



INTEGRATING GENDER IN CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER-RELATED STATISTICS IN ASIA & THE PACIFIC

Example Indicators

© 2021 UN Women. All rights reserved.

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the author and contributors and do not necessarily represent the views of UN Women, the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.

UN Women thanks the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) for funding the preparation and production of this report, which is part of UN Women's programme EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies. We thank the Governments of Australia, Ireland, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and Alwaleed Philanthropies, Alibaba Foundation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Elizabeth Arden for funding UN Women's Making Every Woman and Girl Count programme.

Author: Jessica Gardner

Reviewers and contributors: Riina Haavisto, Inkar Kadyrzhanova, Sara Duerto Valero and Haruka Yoshida (UN Women), Timothy Wilcox (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)

Designer: Paulene Maria Isabelle Santos (UN Women)

Cover photo: UN Women/Vidura Jang Bahadur

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	5
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	6
INTRODUCTION	7
Identifying indicators that provide gender data on climate change and disasters	9
DEMAND FOR GENDER STATISTICS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS	13
Commitments on gender statistics on climate change and disaster risk reduction	15
The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals	16
United Nations Environment Assembly	19
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	20
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	21
United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Violence against Women	22
Asia-Pacific Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+25 Review	23



TABLE OF CONTENTS



SELECTING THE SET OF EXAMPLE INDICATORS	25
Existing work on gender and environment statistics	25
Developing the set of example indicators on gender, climate change and disasters	26
Set of example indicators	28
METADATA	33
ANNEXES	44
Annex I: Gender and environment indicators for Asia and the Pacific	44
Annex II: Regional example set and national sets of indicators (as of 21 July 2021)	48
Annex III: Definitions of key concepts	52
ENDNOTES	58

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This publication was prepared as part of two programmes of UN Women - **EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies** and **Making Every Woman and Girl Count**.

EmPower supports mainstreaming gender in climate change and disaster risk reduction policies in Asia and the Pacific through policy advice, capacity-building and support for women's voice and leadership, including by making available data disaggregated by sex, age and disability status. Making Every Woman and Girl Count aims to change the way gender data is produced and used. These initiatives empower women through climate change resilience, including by promoting gender-related

data to inform and monitor climate-change activities, and strengthening gender statistics to support the implementation of and reporting on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UN Women thanks the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) for funding EmPower. We also thank the Governments of Australia, Ireland, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and Alwaleed Philanthropies, Alibaba Foundation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Elizabeth Arden for funding Making Every Woman and Girl Count.

A woman in a red shirt is shown in profile, focused on weaving a basket using bamboo strips. The background is dark, and there are other people and objects partially visible, suggesting a workshop or community setting.

Lead author Jessica Gardner developed the indicators presented in this paper and conducted training of national statistics offices and other statistics agencies. This paper was developed under the guidance of Inkar Kadyrzhanova, Haruka Yoshida, Riina Haavisto and Sara Duerto Valero of the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Timothy Wilcox of United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction and UN Women Country Office teams in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam provided valuable input.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
COP	Conference of the Parties
Covid-19	Coronavirus Disease
DRSF	Disaster-related Statistics Framework
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Sendai Framework	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has increased the need to improve gender-related statistics for use in evidence-based planning and policymaking. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), the vision underlying the SDGs, calls for “leaving no one behind”. This involves tracking the progress of all women, girls, men, boys and vulnerable groups by using disaggregated data, data-based analysis and targeted evidence.

Gender equality is central to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Gender is reflected in numerous SDGs, and their targets and indicators. However, SDGs on climate change, land, and sea and others that relate to environmental management lack gender-specific indicators. This has led to widespread gender data gaps when it comes to measuring progress on environment-related goals.

For instance, research has shown that climate change and disasters contribute to the increase in the amount of time women spend collecting water and firewood and doing unpaid care and domestic work. Similarly, women’s limited ownership of land and productive assets leaves them less prepared to cope with disasters and hinders their ability to exercise control over and make decisions on the use of natural resources and on conservation, including, for example, seed selection, pesticides and fish stock management. To make informed decisions, we need sufficient and convincing evidence, but gender statistics on these topics are rarely available, making targeted evidence-based responses impossible. Disaggregated data are essential and yet many countries have not been able to systematically collect, produce, analyze and use such data in the area of environment, including climate change and disasters.



Gender is rarely given priority in the production of climate change and disaster statistics and the enabling environment -- policies, institutional mechanisms and resources -- for data disaggregated by sex, age and disability is often weak. There are challenges relating to measurement approaches, technical expertise and financial resources to overcome, such as disparate concepts and definitions, poor information technology infrastructure, weak or missing gender data requirements in national strategies, limited resources, and a lack of data sharing standards. A key challenge is that countries often lack comprehensive climate-related national strategies and policies that are gender-responsive, and even when such policies are in place, they rarely include gendered monitoring frameworks and funds for gender data collection.

The indicators presented in this report can be used to identify how gender, age and disability should be considered in strategies and policies. After testing them for local relevance, countries could use these indicators as part of efforts to monitor and report on gender, climate change and disasters in a coordinated and cohesive way.

This set of indicators (from here onwards called “example indicators”) is not meant to be used as a new and separate monitoring framework on gender, climate change and disasters. Rather, it is intended to support work now underway to identify a comprehensive regional set

of indicators[1] on gender and the environment, including climate change and disasters. The example indicators will need to be further examined, narrowed down, and integrated into the regional indicator set. When completed, the regional set will support countries in Asia and the Pacific to measure and monitor sustainable development more inclusively. It also will support national reporting on global disaster risk reduction and climate change commitments such as the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This report:

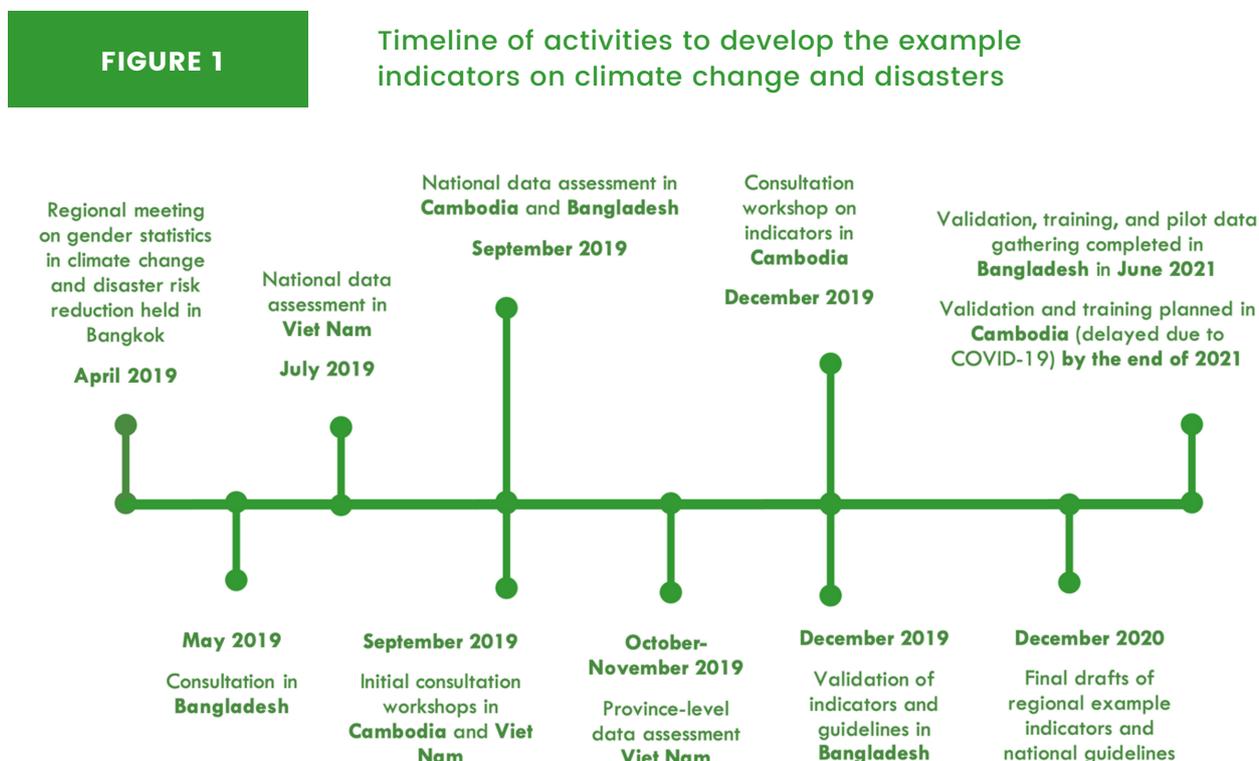
- Describes existing regional and global commitments for gender statistics on climate change and disaster risk reduction, including data disaggregated by sex, age and disability status;
- Highlights commonalities in the gender tracking and measurement needs among three countries -- Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam -- and identifies options to measure the links between gender and climate change and disaster risk reduction;
- Provides a set of example indicators (and associated metadata) to inform existing work to design regional indicators to measure the links between gender and the environment, including climate change and disasters.

This report collates links to methodological guidelines and training materials to support national statistical systems in producing related indicators. The primary agencies that this report is intended for are national statistical offices, national disaster management authorities, and line ministries in charge of environment, climate change, gender equality and national planning. It should help users of statistics, such as national policymakers on gender, climate change, and disaster risk reduction, to understand data gaps and identify indicators to monitor policies, plans and programmes.

Identifying indicators that provide gender data on climate change and disasters

There is a growing and urgent demand for gender statistics and disaggregated

data to monitor national priorities, particularly those as fundamental to sustainable development as climate change, including fulfilling commitments under the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework, and the Gender Action Plan under UNFCCC. The set of example indicators in this report was developed to respond to such demands. The indicators are based on ideas discussed at a meeting held in April 2019[2] that brought together experts from the region on gender statistics and the environment. They were further shaped by the efforts to develop national indicator frameworks in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam. All these consultations helped UN Women narrow down long lists of indicators to a set of 39 example indicators. Figure 1 below shows the timeline of these activities.



The example indicator set has not been internationally standardized, nor has any government officially endorsed it. Therefore, the set is not standard or official. Rather, it provides a list of options for countries that wish to make national indicators and guidelines on measuring the impact of climate change and disasters from a gender perspective.

The national statistical system of Bangladesh has developed and published its own national indicators, guidelines and protocols[3]. In Viet Nam, initial consultations and assessment of data gaps have been made but the official process to approve the suggested indicators is stalled. In Cambodia, initial consultations have been arranged and consultation with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to finalize the indicators is underway. The set of example indicators presented in this report comprise those

indicators that best reflect commonalities across the three countries. A comparison of the four sets of indicators is in Annex II.

The example indicators align, to the extent possible, with indicators in existing reporting frameworks in regional and global commitments and with agreed standards for disaster-related statistics. The Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF) was used as a starting point to develop a set of domains to group indicators on gender, climate change and disaster-related statistics with inputs from regional experts.

The DRSF was adopted as the regional framework for monitoring and reporting on disasters at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Committee



Photo: UN Women Viet Nam/ Nguyen Ngoc Hai

on Statistics in 2018[4]. It is a guideline for statisticians and includes descriptions of a basic range of disaster-related statistics, methodological guidance and tools for implementation. It is designed to be used by national agencies that compile and produce disaster-related statistics. The DRSF framework supports the production of the Sendai Framework and SDG indicators, among others, but does not contain its own specific set of indicators.

The DRSF provided a logical starting point to identify gender-related indicators. Using the DRSF along with the example indicators in this report should help countries integrate gender into the production of data on climate change and disasters.

Table 1 shows the alignment between the DRSF and the example indicators, with descriptions and examples of each domain.

TABLE 1

Alignment between the domains of the Disaster-related Statistics Framework and the example indicators on gender, climate change and disasters

DRSF Issue	Example Indicators	Description
Hazards resulting in sudden disasters and slow processes resulting in disasters	Not explicitly included among the example indicators. For gender indicators on this, see the Asia-Pacific indicator set on gender and the environment.	
Exposure	Exposure	Population and assets exposed to impacts of climate change and/or disasters. Examples of exposure statistics include the total population, land and infrastructure located in hazard areas. These statistics are used for risk assessment and emergency response and as baseline statistics for measuring impacts.
Vulnerability	Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors that increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to hazards and/or climate change.
Coping capacity	Coping capacity	Factors for resilience of a household, business, community, region or country against disaster or climate change. This is their ability to respond to external shocks without sustaining major permanent damage and to instead use them as opportunities to make improvements for the future (e.g., “building back better”).
Direct impacts to environment and cultural heritage	Not explicitly included among the example indicators. For gender indicators on this, see the Asia-Pacific indicator set on gender and the environment.	
Direct human impacts	Direct human impacts	Deaths, missing, injuries, illnesses, evacuations, relocations and other impacts. People can be affected directly or indirectly. They may experience short- or long-term effects on their lives, livelihoods or health, and on their economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. People who are missing or dead may be considered as directly affected.
Direct material impacts and economic loss	Direct material impacts and economic losses	Physical impacts and associated economic losses, includes impacts on critical infrastructures and disruptions to basic services that are caused by material impacts.

TABLE 1

Alignment between the domains of the Disaster-related Statistics Framework and the example indicators on gender, climate change and disasters (continued)

DRSF Issue	Example Indicators	Description
Indirect impacts	Indirect impacts	<p>Consequences of climate change and disasters that are based on additional modelling and assumptions.</p> <p>People indirectly affected are those who over time suffer consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services and commerce, or to their work, social, health and psychological status.</p> <p>For more gender indicators on this, see the Asia-Pacific indicator set on gender and the environment.</p>
Disaster risk reduction activity	Means of implementation	<p>Activities that prepare for, adapt to, and mitigate against climate change and/or boost the coping capacities of a society where a disaster occurs or may occur. Such investments affect the overall risk profile of a community or region within a country. They include developing strategy and coordination and reporting mechanisms, providing information, awareness-raising, and national reporting on climate change.</p>

DEMAND FOR GENDER STATISTICS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS

Asia and the Pacific is the region most prone to disasters and most vulnerable to climate change. The region experiences earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and tropical cyclones, and slow-onset disasters such as droughts and sea level rise. In 2018, almost half of the 281 disasters worldwide occurred in Asia and the Pacific, including eight of the 10 deadliest. Fifty-seven per cent of global deaths from disasters between 1970 and 2018 were in Asia and the Pacific. Estimated average annual losses amounted to \$675 billion. Sixty per cent

of that was drought-related agricultural loss, which worsened the disadvantages already faced by rural women and increased food insecurity[9].

There is little data on how different groups are affected by disasters and climate change. Few countries give priority to mainstreaming gender in the production of environment statistics, including disasters and climate change. We know that gender and social status affect people's exposure, vulnerability and coping capacity but official



statistics do not always capture the link. This data gap may be hindering gender-responsive policy making in this field. The example of the availability of sex-and-

age disaggregated data on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Box 1 below is instructive.

BOX 1

COVID-19 pandemic: Gender statistics and why it matters

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown how essential gender statistics are during emergencies. Countries around the world have relied on such data to make decisions as they grapple with fighting the virus and minimizing its socioeconomic impacts.

The data shows that the virus, just like climate change, affects everyone but affects men and women and younger and older people differently.

As of January 2021, 49 per cent of the known global COVID-19 cases were women and girls, and 51 percent men and boys. Sex- and age-disaggregated data show that the virus infects people aged 20 to 59 more than other age groups and that the number of cases is slightly higher among men and boys (except for the age group 85+, where there are more cases among women because of women's longer life expectancy).

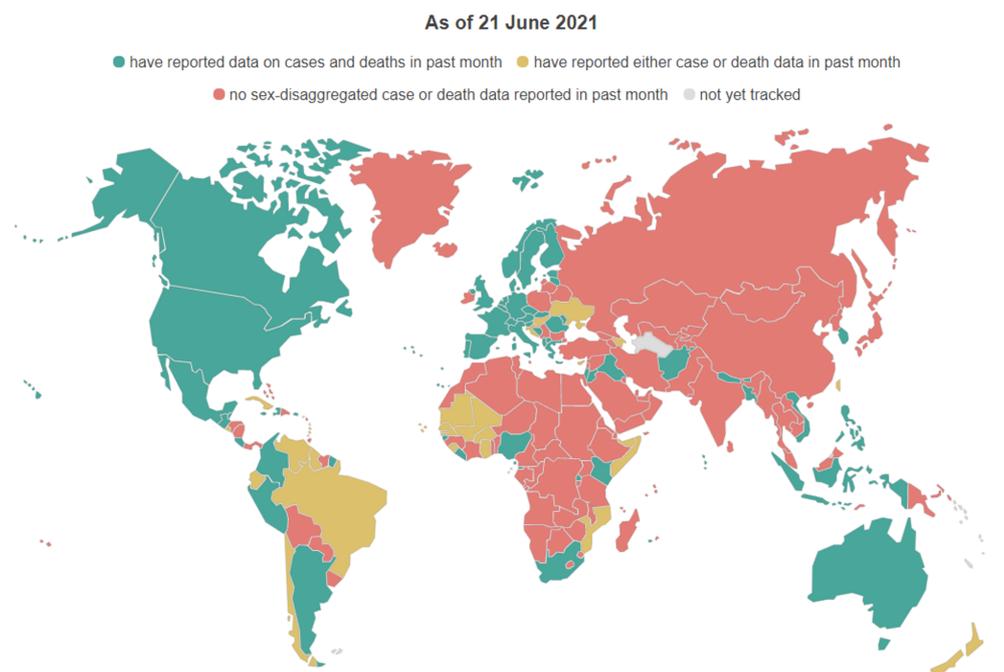
Data on hospitalizations, intensive care unit admissions and deaths show that men are disproportionately affected in terms of the direct health impacts. However, sex-disaggregated and gender-related data show that women may be harder hit by the many indirect socioeconomic impacts. This kind of data shows, for example, that women may experience increased burden of childcare and home-schooling during lockdowns, and increased risks of domestic and intimate partner violence, loss of jobs and livelihoods, and discontinued education opportunities. In most countries in Asia and the Pacific, the pandemic has resulted in more women than men spending increased time collecting water and firewood. Climate change and environmental degradation coupled with the pandemic, affects women disproportionately because they depend on natural resources more than men do.

The need to respond rapidly and effectively to the pandemic has highlighted the importance of having gender statistics to inform those responses. It has demonstrated to policy and decision makers on climate change and disaster risk reduction the value of the work to produce sex-disaggregated and gender-relevant statistics.

BOX 1

COVID-19 pandemic: Gender statistics and why it matters (continued)

COVID-19 data has also shown that we still have a way to go in integrating gender into statistics. According to the Sex, Gender and COVID-19 Project, among 199 countries, only 50 per cent of countries reported sex-disaggregated case data and/or death data in June 2021[12]. The map below shows the extent of these gaps.



Source: Global Health 5050, ICRW (International Center for Research on Women), and African Population and Health Research Center, The COVID-19 sex-disaggregated data tracker. Available from [https:// globalhealth5050.org/the-sex-gender-and-covid-19-project/the-data-tracker/](https://globalhealth5050.org/the-sex-gender-and-covid-19-project/the-data-tracker/) (accessed 7 July 2021).

Commitments on gender statistics on climate change and disaster risk reduction

To ensure inclusive approaches and empowerment of the most vulnerable people, a good statistical baseline and trend data are important to track and monitor changes associated with policy implementation. As stated in the SDGs and global frameworks for climate

change, disaster risk reduction and human rights, the data need to be disaggregated by sex, age, disability status and other characteristics to monitor the experiences of women, men, girls and boys. Data also are needed on women's participation, such as representation in power structures and influence in the environment sector, planning and decision-making on climate change and disasters.

Global and regional commitments that encourage the production of data-based evidence on gender, climate change and disasters to monitor progress include:

- United Nations Agenda 2030 and SDGs
- United Nations Environment Assembly
- UNFCCC and Gender Action Plan
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- Beijing Platform for Action and more specifically the Asia-Pacific Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: Beijing +25 Review (November 2019)

The SDGs and the Sendai Framework contain specific gender indicators while the other four agreements do not contain such but they call for action to collect gender statistics. In Asia and the Pacific, the DRSF guides national statistics offices in their work to improve the quality and harmonization of statistics for monitoring and achieving the SDGs and the Sendai Framework [13].

In some countries, national strategies also include gender-related priorities relevant to climate change, disasters and the environment. Including requirements for gender statistics in national sustainable development plans and other national strategies is an important step

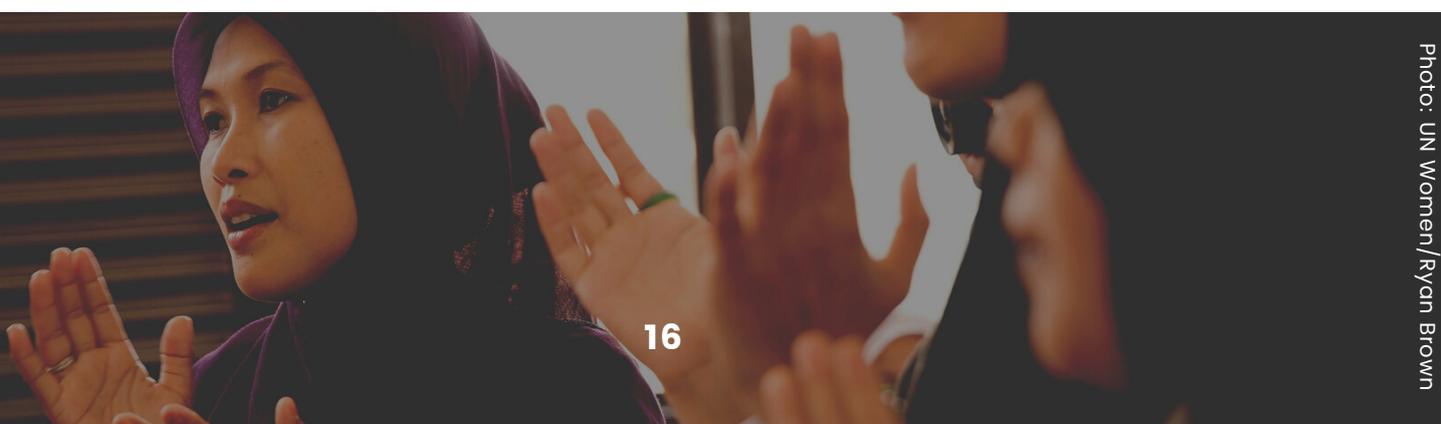
towards integrating gender into statistics. Box 2 provides a case study from Cambodia and an example from a regional level initiative.

The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

United Nations Member States adopted the SDGs in 2015, creating a global framework for working towards sustainable and inclusive development by 2030. The SDG framework contains 17 goals, each with several targets and indicators for monitoring progress[14].

The framework provides a strong grounding on gender equality. It contains a specific goal on gender equality (SDG 5) as well as more than 50 gender-specific indicators[15] across all goals. The goals emphasize “leaving no one behind” and call for data to be disaggregated by sex, age, location and other characteristics.

At the time this report was written, there was no authoritative list of gender, climate change and disaster-related indicators in the global set of SDG indicators. In April 2019, UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific identified 21 SDG indicators that are relevant for the intersection of gender, climate change and disasters[16]:



BOX 2**Linking national strategies with demands for gender statistics**

The first step towards identifying data gaps and priorities for data production involves analyzing existing national strategic plans and sector strategies and identifying needs for gender data and other disaggregated data.

The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023[17] envisages that “Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society”. Reducing gender-related vulnerability is the second of eight strategic objectives in the plan. Its guiding principles include that climate change response must be equitable and gender-sensitive, and requires data disaggregated by sex, age and disability.

The plan’s strategies to reduce vulnerability in Cambodia focus on the rural poor and on improving agricultural production and health care to cope with vector- and water-borne diseases. The plan also aims to integrate gender into climate change response planning. A number of agencies are given responsibilities for this. For example, the Ministry of Women’s Affairs is responsible for[18]:

- Increasing women’s participation in climate change policymaking
- Establishing funding rules for gender and climate change initiatives and implementing these rules across policies and programmes
- Identifying ways to scale up proven experiences on gender and climate change
- Gathering and analyzing lessons and best practices on gender and climate change for sharing and learning at national, regional, global forums

The implementation of these four mandates is not possible without data on gender, climate change and disasters.

At the regional level, the ESCAP Committee on Statistics has developed a tool called EPIC (Every Policy Is Connected to People, Planet and Prosperity) to help national statistical systems work with policymakers to identify and give priority to statistical information needs, including disaggregated statistics. The aim is to develop a set of national indicators needed for monitoring national and sectoral policies[19].

SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
- 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

- 1.4.2 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

- 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
- 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
- 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.a.1 (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
- 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public

allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

- 5.2.1 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
- 5.2.2 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
- 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
- 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

SDG 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology



SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
- 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 11.5.1 (same as 1.5.1)

SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- 13.1.1 (same as 1.5.1)

United Nations Environment Assembly

In 2019, United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) adopted the resolution, Promoting Gender Equality and the Human Rights and Empowerment of Women and Girls in Environmental Governance[20]. The resolution acknowledges the importance of women’s knowledge and collective action and their role in the sustainable use of natural resources. It invites all United Nations Member States to:

- Report to the UNEA on their progress in gender mainstreaming in environmental policies and programmes
- Give priority to gender policies and action plans
- Increase the participation and leadership of women in environmental decision-making at local, national, regional and global levels

The resolution also asked the Executive Director to prepare a report for the fifth session of the UNEA in February 2021 on the implementation of UNEP's Policy and Strategy on Gender Equality and the Environment 2014-2017[21]. It asked Member States to contribute to the report.

In 2020, COP14 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, a global legal framework for action, agreed that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework would be gender-responsive. It outlined the importance of efforts to promote the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive data, including data disaggregated by sex[22]. COP15, planned for 11-24 October 2021, may adopt the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

In 2017, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation under the UNFCCC recommended a Gender Action Plan that was endorsed by Parties at the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23)[23]. The plan seeks to "advance women's full, equal and meaningful participation and promote gender-responsive climate policy". It focuses on integrating gender concerns into United Nations work on climate change.

The UNFCCC does not specify any statistical indicators but does make a strong and clear demand for

disaggregated data. It asks Parties to the Convention to make submissions that include sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis on the different impacts of climate change on women and men; on how gender has been integrated into national policies and plans; and on achieving gender balance in national climate Party delegations and constituted bodies.

The Paris Agreement, ratified in 2015 by 196 Parties to the UNFCCC, aims to limit global warming to 1.5 to 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. "Nationally determined contributions" are the means to achieve that goal; these are commitments by each country to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change impacts. All Parties were asked to submit new or updated national determined contributions by 2020 and every five years thereafter. Statistics on gender and climate change is incremental in this context, as nationally determined contributions determine the climate action ambition of each Party and inclusion of gender data and gender-specific targets will drive the climate policy development at the national level.

The UNFCCC Gender Action Plan sets out five priorities and several activities; it calls for strengthening countries' abilities to collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data. The Paris Agreement also set an Enhanced Transparency Framework to improve the measurement, reporting

and verification system under the Convention. The framework requires Parties to report regularly on their progress in implementing their national determined contributions targets and goals.

The UNFCCC Gender Action Plan also calls on countries to demonstrate how they have integrated gender into climate change-related activities, including by:

- Developing gender-responsive policies, plans and programmes on adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, technology and finance
- Reporting on methods for gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information
- Promoting the equal participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions and developing leadership skills so that women can have an equal voice in national, regional and global forums on climate change
- Attracting and directing resources towards capacity-building of gender bodies, civil society organizations, ministries and parliamentarians for gender-responsive implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation

Despite these reporting requirements, no specific gender indicators are attached to this framework.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework is a voluntary, non-binding agreement adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015[24]. The framework includes seven targets under four priority areas and 38 indicators, several of which call for disaggregation by age, sex and disability status[25]. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) supports the implementation, follow-up and review of the framework.

In 2017, UNDRR released technical guidance on monitoring and reporting on progress towards the targets[26]. The first reporting cycle using the 38 indicators began in March 2018; it covered the periods 2015-2016 and 2017-2018[27]. The Sendai Monitor[28] provides an online platform for Member States to report annually using the 38 indicators and helps to track global, regional and national progress on the indicators. UNDRR provides training and support to countries to use the tool[29] Reporting of data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability is encouraged but optional.



UNDRR's technical guidance recommends that eight of the 38 Sendai indicators be disaggregated by sex, age, disability and income[30]:

- A-1 Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
- A-2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
- A-3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
- B-1 Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
- B-2 Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
- B-3 Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters
- B-4 Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters
- B-5 Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters
- D-1 Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (compound of D2-D4: number of health facilities, educational facilities, other facilities)
- D-5 Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters (compound of D6-D8: educational services, health services and other basic services)
- E-1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- E-2 Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies
- F-1 Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions

In addition to these eight indicators, several other Sendai Framework indicators are relevant to gender, climate change and disasters, although this is not noted explicitly in the indicator language:

- C-1 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (compound of C2-C6: agriculture, assets, housing, infrastructure, cultural heritage)

- G-1 Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems (compound of G2-G5: forecasting, number of people covered by warning systems, local governments with plans to act on warnings, information availability, population exposed to risk protected by warning systems)
- G-5 Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels
- G-6 Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning (including information on the number of evacuated people, when applicable).

These are mainly the compound indicators in the Sendai Framework and cover a broad range of topics. Participants in the various consultations on creating indicator sets as well as UN Women's experts considered these indicators particularly important for measuring gender equality because they can reveal information on the different impacts of disasters on women. Firstly, the indicators reveal who bears the economic brunt of disasters (C-1 as a compound indicator) and how the infrastructure and services, which men and women may benefit from differently, are impacted (D-1 and D-5 as compound indicators). Target F of the Sendai Framework deals more with broader development processes, finance and international

cooperation. It is important that the processes and finance flows consider gender perspectives; otherwise, structural inequalities may be reinforced. F-1 indicator is included here as an example of tracking the use of funds for gender-responsive action. Lastly, it is crucial that early warnings and information on disasters is accessible to everyone (G-1 as a compound indicator and in particular G-5) and that evacuations ensure no one is left behind (G-6).

United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Violence against Women

Adopted in 2018, General Recommendation No. 37 on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change called for signatories to the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to take action on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction and climate change [31]. It says that, "Women, girls, men and boys are affected differently by climate change and disasters, with many women and girls experiencing greater risks, burdens and impacts."

The recommendation does not include specific statistical indicators but asks States Parties to develop mechanisms to produce and use data disaggregated by sex, age, disability, ethnicity and region and to develop disaggregated and



gender-responsive indicators. The purpose is to establish baselines and measure progress in areas such as women's participation in actions to prevent and respond to disaster risk and climate change.

Asia-Pacific Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+25 Review

In 2019, ministers and representatives of members and associate members of ESCAP signed this declaration reaffirming commitments to gender equality[32]. The declaration acknowledges the megatrends affecting the region – including climate change and the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, disasters and environmental degradation – and the “differentiated and disproportionate impact on women and girls”.

It calls for promoting the participation of women in efforts to safeguard the environment; integrating gender concerns into disaster risk reduction, climate change and environmental conservation; and ensuring equal leadership and participation of women at all levels of policymaking and decision-making.

The declaration does not have a monitoring or indicator framework associated with it, but does call for countries to strengthen the evidence base for, and awareness about, gender-specific environmental and health hazards. It also calls for efforts to strengthen the ability of national statistical systems to design, collect, access and publicly disseminate high-quality, reliable and timely data disaggregated by sex, age, income and other characteristics relevant to the national context.

SELECTING THE SET OF EXAMPLE INDICATORS

Existing work on gender and environment statistics

In 2019, gender statistics experts from ESCAP, UN Women, UNEP and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) put together a set of gender and environment indicators for Asia and the Pacific (an overlapping but broader domain than climate change and disasters). The set builds on earlier work by UNEP and IUCN [33]. This set has since been refined through several rounds of consultations with governments in Asia and the Pacific, environmental experts, and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. The set that

UN Women, ESCAP, UNEP and IUCN proposed in 2019 comprised 35 core indicators and 11 context-specific indicators, most (28) of which are identical or similar to SDG indicators[34]. The refined set comprised 36 core indicators and 10 context-specific indicators[35] and was presented to the ESCAP Committee on Statistics in August 2020. It is presented in Annex I.

This Asia-Pacific gender-environment indicator set is expected to help countries that want to measure the gender-environment link identify and use specific indicators with



internationally agreed methodology and guidance. Although this indicator set has now mostly been finalized, some key measurement areas given priority by Member States still lack specific indicators. This is due to the lack of internationally agreed methodology to measure issues around emerging topics such as environment-related conflict and violence, environment-related migration, and the use of women's traditional knowledge in agriculture. The gaps can only be filled when these international methodologies are in place.

For the Asia-Pacific gender-environment indicator set, a model questionnaire, enumerators manual, sample tabulation plan and other guidance materials have been developed to help national statistics offices collect related data[36].

Developing the set of example indicators on gender, climate change and disasters

At the regional meeting on gender statistics on climate change and disaster risk reduction, held in Bangkok on 22 April 2019[37], 53 experts from government agencies, academia and United Nations agencies were consulted on the relevance of various indicators to measure progress on disasters and climate change from a gender perspective in their own countries. Most of the experts were from national statistics offices, line ministries and national disaster management offices.

Before the meeting, UN Women created a list of more than 70 indicators. In creating the list, UN Women took into account these considerations:

- The list gave priority to indicators in existing monitoring frameworks (e.g., the SDGs) and for which internationally agreed methodology was available.
- The distribution of indicators was balanced across all the DRSF components: exposure, vulnerability, coping capacity, impacts, and means of implementation.
- The number of indicators related to climate change versus disaster risk reduction was balanced.

From the discussions at the meeting, UN Women gathered general feedback on these indicators. After the meeting, UN Women adjusted the list to a total of 88 indicators and sent it to meeting participants for more detailed feedback and an online survey.

In the survey, the respondents specified which of the indicators they considered most relevant and feasible for monitoring gender and climate change and disaster risk reduction. A total of 12 responses were received. Indicators chosen by at least 40 per cent of respondents were shortlisted for possible inclusion in the later consultations in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam on creating national indicator sets.

UN Women decided that the list for the national consultations should focus on resilience against, rather than mitigation of, climate change and disasters. So some indicators on drivers of disasters and climate change, such as environmental emissions, were omitted.

UN Women also kept indicators on vulnerability, even if they did not get much support in the online survey, because it is widely known that climate change has disproportionate effects on women and girls. UN Women also added “means of implementation” indicators. These indicators were not included in the initial indicator lists because they lack

internationally agreed methodology, but they are important to being able to understand the inclusion of women in and gender responsiveness of climate policy.

All this resulted in a list of 73 indicators that was taken to the consultations in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam. Experts from different agencies in those countries worked on creating their own sets of indicators by choosing those they considered most appropriate to their national contexts and developing new ones if needed. Box 3, on Viet Nam’s experience, shows how this work requires a coordinated interagency effort.

BOX 3

Coordination among state agencies is key to integrating gender in statistics in Viet Nam

In Viet Nam, many state agencies are involved in efforts to strengthen gender mainstreaming in national systems for monitoring and reporting on climate change and disasters: the national statistical office; organizations working on gender equality and women’s empowerment; environment-related ministries; and other bodies that coordinate climate change disaster-related response and mitigation. Each of these agencies act as designated custodians or the lead agencies for producing different indicators, so their coordinated efforts are key to adopting a feasible set of indicators for the country.

The key agencies that participated in the discussion on a set of national indicators are:

- General Statistics Office of Viet Nam, Ministry of Planning and Investment - The 2015 Statistics Law (89/2015) mandates this office to lead the production of national statistics and coordination and standard-setting across the national statistics system[38]. The system includes offices at provincial, district and commune levels and the ministries and agencies that produce statistics from their administrative data. Within the General Statistics Office, the Department of Social and Environmental Statistics is responsible for statistics on climate change and disasters.

BOX 3**Coordination among state agencies is key to integrating gender in statistics in Viet Nam (continued)**

- Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs - The ministry is the state management agency for the Gender Equality Law and a focal point for reporting on the implementation in Viet Nam of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women. It developed the National Strategy on Gender Equality 2021-2030[39] and the National Program on Gender Equality 2011-2015. The ministry also guides other line ministries in implementing gender equality in line with the laws and in evaluating mainstreaming gender equality in Viet Nam. Viet Nam
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment - The ministry manages climate change and protection of the ozone layer. It leads and coordinates the implementation of the UNFCCC, Paris Agreement on climate change, Kyoto Protocol and other related international treaties. The ministry oversees the monitoring, appraisal and reporting system for climate change adaptation activities; maintains a national database on climate change and guidelines for using information on climate change; gathers data on climate change response from ministries, branches and localities; and produces a national report on climate change that is sent to the UNFCCC.
- Viet Nam Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - The authority manages and implement laws and policies on disaster prevention and response across the country. It collects, updates and manages data on damage and needs. It also collects data on participation in the training, capacity-building, communication and awareness-raising activities it holds for agencies, officials in charge of disaster prevention and control, and local residents. The authority also acts as the Steering Office of the Central Committee for Natural Disaster Prevention and Control. The committee directs and coordinates disaster response and mitigation plans on a national scale, summarizing damages and needs for emergency assistance, recovery and reconstruction.

Based on the consultations in the three countries and with other groups, UN Women narrowed the list to the final set of 39 example indicators that were fairly common across the three countries and represented priority issues in the Asia-Pacific. Some of these 39 indicators have been added to the Asia-Pacific gender-environment indicator set. UN Women encourages countries to use these two lists if they would like to measure the connections between gender equality and climate change and disasters.

Set of example indicators

The set of 39 indicators is presented in Table 2. This set is expected to be a living document that is adjusted to reflect lessons learned from pilot surveys and other work to fill gender data gaps. Links to metadata, where available, are provided for each indicator in the next section of this report.

TABLE 2

Set of 39 example indicators for gender, climate change and disasters by source framework

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Gender-related indicators	Framework	Preferred data source
Exposure (5)	A1	Total population, disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, wealth, and ethnicity	None (denominator)	Population census and estimates
	A2	Number of health facilities, by location, type, and capacity (size)	Similar to Sendai D-2	Administrative records
	A3	Number of education facilities, by location, type, and capacity (size)	Similar to Sendai D-3	Administrative records
	A4	Proportion of population exposed to risk protected by early warning systems, by sex	Similar to Sendai G-1	Integration of household surveys and administrative records
	A5	Total square kilometres of agricultural land in disaster-prone areas, by sex of land user	Similar to SDG indicator 5.a.1	Combination household surveys and administrative records
Vulnerability (12)	B1	Total number of people in disaster prone areas, disaggregated simultaneously by sex, age, wealth and location	None	Integration of household surveys and administrative records
	B2	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	SDG 1.2.1	Population survey
	B3	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	SDG 5.4.1	Population survey with time diary
	B4	Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex	UNEP/IUCN recommended indicator B.7	Population survey with time diary
	B5	Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex	UNEP/IUCN recommended indicator B.9	Population survey with time diary

TABLE 2
Set of 39 example indicators for gender, climate change and disasters by source framework (continued)

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Gender-related indicators	Framework	Preferred data source
	B6	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	SDG 5.2.2	Population survey
	B7	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	SDG 5.2.1	Population survey
	B8	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) by sex	International Labour Organization (ILO) indicator	Population survey
	B9	(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	Agricultural census or population survey
	B10	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex	SDG 7.1.2	Population census or survey
	B11	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex	SDG 6.1.1	Household survey
	B12	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	SDG 8.10.2	Population survey
Coping capacity (5)	C1	Proportion of people that reported being able to access, understand and use relevant disaster risk information, by sex	Similar to Sendai G-5	Population survey
	C2	Proportion seats held by women in local government	SDG 5.5.1(b)	Administrative records
	C3	Proportion of managerial positions in environment-related ministries (e.g. disaster management, ministry of environment, ministry of agriculture, etc.) held by women	UNEP/IUCN	Administrative records
	C4	Proportion of managerial positions in ministries providing social protection (e.g. health, education, labour) held by women	Similar to UNEP/IUCN	Administrative records
	C5	Women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies	UNEP/IUCN	Administrative records

TABLE 2
Set of 39 example indicators for gender, climate change and disasters by source framework (continued)

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Gender-related indicators	Framework	Preferred data source
Direct human impacts (6)	D1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	Sendai A-1	Administrative records or post-disaster needs assessment surveys
	D2	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex	Sendai B-1	Administrative records or post-disaster needs assessment surveys
	D3	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, by sex	Sendai B-2	Administrative records or post-disaster needs assessment surveys
	D4	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex	Sendai B-3	Administrative records or post-disaster needs assessment surveys
	D5	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex	Sendai B-4	Administrative records or post-disaster needs assessment surveys
	D6	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters, by sex	Sendai B-5	Administrative records or post-disaster needs assessment surveys
Direct material impacts and economic losses (2)	E1	Total number of users of health and education facilities damaged by disasters, by sex	Similar to Sendai D-2 and D-3	Administrative records or post-disaster needs assessment surveys
	E2	Square kilometre of agricultural land affected, by sex of land user	None	Administrative records
Indirect impacts (4)	F1	Proportion of population whose employment related income decreased as a result of disasters, by sex	None	Population survey
	F2	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by sex	SDG 3.9.1	Administrative records or surveys
	F3	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services), by sex	SDG 3.9.2	Administrative records or surveys
	F4	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, by sex	SDG 3.9.3	Administrative records or surveys
Means of implementation (5)	G1	Total ODA allocated to national disaster risk reduction related activities where gender was a primary objective (according to gender marker)	Similar to Sendai F-1	Administrative records
	G2	Total ODA allocated to climate change mitigation related activities where gender equality was a primary objective (according to gender marker)	None	Administrative records

TABLE 2

Set of 39 example indicators for gender, climate change and disasters by source framework (continued)

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Gender-related indicators	Framework	Preferred data source
	G3	Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reports on climate change for UNFCCC	Inspired by UNFCCC Gender Action Plan	Literature review
	G4	National systems are in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment in the area of climate and environment (Boolean indicator)	None	Administrative records
	G5	Percentage of national delegations at UNFCCC sessions who are women	Inspired by UNFCCC Gender Action Plan	Administrative records

METADATA

Metadata typically provides additional information for each indicator or data point. For instance, indicator metadata may include definitions, methods of computation, recommended data sources, and variables for disaggregation. For all internationally agreed indicators considered in this list, the metadata has been sourced from

official metadata repositories for the relevant indicator sets (SDG metadata repository, Sendai Framework metadata repository, etc.) as seen in Table 3.

Definitions of key concepts of climate change, disability, disaster, gender and hazard, which apply to multiple indicators, are provided in Annex III.



Photo: UN Women/Piyavit Thongsac-Ard

TABLE 3

Metadata sources for the example indicators

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
Exposure (5)	A1	Total population, disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, wealth and ethnicity	None (denominator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an officially agreed indicator, but often used as a denominator for other indicators - Typically available from population census - Disaggregation by location must be combined with other forms of disaggregation in order to assess exposure. - For more information, see United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2019, Online Edition, Rev. 1. Available from https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Metadata/Documentation/ (accessed 8 February 2021).
	A2	Number of health facilities, by location, type, and capacity (size)	Similar to Sendai D-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - This indicator is related to Sendai Framework indicators D-2 and D-3, which measure the number of destroyed or damaged health and education facilities attributed to disasters. - Disaggregation by location must be combined with other forms of disaggregation in order to assess exposure. The indicator measures the existence of the facilities but not their quality or operational state. - Compiling this information is only possible if registration of such facilities is systematically recorded through administrative records. - Metadata of "health centres per 100,000 population" and "health facilities per 10,000 population" can be found in World Health Organization, The global health observatory: Indicator metadata registry list. Available from https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry (accessed 8 February 2021). - For more information on Sendai D-2, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i> (New edition) (2018). Available from https://www.undrr.org/publication/technical-guidance-monitoring-and-reporting-progress-achieving-global-targets-sendai (accessed 8 February 2021).
	A3	Number of education facilities, by location, type, and capacity (size)	Similar to Sendai D-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - This indicator is related to Sendai Framework indicators D-2 and D-3, which measure the number of destroyed or damaged health and education facilities attributed to disasters. - Disaggregation by location must be combined with other forms of disaggregation in order to assess exposure. The indicator measures the existence of the facilities but not their quality or operational state. - Metadata for different education- related indicators can be found in United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

TABLE 3
Metadata sources for the example indicators (continued)

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
				<p>Institute for Statistics, <i>Metadata for the Global and Thematic Indicators for the Follow-up and Review of SDG4 and Education 2030</i> (October 2018). Available from http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/sdg4-metadata-global-thematic-indicators-en.pdf (accessed 8 February 2021).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No specific definitions are provided for “education facilities”, although information is available to make some inferences in United Nations Economic Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Metadata for the Global and Thematic Indicators for the Follow-up and Review of SDG 4 and Education 2030</i>. - For more information on Sendai D-3, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>.
	A4	Proportion of population exposed to risk protected by early warning systems, by sex	Similar to Sendai G-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - Sendai G-1 is a compound indicator of the sub-indicators G-2-G-5, including various aspects of early warning systems and population exposed to or at risk of disasters. Sendai G-3, on the number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms, is particularly close. - Methodological development needed to develop definitions of “population protected” and classifications for “early warning systems” - For more information on Sendai G-1, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>.
	A5	Total square kilometres of agricultural land in disaster-prone areas, by sex of land user	Similar to SDG indicator 5.a.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - The metadata for SDG indicator 5.a.1 includes definitions for “agricultural land”. - Methodological developments needed to define “disaster prone areas” - Methodological development needed to compile information on sex of land user vs. land owner - This indicator relates to the E2 indicator in this framework and they should be produced and presented in a harmonized way. - For more information on SDG 5.a.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository. Available from https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/ (accessed 8 February 2021).

TABLE 3

Metadata sources for the example indicators (continued)

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
Vulnerability (12)	B1	Total number of people in disaster prone areas, disaggregated simultaneously by sex, age, wealth and location	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - Information on the total number of people is typically available from population census. - Methodological development needed to define “disaster prone areas” - For more information, see United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects 2019.
	B2	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	SDG 1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to SDG 1.2.1, but with required sex disaggregation - Surveys used for data collection must sample a random adult in each household (rather than household head by default). - Household consumption or income must be recorded at the individual level (not household level). - For more information on SDG 1.2.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	B3	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	SDG 5.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to SDG 5.4.1 - For more information on SDG 5.4.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	B4	Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex	UNEP/IUCN recommended indicator B.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - Data collection through time use surveys is only possible if surveys record unpaid production of goods and unpaid provision of services (beyond unpaid care and domestic work). - See United Nations Statistics Division, <i>International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016)</i> (13 February 2017) for classification of these activities. Available from https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/48th-session/documents/BG-3h-ICATUS-2016-13-February-2017-E.pdf (accessed 8 February 2021).
	B5	Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex	UNEP/IUCN recommended indicator B.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - Data collection through time use surveys is only possible if surveys record unpaid production of goods and unpaid provision of services (beyond unpaid care and domestic work). - See United Nations Statistics Division, <i>International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016)</i> for classification of these activities.
	B6	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	SDG 5.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to SDG 5.2.2 - For more information on SDG 5.2.2, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.

TABLE 3
Metadata sources for the example indicators (continued)

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
	B7	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	SDG 5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to SDG 5.2.1, - For more information on SDG 5.2.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	B8	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) by sex	ILO indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to ILO indicator, with objective to identify people involved in agriculture, fisheries and forestry - For more information see ILO, Department of Statistics, "Indicator description: Employment by economic activity". Available from https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/description-employment-by-economic-activity/ (accessed 8 February 2021). - See also United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev. 4</i>. (New York, 2008). Available from https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/ISIC.cshhtml (accessed 8 February 2021).
	B9	(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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to SDG 5.a.1 - For more information on SDG 5.a.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	B10	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex	SDG 7.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to SDG 7.1.2, but with required sex disaggregation - For sex disaggregation to be possible, the data source must be an individual-level household survey where at least one adult woman or man is sampled at random (instead of head of household). - Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys compile this data for women and men. - For more information on SDG 7.1.2, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	B11	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex	SDG 6.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to SDG 6.1.1, but with required sex disaggregation - For sex disaggregation to be possible, the data source must be an individual-level household survey (e.g., is least one adult woman or man is sampled at random, instead of head of household).

TABLE 3

Metadata sources for the example indicators (continued)

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys compile this data for women and men. - For more information on SDG 6.1.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	B12	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex	SDG 8.10.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to SDG 8.10.2, but with required sex disaggregation - For sex disaggregation to be possible, the data source must be an individual-level household survey (e.g., at least one adult woman or man is sampled at random, instead of head of household). - For more information on SDG 8.10.2, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
Coping capacity (5)	C1	Proportion of people that reported being able to access, understand and use relevant disaster risk information, by sex	Similar to Sendai G-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - The UNDRR technical guidance for Sendai indicator G-5 includes definition of “disaster risk information”. - Methodological development needed to define “being able to access, understand” such information - For more information on Sendai G-5, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>.
	C2	Proportion seats held by women in local government	SDG 5.5.1(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to SDG 5.5.1(b) - For more information on SDG 5.5.1(b), see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	C3	Proportion of managerial positions in environment related ministries (e.g. disaster management, ministry of environment, ministry of agriculture, etc.) held by women	UNEP/IUCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - Similar to SDG 5.5.2, but with focus on environment-related ministries - Methodological development needed to identify a classification for “managerial positions in environment-related ministries”
	C4	Proportion of managerial positions in ministries providing social protection (e.g. health, education, labour) held by women	Similar to UNEP/IUCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - Similar to SDG 5.5.2, but with focus on social protection-related ministries - Methodological development needed to identify a classification for “managerial positions in environment-related ministries”
	C5	Women’s participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies	UNEP/IUCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - Methodological development needed to identify a classification for “sector-specific environmental governance bodies”

TABLE 3

Metadata sources for the example indicators (continued)

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
Direct human impacts (6)	D1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex	Sendai A-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to Sendai indicator A-1, which is compound indicator of sub-indicators A-2 - A-3, but with required sex disaggregation - Similar to SDG indicators 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1 - Administrative sources must record sex of the victim and cause of death to calculate this indicator. - If derived from surveys, surveys must randomly sample men and women (not household head) and ask about deceased family members. - For more information on Sendai A-1, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. - For more information on SDG 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	D2	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex	Sendai B-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to Sendai indicator B-1, which is compound indicator of sub-indicators B-2 – B-5, but with required sex disaggregation - Similar to SDG indicators 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1 - Definitions of “directly affected” and related concepts can be found in UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. Also United Nations Statistics Office, Metadata repository, March 2018. Available from https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/?aspxerrorpath=/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-01.pdf (accessed 8 February 2021). - If derived from registry data, sex of the person must be consistently recorded. - If derived from surveys, surveys must be conducted at the individual level (e.g., randomly sample an adult man and/or woman -- not household head). - For more information on Sendai B-1, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. - For more information on SDG indicators 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	D3	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, by sex	Sendai B-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to Sendai indicator B-2 but with required sex disaggregation - Definitions of related concepts can be found in UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. - If derived from registry data, sex of the person and cause of injury/illness must be consistently recorded. - If derived from surveys, surveys must be conducted at the individual level (e.g., randomly sample an adult man and/or woman -- not household head). - For more information on Sendai B-2, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>.

TABLE 3
Metadata sources for the example indicators

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
	D4	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex.	Sendai B-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to Sendai indicator B-3 but with required sex disaggregation - Definitions of “people whose damaged or destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters”, “houses damaged”, and related concepts can be found in UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. - If derived from registry data, sex of all the dwellers must be consistently recorded. If derived from surveys, surveys must include comprehensive information on household composition. - For more information on Sendai B-3, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>.
	D5	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex	Sendai B-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to Sendai indicator B-4 but with required sex disaggregation - Definitions of “people whose damaged or destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters”, “houses destroyed”, and related concepts can be found in UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. - If derived from registry data, sex of all household members must be consistently recorded. If derived from surveys, surveys must comprehensively record household composition. - For more information on Sendai B-4, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>.
	D6	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters, by sex	Sendai B-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identical to Sendai indicator B-5 but with required sex disaggregation - Definitions of “livelihood” and related concepts can be found in UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>. - If derived from registry data, sex of the person must be consistently recorded. If derived from surveys, surveys must be conducted at the individual level (e.g., randomly sample an adult man and/or woman -- not household head). - For more information on Sendai B-5, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>.
Direct material impacts and economic losses (2)	E1	Total number of users of health and education facilities damaged by disasters, by sex	Similar to Sendai D-2 and D-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator, but similar to Sendai D-2 and D-3, which refer to health and education facilities as infrastructure - Definitions of different health facilities (i.e., health centres and others) can be found in World Health

TABLE 3

Metadata sources for the example indicators

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
				<p>Organization, The global health observatory: Indicator metadata registry list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definitions of different education facilities can be found in United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Metadata for the Global and Thematic Indicators for the Follow-up and Review of SDG 4 and Education 2030</i>. For more information on Sendai D-2 and D-3, see UNDRR, <i>Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i>.
	E2	Square kilometre of agricultural land affected, by sex of land user	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not an internationally agreed indicator This indicator relates to A5 indicator in this framework and they should be produced and presented in a harmonized way. Definition of agricultural land available from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, <i>World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020: Volume I: Programme, concepts and definitions (2015)</i>. Available from http://www.fao.org/3/i4913e/i4913e.pdf (accessed 8 February 2021).
Indirect impacts (4)	F1	Proportion of population whose employment related income decreased as a result of disasters, by sex	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not an internationally agreed indicator For definitions of "employment-related income", see ILO, Department of Statistics, "Glossary of statistical terms". Available from https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/concepts-and-definitions/glossary/ (accessed 8 February 2021). Information on income must be compiled at the individual level and not household level. Surveys must sample both men and women within each household (not just head of household).
	F2	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by sex	SDG 3.9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identical to SDG 3.9.1 but with required sex disaggregation If the information is compiled through administrative sources, sex of the victim and cause of death must be recorded consistently. If compiled through surveys, it is important that sampling includes both females and males randomly (not just heads of households) and the questionnaire includes questions about death of family members. For more information on SDG 3.9.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	F3	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All	SDG 3.9.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identical to SDG 3.9.2 but with required sex disaggregation If the information is compiled through administrative sources, sex of the victim and cause of death must be recorded consistently. If compiled through surveys, it is important that sampling includes both females and males randomly (not just heads of household) and the

TABLE 3
Metadata sources for the example indicators

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
		(WASH) services), by sex		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> questionnaire includes questions about death of family members. For more information on SDG 3.9.2, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	F4	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, by sex	SDG 3.9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identical to SDG 3.9.3 but with required sex disaggregation If the information is compiled through administrative sources, sex of the victim and cause of death must be recorded consistently. If compiled through surveys, it is important that sampling includes both females and males randomly (and not just heads of households) and the questionnaire includes questions about death of family members. For more information on SDG 3.9.3, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
Means of implementation (5)	G1	Total ODA allocated to national disaster risk reduction related activities where gender was a primary objective (according to gender marker)	Similar to Sendai F-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not an internationally agreed indicator Net ODA to developing countries pertaining to disaster risk reduction is currently collected using these subsectors as explained in the list of Creditor Reporting System: disaster risk reduction; material relief assistance and services; relief co-ordination and support services; and multi-hazard response preparedness. See Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "Purpose Codes: sector classification." Available from http://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/purposecodessectorclassification.htm (accessed 3 March 2021). "Gender marker" is a qualitative statistical tool to record development activities that target gender equality as a policy objective. It is used by Development Assistance Committee members of OECD. The methodology can be found in OECD-DAC Network on Gender Equality (Gendernet), "Handbook on the OECD-DAC gender equality policy marker", December 2016. Available from https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf (accessed 3 March 2021). For more information on Sendai F-1, see UNDRR, "Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction." 2018
	G2	Total ODA allocated to climate change mitigation related activities where gender equality was a primary objective (according to gender marker)	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not an internationally agreed indicator The Rio markers by OECD on biodiversity, climate change mitigation, desertification and climate change adaptation can be used to define "climate change mitigation activities". For more information, see OECD, "OECD DAC Rio markers for climate: Handbook". Available from https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-

TABLE 3

Metadata sources for the example indicators

Issue (No. of Indicators)	Reference	Indicators	Source Framework	Metadata Notes
				<p>development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook_FINAL.pdf (accessed 3 March 2020).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Gender marker" is a qualitative statistical tool to record development activities that target gender equality as a policy objective. It is used by Development Assistance Committee members of OECD. The methodology can be found in OECD-DAC Network on Gender Equality (Gendernet), "Handbook on the OECD-DAC gender equality policy marker".
	G3	Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reports on climate change for UNFCCC	Inspired by UNFCCC Gender Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - UNFCCC GAP encourages all Member States to include sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in their national reporting. Member States submit a national report to UNFCCC within a timeframe for monitoring climate change. The report should include available sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis and commentary on what is being done to strengthen data gaps. - Methodological development required - Administrative records, submissions of national reports to UNFCCC
	G4	National systems are in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment in the area of climate and environment (Boolean indicator)	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator but resembles SDG 5.c.1 - Methodological development required - This indicator measures the percentage of government ministries and agencies at national, district and local levels with systems to track and make public resource allocations for gender equality in the context of climate change. - For more information on SDG 5.c.1, see United Nations Statistics Division, SDG indicators: Metadata repository.
	G5	Percentage of national delegations at UNFCCC sessions who are women	Inspired by UNFCCC Gender Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not an internationally agreed indicator - Methodological development required - Not for national monitoring but rather for UNFCCC monitoring - This indicator helps policy and decision makers track progress on meeting the goal of gender balance in global climate policy. It breaks down the gender composition of bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and Party delegations to sessions under these agreements. It includes a comparison with data from previous years. - Administrative records

ANNEXES

Annex I Gender and environment indicators for Asia and the Pacific

The ESCAP working paper co-authored by UN Women, ESCAP, UNEP and IUCN proposes 36 core indicators and 10 context-specific indicators. These indicators were taken into account in developing the set of example indicators[40]:

A. Land and biodiversity

- GE1. 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 (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 1.4.2).
- GE2. Proportion of agricultural area under environmentally sustainable agriculture, by sex of land user/owner (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 2.4.1).
- GE3. (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 (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 5.a.1).
- GE4. Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 5.a.2).
- GE5. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked, by sex of perpetrator (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 15.7.1).

B. Natural resources including food, energy and water

- GE6. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 5.4.1).
- GE7. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 6.1.1).
- GE8. Proportion of population with access to electricity, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 7.1.1).
- GE9. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 7.1.2).
- GE10. Share of income that directly comes from hunting, fishing, harvesting and collecting plants, firewood or fuels, by sex.
- GE11. Time spent collecting plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption, by sex.
- GE12. Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a garden patch, and breeding of farmyard animals for household consumption, by sex.

- GE13. Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex.
- GE14. Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex.

C. Climate change and disasters

- GE15. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to hydrometeorological disasters per 100,000 population, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicators 1.5.1; 11.5.1; 13.1.1).
- GE16. Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex (similar to Sendai indicator Sendai B-3).
- GE17. Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters, by sex (similar to Sendai indicator B-5).

D. Sustainable consumption, production and waste

- GE18. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 2.3.2).
- GE19. Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 8.9.2).
- GE20. 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 sustainable development goal indicator 11.2.1).
- GE21. Proportion of employed population in heavily polluting industries (animal producers), by sex (similar to International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) (62)).
- GE22. Proportion of employed population on waste management (refuse workers), by sex (similar to International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) (961)).
- GE23. Proportion of the population that are subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers, by sex (similar to International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) (63)).

E. Health, well-being and sanitation

- GE24. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 3.9.2).
- GE25. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air & water quality), by age and sex (similar to sustainable development goal Indicators 3.9.1, 3.9.2 and 3.9.3).
- GE26. Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) basic drinking water; (c) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (d) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 4.a.1).

- GE27. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 6.2.1).
- GE28. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 11.1.1).
- GE29. Mortality rate attributed to vector- and water-borne diseases, by sex.

F. Environmental decision-making

- GE30. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 4.7.1).
- GE31. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 12.8.1).
- GE32. Proportions of positions in national and local public environment institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 16.7.1).
- GE33. Proportion of population who make their own decisions over household spending, by product and sex.
- GE34. Women in governmental environmental decision-making (a) Heads of environmental ministries, by sex, by sector.
- GE35. 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.
- GE36. 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.

Context-specific indicators

- CS1. Prevalence of undernourishment, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 2.1.1).
- CS2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 2.1.2).

- CS3. 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 (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 5.2.2).
- CS4. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 5.3.1).
- CS5. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 5.5.1).
- CS6. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 6.4.2).
- CS7. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 8.10.2).
- CS8. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 14.4.1).
- CS9. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (identical to sustainable development goal indicator 15.1.1).
- CS10. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live, by sex (similar to sustainable development goal indicator 16.1.4).

Annex II Regional example set and national sets of indicators (as of 21 July 2021)

At the time this report was written, the indicators in Bangladesh shown below had been approved and published. The national indicator sets in Cambodia and Viet Nam have not yet been finalized and so their descriptions below are subject to change.

Issues (No. of Indicators)	Regional Example Set Reference	Regional Example Set	Bangladesh National Set	Cambodia National Set	Viet Nam National Set
Total number of indicators		39	26	39	39
Exposure (5)	A1	Total population, disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, wealth, and ethnicity	Population (number of people)	Total population disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, wealth and ethnicity	Total population disaggregated by sex, age, location, disability status, wealth and ethnicity
	A2	Number of health facilities, by location, type, and capacity (size)	Number of health and education facilities having appropriate infrastructure for women, adolescent girls and persons with disability	Number of health facilities by location, type, and capacity (size)	Number of health facilities by location, type, and capacity (size)
			Percentage of disaster shelters having appropriate facilities for women, adolescent girls and persons with disability		
	A3	Number of education facilities, by location, type, and capacity (size)		Number of education facilities by location, type, and capacity (size)	Number of education facilities by location, type, and capacity (size)
	A4	Proportion of population exposed to risk protected by early warning systems, by sex		Proportion of population exposed to risk protected by early warning systems, by sex	Proportion of population exposed to risk protected by early warning systems, by sex
			Number of and percentage of women-headed households exposed to hydro-meteorological disasters, by marital status		
			Number and percentage of households with persons with disabilities exposed to hydro-meteorological related disasters		
	A5	Total square kilometres of agricultural land in disaster-prone areas, by sex of land user		Total square kilometres of agricultural land in disaster-prone areas, by sex and age of land user	Total square kilometres of agricultural land in disaster-prone areas, by sex of land user
Vulnerability (12)	B1	Total number of people in disaster prone areas, disaggregated simultaneously by sex, age, wealth and location		Total number of people in disaster prone areas, disaggregated simultaneously by sex, age, wealth and location	Total number of people in disaster prone areas, disaggregated simultaneously by sex, age, wealth and location
	B2	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age		Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
	B3	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex		Proportion of time spend on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	Proportion of time spend on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex
	B4	Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex	Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex	Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex	Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by sex

Annex II Regional example set and national sets of indicators (continued)

Issues (No. of Indicators)	Regional Example Set Reference	Regional Example Set	Bangladesh National Set	Cambodia National Set	Viet Nam National Set
	B5	Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex	Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex	Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex	Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex
	B6	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		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	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
	B7	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		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	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
	B8	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) by sex	Employment by sector rate (International Standard Industry Classification), by sex	Type of employment, identifying people involved in agriculture and fishing, by sex	Type of employment, identifying people involved in agriculture and fishing, by sex
	B9	(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	(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	(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	(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
			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		
	B10	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, by sex
	B11	Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water services, by sex	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
			Number of critical water supply infrastructures destroyed or damaged attributed to disasters		
	B12	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex		Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	

Annex II Regional example set and national sets of indicators (continued)

Issues (No. of Indicators)	Regional Example Set Reference	Regional Example Set	Bangladesh National Set	Cambodia National Set	Viet Nam National Set
Coping capacity (5)			Number/percentage of local governments that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant (gender-related) disaster risk information and assessment available to the people		
	C1	Proportion of people that reported being able to access, understand and use relevant disaster risk information, by sex	Proportion of people that reported being able to access, understand and use relevant disaster risk information, by sex		
	C2	Proportion seats held by women in local government		Proportion seats held by women in local government	Proportion seats held by women in local government
			Percentage of members who are (a) women; and (b) people with a disability participating in committees pertaining to disaster and climate change at national and local levels		
	C3	Proportion of managerial positions in environment-related ministries (e.g. disaster management, ministry of environment, ministry of agriculture, etc.) held by women		Proportion of managerial positions in environment-related ministries (e.g. disaster management, ministry of environment, ministry of agriculture, etc.) held by women	Proportion of managerial positions in environment-related ministries (e.g. disaster management, ministry of environment, ministry of agriculture, etc.) held by women
	C4	Proportion of managerial positions in ministries providing social protection (e.g. health, education, labour) held by women		Proportion of managerial positions in ministries providing social protection (e.g. health, education, labour) held by women	Proportion of managerial positions in ministries providing social protection (e.g. health, education, labour) held by women
	C5	Women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies		Women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies	Women's participation in sector-specific environmental governance bodies
			Percentage of woman farmers have access to resilient crop varieties and related technologies		
Direct human impacts (6)	D1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex		Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex
				Number of deaths attributed to disasters, by sex, age and disability	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, by sex, age and disability
				Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, by sex, age and disability	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, by sex, age and disability
	D2	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population, by sex	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
	D3	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, by sex	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, by sex, age and disability	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, by sex, age and disability	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, by sex, age and disability
	D4	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex.	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex

Annex II Regional example set and national sets of indicators (continued)

Issues (No. of Indicators)	Regional Example Set Reference	Regional Example Set	Bangladesh National Set	Cambodia National Set	Viet Nam National Set
	D5	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters, by sex	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters
	D6	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters, by sex	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters
			Proportion of girls of primary school age affected by disruptions from primary education facilities affected by disasters		
Direct material impacts and economic losses (2)	E1	Total number of users of health and education facilities damaged by disasters, by sex		Total number of users of health and education facilities damaged by disasters, by sex	Total number of users of health and education facilities damaged by disasters, by sex
	E2	Square kilometre of agricultural land affected, by sex of land user		Square kilometre of agricultural land affected	Square kilometre of agricultural land affected by disasters
Indirect impacts (4)	F1	Proportion of population whose employment related income decreased as a result of disasters, by sex		Proportion of population whose income decreased as a result of disasters, by sex	Proportion of population whose income decreased as a result of disasters, by sex
	F2	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by sex		Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by sex	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, by sex
	F3	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services), by sex		Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services), by sex	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services), by sex
	F4	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, by sex		Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, by sex	
Means of implementation (5)	G1	Total ODA allocated to national disaster risk reduction related activities where gender was a primary objective (according to gender marker)		Total ODA allocated to national disaster risk reduction related activities where gender was a primary objective (according to gender marker)	Total ODA allocated to national disaster risk reduction related activities where gender was a primary objective (according to gender marker)
	G2	Total ODA allocated to climate change mitigation related activities where gender equality was a primary objective (according to gender marker)		Total ODA allocated to climate change mitigation related activities where gender equality was a primary objective (according to gender marker)	Total ODA allocated to climate change mitigation related activities where gender equality was a primary objective (according to gender marker)
	G3	Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reports on climate change for UNFCCC	Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reporting to the UNFCCC on climate change	Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reporting to the UNFCCC on climate change	Inclusion of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in national reporting to the UNFCCC on climate change

Annex II Regional example set and national sets of indicators (continued)

Issues (No. of Indicators)	Regional Example Set Reference	Regional Example Set	Bangladesh National Set	Cambodia National Set	Viet Nam National Set
	G4	National systems are in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment in the area of climate and environment (Boolean indicator)	Whether a gender mechanism has been established at national and local levels for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery	Whether a gender mechanism has been established at national and local levels for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery	Whether a gender mechanism has been established at national and local levels for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery
	G5	Percentage of national delegations at UNFCCC sessions who are women	Number/percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies that require sex, age and disability disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluation purposes	Percentage of national delegations at UNFCCC sessions who are women	Percentage of national delegates at UNFCCC sessions who are women

Annex III Definitions of key concepts

Climate change[41]

Climate change means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

Adverse effects of climate change means changes in the physical environment or biota resulting from climate change which have significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience or productivity of natural and managed ecosystems or on the operation of socioeconomic systems or on human health and welfare.

Climate system means the totality of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and geosphere and their interactions.

Disability

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others[42].

Disaggregation by disability refers to “pre-event disability” as there will be people who develop disabilities during the course or as consequence of the event. The disability status of the population is typically estimated through censuses and household surveys using international standard definitions and collection mechanisms [43].

The definition of disability is based around recommendations on disability statistics from the Washington Group, the United Nations body leading standard setting in this area[44]. A short set of questions determine if people have “no difficulty”, “some difficulty”, “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in six areas of functioning: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care (washing or dressing), communicating (understanding or being understood by others).

Annex III Definitions of key concepts (continued)

Based on the Washington Group recommended definitions, people who have a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all one or more of the six domains are considered to have a disability.

Disaster[45]

According to UNDRR, a disaster is a “serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.”

The effect of the disaster can be immediate and localized, but is often widespread and could last for a long period of time. The effect may test or exceed the capacity of a community or society to cope using its own resources, and therefore may require assistance from external sources, which could include neighbouring jurisdictions, or those at the national or international levels.

Emergency is sometimes used interchangeably with the term disaster, as, for example, in the context of biological and technological hazards or health emergencies, which, however, can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.

Disaster damage occurs during and immediately after the disaster. This is usually measured in physical units (e.g., square meters of housing, kilometres of roads), and describes the total or partial destruction of physical assets, the disruption of basic services and damage to sources of livelihood in the affected area.

Disaster impact is the total effect, including negative effects (e.g., economic losses) and positive effects (e.g., economic gains), of a hazardous event or a disaster. The term includes economic, human and environmental impacts, and may include death, injuries, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being.

Annex III Definitions of key concepts (continued)

For the purpose of the scope of the Sendai Framework (paragraph 15), the following terms are also considered:

- Small-scale disaster is a type of disaster only affecting local communities which require assistance beyond the affected community.
- Large-scale disaster is a type of disaster affecting a society which requires national or international assistance.
- Frequent and infrequent disasters depend on the probability of occurrence and the return period of a given hazard and its impacts. The impact of frequent disasters could be cumulative, or become chronic for a community or a society.
- A slow-onset disaster is one that emerges gradually over time. Slow-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., drought, desertification, sea-level rise, epidemic disease.
- A sudden-onset disaster is one triggered by a hazardous event that emerges quickly or unexpectedly. Sudden-onset disasters could be associated with, e.g., earthquake, volcanic eruption, flash flood, chemical explosion, critical infrastructure failure, transport accident.

Gender[46]

Gender refers to the roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men.

These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/time-specific and changeable.

Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities.

Gender is part of the broader sociocultural context, as are other important criteria for sociocultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age.

Annex III Definitions of key concepts (continued)

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Hazard[47]

Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin. Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena. Anthropogenic hazards, or human-induced hazards, are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices. This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law and national legislation. Several hazards are socionatural, in that they are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, including environmental degradation and climate change.

Hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity or magnitude, frequency and probability. Biological hazards are also defined by their infectiousness or toxicity, or other characteristics of the pathogen such as dose-response, incubation period, case fatality rate and estimation of the pathogen for transmission.

Multi-hazard means (1) the selection of multiple major hazards that the country faces, and (2) the specific contexts where hazardous events may occur simultaneously, cascadingly or cumulatively over time, and taking into account the potential interrelated effects.

Hazards include (as mentioned in the Sendai Framework, and listed in alphabetical order) biological, environmental, geological, hydrometeorological and technological processes and phenomena.

Biological hazards are of organic origin or conveyed by biological vectors, including pathogenic microorganisms, toxins and bioactive substances. Examples are bacteria,

Annex III Definitions of key concepts (continued)

viruses or parasites, as well as venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants and mosquitoes carrying disease-causing agents.

Environmental hazards may include chemical, natural and biological hazards. They can be created by environmental degradation or physical or chemical pollution in the air, water and soil. However, many of the processes and phenomena that fall into this category may be termed drivers of hazard and risk rather than hazards in themselves, such as soil degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, salinization and sea-level rise.

Geological or geophysical hazards originate from internal earth processes. Examples are earthquakes, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses and debris or mud flows. Hydrometeorological factors are important contributors to some of these processes. Tsunamis are difficult to categorize: Although they are triggered by undersea earthquakes and other geological events, they essentially become an oceanic process that is manifested as a coastal water-related hazard.

Hydrometeorological hazards are of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic origin. Examples are tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes); floods, including flash floods; drought; heatwaves and cold spells; and coastal storm surges. Hydrometeorological conditions may also be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.

Technological hazards originate from technological or industrial conditions, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures or specific human activities. Examples include industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic wastes, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires and chemical spills. Technological hazards also may arise directly as a result of the impacts of a natural hazard event.

ENDNOTES

Introduction

[1] ESCAP Committee on Statistics, “Work of the Secretariat and partners on mainstreaming gender in environmental statistics”, 8 July 2020. Available from: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_.2020.INF_.10_Gender_Environment_Statistics.pdf (accessed 25 October 2020).

[2] “Regional meeting on gender statistics in climate change and disaster risk reduction”, organized by UNEP and UN Women, Bangkok, Thailand, 22 April 2019. Available from <https://www.empowerforclimate.org/en/events/2019/04/regional-meeting-on-policy-needs-for-gender-statistics-and-disaster-risk-reduction> (accessed 2 July 2020).

[3] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Integrating Gender and Social Inclusion in Environment, Climate Change and Disaster-related Statistics: Methodological Guidelines and Protocol for Data Producers and Users (Dhaka, 14 December 2020). Available from http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/096977ca_4741_4b33_8214_7b994b64205c/2021-02-11-13-00-c90ac38ac8d34be8e23e497eac11adc8.pdf (accessed 25 May 2021).

[4] ESCAP Communities, “Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF)”, 2018. Available from <http://communities.unescap.org/asia-pacific-expert-group-disaster-related-statistics/content/drsf> (accessed 6 December 2019).

[5] ESCAP Committee on Statistics, “Work of the Secretariat and partners on mainstreaming gender in environmental statistics”, 8 July 2020. Available from: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_.2020.INF_.10_Gender_Environment_Statistics.pdf (accessed 25 October 2020).

[6],[7] Ibid.

[8] Definition adapted from the DRSF’s definition of “disaster risk reduction activity” to reflect elements of climate change and the type of indicators included in this domain.

Demand for Gender Statistics on Climate Change and Disaster

[9] ESCAP, The Disaster Riskscape Across Asia-Pacific: Pathways for Resilience, Inclusion and Empowerment; Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2019 -- Executive Summary for Policymakers (Bangkok, 2019). Available from https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Asia-Pacific%20Disaster%20Report%202019%20-%20Summary%20for%20Policymakers_0.pdf (accessed 2 July 2020).

[10] UN Women. “COVID-19: Emerging gender data and why it matters”, 26 June 2020. Available from <https://data.unwomen.org/resources/covid-19-emerging-gender-data-and-why-it-matters> (accessed 03 February 2021).

- [11] UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, "Unlocking the lockdown: The gendered effects of COVID-19 on achieving the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific", 2020. Available from <https://data.unwomen.org/publications/unlocking-lockdown-gendered-effects-covid-19-achieving-sdgs-asia-and-pacific> (accessed 3 February 2021).
- [12] Global Health 5050, ICRW (International Center for Research on Women), and African Population and Health Research Center (2021). The COVID-19 sex-disaggregated data tracker. June update report. Available from <https://globalhealth5050.org/the-sex-gender-and-covid-19-project/notes-on-the-data/> (accessed 7 July 2021).
- [13] ESCAP Communities, "Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF)", 2018. Available from <http://communities.unescap.org/asia-pacific-expert-group-disaster-related-statistics/content/drsf> (accessed 6 December 2019).
- [14] United Nations, "Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators (26 September 2019)". Available from https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/Tier%20Classification%20of%20SDG%20Indicators_26%20September%202019_web.pdf (accessed 31 May 2020).
- [15] The latest list appears on pages 21 onwards of UN Women and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2020". Available from <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2020-en.pdf?la=en&vs=127> (accessed 5 March 2021).
- [16] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "SDG Indicators". Available from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> (accessed 25 February 2021).
- [17] Royal Government of Cambodia, National Climate Change Committee, "Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014–2023" (Phnom Penh, October 2013). Available from https://cambodiaip.gov.kh/DocResources/ab9455cf-9eea-4adc-ae93-95d149c6d78c_007729c5-60a9-47f0-83ac-7f70420b9a34-en.pdf (accessed 8 February 2021).
- [18] Ibid., p.39.
- [19] ESCAP, "EPIC: A policy-data integration tool (version 1.1)". Available from https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/EPIC%20Overview%20%28EPIC_V1.1_Final%29.pdf (accessed 31 May 2020).
- [20] UNEP, "Promote gender equality, and the human rights and empowerment of women and girls in environmental governance" (UNEP/EA.4/Res.17), 15 March 2019. Available from <https://www.informea.org/en/decision/promote-gender-equality-and-human-rights-and-empowerment-women-and-girls-environmental> (accessed 25 February 2021).
- [21] UNEP, "Gender equality and the environment: Policy and strategy", 2005. Available from https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7655/-Gender_equality_and_the_environment_Policy_and_strategy-2015Gender_equality_and_the_environment_policy_and_strategy.pdf.pdf (accessed 25 February 2021).

[22] Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, "Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity", 30 November 2018. Available from <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-34-en.pdf> (accessed 25 February 2021).

[23] UNFCCC, "Gender and climate change: Draft conclusions proposed by the Chair and Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation" (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.29), November 2017. Available from <https://unfccc.int/documents/28305> (accessed 30 June 2020). Also UNFCCC, "Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-third session, held in Bonn from 6 to 18 November 2017: Addendum", 8 February 2018. Available from <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/11a01.pdf#page=13> (accessed 30 June 2020).

[24] UNDRR, "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030", 2015. Available from <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291> (accessed 2 July 2020).

[25] UNDRR, "Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Collection of Technical Notes on Data and Methodology" (December 2017). Available from https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf (accessed 2 July 2020).

[26],[27] Ibid.

[28] UNDRR, "Measuring implementation of the Sendai Framework". Available from <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/> (accessed 2 July 2020).

[29] UNDRR, "An orientation to using the online Sendai Framework Monitor". Available from <https://courses.adpc.net/courses/course-v1:UNISDR+SFM001+2019Y1/about> (accessed 2 July 2020).

[30] These eight Sendai Framework indicators align with SDG indicators 1.5.1, 11.5.1 and 13.1.1 on the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, by sex. UNDRR, "Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Collection of Technical Notes on Data and Methodology" (December 2017). Available from https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf (accessed 2 July 2020).

[31] United Nations, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, "General Recommendation No. 37 on gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change (CEDAW/C/GC/37)", 7 February 2018. Available from https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/CEDAW_C_GC_37_8642_E.pdf (accessed 2 July 2020).

[32] ESCAP, "Asia-Pacific Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing +25 Review" (ESCAP/MCBR/2019/2/Add.1*), 4 December 2019. Available from <https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/ESCAP/MCBR/2019/2/ADD.1> (accessed 25 October 2020).

Selecting the Set of Sample Indicators

[33] UNEP and IUCN, Gender and Environment Statistics: Unlocking Information for Action and Measuring the SDGs (UNEP, 2018). Available from <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/gender-and-environment-statistics-unlocking-information-action-and-measuring-sdgs> (accessed 2 July 2020).

[34] UN Women, ESCAP, UNEP and IUCN, "Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific", 2019. Available from <https://data.unwomen.org/publications/mainstreaming-gender-environment-statistics-sdgs-and-beyond-identifying-priorities> (accessed 2 July 2020).

[35] ESCAP Committee on Statistics, "Work of the Secretariat and partners on mainstreaming gender in environmental statistics", 8 July 2020. Available from: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_.2020.INF_.10_Gender_Environment_Statistics.pdf (accessed 25 October 2020).

[36] A publication compiling all the materials will be released in October 2021 at UN Women Data Hub. Available from <https://data.unwomen.org/>.

[37] EmPower, "Regional meeting on gender statistics in climate change and disaster risk reduction", 22 April 2019. Available from <https://www.empowerforclimate.org/en/events/2019/04/regional-meeting-on-policy-needs-for-gender-statistics-and-disaster-risk-reduction> (accessed 2 July 2020).

[38] Viet Nam, Law on Statistics (Law No. 89/2015/QH13) (Hanoi, 25 November 2015). Available from <https://www.gso.gov.vn/Modules/DeedDownload.aspx?DeedID=168> (accessed 31 March 2021).

[39] Viet Nam, "National strategy on gender equality for the 2011–2020 period". Available from <http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page/portal/English/strategies/strategiesdetails?categoryId=30&articleId=10050924> (accessed 31 March 2021).

Annexes

[40] ESCAP Committee on Statistics, "Work of the Secretariat and partners on mainstreaming gender in environmental statistics", 8 July 2020. Available from: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_.2020.INF_.10_Gender_Environment_Statistics.pdf (accessed 25 October 2020).

[41] United Nations, "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change", 1992. Available from https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf (accessed 2 July 2020).

[42] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities", 13 December 2006. Available from https://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/convention/convention_accessible_pdf.pdf (accessed 2 July 2020).

[43] UNDRR, "Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Collection of Technical Notes on Data and Methodology" (December 2017). Available from https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54970_techguidancefdigitalhr.pdf (accessed 2 July 2020).

[44] Washington Group on Disability Statistics, "An introduction to the Washington Group on Disability Statistics question sets", 8 June 2020 Available from https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/An_Introduction_to_the_WG_Questions_Sets__2_June_2020_.pdf (accessed 2 July 2020).

[45] UNDRR, "Terminology". Available from <https://www.undrr.org/terminology> (accessed 2 July 2020).

[46] UN Women, "Gender mainstreaming" and "Concepts and definitions". Available from <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm> (accessed 2 July 2020).

[47] UNDRR Prevention Web, "Terminology: Hazard". Available from <https://www.preventionweb.net/terminology/view/488> (accessed 2 July 2020).



EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies is a partnership between:

