

The nexus between the environment and gender

Why measure gender-environment statistics

Social-environment nexus

- The environment affects people and people affect the environment.
- But not all people are affected equally and often the most vulnerable populations are also most affected by environmental degradation.
- UN Environment has identified key linkages between gender and the environment, but indicators and statistics on these issues are often not available.

Mapping of priority gender areas to the SDGs

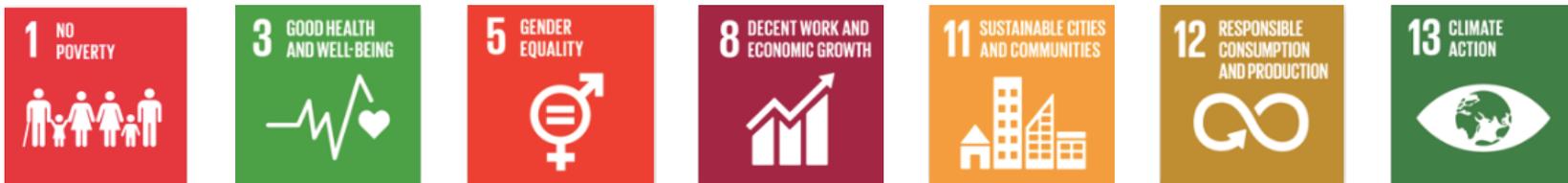
- Right to land, natural resources and biodiversity



- Access to food, energy, water and sanitation



- Climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health and well-being



Water



Aquatic ecosystems services are deteriorating faster than those in many other natural systems. Increasing water pollution in developing countries poses a risk to public health, food security, and the economy.

Each year diarrhoea kills around 760 000 children under five. (WHO)



Air quality



the World Bank estimates that the welfare losses from air pollution are more than \$5tn a year.



Global air pollution contributes to an estimated 600,000 child deaths a year

Unsustainable consumption and production and accelerated urbanization has created air quality problems around the globe

Waste

New challenges are arising from wastes and hazardous waste, including e-wastes



Oceans

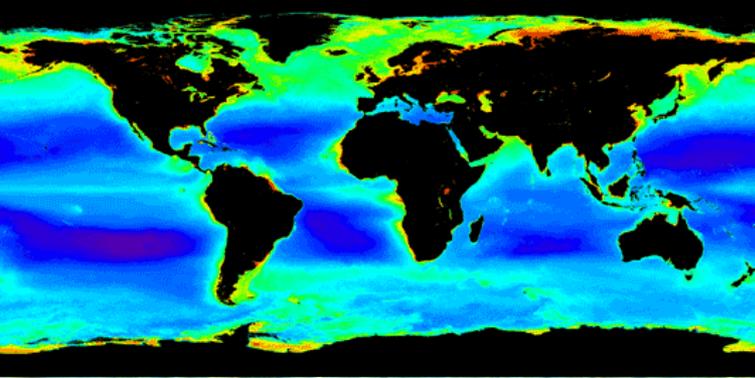


Oceans are of some of the most diverse ecosystems on the planet and provide food, medicines and other products.

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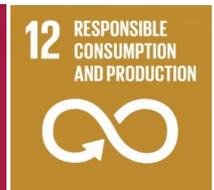
UN Environment's role

- UN Environment is working on guidance on measuring the nexus between gender and the environment
- This links to our broader support program on measuring the environmental dimension of the SDGs, particularly for the SDGs where we are custodian
- We are looking forward to collaborating with Kenya in this regard

UN Environment Indicators



Water quality, water resource management, and freshwater ecosystems



Sustainable consumption and production, including material flow accounts, chemicals and wastes, environmental policy, food waste and fossil fuels.



Ocean related indicators on marine litter, acidification, marine management and coverage of protected areas



Protected areas, including mountains, and national targets for the Convention on Biological Diversity, environmental protection expenditure



Environmentally sound technology and sustainable development policy

Thank you



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