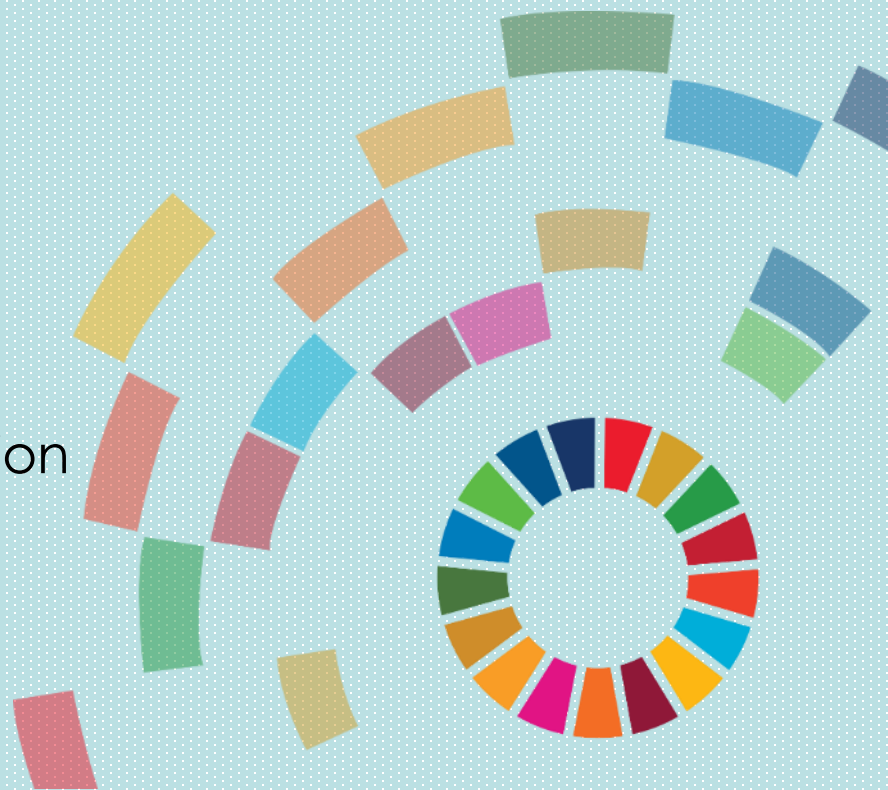


Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
13th Meeting, 7-8 November 2019, New York

Gender and Environment Statistics:

On-going work in the Asia-Pacific region



Sharita Serrao
(ESCAP Statistics Division)

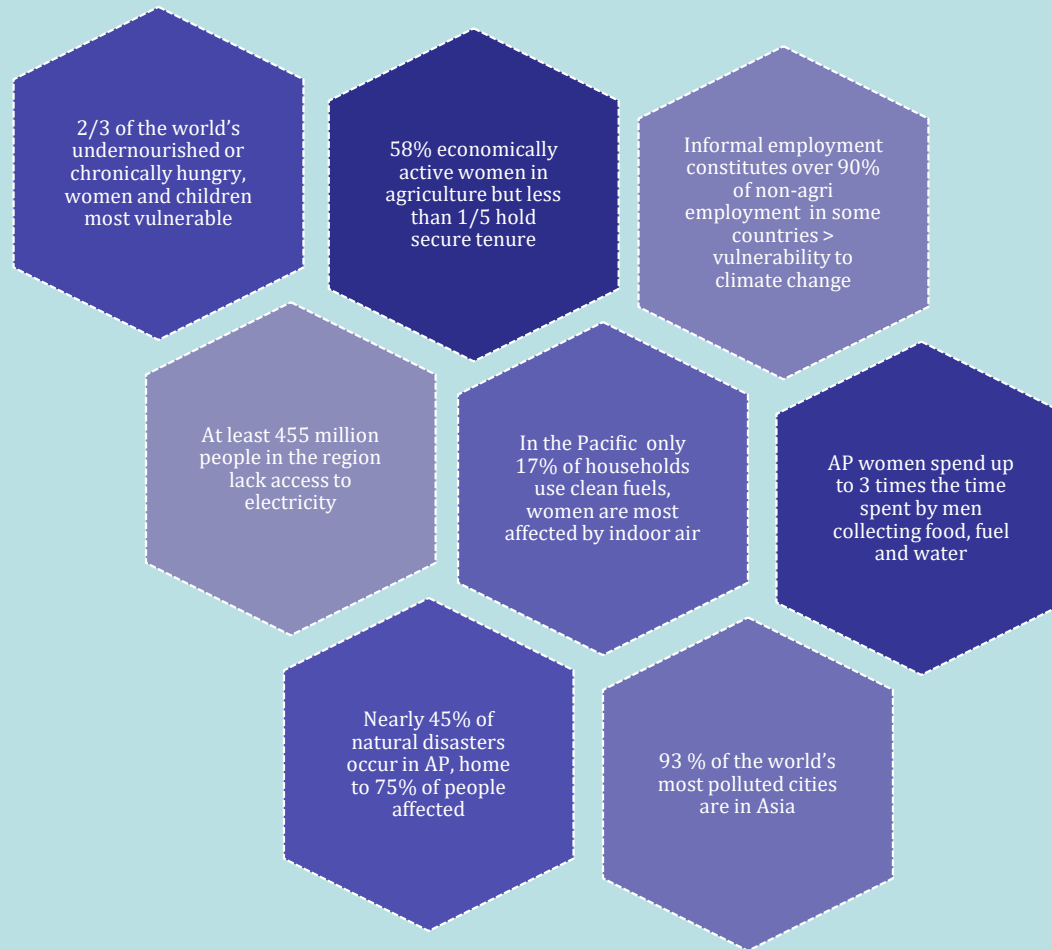
Sara Duerto Valero
(UN Women RO for Asia and the Pacific)

The need to measure the gender-environment nexus

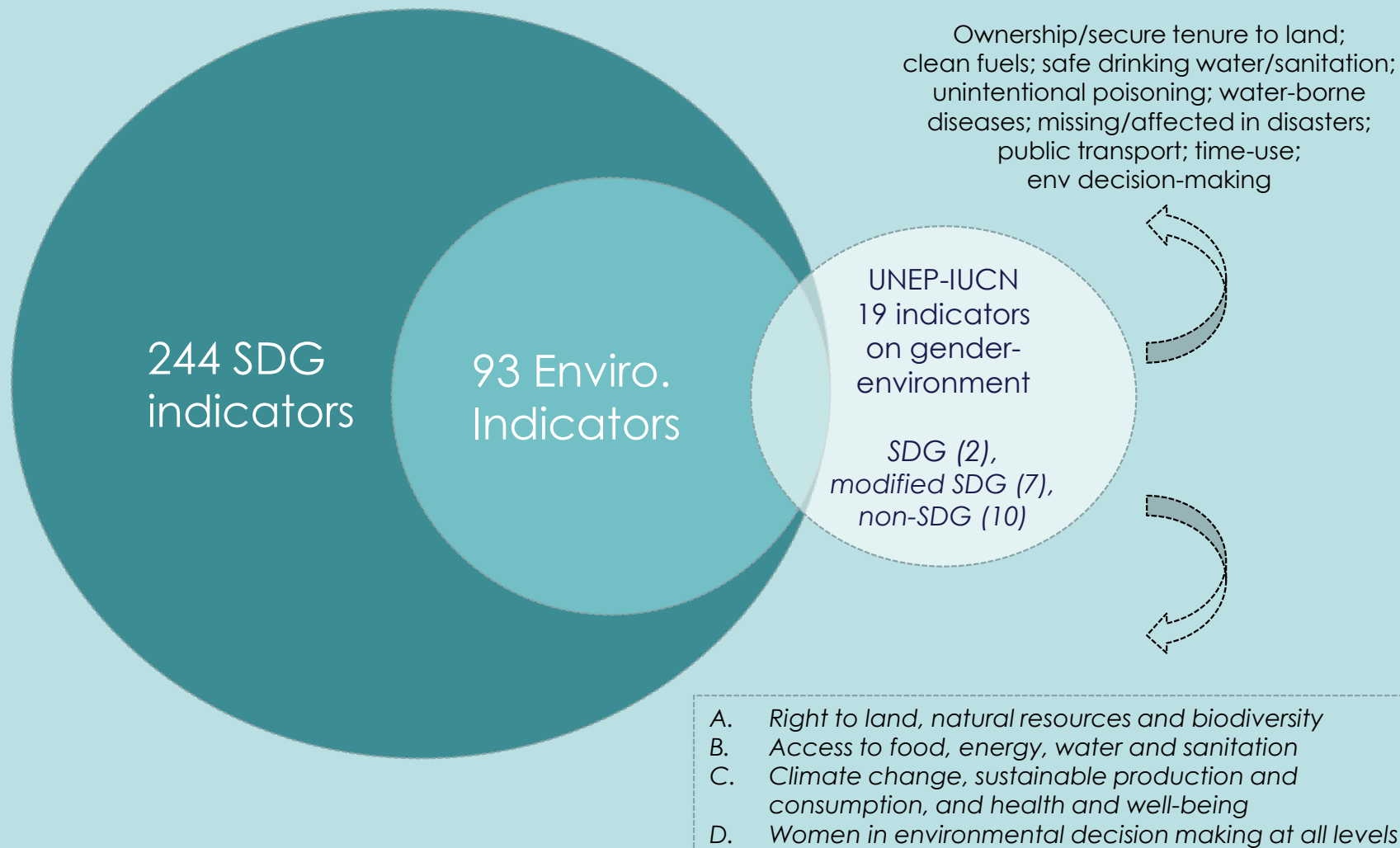
- ❑ Beijing Platform for Action (“Women and the Environment”)
- ❑ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- ❑ UN Environment Global Gender and Environment Outlook (GGEO 2016)
- ❑ Global Framework of Action on Gender Environment and the SDGs (GFA) (UNEA4, March 2019)

- ❑ Momentum in the Asia-Pacific region:
 - Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics (Environment - priority thematic area)
 - Disaster Related Statistics Framework (Endorsed by ESCAP Committee on Stat 2018)
 - Consultation on gender & disaster statistics, April 2019 & Expert meeting on gender & environment statistics, September 2019 (countries requested furthering work)
 - Disaster needs assessment surveys/environment surveys (Conducted in Indonesia, Bangladesh, planned in Mongolia)

The need to measure the gender-environment nexus in Asia-Pacific



Gender-environment nexus: understanding the existing landscape of indicators



Do the indicators in the UN Environment and IUCN list adequately capture the spectrum of issues and challenges at the nexus of gender and environment in Asia and the Pacific?

Asia-Pacific Gender-Environment framework: Priority areas expanded/re-grouped

A. Land and biodiversity
(rights, use, conservation etc.)

B. Natural resources
including food, energy and
water
(access)

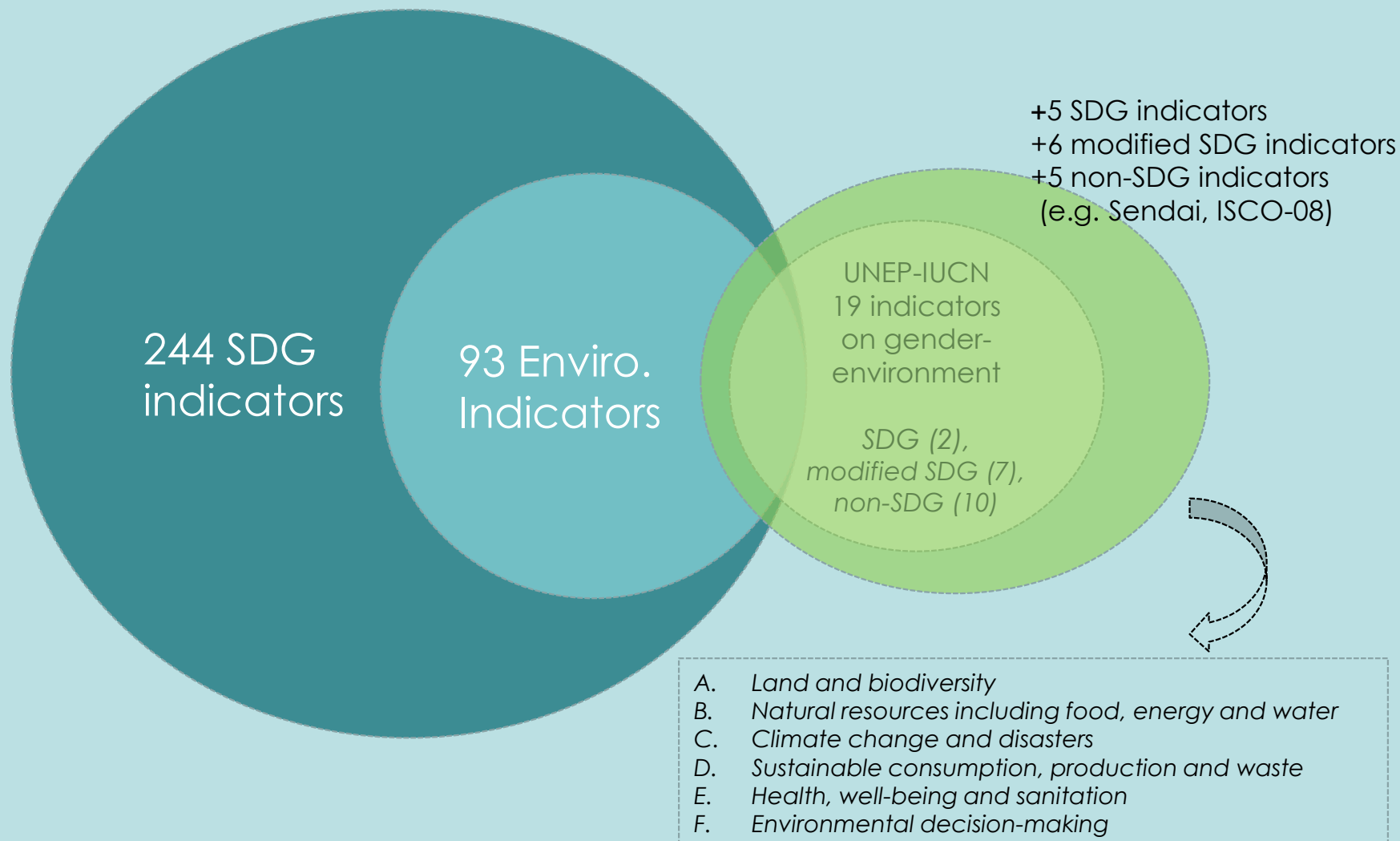
C. Climate change and
disasters
(preparedness, mitigation,
adaptation etc.)

D. Sustainable
consumption, production
and waste
(footprint, recycling, products,
employment & livelihoods etc.)

E. Health, well-being and
sanitation
(including safety, violence etc.)

F. Environmental decision-
making
(household, community,
ministerial etc.)

Initial proposal for the A-P region: building-on UN Environment and IUCN list (1)



Initial proposal for the A-P region: building-on UN Environment and IUCN list (2)

□ Additional indicators covering:

- **Food security:** Agricultural area under productive/sustainable agriculture
- **Productive assets:** Legal framework for equal rights to land ownership/control
- **Access to resources:** electricity
- **Informal sector:** income of small-scale food producers
- **Urbanization:** urban population living in slums
- **Education:** education for sustainable development
- **Disasters/climate change:** livelihoods disrupted/destroyed by disasters
- **Sustainable consumption:** Jobs in sustainable tourism
- **Sustainable production:** employed population in heavily polluting industries
- **Waste management:** employed population on waste management

Proposal for Gender-Environment Indicators for Asia and the Pacific

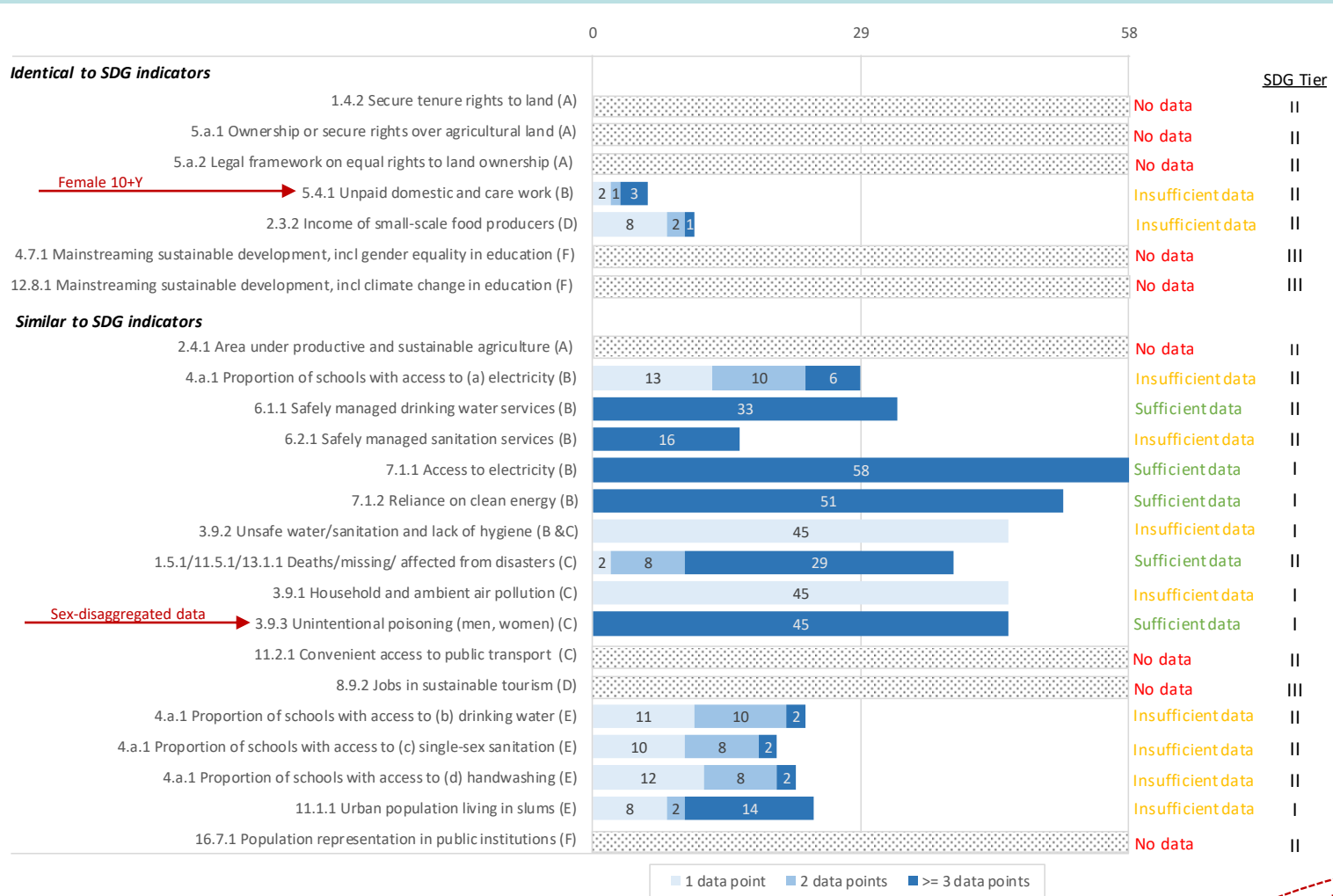
ASIA-PACIFIC G-E INDICATORS

- 7 SDG indicators
(identical to SDG)
 - 13 modified SDG indicators with
disaggregation added
(similar to SDG)
 - 15 non-SDG indicators
-
- + *Context-specific indicators*
(to support gender analysis)

Criteria for selection of additional indicators

- Indicators were selected from existing sets: SDGs, UNEP-IUCN, Sendai, ISCO
 - Other frameworks such as FDES, Paris, BPFA were considered (but do not have supporting indicators/did not provide useful additional indicators for the region)
- Why did we select the indicators we propose?
 - Draw from SDG indicators to the extent possible given existing commitment/priority in countries
 - Draw from internationally-agreed sets to avoid additional burden for countries
 - Selection not driven by data availability, but rather by relevance

Data availability in Asia-Pacific for SDG and modified SDG indicators



New proposed priority areas

- A. Land and biodiversity
- C. Climate change and disasters
- E. Health, well-being and sanitation

- B. Natural resources including food, energy and water
- D. Sustainable consumption, production and waste
- F. Environmental decision-making

- ✓ Data may be sufficient, but not necessarily from a gender perspective.
- ✓ Sex-disaggregated data if available, is specified
- ✓ Refer to Working Paper for methodology

More clarification on methodology?
Lack of capacity?
Not enough uptake?
Data available but indicator not produced?

Outcomes of meeting of experts in Asia-Pacific (1)

- Expert meeting on Statistics on Gender and the Environment, Bangkok, September 2019
- 57 experts from 18 countries
- Meeting outcomes:

Participants recognized the importance of furthering this work

Request to establish a regional mechanism

for promoting capacity building, advocacy, fund raising

Experts supported the indicator proposal

With comments to address gap areas (priorities identified)

Outcomes of meeting of experts in Asia-Pacific (2)

Additional gap areas

Exposure to disasters	Environment-related conflict, migration and displacement	Gender-based violence in the context of environment	Harnessing women's traditional ecological knowledge
Women in environment 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

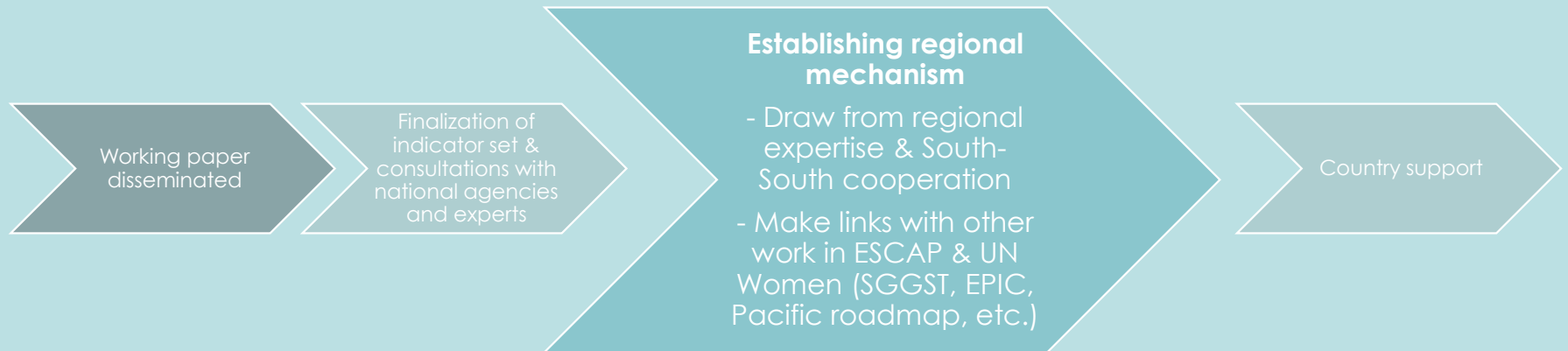
Way forward: modalities and approaches (1)



Way forward: modalities and approaches (2)



Way forward: modalities and approaches (3)



Way forward: modalities and approaches (4)



Working paper

**Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the
SDGs and beyond:
Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific**

https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/SD_Working_Paper_no.10_Oct2019_gender_in_environment_1.pdf

Need further advice from IAEG-GS on....

1. Drawing on from previous experience on indicator selection processes:
 - a) For gap areas identified, are there any internationally agreed indicators available?
 - b) If internationally agreed indicators are not available, would new indicator formulation be advisable? If so, is this something IAEG-GS wishes to take up in coordination with relevant international agencies?
2. Given the indicator set, are there any on-going data collection exercises that we can build-on/replicate?
3. How can we best operationalize the proposed set of indicators and what should the role of UN-Women, UNEP, UNSD and the Regional Commissions be in providing support?
4. Does the proposed framework provide a good starting point for other regions to build on/adapt? If so, are there opportunities for inter-regional work?
5. Is there scope for the global minimum set of gender indicators to expand to include some of these indicators, considering they cover key BPFA and SDG areas that the set doesn't currently include?