

# TURNING PROMISES INTO ACTION



Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda  
for Sustainable Development

UN WOMEN

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/sdg-report>



## THE REPORT

1. Tracks progress in the SDGs from a gender perspective
2. Draws attention to data availability and gaps
3. Makes recommendations on how to address gaps
4. Gender and the environment: what do we know?

**1** NO  
POVERTY



**2** ZERO  
HUNGER



**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION



**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION



**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



Gender equality  
is central to the  
SDGs, and if it is  
not achieved, the  
implementation of  
all the goals will  
be compromised

**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



**13** CLIMATE  
ACTION



**14** LIFE BELOW  
WATER



**15** LIFE  
ON LAND



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS





**BUT...**

We need data!

Currently, only 10 out of 54 gender-related indicators, can reliably be monitored at the global level (Tier I).

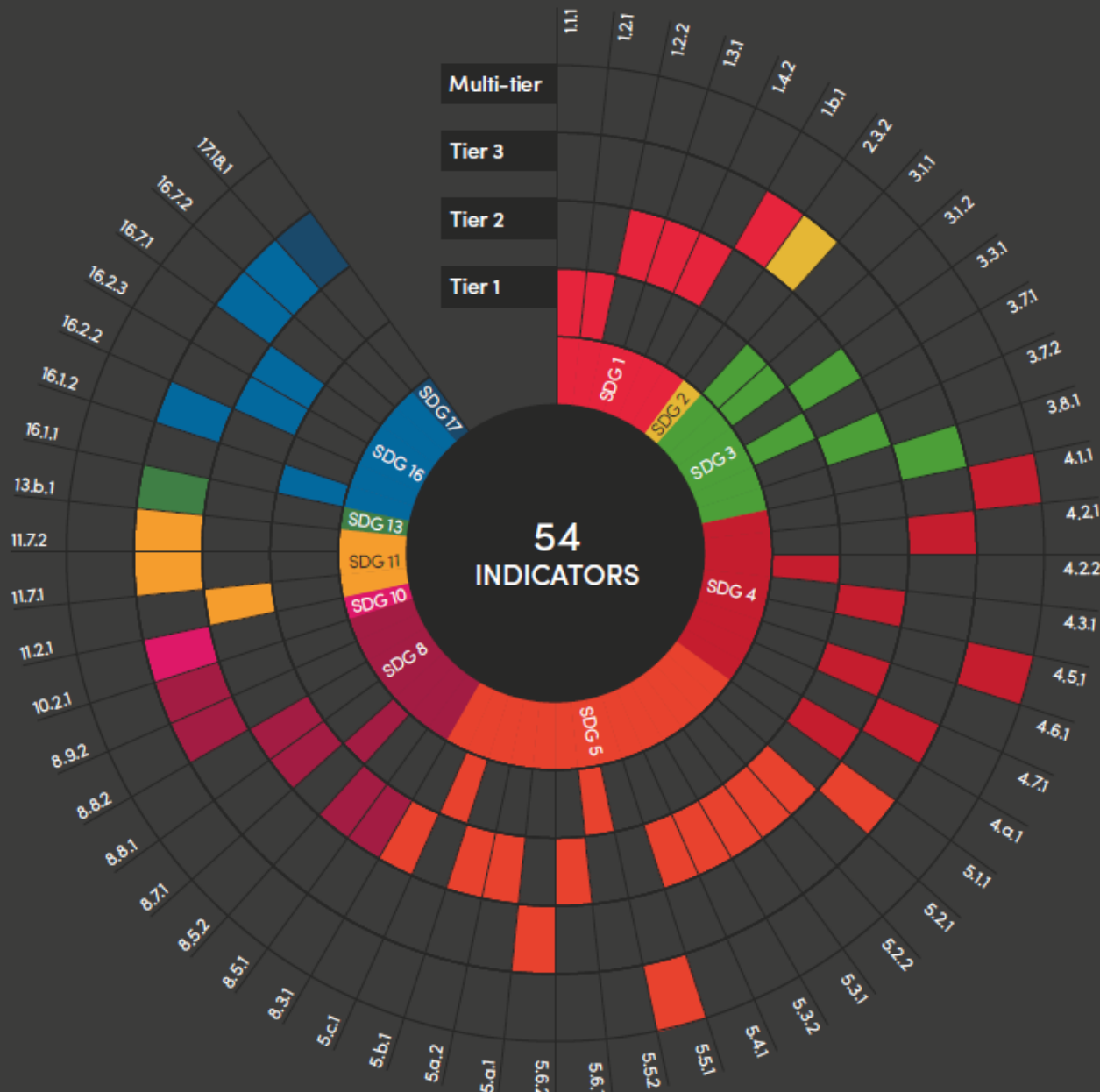
26 indicators are Tier II

17 indicators are Tier III

# BETTER DATA







## INDICATOR CLASSIFICATION

### Tier 1

conceptually clear  
established methodology and standards available  
data regularly produced by countries

### Tier 2

conceptually clear  
established methodology and standards available  
data not regularly produced by countries

### Tier 3

conceptual work needed  
no established methodology/standards, or these  
are being developed/tested



# TIMELY AND REGULAR

**Only 23%**

of the available data is from 2010 or later



**Only 16%**

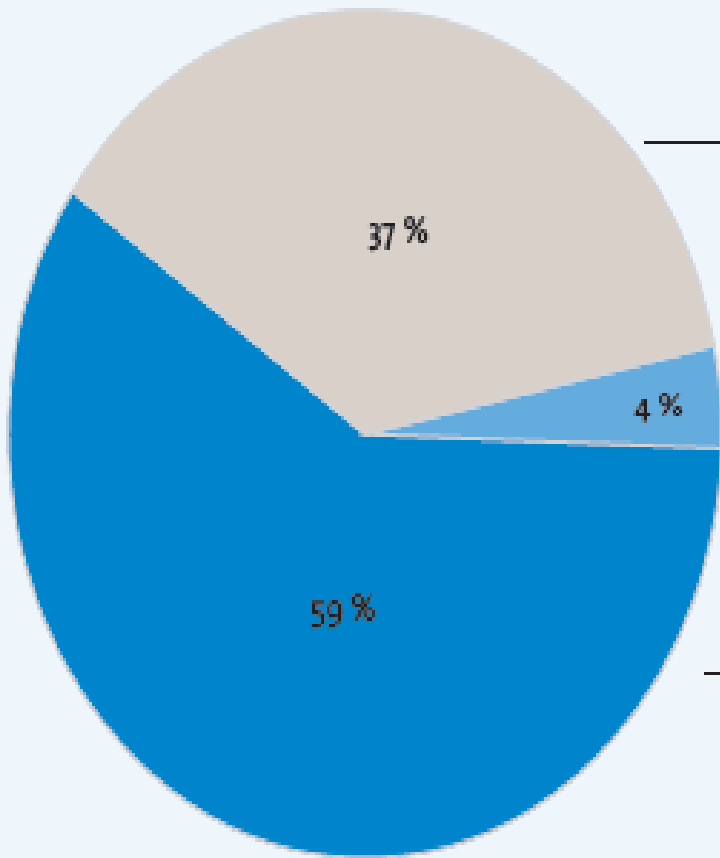
is available for two or more points in time

A stylized sunburst graphic composed of numerous triangular segments radiating from a central point, filling the background of the slide. The segments are in various shades of green, creating a dynamic, sun-like effect.

# **CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT DATA**



# ACCESS AND CONTROL OVER LAND



**Equal land rights:** The law guarantees the same rights to own, use and control land to both women and men.

**Unequal land rights:** The law does not guarantees the same rights to own, use and control land to women and men, or women have no legal rights to own, use and control land.

**Legal land rights are not followed in practice:** The law guarantees the same rights to own, use and control land to women and men, but there are some customary, traditional or religious practices that discriminate against women.

- Climate change impacts exacerbate existing gender inequalities in access and control over land.
- Insecure land tenure → women have fewer resources and capacity to cope with climate change impacts through mitigation and/or adaptation action.

Source: UNEP (2016a).

- An examination of climate-relevant SDGs - SDG 13 on climate action, SDG 14 on life below water and SDG 15 on life on land - reveals that statistics on the gender effects of climate change as well as management of natural resources on which women's livelihoods heavily depend are largely missing. The report stresses that improved sex-disaggregated data on asset ownership and use of environmentally friendly technologies needs to be given high priority in monitoring efforts to better understand women's needs and promote women's agency in climate action. In addition, statistics on the frequency and intensity of natural extraction activities that women are involved

- in, such as firewood and fodder collection, is also necessary to get a better understanding of the impact of climate change on the everyday lives of women and girls.
- 
- The report draws attention to the disproportionate impact of climate-related events on women and children who are often more vulnerable during disasters than men. While observing that national disaster loss databases often do not register sex-disaggregated information, the report reiterates that sex-disaggregated data, including reliable data on casualties from natural disasters and climate events, is crucial in the effective monitoring of SDG 13 on climate action.
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- UN-Women's publication on '**Gender Equality and Big Data**' recognizes the potential for Big Data, when well-managed, in helping the international community fill the knowledge gaps on gender-related issues. It also confirms the general lack of gender-specific statistical data on a range of SDGs including the climate related goals, and attributes this to the "failure to prioritize gender equality in data collection and from lack of resources to collect and analyze data". UN-Women (2018). Gender Equality and Big Data. [[Link](#)]

***NATURAL  
DISASTERS (AND  
THEIR  
SUBSEQUENT  
IMPACT): ON  
AVERAGE KILL  
MORE WOMEN  
THAN MEN OR  
KILL WOMEN AT  
AN EARLIER AGE  
THAN MEN***

Year	Disaster/ Country	Female Mortality	Male Mortality
1991	Cyclone OB2- Bangladesh	90%	10%
2004	Tsunami- Aceh-Indonesia	77%	23 %
2004	Tsunami- Tamil Nadu India	73%	27%
2008	Cyclone Nargis - Myanmar	61%	39%
2009	Tsunami – Tonga and Samoa	70%	30%
2014	Solomon Island Floods	96% women & children	4%
2015	Nepal Earthquake	55%	45%



# GENDER STATISTICS ON CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT: THE CHALLENGES

- In many countries, gender statistics on environment are not yet part of the regular programmes of statistics in national statistical systems.
- Technologies such as Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and remote sensing need to be further explored as sources of geospatial information that can be layered upon the sex-disaggregated information to better understand the geographical and social dimensions of climate change.
- Information on local decision-making, on environmental resources, extreme event preparedness and post-disaster reconstruction efforts has remained largely a domain of qualitative and small case studies.

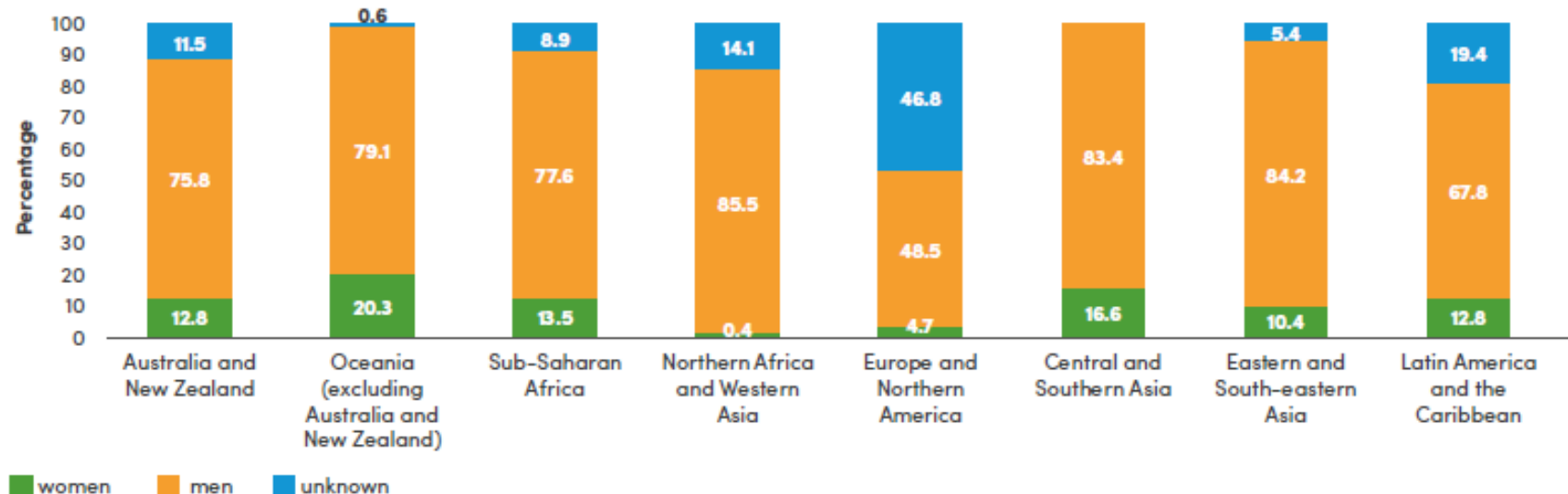
## MEASUREMENT CHALLENGES

- Statistics on the differentiated effects of climate change and the management of natural resources on which women's livelihoods so heavily depend are largely missing.
  - For example, many disaster-related figures are derived from national disaster loss databases, which do not consistently register sex-disaggregated information.
  - Improved statistics on the frequency and intensity of firewood and fodder along with figures on marine extraction and conservation are also necessary.

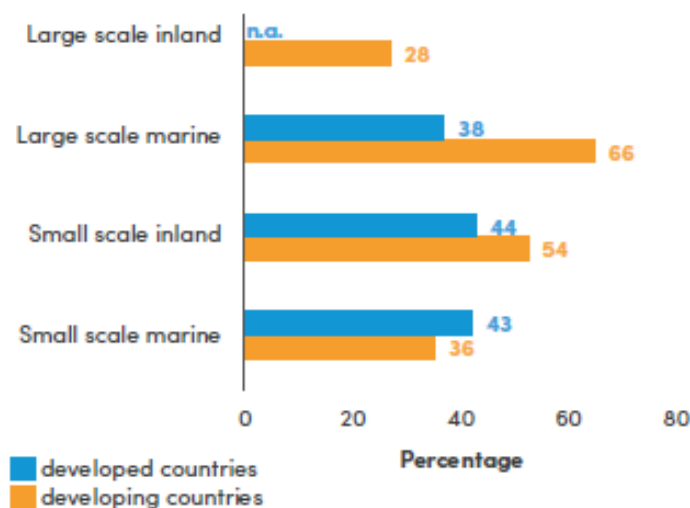


Improved statistics on the frequency and intensity of firewood and fodder along with figures on marine extraction and conservation are necessary

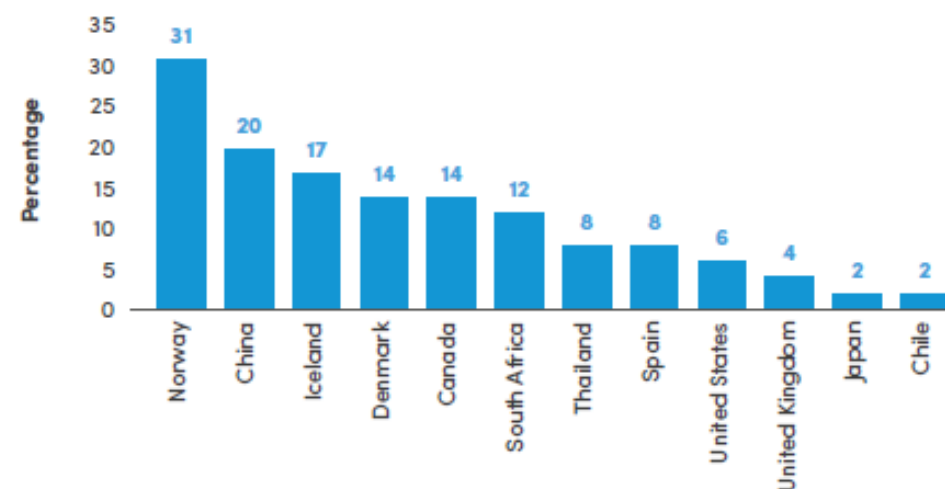
Proportion of people working in fisheries and aquaculture by sex, 2009–2015



Proportion of people in fishing and post-harvest operations, 2012



Proportion of women holding director positions in the seafood industry, 2016



Source: World Bank et al. 2012, Table 3.3.

Note: The figure on fishing and post-harvest operations uses the classification of countries provided in the World Bank et al. 2012 source and therefore differs from the geographic classification standard, see Annex 4.

## MEASUREMENT CHALLENGES

- Greater investment in sex-disaggregated statistics, particularly record-keeping and registries, is needed to improve the understanding of women's contribution to marine resource management and to design policies that increase their participation in decision-making.
- Statistics on the establishment and management of protected areas, fish stocks and marine resources overall are largely lacking but remain essential to monitor women's contribution to conservation efforts.
- Similarly, data should be consistently collected on the management methods utilized by women and men and the effectiveness of protection efforts, including 'green listing'.



# 3.3 million

The hectares of forest areas the world lost between 2010 and 2015

Rural women are particularly affected by this depletion

# MEASUREMENT CHALLENGES

- Data on forest areas, biomass stock, protected forest areas and forest areas under management plans and management certification schemes are collected periodically and submitted to the international statistical system.
  - How to capture the differentiated deforestation burden placed on women and men or the different impacts on conservation that women and men might have?
- Individual-level survey records can be used to analyse information and produce sex-disaggregated statistics on household fuel collection responsibilities, time use in foraging and forest management, forest-related employment trends and forest conservation activities.
- Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, labour force surveys and time-use surveys all compile select information on some of these issues at the individual level
  - but information pertaining to conservation efforts is largely missing from data collection tools.
- Expanding survey questionnaires to include questions on this could provide significant insights into women's role in forest conservation.

## Collaboration between Government of Mexico, INEGI and UN Women

- Initial investment of US\$1,000,000 from the Mexican Government
- Aims to foster research, innovation, cooperation and exchange of experiences for the effective adaptation, implementation and monitoring of gender in SDGs/national policy
- Hosted by INEGI, build on and raise the global profile of INEGI's leadership in gender statistics
- CoE to focus on the following activities:
  - provide technical assistance and training services to NSOs and user communities (particularly in Central America);
  - An innovation lab;
  - Collaborate with existing institutions such as the Statistical Institute of Asia Pacific (SIAP), UN Women's Training Centre and the UN Staff College
  - ENTRY POINT FOR BUILDING or FURTHER DEVELOPING GENDER-SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE DATA

*How do we make this vision a reality for women and girls around the world?*

- ✓ Establish baselines and monitor progress and gaps by digging deeper
- ✓ Bring together qualitative and quantitative
- ✓ Analyze dynamics and politics of SDG implementation at national level
- ✓ Identify effective policies and enabling conditions for achieving SDGs for W&Gs
- ✓ Inform policy dialogue throughout process







# TURNING PROMISES INTO ACTION

Better data

Greater  
accountability

Transformative  
policies

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