Mainstreaming gender into climate change statistics

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Why is a gender angle important in Climate Change Statistics?
Why integrating gender into climate change statistics

1. Climate change and environmental crises and disasters, disproportionately affect women and girls reinforcing and magnifying existing gender inequalities.

2. Normative and policy frameworks:
   - Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
   - 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals
   - Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
   - Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
   - Gender Action plans to the Rio Conventions
   - The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
   - Human Rights Council resolutions

3. Gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex on climate, environment and disaster risk reduction: existing metrics are insufficient to adequately capture the gendered drivers and impacts, the gendered differences in vulnerability and adaptive capacity and the specific contributions of women to environmental conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

4. 51st session United Nations Statistical Commission (2020), requested that a gender perspective be adopted and integrated into all the agenda items of the Commission, as is, for example, the current practice in the Statistical Conference of the Americas" (Decision 51/115, b).
Identifying gender & climate change indicators
Measuring the gender-climate change nexus: indicator frameworks

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, FDES, and many others

2) Generate data for additional indicators to fill information gaps

GENDER-ENVIRONMENT NEXUS: INDICATOR FRAMEWORK FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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

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.
How do we measure these issues?
Gender-Environment Surveys

- Measure how women and men interact with the environment for pay/profit, subsistence, leisure, tradition, religion or others
- Can be implemented in full or in attachment to other surveys as long as there are two adult respondents of different sex per household
- Sampling must go beyond economic engagement

Nationally representative survey completed in Mongolia. Pilot in Bangladesh. Data collection currently on-going in Tonga. Planned for Samoa (February), Solomon Islands and Kiribati (2023). Interest expressed from other countries.

Questionnaire available at data.unwomen.org; guidelines forthcoming.
Using existing data: Integrating various data sources

**Geographical distribution of high rates of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by cluster aridity, Timor-Leste**

Key
- Blue markers = Aridity index (light shades indicate arid clusters and dark shades indicate humid clusters)
- Orange markers = Clusters with high intimate partner violence rates

**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=0.26).

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=0.26).

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 5.7.2 (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.
Leveraging administrative data

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

- Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics
- UN Statistics Wiki

https://data.unwomen.org/
Thank you

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