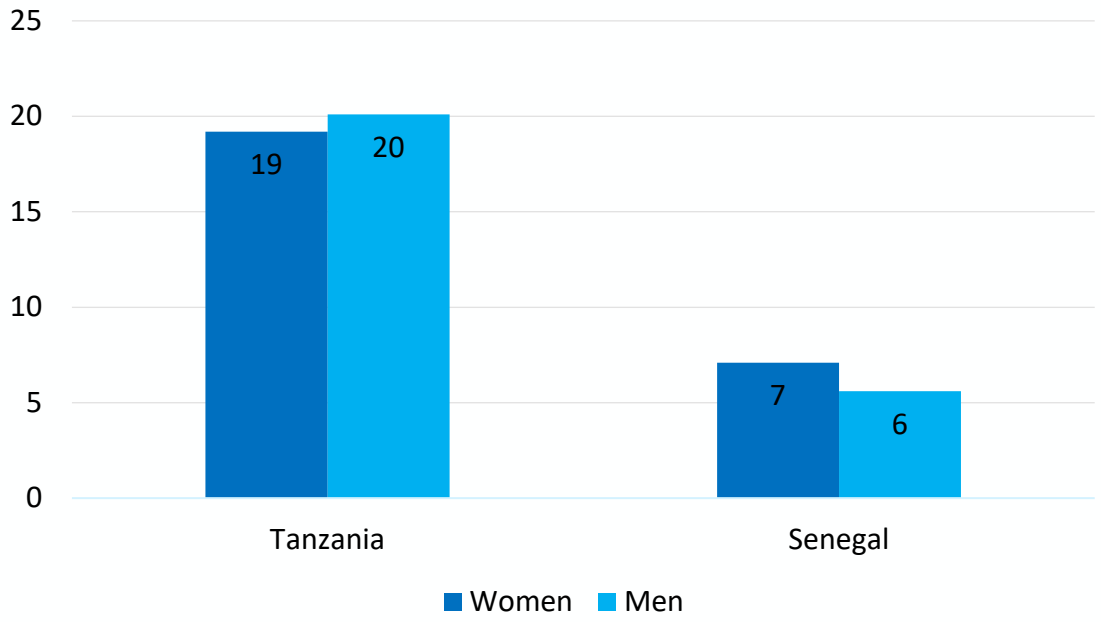
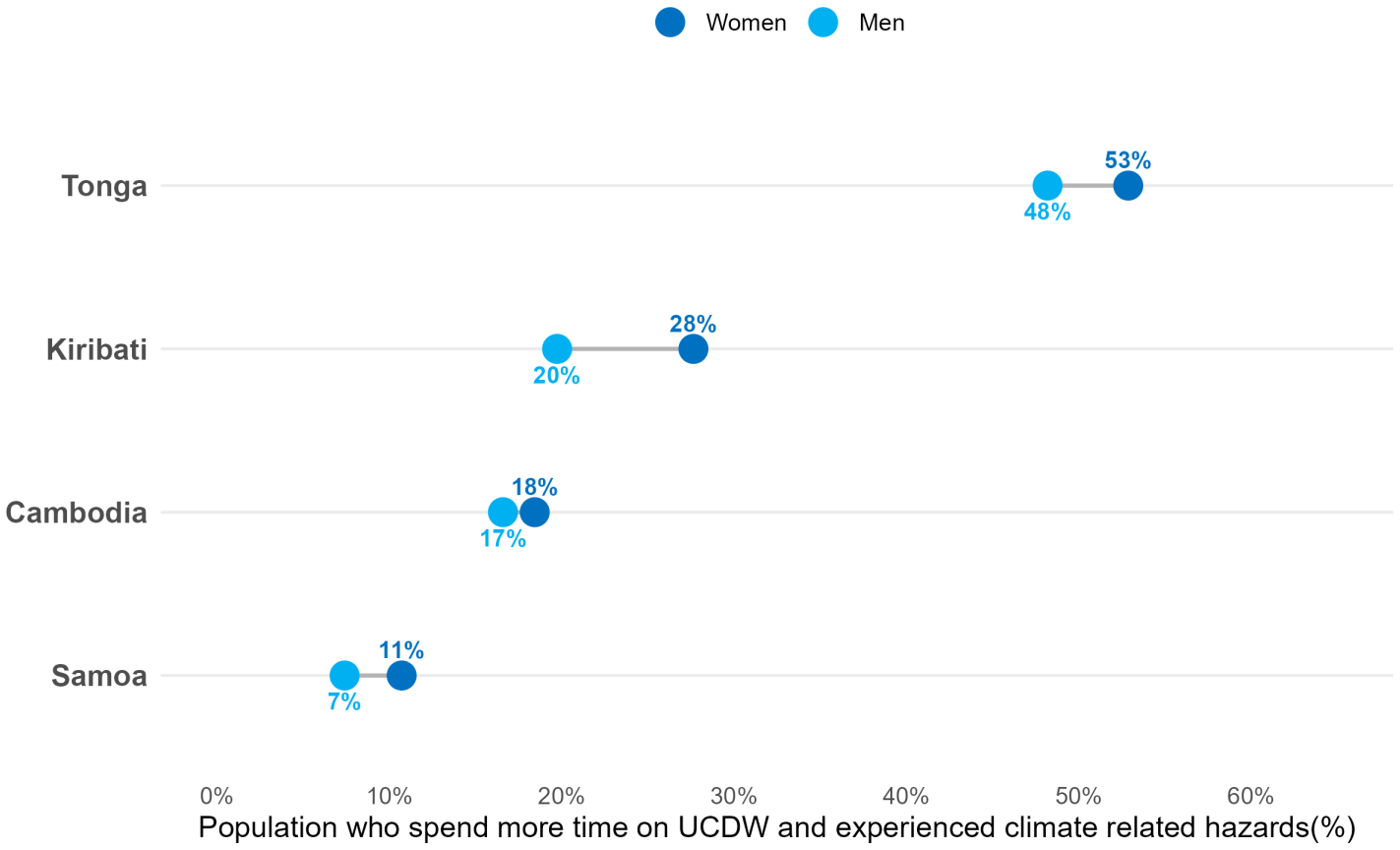


GES example findings

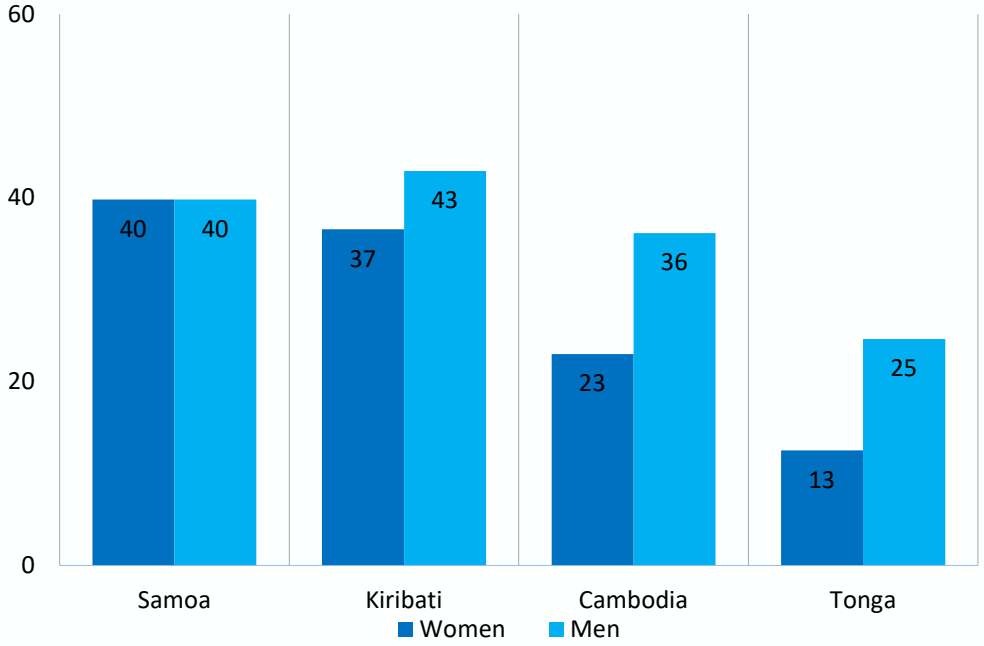
Proportion of population whose time spent on domestic and care work increased as a result of climate change, by sex

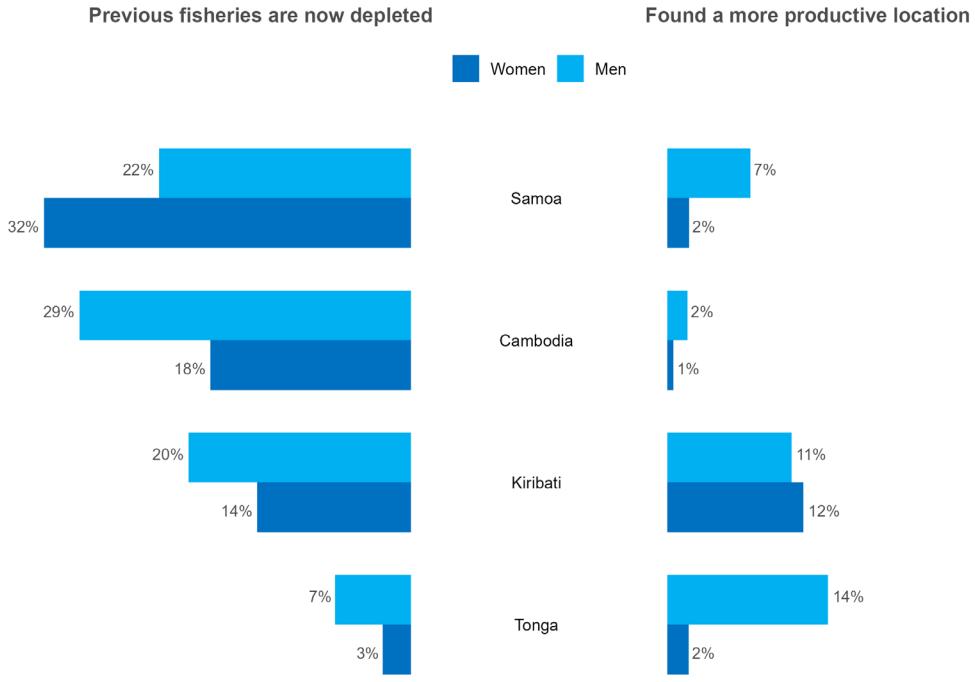


Climate change is driving increases on unpaid care and domestic work for both women and men, but women were doing more to begin with

GES example findings

Proportion of the population who changed fishing/marine harvesting location in the past 10 years as a result of environmental degradation or biodiversity loss, by sex and reason (percentage)

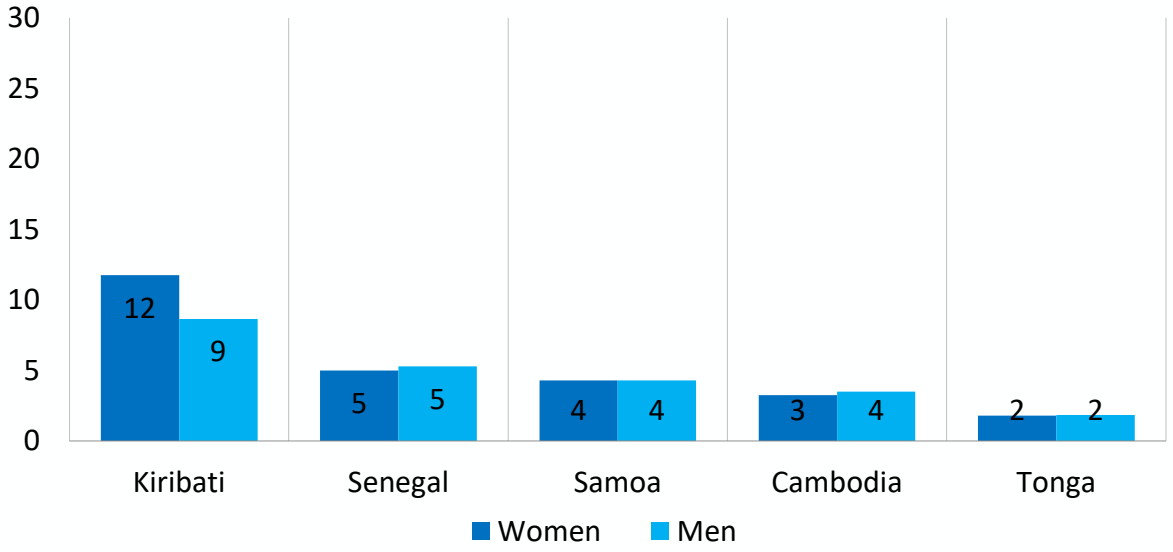


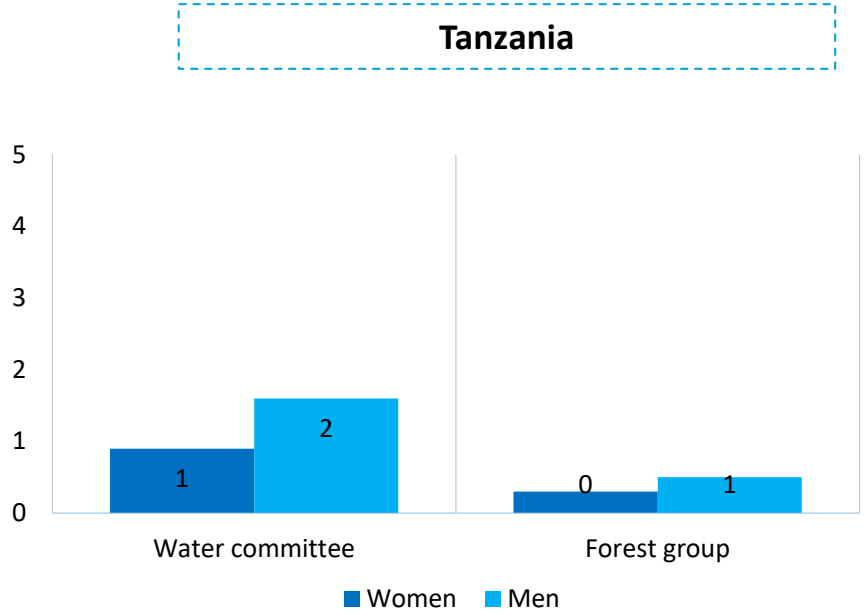


In the face of climate, biodiversity and pollution crises, women have a harder time coping (for instance, fishing folk cannot change fishing locations easily if fish stocks plummet)

GES example findings

Proportion of people in climate-related committees and management bodies, by sex



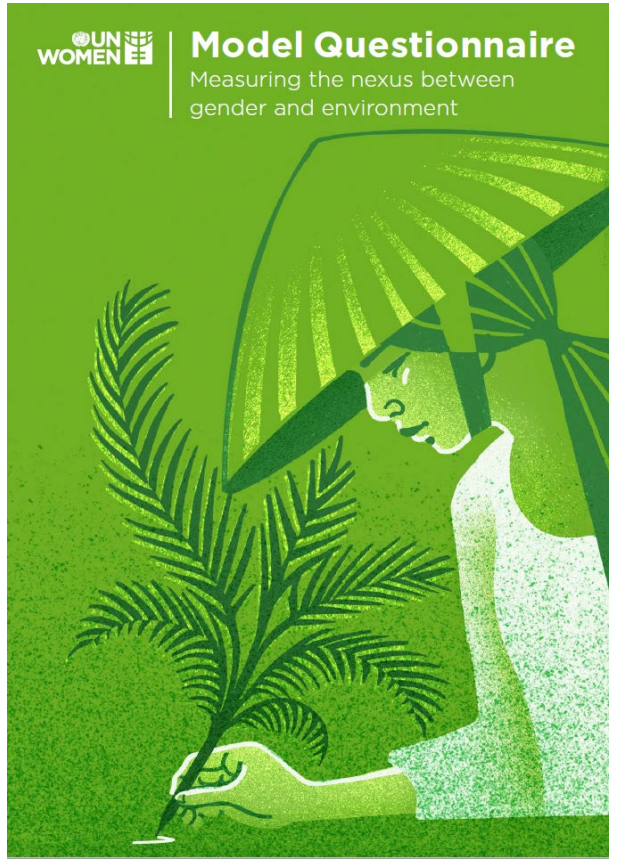


Participation in climate change committees (or similar) is limited for both men and women

Looking forward

- More GES data to be collected, analyzed, and released:
  - **Bangladesh**: Data collection and data cleaning completed.
  - **Georgia**: Enumerator training scheduled for October/November.
  - **Fiji and Thailand**: Potential rollout of the GES beginning in 2027.

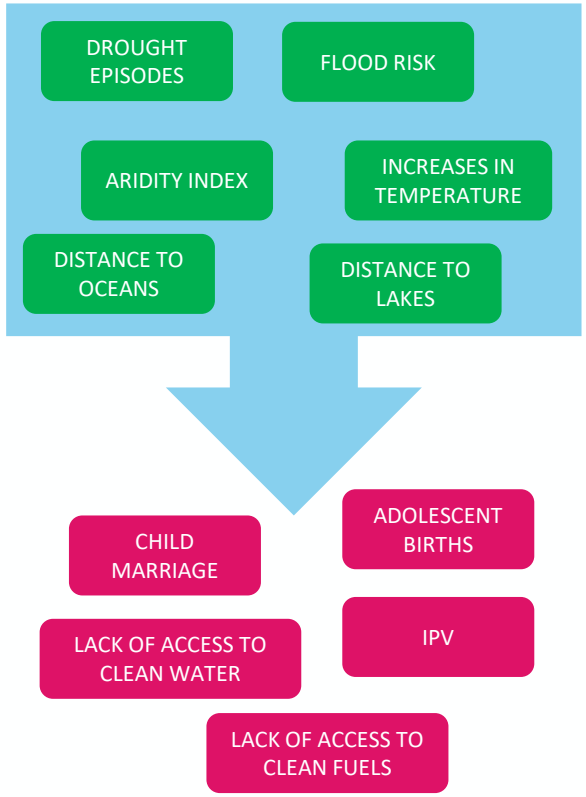
- GES data has bee used to inform:
  - the development, reporting and monitoring of NDC (as well as the BTR)
  - Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
  - Sendai Framework
  - SDGs



2 Non-conventional data sources

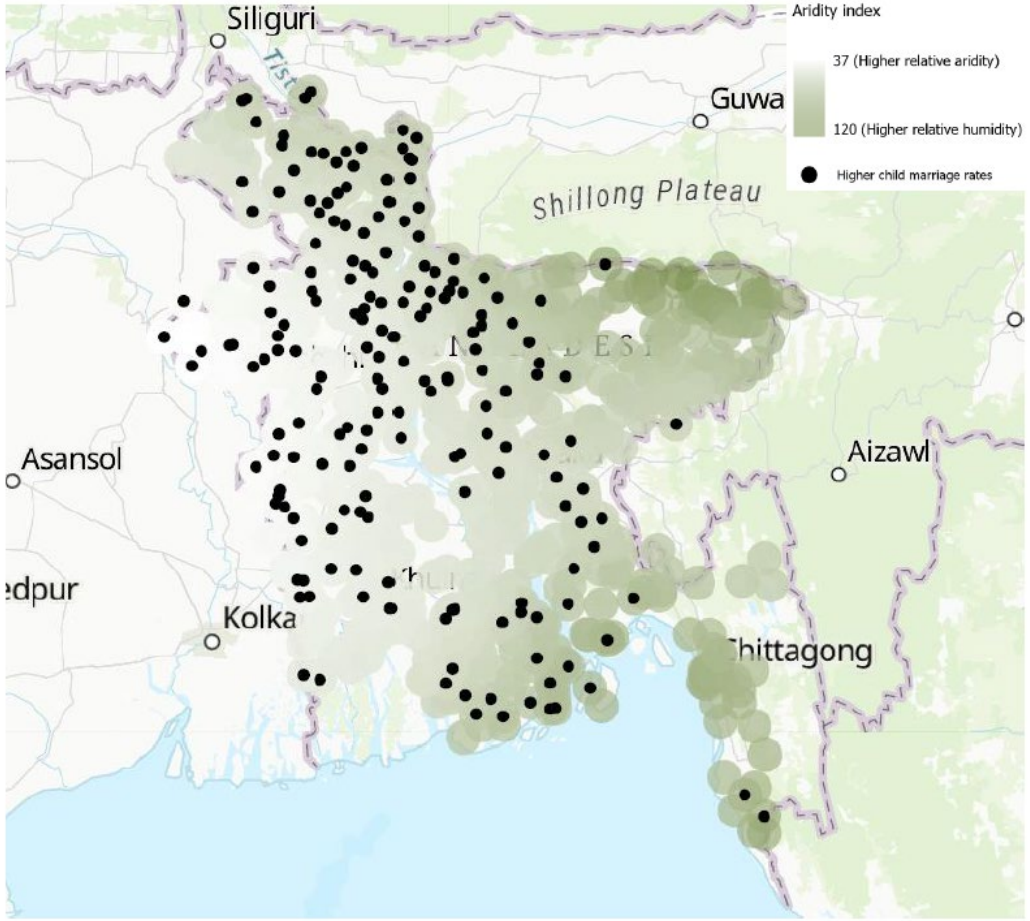
GIS integrated with DHS: correlation between climate variables & gender outcomes

Random Forest models, followed by MVLR



GIS integrated with DHS: correlation between climate variables & gender outcomes

FIGURE 23: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CLUSTERS WITH HIGH CHILD MARRIAGE RATES AMONG WOMEN, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ARIDITY, BANGLADESH



Key for interpretation: The black markers represent clusters with high child marriage rates (top 25% of cluster values). The map indicates that arid clusters see higher child marriages compared to humid clusters

- Integrate DHS and GIS (various sources)
- Latest available data point
- Looks at long-term CC effects
- No trend analysis
- No analysis of impact of one specific event
- Random forest to classify explanatory power, followed by MVLR to look at direction and strength of associations

Big data analysis: google searches, SM posts to signal changes in VAW incidence

Figure 1: Average monthly search volume per 500,000 people for each country on VAWG-related keywords from June 2020 to June 2021

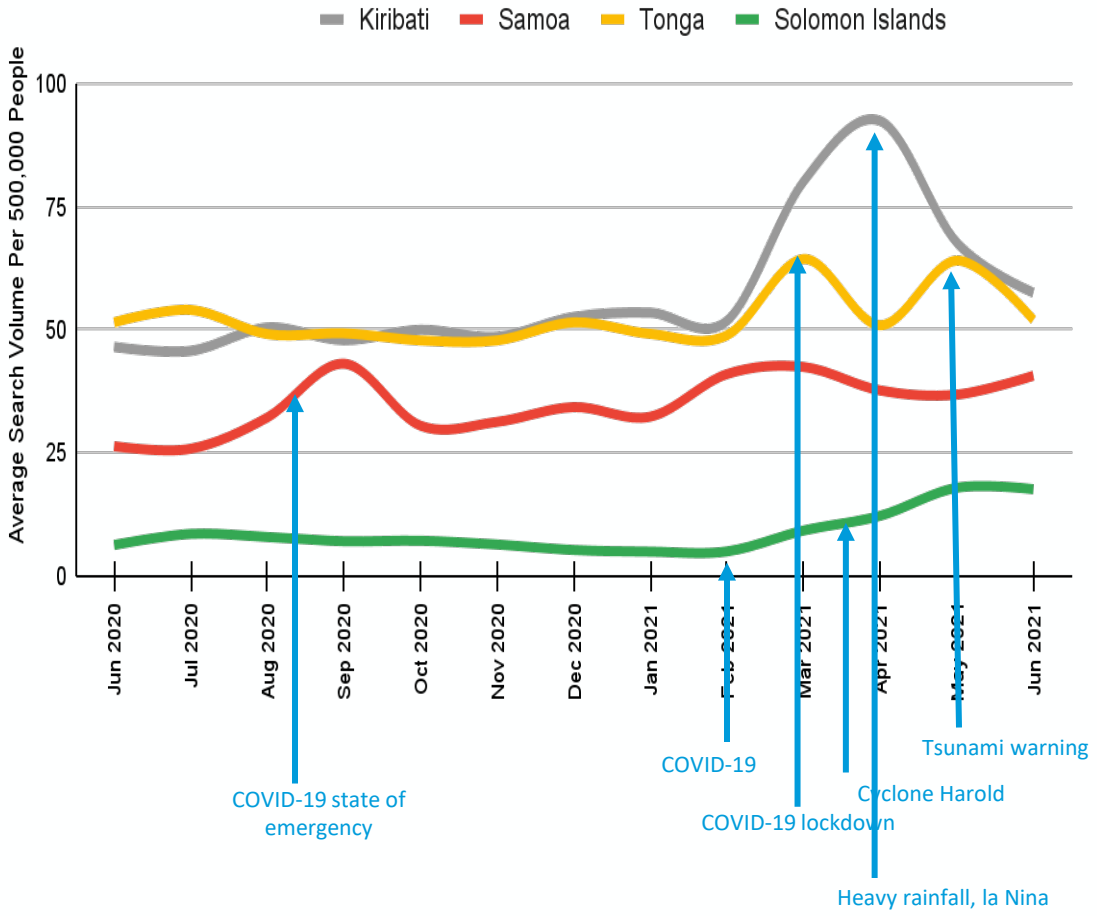
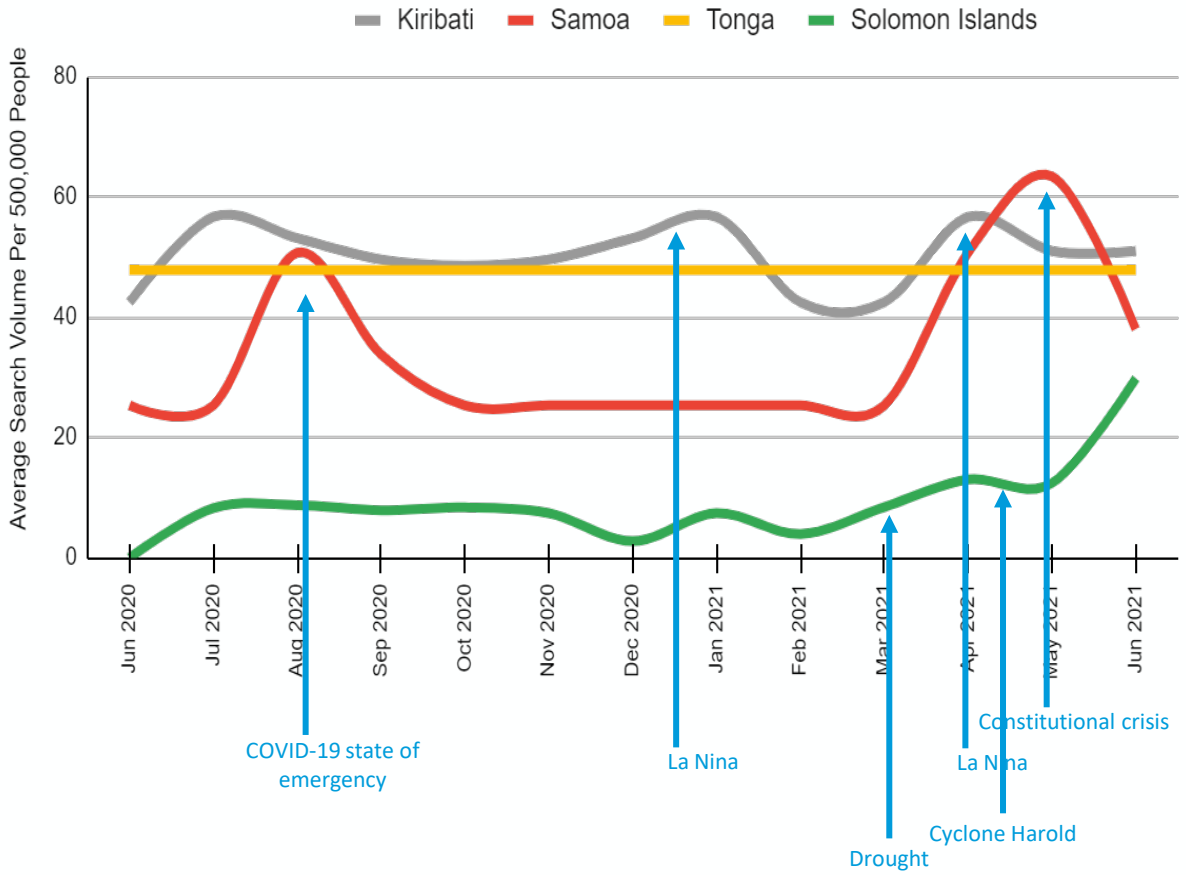
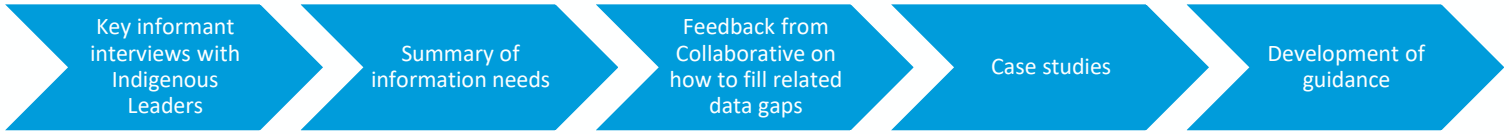


Figure 2: Average monthly search volume per 500,000 people for each country for help-seeking search keywords from June 2020 to June 2021



Citizen data to fill gaps on gender, IPs and biodiversity

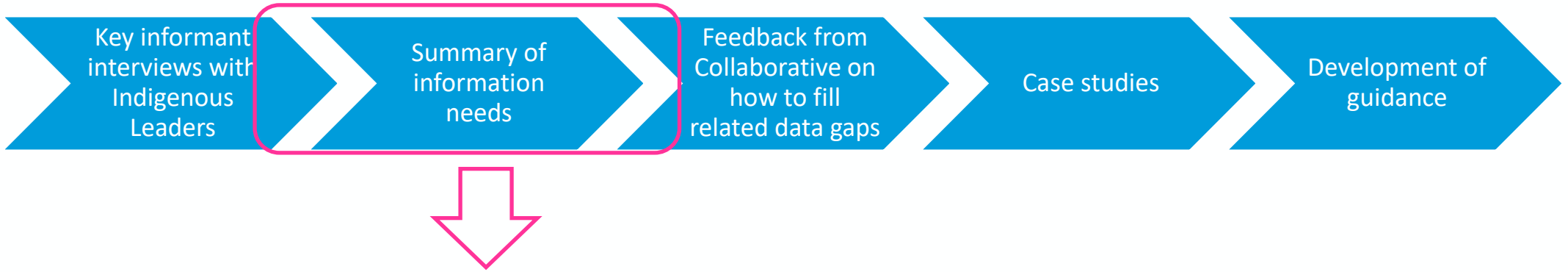
1. Traditional statistics do not adequately capture the information needs of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
2. This is partly because the right questions aren't asked, but partly because traditional data collection methods are inadequate
3. Together with the Collaborative on Citizen data and Indigenous Leaders UN Women is leading a workstream to help fill related data gaps



Collaborative on Citizen Data

UN WOMEN | WOMEN COUNT

Citizen data to fill gaps on gender, IPs and biodiversity



Impacts of TPC on IPs	Knowledge & culture	Governance	Health	Data sovereignty
- Disruption of traditional calendars - Loss of plants for medicine, rituals - Impact on living territories/identity	- Loss of traditional knowledge - Engagement in illicit activities - Mental health - Rituals governing natural resources	- Forest governance - Recognition of indigenous territories - Loss of land & grief - Loss of traditional lifestyles	- Pesticides and respiratory illness - Polluted rivers and gastro disease - Mercury and maternal health - Enviro-driven chronic stress	- Appropriate collection modalities (language, time for rituals) - Confidentiality and right defenders - Citizen monitoring of rivers, forests, etc under indigenous rules

3 Data collation and reprocessing

Data collation (Admin data): representation for natural resource management

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

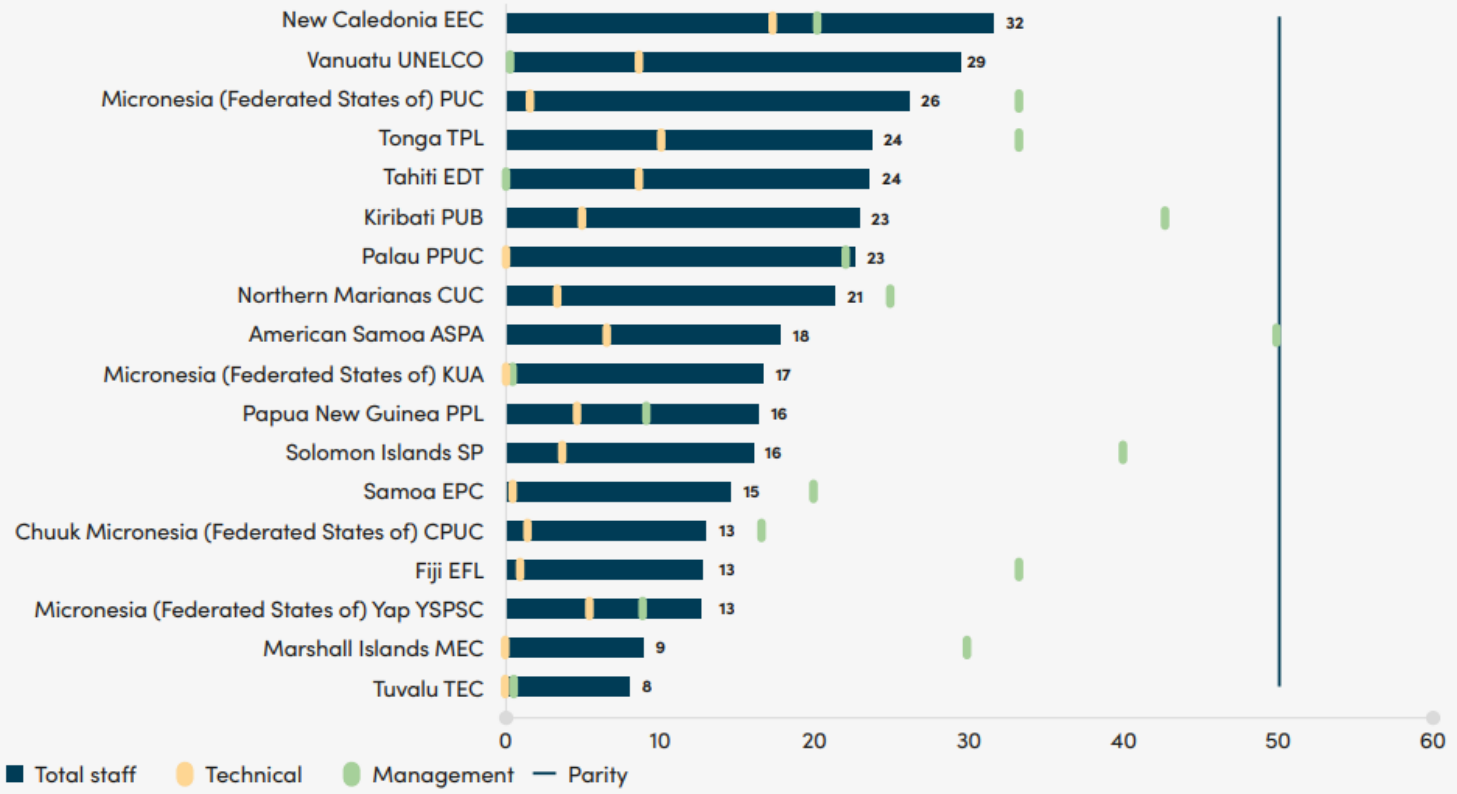
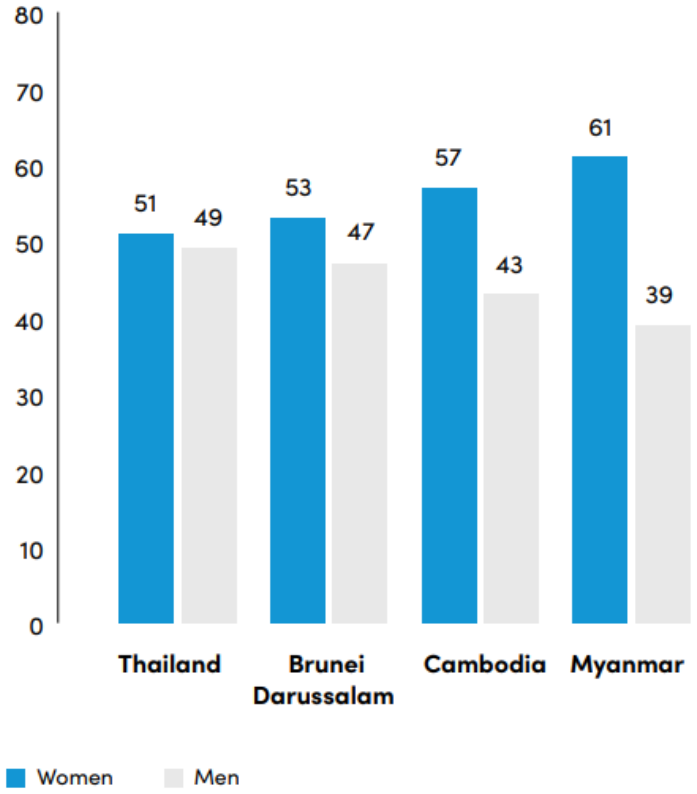


FIGURE 25

Employment in the fish processing sector, by sex, latest available year (percentage)



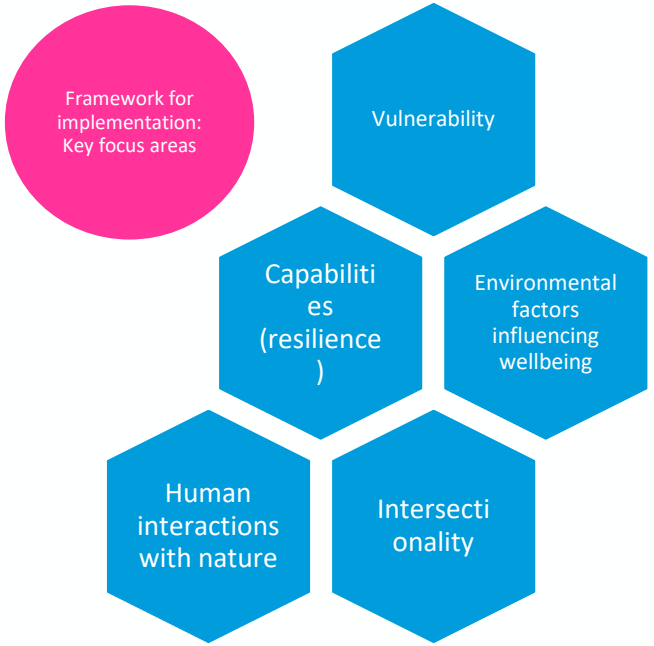
Implementing the SEEA from LNOB perspective

Early 2025
- Group of Experts established
- Co-chaired by the World Bank and UN Women
- Global coverage

Late 2025
- TOR developed: collating country experiences to implement SEEA at the individual level, design a common framework and recommendations
- Experiences from Mexico, Mongolia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Tonga, etc.

End 2025
- Framework developed
- Feedback to revision of SEEA-CF through meeting with UNSEEA
- Group recommends testing (country case studies)

Early 2026
- Countries approached for case study selection (4 countries)
- Gathering of information underway to calculate accounts



THANK YOU!