National-level Gender and Environment Statistics Workshop
23-24 April 2018
INEGI building, Av. Patriotismo 711-A,
Sala INEGI, Mexico City, Mexico

Workshop Report

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1. Introduction

The International Union of Conservation of Nature Global Gender Office (IUCN GGO), in partnership and cooperation with the UN Environment Science Division, is implementing a UN Environment project (*Science/SDG/2018/Gender-Environment/JL/LC/JC/eo)* on gender and environment statistics. Picking up on a key finding of UN Environment's 2016 Global Gender and Environment Outlook (GGEO), this project examines data and information gaps at the gender-environment nexus and aims to propose next steps to enhance countries' and others stakeholders' ability to measure critical areas, including toward fulfilment of the interlinked Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The primary activities of this multi-component project are comprised of desk research, including integrating lessons and recommendations from relevant studies previously done on measuring the gender-environment nexus; engagement with expert working groups, such as the Inter-Agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS); and development of three country case studies through action research in Lao PDR, Kenya and Mexico, in close collaboration with respective governments, as well as UN and civil society stakeholders. The case studies will aim to present the current status of national gender-environment statistics, along with challenges, lessons learned and promising practices for developing gender-environment indicators and gathering information and statistics at national level for priority sectors, especially as they relate to the SDGs. A research paper that incudes the three cases, along with recommendations on priority issues to measure and ways in which to measure them, will be produced by October 2018.

Toward development of the specific country case study for Mexico, as above, IUCN and UN Environment organized an in-country mission in late February-early March 2018. In addition to providing opportunity to interview number of key informants, the purpose of the mission was to facilitate a national gender and environment statistics workshop to inform the case study, among other objectives. This workshop report summarizes the sessions.

2. Objectives of the Gender and Environment Statistics Workshop

The objectives of the two-day workshop—which took place at the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) building in Av. Patriotismo 711-A, Sala INEGI, Mexico City, Mexico, on the 23-24 April—were to foster the discussion on gender and environment statistics at national level in Mexico and share knowledge among participants on cross-sectoral issues, particularly to:

- Enhance understanding of participants on the gender-environment linkages, as well as the gender-environment data linkages, including through mutual knowledge and experience sharing;
- Identify enabling conditions and opportunities for enhanced data collection and application; and
- Consider recommendations for capacity building or other necessary next steps.

Additionally, participants were invited to discuss and identify priorities in the initial list of indicators proposed as part of the project. *(See Annex 1 for the workshop agenda.)*

3. Deliverables & Expected Results

Anticipated outcomes of the workshop were improved understanding of participants on the gender-environment linkages, as well as the gender-environment-data linkages; identification of opportunities for enhanced data collection and application; and recommendations for capacity building or other necessary next steps.

The Mexico case study to be included in the full project research report is expected to draw on lessons learned from background research and key informant interviews, as well as the discussions, ideas and recommendations of the workshop participants.

4. Participants

Participants included a range of representatives from 22 institutions, including government secretaries, intergovernmental agencies (including IUCN GGO and the IUCN Mexico country office); the UN Environment Mexico Country Offices; civil society organizations, donor organizations and academic institutions. Experts in gender statistics and/or the gender-environment nexus were engaged, including representatives from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the National Institute of Women (INMUJERES), which provided presentations on their work in this field and the current status of gender-environment statistics in Mexico, including to measure the SDGs.

A total 43 participants (27 women and 16 men) joined the first day, either to the high-level session of the morning or the entire day, including members of IUCN and INEGI responsible for the workshop. During the second day, a total of 35 participants (24 women, 9 men[1]) joined the workshop. See Annex 2 for full list of participants.

Figure 1: Workshop group photograph

[1] The genders of two participants were not listed on the sign-in sheet.

5. Gender and Environment Statistics Workshop Session Summaries: Day 1

5.1. High-level morning session

Paloma Merodio, Vice President of Geographic Information, Environment and Territorial and Urban Planning of INEGI provided welcoming remarks, highlighting the importance of the gender and environment nexus, and moderated the high-level session.

Enrique de Alba Guerra, Vice President of Demographic and Social Information, INEGI, underlined the collaboration with UNDP and UN Environment in developing SDG indicators and endorsed the broad scope of themes of the workshop, including gender, environment and socio-demographic issues.

Lorena Aguilar, Director *a.i.* Global Programme on Governance and Rights and Senior Global Gender Advisor, IUCN, expressed her gratitude to Ms. Merodio and INEGI for all their support to this workshop and project. Ms. Aguilar emphasised the importance of data collection to reduce the gender gap and the need to use data to impact policies and transform them. As an example, she explained how IUCN data collection on land tenure in Cameroon led to a change in legislation providing women and men equal rights to land.

Representing the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), Arturo Flores, Director General of Statistics and Environmental Information, mentioned Mexico's commitment to the identification of gender and environment indicators in the past and highlighted the importance of analysing the data collected from a gender perspective to better understand women's and men's differentiated relationship with the environment.

Dolores Barrientos, UN Environment representative in Mexico, expressed her gratitude to INEGI and IUCN and briefly introduced the project, framing the workshop as an opportunity for Mexico to identify priority areas and indicators. Ms. Barrientos underlined the need to provide transparent, referenced and useful information and to give more visibility to studies on the nexus between gender and environment, since women are more vulnerable to climate change and pollution; but the lack of awareness on women's differentiated roles and experiences with the environment perpetuate the adoption of gender-blind environmental programmes.

Finally, Dr. María Amparo Martínez Arroyo, Director of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC), introduced the vulnerability diagnoses done by INECC and underscored the need to pose the correct questions and disaggregate information to be able to understand the gender- and social-differentiated impact of climate change so as to adopt well-informed public policies and programmes that reduce social inequalities. As Ms. Martínez explained, there are areas less affected by a disaster with a higher number of deceased than other more affected areas because more women and elderly live there, and that information can only be known by disaggregating and analysing the data with a gender perspective. To conclude, Ms. Martínez reiterated the need to analyse the data as gender inequalities are present in a day-to-day basis, and we mistakenly consider them as normal.

Figure 2: Enrique de Alba, to the right, opening the high-level panel. From left to right, Arturo Flores (SEMARNAT), Lorena Aguilar (IUCN), and Paloma Merodio (INEGI),

IUCN-UN Environment gender and environment statistics project

In representation of IUCN, Itzá Castañeda, introduced the objectives of the project and of the two-day workshop.

The value of a gender-responsive perspective for sustainable development

Lorena Aguilar, IUCN, closed the high-level session with a presentation on the importance of adopting a gender-responsive focus on environment and sustainable development programmes. Ms. Aguilar started with a quiz on gender inequalities and the adoption of gender-responsive programming and underlined the economic and social value of closing the gender gap. Additionally, Ms. Aguilar emphasized the need and usefulness of data collection and analysis from an intersectional approach to make visible the social fabric. As Ms. Aguilar explained, progress has been made internationally, including as the main environmental conventions have each adopted a gender plan of action. Similarly, the number of women's empowerment projects and environment projects led by women are growing. However, Ms. Aguilar pointed out that there's still a need to make visible the invisible, through data collection, so as not to reproduce existing inequalities.

5.2. Second session: Gender, environment and indicators nexus

The second session of the morning focused on gender and environment data collection within different entities in Mexico. The session started with two presentations from INEGI on the data already being collected in relation to the indicators proposed by this project (see Annex 3 for indicator list) and on the land registry and the environment from a gender perspective. It followed with a presentation from INMUJERES on the gender-environment nexus and indicators within their institution and a presentation from INEGI on Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. The session was closed with the presentation by IUCN of the list of

indicators proposed in this project (see annex 3 for list of indicators] to lay the foundations for the group discussions.

Gender and Environment: Approaching the nexus through indicators (INEGI)
Ms. Leonor Paz, Director of Conceptual Design (INEGI), went over the list of indicators proposed in this project and shared with participants the type of information that was already being collect by INEGI on those priority areas. Ms. Paz mentioned the National Time Use Survey (ENUT) of 2014 that collects gender-disaggregated data on time spent on reproductive activities, including water, firewood and forest products collection and tending land and farming. She also mentioned the Intercensal Survey of 2015 where data is collected on access to water and sanitation and advocated for continuing investigating the nexus between gender and environment to reduce the gender gap. To conclude, Ms. Paz highlighted the need to continue researching the gender and environment nexus in interdisciplinary groups in order to implement actions that reduce inequalities.

Land registry and Environment with a gender perspective (INEGI)
Mr. Carlos Guerrero Elemen, Director General of Geography and Environment, INEGI, presented on the National Census of the Government, Public Security and the State Penitentiary System (2017), which includes an environment module and a land registry component, and the National Census of Municipal and Delegation Governments (2017), which includes modules on drinking water and sanitation and on urban solid waste. Mr. Guerrero provided gender-disaggregated data on public workers and other intersectionalities, such as age, education and type of contract; including people working on water management and urban solid waste management. Additionally, Mr. Guerrero introduced the household and environment module of the national household survey that collects data on the type of access and use of water, type of access and use of energy, waste management, transportation and mobility, lifestyles and consumption patterns, environmentally friendly practices and climate change; presenting sex-disaggregated data on time spent collecting water. As explained during the presentation, Mexico is already collecting some information on the gender-environment nexus and could lead the way for other countries.

Gender and environment nexus (INMUJERES)
Ms. Ana Laura Pineda, Director General Statistics, Information and Gender Capacitation (INMUJERES), presented the strategies and lines of action of the National Programme for equality of opportunities and non-discrimination of women (PROIGUALDAD), which includes three transversal objectives, four strategies and 21 lines of action related to environment and sustainability. The three objectives are to achieve equality between women and men and promote a cultural change that respects women's rights, to promote women's access to remunerated work, decent employment and productive resources in a framework of equality, and to generate safe and amicable spaces for family and social living, leisure activities and safe mobility for women and girls. As Ms. Pineda explained, gender statistics need to disaggregate by sex, but also reflect gender issues, use concepts and definitions that reflect the diversity of women and men, and use collection methods that consider gender stereotypes and social and cultural factors in order to avoid information bias. She also presented the gender and environment indicators included in the Indicators System of PROIGUALDAD. To conclude, Ms. Pineda identified some of the challenges remaining in the collection of gender and environment statistics, such as overcoming reductionist visions of women as being mainly responsible for population

growth, considering the asymmetric relationships between sexes in the design and generation of statistics and giving priority to the generation of statistics as part of the implantation of international gender and environment agreements.

Monitoring and implementation of Agenda 2030 in Mexico (INEGI)

Mr. Enrique Ordaz, Director General of Integration, Analysis and Investigation (INEGI), highlighted Mexico's international role as part of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on the SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), which works towards developing methodologies to measure the SDG indicators. Additionally, Mr. Ordaz explained how members from the National Council and the National System of Statistical and Geographical Information (SNIEG) gather together to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs through the Specialized Technical Committee on the SDGs, which has agreed in the collection of 92 SDG indicators. All the SDG indicators collected by Mexico can be found on Mexico's Agenda 2030 online platform.[2] Mr. Ordaz presented a list of SDG indicators related to gender and environment with information regarding the Tier[3] according to the IAEG-SDGs, the Tier according to Mexico's capacity, the State Units responsible for the indicator and its status. To conclude, Mr. Ordaz underlined the importance of strengthening capacities and expanding the data collection programmes in order to tackle the inherent challenges of measuring the SDGs. This presentation on the SDGs provided background information and set the ground for the presentation on the indicators proposed in the UN Environment and IUCN project.

Presentation on priority areas and initial indicator list (introduction to working group sessions)

Laura Sabater, IUCN, presented the different components of the project that have contributed to the identification of a list of indicators and to the country missions, including desk review, the participation in a meeting of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), expert consultations, and missions in Lao PDR and Kenya. She presented the priority areas of the project, largely based on the GGEO categorization:

- Priority Area A: Right to land, biodiversity and natural resources
- Priority Area B: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
- Priority Area C: Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, health and well-being
- Priority Area D: Women in environmental decision making at all levels

She moreover presented draft indicator lists per priority area (see Annex 3), which included the existing and proposed gender indicators for each (as well as outcomes from the previous project workshops in Lao PDR and Kenya), inviting participants to consider, debate and refine in subsequent working group sessions. Most of the indicators proposed for each priority area were based on or inspired by the SDGs.

[2] http://agenda2030.mx

[3] The IAEG-SDGs classify indicators in three levels or Tiers. Tier 1 indicators are conceptually clear, have an internationally established methodology and data are regularly produced by countries. Tier 2 indicators are conceptually clear, have an internationally established methodology but data are not regularly produced by countries. Tier 3 indicators do not have an internationally established methodology or standards, but they are being developed or tested.

5.3. Third session: Priority Area A, Rights to Land, Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Table 1: Priority Area A Indicators

Priority Area A: Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity
1. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, by sex and type of tenure
2. (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

Small group discussions: Priority Area A

Mr. Arturo Flores, Director General, Environmental Information and Statistics, Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) moderated the discussion on Priority Area A with the support of Ms. Georgina Alcantar, Director of Environmental Statistics, SEMARNAT. Participants were randomly divided in three groups and were asked to discuss the indicators proposed in priority area A (see Annex 3) and answer a set of questions. All groups had people from different secretaries, international organizations, civil society organizations and institutes, which highly enriched the discussions.

The discussion questions for priority area A were the following:

- What data related to gender and the environment in this priority area do you use in your work and for what purpose?
- What lack of data impacts your work more?
- What type of data would be valuable for your work?
- What opportunities and challenges do you see in the incorporation of the gender perspective in this priority area?

Discussion outcomes: Priority Area A

One of the main outcomes from the group discussions was that the two indicators proposed to measure priority area A were not enough, as they only focused on agricultural land tenure, and participants considered it imperative to propose other indicators to measure urban land and rights to natural resources and biodiversity. Additionally, participants emphasized the need to go beyond data collection and carry out comprehensive analyses to be able to evaluate public policies and see whether or not Mexico is closing the gender gap. Thus, participants' contributions included indicator ideas to measure rights to natural resources and biodiversity, as well as information already collected by Mexico in relation to priority area A.

A participant from the National Agrarian Registry (RAN) explained how it collects data on land ownership and includes a gender perspective in many of its statistics, such as information on farmers in certified and non-certified agricultural nuclei, by federation, or information on women's participation in agrarian bodies. Additionally, the Intercensal Survey of INEGI collects data on household ownership and participation in subsidy programmes, but not all the information is disaggregated by sex.

Land ownership is one of the criteria to receive subsides in Mexico; thus, knowing who possesses the land is key to adopting policies to reduce the gender inequality gap. Mexico is already collecting data on beneficiaries from environmental programmes and subsidies, which can provide additional information in relation to land tenure rights. Some of the mentioned programmes include the federal subsidiary programme from the National

Commission on Forestry (CONAFOR) that supports sustainable forestry development and the Conservation Programme for Sustainable Development of the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) that provides subsidies to women and men relying on Natural Protected Areas. As a participant from SEMARNAT pointed out, the need to have information on SDG 5.a.1 b), "share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure", is key to be able to compare this information with the public registries on subsidies and analyse women's ownership of land and how they benefit from subsidies. Along these lines, participants mentioned the need to change the normative framework to incorporate the gender perspective in subsidy programmes in order to reduce gender inequalities. Likewise, they suggested the need to analyse who the real beneficiaries of subsidy programmes are, as in many cases women working the land owned by the husbands are the final beneficiaries of subsides even when they are granted to men.

Figure 3: Group discussions on priority area A

Participants also debated the need to better define concepts such as secure land rights and to disaggregate data by the type of tenure, since communal land (e.g. *ejido*) is very common in Mexico and disaggregating by sex is complicated. As they mentioned, there is a need to analyse women's access to land and their participation in decision-making in communal land especially because, in many cases, women are culturally pressured by the decisions of men and family. Additionally, participants emphasized the need to collect comprehensive information on urban and rural land, as 70% of the population lives in urban areas, while most of the territory in Mexico is considered rural.

As previously mentioned, participants agreed on the need to identify additional indicators to measure rights to natural resources and biodiversity, and each discussion group

provided some entry points and priorities, such as right to water, payment for environmental services, and permits or concessions for forestry projects. For example, the National Commission on Water (CONAGUA) has a Public Registry on Water Rights (REPDA) and from the 400,000 concession titles for the use of surface and groundwater, less than 10% of owners are women—due to the requirement of owning the land in order to profit from the concession titles.

One of the challenges in data collection is to create synergies among the institutions that have information and create a common database to centralize the information and avoid data duplication within the secretaries. Additionally, participants highlighted the need to have the same information system at the different administrative levels. For example, while there's information from CONANP on natural protected areas at the federal level, that type of information is not available for state and municipal natural protected areas. Participants considered that an analysis on the status of women living in these natural protected areas or surrounding areas and their relationship with the environment would be interesting.

To conclude, participants expressed their interest in providing specific recommendations on how to reflect Mexico's reality into the global indicators, so that the outcomes of the workshop are useful for Mexico and for the gender and environment statistics project. Some participants suggested that a possible next step could be to identify at least one indicator and develop it after the workshop for Mexico.

5.4. Fourth session: Priority Area B, Access to Food, Energy, Water and Sanitation

Table 2: Priority Area B indicators

Priority Area B: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
Food 1. Share of food that directly comes from extractive methods (hunting, fishing and collecting) by source of the food, type of household and by urban/rural 2. Time spent collecting plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption by sex 3. Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a garden patch, and breeding of farmyard animals for household consumption by sex
Energy 4. Access to and quality of energy source, by type, use and type of household 5. Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by type of household
Water 6. Access to and use of safely managed drinking water, by source, by type of household 7. Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex
Sanitation 8. Access to and use of improved sanitation, by type of household 9. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex

Small group discussions: Priority Area B

Ms. Adriana Oropeza Lliteras, Director of Technical Coordination (INEGI) moderated the discussion on Priority Area B. Participants were divided in the same three discussion groups as for Priority Area A and were asked to discuss the indicators proposed in priority area B (see Annex 3) and answer a set of questions.

The discussion questions for priority area B were the same as for priority area A, as presented below:

- What data related to gender and the environment in this priority area do you use in your work and for what purpose?
- What lack of data impacts your work more?
- What type of data would be valuable for your work?
- What opportunities and challenges do you see in the incorporation of the gender perspective in this priority area?

Discussion outcomes: Priority Area B

Since this project aims to present global gender and environment indicators that can be widely applicable for many countries, as do the SDGs, the proposed indicators are insufficient to fully understand the unique context of Mexico (particularly considering Mexico's urban populations and particular economic scenario). Thus, participants underlined the need to identify indicators at the country level for Mexico that are more context specific, particularly in relation to the urban and suburban areas. As in the previous discussion, the main outcomes of the discussion on Priority Area B were the need to use and combine data from different sources that are already available, including less used sources such as censuses or administrative records, instead of generating new projects; and the need to go beyond data collection and analyse the information to create public policies.

Along these lines, participants highlighted the need to look at indicators in a holistic way, instead of as isolate data, to better understand women's and men's roles and experiences. For example, by analysing how the access to energy and water impacts women's time for remunerated and non-remunerated work, as reflected in time use surveys.

From a methodological point of view, participants mentioned the need to align the methodology of the United Nations (UN) and the national methodology to reduce duplications, and to create a list of definitions of concepts included in the indicators. Participants also emphasized the need to take into consideration the different intersectionalities and not only disaggregate data by sex, but also by age, ethnicity, income level, education and location urban/rural.

As in the previous discussion, participants also identified some data already being collected by Mexico in relation to Priority Area B. A key source of information is in the module of household and environment of INEGI's national household survey that collects data at the household level on access to water and energy, waste management and environmental practices. This is an entry point for better integrating a gender perspective. Additionally, some data on access and quality of energy, including clean energy, is already being collected by the Secretariat of Energy (SENER). INEGI also collects sex-disaggregated data on access to water and sanitation by type in the intercensal survey.

In addition to existing data, participants identified other indicator ideas and priorities such as measuring how illegal hunting, fishing and logging affect women in rural communities who rely on natural resources. Similarly, they mentioned the need to better understand the gender differentiated knowledge of agrobiodiversity at the urban and rural levels. On the energy theme, participants emphasised the importance of analysing access to energy, as well as the quality, use and cost of the energy and the identification of efficiency indicators.

Participants also suggested measuring the relationship between violence and access to water and energy.

Finally, participants suggested the need to utilize this workshop to clearly identify priority topics, entry points and indicators that could help Mexico measure the sustainable development and gender beyond the SDG indicators and organize future working groups or specific workshops on more technically challenging topics such as the mortality and morbidity due to environmental causes. In response to that, INEGI invited participants to a workshop coordinated by the specialized technical committee on households to learn more about the intercensal survey.

Closing of Day 1

Francisco Javier Jiménez Nava, Deputy Director General of Natural Resources and Environment (INEGI), was responsible for the closing of the first day of the workshop. He emphasized the need to go beyond the disaggregation by sex and support the development of indicators with a gender focus. Mr. Jiménez summarized some of the key take-aways from the discussions on Priority Areas A and B, such as the use of already existing data sources like the administrative registries, the improvement of existing indicators and the advancement in the methodologies and concepts of indicators. He also mentioned some of the indicator and priority ideas that were discussed, such as related to ecosystem services, clean energy, food deficiency and water quality.

6. Content of the Gender and Environment Statistics Workshop: Day 2

The agenda for the second day was altered (see Agenda in Annex 1) in view of the interest and expertise of participants during the first day who suggested the need to create specific indicators for Mexico and proposed many ideas that were not included in the initial list of indicators, particularly with a more urban perspective. Therefore, the second day was divided into two sessions: the morning session was dedicated to the identification of at least two indicators per priority area, for Priority Areas A and B, and the afternoon session was dedicated to discussing what type of information is already being collected in relation to Priority Areas C and D and the identification of at least two indicators per priority area.

6.1. Fifth Session: Indicators Proposal for priority areas A and B

In the morning of day 2, participants were divided in the same groups as the day before (though groups 1 and 3 joined together based on attendance). Later in the morning more people came and joined their group from the previous day or the group of their preference.

Figure 4: Group discussion to identify indicators for priority area A and B

The discussions and the reporting of the indicators were very enriching and helped strengthen the list of indicators proposed as part of the gender and environment statistics project, as well as the capacity of Mexico. Participants identified a total of 5 indicators for Priority Area A and 9 indicators for Priority Area B, based on the discussions of the first day.

A speaker from each group reported the indicators identified during the groups' discussions, and during the plenary session, participants refined the wording of the indicators for technical accuracy. It was agreed that the discussion on specificities related to methodology, concept definition and improvement of indicators could take place in a working group in the future.

Table 3: Indicators proposed by Mexico for Priority Area A

Priority area A: Rights to land, natural resources and biodiversity
1. Percentage of the population with water rights and land tenure by sex, age and type of tenure
2. Percentage of women with property, rights of use and representation in decision-making (Source RAN)
3. Percentage of legal instruments (general and regulatory) that regulate the exercise of the right to land, natural resources and biodiversity that have a gender focus, disaggregated by federal, state and municipal levels
4. Percentage of women beneficiaries of public programmes of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
5. Percentage of women working in extractive and non-extractive activities for the use of natural resources (Source economic census)

Some of the indicator ideas proposed by participants were based on information and data already being collected by Mexico that could be adapted to include a gender perspective—

for example, by disaggregating by sex the data on land tenure that is already being collected by the National Agrarian Registry (RAN).

In addition to identifying a list of five indicators, participants discussed the need to collect data at different levels: federal, state and municipal, when applicable, as in many cases data is only available at the federal level and does not reflect the differences between states. Complementarily, participants underscored the need to review and update the already existing indicators, to include a gender perspective when possible and refine them so as to they provide as much information as possible.

Finally, participants reiterated the need to analyse the data, including data that could be collected with the proposed indicators, to better understand reality and what the numbers mean.

Table 4: Indicators proposed by Mexico for Priority Area B

Priority area B: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
1. Percentage of population with food deficiency by sex (source: Intercensal survey, ENIGH)
2. Percentage of women with access to water
3. Percentage of women with access to energy by source and type
4. Percentage of the population suffering from anaemia, obesity, diabetes by sex, age (source: Secretariat of Health / SESAs)
5. Differentiated use of water by productive activities, and of social reproduction as well as services, commerce and small enterprises
6. Percentage of the population with an adequate diet by sex (source: ENSANUT)
7. Access to energy goods (inputs) by type of household…
8. Average time dedicated to domestic work in households without piped water or using firewood, by sex (source: National Time Use Survey (ENUT))
9. Average time dedicated to care in households without piped water or firewood use, by sex. (source: ENUT)

As in Priority Area A, participants identified what sources of information already collect this information or could collect this information, or which secretariat(s) should be responsible for the collection of that type of information. Regarding access to natural resources, participants emphasized the need to differentiate between household consumption and productive work, as women may be responsible for collecting forest products and firewood for household consumption, while men collect them for selling.

In addition to the indicators proposed above, some other ideas and indicators were discussed during the plenary but were not included in the final list of indicators and should be discussed in a follow-up working group on these indicators. For example, comparing mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, comparing unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene with the municipalities that have sewage treatment, or the percentage of household spending dedicated to bottled water.

As in the previous session, participants also discussed the lack of data at different levels. For example, data on population suffering anaemia, obesity and diabetes is only available at the state level, but not at national level.

6.2. Sixth Session: Discussion and identification of indicators for priority areas C and D

For the discussion on Priority Areas C and D, participants were divided again in the three groups created the first day. Participants were asked to identify the data that was already

being collected in relation to Priority Areas C and D and to propose new indicators for each.

Table 5: Indicators proposed by Mexico for Priority Area C

Priority area C: Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and wellbeing
1. Percentage of the population beneficiary of programs for extreme events/disasters associated with climate change, by sex (Source: CONAGUA support for floods and droughts, by sex)
2. Rate of mortality and morbidity attributed to environmental causes (involuntary poisoning, air quality and water quality) disaggregated by age and sex
3. Correlation between salinity in wells and hospital cases of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia by region.
4. Women's perception of safety in public transport
5. Percentage of the population that has access to roads, by sex (3-5 km)
6. Percentage of women with certified activities of sustainable and socially responsible production (Source: certifiers)
7. Percentage of women participating in the installation of photocells
8. Percentage of women who receive subsidies for the installation of photocells
9. Percentage of women participating in green jobs (source: SEMARNAT)

In priority area C, participants suggested some changes to the indicators proposed in the gender and environment statistics project. For indicator 12 on "Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to weather-related disasters per 100,000 people, by sex", participants proposed changing 'climate variability' (that was how 'weather related events' was translated into Spanish) to 'hydrometeorological phenomena'. In Mexico, some information related to this indicator could be found in the Secretariat of the Interior (SEGOB), the National Center for Disaster Prevention (CENAPRED), the Fund for Social Development (FONDESO), and the Secretariat of Agrarian, Land, and Urban Development (SEDATU). Additionally, some information is already being collected by CONAGUA, in relation to subsidies received because of drought spells and floods, disaggregated by sex. In relation to climate change, participants also mentioned the atlas on climate change and health, developed by the National Institute of Public Health.

In order to measure climate change, one of the groups suggested the inclusion of to the vulnerability index that is collected by the Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) and is a combination of three indicators on exposition, sensibility and resilience. Data is available at the state and municipal level.

In relation to the proposed indicators in the project, participants also suggested deleting the term 'easy' in 'easy access' (convenient access in the English wording of this SDG indicator) in the indicator "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". In relation to transportation, Margarita Velázquez, Director of the Regional Center for Multidisciplinary Investigations (CRIM), mentioned the survey origin-destination conducted by the Institute of Engineering with INEGI, conducted in the urban and suburban area of Mexico City and with sex-disaggregated information. Transportation was identified as a priority area in Mexico and participants suggested the possibility to combine and analyse the data from the origin-destination survey and time use surveys, also considering women's security perception in relation with public transportation.

To conclude, participants discussed the identification of indicators related to women's and men's participation in clean energy, such as photocells, the benefits they can received to

install this type of energy and the jobs this type of infrastructure creates. Along these lines, SEMARNAT already has two indicators, one measuring the ecologic Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the other one on green jobs, which could be disaggregated by gender.

Table 6: Indicators proposed by Mexico for Priority Area D

Priority area D: Women in environmental decision-making
1. Percentage of women who participate in the rural committees on water / forestry / land use / energy
2. Percentage of Environmental Human Rights Defenders (EHRD), by sex, age, ethnicity and region (source: CNDH)
3. Percentage of women in senior management positions in the environmental sector at the federal, state and municipal levels
4. Number and cause of claims for environmental damages before judicial or administrative instances, by sex and age of the complainant
5. Percentage of women members of legislative chambers and respective commissions of the local, state and federal congresses.
6. Percentage of women in presidency and secretariat positions in environmental / agrarian commissions in local and federal state congresses (water, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, climate change, urban development, energy)
7. Percentage of women integrating environmental / agrarian commissions in the state and federal local congresses (water, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, climate change, urban development, energy)
8. Number of legislative initiatives with gender and environmental perspectives presented and approved, and sex of the person presenting them, in state and federal congresses. (CEAMEG)
9. Percentage of women who participate in the assemblies of agrarian bodies
10. Percentage of women members of the representative bodies that execute the decisions of the assembly of agrarian body
11. Number of women educators in formal environmental education (source: SEMARNAT / SEP)
12. Percentage of women participating in civil protection committees
13. Number of women in decision-making positions in the industrial sector, by industrial branch
14. Percentage of women beneficiaries of credits, scholarships, support funds and trusts for sustainable development projects

In priority area D, participants focused on women's participation and decision-making in the different management bodies of natural resources, at all levels and positions. Some of this information has already been collected by different organizations, for example the module on public workers in the National Census of Municipal Governments and Delegations (CNGMD).

Participants also mentioned the need to analyse and collect data on the role of indigenous women in decision-making, particularly in indigenous governance bodies. Some data on indigenous participation in decision-making can be found in the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI). Along these lines, participants reiterated the need to disaggregate the information by ethnicity and they underlined the importance to also include information on afro-descendant women and men. All the proposed indicators will need to be reviewed in a future working group to make sure all the intersectionalities such as gender, age or ethnicity are included in the indicators when possible.

6.3. Seventh Session: Priorities, challenges, agreements and next steps

Before closing the workshop, participants were asked to rank the indicators proposed in the gender and environment statistics project. Each person could only choose three indicators and they had to make a tally mark in the selected indicator. It was agreed that the indicators proposed during the workshop would be further discussed in a working group.

Figure 5: Participants selecting their priority indicators from the list proposed in the project

The ranking exercise showed that participants were interested in the four priority areas, as the four most voted indicators belonged each to a different one. Participants identified Indicator 2 on the proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex (see Annex 3), as the highest priority, tied with nine votes with indicator 10 on access and use of improved sanitation, by type of household.

Climate change and disasters are also a priority in Mexico, and that was reflected in the selection of indicator 12 on the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to weather-related events, similar to SDG indicator 11.5.1, which was selected as a priority by seven participants. The same number of participants also identified indicator 17 b, women in decision-making in communal land governance bodies, as their priority.

Finally, the fifth and sixth position were also tie as the same number of participants chose as priorities indicators 8 and 9 on access to and use of safely managed drinking water, and the time spent fetching water.

Overall, for participants, agricultural land ownership and women's participation in communal land governance bodies were the priorities in relation to women's rights and participation, while access to water and sanitation and time spent collecting water where the main priorities regarding access to natural resources. Finally, the main priority related to Priority Area C was climate change.

Closing remarks

During the workshop, participants mentioned several times the need to continue the discussion on the gender and environment indicators identified during the two-day

workshop in a working group that would need to be created or in other workshops on a specific set of indicators.

Ms. Lorena Aguilar, IUCN, underlined the key role of INEGI in coordinating the creation of this working group and encourage participants to also plan on conducting analysis of the information that is already being collected to better understand Mexico's reality. To conclude, Ms. Aguilar expressed gratitude for the support of INEGI and UN Environment in this workshop and expressed her admiration for Mexico, as it is one of the leading countries in data collection and some of its indicators are not collected anywhere else. Ms. Aguilar asked for (and received) the permission of UN Environment and INEGI to present the draft list of indicators created by Mexico in a meeting to implement the Gender Action Plan of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that would take place the following week.

Ms. Dolores Barrientos, UN Environment Mexico, thanked INEGI for its hospitality and cooperation in this project and IUCN for selecting Mexico as one of the country case studies. She underlined the leading role of Mexico in the development of environment indicators in Latin America and emphasized the need to address gender across all areas, as requested by Agenda 2030, via collaborative work among ministries to be efficient and avoid duplications and competing agendas. Ms. Barrientos also mentioned the need to have clear, agreed, validated and transparent monitoring of the SDGs. To conclude, she offered the support of UN Environment and IUCN to give continuity to this project and the outcomes of this workshop in Mexico.

Ms. Paloma Merodio closed the workshop thanking IUCN and UN Environment for selecting Mexico as part of the project and the rest of participants, including INEGI members, for their contributions and work during the two days. She highlighted the novelty of a workshop to identify gender and environment indicators and the importance of continuing to work on these topics within the Specialized Technical Committees to follow up with the outcomes of this project. To conclude, Ms. Merodio opened the door to future collaborations to continue working on the proposed indicators by Mexico and to identify possible actions to move forward on the measurement of the gender and environment nexus.

7. Conclusions and next steps

Mexico was invited to be part of this project due to its leading role in the development of indicators, including gender indicators, in Latin America. Participants from different secretaries, institutes and organizations shared useful information on the data being collected in Mexico in relation to the priority areas of the UN Environment and IUCN project. Additionally, they provided feedback to the indicators proposed in the project and identified entry points to adapt the list of indicators to Mexico's context. In this vein, the second day of the workshop was dedicated to the identification of indicators, either global or for Mexico, that were related to the priority areas of the project.

The identification of all these indicators was possible due to Mexico's capacity in the production of statistics, the already existing sources of information and, most importantly,

that the participants in the workshop were experts in the field and the ones creating and working with these databases; their knowledge of the statistical system was essential.

Workshop outcomes greatly exceed initial expectations, as participants not only provided valuable information for the project, but also embraced the need to develop gender and environment indicators and committed to continue working on the list of indicators proposed during the workshop. The gender and environment nexus has been prioritized in the agenda of many secretaries and institutes and possible next steps could include the creation of a working group under the leadership of INEGI.

8. Annex 1: Agenda

Monday, 23 April 2018	
Participants Registration 8:30-09.00 UICN (Laura Sabater)	
Morning Session 9:00-10:40 **High-Level Session** *Moderator*: Paloma Merodio Gómez, Vice President of Geographic Information, Environment and Territorial and Urban Planning, INEGI	
9.00-09:45	Welcoming Remarks ▪ Enrique de Alba Guerra: Vice President of Demographic and Social Information, INEGI ▪ Lorena Aguilar: Director *a.i.* Global Programme on Governance and Rights and Senior Global Gender Advisor, IUCN ▪ Rodolfo Lacy Tamayo: Deputy Secretary of Planning and Environmental Policy, SEMARNAT ▪ Dolores Barrientos: UN Environment representative in Mexico ▪ María Amparo Martinez Arroyo: Director General of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, INECC
09:45-10:00	IUCN – UN Environment Project ▪ Itzá Castañeda (IUCN)
10:00-10:15	Value of the gender-responsive approach for sustainable development ▪ Lorena Aguilar (IUCN)
10:15-10:25	Group photo
10:25-10:40	Break
Second Session 10:40-12:00 **Nexus Environment, gender and indicators** *Moderator*: Francisco Jiménez Nava - INEGI	
10:40-11:00	Gender and Environment Nexus ▪ Leonor Paz Gómez, Director of Concept Design, INEGI ▪ Carlos Guerrero Elemen, Director General Geography and Environment, INEGI
11:00-11:10	Ana Laura Pineda, Director General of Evaluation and Statistics Development, INMUJERES
11:10-11:30	Agenda 2030 and its implementation in Mexico ▪ Enrique Ordaz, Director General of Integration and Analysis of Information (INEGI) and Chair of the SDG Expert Group
11:30-12:00	Presentation of priority areas and the initial list of indicators ▪ Laura Sabater (IUCN)
Third Session 12:00-14:00 **Priority Area A: Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity** *Moderator: Arturo Flores Martínez (SEMARNAT)*	
12.00-12:10	Introduction and group formation
12.10-13.30	Analysis and discussion in groups
13.30-14.00	Reporting and plenary discussion
14:00-15:00	*Lunch*
Fourth Session 15:00-17:00 **Priority Area B: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation** *Moderator: Adriana Oropeza Literas (INEGI)*	
15:00-16:30	Analysis and discussion in groups
16:30-17:00	Reporting and plenary discussion
Closing 17:00-17:30 *Moderator: Francisco Jiménez Nava (INEGI)*	

Tuesday, 24 April 2018	
Registration of participants 08:45-09:00 Laura Sabater (IUCN)	
Welcome for Day 2 and Takeaways from Day 1 09:00-09:30 Lorena Aguilar (IUCN)	
Fifth Session 9:30-11:00 **Indicators proposal for Priority Areas A and B** *Moderator: IUCN*	
9:30-10:40	Reporting and plenary discussion
10:40-11:00	Discuss in groups
Sixth Session 12:00-14:00 Priority **Area C: Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, health and well-being** and **Priority Area D: Women in environmental decision making at all levels** *Moderators: Georgina Alcantar (SEMARNAT) and Jesarela López Aguilar (INEGI)*	
12:00-12:10	Introduction and group formation
12:10-13:00	Analysis and discussion in groups
13:00-13:50	Reporting and plenary discussion
14:00-15:00	*Lunch*
Seventh Session 15.00 – 17.00 **Priorities, challenges, agreements and next steps** *Moderator: IUCN*	
15:00-15:15	Priorities exercise Itzá Castañeda (IUCN)
15:15-15:30	Discussion of the results of the priorities exercise Lorena Aguilar (IUCN)
15:30-15:45	Best practices, main challenges and next steps INEGI
Closing 15:45-16:00 *Moderator: Paloma Merodio Gómez (INEGI)*	

9. Annex 2: List of Participants

23 April

Name	Organization
Mtra. Paloma Merodio Gómez	Vice President of Geographic Information, Environment and Territorial and Urban Planning, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)
Dr. Enrique de Alba Guerra	Vice President of Demographic and Social Information, INEGI
Ms. Dolores Barrientos Alemán	UN Environment Representative in Mexico
Dra. María Amparo Martínez Arroyo	Director General National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)
Dr. Enrique Ordaz López	Director General of Integration, Analysis and Investigation, INEGI
Dr. Arturo Flores Martínez	Director General of Statistics and Environment Information, Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Mtro. Héctor Macías Cuesta	In charge of the office of the General Directorate of Regional Development, Secretary of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU)
Lic. Jésica E. Tapia Reyes	Director of Information Monitoring, SEDATU
Ms. Liliana del Villar Arias	Deputy Director of Finance and Investment, SEDATU
Ms. Teresa Guerra Favela	UN Women Programmes Associate
Lic. Jorge Gustavo Tenorio Sandoval	Director of Strategic Analysis, Service Agrifood and Fisheries Information (SIAP)
Lic. Griselda Medina Laguna	Deputy Manager of Management and Evaluation of Projects with External Credit, National Commission of Water (CONAGUA)
Dra. Leonor Paz Gómez	Director of Conceptual Design, INEGI
Mtra. María Antonieta Rascón Córdova	Director of Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination unit, Secretary of Energy (SENER)
Geog. Clotilde Arellano Molina	Director of Geomatics, SEMARNAT
Mtra. Georgina Alcantar López	Director of Environment Statistics, SEMARNAT
Mtra. Alejandra González Gutiérrez	Deputy Director of Analysis and Integration, SEMARNAT
Lic. Erika Zavala Oropeza	Director of Gender Equality, SEMARNAT
Mtra. Erika Zamora Ramos	Deputy Director of Evaluation and Finance Protection, Secretary of Health (SALUD)
Dr. Salvador Sánchez-Colón	Co-Director Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services, UN Statistics Division (UNSD) Mexico Project
Mtro. Camilo de la Garza Guevara	Adviser Mexican-German Climate Change Alliance, Adaptation Component, German Development Agency (GIZ)
Dra. Margarita Velázquez Gutiérrez	Director of the Regional Centre for Multidisciplinary Investigations, National Autonomous University of Mexico (CRIM-UNAM)

Lic. María Guadalupe Martínez Yáñez	Director of the Advisory department, National Agrarian Registry (RAN)
Mr. Francisco Javier Jiménez Nava	Deputy Director General of Natural Resources and Environment, INEGI
Ms. Adriana Oropeza Lliteras	Director of Technical Coordination
Ms. Jesarela López Aguilar	Director of Analysis and Management of the Subsystem
Mtra. Ana Laura Pineda	Director General of Statistics, Information and Gender Capacitation, National Institute of Women (INMUJERES)
Ms. María Eugenia Medina	Director of Gender Statistics, INMUJERES
Mr. Alejandro Cano	Deputy Director of Statistics Analysis, INMUJERES
Ing. Orlando Jaimes Martínez	Deputy Manager of Water Planning, CONAGUA
Ing. José Guevara Miranda	Project Manager, CONAGUA
Ms. Griselda Franco Piedra	Consultant
Lic. Thanya Sophia Crespo Toledo	Environmental Analyst, INEGI
Ms. Lorena Aguilar	Director *a.i.* Global Programme on Governance and Rights (GPGR) and Senior Global Gender Advisor, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN - GPGR)
Ms. Itzá Castañeda	Consultant, IUCN - GPGR
Ms. Laura Sabater Zamora	Consultant, IUCN - GPGR
Ms. María Zorrilla	Coordinator of Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy, National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)
Geog. Carlos Guerrero Elemen	Director General of Geography and Environment, INEGI
Johan Stefanno Torres Famania	Chief of Systems, CONAGUA
Ms. Yeeun Cho	Investigator, UN Environment Mexico
Vannesa Moreno	Chief of Department, INEGI
Eréndira Arteaga Botello	Deputy Manager of Management Support, CONAGUA
Byanka Barbosa López	Liaison, INEGI
Yazmín Eréndira Vicario Marín	Chief of Department, INEGI
Shellsea A. Becerra Espinosa	Liaison, INEGI
José Guillermo Castillo	Director of Area, INEGI
Leticia Deschamps	Coordinator of Projects, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture IICA
Luciana Ludlow Paz	Specialist Territorial Governance, IUCN Mexico
Silvio Simonit	Coordinator of Operations, IUCN Mexico
Nicolas Diódoro Juvenal	Chief of Project, CONAGUA

24 April

Name	**Organization**
Mtra. Paloma Merodio Gómez	Vice President of Geographic Information, Environment and Territorial and Urban Planning, National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)
Ms. Dolores Barrientos Alemán	UN Environment Representative in Mexico
Lic. Jésica E. Tapia Reyes	Director of Information Monitoring, SEDATU
Ms. Liliana del Villar Arias	Deputy Director of Finance and Investment, SEDATU
Lic. Jorge Gustavo Tenorio Sandoval	Director of Strategic Analysis, Service Agrifood and Fisheries Information (SIAP)
Mtra. María Antonieta Rascón Córdova	Director of Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination unit, Secretary of Energy (SENER)
Geog. Clotilde Arellano Molina	Director of Geomatics, SEMARNAT
Mtra. Georgina Alcantar López	Director of Environment Statistics, SEMARNAT

Mtra. Alejandra González Gutiérrez	Deputy Director of Analysis and Integration, SEMARNAT
Lic. Erika Zavala Oropeza	Director of Gender Equality, SEMARNAT
Mtra. Erika Zamora Ramos	Deputy Director of Evaluation and Finance Protection, Secretary of Health (SALUD)
Dra. Margarita Velázquez Gutiérrez	Director of the Regional Centre for Multidisciplinary Investigations, National Autonomous University of Mexico (CRIM-UNAM)
Lic. María Guadalupe Martínez Yáñez	Director of the Advisory department, National Agrarian Registry (RAN)
Mr. Francisco Javier Jiménez Nava	Deputy Director General of Natural Resources and Environment, INEGI
Ms. Adriana Oropeza Lliteras	Director of Technical Coordination
Ms. Jesarela López Aguilar	Director of Analysis and Management of the Subsystem
Mr. Alejandro Cano	Deputy Director of Statistics Analysis, INMUJERES
Ing. Orlando Jaimes Martínez	Deputy Manager of Water Planning, National Commission of Water (CONAGUA)
Ing. José Guevara Miranda	Project Manager, CONAGUA
Ms. Griselda Franco Piedra	Consultant
Dra. Celine Jacquin	Manager of Investigation and Applied Development, World Resources Institute (WRI)
Lic. Thanya Sophia Crespo Toledo	Environmental Analyst, INEGI
Ms. Lorena Aguilar	Director *a.i.* Global Programme on Governance and Rights (GPGR) and Senior Global Gender Advisor, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN – GPGR/ Global Gender Office, GGO)
Ms. Itzá Castañeda	Consultant, IUCN GGO
Ms. Laura Sabater Zamora	Consultant, IUCN GGO
Ms. María Zorrilla	Coordinator of Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy, National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO)
Mr. Johan Stefanno Torres Famania	Chief of Systems, CONAGUA
Ms. Yeeun Cho	Investigator, UN Environment Mexico
Ms. Laura Bolañas Sánchez	INEGI
Ms. Byanka Barbosa López	Liaison, INEGI
Ms. Yazmín Eréndira Vicario Marín	Chief of Department, INEGI
Ms. Shellsea A. Becerra Espinosa	Liaison, INEGI
Mr. Andrés López	Personal Secretary, INEGI
Ms. Luciana Ludlow Paz	Specialist Territorial Governance, IUCN Mexico
Mr. Nicolas Diódoro Juvenal	Chief of Project, CONAGUA
Mr. Arturo Caso Aguilar	Director of Area, SEMARNAT
	GEF Project, CONABIO
	GEF Project, CONABIO

10. Annex 3: Initial List of Indicator Ideas and Mexico's data

Indicator Topic
Priority Area A: Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity
1. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, by sex and type of tenure
2. (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
Priority Area B: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
3. Share of food that directly comes from extractive methods (hunting, fishing and collecting) by source of the food, type of household and by urban/rural
4. Time spent collecting plants, mushrooms, flowers and wild fruits; fishing and hunting for household consumption by sex
5. Time spent planting, tending and harvesting a garden patch, and breeding of farmyard animals for household consumption by sex
6. Access to and quality of energy source, by type, use and type of household
7. Time spent collecting fuel for household consumption, by type of household
8. Access to and use of safely managed drinking water, by source, by type of household
9. Time spent collecting water for household consumption, by sex
10. Access to and use of improved sanitation, by type of household
11. Mortality and morbidity rates attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, by sex
Priority Area C: Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and well-being
12. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to weather-related disasters per 100,000 people, by sex
13. Mortality and morbidity rate attributed to environmental causes (unintentional poisoning, air & water quality), by age and sex
14. Mortality rate attributed to vector- and water-borne diseases, by sex
15. Proportion of population that (a) has convenient access to public transport by location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities; and (b) use public transport by location (urban/rural), sex, age and persons with disabilities
16. Consumer spending, by sex of head of household: (a) Household spending by type of product and sex of head of household; and (b) Decision-making over household spending, by product and sex (intra-household decision-making)
Priority Area D: Women in environmental decision-making; other miscellaneous topics
17. Women in environmental decision-making at all levels a) Women's participation in national and international environmental decision-making fora b) Women decision-making in communal land governance bodies c) Women's participation in forest groups d) Women's decision-making in water governance bodies
*****New ideas as outcomes from Lao PDR and Kenya workshop discussions*** *1. Labour migration* *2. Change in sectors due to climate change drivers such as drought and flood* *3. Health impacts of climate change* *4. Reliance on Natural Resources (e.g. NTFP)* *5. Legislation and policies that require women's participation* *6. Share of women in working groups, management committees and inter-institutional environmental or climate change bodies*

11. Annex 4: List of proposed indicators in Mexico workshop

Priority area A: Rights to land, natural resources and biodiversity
1. Percentage of the population with water rights and land tenure by sex, age and type of tenure
2. Percentage of women with property, rights of use and representation in decision-making (Source RAN)
3. Percentage of legal instruments (general and regulatory) that regulate the exercise of the right to land, natural resources and biodiversity that have a gender focus, disaggregated by federal, state and municipal levels
4. Percentage of women beneficiaries of public programmes of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
5. Percentage of women working in extractive and non-extractive activities for the use of natural resources (Source economic census)
Priority area B: Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
6. Percentage of population with food deficiency by sex (source: Intercensal survey, ENIGH)
7. Percentage of women with access to water
8. Percentage of women with access to energy by source and type
9. Percentage of the population suffering from anaemia, obesity, diabetes by sex, age (source: Secretariat of Health / SESAs)
10. Differentiated use of water by productive activities, and of social reproduction as well as services, commerce and small enterprises
11. Percentage of the population with an adequate diet by sex (source: ENSANUT)
12. Access to energy goods (inputs) by type of household…
13. Average time dedicated to domestic work in households without piped water or using firewood, by sex (source: National Time Use Survey (ENUT)
14. Average time dedicated to care in households without piped water or firewood use, by sex. (source: National Time Use Survey (ENUT)
Priority area C: Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and wellbeing
15. Percentage of the population beneficiary of programs for extreme events/disasters associated with climate change, by sex (Source: CONAGUA support for floods and droughts, by sex)
16. Rate of mortality and morbidity attributed to environmental causes (involuntary poisoning, air quality and water quality) disaggregated by age and sex
17. Correlation between salinity in wells and hospital cases of eclampsia and pre-eclampsia by region.
18. Women's perception of safety in public transport
19. Percentage of the population that has access to roads, by sex (3-5 km)
20. Percentage of women with certified activities of sustainable and socially responsible production (Source: certifiers)
21. Percentage of women participating in the installation of photocells
22. Percentage of women who receive subsidies for the installation of photocells
23. Percentage of women participating in green jobs (source: SEMARNAT)
Priority area D: Women in environmental decision-making
24. Percentage of women who participate in the rural committees on water / forestry / land use / energy

25. Percentage of Environmental Human Rights Defenders (EHRD), by sex, age, ethnicity and region (source: CNDH)
26. Percentage of women in senior management positions in the environmental sector at the federal, state and municipal levels
27. Number and cause of claims for environmental damages before judicial or administrative instances, by sex and age of the complainant
28. Percentage of women members of legislative chambers and respective commissions of the local, state and federal congresses.
29. Percentage of women in presidency and secretariat positions in environmental / agrarian commissions in local and federal state congresses (water, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, climate change, urban development, energy)
30. Percentage of women integrating environmental / agrarian commissions in the state and federal local congresses (water, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, climate change, urban development, energy)
31. Number of legislative initiatives with gender and environmental perspectives presented and approved, and sex of the person presenting them, in state and federal congresses. (CEAMEG)
32. Percentage of women who participate in the assemblies of agrarian bodies
33. Percentage of women members of the representative bodies that execute the decisions of the assembly of agrarian body
34. Number of women educators in formal environmental education (source: SEMARNAT / SEP)
35. Percentage of women participating in civil protection committees
36. Number of women in decision-making positions in the industrial sector, by industrial branch
37. Percentage of women beneficiaries of credits, scholarships, support funds and trusts for sustainable development projects