

Challenges and solutions for monitoring progress: production and use of gender statistics

Regional Meeting on Gender and Environment Statistics, 22 April 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

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Monitoring gender and the environment in Asia and the Pacific

- Most disaster prone region in the world
- Forefront of climate change
- Predictions of up to 11% of GDP lost due to climate change impacts by 2100
- **Women and men affected differently**
 - 58% of economically active women are in agriculture
 - 54% of small scale fisheries workforce are women
 - Gender roles in managing natural resources and dealing with disasters and impacts of climate

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Involvement and influence policies and decision-making

ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR MEMBERSHIP

Region	Men	Women
Asia	82%	18%
Latin America	75%	25%
Europe	65%	35%
Africa	60%	40%
World	65%	35%

Gender-blind reporting

CONVENTION REPORTING

- **RAMSAR CONVENTION** (167 National Reports)
 - 78% included
 - 22% did not include
- **WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION** (100 SOC Reports)
 - 7% included
 - 93% did not include



Source: International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 2016. Environment and Gender Information: The Environment and Gender Information (EGI) Platform.

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Long-term view vs current and near-term risks

Climate change adaptation ∩ Disaster risk reduction

managing disaster risk related to climate variability and climate extremes

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNISDR
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030

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Gender statistics: essential for development

What are gender statistics?

- Sex-disaggregated data
- Measure issues relevant to gender equality (e.g. asset ownership and control, land ownership)
- Gender-sensitive concepts and definitions
- Ensure data collection, production, and analysis is free from gender bias

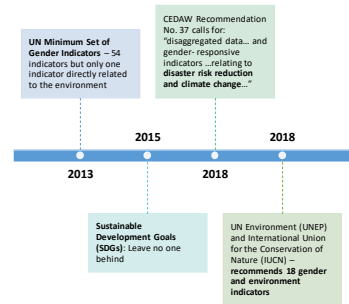
Gender mainstreaming?

- Strategy to achieve gender equality
- Consider and integrate gender at **all stages** of law, policy and programme development



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Increasing demand for information on gender and the environment

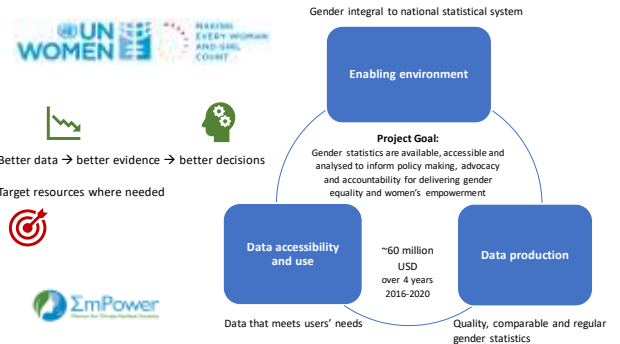


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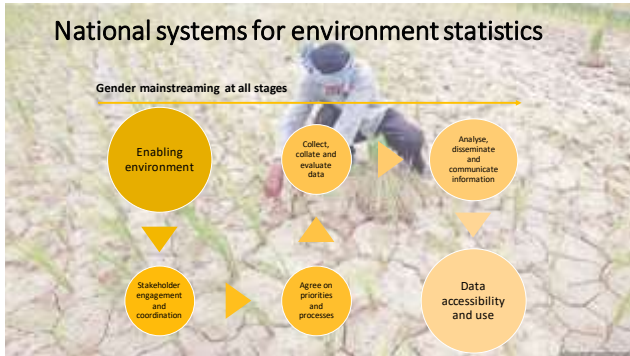


Source: ESCAP. 2018. Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF).

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Challenges and solutions for gender statistics

	Challenges	Solutions
Enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of understanding of linkages between gender and the environment - Low priority from decision makers - Competing demands and limited resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global commitments - Raising awareness - Advocate and secure high-level support - Integrate gender and the environments in national strategies (NSDS, NDS, etc)
Data production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple data producers (lack of coordination and structured exchanges) - Mainstreaming gender in existing data and new collections where needed - Analysis and combination of different data sources needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional and national frameworks - Standards/Methodological guidelines - Training
Data accessibility and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited data awareness and literacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - User-Producer relationships - Communicating statistical information - Enhancing data exchanges among producers

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Regional guidelines for gender and environment statistics

Objectives of the guidelines:

Support governments and key stakeholders to produce sex, age, and diversity disaggregated data to inform climate change and disaster risks and actions

Suggested structure:

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

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Thank you!

Any questions or comments?

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