



Gender and environment statistics

IAEG-SDGs working meeting on data disaggregation
9 November 2018, Stockholm, Sweden

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Gender and Environment Statistics

- UN Environment and IUCN finalized a study: "Gender and environment statistics: Unlocking information for action and measuring the SDGs"
- Includes case studies in Mexico, Lao PDR and Kenya
- Peer reviewed by experts, including members of the IAEG-GS
- Focusing on gender-environment indicators in four priority areas
- Publication in December

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Priority areas of focus

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

- Desk research
- Expert consultation
- In-country missions and case studies developed in Lao PDR, Kenya and Mexico
- Results, lessons learned, challenges analysed
- Recommendations developed
- Peer review included members of the IAEG-GS and other gender / environment experts

Note:

- Priority Area:** Women in environmental decision making at all levels
- Proposed indicators outside SDG Global Monitoring Framework

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Analytical and policy frameworks for measuring the gender-environment nexus

- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979):** Gender equality is a human right
- **The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA, 1995):** women and the environment as one of 12 critical areas for action
- **Agenda 21, 1992:** Rio Declaration recognised important role of women in environmental management and development
- **CBD, 1993:** preamble text - decisions of Parties – 2008 Gender Plan of Action - updated 2015-2020
- **UNCCD, 1996:** integrated gender into decisions -Gender Action Plan for implementation UNCCD strategic framework
- **UNFCCC, 1994:** more than 50 decisions on gender equality -Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) - 2017 Gender Action Plan (GAP)
- **Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions:** Gender Task Team (2012) - BRS Gender Action Plan (BRS-GAP, 2013) - 2016 Baseline information collected
- **MDGs (2000):** gender considerations not integrated throughout goals
- **SDGs (2015):** Gender a standalone SDG goal in addition to being mainstreamed across the other goals

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Priority Area: Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity

Focus on women's and men's land tenure rights and land ownership

- secure land tenure essential for women and men who heavily rely on natural resources for their livelihoods and personal use, particularly in rural areas
- Ownership of lands and assets indispensable to access credit to develop businesses or invest in land extension services

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Recommendation

Priority Area: Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity

Recommended Indicator	SDG	Comment
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 by type of tenure	1.4.2 Tier II WB UN- Habitat	2 subcomponents: legally recognised documentation of ownership + perception of security of tenure
(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	5a1 Tier II FAO	3 conditions: presence of legally recognised documents in the name of the individual, right to sell, and right to bequeath (FAO)

Priority Area: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation

Focus on women's and men's access to natural resources, particularly food, energy, water and sanitation
Allocation of time, revealing roles and responsibilities

Food

- nutrition and food security
- prevent / decrease negative effects of environmental interventions and governance (e.g. creation protected areas) on women / men in surrounding communities

Energy

- Access essential for socioeconomic development

Water

- Source of water drinking provides information on health and socio-economic status in the household

Sanitation

- Access essential to end poverty
- gender-differentiated experiences

Recommendation – SDG indicators

Priority Area: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation

Recommended Indicator	SDG	Comment
Water Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by type of household	6.1.1 Tier II WHO, UNICEF	additional disaggregation by type of household MICS & DHS surveys included necessary sub-indicators in questionnaires
Energy Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by main user	7.1.2 Tier I WHO	additional disaggregation by main user
Sanitation Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household	6.2.1 Tier I WHO	additional disaggregation by type of household
Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex	3.9.2 Tier I WHO	Include morbidity additional disaggregation by type of sex

Recommendation – other indicators

Priority Area: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation

Recommended Indicator	Comment
Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex	Water collection is one of the activities within the category of production of goods for own final use in ICATUS 2016
Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex	Corresponds to ICATUS Activity #241 on gathering firewood and other natural products used as fuel for own final use
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	Further research and pilot surveys needed to define and test questions that can be included in household questionnaires
Time spent collecting plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption by sex	Based on Mexico's national time-use survey module on rural activities
Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a garden patch, and breeding of farm animals and the production of animal products for household consumption, by sex	Based on Mexico's National Time-Use Survey - combines two differentiated indicators

Priority Area: Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and wellbeing

Focus on a broader range of environmental issues related to climate change, sustainable consumption and production, health and well-being

- Prevalence of vector- and water-borne diseases in new areas to better understand how climate change impacts human health
- Inter-annual and inter-decadal climate variability have a direct impact on the prevalence of vector-borne diseases
- Transport system enables access to resources, employment opportunities, service centres (schools, hospitals); key for urban economic development
- Gender-differentiated household spending and the power relations in decision-making over household spending

Recommendation – SDG Indicators

Priority Area: Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and well-being

Recommended Indicator	SDG	Comment
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 people, by sex	11.5.1 13.1.1 Tier II	Only focus on weather related disasters and includes disaggregation by sex Methodology SDG 13.1.1 recommends
Mortality and morbidity rate attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air & water quality), by age and sex	3.9.1 3.9.2 3.9.3 Tier I WHO	UNISDR disaggregating by hazard and by sex Disaggregating by sex and age essential to understand how gender-differentiated societal roles and responsibilities can lead to different levels of exposure to unintentional poisoning, air pollution and unsafe water and sanitation.
Proportion of population that (a) has convenient access to public transport by location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities; (b) use public transport by location (urban /rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities	11.2.1 Tier II UN Habitat	SDG methodology suggests using GIS to delimit built-up urban area, pinpointing public transport stops and identifying those dwellings within the access range (UNSD)

Recommendation – Other Indicators

Priority Area: Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and well-being

Recommended Indicator	Comment
Mortality rate attributed to vector- and water-borne diseases, by sex	An internationally agreed methodology still to be developed Data on the cause of death, e.g. malaria or cholera, already being collected and compiled by WHO
Consumer spending, by sex of head of household: a) Household spending by type of product and sex of head of household b) Decision-making over household spending, by product and sex (intra-household decision-making)	No internationally agreed methodology Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) are a useful tool to collect information on household spending

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Priority Area: Women in environmental decision-making

Benefit from women's unique priorities, needs, capacities and knowledge, including traditional ecological knowledge

- Insight into women's leadership roles and gender parity
- Identifying fields that may be missing opportunities for enhanced sustainable development by not embracing the voices and ideas of women

Better understand women's position in society
Adopt informed policies so these governance bodies can

- Women's participation in key sector-specific environmental governance bodies and processes, for example in communal land governance bodies, forest groups, water governance bodies, and national energy utilities

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Recommendation – Other Indicators

Priority Area: Women in environmental decision-making

Recommended Indicator	Comment
Women in governmental environmental decision-making a. Proportion of women as heads of environmental ministries, by sector	EGI analysed heads of environmental ministries, disaggregated by sex and sector, based on publicly available information
Women's participation in environmental decision-making fora a. Proportion of women as delegates to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions b. Proportion of women as heads of delegations to international environmental COPs, such as for UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD and BRS Conventions c. Proportion of women participants in national level environmental fora	Governments can collect this information internally and use it to reach gender parity goals Secretariats of MEAs, can request, champion and help to resource regular collection of this type of data
Women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies a. Women decision-making in communal land governance bodies b. Women's participation in forest groups c. Women's decision-making in water governance bodies d. Proportion of women as executive managers of national energy utilities	The main data source is typically administrative data on the composition of such bodies, disaggregated by sex.

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Gender-Environment	Indicator	SDG	BPI A	Comment
Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	5.a.1	K.2.	Indicator 12 in the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators has been the Tier II indicator "proportion of adult population owning land, by sex." Recommended in the 2017 IAEG-GS meeting to align this indicator with SDG 5.a.1.
		Tier II FAO	F.1.	
Access to food, energy, water and sanitation	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by type of household	6.1.1	K.3.	MICS and DHS surveys already included all necessary sub-indicators in questionnaires Countries already collect some of the components
		Tier II WHO UNICEF	F.2.	
Climate change, SCP, health & well-being	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 people, by sex	1.5.1, 11.5.1 13.1.1	K.3.	The internationally agreed methodology of SDG 13.1.1 can be used for measuring this indicator, as this methodology recommends disaggregating by hazard and by sex
		Tier II UNISDR		
Women in environmental decision-making	Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector		K.1. G.1.	Discussing with other agencies

Thank you



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