

**Regional meeting on Gender Statistics in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction  
22 April 2019, Bangkok, Thailand**

**Meeting Report**

1. UN Women jointly with UN ESCAP organised a meeting on Gender Statistics in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction on 22 April 2019 in Bangkok. The meeting was organised a day before the UN ESCAP 6th meeting of the Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific. It brought together more than 50 participants from around 20 countries across the region representing national women's machineries, national statistical offices, national disaster management agencies, ministries of environment and development organisations.

**Objectives of the meeting**

2. The meeting brought together data producers and users to discuss opportunities and challenges of collecting and using gender data to monitor the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) for all women and men, particularly the goals related to climate change and natural disasters for which gender data is rarely available. During the meeting, inputs from international agencies (UN ESCAP, UN Women, UN Environment, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNDRR)) and national governments (Cambodia, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Indonesia) set the scene for discussions and group work.

3. Mainstreaming gender into the production and use of climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRR) statistics is a relatively new area for official statistics. The meeting provided an important opportunity to discuss national policy priorities and related data gaps, and highlighted priority areas for gender data production in the context of achieving both national priorities and international commitments for all women and men. These include, among others, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change under the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

4. The meeting achieved its objectives to:

- a) Discuss national policymaking needs and requirements for climate change and DRR statistics from a gender equality perspective in the context of achieving international commitments;
- b) Discuss the role(s) of relevant government institutions in the production and use of DRR statistics from a gender equality perspective;
- c) Share lessons learnt from activities to enhance gender, climate change and DRR statistics.

**Presentations and materials**

5. All presentations and related documents can be downloaded from <https://www.empowerforclimate.org/en/events/2019/04/regional-meeting-on-policy-needs-for-gender-statistics-and-disaster-risk-reduction>.

**Background**

6. In Asia, climate change impacts include sea level rise; more frequent, severe and less predictable extreme weather events; and food security risks due to high dependency on climate-sensitive agriculture, forestry and fishery. Women are more vulnerable to climate change and

disasters due to social norms that confine them to climate-sensitive sectors, such as small-scale agriculture production, and exclude them from disaster risk-related preparation and actions.

7. However, women often remain invisible in prevention and response policies due to a persistent lack of gender data availability and analysis in the context of disasters and climate change. Data are required to identify and address needs and gaps and to make development more sustainable.

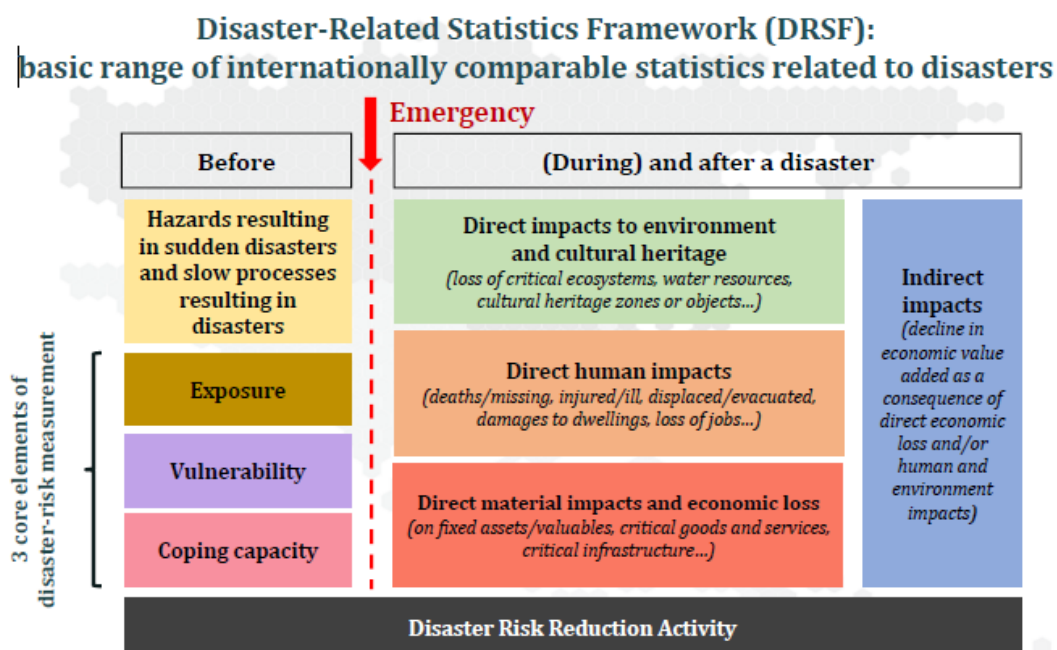
### Gender and Disaster-Related Statistics Framework

8. It has been recognised at the meeting that lack of gender statistics is linked to the barriers relating to limited progress in mainstreaming gender in national statistics; persistent gaps in gender statistics and lacking coherent and comprehensive plans for the production of gender statistics in many policy agenda areas; limited capacity in data analysis and poor delivery of gender statistics in a format that is easy to use by policymakers and planners. More specifically for climate change and DRR context a lack of gender data is also due to limited research and understanding of the gender dimensions relevant for these two policy areas.

9. In May 2018, the UN ESCAP Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific proposed, in the form of a summary of its work, the Disaster Related Statistics Framework (DRSF) as a regional framework for monitoring and reporting information on natural disasters. The DRSF is not locked to any specific indicator or level of aggregation. It contains internally-coherent and internationally-consistent guidance for utilizing existing data to produce information relevant to all the phases of disaster risk management, including risk identification, prevention, mitigation and disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

10. As a statistical framework, the DRSF has bearing on production, dissemination and analyses of official statistics and does not influence national laws or policies for disaster risk management. The objective of this international statistical framework is to harmonize, as much as feasible, across national statistics systems towards comparable measurements of disaster risk, disaster impacts and risk reduction interventions. Statistics provide the context and a broad vision for comparisons and for a deeper understanding of risks across individual and multiple hazards.

Figure 1. Seven areas for measurement in the Disaster-Related Statistics Framework



11. The DRSF is an international model for measuring risk as a combination of hazard exposure, vulnerability and coping capacity, and it also covers a gender angle. Gender-sensitive disaster-related statistics are not only about knowing how many women and men were affected by a disaster, but how they were affected differently. It is also about tracking the effectiveness of government interventions to prepare for, deal with and recover from disasters and how the realities of life for women, men, girls and boys are considered at every stage of the process.

12. At the core of the DRSF is measuring risk that is based on a simple equation that can be adapted to an individual or community level: **Risk = f (hazard exposure, vulnerability, coping capacity)**. Qualitative and quantitative data are needed to understand the factors that enable a community or a population group to cope better than another.

13. Gender equality is a cross-cutting issue to all these factors included in the equation:

- **Exposure:** Personal and environmental characteristics that make certain population groups more exposed to disasters (for example, location of dwelling, working outdoors or spending time collecting water). Basic disaggregation by sex, age, income, disability, location and degree of the exposure is necessary in order to measure the differentiated exposure to disasters and thus the differentiated risk among population groups;
- **Vulnerability** is the result of multiple deprivation factors affecting women and men. Some of these factors are associated with types of discrimination stemming from sex, age, disability and income status. Social norms make women more vulnerable than men, as they are typically involved in less productive activities, depend more on natural resources that are compromised when disaster strikes, have less access to information to prepare for disasters, and are more likely to be exposed to violence in emergency situations;
- **Coping capacity:** Women tend to have less voice in decision making and therefore are less likely to be involved and influence disaster preparedness and relief-related decision making at the household, community and policymaking level.

14. During the discussion, the participants highlighted the challenge of producing individual-level data when much data collection still takes place at the household level. Some initiatives, such as changes to the collection and analysis of poverty statistics, the compilation of asset ownership and entrepreneurship data taking place under the “Evidence and Data for Gender Equality” project (<https://unstats.un.org/edge/>), and other efforts carried out by UN Women to support countries in the disaggregation of individual-level records at multiple levels are supporting the generation of individual-level information that is better suited for policy-making that tackles the needs of all. Most of the vulnerability measures in the DRSF explore individual characteristics.

15. Gender mainstreaming in disaster-related statistics relies heavily on making more use of the statistics already produced rather than introducing new collections. In many cases data exist but are not being processed and analysed to provide a gender perspective. In some areas changes to collection instruments are needed. For example, the FAO informed that the latest round of agriculture censuses includes a new module on gender-sensitive data.

### **Challenges and opportunities for strengthening gender statistics**

16. The two streams of work pertaining to producing climate change and DRR statistics overlap, as both are concerned with reducing vulnerability, monitoring hazards and raising societal capacities to reduce and manage risks. By its very nature, climate change calls for a long-term view and work on changing attitudes and behaviours. DRR is more focused on identifying and managing near-term risks and uses approaches that are fundamentally different from the ones that are relevant for climate change longer-term impacts.

17. A starting point for work on producing and using gender statistics on climate change and DRR is examining the existing policy and gender statistics indicator frameworks. A consolidated list of potential indicators for consideration was presented during the meeting. The list was informed by the SDG targets and indicators, the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), the UNFCCC reporting processes and the joint UNEP/IUCN publication on gender and environment indicators (discussed below). This list of indicators will serve to inform regional policy priorities and common indicators for gender-relevant data production and use.

18. Gender statistics refer not only to the production and use of sex-disaggregated data, but also to measuring issues relevant to gender equality (for example, women’s representation in decision-making), gender-sensitive concepts and definitions (for example, unpaid care work in the home) and ensuring collection and production of statistics that are free from gender bias.

19. In 2013, the United Nations Statistical Commission endorsed a minimum set of 54 gender indicators, providing a framework for strengthening gender statistics. Climate change and DRR are largely absent in the minimum indicator set, with only one relevant indicator (related to land ownership). The SDG targets and indicators, adopted in 2015, include a few more gender-related indicators, but they are still short of the range of environmental issues that need to be tracked.

20. The Convention of the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women made a recommendation No. 37 in 2018 that all signatories produce and use disaggregated and gender-responsive indicators relating to climate change and DRR. The recent work done by UNEP and IUCN aims to fill the gaps in the global indicator frameworks by recommending measures that align with international commitments and existing reporting requirements.

21. UN Women’s Flagship Programme Initiative – Making Every Woman and Girl Count – supports countries to strengthen their gender statistics. It aims to make gender integral to the entire national statistical system, produce quality, comparable and regular gender statistics, providing data that is accessible and meets user needs. Some of the existing challenges and opportunities in the three areas of the initiative are outlined in the table below.

	Challenges	Solutions
<b>Enabling environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of understanding of linkages between gender and environment</li> <li>- Low priority given to gender statistics by decision makers</li> <li>- Competing demands and limited resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global commitments</li> <li>- Raising awareness</li> <li>- Advocacy and securing high-level support</li> <li>- Integration of gender and environment in national strategies (such as national sustainable development strategies and nationally determined contributions on climate change)</li> </ul>
<b>Data production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mainstreaming gender in existing data and new collection, where needed</li> <li>- Analysis and combination of different data sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support data collection exercises</li> <li>- Standards/Methodological guidelines</li> <li>- Training</li> </ul>
<b>Data accessibility and use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of multiple data producers (lack of coordination and structured exchanges)</li> <li>- Limited data awareness and literacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- User-Producer dialogues</li> <li>- Communicating statistical information</li> <li>- Enhancing data exchanges among producers</li> </ul>

22. As was discussed at the meeting, the UN Women Regional office for Asia and the Pacific in coordination with UN ESCAP's Statistics Division proposed to prepare the Regional Guidelines for Gender Statistics on DRR. Being drafted during 2019, the guidelines will support governments and key stakeholders to produce sex-, age- and diversity-disaggregated data to inform climate change and disaster risks and actions. The guidelines could include the following sections:

- Overview of the demand for gender statistics on climate change and DRR;
- Gender-related issues for climate change and DRR in Asia and the Pacific;
- Proposed indicators and how to calculate them (metadata);
- Recommendations for implementation.

23. The draft guidelines will be circulated to the meeting participants, when finished; participants were invited to review the draft and provide inputs to this process. Besides collecting the feedback from the participants, UN Women will conduct discussion sessions and consultations in some selected countries to test the draft guidelines before they will be finalised.

### **Priority areas and indicators for gender and the environment**

The joint UNEP and IUCN publication entitled [Gender and Environment statistics: Unlocking Information for Action and Measuring the SDGs](#) was released in March 2019. It provided a timely input to this meeting, explaining the nexus between gender and the environment and recommending 18 gender indicators aligned with the SDG targets. A list of the indicators is presented in Annex A to this report.

24. The indicators fall under four priority areas:

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

25. During the group discussion session, some recommendations were put forth for national statistical offices to develop gender and the environment statistics:

- Enhancing cooperation with relevant sectoral ministries and organisations at all levels;
- Building their capacity on the gender-environment statistics nexus to better identify gender equality entry points related for environment work;
- Utilising recommended indicators and methodologies discussed in the UNEP and IUCN publication; and
- Advancing the ways data and information are analysed, disseminated and reported to be able to tell a gender story that is grounded in data and useful for policymakers and practitioners.

26. During the discussions, participants again raised the issue of indicators being based on data collected at the household level and not at the individual level. Work is currently ongoing to enhance the availability of gender data at the individual level, as much of the available data on environment-related issues has traditionally been collected at the household or even geographical level. These traditional methods reveal little about intra-household inequalities.

### **Practices from countries in Asia and the Pacific**

#### *Vanuatu*

27. Promotion of gender equality is reflected in the National Strategic Development Plan in Vanuatu, calling for the production of statistics on gender for national tracking of issues and reporting on global commitments such as the SDGs. There are also ministerial policies that call for data on gender equality, climate change and disaster-related statistics. Gender-related priorities in Vanuatu focus on

women's participation in decision making, strengthening national coordination mechanisms and developing indicators of women's empowerment.

28. Official statistics have not traditionally focused on gender and climate change and DRR issues with the development projects being the main source of data in the past. As such, existing official statistics do not focus on the full range of issues associated with gender equality, climate change and disasters. Gender-related information on climate change and DRR have mostly been collected by non-governmental organisations and the data is often not analysed or published.

29. A climate change department was established in late 2018. Prior to that there was a lack of leadership or a central hub for data. Following the major cyclone in 2015, a lot of data was gathered on the amount of damage and destruction providing some opportunity to assess quality of gender statistics.

#### *Cambodia*

30. Cambodia is currently working on understanding gender and the environment issues and mainstreaming gender into the work of all the data producing and using agencies across the country. Cambodia has developed the localized SDG targets and indicators that are different to the global ones. For example, in SDG 13 (on climate action) the five national indicators focus on nationally relevant issues different to the global ones, and one global gender indicator is not included in the national SDG framework.

31. A study on knowledge, attitudes and practices in Cambodia in 2016 found women were among those most vulnerable to climate change. In addition, Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan (for 2019-2023) includes a gender plan. The National Action Plan on DRR is currently being developed for the next five years providing another opportunity for gender mainstreaming.

32. Cambodia is one of the three project countries involved in the implementation of the regional project of UN Women and UN Environment on Strengthening gender and human rights in climate change and DRR in Asia and the Pacific (short title EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies) and has activities underway to identify gaps and opportunities for gender statistics in this area. Activities under this project include developing gender statistics for climate change and DRR, including:

- Identification of key priorities;
- Stakeholder consultations with main government ministries (including environment, women's affairs, national disaster management agency (NDMA), agriculture and sustainable development);
- In-depth review of data flows, gaps and opportunities;
- Developing and implementing national indicators and data sharing standards;
- Pilot data collection and collation.

33. A national stakeholder consultation was held in February 2019, revealing strong interest in working on improving statistics and identifying priority topics, such as women's economic empowerment and participation in agriculture.

#### *Other countries and organizations*

34. The Building Resilience through Inclusive Climate-adaptive DRR in Asia-Pacific (BRDR) programme that ADPC is implementing aims to ensure the integration of gender equality, social inclusion and human rights in the Sendai Framework reporting process, and is being piloted in two countries, such as Nepal and the Philippines. Both countries are adapting and/or developing disaster information management systems that capture relevant data on disaster loss and damages and monitoring of progress on DRR.

35. In Nepal, there is no centralized agency to collect data. The Ministry of Home Affairs is collecting DRR data disaggregated by sex, but there is no mechanism for continuously monitoring it. There is political will and recognition of the needs for sex-, age- and diversity-disaggregated data in DRR.

36. In the Philippines, the National DRR and Management Council is currently collecting and analysing data, but they are not disaggregated. The National Statistics Office (NSO) recognises that it is critical to integrate sex-, age- and diversity-disaggregated data and DRR into broader national sustainable development actions.

37. It is important to note that these countries achieved an appropriate level of disaggregation by sex, age, disability and other variables with the support from local data holders. They must ensure that monitoring mechanisms are in place with enough budget and personnel allocations. Targets and indicators for gender equality, social inclusion and resilience of the most vulnerable need to be included. The lesson that was learnt so far is that strengthening or establishing internal government mechanisms to coordinate data collection and input must be an early priority. Data quality also relies on improving data collection methodologies at the local level.

#### *Viet Nam*

38. Viet Nam has the National Strategy on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (for 2014-2020). From now to 2020, resources are being allocated to implement disaster prevention, response and mitigation activities in order to minimize the losses of human life, livelihoods and property. The strategy has nine objectives: enhance the capacities for forecasting natural disasters and extreme hydrometeorological phenomena; ensure that the development planning and building codes of socioeconomic structures and residential areas in affected areas fit to regional standards for flood and storm control; ensure capacity building of local staff working on disaster prevention, response and mitigation; complete relocation, arrangement and stabilization of the life for people in disaster prone areas; direct the collaboration and cooperation efforts among surge forces and rescue teams to take initiative in responding to emergency situations; ensure safety of dyke systems; complete construction of storm shelters for boats and ships and ensure that offshore fishing boats and ships have sufficient communication equipment.

39. The monitoring and evaluation framework associated with this strategy has 138 indicators, formulated largely at the process rather than outcome level (for example, some indicators measure progress in law/policies development or number of trainings/workshops). There are some outcome and impact indicators but there is generally a lack of disaggregation by sex or other individual characteristics.

40. Developing gender-sensitive indicators has been identified as an action point in the National Strategy on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control in the context of exploring gender dimensions and identifying target groups and sub-groups. It was mentioned that it is important to select such indicators that are aligned with the ones that are already included in other national strategies (for example, the National Strategy on Gender Equality) and with the regional and global sets of indicators, which the country needs to report on.

41. Challenges faced in this work in Viet Nam include data on climate change being collected by different ministries; lack of coordination between data producers; limited gender-sensitive indicators in DRR and climate change; the difficulty of associating some DRR indicators to gender issues; and the lack of common understanding of the concept and methodology between statisticians and policymakers.

### *Indonesia*

42. In Indonesia, there is currently no formal national system for disaster-related data collection, and the role of state agencies pertaining to disaster statistics is not clear. The Indonesia's NSO has some experience in producing disaster-related statistics. After the major tsunami in 2004, a population census was held in two regions. The NSO compiles statistics from various government agencies, ministries and institutions, including statistics on climate change and disasters to produce environment-related statistics.

43. Cooperation between the Indonesia's NDMA and the NSO is key for success in this area. There has been the Memorandum of Understanding in place since 2013, which was renewed in 2018. The data produced by NSO and NDMA are integrated in a specific database system. Participation of NSO and NDMA representatives in national and international meetings related to disaster statistics has been valuable.

44. Efforts have been made to improve statistics on climate change and DRR, but most of these processes still remain uncoordinated in Indonesia. Various ministries and institutions do not coordinate with others and there is some overlap in data collection areas. The NSO was not involved in informing policymaking on these issues previously.

45. Indonesia is planning to develop a national system of disaster statistics that covers pre-disaster, during disaster and post disaster phases. Currently, there is limited availability of gender and disaster-related statistics. The NSO has a special unit which periodically compiles gender-related statistics from various institutions. The challenge is to analyze and integrate these data with other data sources.

### **Challenges faced in reporting data on disaster and climate change from a gender perspective**

46. Under the SFM, countries are expected to report data once a year to the UNDRR. Some indicators are common to the SDGs and the SFM. In an effort to minimize the reporting burden of the countries, data reported under the SFM are transmitted by UNDRR to UN Statistics Division and are used for the report on SDG progress.

47. Regional and national workshops to build capacity on SFM reporting have proven efficient considering the increase in quality of reporting after such workshops. Some challenges revealed at the meeting include a lack of data disaggregation by sex; lack of clarity on who has what data; different committees working on SDGs, the Sendai Framework and climate change reporting; government and ministries not sharing data; and gaps in data collection.

48. In the SFM, reporting data disaggregated by sex, age, income and disability status is optional. Non-reporting happens for a range of reasons, including a lack of confidence in data collected, local authorities are not willing to share data to national level, rushed reporting data, lack of capacity or resources to collect data and/or systems that are still in early stages of development.

49. According to the experience accumulated by the UNDRR, good practice and approach that is working include joint work of NDMAs and NSOs to leverage technical support. It is recommended to use existing national committees to assist in SFM reporting (for example, for validating data) instead of establishing new committees. Bringing all relevant government partners together in a national workshop to identify who has what data and when they will provide it for the reporting purposes has also worked successfully.



50. In cases where official statistics are not available, potential solutions could include advocating for member states to use data from civil society organisations to report on SFM and encouraging local data collection reported to the national level. It is well recognised that additional support from the UN and regional organizations is needed for training civil society organisations and NDMAs. In the future, UNDRR will look at making reporting sex-, age- and diversity-disaggregated data mandatory through a legally binding agreement.

### **Identifying regional priorities and indicators**

51. Group discussions revealed common priorities relating to gender statistics in climate change and DRR across many national plans as well as common areas of concern across the region (see Annex B to this report). However, many countries have not yet developed national plans on these issues with gender-related elements.

52. The discussions, along with an online survey completed by the participants, helped identify an initial set of common regional priorities. A resulting set of potential indicators for consideration structured against the DRSF elements (such as exposure, vulnerability, coping capacity and impacts) have been circulated to participants for consultation in the form of online survey. Once agreement is reached, the set of indicators will be used as the basis for developing the regional guidelines mentioned above.

### **Summary**

53. There is a clear need for more data and research on the interlinkages between gender and climate change, and gender and DRR. This includes good quality data that is not only disaggregated by sex but also by age, location, income and other characteristics. Currently countries in the region are at different stages of progress, with most of them being at the beginning of this work.

54. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss some of the common challenges. One being multiple data producers and sources and uncertainty about what data exists and whether it measures what is needed (for example, household level data when we need individual; project level data that is hard to aggregate to get an overall picture, data that is produced in a ministry but not reported to the NSO or other bodies of the National Statistical System). A key priority is that data needs to flow from local to national level, be in a central database and then it needs to be analysed and made accessible and useful.

55. Countries expressed interest in developing a guiding framework for gender and climate change and DRR statistics that clarifies the major issues across the region and national adaptation based on country priorities. For example, such framework could indicate the need to cover issues pertaining to gender and environment, including areas such as agriculture, water management, energy, natural resources, disaster management, waste management, decision making and other. Similarly, such framework should include recommendations in terms of indicators that could be used to monitor progress across these areas. Participants expressed the need for guidance on what indicators should be produced from a gender perspective, and how to interpret and use those indicators.

56. A range of next steps were identified by the participants. These include:

- Understand existing strategies, policies and monitoring and evaluation systems associated with climate change and disaster statistics from a gender perspective. For this, review existing data availability and hold national consultation workshops to identify the gaps and opportunities;

- Agree on a set of regional priority indicators and develop a glossary of concepts and metadata, including clear rationale for selecting each indicator;
- Provide guidance on strengthening coordination among data producers within National Statistical Systems through national steering committees and other mechanisms;
- Provide guidance on strengthening coordination between data producers and users within each country, including for establishing feedback mechanisms so that available data informs decision making. This would also help ensure that the initiatives in this area combine expertise from all relevant sectors, including national women's machineries, NSOs, NDMA's and ministries for environment and related areas;
- Provide training and capacity building to NSOs and NDMA's on generating relevant data, including with multi-level disaggregation;
- Consider developing an index to compare the situation between countries. Further analysis could be carried out to group countries according to what stage they are up to with this work;
- Raise awareness and cultivate political will for work on gender and climate change and DRR.

## Annex A: List of priority areas and statistical indicators on gender and environment recommended by UNEP and IUCN

Source: UNEP and IUCN. 2019. Gender and Environment Statistics: Unlocking Information for Action and Measuring the SDGs. Available at: [https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/item/c1828d4b-77db-488d-bb20-710cf5250e6a/Gender\\_Environment\\_Statistics.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/item/c1828d4b-77db-488d-bb20-710cf5250e6a/Gender_Environment_Statistics.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y).

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### PRIORITY AREA A: RIGHT TO LAND, NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY

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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 by type of tenure (SDG 1.4.2)
  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 (SDG 5.a.1)
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### PRIORITY AREA B: ACCESS TO FOOD, ENERGY, WATER AND SANITATION

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|-------------------|--|
| <b>FOOD</b>       | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>4. Time spent collecting plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption by sex</li> <li>5. 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</li> </ol> |
| <b>ENERGY</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by main user (<i>Similar to SDG 7.1.2</i>)</li> <li>7. Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex</li> </ol>   |
| <b>WATER</b>      | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Access to and use of safely managed drinking water, by source, by type of household (<i>Similar to SDG 6.1.1</i>)</li> <li>9. Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex</li> </ol>   |
| <b>SANITATION</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by type of household (<i>Similar to SDG 6.2.1</i>)</li> <li>11. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex (<i>Similar to SDG 3.9.2</i>)</li> </ol>   |
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**PRIORITY AREA C: CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION,  
AND HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

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12. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 people, by sex (*Similar to SDG 13.1.1*)
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13. Mortality and morbidity rate attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air & water quality), by age and sex (*Similar to SDGs 3.9.1, 3.9.2 and 3.9.3*)
14. Mortality rate attributed to vector- and water-borne diseases, by sex
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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 (*Similar to SDG 11.2.1*)
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16. 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)
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**PRIORITY AREA D: WOMEN IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING AT ALL LEVELS**

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17. Women in governmental environmental decision-making
- a. Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector
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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
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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
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## **Annex B: List of indicators on gender equality and disaster risk reduction and climate change proposed at the Regional meeting and aligned with the Disaster-Related Statistics Framework**

During the Regional meeting, discussions were held regarding different thematic priorities that need to be examined thoroughly in order to assess the gender angles of disasters and climate change. Participants discussed different priority areas in their countries and identified a number of areas of relevance across the region. These areas covered various issues from women’s vulnerability and preparedness, including economic empowerment, access to health and quality of infrastructures, to women’s ability to manage preparedness and response, including through decision making power in disaster- and the environment-related institutions.

After group discussions, the participants not only identified priority areas, but they also proposed indicators to measure progress on some of these areas. Indicators varied widely from the number of men and women who die as a result of disasters, to coping and preparedness-related indicators such as sex-disaggregated information on access to secure tenure, credit, assets, information, media and early warning systems. Given the wide breath of options, it was decided that a list of priority areas and related indicators will be circulated among participants via email, for them to be able to further comment on the priority areas and indicators.

The list below captures all the indicators considered by the participants, structured in a way that aligns with the key issues of the Disaster-Related Statistics Framework. Indicators that align with the SDG indicators have been marked with (\*); indicators that align with the Sendai indicators have been marked with (\*\*).

### **Priority areas and recommended indicators**

*Version 0.2 of 20 April 2019*

Issues	Gender-related Indicators
Exposure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total number of population in disaster prone-areas, disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, wealth and ethnicity</li> <li>2. Number of health facilities located in disaster-prone areas, by type</li> <li>3. Total capacity of all health facilities located in disaster-prone areas (number x size)</li> <li>4. Number of education facilities located in disaster-prone areas, by level of education (primary, secondary, tertiary)</li> <li>5. Total capacity of all education facilities located in disaster-prone areas (number x size)</li> <li>6. Total square kilometres of agricultural land in disaster-prone areas, by sex of land user</li> <li>7. Proportion of total land in disaster prone-areas that is arable land, by sex of land user</li> <li>8. Proportion of people covered by early warning systems, by sex</li> <li>9. Proportion of population exposed to risk protected by warning systems, by sex</li> </ol>
Vulnerability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Total number of people in disaster prone-areas, disaggregated simultaneously by sex, wealth and location</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (*)</li> <li>12. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (*)</li> <li>13. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (*)</li> <li>14. Proportion of people with access to credit, by sex</li> <li>15. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (*)</li> <li>16. 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 (*)</li> <li>17. Proportion of women agricultural workers</li> <li>18. Proportion of people working in fisheries or fishing related industries, by sex</li> <li>19. Proportion of people working on forests or timber related industries, by sex</li> <li>20. Proportion of people who completed secondary education, by sex (*)</li> <li>21. Proportion of people who completed tertiary education, by sex</li> <li>22. Share of food intake that directly comes from extractive methods (hunting, fishing and foddering), by sex</li> <li>23. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land through legally recognised documentation, by sex (*)</li> <li>24. Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex (*)</li> <li>25. Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (*)</li> <li>26. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing, by sex (*)</li> <li>27. Total number of hours per day spent collecting fodder, fishing and hunting for household consumption, by sex</li> <li>28. Total number of hours per day spent planting, tending and harvesting a garden patch, and breeding of farm animals and the production of animal products for household consumption, by sex</li> <li>29. Total number of hours per day spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex</li> <li>30. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (*)</li> <li>31. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex (*)</li> <li>32. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex (*)</li> <li>33. Total number of hours per day spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex</li> <li>34. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, by sex (*)</li> <li>35. Proportion of population that use public transport regularly, by sex and location (urban/rural), age, persons with disabilities, wealth and ethnicity</li> </ol>
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	36. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport by sex and location, age, disability status, wealth and ethnicity (*)
Coping capacity	<p>37. Proportion of people that reported being able to access, use and understand relevant disaster risk information, by sex (**)</p> <p>38. Proportion of women heads of environmental ministries, by sector</p> <p>39. Proportion of managerial positions in environment-related ministries (e.g. disaster management, ministry of environment, ministry of agriculture, etc.) held by women</p> <p>40. Proportion seats held by women in local government (*)</p> <p>41. Proportion of managerial positions in ministries providing social protection (e.g. health, education, labour, etc) held by women</p> <p>42. Proportion of members of communal land governance bodies that are women</p> <p>43. Proportion of members of water governance bodies that are women</p> <p>44. Proportion of executive managers of national energy utilities companies that are women</p>
Direct impacts to the environment	<p>45. Total number of hectares of wild forest tree cover affected by disaster</p> <p>46. Total number of hectares used for pastures and natural grassland affected by disaster, by sex of user</p> <p>47. Total number of litres of water (in rivers, aquifers, lakes or marine environments) affected by disaster</p> <p>48. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels in areas affected by disaster</p> <p>49. Total biodiversity loss as a result of disasters, by specie type (where relevant)</p>
Direct human impacts disaggregated by sex, age, disability, income (e.g. % below poverty line)	<p>50. Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex (* &amp; **)</p> <p>51. Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex (**)</p> <p>52. Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex (**)</p> <p>53. Number of people directly affected by disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex (compound of ill, damaged dwelling, destroyed dwelling, lost livelihoods) (**)</p> <p>54. Total number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, by sex (**)</p> <p>55. Proportion of population (per 100,000) injured or ill as a result of disasters, by sex (**)</p> <p>56. Total population with damaged dwellings as a result of disasters, by sex. (**)</p> <p>57. Proportion of population (per 100,000) with damaged dwellings as a result of disasters, by sex</p> <p>58. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 people, by sex</p> <p>59. Proportion of population who lost their jobs or livelihoods as a result of disasters, by sex</p> <p>60. Total number of people evacuated as a result of disasters, by sex</p> <p>61. Proportion of population that were evacuated as a result of disasters, by sex</p> <p>62. Median number of days living in displacement as a result of disasters, by sex</p>

Direct material impacts and economic losses	<p>63. Number of critical water supply infrastructures destroyed by disasters</p> <p>64. Total number of people whose damaged dwelling were attributed to disasters, by sex (**)</p> <p>65. Total number of users of health and educational facilities damaged by disasters, by sex (**)</p> <p>66. Number of emergency obstetric care facilities damaged or destroyed by disasters, per 100,000 population</p> <p>67. Proportion of girls of primary school age affected by disruptions from primary education facilities affected by disasters</p> <p>68. Total square km of Agricultural land affected by disasters, by sex of land user</p>
Indirect impacts	<p>69. Mortality rate attributed to use of unsafe water sources, by sex (*)</p> <p>70. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) (*)</p> <p>71. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by sex (*)</p> <p>72. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, by sex (*)</p> <p>73. Mortality rate attributed to vector- and water-borne diseases, by sex</p> <p>74. Proportion of population whose income decreased as a result of disasters, by sex</p>
Drivers of disaster (including through climate change)	<p>75. Share of fossil fuels in total primary energy supply</p> <p>76. Mean annual loss of land covered by natural vegetation</p> <p>77. Total energy intensity of production activities (intermediate consumption of energy products of total ISIC industries)</p> <p>78. Total CO2 emissions per capita</p> <p>79. Proportion of CO2 emissions from fuel combustion</p> <p>80. CO2 intensity from industrial activities</p> <p>81. Co2 intensity of agricultural commodities</p> <p>82. Total energy consumption of households, by sex of members</p> <p>83. Total direct GHG emissions from households</p> <p>84. Total GHG emissions from production activities</p> <p>85. Total GHG emissions from land use</p> <p>86. Total ODA allocated to national disaster risk reduction related activities where gender equality was a primary objective (according to Gender Marker) (**)</p> <p>87. Total ODA allocated to climate change mitigation related activities where gender equality was a primary objective (according to gender marker)</p> <p>88. Annual rate of biodiversity loss</p>

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