

WHY GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP MATTTER IN DEVELOPMENT OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: *WHERE ARE THE WOMEN?* SDGs AND THE AGENDA 2030



This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

Goal
5

GENDER EQUALITY



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

j.mp/womenandglobalgoals

#Planet5050
#globalgoals

UNPhoto/SylvainLietchti

A photograph showing a group of women from behind, looking towards the camera. They are wearing various types of headscarves, including purple, black, and patterned ones. The background shows a building with windows.

#Planet5050
#GlobalGoals

WOMEN'S RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS!

END ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS
EVERYWHERE

Women/Fatima Elzahraa Yassine

5.1

PLANET 50-50
BY 2030

STEP IT UP FOR GENDER EQUALITY

**143 out of 195
countries**

guarantee equality between women and
men in their constitutions as of 2014



**YET, DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN PERSISTS
IN MANY AREAS, DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY,
THROUGH:**



laws and policies



gender-based stereotypes



social norms and practices

Gender equality before the law does not necessarily mean that women
in practice have equal opportunities

**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)



Constitutional Database

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

Fast Facts

4.5 million

4.5 million people are victims of forced sexual exploitation

98%

98 % of them are women and girls

**1 in 3 Women
Subjected to Violence:**

**STOP IT
NOW!**

#Planet5050
#GlobalGoals

WOMEN'S GLOBAL HEALTH AND VAW

- 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].



WOMEN'S HEALTH WITHIN THE ASIA PACIFIC: 2005-2015

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.

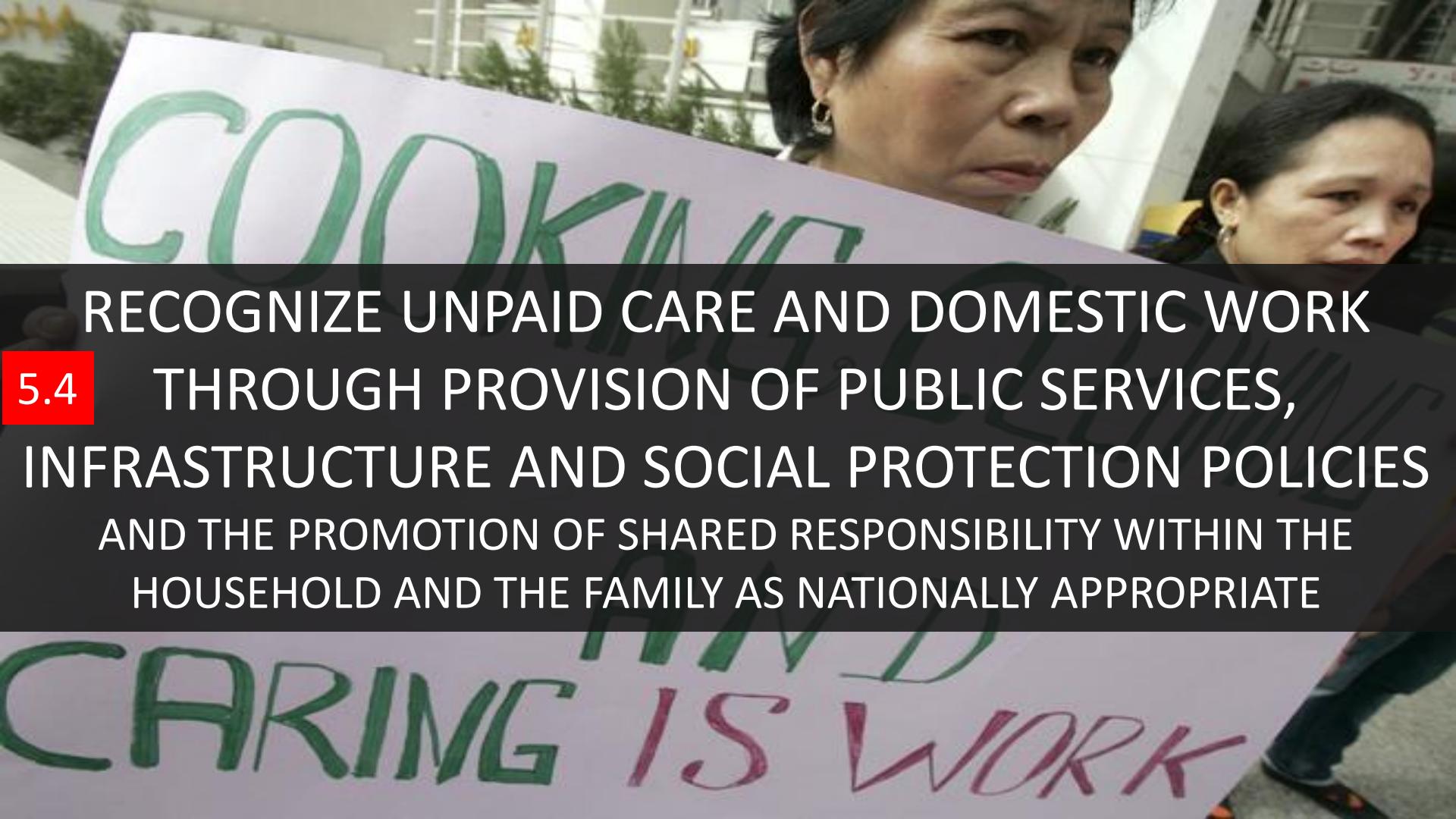
ELIMINATE ALL HARMFUL PRACTICES, SUCH AS CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE AND FGM

5.3

#Planet5050
#GlobalGoals

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
5.4 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



#Planet5050
#GlobalGoals

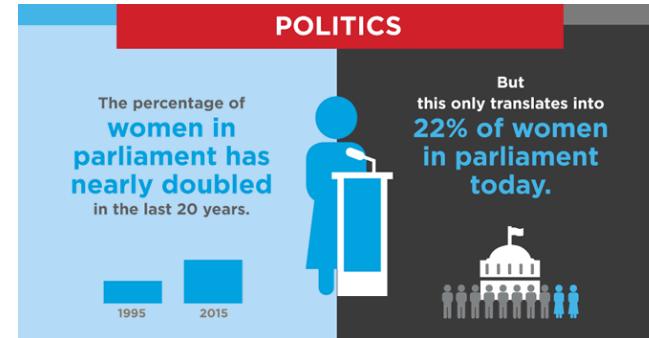
Only 22%
Women Legislators:
WE WANT

5.5

ENSURE WOMEN'S FULL AND EFFECTIVE
PARTICIPATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEADERSHIP AT
ALL LEVELS OF DECISION-MAKING
IN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC LIFE

TREND ANALYSIS: WOMEN'S GLOBAL SHARE IN PARLIAMENTS 2005-2015

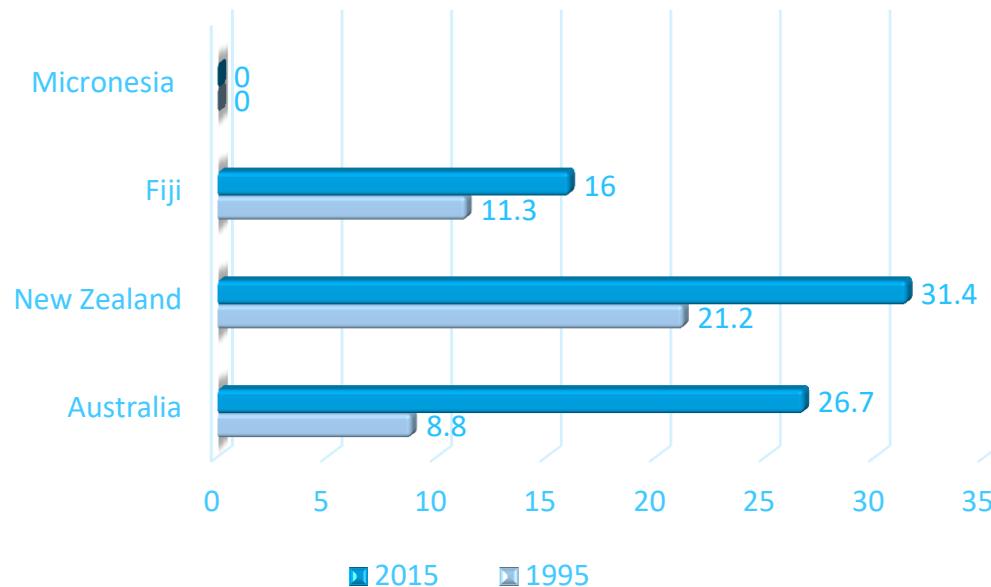
- Only 22.8 per cent of all national parliamentarians were women as of June 2016, a slow increase from 11.3 per cent in 1995
- As of September 2016, 10 women are serving as Head of State and 9 are serving as Head of Government (2)
- Rwanda had the highest number of women parliamentarians worldwide. Women 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)



TREND ANALYSIS: WOMEN'S SHARE IN PARLIAMENT in the Pacific 2005-2015

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.

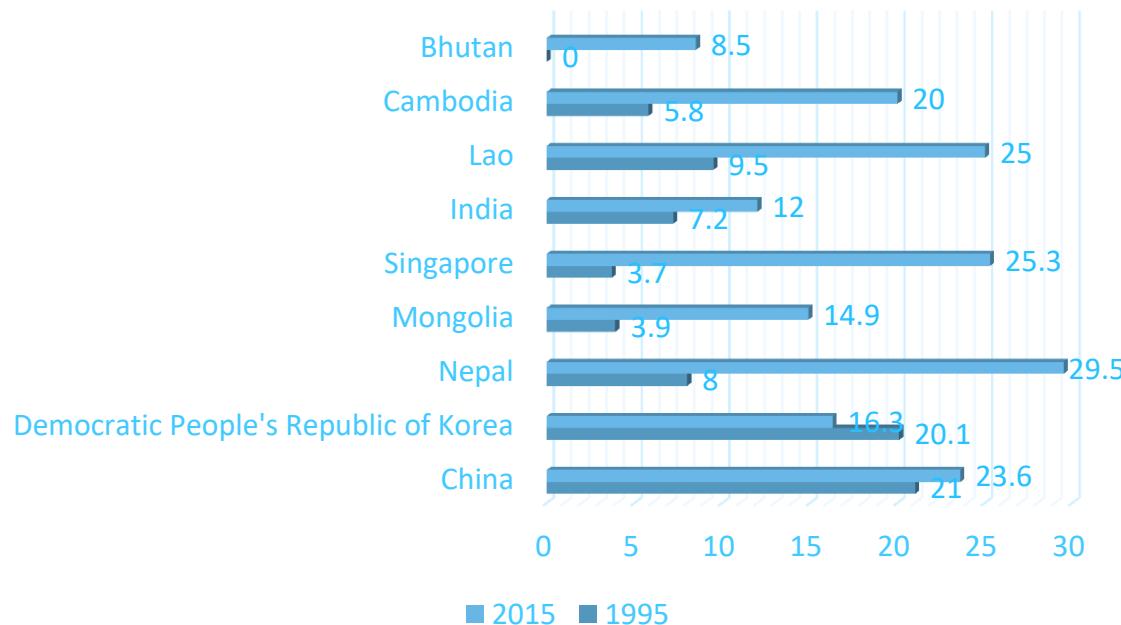
Women in parliament: 1995-2015



TREND ANALYSIS: WOMEN'S SHARE IN PARLIAMENT in Asia 2005-2015

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.

Women in parliament: 1995-2015



#Planet5050
#GlobalGoals



800 Women
Die Every Day:

MATERNAL HEALTH

5.6 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

5.a

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

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.

5.b

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women



PLANS AND BUDGETS

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

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



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

FUNDED

NEED

90% DEFICIT

Goal

8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



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.



AFP/Luis Acosta

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)



Women
domestic
workers
worldwide

83%



Women in senior
management globally

24%



Countries out of 143 evaluated
with at least one legal
difference restricting women's
economic opportunities

128

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.



Asia-Pacific Top 10

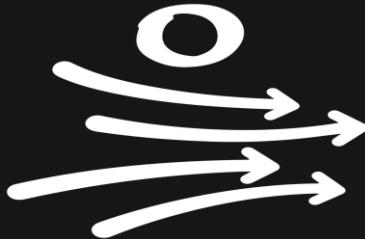
The Global Gender Gap Index

Global rank*

Philippines	7
New Zealand	10
Australia	36
Lao PDR	52
Singapore	54
Mongolia	56
Thailand	60
Bangladesh	64
Vietnam	83
Sri Lanka	84

Source: The Global Gender Gap Report 2015

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

Gender equality and sustainable development: Drawing on synergies

- 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