

MAINSTREAMING GENDER ACROSS ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

SARA DUERTO VALERO

REGIONAL ADVISOR, GENDER STATISTICS, UN WOMEN



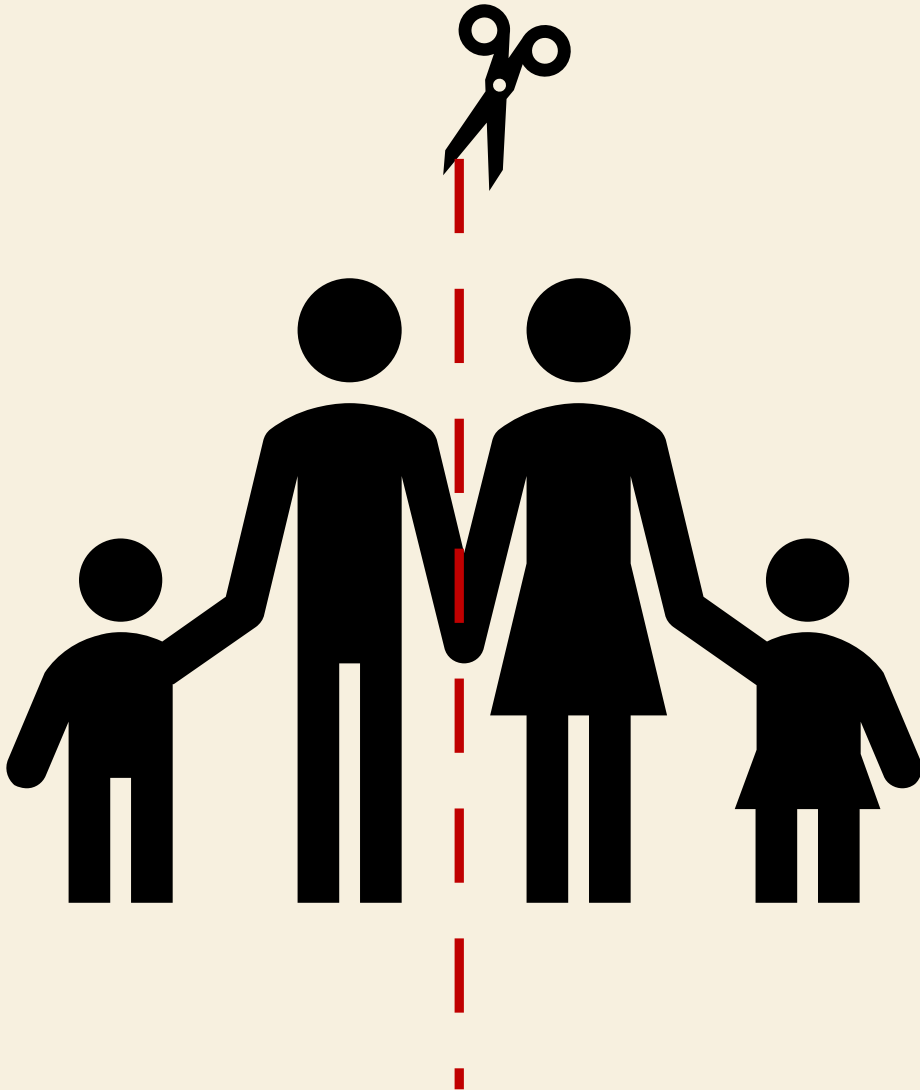
85
gender
relevant

54
gender
specific

WOMEN 

WOMEN
COUNT 

WHY IS GENDER DATA IMPORTANT?



WITHOUT GENDER
DATA WE HAVE AN
INACCURATE
PICTURE

WHY IS GENDER DATA IMPORTANT?

Policy making

Accountability

Advocacy

Analysis/Academic
research

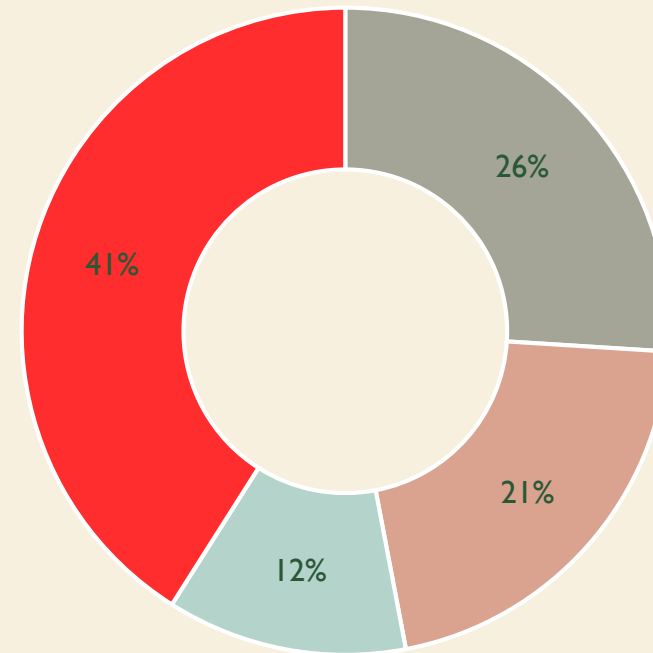


GENDER DATA AVAILABILITY IN ASIA & THE PACIFIC

Proportion of gender related indicators (85 relevant)
by data availability level in Asia-Pacific, 2018

Key gaps:

- Pacific lags behind
- Hard to reach population groups (multilevel disaggregation, refugees, migrants)
- New/emerging areas (environment, governance, from a gender perspective)
- Emergency/disasters (from a gender perspective)
- Methodologically challenging areas, sensitive topics or financially demanding (individual level poverty, violence, reproductive health, time use)



■ Widely available ■ Moderately available ■ Somewhat available ■ No data

Widely (at least 2/3 of the region), Moderately (at least 1/3) and Somewhat (Less than 1/3)

GENDER STATISTICS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

CHALLENGES TO GENDER DATA PRODUCTION/USE

Weak policy space

- Lack of political will
- Inadequate resources

Technical challenges

- Limited coordination among NSS actors
- Limited technical capacity in key areas

Lack of access to data

- Limited awareness
- Insufficient dissemination
- User-producer disconnect

OUR SOLUTION: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

Enabling environment

- Strategies/Laws prioritize gender data
- Localization support
- Intergovernmental work

Gender data production

- TUS, Violence surveys, Environment, CRVS
- Reprocessing existing data

Data dissemination & use

- Communicating data
- SDMX
- User-producer dialogues

FOCUSING ON ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS IN ASIA-PACIFIC

Nearly 45% of natural disasters occur in AP, home to 75% of people affected

58% women in agriculture but less than 1/5 hold secure tenure

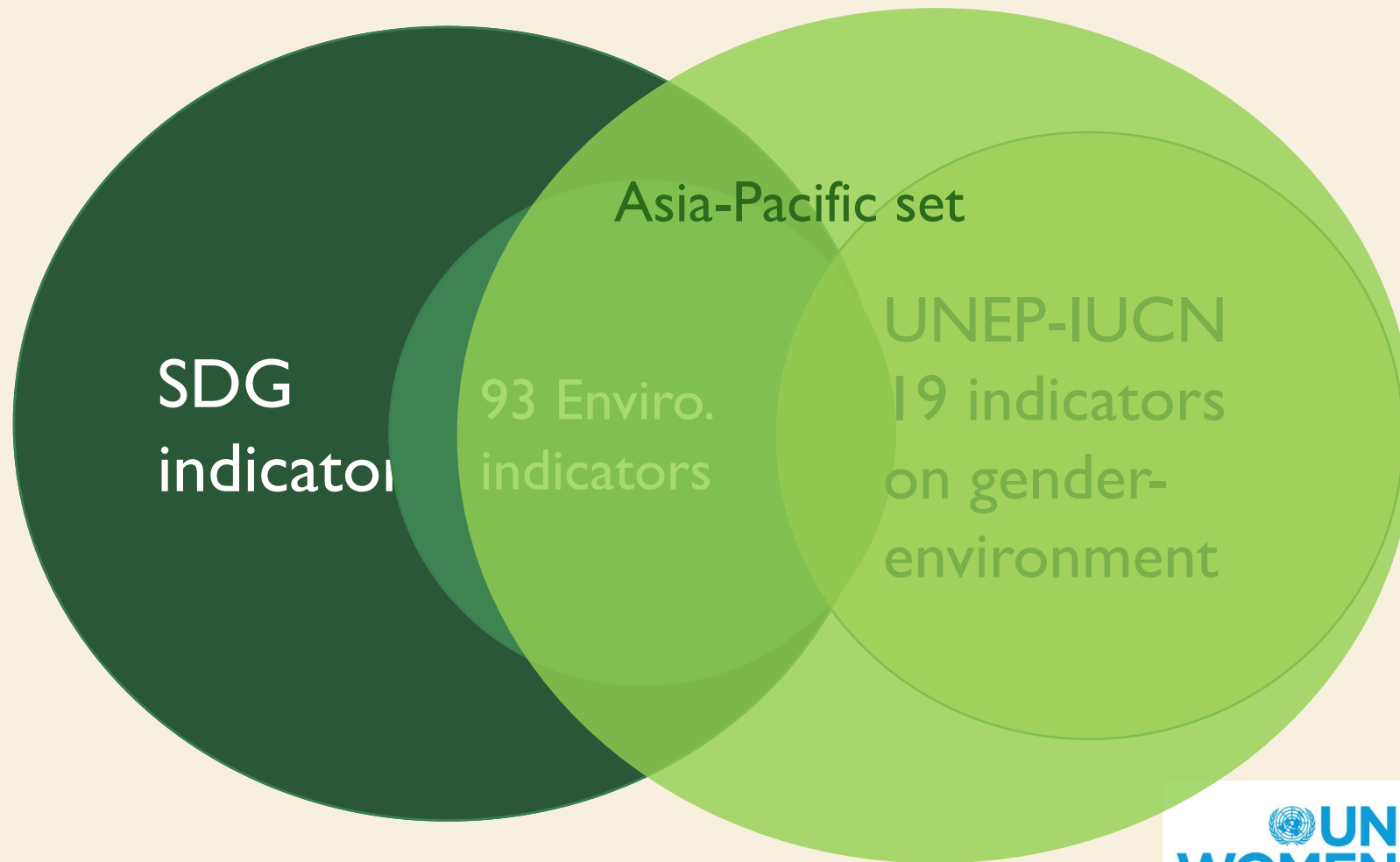
AP women spend up to 3 times the time spent by men collecting food, fuel and water

In Oceania only 17% of households use clean fuels, women are most affected by indoor air

Informal employment is more than 90% in some countries - > vulnerability to climate change

93 % of the world's most polluted cities are in Asia

INDICATORS ON GENDER-ENVIRONMENT NEXUS



PROPOSED INDICATOR SET FOR ASIA-PACIFIC

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

PROPOSED INDICATOR SET FOR ASIA-PACIFIC

ASIA-PACIFIC FRAMEWORK

- 7 SDG indicators
- 13 indicators similar to SDGs (require further disaggregation)
- 5 non-SDG indicators
- + context indicators

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.

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 population, by sex

Proportion of employed population on waste management (refuse workers), by sex

Forest area as a proportion of total land area

EXPERT MEETING ON GENDER-ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

- 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
 - Additional priority areas were identified (to be added to framework)

GAP AREAS FOR ASIA-PACIFIC

Additional gap areas			
Exposure to disasters	Environment-related conflict, migration and displacement	Gender-based violence in the context of environment	Harnessing women's traditional ecological knowledge
Women in environment conservation roles	Rural women's leadership on environmental issues	Small-scale industries; environment-related employment and livelihoods	Sustainable production and consumption including sustainable agricultural practices, organic farming and waste management

NEXT STEPS

- Working paper disseminated (Oct 2019)
- Finalization of indicator set and related consultations with national agencies and experts
 - Consultations with experts to identify indicators for gap areas
 - Coordination with IAEG-SDG group to work on disaggregation of proposed indicators similar to SDG
 - Consultation with IAEG-GS in areas for which indicators/methodology do not exist
- Establishing regional mechanism
 - Draw from regional expertise & South-South cooperation
 - Make links with other work in ESCAP & UN Women (SGGST, EPIC, Pacific roadmap, etc.)
- Country support in line with on-going initiatives in ESCAP, UN Women and countries

WAY FORWARD: BUILDING ON EXISTING EFFORTS

COUNTRY EXPERIENCES

- Disaster surveys (Conducted in Indonesia, Bangladesh)
- Gender-environment surveys (Planned in Mongolia)
- GIS-DHS data integration in Bangladesh

REGIONAL EXPERIENCES

- Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics (Environment priority thematic area)
- Disaster Related Statistics Framework (Endorsed by Committee on Statistics 2018)
- Consultation on gender & disaster statistics (countries requested furthering work)
- Expert Meeting on gender & environment statistics

WAY FORWARD: WHAT IS NEXT?

- Finalize indicator set – in partnership with ESCAP, UN Environment, IUCN
- Further support to Member States to start producing statistics on the gender-environment nexus:
 - Design and implementation of national gender statistics strategies (in line with Roadmap)- In partnership with SPC, ESCAP
 - Support for data collection (disaster surveys in Indonesia, environment surveys in Mongolia, land ownership in 5 pilot countries)– Some in partnership with FAO
 - Support for data reprocessing (herder study in Mongolia)
 - Guidance on using big data to fill data gaps (apply Bangladesh's experience elsewhere) – in partnership with ESCAP
 - Train countries across the region on methodology (using Curriculum SGGST) – in partnership with SIAP
 - Assess sex-disaggregation on SENDAI monitor and address gap – in partnership with UN DRR