Integrating gender into disaster and climate change statistics

The Asia-Pacific experience
Why is a gender angle important?
Why integrating gender into disaster statistics? To design inclusive & holistic responses

**Deaths, injuries & health services**
- Gender differentials based on locations, jobs, different access to healthcare, types of care available

**Displacement**
- Refugees/IDPs, dependents/family reunification, access to essential services in camps and shelters, incl. rep. health & hygiene, safety

**Assets/Capacity to cope**
- Ownership of land & livestock, access to financing, type of employment (formal/informal), sector of employment (climate sensitive)

**Time use**
- Unpaid childcare, adult care, care for the sick, unpaid domestic (cleaning, cooking), water collection, firewood collection, animal feeding

**Decision making and contribution**
- Sustainable production/consumption, representation in Ministries, Forest committees, shelter management, rebuilding
How do we measure these issues?
Measuring the gender-disasters and gender-climate change nexus

1) Disaggregate data for indicators in international frameworks (at multiple levels)

- SDG indicators
- Sendai Framework indicators
- Global set of Climate Change Indicators
- Global Biodiversity framework, SEEA, and many others

2) Generate data for additional indicators to fill information gaps

**GENDER-ENVIRONMENT NEXUS: INDICATOR FRAMEWORK FOR ASIA AND THE 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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GAPS (SUGGESTED BY EXPERTS)**
- Women in environmental conservation roles
- Gender differentials in environment related displacement, migration
- Environment-related conflict
- Rural women’s leadership and traditional knowledge
- Gender based violence in the context of environment/disasters
- Etc.
Filling gender data gaps: Data integration

Multivariate logistic regression and Random Forest models show drought episodes, flood risk, aridity index, increases in temperature, distance to lakes, distance to oceans are important to explain risk of child marriage, adolescent births, intimate partner violence, lacking access to clean water, lacking access to clean cooking fuels.

Proportion of women ages 18-49 who were married before 18 years of age by cluster level aridity index (Percentage)

Source: UN Women calculations based on household survey dataset from Demographic and Health Surveys and geospatial dataset from Demographic and Health Survey Geocovariates. All countries in the Asia-Pacific region where data on both types of datasets was available have been considered for the analysis.

Geographical distribution of high rates of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by cluster aridity, Timor-Leste

Key
Blue markers=Aridity index (light shades indicates arid clusters and dark shades indicate humid clusters)
Orange markers=Clusters with high intimate partner violence rates

Source: Duerto-Velmo, Kaul et al, UN Women 2022 (Forthcoming)
Filling gender data gaps: Data collection

Nationally representative survey completed in Mongolia. Pilot in Bangladesh. Planned for Samoa (June), Solomon Islands (Q3). Interest expressed from other countries. Questionnaire available at [data.unwomen.org](http://data.unwomen.org); guidelines forthcoming.
Promoting gender data use
Promoting gender data use

https://wrd.unwomen.org/

Building women’s resilience to disasters by...

Supporting women’s voice and agency
Thank you
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