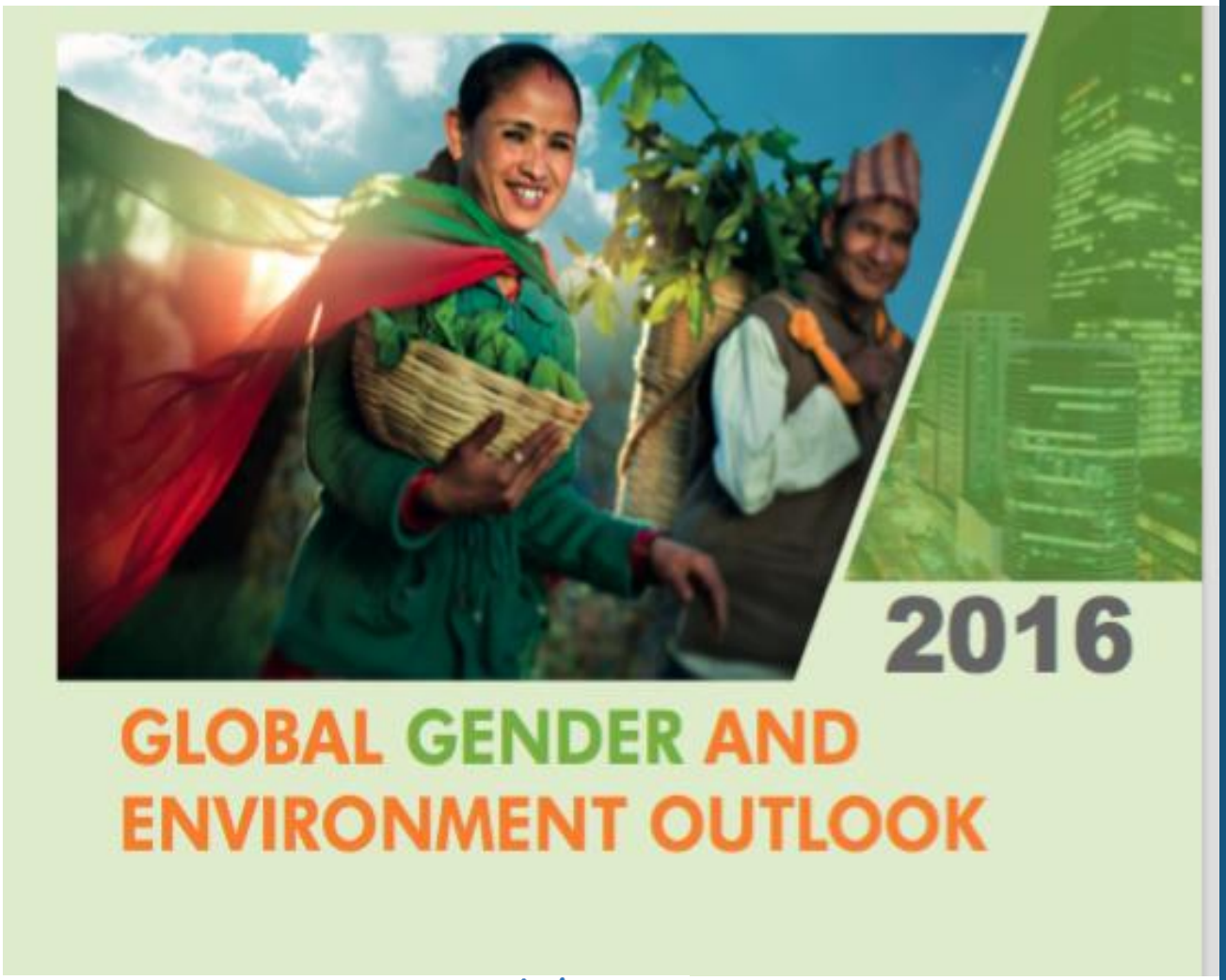
GENDER-ENVIRONMENT NEXUS: TOWARDS MORE EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE FORMS OF SUSTAINABILITY

One year after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals

the world has to invest in better gender-specific data to track progress toward inclusive development.

UNEP

UNEPs first Global Environment Report from a Gender perspective



SWEDEN

Network of Women Ministers and Leaders for the Environment

UN WOMEN

WECF International

UNDP
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

RIOC WORLD CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNU-EHS
Institute for Environment and Human Security

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
UNU-GEST
Gender Equality Studies and Training Programme

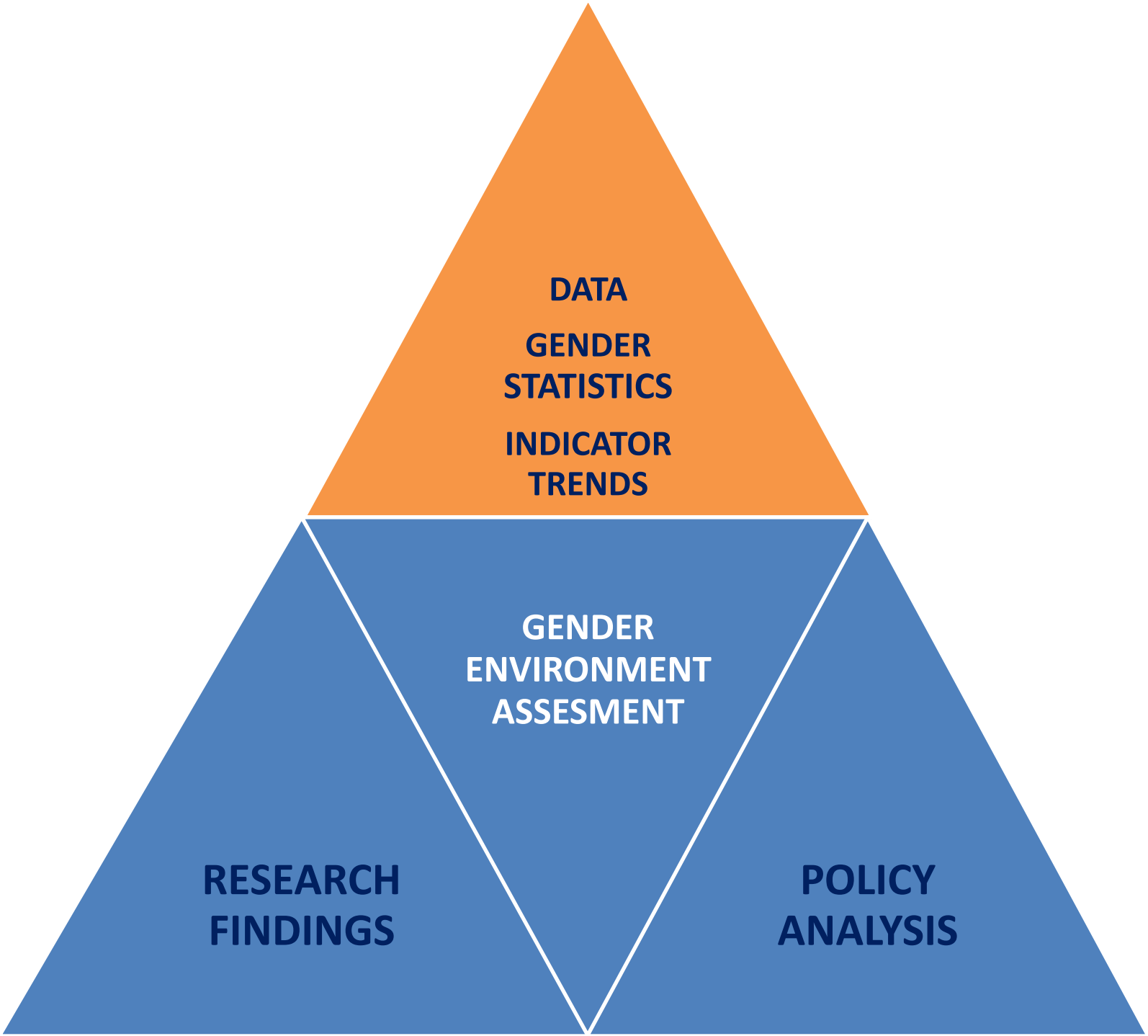
UNIVERSITY OF ICELAND

UNEP

Gender-environment nexus some priority issues

- Rights to land, natural resources and biodiversity
- Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
- Well-being: climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health

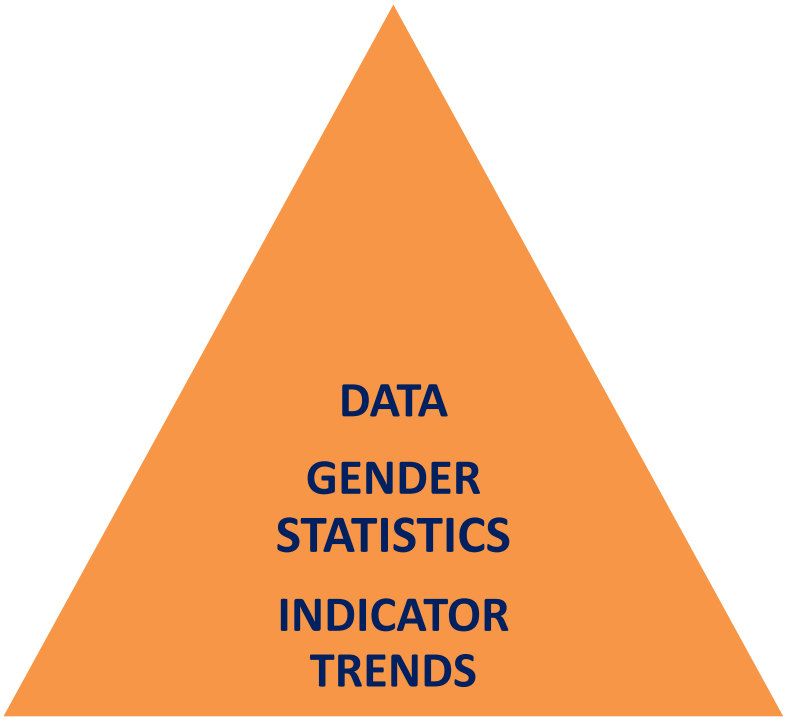
UNEP


DATA
GENDER STATISTICS
INDICATOR TRENDS
GENDER ENVIRONMENT ASSESMENT
RESEARCH FINDINGS
POLICY ANALYSIS

UNEP

Gender Statistics Characteristics

Informing GGEO



Data

a) by sex as primary and overall classification

b) reflect gender issues

c) based on concepts & definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women / men, capture all aspects

d) collection methods take into account stereotypes, social / cultural factors that induce gender bias

Handbook Gender Statistics, UNSD

UNEP

Survey Data resources for GGEO

http://web.unep.org/ggeo/resources/data-sources

12 topics:

- Resource Efficiency; Sustainable Consumption & Production
- Energy
- Mining and Extractives
- Access to land use, agriculture including irrigation water, forest/forestry and fisheries including fresh and coastal aquaculture/fish farming
- Biodiversity and ecosystems (including marine/coastal)
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

UNEP

GGEO – data resources

http://web.unep.org/ggeo/resources/data-sources

12 topics:

- Environment / climate: Migration and Conflicts
- Climate Change (adaptation and mitigation)
- Poverty and Natural Resource Management (including access to fresh water)
- Environment and human health (air/water pollution, chemicals and waste, sanitation)
- Governance/Rights, Participation and Mainstreaming, and Finance
- Green Economy, incl. decent employment

UNEP

Scarcity of gender statistics

In several cases, although there appear to be causal relationships between gender and the environment, available evidence and data are insufficient to demonstrate that these relationships exist.

Perceptions of environmental risks/benefit

- Perceptions of current energy options, and of the risks and choices relating to various energy technologies
- Gender consumption patterns that drive environmental unsustainability
- Impacts of disasters: deaths and injuries are gender-disparate
- Health and livelihood implications of environmental change/ crises

UNEP

Gender-differentiated vulnerability

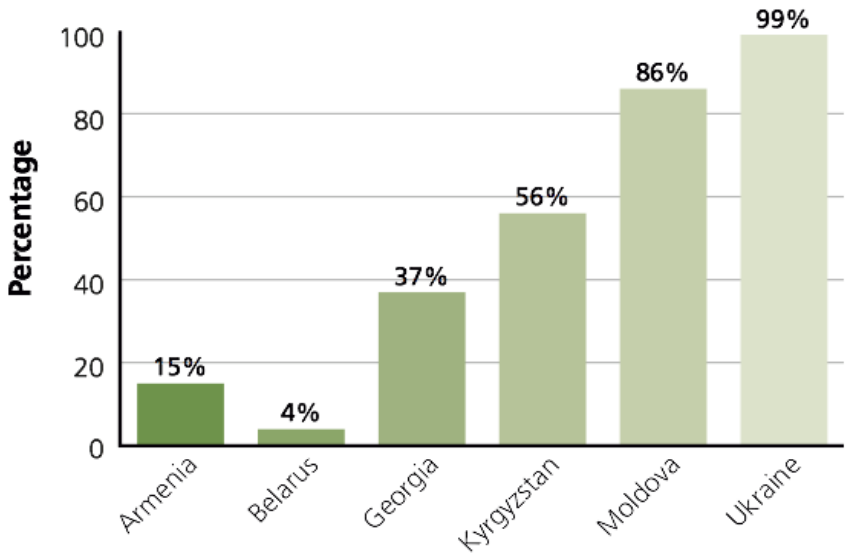
- Gender-differentiated vulnerability resulting from disasters, climate change, poverty and conflicts is related to:
  - health impacts
  - access to and control over natural resources
  - access to basic services such as loans and credit, agricultural extension, market information, safe and affordable energy, and water and sanitation

UNEP

Direct and Indirect Impacts

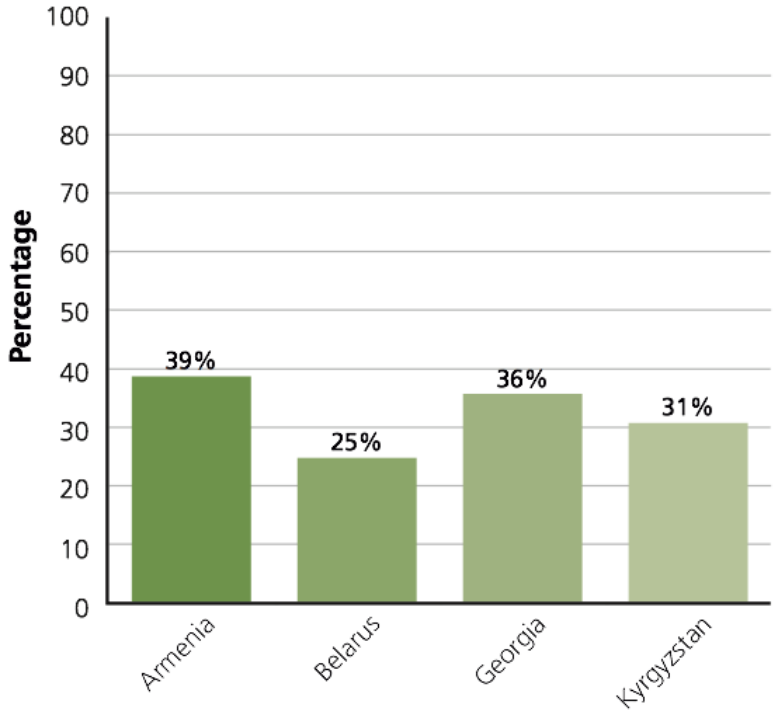
Gender variants in pathways to pesticide exposure

Figure 2.1.2: Percentage of women interviewed who reported handling pesticides directly



Source: FAO and PAN UK (2015)

Figure 2.1.3: Percentage of women who did not directly handle pesticides but washed pesticide-contaminated clothes by hand

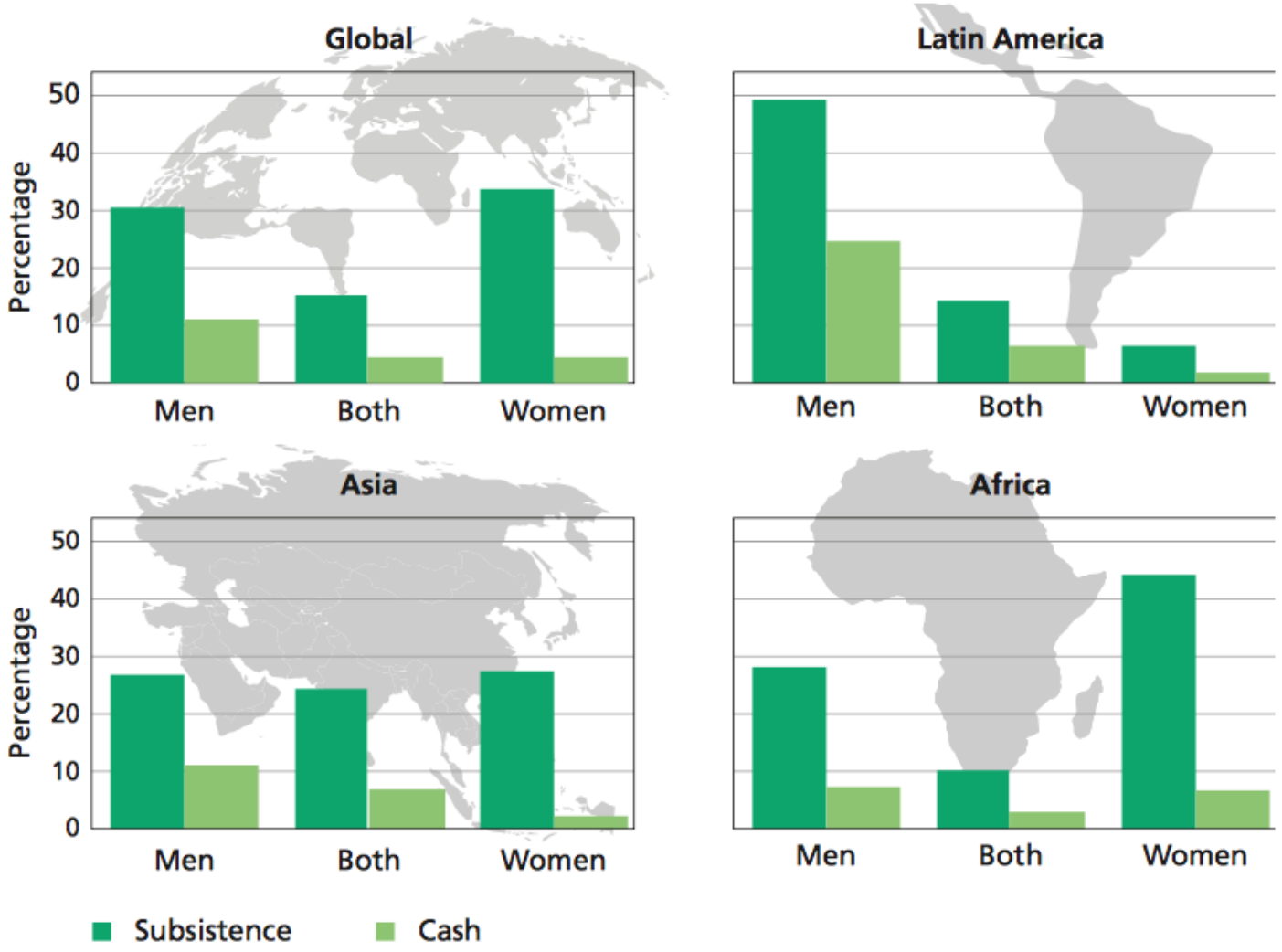


Source: FAO and PAN UK (2015)

UNEP

Role Patterns Differ

Figure 2.6.1: Shares of unprocessed forest products collected by women, men and both at global and regional levels



Source: Sunderland *et al.* (2014)

UNEP

Decision-making

Figure 4.2: Heads of national environmental sector ministries in UN Member States (women and men) in 2015

Source: IUCN (2015)

Lift the roof off the household

"Household"-based, environmentally relevant decisions and behaviours are negotiated, often unequally, between women and men inside households

- use, conservation and consumption of resources
- division of labour
- energy-source choices
- financial allocations for agricultural adaptation

❖Need to examine intra-household dynamics

UNEP

Combining macro and micro data

- What gets counted, counts
- New opportunity with SDGs
- A smaller scale often provides the most appropriate and fruitful information
- Local data provide the basis for most of the knowledge we have on gender and the environment

UNEP

Ongoing initiatives

- The International Union for Conservation of Nature's Environment and Gender Information (EGI) (IUCN 2016)
- In 2014 UNESCO's World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) launched a project to develop and test sex-disaggregated indicators for the collection of global water
- FAO's Gender and Land Rights Database (GLRD) was launched in 2010 to highlight the major political, legal and cultural factors that influence realization of women's land rights throughout the world
- UNSD The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics Chapter 7 Environment

UNEP

DA 10 Statistics

A.5.2 Refinement/improvement of statistical methods to the nexus between gender and the environment

Who: UNEP in collaboration with UNSD with inputs from UNECE (on climate change), and UNESCAP and UNISDR (on disasters)

What: Methodological work to refine and improve methods to measure gender in the context of access to water, access to energy, access to natural resources and climate change and disaster vulnerability

Activities:

- list of sex-disaggregated and supplementary indicators which can be used to measure the nexus between gender and the environment in the context of the SDGs
- Expert Group Meeting to present/discuss/agree on methods
- Piloting of methods in selected countries

Outcome: Updated/improved methods (data collection instruments) will be available for countries to use for the production of statistics on gender and the environment in the context of the SDGs

UNEP

Conclusion

- Gender statistics are crucial for gender and environment analysis and assessment
- In all the domains covered by the Gender Global Environment Outlook (2016), gender statistics proved to be scarce or entirely absent; where available they are typically fragmented and incomplete, making regional or cross-national comparisons impossible
- How the nexus of gender and the environment should be measured in the context of the SDGs is a new area of work

UNEP