WHY GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP MATTER IN DEVELOPMENT OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: WHERE ARE THE WOMEN? SDGs AND THE AGENDA 2030
ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS
WOMEN'S RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS!

END ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS EVERYWHERE

PLANET 50-50 BY 2030

STEP IT UP FOR GENDER EQUALITY

#Planet5050
#GlobalGoals
END ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS EVERYWHERE
WOMEN’S LEGAL RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

• A fair legal system and access to justice for women and men = good governance = gender equality.

• The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women calls on signatory states to embody the principle of gender equality in their constitutions. (1)
5.2 ELIMINATE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPHERES, INCLUDING TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL AND OTHER TYPES OF EXPLOITATION.

1 in 3 Women Subjected to Violence:
STOP IT NOW!

Fast Facts

4.5 million
4.5 million people are victims of forced sexual exploitation

98%
98% of them are women and girls

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• Up to 70 per cent of women face physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner.
• Worldwide, up to 50% of sexual assaults are committed against girls under 15 [1].
• Around 20,000 to 50,000 women were raped during the 1992–1995 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina [6], while approx. 250,000 to 500,000 targeted in the 1994 Rwandan genocide [8].
• Between 40-50 per cent of women in European Union countries experience unwanted sexual advances, physical contact or other forms of sexual harassment at work [9].
• In the United States, 83 per cent of girls aged 12 to 16 have experienced some form of sexual harassment in public schools [10].
Violence Against Women

- Forms of violence against women include – physical, mental, sexual, domestic, economic and harmful practices.
- The absence of legislation concerning particular forms of violence is a problem in the Asia-Pacific Region.

Child Marriage

- Defined as girls married before the ages of 15 and 18
- 2005-2013 data demonstrate high levels of child marriage – in particular countries across the region approximately one quarter to one fifth of girls were child brides.
ELIMINATE ALL HARMFUL PRACTICES, SUCH AS CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE AND FGM

5.3

Poor girls are 2.5 times more likely to marry in childhood than wealthy ones

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700 Million Girls Married Before 18:

Poor girls are 2.5 times more likely to marry in childhood than wealthy ones
RECOGNIZE UNPAID CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK THROUGH PROVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES,
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES AND THE PROMOTION OF SHARED RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE FAMILY AS NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE
ENSURE WOMEN’S FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS OF DECISION-MAKING IN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC LIFE

Women Legislators: WE WANT

Only 22%
TREND ANALYSIS:
WOMEN’S GLOBAL SHARE IN PARLIAMENTS 2005-2015

• Only 22.8 per cent of all national parliamentarians were women as of June 2016, a slow increase from 11.3 per cent in 1995

• As of September 2016, 10 women are serving as Head of State and 9 are serving as Head of Government (2)

• Rwanda had the highest number of women parliamentarians worldwide. Women there have won 63.8 per cent of seats in the lower house (3)

• Globally, there are 38 States in which women account for less than 10 per cent of parliamentarians in single or lower houses, as of June 2016. (4)
The regional average increased from 6.3 per cent in 1995 to 15.7 per cent in 2015 (+9.4 points) in the Pacific region, but due primarily to gains made in Australia and New Zealand.
On average, Asian countries elect more women to their national parliaments than do Arab or Pacific countries, but their aggregate rate of change – from 13.2 per cent in 1995 to 18.5 per cent in 2015 (+5.3 points) – has not kept pace with the rest of the world.
ENSURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS as agreed in accordance with the PA ICPD and BPA and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

800 Women Die Every Day:
MATERNAL HEALTH

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Undertake reforms to give women EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, as well as ACCESS TO OWNERSHIP & CONTROL OVER LAND and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

5.a

LAND & OTHER RESOURCES

In 26 of 143 countries statutory inheritance laws (i.e. written laws passed by legislature) differentiate between women and men.

FINANCE

More than 1.3 billion women don’t have an account at a formal financial institution.

This includes banks, cooperatives, credit unions, post offices, or microfinance institutions.
Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

PLANS AND BUDGETS

Governments worldwide increasingly use gender-responsive budgeting to ensure implementation of gender equality policies and action plans.

But the costing of selected national action plans show financing deficits as high as 90%.

Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
50% of the world's working age women (15 or over) are in the labour force compared to over 75% of working age men. And globally women earn 24% less than men.
TREND ANALYSIS:
WOMEN’S GLOBAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT:
2005-2015

• Women continue to participate in labour markets on an unequal basis with men. In 2013, the male employment-to-population ratio stood at 72.2 per cent, while the ratio for females was 47.1 per cent. (1)

• Globally, women are paid less than men. Women in most countries earn on average only 60 to 75 per cent of men’s wages. (2)

• Women bear disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care work. Women devote 1 to 3 hours more a day to housework than men; 2 to 10 times the amount of time a day to care (for children, elderly, and the sick), and 1 to 4 hours less a day to market activities.(3)

• Women are more likely than men to work in informal employment [17]. In South Asia, over 80 per cent of women in non-agricultural jobs are in informal employment, in sub-Saharan Africa, 74 per cent, and in Latin America and the Caribbean, 54 per cent. (4)
TREND ANALYSIS:
WOMEN’S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT in the ASIA PACIFIC: 2005-2015

Employment
• A significantly higher number of men are employed in comparison to women
• Women are employed in particular sectors
  – agricultural sector (41.9% female: 32.2% male?)
  – 5 C’s – caring, cashier, cleaning, catering and clerical work

Unpaid Care Work
• In developing countries women spend on average 3 hours more per day performing domestic duties comparative to men – 2 hours more per day in developed countries

Assets and Resources
• Significantly fewer women own property
• Discriminatory inheritance legislation is an issue in many countries
• Access to bank loans are denied to women in particular countries
In 2000, the pioneering UN Security Council resolution 1325 recognized that war impacts women differently and stressed the need to increase women’s participation in peace talks.

But from 1992 to 2011 only 9% of negotiators at peace tables were women.

Goal 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Disasters such as droughts, floods and storms kill more women than men due to structural gender inequalities.
Status of women and girls in the Asia Pacific: 1995-2015

• good legislation not fully implemented,

• investment in programmes that support women and girls not as substantive as it needed to be,

• violence against women increased, and

• women were often excluded from decision-making – whether within the household or community, at the local and national level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Global rank*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Lao PDR</td>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>84</td>
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Note: *2015 rank out of 145 countries
What are the emerging principles of Agenda 2030?

1. National ownership
2. Inclusive and participatory approach
3. Universality
4. Leaving no one behind
5. Human Rights based approach
6. Integrated approach
Progress on gender equality is fundamental for realizing human rights for all and achieving sustainable, equitable, inclusive societies.

Gender equality is a key component of sustainable development – not addressing these concerns is costly for societies and undermines dimensions of sustainability.

Opportunity for transformation: unfinished business, catalytic effect, standalone goal