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

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ABSTRACT

Just as women and men have unequal access to rights, resources and opportunities, they relate to and interact with the natural environment in different ways, face differing vulnerabilities and impacts, and have unique adaptive capacity related to climate change, disasters and use of natural resources. The nexus between gender and environment has been of interest for decades, with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development providing renewed impetus to the discussion. The Agenda calls for a better and sustainable future for all, making it implicit development cannot progress without addressing inequality, discrimination and exclusion affecting women and men in all spheres, including in relation to the environment. However, the links between gender and environment are not well understood and gaps in data availability impede progress assessment. Regional level follow-up and review form an integral part of the overall accountability framework for the 2030 Agenda. This paper provides an overview of recent initiatives to measure the gender-environment nexus, identifies priorities and takes stock of related data and capacity gaps in the Asia-Pacific region. The paper puts forward a proposal for a Gender-Environment Indicator Set in Asia and the Pacific, which includes indicators from the global Sustainable Development Goals framework and beyond, capturing issues of particular relevance for the gender-environment nexus in the region.

Key words: gender-environment nexus, indicators, data availability.

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I. Introduction

The lives of women and men are inextricably attached to the environment and understanding the nexus between gender and the environment is not a new issue. Almost twenty-five years ago when the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) was adopted, "Women and the Environment" was included among 12 critical areas of concern. The Platform for Action recognized women's role in influencing sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as in the management of natural resources. It emphasized not only the need for States to mainstream a gender perspective in sustainable development policies and programmes, but the importance of involving women in environment-related policy-formulation and decision-making at all levels. The Report of the Secretary-General on the 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the BPfA highlighted that integration of the environment, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development is required for effectively addressing linkages between gender equality and environment sustainability, while advancing women's empowerment and adopting a human rights-based approach.[1]

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a renewed impetus to understanding and finding solutions to issues associated with this nexus. With the Agenda's call for integrated action on sustainable development and the focus of leaving no one behind, it is implicit development cannot progress without analyzing and addressing inequality, discrimination and exclusion affecting women and men, including in relation to the environment. Women and men relate to and interact with the natural environment in different ways, face differing vulnerabilities and impacts, and have unique adaptive capacity related to climate change, disasters and use of natural resources. Women are often disproportionately affected compared to men due to their dependence on land, water and other natural resources coupled with their limited mobility, decision-making power, access to information and technology as well as social norms. Because women's livelihoods depend disproportionately on natural resources, more is at stake for them to play a leading role in environmental conservation.

Environment statistics, a relatively new field compared with economic, demographic and social statistics, has somewhat been gender-neutral to date. [2] The nexus between gender and environment statistics has typically been presented through qualitative or small-scale quantitative studies only, and mainstreaming gender in environment statistics programmes is yet to be a key part of work programmes of national statistical systems.

Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics is not just about compiling sex-disaggregated data. Though sex-disaggregated data is an essential component, it also requires measuring and monitoring environment-related issues affecting or affected by women or men alone or a preponderance of women compared to men or vice-versa. This is turn can ensure data captures socially constructed vulnerabilities and the specific needs, challenges and priorities of women, men, girls and boys in relation to the environment.

The monitoring framework of the 2030 Agenda puts forward 244 globally agreed indicators. A recent report by UN Environment highlighted the wide variety of environmental topics the SDGs cover.[3] This ranges from indicators on the state of the environment to those on environmental policy, the use of natural resources, and the intersection of environment with social and economic issues. The report presents a set of 93 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators as important for the environment dimension (i.e. environment SDG indicators), across sixteen of the seventeen Goals.[4]

[1] E/CN.6/2015/3.

[2] UNDESA: The World's Women 2015.

[3] UN Environment (2019): Measuring Progress: Towards achieving the environmental dimension of the SDGs, Global Environment Outlook 6.

[4] Except SDG 10.

In addition, UN Environment and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have recommended a set of 19 indicators to measure the gender-environment nexus.[5] These were identified through expert consultations, case studies and desk research. In developing this set, while the SDG framework was a clear starting point, criteria such as feasibility, internationally agreed methodologies and surveys as well as priorities of case study countries were considered.[6] Building from UN Environment's 2016 Global Gender Environment Outlook (GGEO), these indicators are organized around four priority areas:[7]

A. Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity;

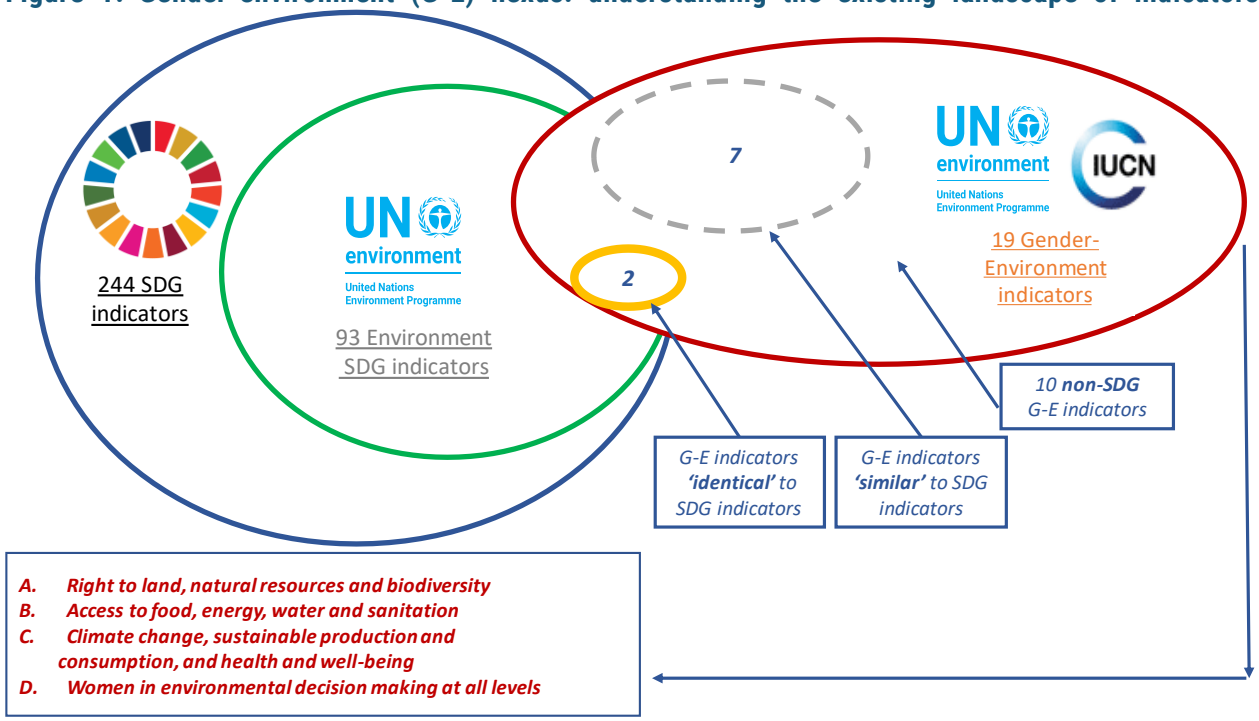
B. Access to food, energy, water and sanitation;

C. Climate change, sustainable production and consumption, and health and well-being; and

D. Women in environmental decision making at all levels.

Of the 19 gender-environment indicators, two are directly from the SDG indicator framework (identical to SDG indicators), seven are modified by extending or merging SDG indicators (similar to SDG indicators) and ten are from outside the SDG framework (non-SDG indicators). The two identical indicators (i.e SDG indicator 1.4.2 and SDG indicator 5.a.1) are also part of the 93 environment SDG indicators. See figure 1 and Annex 1 for details.

Figure 1: Gender-environment (G-E) nexus: understanding the existing landscape of indicators



[5] UN Environment and IUCN (2019): Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs.

[6] Case study countries: Lao PDR, Kenya and Mexico.

[7] https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/14764/Gender_and_environment_outlook_HIGH_res.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

II. Identifying data and capacity gaps: an analysis of data availability to assess progress on the gender-environment nexus in the Asia-Pacific region

Regional level follow-up and review form an integral part of the overall accountability framework for the 2030 Agenda. In order to begin identifying data and capacity gaps in the region to measure progress on the gender-environment nexus, an initial analysis of data availability is presented below for Asia-Pacific countries for the two identical and seven similar SDG indicators included in the list of 19 recommended. The ESCAP Online Statistical Database is used as the source to assess data availability.[8] Data availability for the ten non-SDG indicators has not been assessed at this time.[9]

The assessment of data availability is based on the following criteria for the region:

- *Sufficient data (but not necessarily from a gender perspective[10]):* if the indicator has two or more data points between the years 2000 and 2018 for at least 50 per cent of the countries in the region, allowing for trend analysis.[11]
- *Insufficient data:* if the indicator has only one data point (or two or more data points, but for less than 50 per cent of the countries in the region) between the years 2000 and 2018, allowing for status analysis only.
- *No data:* if the indicator has no data for any countries in the region between the years 2000 and 2018.

Based on the criteria mentioned above, the picture of data availability for corresponding SDG indicators is represented in figure 2, with details in Annex 2.

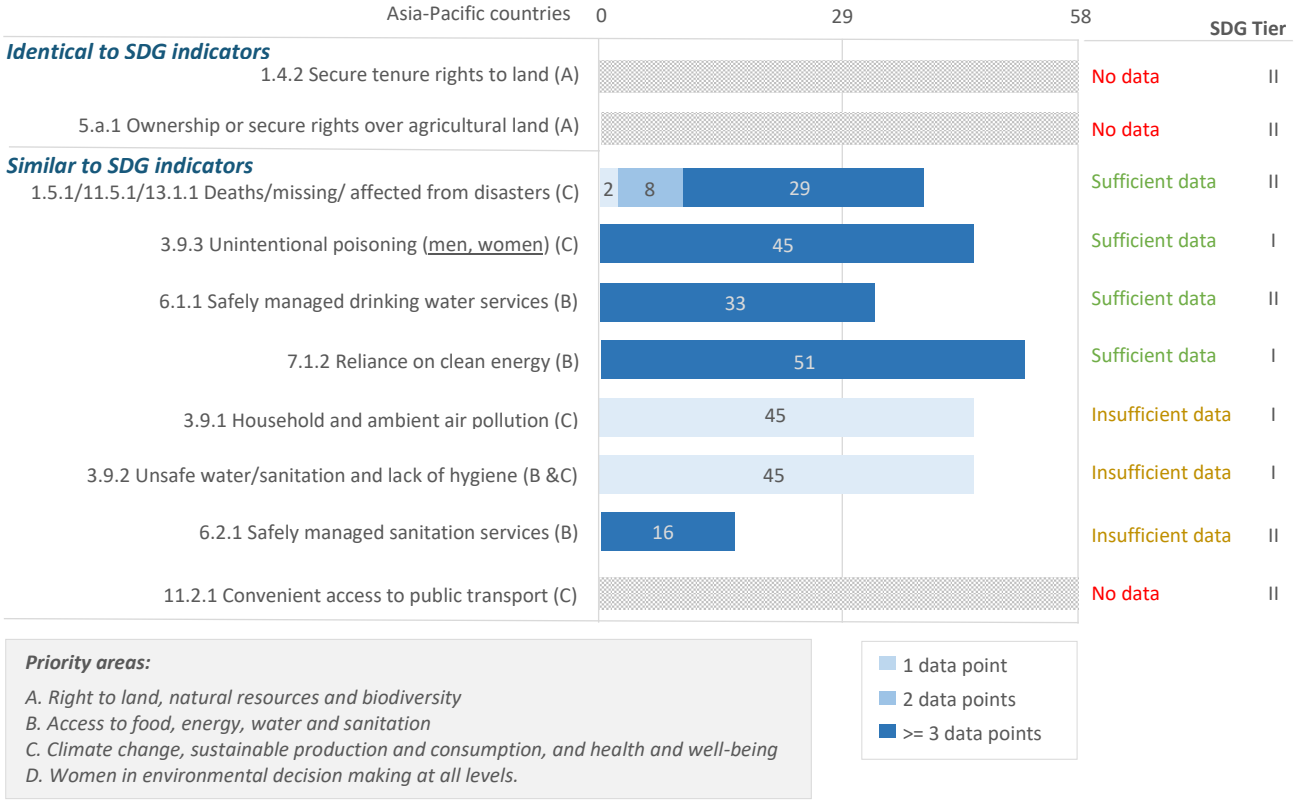
[8] <http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/> Updated July 2019 based on the SDG Indicators Global Database hosted by the United Nations Statistics Division and data from custodian agencies. The database has multiple data series and the closest match to the SDG indicator is considered for the analysis (See Annex 2 for data series used). National data sources have not been considered for the data availability analysis at this stage.

[9] UN Environment and IUCN have proposed 10 other indicators, which are currently neither identical nor similar to SDG indicators, though there are some common data items. For instance, while the SDG framework measures proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, UN Environment and IUCN have proposed a series of indicators to collect more details such as time spent by women on food, fuel, water collection etc. Data availability for these 10 indicators has not been assessed here as it requires access to various other data sources, including national sources.

[10] This refers to the lack of sex-disaggregated data for indicators for which sex-disaggregation is either explicitly mentioned in the SDG indicator or recommended in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list or is generally important for gender analysis. Data availability analysis for other relevant disaggregation characteristics such as age, is not done at this time.

[11] The number of countries is the region is considered as 58.

Figure 2: Data availability status for 'identical' and 'similar' to SDG indicators*



** The corresponding priority area for each indicator is in parenthesis. If sex-disaggregated data is available, it is mentioned in parentheses. For other indicators please refer to the Annex 2 for the exact dimension for which data is available.*

III. Data availability for 'identical' indicators

No data is available for any countries in the Asia-Pacific region in the time period 2000 to 2018 for the two indicators overlapping between the SDG indicator framework and the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list.

These two indicators, SDG 1.4.2 on secure tenure rights to land and SDG 5.a.1 on ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, are particularly important for Asia and the Pacific. According to a 2017 ESCAP report, about 58 per cent of economically active women in the region were estimated to be in the agriculture sector.[12] Women's lower access to productive resources and assets compared to men has implications not just for agricultural productivity and household food and nutritional security, but also for their overall economic empowerment due to limited financial security and lack of collateral to access credit.

According to the official SDG Tier classification, both these indicators fall under Tier II, implying the existence of methodology and standards to calculate them; and both have partly similar data collection requirements.[13] Given the on-going methodological work related to these two indicators, it is likely data will become available during the timeframe of the 2030 Agenda. Beyond multi-topic household surveys, these indicators could be compiled using censuses and agricultural surveys, as well as administrative

[12] ESCAP (2017): Gender, the Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

[13] In the SDG framework Tier II indicators are conceptually clear, have an internationally established methodology and standards available, but data are not regularly produced by countries. Custodian agencies: UN-Habitat, World Bank, FAO and UN Women; A standardized, succinct survey instrument with essential questions has been developed. See https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-02.pdf.

data such as land records. The challenge, however, is the need for data disaggregated by sex and a possible self-respondent approach, interviewing each or one random adult member of the household to know about his/ her land ownership and/or tenure rights.

IV. Data availability for 'similar' indicators

Data availability in the Asia-Pacific region is mixed for the seven indicators that are similar to SDG indicators, as included in the UN Environment and IUCN list. UN Environment and IUCN recognize that these SDG indicators cover topics that are relevant to understanding the gender-environment nexus, but currently do not include sex-disaggregation.

Sufficient data (but not necessarily from a gender perspective)

There is sufficient data in the Asia-Pacific region for SDG indicator 1.5.1 on deaths/missing/affected persons from disasters. SDG indicator 1.5.1 is the same as SDG indicators 11.5.1 and 13.1.1, therefore, data availability in one implies data availability for three. However, given Asia-Pacific is one of the most disaster-prone regions, much work on this indicator is still needed to increase the number of countries with data available. At the same time, in order to capture the differing vulnerabilities of women and men, the need for sex-disaggregated data for this indicator cannot be overstated, and currently such disaggregation is not available in the region.

There is also sufficient data in the Asia-Pacific region for SDG indicator 3.9.3 on mortality due to unintended poisoning. Two or more data points are available for 45 countries and sex-disaggregated data is also available. This indicator is critical to understand the exposure of women and men to unintended poisoning, which can be exacerbated due to natural disasters and environmental degradation, and also has implications for pregnant and breast-feeding women and new-born children who could be affected through their mothers, for instance.

SDG indicator 6.1.1 on safely managed drinking water services is relatively well covered in the region with more than 50 per cent countries (33 countries) with two or more data points, though data disaggregated by sex of head of the household or by type of household is generally not available. Beyond health-related implications, lack of access to safely managed drinking water imposes a severe time burden, especially on women and girls, who are typically in charge of water collection in more than 80 per cent of households that lack clean water.[14]

The region is doing very well on data availability for SDG indicator 7.1.2 on primary reliance on clean fuels and technology. This indicator has two or more data points available for almost 90 per cent of countries in the region, though not disaggregated by sex.

Insufficient data (also from a gender perspective)

Insufficient data exists for SDG indicators 3.9.1 and 3.9.2, which are Tier I indicators measuring mortality rates for household and ambient air pollution and for unsafe water, sanitation and lack of hygiene respectively.[15] While almost 45 countries in the region have one data point for these two indicators, this is insufficient to estimate a historical trend. Sex or age disaggregated data are also not available.

SDG indicator 3.9.1 measures the combined effect of outdoor and indoor air pollution. Nearly half the region's population relies on inefficient, unhealthy and polluting cooking fuels, with over 80 per cent of households in some countries in the region relying on biomass for cooking. At least 455 million people in the region lack access

[14] UN Women (2018): Turning Promises into Action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[15] In the SDG framework Tier I indicators are conceptually clear, have internationally established methodology and standards available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

to electricity.[16] Pervasive social norms and women's traditional roles in society, put them at greater health risks from unclean cooking fuels. SDG indicator 3.9.2 is important for the region given high mortality rates attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and lack of hygiene still persist in some sub-regions. It varies from 0.4 deaths per 100,000 population in North and Central Asia to 16.4 deaths in South and South-West Asia in 2016.[17] Sex-disaggregated data and data at the individual level are critical to understand the health and safety risks for women and men and to analyse the gendered consequences of unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene.

SDG indicator 6.2.1 on safely managed sanitation services and hand-washing facilities, a Tier II indicator, needs a lot more work with just over a fourth of countries in the region with two or more data points.

No data

There is no data in the region on SDG indicator 11.2.1 on convenient access to public transport. Access and use of public transport not only contribute to sustainable consumption patterns but also help overcome women's restricted mobility as a result of social norms, granting them easier access to markets, health-care centers and elsewhere. It also has implications for women's safety and vulnerability to violence.

The SDG indicators discussed here are all Tier I and Tier II indicators, implying methodology and standards typically exist. The lack of data therefore, calls for more in-depth national-level assessments to find out the reasons, which could include the need for more clarification on methodology, lack of uptake and prioritization at the national-level (in some cases even if raw data is available), as well as the lack of capacity to produce the indicators.

V. Towards more comprehensive statistics on the gender-environment nexus in Asia and the Pacific

The 19 gender-environment indicators in the UN Environment and IUCN list provide critical entry points for mainstreaming gender in environment statistics in the Asia-Pacific region. However, the question remains whether these 19 indicators are sufficient to capture the spectrum of issues and challenges at the nexus of gender and environment in the Asia-Pacific region, specifically. A 2017 ESCAP report on gender, environment and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific and 2018 ADB and UN Women baseline report on the SDGs brought to light a range of gender-environment nexus issues for the region, which could in effect exacerbate or emerge from persisting gender inequality.[18]

The region is home to almost two-thirds of the world's undernourished or chronically hungry, with women and children amongst the most vulnerable groups given their lack of economic independence and lower social status. Climate change together with deforestation, changing land use patterns and agricultural practices affect agricultural productivity and food security. Consequent rising food costs often result in reduction in non-food expenditures at the household level. In a region where women and girls face discrimination and where social norms confine them to traditional roles, girls are more likely to be pulled out of school to prioritize the education of boys.

[16] ESCAP (2017): Gender, the Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific; and ESCAP (2017): Asia-Pacific Progress in Sustainable Energy.

[17] ESCAP Online Statistical database (http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/).

[18] (i) ESCAP (2017): Gender, the Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific; and (ii) ADB and UN Women (2018): Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific, Baseline and pathways for transformative change by 2030.

Women in the region are often confined to low-skilled, low-paid and seasonal employment. As mentioned earlier, the majority of economically active women in the region are dependent on the agriculture sector, but in most cases they lack rights, access and control over land and other productive resources. This results in limited financial security and access to credit, often confining women to subsistence, informal and small-scale production. Informal employment constitutes the larger share of non-agricultural employment for women in the region, with over 90 per cent of women in informal employment in the non-agricultural sector in Bangladesh and around 80 per cent in Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal and Indonesia in 2017.[19] The Asia-Pacific region also accounts for 84 per cent of workers in fisheries and aquaculture. Of them 66 per cent of workers in large-scale marine fisheries and 54 per cent in small-scale inland fisheries were women.[20]

At the same time, recent national time-use surveys in the region, though not widely available, demonstrate women's time poverty.[21] Women typically undertake most of the unpaid domestic work, including collection of food, fuel and water, which is a compromise on time for education, paid work or leisure. Climate change and deforestation also means women are forced to walk or travel longer distances in search of food, fuel or water and often expose themselves to unsafe situations, including risk of violence.

Discrimination and deep-rooted social norms in the region have kept women out of decision-making roles in political affairs, environmental affairs and even at the household level. Even if women are represented in parliament or environment ministries, representation is not enough, and the voices of women representatives must be recognized and valued.

The Asia-Pacific region is the world's most disaster-prone region, with nearly 45% of the world's natural disasters occurring here. The region is home to 75% of people affected by disasters.[22] Women's lower access to assets and productive resources, means their livelihoods are more vulnerable and they have less coping capacity. At the same time, rapid urbanization in the region has led to expansion of slum dwellings affecting access to water, electricity and sanitation facilities.

While many of the issues pertaining to gender equality and environment are highlighted in the BPfA and 2030 Agenda, there are other major international agreements States have signed up to, such as the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which emphasize the need to address climate change and disaster risk reduction specifically. The heightened effects of climate change and natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific makes measuring the nexus of these with gender in the region increasingly important.

Thus, while the UN Environment and IUCN proposed list of 19 gender-environment indicators serves as a starting point to measure the gender-environment nexus, a more comprehensive list is needed to capture extensively the interactions between gender and the environment prevalent in the Asia-Pacific region. These include for example the intersection of gender and environment in the context of chronic hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2); education (SDG 4 and 12); unpaid domestic work and informal sector work (SDG 5 and 8); women's safety, security and vulnerability to violence (SDG 5 and 11); access to electricity (SDG 7); sustainable production and consumption (SDG 12); and women in decision-making at various levels (SDG 5 and 16). Therefore, in addition to the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list, some potential SDG and non-SDG indicators, which are of particular relevance for the Asia-Pacific region, are presented here for consideration.

[19] ESCAP Online Statistical Database (http://data.unescap.org/escap_stat/).

[20] ESCAP (2017): Gender, the Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

[21] ESCAP (2017): Gender, the Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, *Table 2.*

[22] UNFPA (2018): Delivering supplies when crisis strikes: Reproductive health in humanitarian settings.

VI. Proposed additions/amendments to the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list in the context of Asia-Pacific region

In proposing additions/amendments to the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list, the priority areas are re-categorized for more comprehensive and explicit coverage of gender-environment nexus issues in Asia and the Pacific. The new proposed categories are:

A. Land and biodiversity *(covering rights as well as sustainable use and conservation)*

B. Natural resources including food, energy and water *(mostly access-related issues)*

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

D. Sustainable consumption, production and waste *(e.g. material/carbon footprint, recycling, food waste, green products, women's sector of employment, livelihoods etc.)*

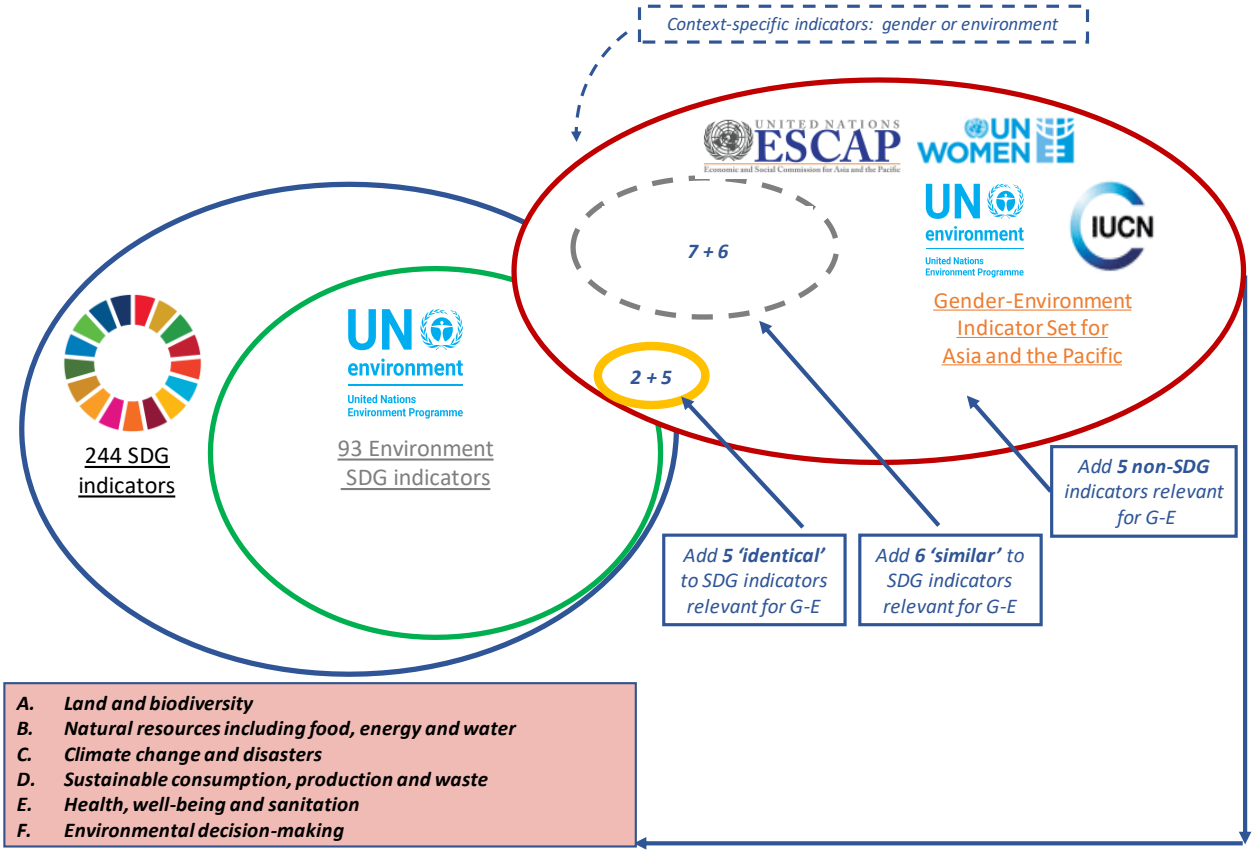
E. Health, well-being and sanitation

F. Environmental decision-making

To identify indicators for each of these six categories, the list of 93 environment SDG indicators was used as the first point of reference. The priority issues in Asia and the Pacific, as described in the previous section, either directly relate to the gender-environment nexus or are important for related gender analyses. Since many of these issues are beyond the scope of the 93 environment SDG indicators, relevant indicators are drawn from the overall global SDG framework or from outside the SDG framework to make proposals for addition of indicators in the UN Environment and IUCN existing gender-environment indicator list. This forms the core Gender-Environment Indicator Set for Asia and the Pacific (see figure 3 and Annex 3). The additional indicators proposed are either identical to the indicator in the source (SDG or other source) or have been modified or expanded to include disaggregation dimensions (referred to as similar indicators).

A separate list of context-specific indicators (also in Annex 3) for use in broader analysis of gender-environment issues is also proposed. These indicators, covering issues either related to gender equality or environment, but not necessarily the nexus, can provide important insights for gender analysis when used in conjunction with gender-environment nexus indicators. This list consists of potentially relevant indicators as examples but does not form part of the core Gender-Environment Indicator Set for Asia and the Pacific. Context-specific indicators can be used flexibly and can be expanded as needed. Data availability in Asia and the Pacific for these indicators is presented in Annex 5.

Figure 3: Gender-environment nexus: expanding the existing landscape of indicators in the context of the Asia-Pacific region



The following proposal is put forward *to add* identical or similar indicators from the *SDG framework or other relevant frameworks* in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list. Additions are proposed for each of the six priority areas as below. For the complete list of Core Gender-Environment Indicators and Context-specific Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (including the 19 indicators originally proposed in the UN Environment and IUCN list) refer to Annex 3:

A. Land and biodiversity

i. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture *(include disaggregation by sex of land user/owner)* (similar to SDG indicator 2.4.1)

ii. Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (identical to SDG indicator 5.a.2)

B. Natural resources including food, energy and water

i. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location *(use together with time-use related indicators 4, 5, 7 and 9 proposed in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list)* (identical to SDG indicator 5.4.1)

ii. Proportion of population with access to electricity *(include disaggregation by sex of head of household)* (similar to SDG indicator 7.1.1)

iii. Proportion of the population that are subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers *(include disaggregation by sex)* (similar to ISCO-08 (63))

C. Climate change and disasters

i. Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters *(include disaggregation by sex)* (similar to Sendai indicator B-3)

ii. Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters *(include disaggregation by sex)* (similar to Sendai indicator B-5)

D. Sustainable consumption, production and waste

i. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (identical to SDG indicator 2.3.2)

ii. Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs *(include disaggregation by sex)* (similar to SDG indicator 8.9.2)

iii. Proportion of employed population in heavily polluting industries (animal producers) *(include disaggregation by sex)* (similar to ISCO-08 (62))

iv. Proportion of employed population on waste management (refuse workers) *(include disaggregation by sex)* (similar to ISCO-08 (961))

E. Health, well-being and sanitation

i. Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) basic drinking water; (c) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (d) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) *(Modified to include only relevant elements; This indicator partially fits under priority area B as well)* (similar to SDG indicator 4.a.1)

ii. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing *(include disaggregation by sex)* (similar to SDG indicator 11.1.1)

F. Environmental decision-making

i. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (identical to SDG indicator 4.7.1)

ii. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (identical to SDG indicator 12.8.1)

iii. Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups *(use together with indicator 19 in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list but with a specific focus on environment institutions)* (similar to SDG indicator 16.7.1)

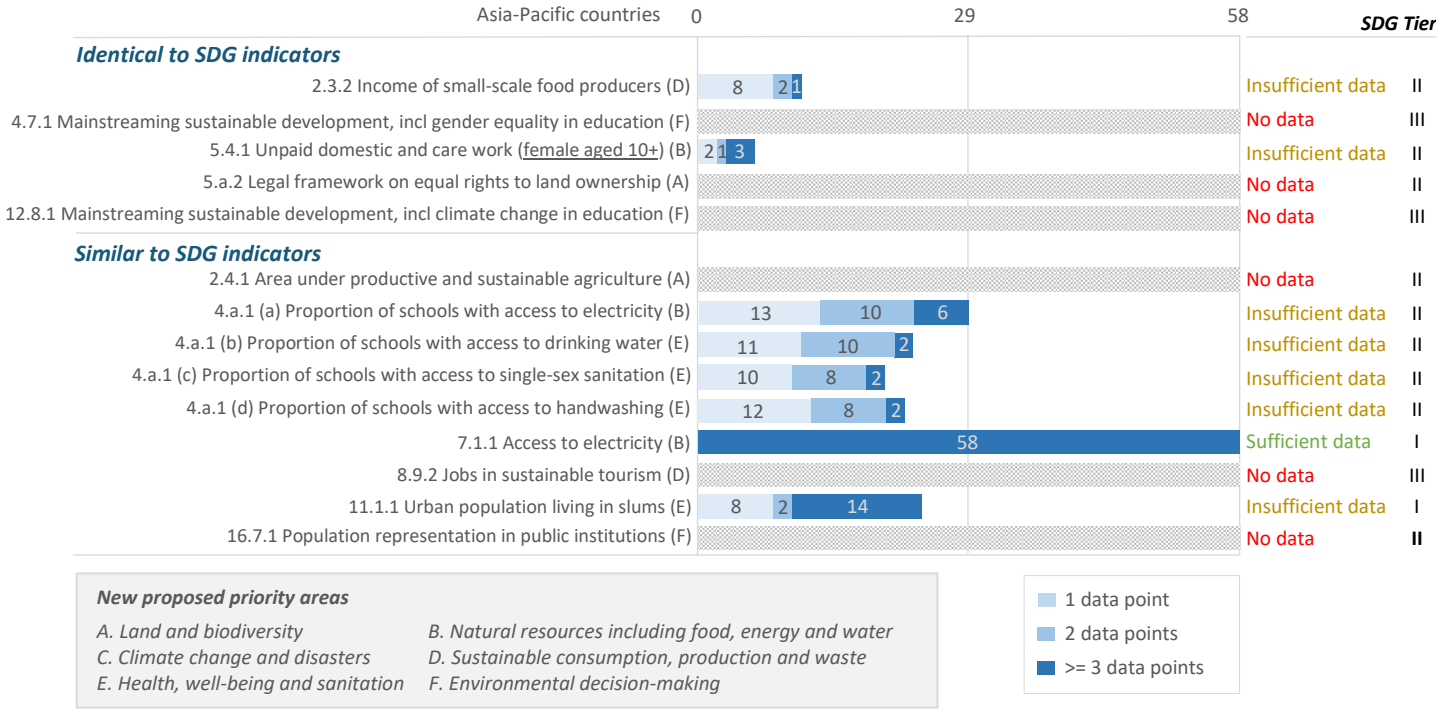
The indicators proposed for addition are driven by priority issues and not by data availability. Thus, the proposed indicators include some with no data and some Tier III indicators from the SDG framework.[23] See figure 4 and Annex 4 for details.[24] Out of the 11 SDG indicators proposed for addition and assessed for data availability in the Asia-Pacific region, only one indicator SDG 7.1.1 on access to electricity has sufficient data. There are four indicators with insufficient data and six indicators with no data.[25] Data availability for the non-SDG indicators has not been assessed at this time.

[23] In the SDG framework, Tier III indicators have no internationally established methodology or standards yet available, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

[24] Data availability is only assessed here only for the SDG indicators.

[25] Four relevant dimensions of SDG Iindicator 4.a.1 are taken as shown in figure 4. All four dimensions have insufficient data.

Figure 4: Data availability status for additional SDG indicators proposed reflecting gender-environment issues in Asia and the Pacific*



** The corresponding priority area for each indicator is in parenthesis. If sex-disaggregated data is available, it is mentioned in parentheses. For other indicators please refer to the Annex 3 for the exact dimension for which data is available.*

VII. The way forward

Immediate next steps

For comprehensive and consistent mainstreaming of gender in environment statistics in Asia and the Pacific, the regional set of priority indicators needs finalization as a first step. These indicators would serve as a basic set of gender-environment nexus indicators in Asia and the Pacific, for countries that aspire to pursue related data collection and analysis and also to focus capacity building efforts. This paper has attempted to identify a preliminary set of indicators, mainly from existing internationally agreed frameworks, that could be valuable for this purpose. Although finalization of an indicator set might seem like an exercise of statistical nature, the involvement of policy-makers in the process is essential to ensure priority policy issues at the nexus of gender and environment in Asia and the Pacific are adequately captured.

During a meeting of experts from the Asia-Pacific region on gender and environment statistics held in Bangkok in September 2019, in addition to national statistical offices, representatives from ministries of environment, ministries of women's affairs/gender equality, disaster management agencies, civil society organizations, research agencies, academia and international organizations discussed key priority areas for measurement, as well as possible related indicators. The proposal of indicators presented in this paper was discussed and supported by experts who attended the meeting. Suggestions were made to expand and modify the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list, with the aim of capturing regional needs and priorities. The experts highlighted some additional areas, key to more comprehensively understanding the gender-environment nexus in Asia and the Pacific, that need to be included or strengthened in the current proposal. Some such areas include:

- 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

Some of these areas are either missing or inadequately covered in existing internationally agreed indicator frameworks. They have traditionally not been covered by household or person-based statistics and thus, measurements mostly exist only at the macro level; or others are new and emerging areas and no international agreements yet exist regarding their measurement.

Therefore, the list of indicators proposed in this paper should be used as the basis to build a more comprehensive list and needs to be complemented with additional indicators from within and outside the SDG framework to measure some of these gap areas. Additional consultations with national agencies and experts are therefore needed to develop and finalize a regional indicator set to measure the gender-environment nexus more comprehensively in Asia and the Pacific.

Strategies to further mainstream gender into environment statistics

While quite a bit of momentum has been created through the efforts of UN Environment, IUCN and other agencies to generate gender-sensitive environment statistics and to influence relevant global indicator frameworks, much remains to be done to enhance data availability, including in the Asia-Pacific region. Technical capacity and resources are strongly needed to fill existing data gaps to better understand the nexus. Existing work to this end, carried out both within national statistical systems and by independent research institutions, shows promising results by innovating with traditional data sources, using non-traditional sources and conducting analysis through the integration of datasets (such as geospatial information with household surveys and censuses) to fill data gaps.[26] Some countries in Asia-Pacific, such as Indonesia, Bangladesh and Mongolia, are global pioneers in spearheading the collection of environmental data from a gender perspective through targeted surveys, such as pre and post disaster needs assessment surveys, and environment surveys. These exercises, in turn, could inform regional and global discussions on methodological development and refinement. They could also be scaled up and replicated in countries across the region given sufficient resources are made available to this end. Given existing expertise in the region, the use of South-South cooperation in the region could also be useful to promote the collection of such data on the gender-environment nexus.

Modalities for the implementation of next steps

The need for furthering this work in a coordinated manner in Asia and the Pacific was recognized by Member States and other experts during the recent meeting of experts on gender and environment statistics in Bangkok. Participants expressed need to institute a regional mechanism that would be tasked with promoting statistical capacity building on this topic across the region, advocating for better statistics to capture the gender-environment nexus, and boosting related resource mobilization efforts for data production.

The establishment of such a mechanism would build on and contribute to existing programmes of work on environment and population and social statistics formulated by ESCAP's Committee on Statistics, as well as other sub-regional strategies, such as the Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics set to be endorsed by the

[26] See https://www.unescap.org/events/expert-meeting-statistics-gender-and-environment-asia-and-pacific for examples of case studies presented at the meeting of experts on gender and environment statistics in Asia and the Pacific, September 2019

Pacific Statistics Steering Committee at the end of October 2019.[27] In addition, the Subgroup on Gender Statistics Training (SGGST) under the auspices of the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia-Pacific coordinated jointly by UN Women and UN SIAP, is currently working on developing a training module on gender and environment statistics that will soon be implemented in national statistical training institutes across the Asia-Pacific region. Similarly, ESCAP has developed a tool called EPIC (Every Policy is Connected),[28] which provides a systematic approach to conducting content analysis of relevant national policies (in this case policies on environment, gender equality or disaster risk reduction) to identify data and information needs, agree on consolidated sets of indicators, and identify data and policy waste and void.

Further guidance from Member States through regional inter-governmental forums, such as ESCAP's Committees on Statistics, Social Development, Environment and Development and Disaster Risk Reduction, can be essential to take the work forward in the region. These bodies could also funnel the Asia-Pacific experience into global forums, such as the UN Statistical Commission, the UN Commission on the Status of Women and the UN Environmental Assembly. Similarly, coordination of this work with that of technical groups such as the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) and the Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training (GIST) is important to prevent duplication at the global level and to leverage opportunities.

Finally, stronger coordination and collaboration within the international statistical community is essential to support the production of statistics that capture the gender-environment nexus. Through this paper, UN ESCAP, UN Women, UN Environment and IUCN have begun collaboration in this regard. In the future, it would be important to expand such collaboration to support national efforts for the production and use of these data.

[27] The Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics was validated by Pacific Island Countries and Territories in Vanuatu in September 2019. The Roadmap identified gender-environment as the top priority area for measurement in the sub-region. Implementation of the roadmap will be supported by UN Women and SPC and will begin immediately after formal endorsement takes place. The Roadmap document will be presented for endorsement at the end of October in Noumea, New Caledonia, during the 2019 meeting of the Pacific Statistics Steering Committee.

[28] https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_.2018.CRP_.1_EPIC_a_generic_tool_for_policy-data_integration.pdf; https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/SD_Working_Paper_no.9_Sep2019_EPIC_tool.pdf

Annex 1: UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicators by relation to SDG indicators

No.[29]	Gender-environment Indicator	Priority area[30]	Corresponding/partially corresponding SDG indicator	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
'Identical' to SDG indicators				
1.	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognised documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	A	SDG 1.4.2	Yes
2.	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	A	SDG 5.a.1	Yes
'Similar' to SDG indicators[31]				
6.	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, *by main user*	B	SDG 7.1.2.	Yes
8.	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, *by type of household*	B	SDG 6.1.1	Yes
10.	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, *by type of household*	B	SDG 6.2.1	No
11.	Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, *by sex*	B	SDG 3.9.2	Yes
12.	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to *hydrometeorological* disasters per 100,000 population, *by sex*	C	SDG 1.5.1; 11.5.1; 13.1.1 (same indicator)	Yes
13.	Mortality *and morbidity rates attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air & water quality), by age and sex*	C	SDGs 3.9.1, 3.9.2 and 3.9.3 (different indicators)	Yes
15.	Proportion of population that (a) has convenient access to public transport *by location (urban/rural),* sex, age and persons with disabilities; *and (b) use public transport by location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities*	C	SDG 11.2.1	Yes
'Non- SDG' indicators				
3.	Share of food that directly comes from extractive methods (hunting, fishing and collecting) by source of the food, type of household and by urban/rural	B		

[29] Indicator number as in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list.

[30] Four priority areas (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; and D. Women in environmental decision making at all levels) as included in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list.

[31] Text in italics represents modified aspects of the SDG indicator.

No.[29]	Gender-environment Indicator	Priority area[30]	Corresponding/partially corresponding SDG indicator	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
4.	Time spent collecting plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption, by sex	B		
5.	Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a garden patch, and breeding of farmyard animals for household consumption, by sex	B		
7.	Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex	B		
9.	Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex	B		
14.	Mortality rate attributed to vector-and water-borne diseases, by sex	C		
16.	Consumer spending, by type household: a. Household spending by type of product and type of household b. Decision-making over household spending, by product and sex (intra-household decision-making)	C		
17.	Women in governmental environmental decision-making (a) Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector	D		
18.	Women's participation in environmental decision-making fora (a) Delegates to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions, by sex (b) Heads of delegations to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions, by sex (c) Participants in national level environmental fora, by sex	D		
19.	Women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies (a) Participation in communal land governance bodies, by sex; (b) Participation in forest groups, by sex; (c) Participation in water governance bodies, by sex; (d) Executive managers of national energy utilities, by sex.	D		

Annex 2: Data availability in the Asia-Pacific region for SDG indicators adopted or modified in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list

SDG Indicator	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point[32]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[33]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
SDG indicators 'identical' to indicators in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list								
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	II					No data		Yes
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	II					No data		Yes
SDG indicators 'similar' to indicators in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list								
1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	II	Deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)	2	8	29	Sufficient data	2015,2016,2017,2018	Yes
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	I	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population, male, female)			45	Sufficient data	2015,2016	Yes
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	II	Population using safely managed drinking water (% of population)			33	Sufficient data	2015,2016,2017	Yes

[32] Figures represent number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region

[33] Data availability assessment based on ESCAP Online Statistical Database and SDG Indicators Global Database (updated July 2019). Data may be sufficient, but not necessarily from a gender perspective. Sex-disaggregated data if available, is specified under "Dimension of data availability".

SDG Indicator	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point[32]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[33]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	I	Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies (% of population)			51	Sufficient data	2015,2016 ,2017	Yes
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	I	Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45			Insufficient data	2016	Yes
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	I	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe WASH service (per 100,000 population)	45			Insufficient data	2016	Yes
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	II	Population using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)			16	Insufficient data	2015,2016 ,2017	No
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	II					No data		Yes
9 indicators in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list correspond to 12 SDG indicators out of 244 SDG indicators (with 1 indicator repeated 3 times)								

Annex 3: Proposal for Gender-Environment Indicators for Asia and the Pacific[34]

Core Indicators

A. Land and biodiversity

GE1. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (identical to SDG indicator 1.4.2).

GE2. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, by sex of land user/owner (similar to SDG indicator 2.4.1).

GE3. (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (identical to SDG indicator 5.a.1).

GE4. Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (identical to SDG indicator 5.a.2).

B. Natural resources including food, energy and water

GE5. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (identical to SDG indicator 5.4.1).

GE6. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by type of household (similar to SDG indicator 6.1.1).

GE7. Proportion of population with access to electricity, by sex of head of household (similar to SDG indicator 7.1.1).

GE8. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by main user (similar to SDG indicator 7.1.2).

GE9. Proportion of the population that are subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers, by sex (similar to ISCO-08 (63)).

GE10. Share of food that directly comes from extractive methods (hunting, fishing and collecting) by source of the food, type of household and by urban/rural (non-SDG Indicator).

GE11. Time spent collecting plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption, by sex (non-SDG Indicator).

GE12. Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a garden patch, and breeding of farmyard animals for household consumption, by sex (non-SDG Indicator).

GE13. Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex (non-SDG Indicator).

GE14. Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex (non-SDG Indicator).

C. Climate change and disasters

GE15. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 population, by sex (similar to SDG indicators 1.5.1; 11.5.1; 13.1.1).

GE16. Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex (similar to Sendai indicator Sendai B-3).

[34] Including the 19 indicators in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list. Indicators in blue font represent the 16 indicators proposed for addition in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list to specifically capture Asia-Pacific issues.

GE17. Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters, by sex (similar to Sendai indicator B-5).

D. Sustainable consumption, production and waste

GE18. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (identical to SDG indicator 2.3.2).

GE19. Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 8.9.2).

GE20. Proportion of population that (a) has convenient access to public transport by location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities; and (b) use public transport by location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities (similar to SDG indicator 11.2.1).

GE21. Proportion of employed population in heavily polluting industries (animal producers), by sex (similar to ISCO-08 (62)).

GE22. Proportion of employed population on waste management (refuse workers), by sex (similar to ISCO-08 (961)).

E. Health, well-being and sanitation

GE23. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 3.9.2).

GE24. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air & water quality), by age and sex (similar to SDG Indicators 3.9.1, 3.9.2 and 3.9.3).

GE25. Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) basic drinking water; (c) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (d) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (similar to SDG indicator 4.a.1).

GE26. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household (similar to SDG indicator 6.2.1).

GE27. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 11.1.1).

GE28. Mortality rate attributed to vector-and water-borne diseases, by sex (non-SDG Indicator).

F. Environmental decision-making

GE29. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (identical to SDG indicator 4.7.1).

GE30. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (identical to SDG indicator 12.8.1).

GE31. Proportions of positions in national and local public environment institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (similar to SDG indicator 16.7.1).

GE32. Consumer spending, by type household: a. Household spending by type of product and type of household b. Decision-making over household spending, by product and sex (intra-household decision-making) (non-SDG Indicator).

GE33. Women in governmental environmental decision-making (a) Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector (non-SDG Indicator).

GE34. Women's participation in environmental decision-making fora (a) Delegates to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions, by sex (b) Heads of delegations to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions, by sex (c) Participants in national level environmental fora, by sex (non-SDG Indicator).

GE35. Women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies (a) Participation in communal land governance bodies, by sex; (b) Participation in forest groups, by sex; (c) Participation in water governance bodies, by sex; (d) Executive managers of national energy utilities, by sex (non-SDG Indicator).

Context-Specific Indicators

CS1. Prevalence of undernourishment, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 2.1.1).

CS2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), by sex (similar to SDG indicator 2.1.2).

CS3. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (identical to SDG indicator 5.2.2).

CS4. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (identical to SDG indicator 5.3.1).

CS5. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (identical to SDG indicator 5.5.1).

CS6. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (identical to SDG indicator 6.4.2).

CS7. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 8.10.2).

CS8. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (identical to SDG indicator 14.4.1).

CS9. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (identical to SDG indicator 15.1.1)

CS10. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked, by sex of perpetrator (similar to SDG indicator 15.7.1).

CS11. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live, by sex (similar to SDG indicator 16.1.4).

Annex 4: Data availability in the Asia-Pacific region for SDG and non-SDG indicators proposed *for addition* in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list to reflect gender-environment nexus issues in Asia and the Pacific[35]

No.[36]	Indicator	Framework indicator was sourced from	In relation to official indicators (identical /similar)	Remarks/ modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point[37]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[38]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
A. Land and biodiversity													
GE2.	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	SDG 2.4.1	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex of land user/owner	Agricultural productivity/ food security	II					No data		Yes
GE4.	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	SDG 5.a.2	Identical		Ownership/control of productive assets	II					No data		No
B. Natural resources including food, energy and water													
GE5.	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	SDG 5.4.1	Identical	Could be used together with non-SDG indicators 4, 5, 7 and 9 in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list	Unpaid work and time-use	II	Time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work (% of time in a day, female aged 10+)	2	1	3	Insufficient data	2016, 2018	No

[35] Categorized by the six new priority area categories proposed: 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; and F. Environmental decision-making.

[36] Indicator number as per Annex 3.

[37] Figures represent number of countries.

[38] Data availability assessment based on ESCAP Online Statistical Database and SDG Indicators Global Database (updated July 2019). Data may be sufficient, but not necessarily from a gender perspective. Sex-disaggregated data if available, is specified under "Dimension of data availability".

No.[36]	Indicator	Framework indicator was sourced from	In relation to official indicators (identical /similar)	Remarks/ modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point[37]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[38]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
GE7.	Proportion of population with access to electricity	SDG 7.1.1	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex of head of household	Electricity/ resources	I	Access to electricity (SE4All) (% of population)			58	Sufficient data	2015, 2016, 2017	No
GE9.	Proportion of the population that are subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers	ISCO-08 (63)	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Vulnerability to climate change						Assessment not done for non-SDG indicators		
C. Climate change and disasters													
GE16.	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters	Sendai B-3	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Disasters						Assessment not done for non-SDG indicators		
GE17.	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters	Sendai B-5	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Disasters						Assessment not done for non-SDG indicators		
D. Sustainable consumption, production and waste													
GE18.	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	SDG 2.3.2	Identical		Informal sector	II	Income of small-scale food producers (2011 PPP dollars	8	2	1	Insufficient data	2015	No
GE19.	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	SDG 8.9.2	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Sustainable consumption	III					No data		Yes

No.[36]	Indicator	Framework indicator was sourced from	In relation to official indicators (identical /similar)	Remarks/ modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point[37]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[38]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
GE21.	Proportion of employed population in heavily polluting industries (animal producers)	ISCO-08 (62)	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Sustainable production						Assessment not done for non-SDG indicators		
GE22.	Proportion of employed population on waste management (Refuse workers)	ISCO-08 (961)	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Waste management						Assessment not done for non-SDG indicators		
E. Health, well-being and sanitation													
GE 25. (a)	Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity	SDG 4.a.1	Similar	SDG indicator modified to include only relevant elements; This component could fit under Priority Area B as well	Electricity/ resources	II	Schools with access to electricity, primary level (%)	13	10	6	Insufficient data	2016, 2017	No
GE 25. (b)	Proportion of schools with access to (b) basic drinking water	SDG 4.a.1	Similar	SDG indicator modified to include only relevant elements; This component could fit under Priority Area B as well	Water	II	Schools with access to basic drinking water, primary level (%)	11	10	2	Insufficient data	2016, 2017	No
GE 25. (c)	Proportion of schools with access to (c) single-sex basic sanitation facilities	SDG 4.a.1	Similar	SDG indicator modified to include only relevant elements.	Sanitation	II	Schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation, primary level (%)	10	8	2	Insufficient data	2016, 2017	No

No.[36]	Indicator	Framework indicator was sourced from	In relation to official indicators (identical /similar)	Remarks/ modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point[37]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[38]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
GE 25. (d)	Proportion of schools with access to (d) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	SDG 4.a.1	Similar	SDG indicator modified to include only relevant elements.	Sanitation	II	Schools with basic handwashing facilities, primary level (%)	12	8	2	Insufficient data	2016, 2017	No
GE27.	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	SDG 11.1.1	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Urbanization	I	Percentage of urban population	8	2	14	Insufficient data	2016	No
F. Environmental decision-making													
GE29.	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	SDG 4.7.1	Identical		Education	III					No data		Yes

No.[36]	Indicator	Framework indicator was sourced from	In relation to official indicators (identical /similar)	Remarks/ modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point[37]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[38]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
GE30.	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	SDG 12.8.1	Identical		Education	III					No data		Yes
GE31.	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	SDG 16.7.1	Similar	Use together with indicator 19 in the UN Environment and IUCN gender-environment indicator list but with a specific focus on environment-related national and local institutions	Women in decision-making	II					No data		No

Annex 5: Context-specific indicators and related data availability status in Asia and the Pacific

No.[39]	Indicator	Framework the indicator was sourced from	In relation to official indicators (identical /similar)	Remarks/ modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	Priority area[40]	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point [41]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[42]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
CS1.	Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG 2.1.1	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Hunger and malnutrition	B	I	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)			43	Sufficient data	2015,2016, 2017	No
CS2.	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	SDG 2.1.2	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Food security	B	II	Moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (% of population)		21		Insufficient data	2015, 2017	No
CS3.	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate	SDG 5.2.2	Identical	Beyond domestic violence	Violence	E	II					No data		No

[39] Indicator number as per Annex 3.

[40] Based on the six new priority area categories proposed: 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; and F. Environmental decision-making.

[41] Figures represent number of countries.

[42] Data availability assessment based on ESCAP Online Statistical Database and SDG Indicators Global Database (updated July 2019). Data may be sufficient, but not necessarily from a gender perspective. Sex-disaggregated data if available, is specified under "Dimension of data availability".

No.[39]	Indicator	Framework the indicator was sourced from	In relation to official indicators (identical /similar)	Remarks/ modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	Priority area[40]	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point [41]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[42]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
	partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence													
CS4.	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	SDG 5.3.1	Identical		Child/early marriage	E	I	Women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15/ before age 18 (%)	36			Insufficient	2015,2016, 2017,2018	No
CS5.	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	SDG 5.5.1	Identical		Women in decision-making	F	I (a) /II (b)	Seats held by women in national parliament (% of seats)		1	48	Sufficient data	2015,2016, 2017,2018, 2019	No
CS6.	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	SDG 6.4.2	Identical		Natural resources	B	I	Water stress: (total freshwater withdrawal as proportion of available freshwater) (% of total renewable water per annum)	37			Insufficient data	2015	Yes

No.[39]	Indicator	Framework the indicator was sourced from	In relation to official indicators (identical /similar)	Remarks/ modification proposed for similar indicators	Specific regional issue covered	Priority area[40]	SDG Tier	Dimension of data availability	1 data point [41]	2 data points	> = 3 data points	Data availability status[42]	Years with data point/s since 2015	Is the indicator in the set of 93 environment SDG indicators?
CS7.	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	SDG 8.10.2	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Capacity to cope with disasters/ climate change	C	I	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank (% of population aged 15 and above)	1	3	30	Sufficient data	2017	No
CS8.	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	SDG 14.4.1	Identical		Biodiversity	A	I					No data		Yes
CS9.	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	SDG 15.1.1	Identical		Land and Biodiversity	A	I	Forest area (% of land area)			56	Sufficient data	2015	Yes
CS10.	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	SDG 15.7.1	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex of perpetrator	Conservation/Biodiversity	A	II					No data		Yes
CS11.	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	SDG 16.1.4	Similar	Include disaggregation by sex	Safety in public spaces	E	II	Population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (%)	1	1	2	Insufficient data	2015, 2016, 2017	No