Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
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Gender and Environment Statistics:
On-going work in the Asia-Pacific region

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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 (GGE0 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

- 2/3 of the world’s undernourished or chronically hungry, women and children most vulnerable
- 58% economically active women in agriculture but less than 1/5 hold secure tenure
- Informal employment constitutes over 90% of non-agri employment in some countries > vulnerability to climate change
- At least 455 million people in the region lack access to electricity
- In the Pacific only 17% of households use clean fuels, women are most affected by indoor air
- AP women spend up to 3 times the time spent by men collecting food, fuel and water
- Nearly 45% of natural disasters occur in AP, home to 75% of people affected
- 93% of the world’s most polluted cities are in Asia
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Gender-environment nexus: understanding the existing landscape of indicators

Ownership/secure tenure to land; clean fuels; safe drinking water/sanitation; unintentional poisoning; water-borne diseases; missing/affected in disasters; public transport; time-use; env decision-making

244 SDG indicators
93 Enviro. Indicators

UNEP-IUCN 19 indicators on gender-environment
SDG (2), modified SDG (7), non-SDG (10)

A. Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity
B. Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
C. Climate change, sustainable production and consumption, and health and well-being
D. Women in environmental decision making at all levels
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)

- 244 SDG indicators
- 93 Environment Indicators
- UNEP-IUCN 19 indicators on gender-environment
  - SDG (2), modified SDG (7), non-SDG (10)

+5 SDG indicators
+6 modified SDG indicators
+5 non-SDG indicators
(e.g. Sendai, ISCO-08)

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
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**
- **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**

#### Identical to SDG indicators

- 1.4.2 Secure tenure rights to land (A)
- 5.1.1 Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (A)
- 5.1.2 Legal framework on equal rights to land ownership (A)
- 5.1.3 Unpaid domestic and care work (B)
- 2.1.2 Income of small-scale food producers (D)
- 4.1.1 Mainstreaming sustainable development, incl gender equality in education (F)

#### Similar to SDG indicators

- 2.1.1 Area under productive and sustainable agriculture (A)
- 4.1.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity (B)
- 6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water services (B)
- 6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation services (B)
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity (B)
- 7.1.2 Reliance on clean energy (B)
- 3.1.2 Unsafe water/sanitation and lack of hygiene (B & C)
- 15.1/15.5/13.1.1 Deaths/missing/affected from disasters (C)
- 3.9.1 Household and ambient air pollution (C)
- 3.9.3 Unintentional poisoning (men, women) (C)
- 11.2.1 Convenient access to public transport (C)
- 8.9.2 Jobs in sustainable tourism (D)

#### Sex-disaggregated data

- 4.1.1 Proportion of schools with access to (b) drinking water (E)
- 4.1.1 Proportion of schools with access to (c) single-sex sanitation (E)
- 4.1.1 Proportion of schools with access to (d) handwashing (E)
- 11.1.1 Urban population living in slums (E)
- 16.7.1 Population representation in public institutions (F)

#### SDG Tier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>SDG Tier</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient data</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Data availability

- **Identical to SDG indicators**
  - 1 data point
- **Similar to SDG indicators**
  - 2 data points
- **Sex-disaggregated data**
  - >= 3 data points
- **No data**
- **Insufficient data**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional gap areas</th>
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<tr>
<td>Exposure to disasters</td>
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<td>Environment-related conflict, migration and displacement</td>
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<td>Gender-based violence in the context of environment</td>
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<td>Harnessing women’s traditional ecological knowledge</td>
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<td>Women in environment conservation roles</td>
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<td>Rural women’s leadership on environmental issues</td>
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<td>Small-scale industries; environment-related employment and livelihoods</td>
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<td>Sustainable production and consumption including sustainable agricultural practices, organic farming and waste management</td>
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Way forward: modalities and approaches (1)

Working paper disseminated
- October 2019
- Informed by Expert Meeting

Finalization of indicator set & consultations with national agencies and experts

Establishing regional mechanism

Country support
Way forward: modalities and approaches (2)

Working paper disseminated

Finalization of indicator set & consultations with national agencies and experts
- Consultations with experts to identify indicators for gap areas
- Coordination with IAEG-SDG to work on disaggregation of SDG indicators
- Consultation with IAEG-GS on areas for which indicators/methodology do not exist

Establishing regional mechanism

Country support
Way forward: modalities and approaches (3)

- Establishing regional mechanism
  - Draw from regional expertise & South-South cooperation
  - Make links with other work in ESCAP & UN Women (SGGST, EPIC, Pacific roadmap, etc.)

- Finalization of indicator set & consultations with national agencies and experts

- Working paper disseminated

- Country support
Way forward: modalities and approaches (4)

- Working paper disseminated
- Finalization of indicator set & consultations with national agencies and experts
- Establishing regional mechanism
- Country support in line with on-going initiatives in ESCAP, UN Women and countries
Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific

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?