ASEAN Gender Outlook

Achieving the SDGs for all and leaving no woman or girl behind

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report is the result of the collaborative efforts and partnership of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW), ASEAN Secretariat, and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

The publication also brings into focus the paucity of gender data and calls for greater investment and prioritization of data for tracking progress towards gender equality and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in ASEAN in line with the ASEAN Complementarities Initiative between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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Gender equality across the SDGs: A statistical overview for the ASEAN region

1 NO POVERTY

ASEAN Member States have slashed poverty rates in the past decades, but women in the region are still likelier than men to live in poverty.

58% OF WOMEN still **earn less than their partners.**

Women with children are worse off and in 2019, **maternity cash benefits** reached only **33% OF WOMEN.**

2 ZERO HUNGER

Major nutrition gains were brought about by economic prosperity, but select groups of women are still at risk:

Women **age 15 – 19** are among the most vulnerable to **anemia** and most likely to be **underweight**.

Women living in poorest rural households and remote provinces are 10 percentage points more likely than the average woman to be underweight.

Urban women are the most likely to be overweight, another measure of malnutrition

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

An estimated **90%** of deliveries in the region are now **attended by skilled personnel**. However, risks remain higher for women living in the poorest rural households, where **33%** of **births are unattended.**

COVID-19 is rolling back some of the SDG progress achieved to date. **More women than men experienced illness** (not necessarily COVID-19 related) since the spread of the virus, but only **70% OF WOMEN** were **able to see a doctor**.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Evidence shows that younger people are now completing higher levels of schooling. Only an estimated **4% OF WOMEN** and **3% OF MEN** have **completed no education**. To achieve universal basic education, ASEAN Member States must reach ethnic minorities and women in remote areas.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

More women are now participating in decision making, but parity has not been reached:

20% of **parliament seats are occupied by WOMEN**.

WOMEN make up **24%** of **middle and senior managers** in the private sector.

In the ASEAN region, child marriage rates are among the lowest in the world but efforts are needed to fully eliminate violence and harmful practices.

16% OF GIRLS still **marry before turning 18**

9% OF WOMEN and girls experienced physical and/or sexual **violence by an intimate partner** in the past 12 months.

COVID-19 has increased the unpaid domestic and care work burden. In ASEAN Member States **30% OF WOMEN** noted **increases in the intensity of domestic work** since the spread of the virus, compared to only **16% OF MEN.**

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

An estimated **93 million** people in the ASEAN region have **gained access to safe drinking water** since 2000.

Without it, women and girls often bear the burden of water collection, which in some cases can take up to **15 hours** for a **single round trip.**

Rural women spend the most time collecting water.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

The rapid economic development in the ASEAN region has **raised energy demand by 80%**

As a result, the region's reliance on fossil fuels has increased. This is affecting people's health and women's care burden, and putting pregnant women at risk.

Evidence shows that **92%** of those engaged in the **production of crude, petroleum and natural gas** are men – very few women see any profits.

Household energy consumption patterns in South-East Asia are also detrimental to women.

In 2018, an estimated **224 million**[3] people in ASEAN **lacked clean cooking fuels** and technologies. The poorest rural women are the most deprived in access to clean fuels in all countries.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Men are **11.5 TIMES**[4] as likely as women to **be employed** in ASEAN Member States. Efforts should focus on promoting, among others, young women's engagement:

24% OF YOUNG WOMEN are outside of education and employment, compared to

13% OF YOUNG MEN

ASEAN's digital market has expanded threefold in the past three years, opening the door for a wide range of opportunities for digital work and remote work arrangements. In some countries, however, a digital divide still exists.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

ASEAN is the fastest growing internet market in the world, with

125,000 NEW USERS **joining the market** every day.

This offers tremendous oportunities, but most related jobs are occupied by men.

48% OF RESEARCHERS in ASEAN Member States are women, and only

45% OF JOBS **in information services activities** are occupied by them.

Female participation is important for new developments to meet women's needs.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

ASEAN Member States have made substantial strides towards reducing gender inequalities, from reducing child marriage and maternal mortality, to enhancing women's access to education and participation in decision-making.

But income and location inequalities persist, with **Gini coefficients** ranging from

0.44 to **0.31**

Rural women living in poor households are lagging the furthest behind for almost all indicators analyzed.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Cities offer economic oportunities and challenges.

40% OF URBAN RESIDENTS **live in slums**, largely due to a lack of sufficient living area. Many slum dwellers also lack water and clean fuels.

36% OF WOMEN **slum residents cook with unclean fuels**, compared with

15% OF URBAN WOMEN **non-slum dwellers**.

Support services are key for slum dwellers to overcome these challenges.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Both women and men play important roles in sustainable consumption.

Men are

7 TIMES as likely as women to be **engaged in mining and quarrying**, a heavily polluting occupation.

More than **90%** OF WOMEN have the final say **on small household purchases**.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Women depend largely on natural resources. Many employed women are engaged in agriculture: 64% in Lao PDR, 39% in Viet Nam and 34% in Cambodia. Others simply rely on natural resources when they cannot access assets.

28% OF WOMEN live in households that primarily **use wood as cooking fuel**. Climate change, including aridity and flooding, is intensifying women's vulnerability, and increasing their water and firewood collection times.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Globally, the **share of women in the seafood industry** is

47% Women acount for up to

55% OF WORKERS in the **pre and post fishing processes** in select ASEAN Member States.
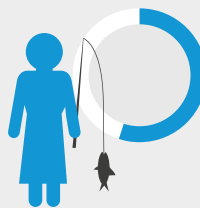
Coastal tourism is key for the region. Tourism represents 18% of all exports in Thailand, and 9% in the Philippines. Protecting our oceans should be a key priority for ASEAN.

15 LIFE ON LAND

The ASEAN region sees the most alarming deforestation rates in the world. Land degradation has prompted urban migration on the part of men and a feminization of agriculture. However, over

85% **of agricultural land holders** are MEN.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

ASEAN Member States are among the world's most peaceful. In 2017, the region committed to advance the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda through the Joint Statement on Promoting WPS in ASEAN. The region also contributes to peacekeeping in other countries, although the personnel contributions remain below gender parity for all ASEAN Member States. Women peacekeepers make up

29% of **individual police**, **21%** of **mission experts**, and only **5%** of **troops**.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

In ASEAN Member States data is available for only

41% of **gender-related SDG indicators.**

To promote its availability, countries must ensure national development strategies put this issue at their centre. Making financial and human resources available for data production and promoting gender data use for decision-making are critical.

FOREWORD

2020 was an important year to revitalize commitments made in Beijing to make gender equality and empowerment of women and girls a reality for all. It was also a five-year milestone towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The year 2020 also marked the 20th anniversary of the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, which established a powerful normative framework to ensure women's needs, voices and perspectives become central to efforts to prevent, resolve and recover from conflict and build sustainable peace.

Throughout 2020, ASEAN reiterated its strong commitment and efforts to advance gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. This has been demonstrated at the highest level among ASEAN Leaders at the ASEAN Summit in June 2020 and subsequently in November 2020. With the recognition that gender equality is at the heart of inclusive and sustainable development, it has been placed as a cross-cutting priority for the implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development which are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Both call for people-centred approach and leaving no on behind.

The ASEAN Gender Outlook is the first regional flagship publication jointly produced by ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW), the ASEAN Secretariat and UN Women. It is dedicated to track progress towards gender equality and SDGs in the ASEAN region. It calls for increased investment in gender data and evidence, which is important to inform policy decision-making and ensure that our responses are effective and inclusive with specific target to women and girls of most vulnerable and marginalised groups.

The need for greater data and evidence is even more critical in the COVID-19 pandemic response to ensure strong recovery in ASEAN to better understand and address its widespread impact particularly on women and girls.

At the first ASEAN Women Leaders' Summit held in November 2020, ASEAN Leaders have once again highlighted women's pivotal roles in building a more cohesive, dynamic, sustainable and inclusive ASEAN Community in the post pandemic period. Placing women's leadership and contributions at the heart of the recovery efforts, particularly in the implementation of the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework is the mandate that we were all given to pursue.

Gender equality must be addressed in its own right and as accelerator for progress across the SDGs, especially in the context of ASEAN. Sustainable development calls for integrated responses to the social, economic and environmental challenges facing us today. This means leveraging new approaches to data, technology, and collaboration with new financing options that will bring about concrete changes to the lives of women and girls in this region. This also means empowering everyone to realise their full potentials and live a life of dignity. This publication provides invaluable evidence to support this effort to make gender equality and sustainable development a reality for all in ASEAN.

H.E. Kung Phoak
Deputy-Secretary General of ASEAN
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INTRODUCTION

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development attempts to address the complex and urgent challenges of poverty, growing inequality, climate change, conflict and fragility. Its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) place gender equality as a precondition for ensuring dignity and respect for all. The ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are complementary, calling for a people-centred approach and leaving no on behind. In 2017, ASEAN demonstrated its strong commitment to achieve gender equality and the SDGs in its *Declaration on the Gender-Responsive Implementation of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and Sustainable Development Goals*, which was adopted at the ASEAN Summit and endorsed at the highest level by Heads of State.[1] This commitment has been reaffirmed several times since, including on 26 June 2020 in the Chairman's Statement of the 36th ASEAN Summit, and the Chairman's Press Statement of ASEAN's Leaders' Special Session at the 36th ASEAN Summit on Women's Empowerment in the Digital Age. Thus, there is recognition among ASEAN leaders that gender equality is fundamental for the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

Through regional coordinated efforts and national policies, ASEAN Member States have made remarkable progress towards sustainable development in the past two decades, with notable gains in reducing extreme poverty, eliminating barriers to primary education and improving health outcomes.[2] Nevertheless, addressing inequality remains a key challenge within countries and across the region. In connection to this, quality gender data and robust evidence are critical to inform decision making and ensure that policy responses are effective and inclusive of the needs of women and girls of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the region. Existing evidence shows that women and girls living in poor households and rural areas often face multiple deprivations and social, economic and environmental disadvantages. Many of these women and girls have lower incomes, less decision-making power and limited access to basic services and infrastructure. This, in turn, means they are at risk of lagging behind across a wide range of SDGs. Thus, it is important that regional and national efforts pay particular attention to these groups of disadvantaged women and girls. To achieve the SDGs, a dual approach is needed: gender equality must be addressed in its own right and as an accelerator for progress all of the goals, empowering everyone to realize their full potential and live a life of dignity.

In the coming decades, the achievement of the SDGs in each Member State of ASEAN will largely depend on broadening the economic, social and environmental opportunities for diverse populations. Identifying disadvantaged groups – including through data production and disaggregation – and developing inclusive policies will be key to achieving sustainable development and the promise of 'leaving no one behind' – a shared aspiration of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Who is being left behind?

The promise of leaving no one behind can only be realized if the SDGs are achieved for all women, girls, men and boys. Analysis of existing data in the ASEAN region demonstrates that select groups of women, such as those living in rural areas, in poor households, ethnic minority women, women with disabilities and migrant women, are all disadvantaged when it comes to SDG progress. Their personal characteristics often make them targets of discrimination, which in turn results in deprivation for sustainable development outcomes. When two or more forms of discrimination overlap, the barriers women face will increase. For instance, ethnic minority women may face discrimination based on their ethnic background, which may increase barriers to access services, education or jobs. They will also face gender-based discrimination. As additional forms of discrimination cluster together, so does the severity of deprivation. As such, wealthy women of a minority ethnicity will face fewer barriers to access jobs, education and services than poor women of the same ethnic background.

In ASEAN Member States available data indicates that the poorest women and girls of minority ethnicities, living in rural areas of remote provinces are particularly affected. According to trend analysis, these women will face the greatest obstacles to achieve the SDGs by 2030. These groups of women are lagging behind not just in regards to one of the Goals; they are finding challenges across all dimensions of sustainable development. They not only are excluded from economic prosperity, but also from social development, environmental opportunity and decision-making. Because most ASEAN Member States make abundant quality microdata available to researchers, analysis has allowed the identification of these vulnerable groups. This information will be critical for governments across the region to make sure future policies reach these groups of women, and to guarantee the SDGs are achieved in a holistic manner.

Other population groups, however, are harder to capture through official statistics. For instance, refugees, nomads and the homeless population typically are not interviewed in many household surveys. The lack of information about the challenges they face, will prevent policymakers from making informed decisions about support policies. This highlights the importance of expanding the scope of data collection efforts; it also underlines the need for social, economic and environmental policies to be truly comprehensive to meet the promise of leaving no one behind.
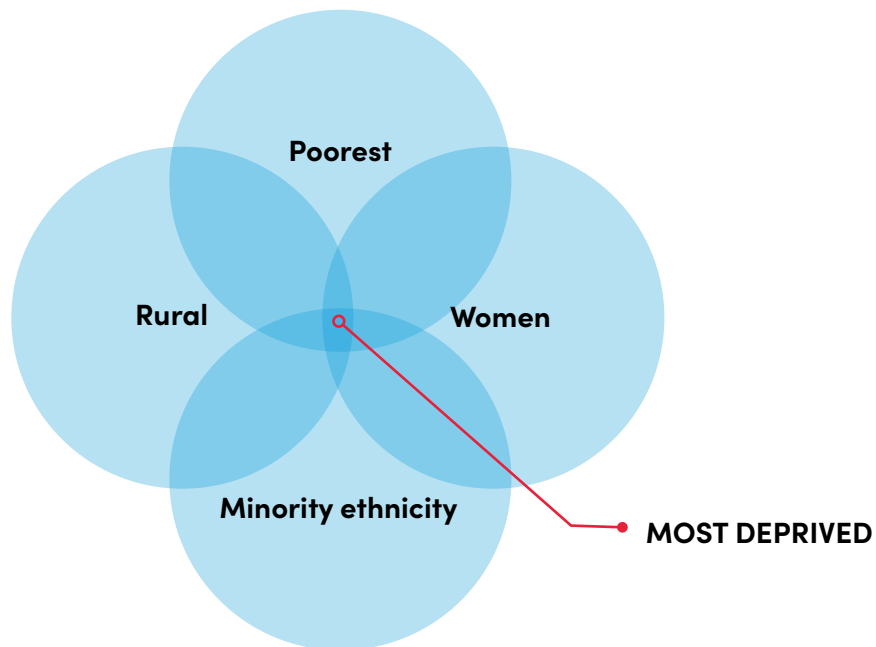
Inequalities remain among groups of women and girls

The ASEAN region has made considerable progress across multiple areas of sustainable development in the past decade, yet inequalities remain. The table below shows select indicators and groups of women and girls in ASEAN Member States and illustrates some of the remaining discrepancies among population groups within ASEAN Member States. Sex-disaggregated SDG data, where available, shows that women tend to fare worse than men for many SDG-related outcomes, but women are not a homogeneous group. Each of their personal characteristics may bring along challenges and opportunities for sustainable development. The data presented in the following table showcases that, indeed, different groups of women are faring very differently. For each country, an indicator has been selected at random to illustrate this point. The most and least deprived groups showcased in each country are at the extremes of the distribution for the selected indicator, but that may not be the case across all other SDG indicators.

Country	Indicator	Most deprived group of women and girls for this indicator	Least deprived group of women and girls for this indicator	Description
Brunei Darussalam	Proportion of informal employment by sector*	Engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector 48%	Engaged in non-agricultural employment 31%	Women in agriculture, forestry and fishing are **1.6 times** as likely as those in non-agriculture to engage in informal employment.
Cambodia	Proportion of population that completed only primary or less than primary education	Poorest Siam Reap 94%	Richest Takeo 23%	The poorest women and girls in Siam Reap province of Cambodia are over **4 times** as likely as the richest women and girls in Takeo province to be education-poor.
Indonesia	Proportion of population who did not have access to skilled health personnel during delivery	Poorest Rural Papua 57%	Richest Urban Bali 0%	In Indonesia, **more than half** of the poorest women living in the rural Papua province lack skilled assistance during childbirth, while all women have access to it in the richest urban households in Bali.
Lao PDR	Proportion of population who lack access to basic sanitation	Rural (with road) Lao Tai ethnicity 44%; Rural (without road) Lao Tai ethnicity 75%	Urban Lao Tai ethnicity 15%	Lao Tai women living in rural areas without roads are **almost 5 times** as likely as urban Lao Tai women to lack access to basic sanitation.
Malaysia	Unemployment rate**	Age 15-24 years 13%	Age 25+ 2%	Women age 15-24 are nearly **6.5 times** as likely to be unemployed as women age 25+.
Myanmar	Proportion of population who lack access to clean cooking fuel	Poorest Rural Magway 100%	Richest Urban Magway 14%	In the Magway region of Myanmar, the poorest rural women are more than **7 times** as likely as richest urban women to use harmful cooking fuels.
Philippines	Child marriage rates	Poorest Rural Maranao 39%	Richest Urban Cebuano 3%	The poorest rural Maranao women are nearly **13 times** as likely as the richest urban Cebuano women to marry before turning 18.

Country	Indicator	Most deprived group of women and girls for this indicator	Least deprived group of women and girls for this indicator	Description
Singapore	Female labour force participation rate***	Age 55–59 63%	Age 25–34 88%	Women in prime reproductive age are **1.3 times** as likely to be part of the labour force as those ages 55–59.
Thailand	Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water services	Poorest Rural South 83%	Richest Urban Bangkok 100%	While all the richest women and girls in urban Bangkok have access to basic drinking water, only **17**% of their poorest rural counterparts in southern Thailand do.
Viet Nam	Proportion of population who live in overcrowded households	Poorest Rural Northern Midlands and Mountain area 70%	Richest Urban Red River Delta 9%	Women living in the poorest households in rural areas of the Northern Midlands and Mountain region are nearly **8 times** as likely as the richest urban women living in the Red River Delta region to dwell in overcrowded households.

* SDG Indicator 8.3.1. based on International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 4 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf.

** See SDG Indicator 8.5.2. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-02.pdf.

*** See Labour force participation rate by sex. ILOSTAT https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer6/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EMP_2EMP_SEX_AGE_GEO_NB_A.

What the data shows and what it does not show

The availability and quality of microdata determine what can and cannot be inferred about inequalities in ASEAN Member States. It is only possible to assess who is being left behind if quality data is available to generate disaggregated estimates at multiple levels. This, in practice, often means that individual-level microdata must be available and survey samples must capture adequately the population groups of interest. Of the 10 ASEAN Member States, seven collect data through Demographic and Health Surveys or Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and make it available to researchers. For these countries, estimates with disaggregation at multiple levels have been included in this publication. These are useful to provide guidance and inform the development of inclusive policies. But even these surveys are not sufficient to assess the full extent of multiple deprivation. Looking at relatively low incidence phenomena, such as disability, and measuring the realities of population groups with changing residence, such as homeless, migrant and refugee populations, is challenging with these types of surveys. Thus, there are limitations to the estimates provided in this Gender Outlook related to some hard-to-measure population groups.

1 NO POVERTY

ASEAN Member States have successfully slashed poverty rates, but national estimates hide women's disadvantage.

In 2010, an estimated 11 per cent of the population in South East Asia lived below the international poverty line; this figure currently stands at 3 per cent[5]. This remarkable achievement has largely been the result of overall economic growth, but rising inequalities are hampering efforts to lift everyone out of poverty. Promoting inclusive growth is therefore essential, particularly as the COVID-19 crisis appears to be reversing some of these fragile gains.

New evidence indicates poverty rates have risen over the past year, and gender divides are still at play. In Cambodia, for instance, there are now 104 women living in extreme poverty for every 100 men; in Indonesia this figure stands at 102. Analysis also shows that the majority of women in ASEAN earn less money than their partners. This outcome is exacerbated for women with children (58 per cent earn less money than their partners, compared to 55 per cent of women without children)[6]. Child-care responsibilities may be preventing some women from engaging in paid employment or working full-time shifts, and maternity cash benefits reach only 33 per cent of women across the region[7]. Less than 2 per cent of mothers in Myanmar and Cambodia receive these benefits, and only 11 per cent do in the Philippines. Improving the reach of these benefits could be an important way to promote women's participation in employment, which could in turn contribute to further poverty reductions.

FIGURE 1

Proportion of people living in extreme poverty, by sex, 2020 projections (percentage)

Legend:
- Women
- Men
- Poverty rate previous year (2019)
- Female to Male Ratio
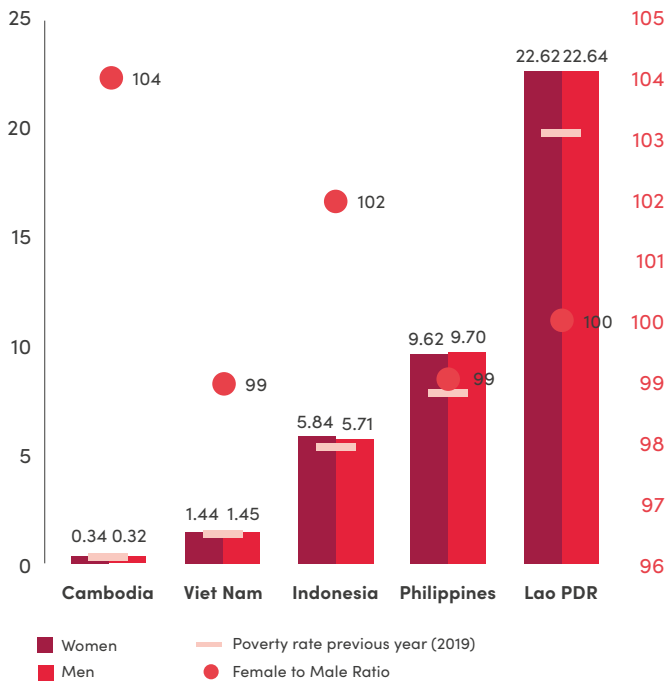
Source: From Insight to Action: Gender Equality in the wake of COVID-19. Available from: https://data.unwomen.org/publications/insights-action-gender-equality-wake-covid-19

Note: Poverty estimates for women and men have been rounded off to two decimal places. In some cases, this may explain why the female to male ratio appears different.

FIGURE 2

Proportion of women who earn equal, more and less than their husband/partner at the time of the survey, latest available year (percentage)

Legend:
- Less than husband
- More than husband
- Same as husband
- Husband/partner doesn't bring money
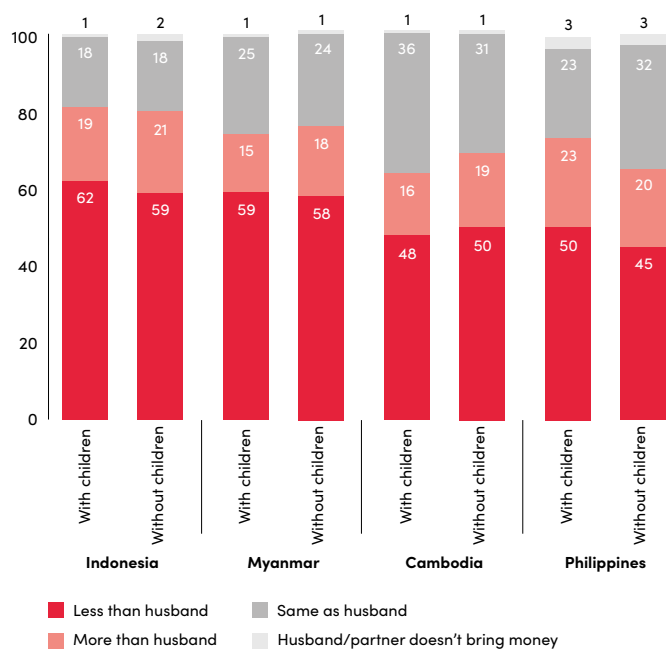
Source: UN Women calculations, based on DHS surveys, latest available year. Only countries with available data have been considered for this analysis.
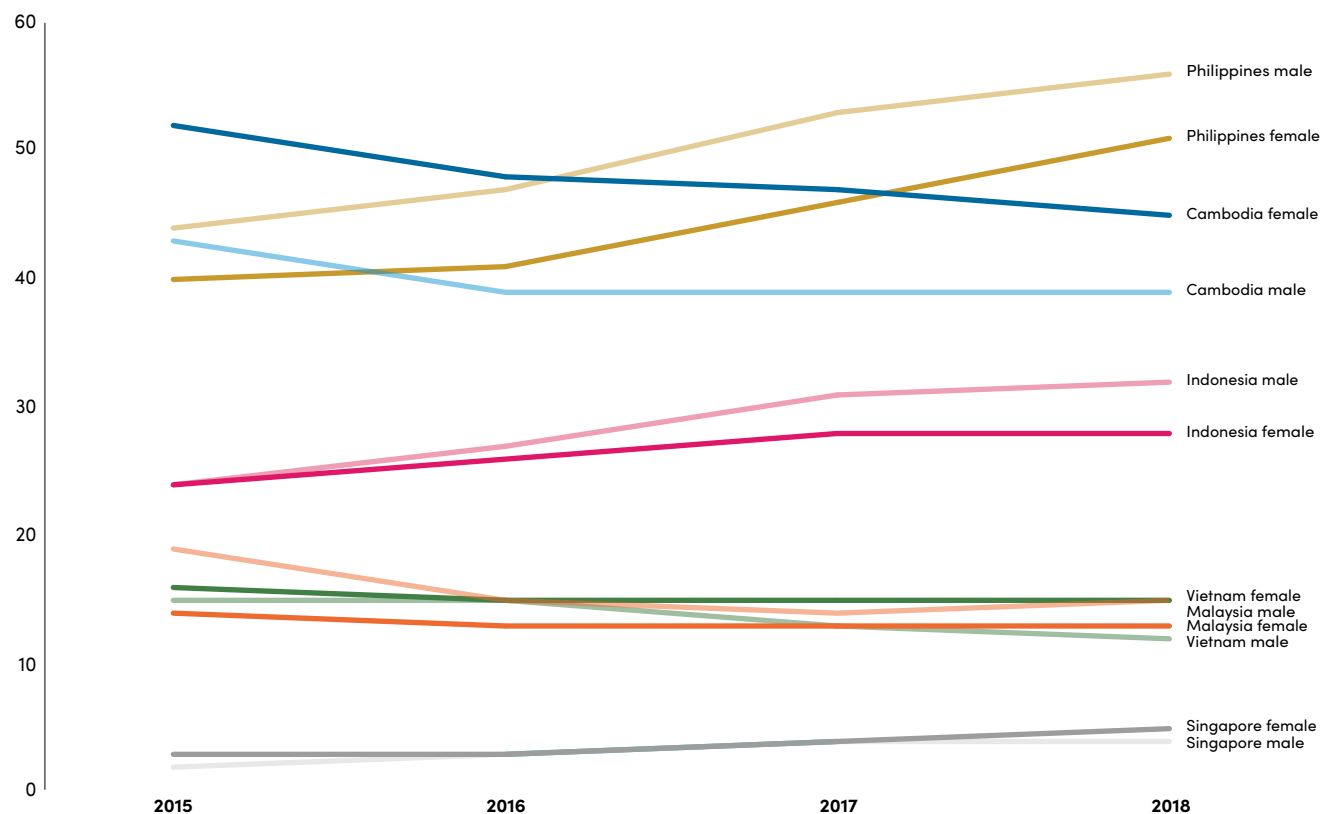
2 ZERO HUNGER

Younger women in poorest rural households remain vulnerable to malnutrition despite gains brought about by economic prosperity.

The ASEAN region has experienced rapid economic development in the past decades. In some countries, this has translated into important strides in the fight against hunger. Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam all have reduced undernourishment rates by more than 10 percentage points since 2000.[8] However, food insecurity remains high in some areas. In the Philippines, for instance, more than half of the population are food insecure. In Cambodia, this figure stands at 45 per cent for women and 39 per cent for men. Gender differentials also exist in countries such as Viet Nam, which has successfully managed to reduce male food insecurity since 2010, but not so much that of females. In other countries men are worse off.

FIGURE 3

**Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the adult population, by sex (percentage)**

Source: Global SDG Indicators database, available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/.

When traditions and social norms, which may result in unequal distribution of resources within the household, couple with discrimination based on age, wealth and location, they reveal that younger women living in the poorest households in rural areas are particularly vulnerable in this regard. Age-disaggregated data, where available, shows that the likelihood of having anemia and that of being underweight, both measures of malnutrition, are higher among people age 15–19.[9] Evidence from Myanmar and Cambodia also reveals that, overall, women are more likely to be underweight[10] if they live in a rural area and a poor household.

FIGURE 4

Proportion of women age 18–49 who are underweight (low Body Mass Index) and obese (BMI ≥ 30), by location and wealth (percentage)
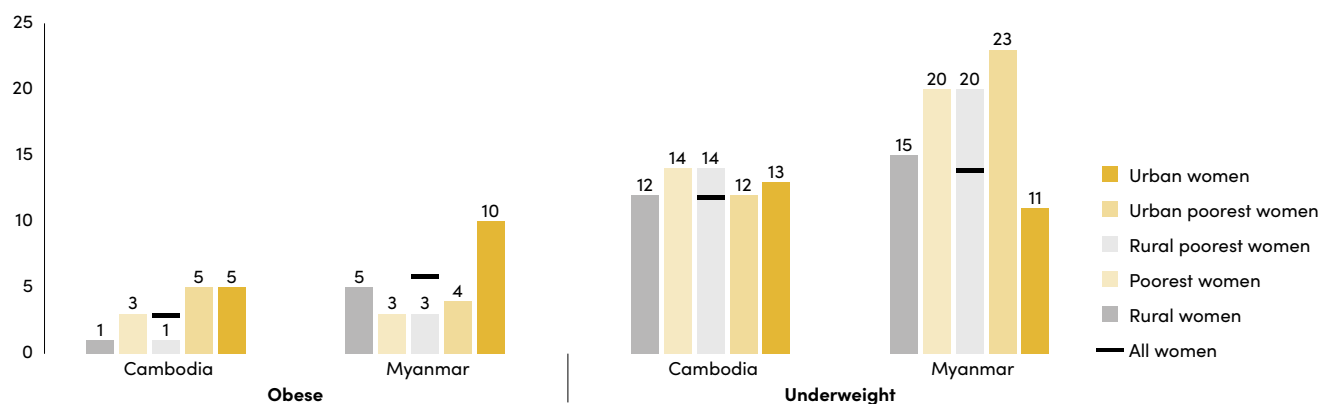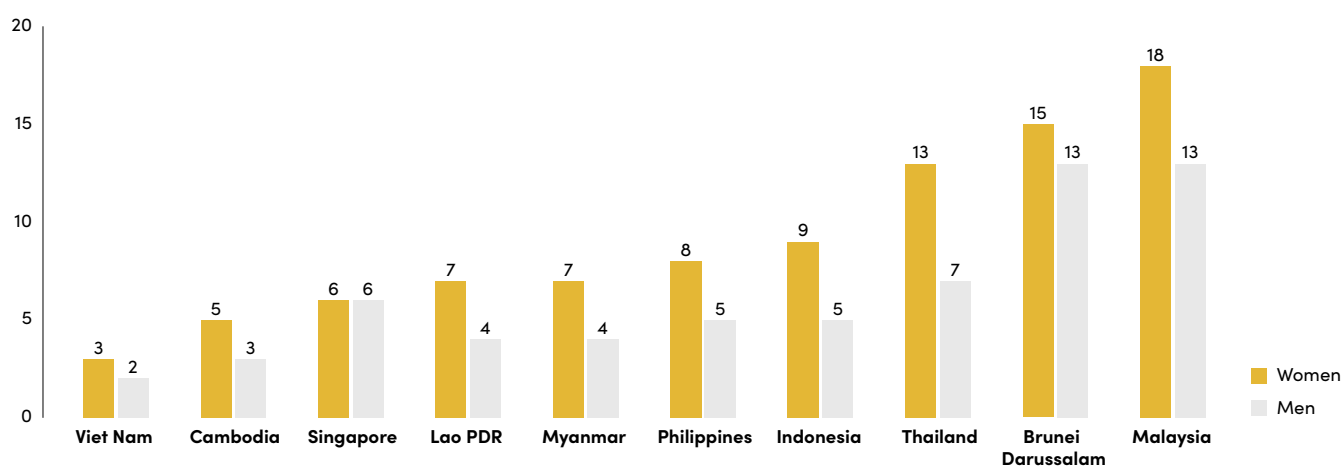

Source: UN Women calculations based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Only countries with available data have been considered for this analysis.

But the story of malnutrition in ASEAN Member States would be incomplete without examining the situation of the ever-growing urban population. As urban diets increasingly rely on cheap and convenient processed foods that are rich in fats, sugar and salt but low in nutrients, population segments are increasingly overweight but malnourished. In all countries women are worse off than men in this regard. In Malaysia, for instance, an estimated 18 per cent of women are obese, compared with 13 per cent of men.[11] In Cambodia and Myanmar obesity rates are much lower overall, but data analysis reveals that poverty plays a substantial role on this issue: urban poorest women are likelier than the average woman to be obese.[12] As the region continues to develop, it will be important to shift nutrition policies from quantity to quality, to ensure both urban and rural women and men are able to access sufficient nutritious food. Promoting sustainable agricultural practices and environmental disaster preparedness – to ensure sufficient availability of healthy crops – and ensuring affordable health food prices for all population groups should be prioritized in the coming years.

FIGURE 5

Proportion of adult population (18+) who are obese (BMI ≥ 30, age-standardized), 2016 (percentage)

Source: World Health Organization database, available at https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.REGION2480A?lang=en.

**3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

Health gains in the ASEAN region have been substantial but uneven. Progress depends on ensuring equal access to quality medical care for all, including rural women.

Maternal mortality in the ASEAN region has dropped from 214 to 137 per 100,000 live births in the past two decades.[13] This can partly be attributed to widespread increases in access to health care, including ob–gyn professionals – an estimated 90 per cent of births in the region are now attended by skilled personnel.[14] However, risks remain higher for women living in the poorest rural households, where 33 per cent of births are unattended.[15] Adolescent mothers, who are at a disproportionate risk of complications at birth, are also largely concentrated in those households: roughly 16 per cent of poorest rural women give birth during adolescence.[16] Adolescent birth rates have remained virtually unchanged since 2000 at 42 per 1,000 women;[17] and reducing this rate would contribute greatly to overall maternal health.
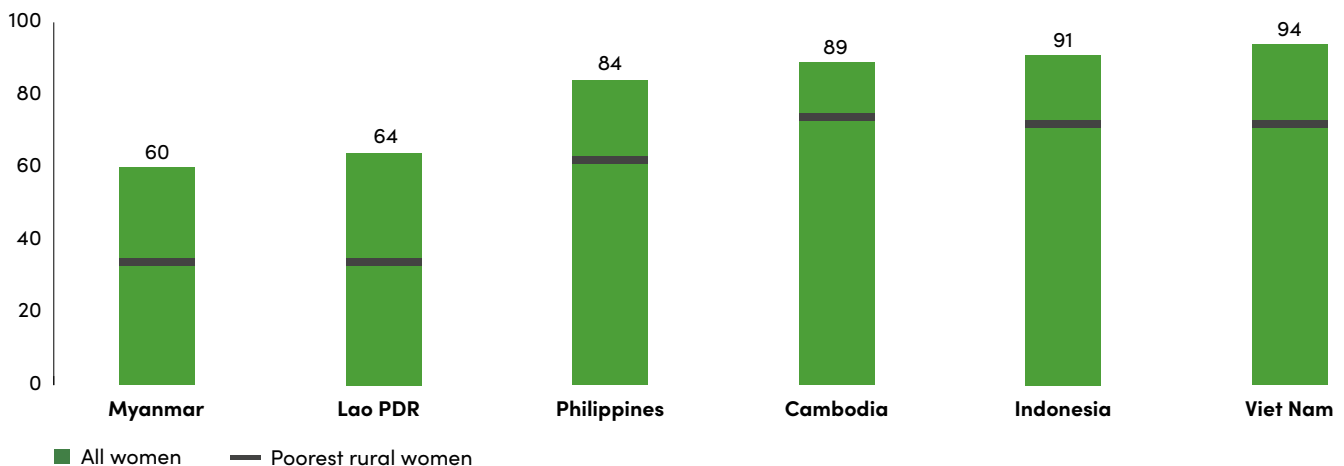
33%

OF BIRTHS
are unattended by skilled professionals in ASEAN's poorest rural households
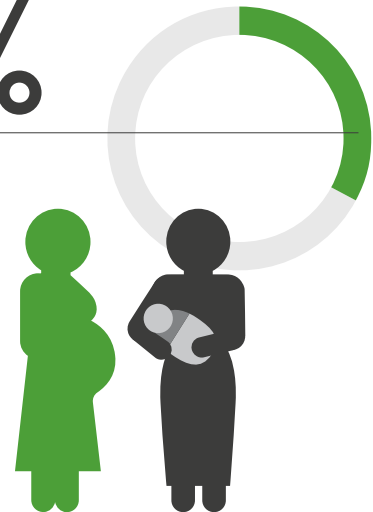
Women living in poorest rural households are also less likely to make decisions regarding their own health care, including when to go see a doctor. In Myanmar, more than 23 per cent of poorest rural women have no say in these decisions, compared to a national average of 17 per cent. Similarly, in Indonesia this figure stands at 14 per cent for the poorest rural women, compared to 12 per cent for the average Indonesian woman. This evidences the need to offer access to affordable quality health care, including for poor rural women, as a means of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all.

FIGURE 6

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel*, latest available year (percentage)

■ All women ▬ Poorest rural women

	Myanmar	Lao PDR	Philippines	Cambodia	Indonesia	Viet Nam
All women	60	64	84	89	91	94

Source: UN Women calculations based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). Only countries with available data are considered. * Note: Data refers to births in the past five years, except for Lao PDR and Viet Nam, where only births in the past two years were considered. Data for national aggregates has been drawn from the Global SDG Database.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Gender gaps are closing and more girls are now in school. To achieve universal education, ASEAN Member States must reach all ethnic minorities and women in remote areas.

Education has tremendous impact on sustainable development as it enables economic prosperity, access to health care and decision-making power, both within and beyond the home. In all ASEAN Member States with available data, less educated women are more likely to marry early and become adolescent mothers. This, in turn, may keep them out of paid work and reduce their decision-making power, including on matters regarding their own health. Completing higher levels of education also opens the door to better paid jobs and has the capacity to lift people out of poverty.

Successes on education have been achieved over the past 50 years across the region, as cohort analysis suggests that younger people are now completing higher levels of schooling. Only an estimated 4 per cent of women and 3 per cent of men complete no education.[18] Gender gaps were larger in the past in most ASEAN Member States, particularly in primary education. Despite recent progress,[19] more efforts are needed to address barriers to education, which still affect women of marginalized groups. Data shows that ethnic minority women are less likely to complete higher education, a challenge also faced by those living in rural areas that lack roads. For instance, in Lao PDR, nearly none the poorest Chinese-Tibetan women living in rural areas without roads completed education beyond primary, compared to roughly half of Lao women overall.[20] Enabling all women to enroll and remain in school can trigger progress across a wide range of areas, as evidenced in figure 7.

FIGURE 7

Socio-economic outcomes for women age 15–49, by educational attainment, latest available year (percentage)
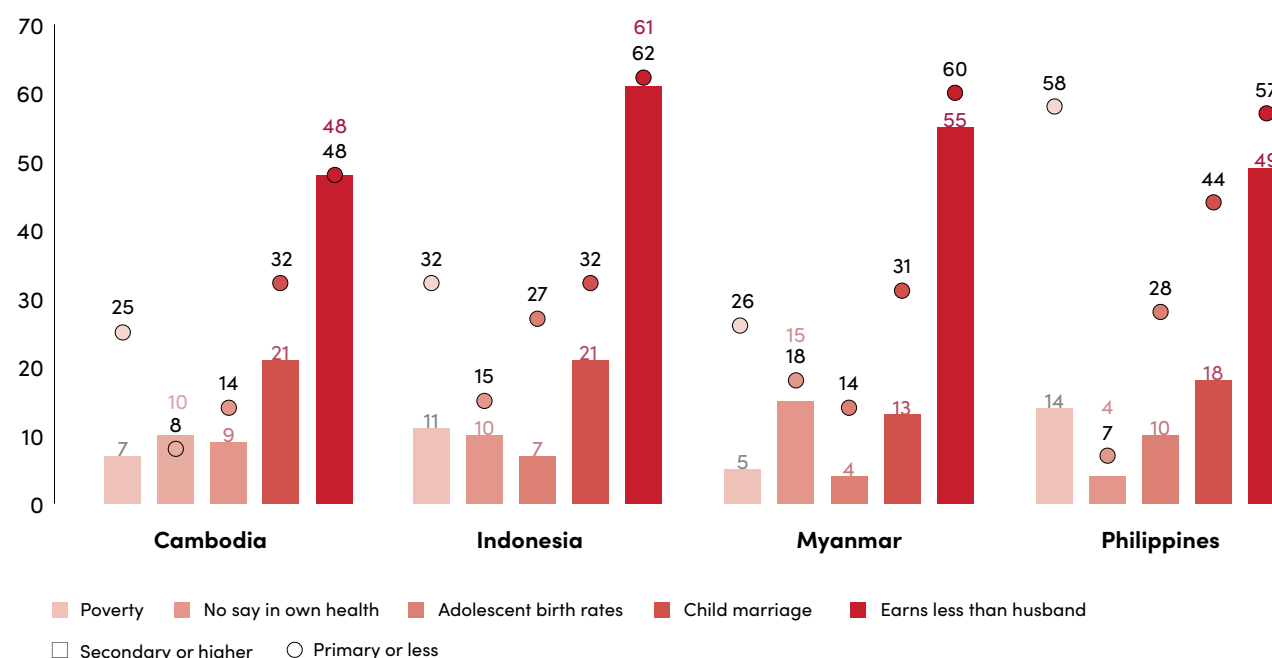
Source: UN Women calculations based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). Note: Only countries with publicly available microdata for all five indicators are considered. Women living in households in the lowest wealth quintile have been classified as having higher chance of "poverty". This classification is based on the DHS wealth index, which is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. The wealth index is calculated using data on household's ownership of selected assets, such as televisions and bicycles; materials used for housing construction; and types of water access and sanitation facilities. Therefore, this poverty measure differs from the international poverty line measure.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Some ASEAN Member States are leading the way on gender equality, with rates of women's participation in politics and freedom from violence against women above the global average.

Gender equality is critical to achieve all of the SDGs and the promise to leave no one behind, and ASEAN Member States have made significant progress in recent decades. More women overall hold seats now in national parliaments (20 per cent, compared to 19 per cent in 2010[21]) and women are well represented in local government and in managerial positions in countries like Lao PDR and the Philippines. ASEAN Member States also register prevalence rates on violence against women[22] that fall well below the global average of 18 per cent. These outcomes are encouraging signs. Evidence, however, shows that women living in poor rural households are still marrying early. As child marriage correlates strongly with women's agency, educational attainment and adolescent births, these inequalities signal the importance of addressing these barriers to gender equality to ensure continued progress in coming years.

Lao PDR, the Philippines and Viet Nam are showing successes on women's participation in politics.
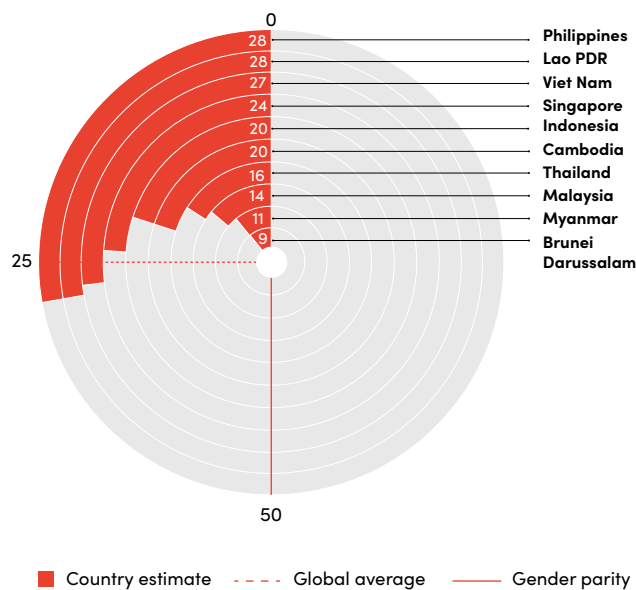Women's representation in government, both at the national and local levels, is important to ensure women have a say about policies in their communities. Their representation in politics in the Philippines, Lao PDR and Viet Nam, with roughly 28 and 27 per cent of seats in national parliaments held by women respectively, range above the world's average of 25 per cent. Although still far from the 50 per cent parity benchmark, these figures are encouraging. At the local level, Lao PDR and the Philippines have, again, the highest representation rates in the region, with 32 and 29 per cent of women in local government respectively. The median value for all ASEAN Member States with available data, however, stands at 21 per cent, highlighting that progress is needed in this space.

More women are accessing managerial roles, but a glass ceiling is still in place.
In many countries, the rates of women's participation in politics and managerial roles appear correlated. For instance, women in Lao PDR and the Philippines also have the highest chances in the region to hold a managerial job (50 and 52 per cent respectively). No other ASEAN country has reached parity in this regard, with many registering rates between 30 and 35 per cent.
Very few women, however, hold middle and senior management jobs in the private sector (24 per cent)[23], demonstrating that the glass ceiling to access higher-paid jobs remains in place. Myanmar and Brunei Darussalam see rates above 30 per cent in this regard, the highest in the region.

FIGURE 8

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, 2020 (percentage)

Source: Global SDG Indicators database, available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/.

FIGURE 9

Proportion of women in middle and senior managerial positions, latest available year (percentage)

Source: Global SDG Indicators database, available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/.
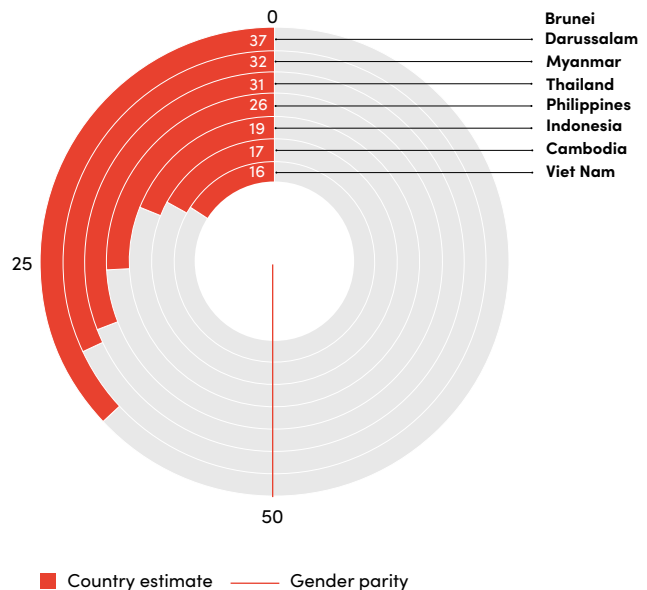
Child marriage is decreasing. To fully eliminate it ASEAN Member States should look at rural and poor households.

Child marriage rates in the ASEAN region are among the lowest in the world: roughly 16 per cent of girls marry before turning 18. Over the past 20 years, most ASEAN Member States have seen improvements in this regard, but to fully eliminate child marriage, it will be important to educate and empower those living in rural areas and poor households, as it is there where girls are currently most at risk of marrying before turning 18[24]. Residing in remote geographical areas also contributes to higher rates of child marriage. For instance, Viet Nam, which holds one of the lowest child marriage rates[25] in the ASEAN region at 11 per cent, sees rates as high as 32 per cent for rural women living in the poorest households in the Central Highlands region. As the practice of child marriage is usually prompted by both tradition and economic scarcity, educating rural families and boosting economic prosperity will be essential to eliminate child marriage across the region.[26] New analysis also shows that climate change is boosting child marriage.[27] As ASEAN Member States are increasingly affected by droughts and floods, enhancing preparedness and women's capacity to cope will also contribute to preventing further marriages from occurring.

Strategies to eradicate violence against women remain essential despite relatively low prevalence in the region.

South East Asia sees some of the world's lowest reports of violence against women. In ASEAN Member States, between 6 and 11 per cent of women have been victims of violence at the hands of their intimate partner in the past 12 months.[28] These rates are well below the global aggregate of 17.8[29], although social norms may be deterring victims from reporting abuse and seeking help. Only 43 per cent of victims of violence in Cambodia, 33 in the Philippines and 22 per cent in Myanmar sought help to stop violence[30]. Policies to fully eliminate intimate partner violence and promote reporting remain essential, as violence against women can have life-long or even fatal consequences.

Doing away with this behavior has proven difficult as it requires changes in discriminatory social norms and practices.

In ASEAN Member States, an estimated 25 per cent of women still think it is justified for a man to beat his wife if she neglects the children. Other reasons often cited across the region include going out without telling their husbands and arguing with them.

Changing this mindset through education and sensitization of women, men and children could be an important step in the fight against this issue. Creating and enforcing related laws and deploying strategies to strengthen women's economic and political agency also remain critical.


FIGURE 10

Proportion of women age 18–49 who were married before 18 years of age, latest available year (percentage)
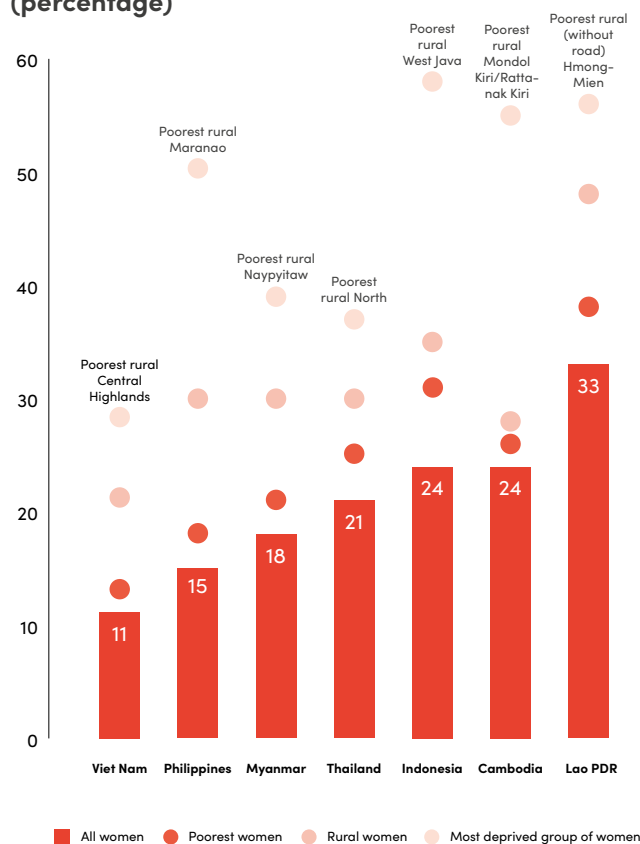
Source: UN Women calculations based on DHS and MICS. Only countries with available data are considered. Note: most deprived groups have been identified through DHS/MICS data for this indicator, although these groups may not be the most deprived for all indicators.

FIGURE 11

Proportion of women age 15–49 who agree that wife beating is justified, by reason, latest available year (percentage)
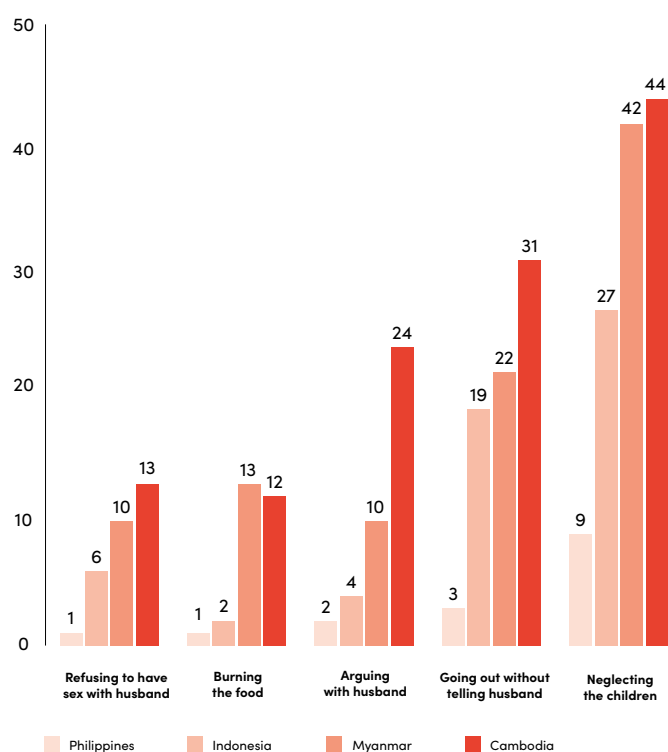
Source: DHS STATCompiler. Only countries with available data are considered. Available at: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Cutting down on pollutants and building smart water infrastructure, including in rural areas, would help reduce women's water collection burden.

Accessing safe drinking water at home is essential for good health and overall well-being. An estimated 92 million[31] people in the ASEAN region have gained access to safe drinking water since 2000. This is a remarkable achievement but climate change and pollution are intensifying stress on water sources. Besides the direct effects of polluted water on wildlife and land areas, this stress may put some of the drinking water gains at stake.

In households where basic drinking water is not available, residents must fetch it from public standpipes, wells, springs, rivers, lakes or other sources. Carrying heavy water jugs may impact their health and the time burden associated with walking, waiting and fetching the water often means that people are forced to give up on other activities, including paid work time, education or leisure. In ASEAN Member States, the median time spent on water collection ranges from 3 to 10 minutes, with even longer collection times in rural areas. This burden is often shouldered by women. In Viet Nam, for instance, women and girls are in charge of water collection in 67 per cent of households. The median time to a water source there is eight minutes, but some in rural areas a single round trip can take up to two hours. In Thailand, where the median time is 10 minutes[32] and some rural households spend more than three hours for a single round trip, women are in charge of water collection in 34 per cent of the cases. No data exists for who is in charge in the Philippines, but the most disadvantaged people spend up to 15 hours in every water collection trip. To continue furthering gains in this regard and prevent any setbacks, it is essential that ASEAN coountries limit the use of pollutants and continue developing smart water supply infrastructure, a practice that is already taking place in Singapore.
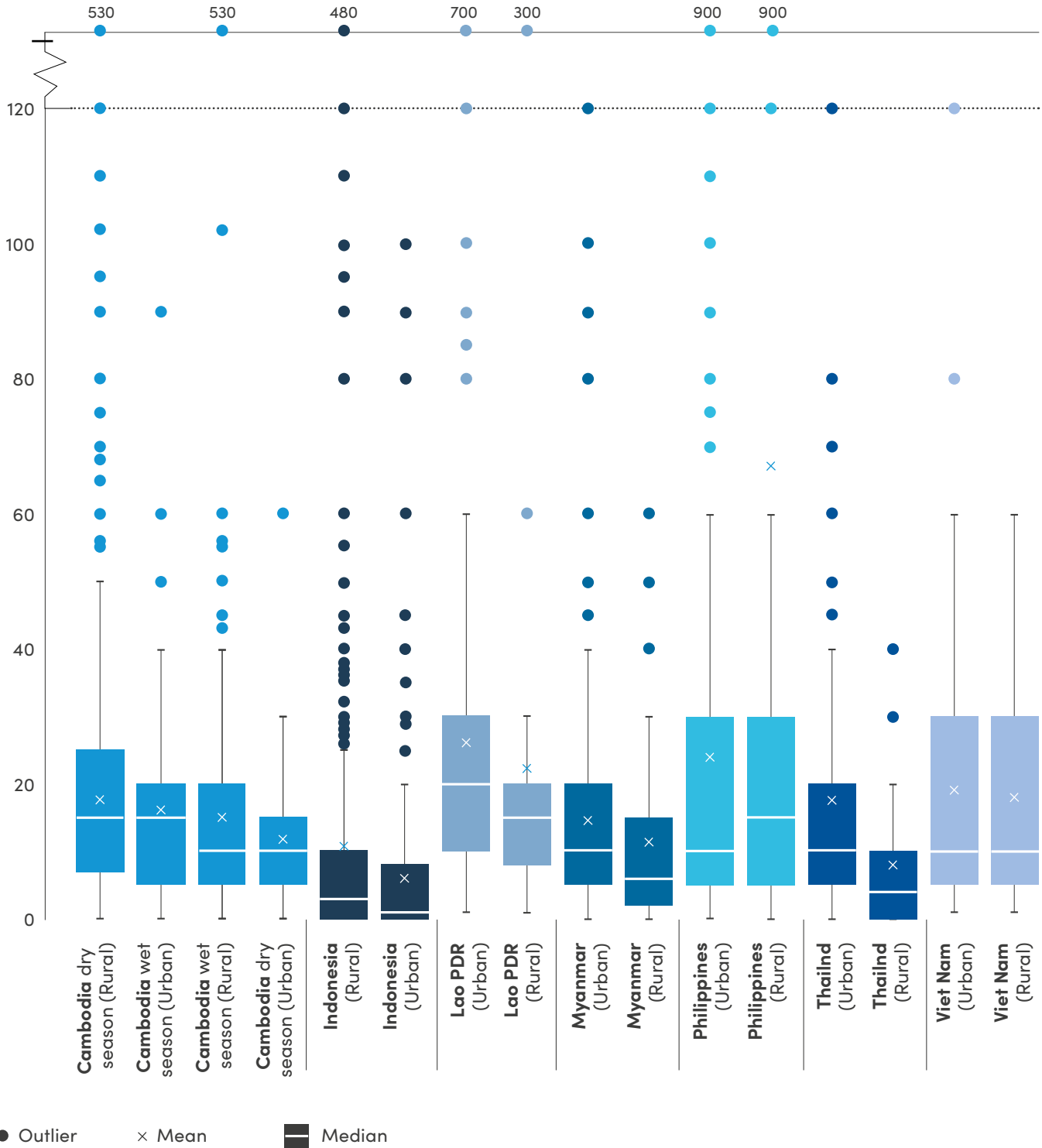
FIGURE 12

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water, by location, latest available year (percentage)
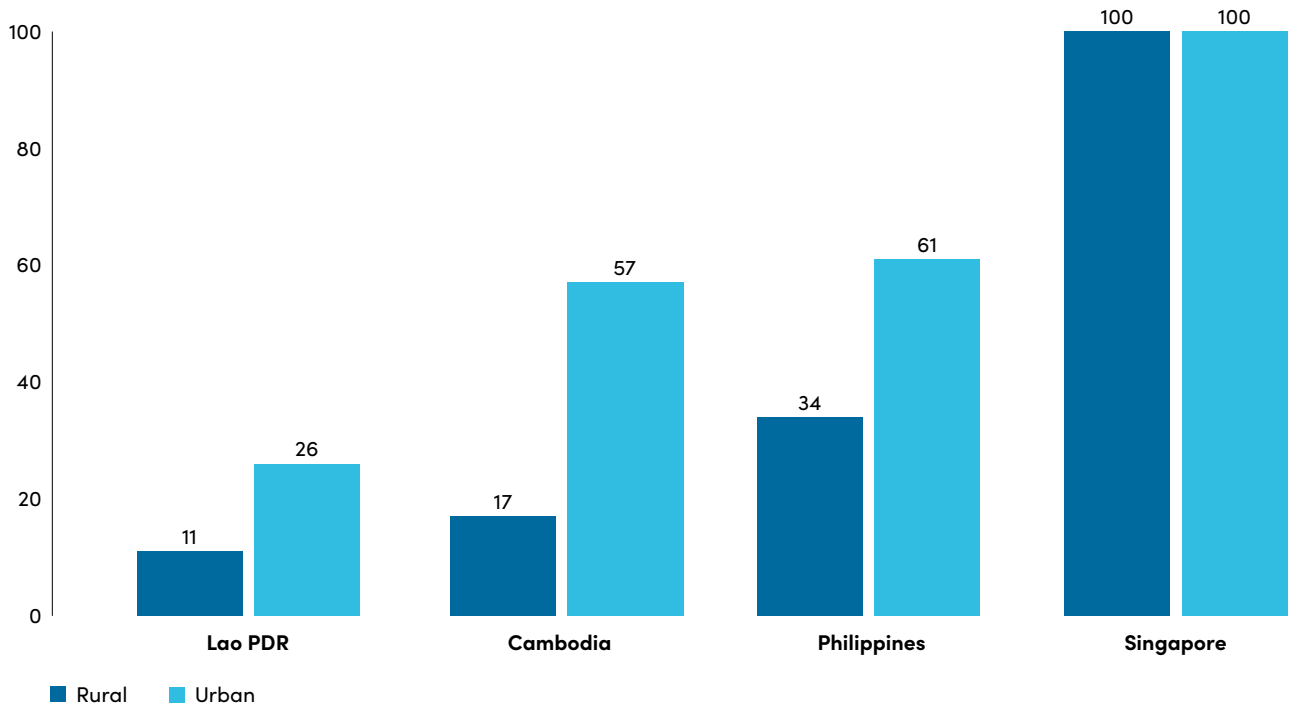
Source: SDG Database, available from: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/.

FIGURE 13

Time taken (in minutes) to fetch drinking water, by location, latest available year (2014–2017)

Source: UN Women calculations based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS). Only countries with available data are considered.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Women's health and resilience is challenged by the widespread use of harmful fuels in industry and households. A calculated switch to renewable energy is urgent.

Rapid economic development in the ASEAN region has raised energy needs. As a result, the region, which set and achieved its target of sourcing 23 per cent of its primary energy from renewable sources by 2025,[33] has seen setbacks this regard in the past 20 years. While 39 per cent of all the energy consumed in 2000 was renewable, this rate only stands at 29 per cent today.[34] Insufficient investment on renewable energy in the region has meant that the 80 per cent increase in overall energy demand since 2000 has been met by a doubling in fossil fuel use.[35] This has tremendous environmental and human consequences.

In South-East Asia, 85 for every 100,000 deaths are attributed to ambient and air pollution[36]— generated largely by fossil fuel use, waste and agricultural activities. Air pollution is linked to heart disease, respiratory disease and, in cases of maternal exposure, low birth weight, pre-term birth and small gestational age births. As women typically bear the burden of caring for those who are ill, these diseases affect their well-being both directly and indirectly. Fossil fuel use also contributes greatly to greenhouse gas production and thus accelerates climate change, which also affects women disproportionately.[37] And yet, not many women are seeing profits from fossil fuel production. Evidence shows that 92 per cent of crude, pertoleum and natural gas extraction falls into the hands of men in ASEAN Member States[38]. Women are slightly more involved in manufacturing related products, but still represent less than half of those employed. Industries that rely heavily in fossil fuels, such as transportation, also employ many more men than women.

FIGURE 14

Proportion of people employed in select fossil-fuel related economic activities, by sex, latest available year (percentage)


Source: ILO database, available at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.
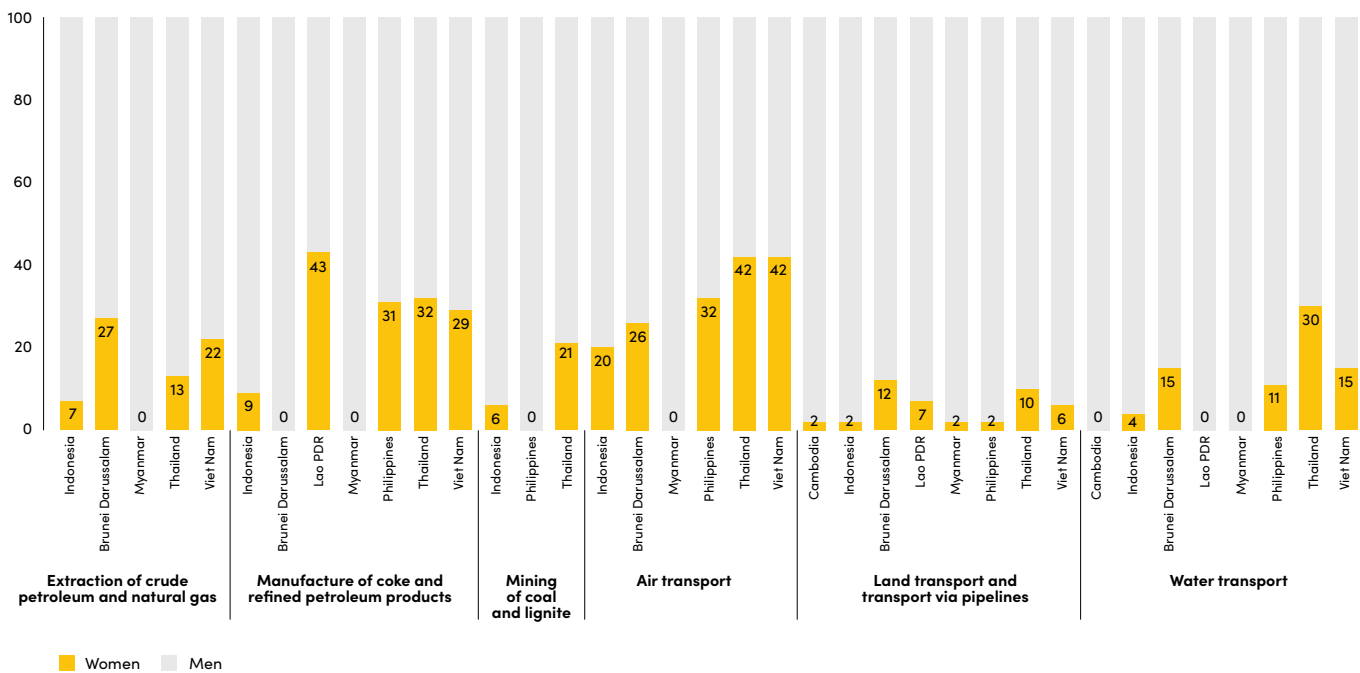
In households, the use of harmful fuels such as charcoal, wood or crop waste, is still ubiquitous in many ASEAN Member States. Their effect on air quality affects women disproportionatley, since they are typically in charge of cooking and spend the most time at home. The problem is much more pronounced in rural areas, where harmful cooking fuels are more likely to be used. The compound effect of wealth and location further highlights the inequalities in access to clean fuels, underscoring some of the largest intersectional gaps in any SDG indicator. In the Philippines and Viet Nam, for instance, nearly all the urban richest households rely on clean fuels for cooking, while almost all rural poorest households rely on unclean fuels. Beyond the health effects associated with using unclean fuels, procuring these materials may also impinge on people's time and wellbeing. Women, in many countries, are disproportionately in charge.[39]

As the cost of renewables declines, including wind and solar, the ASEAN region should work towards switching its energy production methods to meet its immense energy demand in a more sustainable manner. Adequate regulatory framework and public–private partnerships could substantially help the region overcome the current limitations.

FIGURE 15

Proportion of households using clean fuels for cooking, by wealth and location, latest available year (percentage)
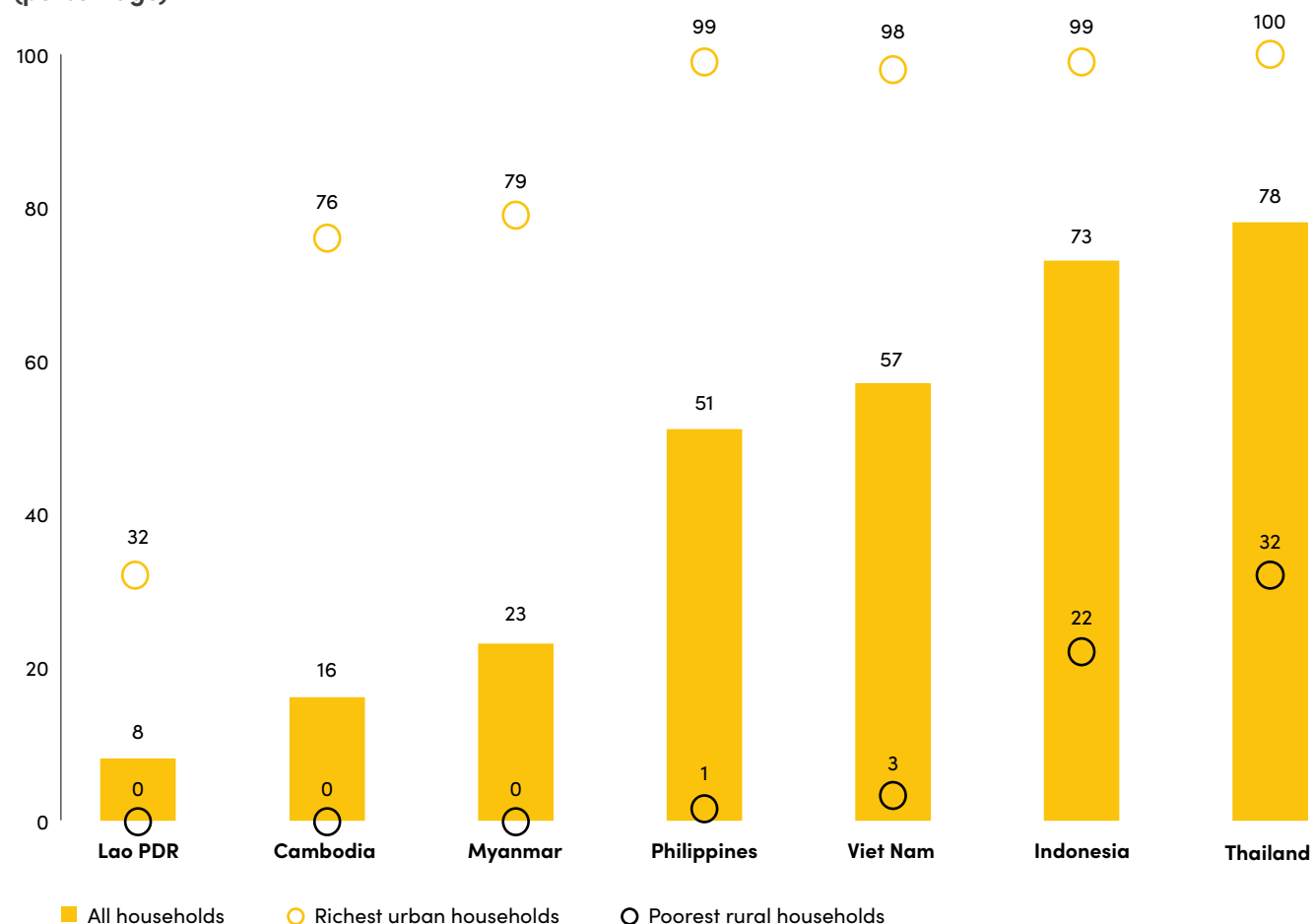

Source: UN Women calculations based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Only countries with available data are considered.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
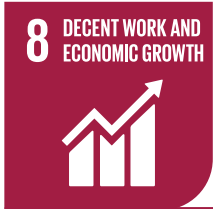
New technologies and the growing digital economy in ASEAN Member States may hold the key to young women and women with children joining the labour market.

In the ASEAN region, 56 per cent of women participate in the labor force, compared with 79 per cent of men[40]. Of those employed, an estimated 67 per cent are working in the informal sector and 3 per cent are employed but live in poverty. Although this rate has decreased substantially from 27 per cent in 2000, efforts are still needed to guarantee productive employment and decent work for all. Initiatives should target, among others, young women age 15–24, who are at a disproportionate risk of remaining outside both education and employment. In 2019, 24 per cent of them were out of school but had no job, compared to 13 per cent of young men.[41]

56%
OF WOMEN

79%
OF MEN

PARTICIPATE IN THE LABOUR FORCE

24%
OF YOUNG WOMEN AGE 15–24

13%
OF YOUNG MEN

WERE OUT OF SCHOOL BUT HAD NO JOB, IN 2019
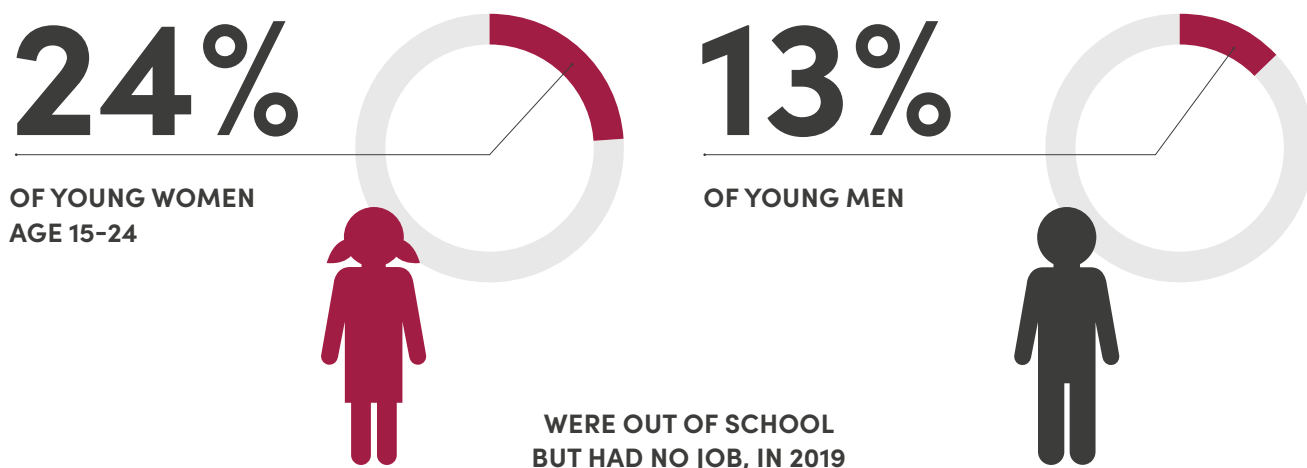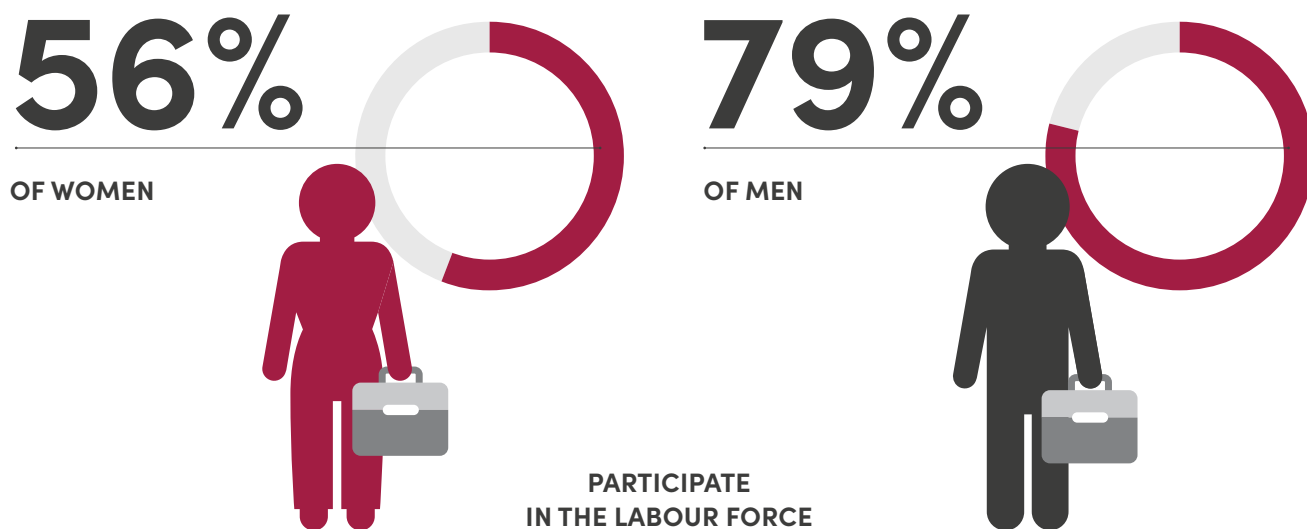
Women with children are often faced with choosing between paid employment and unpaid household responsibilities, such as childcare and domestic work. Analysis of data on social protection floors indicates that only 33 per cent of mothers with newborns have access to benefits in the ASEAN region, a rate well below the global average. Besides the obvious economic benefits, having a job increases resilience to deal with shocks and fosters decision-making power within the household. In all countries with available data, unemployed mothers are less likely to be able to make decisions than those employed.

As new technologies rapidly expand across the region, many young women and mothers may find opportunities to join the labour market through the digital economy or to balance childcare responsibilities with paid work through remote arrangements. ASEAN's digital market has expanded threefold in the past three years and represents 7 per cent of the region's $2.8 trillion GDP.[42] This opens the door to innovative arrangements that facilitate access to employment. Closing the digital divide in countries where it still exists is key to seizing these opportunities.

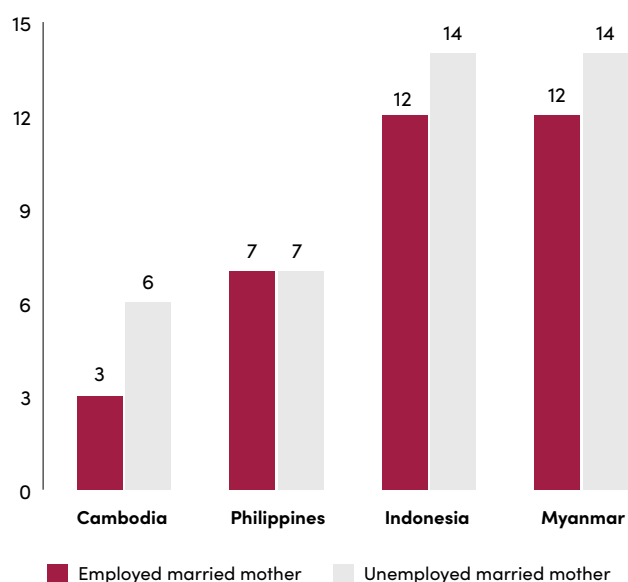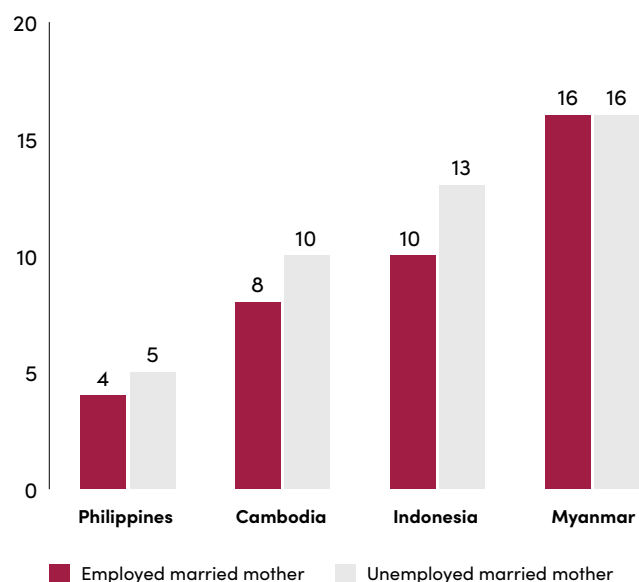**Gender gap (women/men) among individuals using the internet**

1.00	🟢 Cambodia
0.99	🔴 Singapore
0.97	🔵 Thailand
0.94	🔴 Malaysia
0.89	🟢 Indonesia

Parity=1

FIGURE 16

Decision making among married mothers aged 18–49, by employment status

Proportion of married mothers aged 18-49 who have no say in own health related decisions , by status of empoyment, latest available year (percentage)

Proportion of married mothers aged 18-49 who have no say in decision regarding family visits , by status of empoyment, latest available year (percentage)

Left chart:
- Philippines: Employed 4, Unemployed 5
- Cambodia: Employed 8, Unemployed 10
- Indonesia: Employed 10, Unemployed 13
- Myanmar: Employed 16, Unemployed 16

Right chart:
- Cambodia: Employed 3, Unemployed 6
- Philippines: Employed 7, Unemployed 7
- Indonesia: Employed 12, Unemployed 14
- Myanmar: Employed 12, Unemployed 14

■ Employed married mother   □ Unemployed married mother

Source: UN Women calculations based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
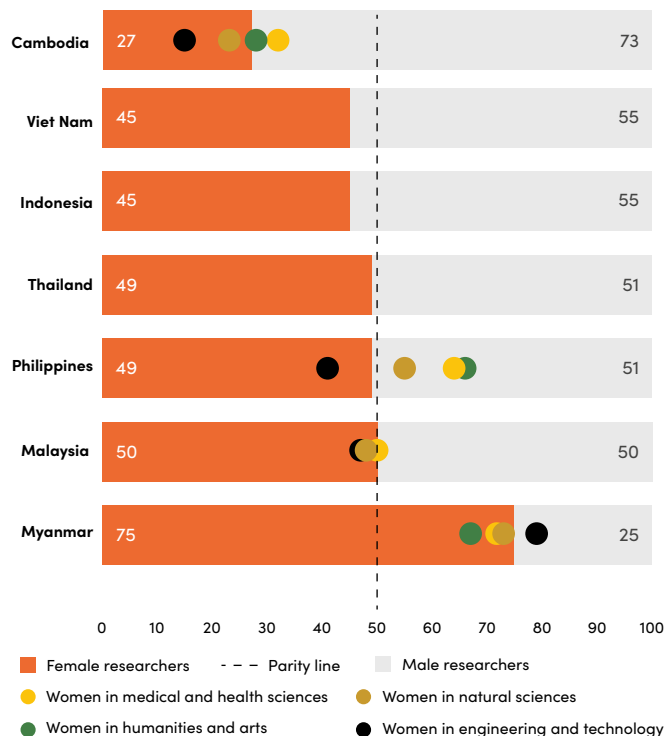
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Women's access to jobs in the fields of engineering, technology and information services is still lower than men's, but the region is booming with opportunities.

ASEAN is the fastest growing Internet market in the world, with 125,000 new users joining the market every day.[43] This offers vast opportunities for innovation, from establishing new businesses to building smart infrastructure and generating cutting-edge research. With the exception of Myanmar and Malaysia, however, most full-time research jobs in ASEAN Member States (52 per cent) are held by men.[44] This may result in innovation that fails to meet women's needs. The gender gaps are wider in the field of engineering and technology. In the Philippines, for instance, where almost half the research jobs are held by women, only 41 per cent of those in engineering and technology are.

Data on the proportion of jobs on information services held by women and men shows a similar picture. In all countries with available data, men are more likely to be engaged in web search portals, data processing and hosting activities, and other activities that primarily supply information. Promoting women's involvement in the information and communications fields could have transformative effects given the rapid growth of these sectors. It could also help enhance female labour force participation and promote the development of innovation and infrastructure that better fits women's needs.
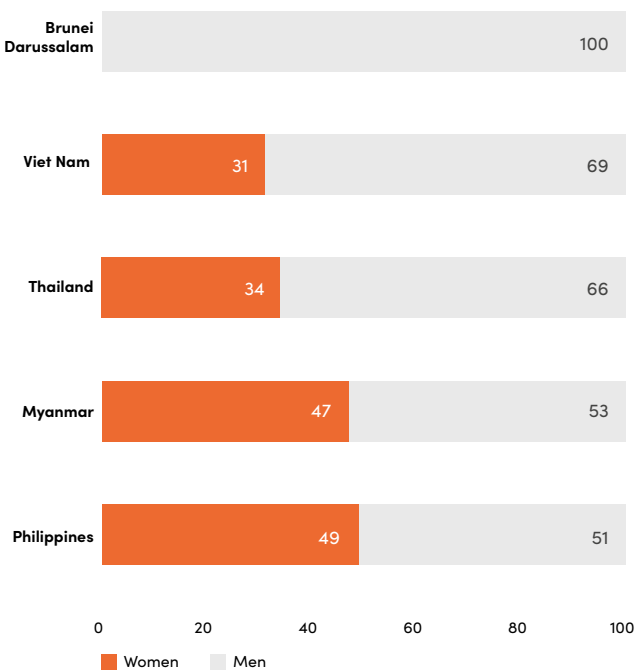
FIGURE 17

Share of female researchers, by field of research, latest available year (percentage)

	Female researchers	Male researchers
Cambodia	27	73
Viet Nam	45	55
Indonesia	45	55
Thailand	49	51
Philippines	49	51
Malaysia	50	50
Myanmar	75	25

■ Female researchers   - - - Parity line   ▢ Male researchers
● Women in medical and health sciences   ● Women in natural sciences
● Women in humanities and arts   ● Women in engineering and technology

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Available at http://data.uis.unesco.org/#.

FIGURE 18

Proportion of those engaged in information services activities that are women/men, 2019 (percentage)

	Women	Men
Brunei Darussalam		100
Viet Nam	31	69
Thailand	34	66
Myanmar	47	53
Philippines	49	51

■ Women   ▢ Men

Source: ILO data base, available at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/ .
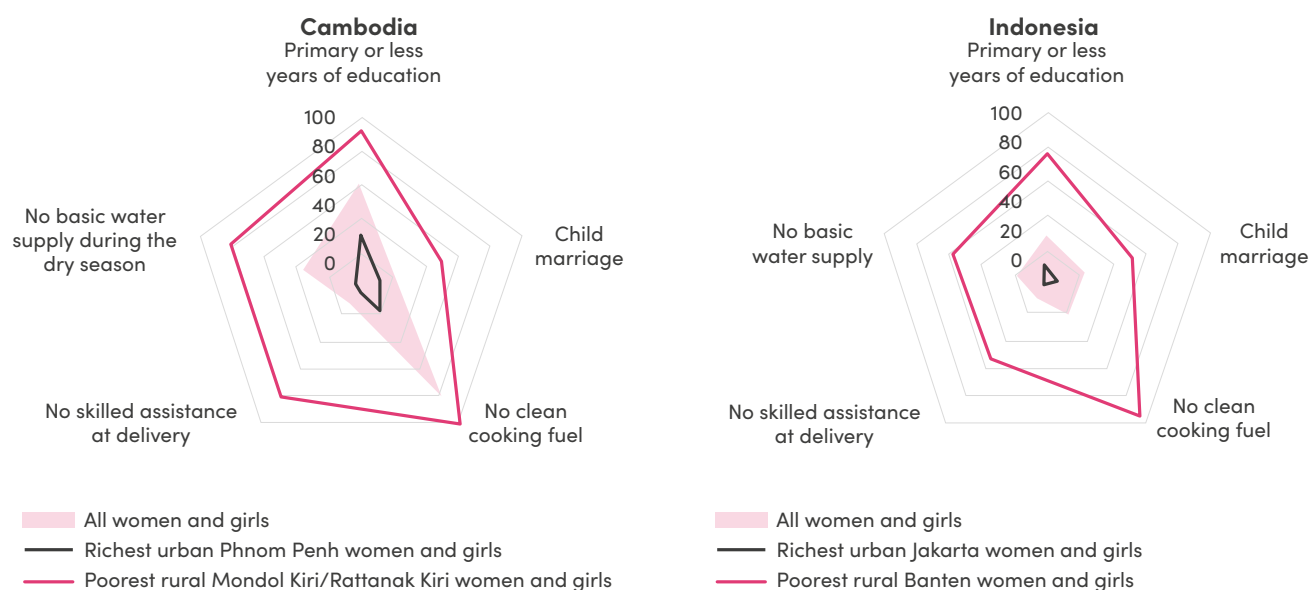
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

ASEAN Member States have made remarkable progress towards gender equality. To fully close gender gaps, multidimensional inequalities must be addressed.

Declining child marriage rates, reductions in maternal mortality, enhanced access to education and relatively high women's representation in decision-making show that ASEAN Member States have made substantial strides towards gender equality in recent years. However, with Gini coefficients ranging between 0.44 and 0.31,[45] income inequalities still mark the lives of women and men across the region. Women and girls living in poor households are further from achieving most of the goals. When gender and poverty couple with discrimination based on rural residence and geographical location, deep pockets of deprivation emerge. The poorest women living in remote provinces are some of the population groups lagging the furthest behind. This holds true across multiple dimensions, from basic education, to health care, clean energy and water.

In Thailand, for instance, the poorest women in the rural north-east are 80 times as likely as the richest urban women in Bangkok to lack clean cooking fuels, five times as likely to be education-poor and three times as likely to marry early. They are also more likely to lack access to basic water and sanitation facilities. This pattern repeats across all countries in the ASEAN region: women who lag behind on one area are also disadvantaged in other areas. Meeting the promise of leaving no one behind requires freeing women from the burden of multiple deprivations.
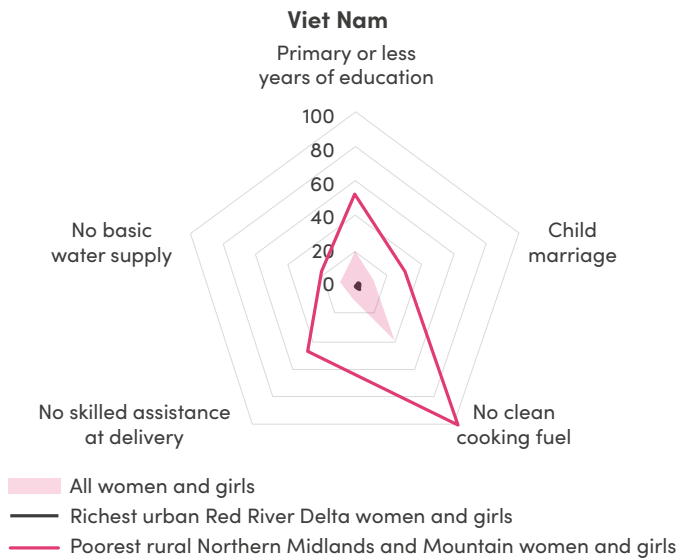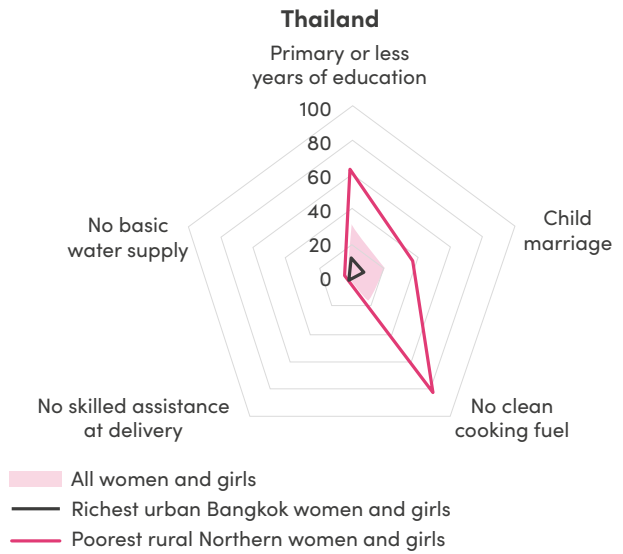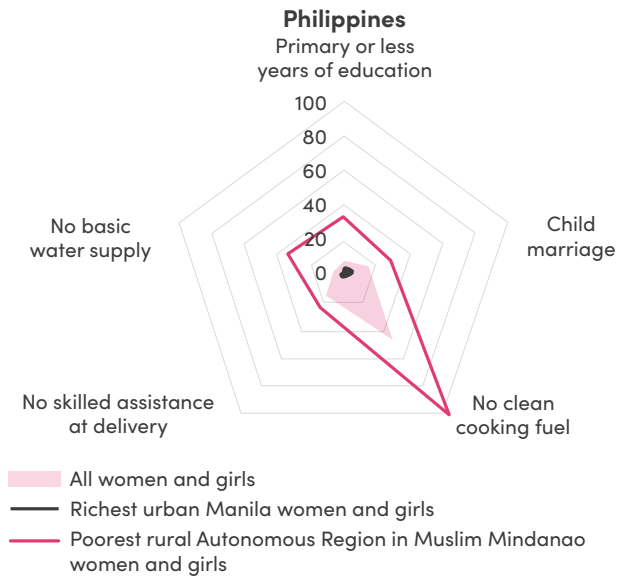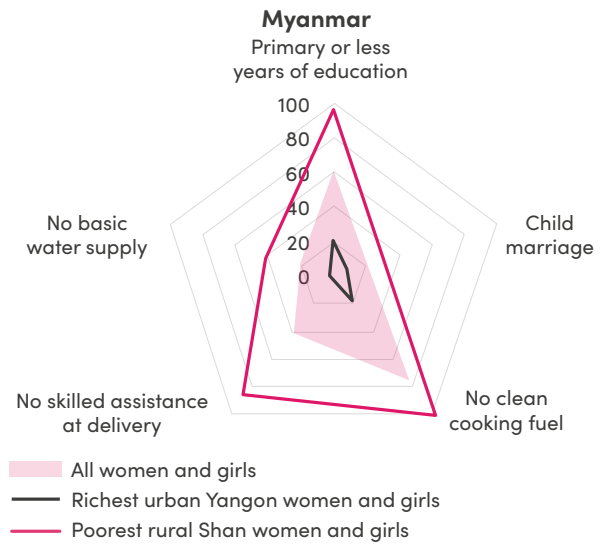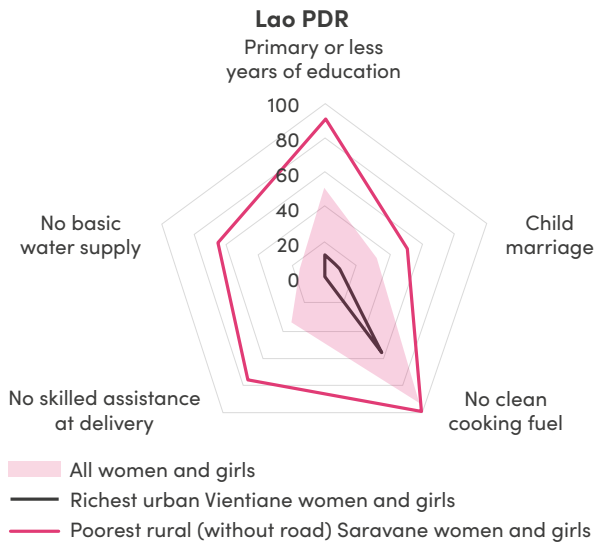
FIGURE 19

Inequalities in SDG-related outcomes between different groups of women and girls, by country, latest available year (percentage)

Cambodia — Primary or less years of education; Child marriage; No clean cooking fuel; No skilled assistance at delivery; No basic water supply during the dry season

- All women and girls
- Richest urban Phnom Penh women and girls
- Poorest rural Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri women and girls

Indonesia — Primary or less years of education; Child marriage; No clean cooking fuel; No skilled assistance at delivery; No basic water supply

- All women and girls
- Richest urban Jakarta women and girls
- Poorest rural Banten women and girls

Note: The graphs show a comparison from "richest major city" "vs "rural poorest deprived province". The data shown with pink lines is for one of the most deprived groups. It does not mean that this population group was the most deprived for all the indicators considered, but rather for many of them. In some countries, several groups may have been equally deprived across multiple dimensions. In those cases, one of them was selected for illustrative purposes.

Source: UN Women calculations based on DHS and MICS. Only countries with available data have been considered.

Lao PDR

All women and girls
Richest urban Vientiane women and girls
Poorest rural (without road) Saravane women and girls

Myanmar

All women and girls
Richest urban Yangon women and girls
Poorest rural Shan women and girls

Philippines

All women and girls
Richest urban Manila women and girls
Poorest rural Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao women and girls

Thailand

All women and girls
Richest urban Bangkok women and girls
Poorest rural Northern women and girls

Viet Nam

All women and girls
Richest urban Red River Delta women and girls
Poorest rural Northern Midlands and Mountain women and girls

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Rapid urbanization across the region provides a range of opportunities and challenges, particularly for women living in slum-like conditions.

Cities offer economic opportunities to women and men, but these come with important challenges associated with population density, such as environmental, safety and health concerns. ASEAN Member States have seen rapid urbanization in recent decades, putting the region at the forefront of urban innovation, but also at a crossroads between prosperity and environmental degradation. In many cities across the region, large shares of residents live in slums. That is, they lack clean water, improved sanitation facilities, durable housing or sufficient living area. In ASEAN Member States, 40 per cent of urban residents live with one or more of such deprivations,[46] the most common of which is insufficient living area.

40%

OF URBAN RESIDENTS live in slums
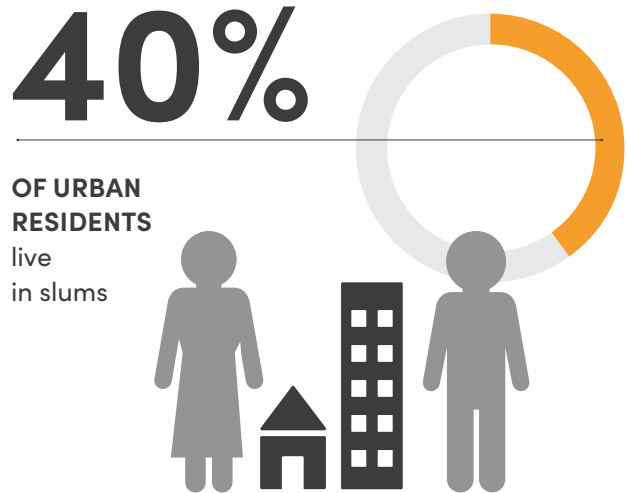
Poverty and region of residence often dictate people's likelihood of becoming slum residents. However, in some countries there are also gender differentials. More than half of slum dwellers in Lao PDR, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines are men, while the majority of slum dwellers in Cambodia and Myanmar are women. Female slum dwellers are particularly vulnerable as they often also deal with challenges associated with water collection and cooking with harmful fuels. For instance, 21 per cent of all female slum dwellers in the Philippines have to walk more than 30 minutes to fetch water, compared to 3.7 per cent[47] of female urban non-slum[48] residents. Similarly, 36 per cent of women slum residents cook with unclean fuels, compared with 15 per cent of their urban non-slum counterparts.[49] A supportive environment to improve the lives of the urban poor, including offering access to basic services to slum dwellers, could turn struggle into economic, social and environmental opportunities.

FIGURE 20

Gender difference in the likelihood of living in slums, latest available year
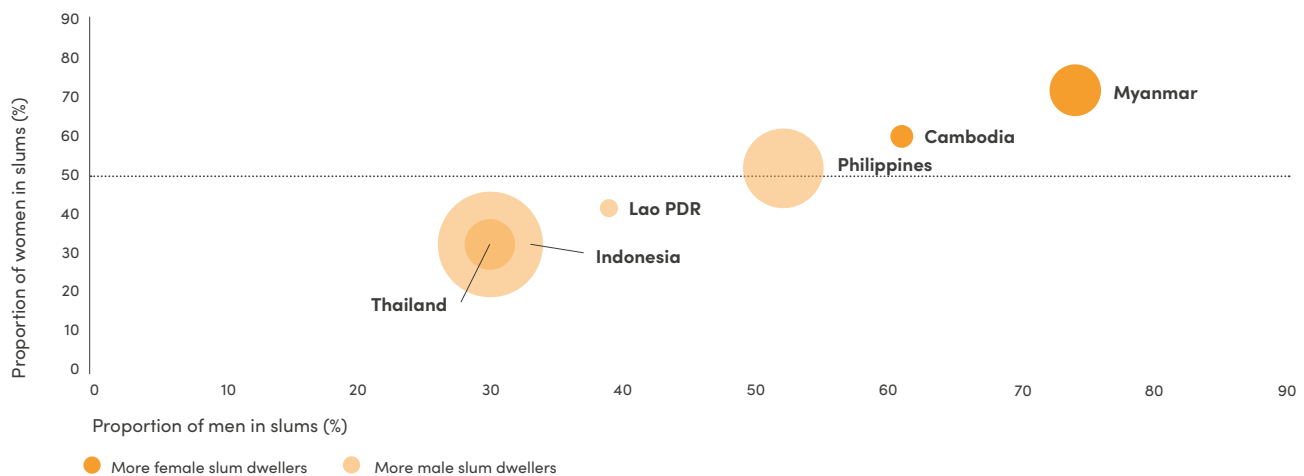
Source: UN Women calculations based on DHS and MICS data. Only countries with available data are considered for the aggregate.
Note: Size of the bubble is proportional to the total slum population.

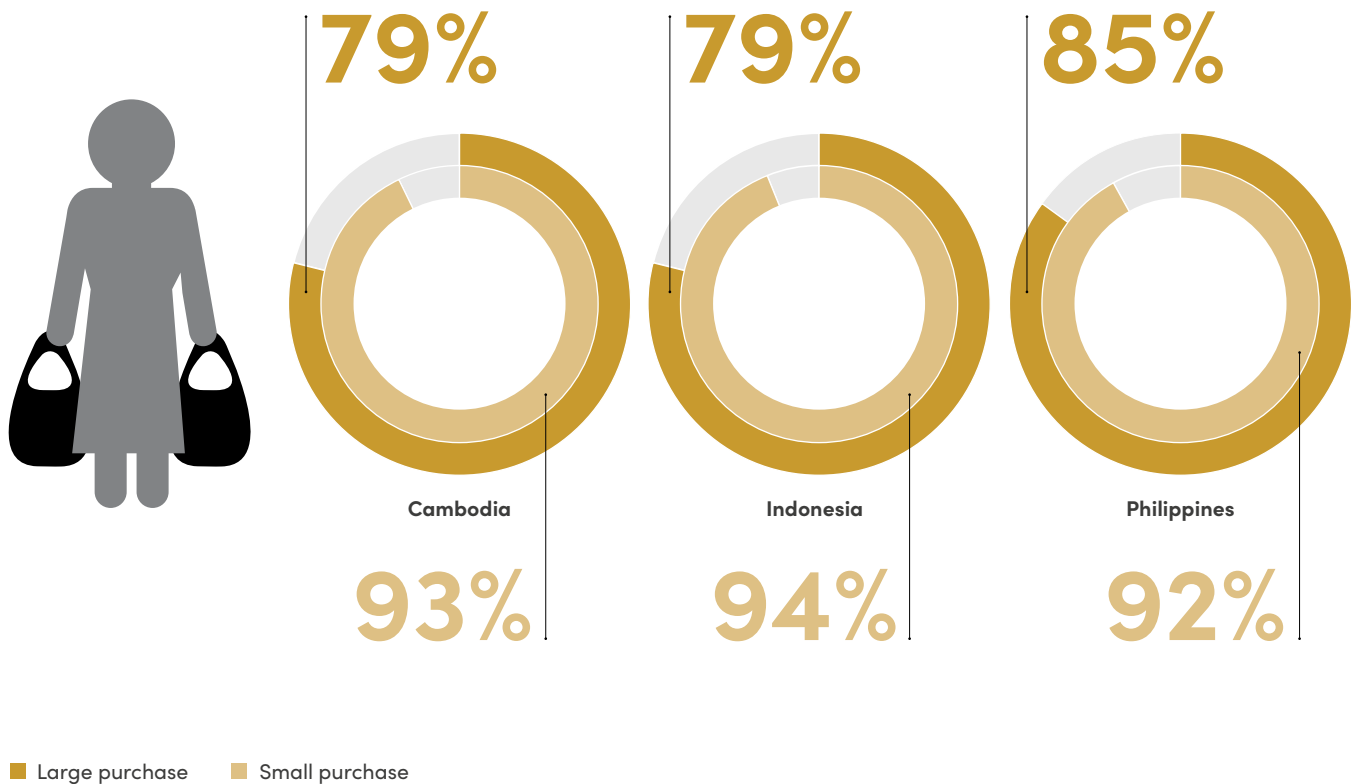**12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**

Women and men play different roles in sustainable consumption. Women have more control over household purchases and men have a bigger industrial footprint.

The ASEAN region is an important global hub of manufacturing and one of the fastest-growing consumer markets in the world. While industrial consumption has a major environmental footprint across the region, responsible consumption on the part of households is also essential for sustainability. Both women and men can play catalytic roles in sustainable consumption. Men in ASEAN Member States are notoriously overrepresented in highly polluting industrial activities, such as mining and manufacturing of plastics and chemical products. For instance, they are seven times as likely to engage in mining and quarrying activities.[50] As managers of these industries, they can contribute substantially to environmental degradation or to sustainability. Women, on the other hand, have a bigger say pertaining to household consumption. Data shows that, while in most ASEAN Member States men and women decide jointly on large household purchases, in more than 90 per cent of cases it is women who have the final say on smaller household purchases (see figure 21). To preserve the region's remarkable biodiversity and the health and quality of life of its people, it is important that both men and women play a part by making sustainable production and consumption choices.
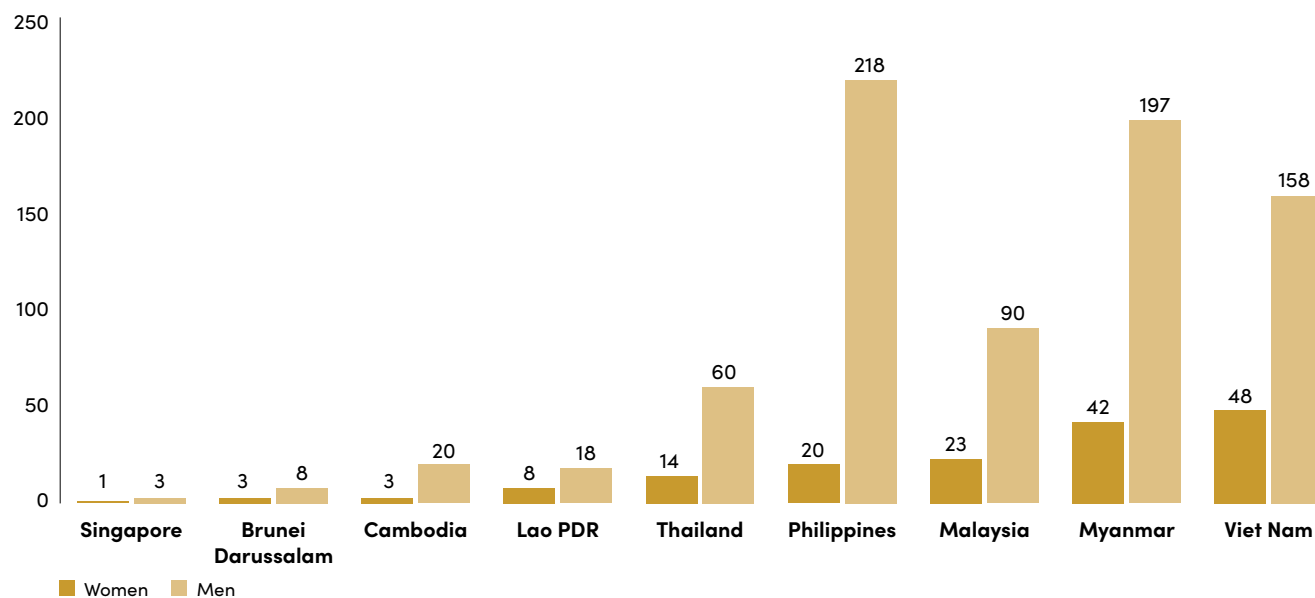
FIGURE 21

Proportion of women who alone or jointly (with partner/husband) have the final say in household purchases, by type of purchase, latest available year (percentage)

Cambodia	Indonesia	Philippines
79%	79%	85%
93%	94%	92%

■ Large purchase   ■ Small purchase

Source: DHS STATCompiler, available at: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/

FIGURE 22

Total number of individuals age 15+ engaged in mining and quarrying activities, by sex, 2020 (thousands)

Source: ILOSTAT, available at: https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer1/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=EMP_2EMP_SEX_ECO_NB_A

FIGURE 23

Total number of individuals age 15+ engaged in manufacturing of select polluting products, by sex, 2020 (thousands)

Source: ILOSTAT, available at: https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/

31

13 CLIMATE ACTION
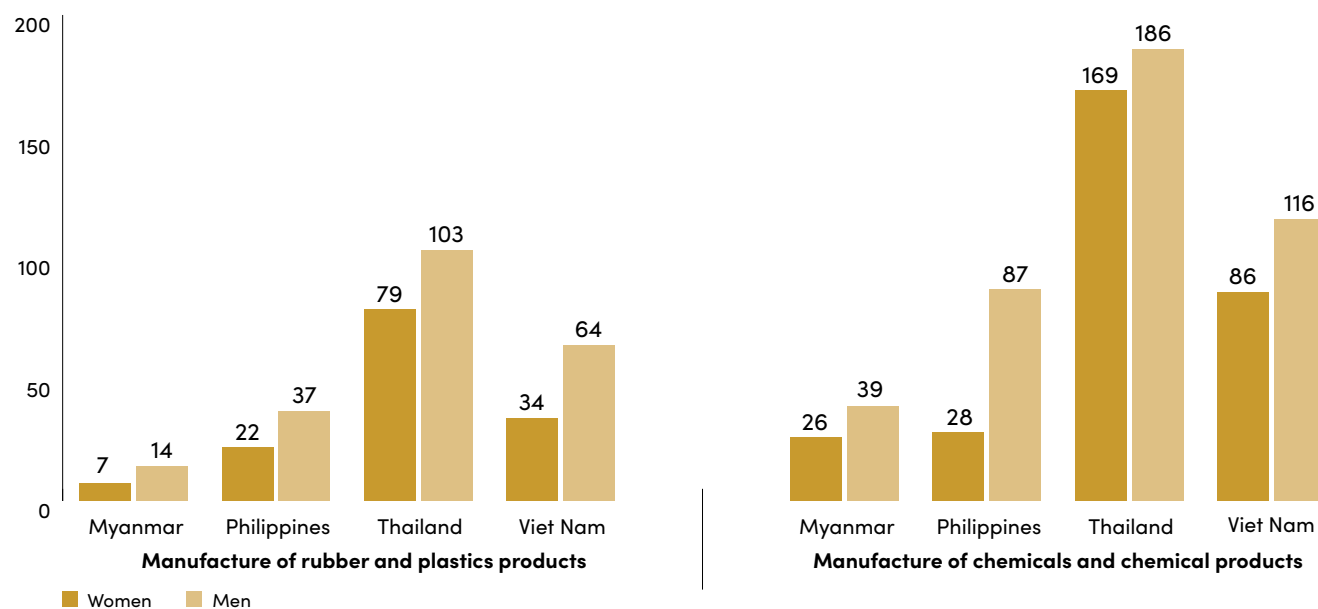
Climate-change is compromising natural resources across the region. As women rely on them heavily, promoting their resilience is particularly important.

ASEAN Member States have seen an increase in the frequency and magnitude of drought and flood episodes over the past decades as a result of climate change. For women, who depend disproportionately on natural resources for their livelihoods, this has important consequences. In countries such as Lao PDR, as many as 64 per cent of employed women are engaged in agriculture; in Viet Nam and Cambodia the rates stand at 39 and 34 per cent respectively.[51] The livelihoods of these large sections of the female population are especially vulnerable to climate change, as data shows that women are less likely to own assets and productive resources that could help them cope with extreme weather.[52] Evidence also shows that women living in households that lack basic water services will see their time burden increased as aridity intensifies. In Cambodia, the only ASEAN country where this data is available, wide differences exist in access to basic drinking water between dry and wet seasons, with the proportion of people who lack basic water services more than doubling during the dry season. As women are typically in charge of water collection, the consequences of aridity will impinge on their time for paid work and leisure. For women in agriculture, this will also affect their production process and yields. Other natural resources, such as forests, may be affected as well. As many as 72 per cent of women in Cambodia and 59 per cent of women in Myanmar rely on wood as their main cooking fuel, deforestation and desertification will increase collection burdens for large shares of women. Building women's resilience to shocks and taking action to halt global warming are crucial steps to prevent widespread damage.

FIGURE 24

Proportion of people aged 15–49 that lack access to basic drinking water in Cambodia, by season and year (percentage)

● Dry season   ● Wet season
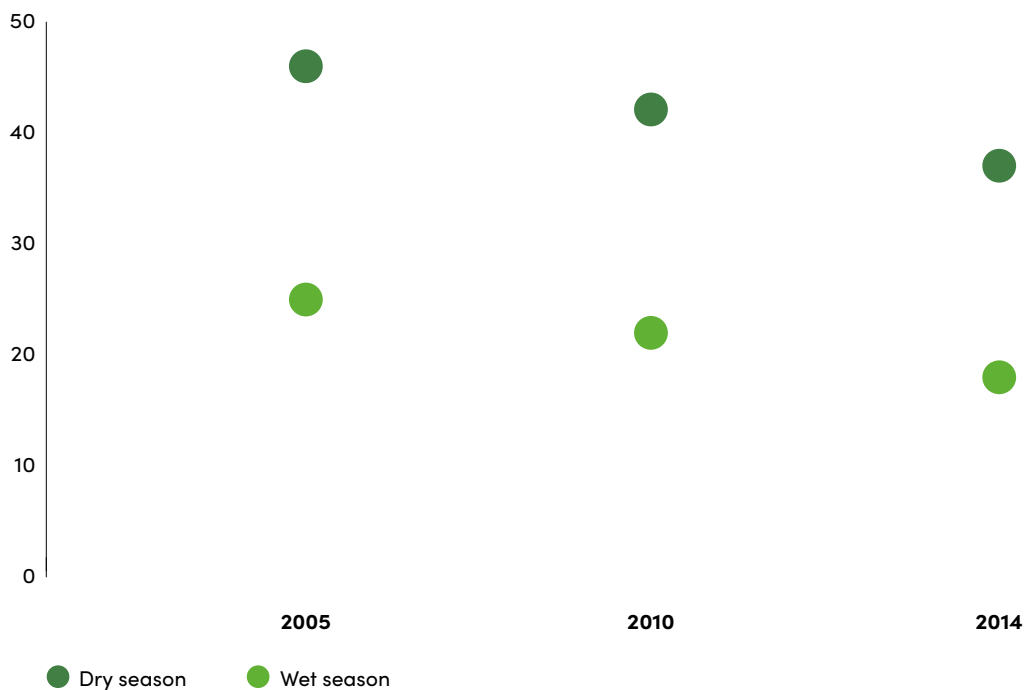
Source: UN Women calculations based on DHS Cambodia, years 2005, 2010, and 2014

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Women's livelihoods in ASEAN Member States rely heavily on the ocean. Protecting it should be a regional priority, with women at the forefront of decision-making.

Globally, women make up about half of the world's work force in fishing and aquaculture, including seafood processing and all related services.[53] In ASEAN Member States, women also participate in the fishing sector substantially. In Cambodia and Malaysia, for instance, women make up as many as 57 per cent of those involved in harvest and post-harvest operations.[54] This rate stands at 11 per cent for Brunei Darussalam.[55] Post-processing operations are largely concentrated in women's hands, with processing and preserving of fish carried out mostly by women in Thailand (51 per cent) and Brunei Darussalam (53 per cent). Furthermore, coastal tourism drives much of the tourism revenue in many ASEAN Member States, which represents 27 per cent of all exports in Cambodia, 18 per cent in Thailand, and 9 per cent in the Philippines,[56] with women participating in the tourism sector disproportionately. With such sizeable populations of women whose livelihoods are dependent on the ocean, it is important that ASEAN Member States place marine conservation at the centre of their development priorities. Evidence shows, however, that women's participation in decision-making in this field is still limited. In Brunei Darussalam, only 18 per cent of the population engaged in Oceanography occupations are women.[57] In Thailand, only 5 per cent of directors in the seafood industry are women. Increasing women's participation in these fields is key to ensuring conservation efforts respond to their needs and preserve their livelihoods.

FIGURE 25

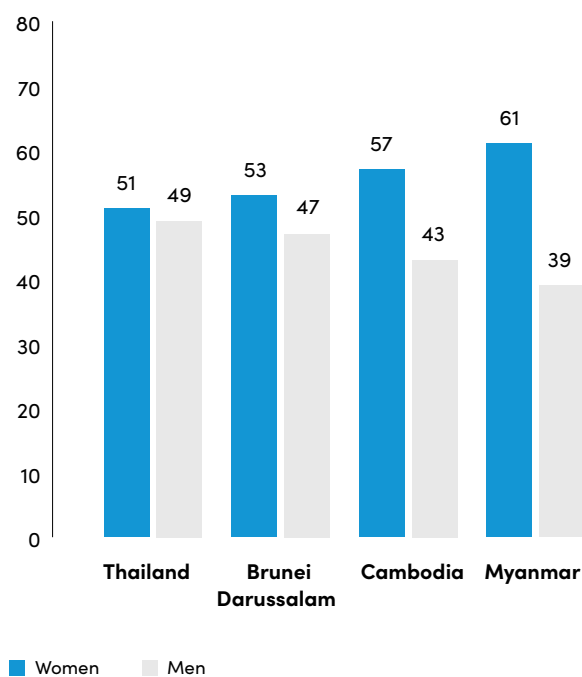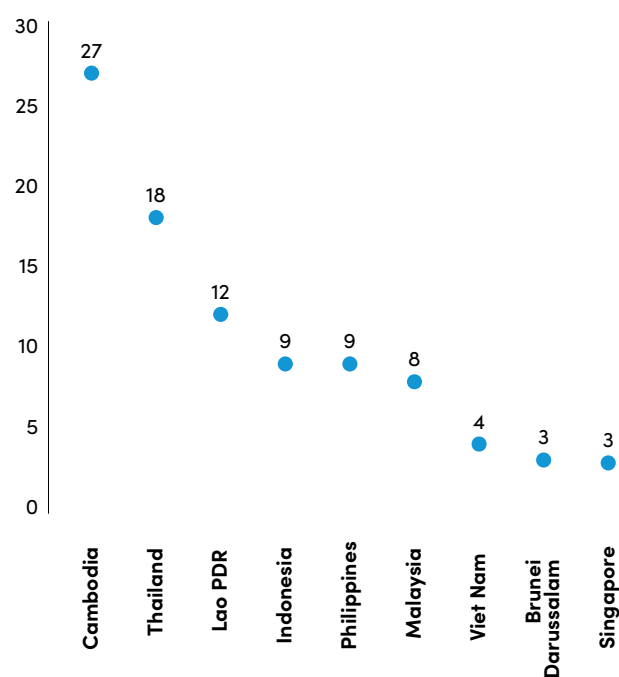**Employment in the fish processing sector, by sex, latest available year (percentage)**

Source: OECD STAT, available at https://stats.oecd.org/In dex.aspx?D ataSetCode=FISH_EMPL# ; Brunei Labor Force Survey 2019; World Bank, (2012), available at http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/515701468152718292/pdf/664690ESW0P1210120HiddenHarvest0web.pdf; Myanmar, Labor Force Survey.

FIGURE 26

Receipts from inbound tourism as a proportion of exports, 2018 (percentage)

Source: World Tourism Organization, available at https://www.unwto.org/country-profile-inbound-tourism

15 LIFE ON LAND

As a result of degradation, women are increasingly in charge of repurposing agricultural land, but decision-making remains largely in the hands of men.

ASEAN Member States are home to 15 per cent of the world's tropical forests, but they also see the most alarming deforestation rates in the world. The proportion of total land area occupied by forest has dropped from 52 per cent to 48 per cent in the past 20 years.[58] This is in part due to industrialization, but also to damaging agricultural practices such as pervasive monoculture of crops like palm oil and rubber. As a result, the share of degraded land in the region currently stands at 24 per cent,[59] a rate above the global aggregate of 20 per cent[60].
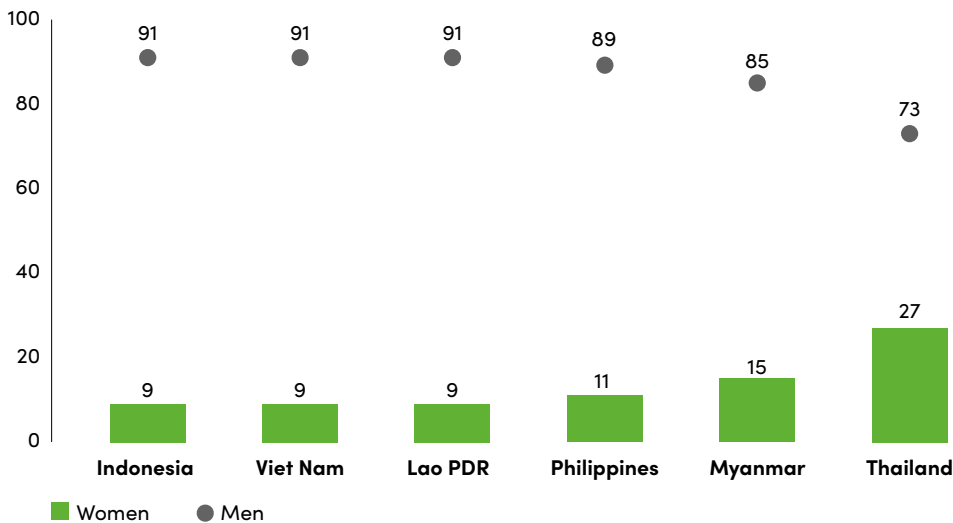
24%

OF ASEAN LAND
is degraded, and women depend on it disproportionately

Over the past decades, dry and degraded areas have been increasingly abandoned as men agricultural workers migrated to urban areas for work. This has promoted a feminization of agriculture and left women in charge of cultivating and repurposing these dry lands.[61] While women make up a large proportion of agricultural land users in many ASEAN Member States, land holding is still concentrated in the hands of men, who make up 85 per cent of agricultural holders in the region.[62] In Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Viet Nam, an estimated 90 per cent of agricultural holders are men. As a result, it is men who often make decisions regarding resource use and operations of the agricultural land. These include crop selection and pesticide choices, which may have significant consequences for biodiversity loss and land degradation. Increasing women's ownership and decision-making power over the land and forests they use is important to ensure they are able to contribute to, and benefit from, environmental sustainability.
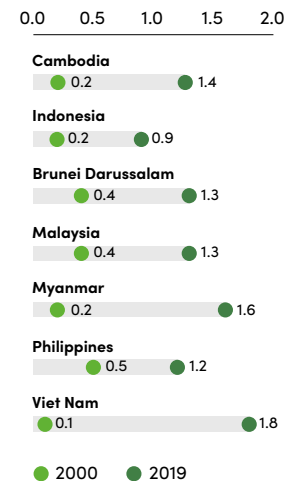
FIGURE 27

Distribution of agricultural holders, by sex, latest available year (percentage)

	Indonesia	Viet Nam	Lao PDR	Philippines	Myanmar	Thailand
Men	91	91	91	89	85	73
Women	9	9	9	11	15	27

■ Women ● Men

Source: FAO Gender and Land Rights Database, available at: http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/data-map/statistics/en/

FIGURE 28

Mean annual surface temperature change (°C)

	2000	2019
Cambodia	0.2	1.4
Indonesia	0.2	0.9
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	1.3
Malaysia	0.4	1.3
Myanmar	0.2	1.6
Philippines	0.5	1.2
Viet Nam	0.1	1.8

● 2000 ● 2019

Source: FAO STAT, available at http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/ET

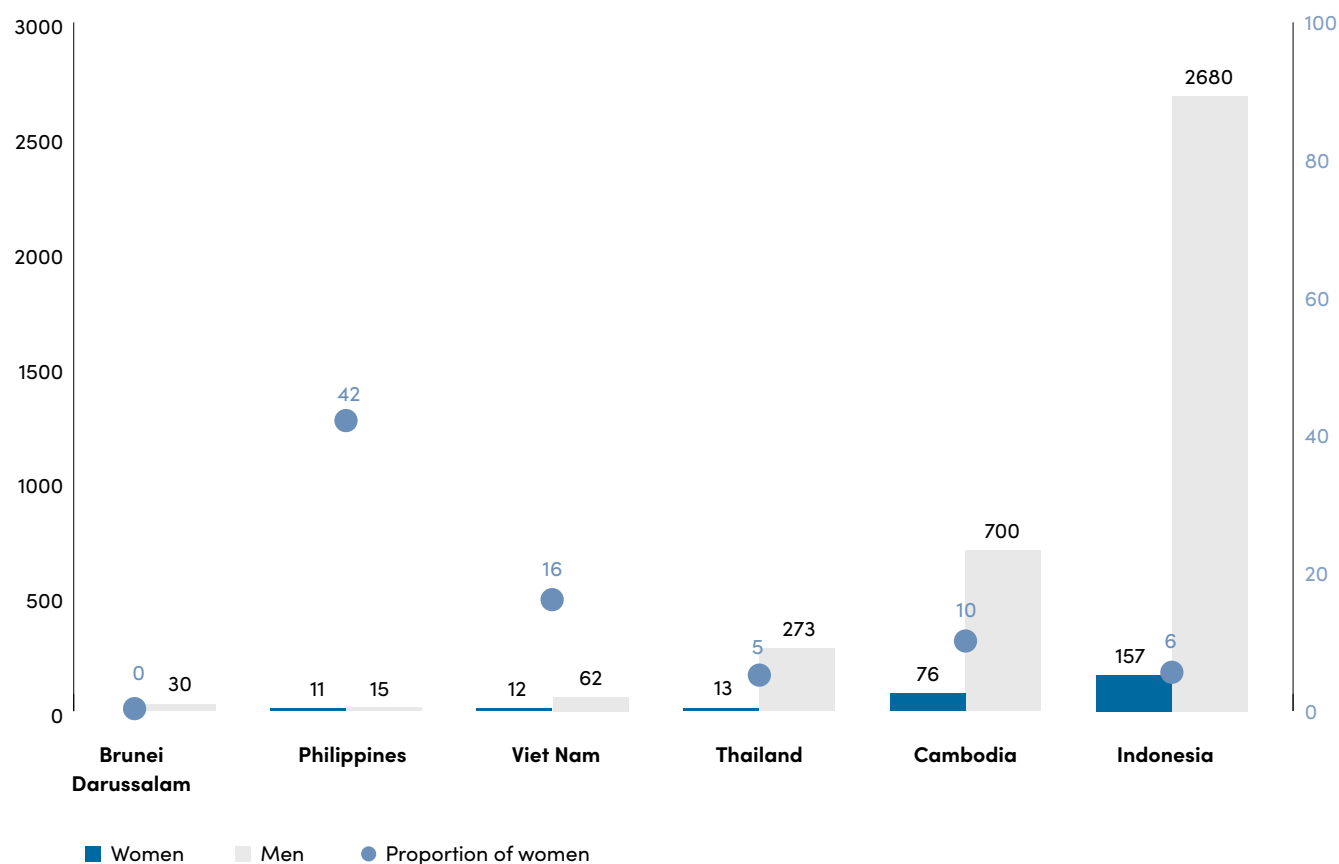## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Involving more women in peacekeeping and national security institutions could help further enhance safety in the ASEAN region.

The ASEAN region is among the world's most peaceful. Two of its countries, Singapore and Malaysia, were ranked in the top 20 list according to the Global Peace Index 2020.[63] The region also sees some of the world's lowest incidence of violent crime, with reported rates of serious assault ranging between 9 and 13 per 100,000 people, compared to rates of up to 500 in select countries elsewhere in the Asia–Pacific region.[64]
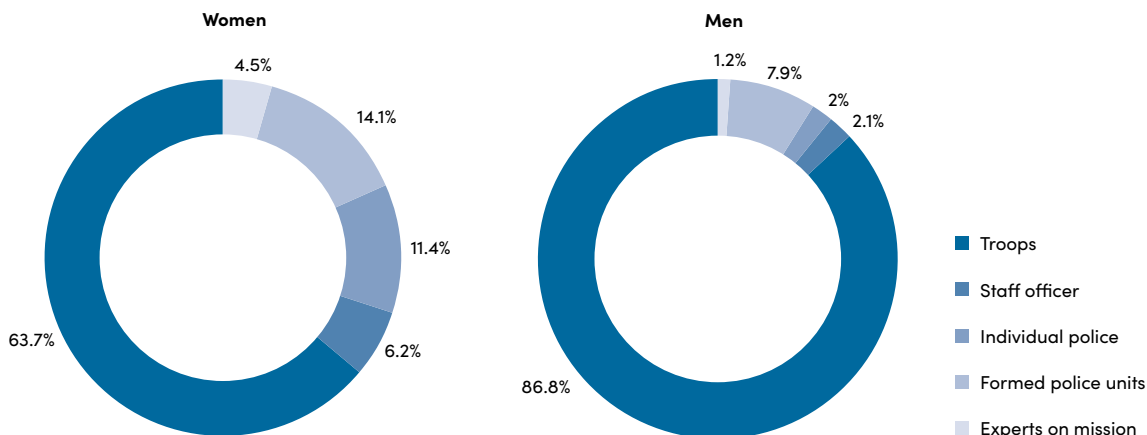
In 2017, ASEAN reinforced its commitment to advance Women, Peace and Security (WPS) in line with the Joint Statement on Promoting WPS in ASEAN.[65] Since then, ASEAN Member States have continued contributing to peacekeeping in other nations. In 2020, Indonesia sent more than 2,600 troops and other personnel to United Nations Peacekeeping Missions. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, also contributed. In all cases, more male than female officers were deployed. With the exception of the Philippines, most country personnel contributions remained far from reaching gender parity. Women were more likely to be deployed to work with individual police (29 per cent) and as experts on missions (21 per cent), and were the least likely to be deployed to work as troops (5 per cent).

FIGURE 29

Total number of troops contributed by ASEAN Member States to peacekeeping missions, by sex (bars) and proportion of women in peacekeeping, by type of function (donuts), August 2020 (percentage)
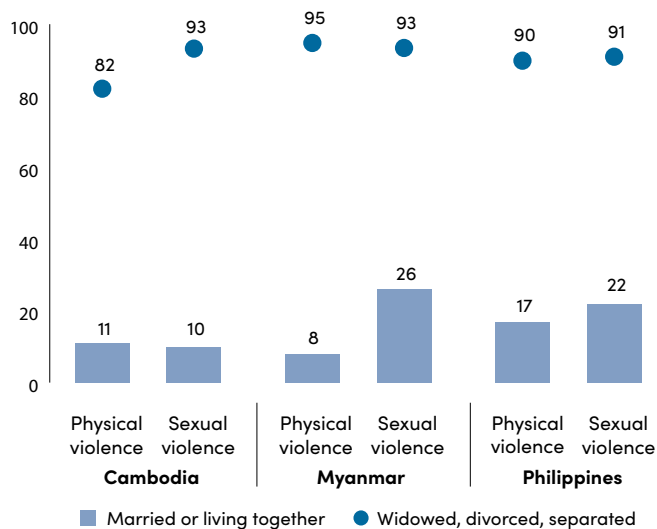
(Figure 29, continued)

Women

4.5%
14.1%
11.4%
6.2%
63.7%

Men

1.2%
7.9%
2%
2.1%
86.8%

■ Troops
■ Staff officer
■ Individual police
■ Formed police units
■ Experts on mission

Source: United Nations Peacekeeping, last accessed October 2020. Available from: https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/data-troop-and-police-contributions

Promoting women's participation in national security institutions and among personnel deployed to peacekeeping operations can help enhance the safety of women across the region and beyond, as female victims of crime and conflict may feel more comfortable seeking help from fellow women in security forces. Furthermore, past experience shows that women are less likely to act violently and commit crimes in situations of stress.[66] Increasing women's participation in law and order could also help tackle some of the crime concerns that remain in the region. Human trafficking, for instance, is still a key concern, with hundreds of women and girls in Thailand and the Philippines being trafficked for sexual exploitation[67]. Other forms of violence such as physical and sexual violence perpetrated by intimate partners, family members and strangers, also take place across the region, as do other crimes such as sex-selection at birth, which is a concerning practice in Viet Nam and Singapore.

FIGURE 30

Proportion of women age 15–49 who have experienced violence by former husband/ partner, by type of violence and marital status (percentage)

■ Married or living together   ● Widowed, divorced, separated

Source: DHS STATCompiler, available at https://www.statcompiler.com/en/.

FIGURE 31

Sex ratios at birth (male births per female births)

■ Sex ratio at birth   — Threshold for natural causes
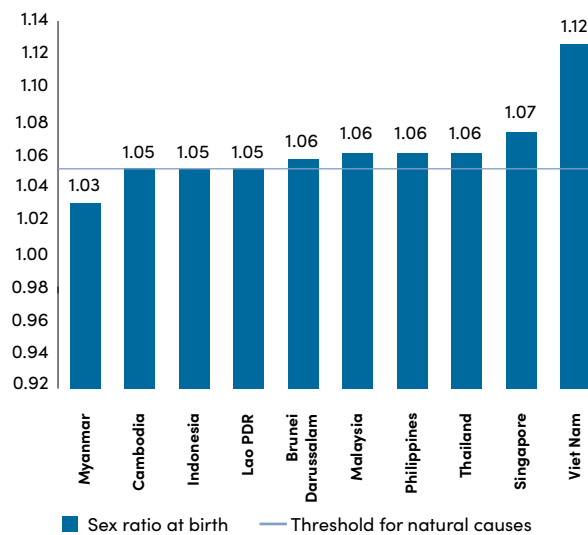
Source: UNDESA, World Population Prospects.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The availability of gender data to monitor the SDGs is increasing in ASEAN Member States, but more than half of the gender-specific indicators still go unmeasured.

ASEAN Member States have made substantial progress when it comes to data availability to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective. In Cambodia, for instance, data is available for 55 per cent of all gender-specific indicators, a rate well above the global average of 31 percent.[68] Countries such as Myanmar are quickly advancing in this regard, with data availability for gender-specific SDG indicators more than doubling in the past two years. However, gender data is still not widely available[69] in all ASEAN Member States and for all population groups. It is important that countries such as Brunei Darussalam and Singapore intensify their data production and reporting efforts to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective and according to national priorities. It is also essential that all ASEAN Member States prioritize the consistent production of gender data disaggregated at multiple levels, to adequately monitor the achievement of the promise to "leave no one behind".

Across sectors, gender data in ASEAN Member States is increasingly available for socio-economic indicators, providing key evidence to inform related decision making and promote inclusive growth. However, gender data is largely missing for environmental indicators. In a region where women depend heavily on natural resources and where natural disasters occur with a high frequency, environmental conservation is of particular importance and the relevance of increasing the availability of this data cannot be understated.

To ensure national policies are informed by evidence, and to monitor progress towards the success of such policies, the production and use of gender data is of critical importance. To promote its availability, countries must ensure national development strategies put this issue at their centre. Ensuring adequate availability of human and financial resources for gender data production, and related capacity building for producing gender estimates, are key steps towards filling existing data gaps. In addition, it is important to promote the use of such data by decision makers. When gender data production is aligned with national priorities, its use naturally increases to monitor the effectiveness of the policies in place.

FIGURE 32

Proportion of gender-specific SDG indicators that have available data, by country in ASEAN (percentage)
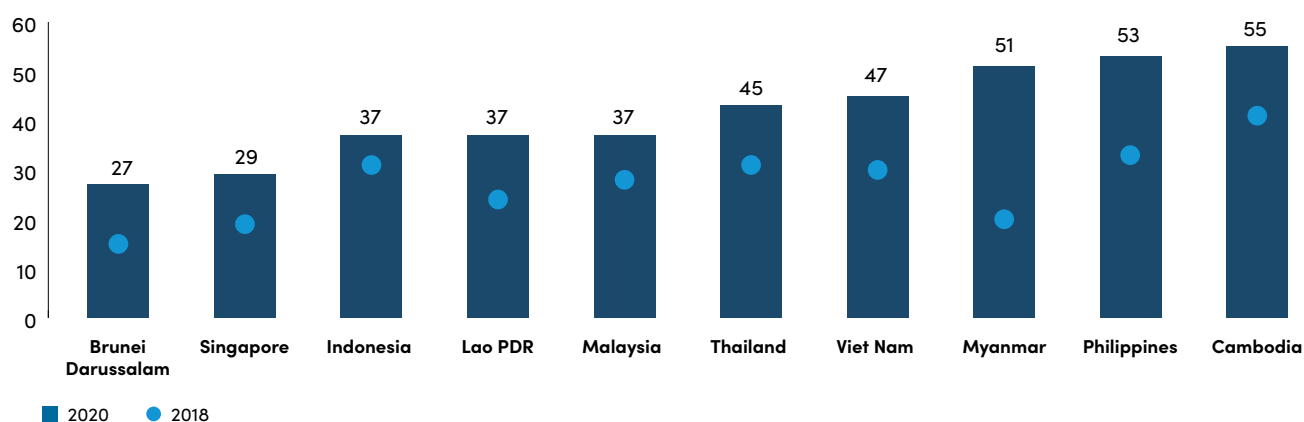
Source: UN Women calculations based on the Global SDG Indicators Database.
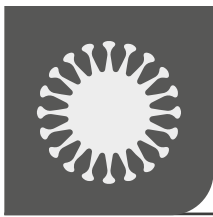
COVID-19 is affecting progress across all SDGs, and gender equality gains may be at stake.

Since early 2020, COVID-19 has affected multiple aspects of life in ASEAN Member States, threatening to halt or decelerate the progress achieved in previous years across the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Firstly, the public health emergency is affecting women and men's health differently. Although early health data showcased that men were more likely to die from the infection, evidence shows that women's mental health has been disproportionately affected. Similarly, in most countries, more women than men have seen their physical health affected since the spread of COVID-19. This is particularly concerning in countries where women are encountering more barriers than men to access the medical care they need, such as Thailand and Cambodia. In the Philippines, the country[70] with the highest proportion of women with physical health concerns since the pandemic was declared, a worrying 60 per cent of the population has been unable to access the health care they need.

FIGURE 33

Proportion of people who could not access medical care when needed since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)
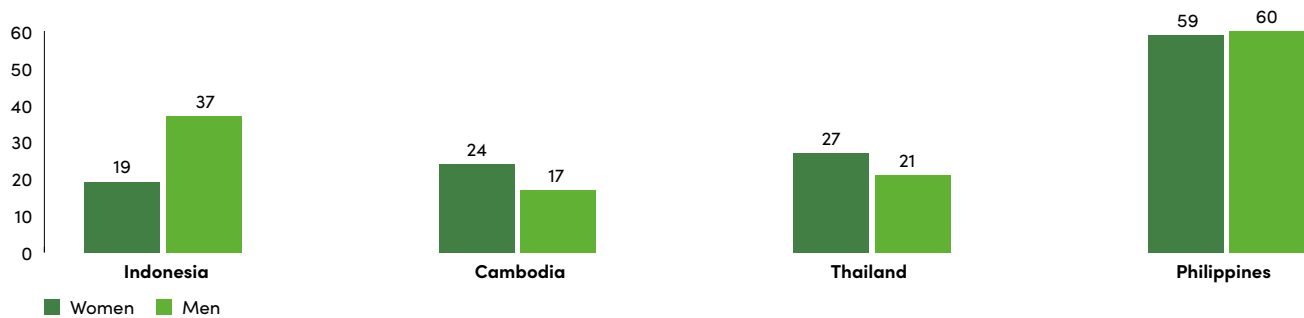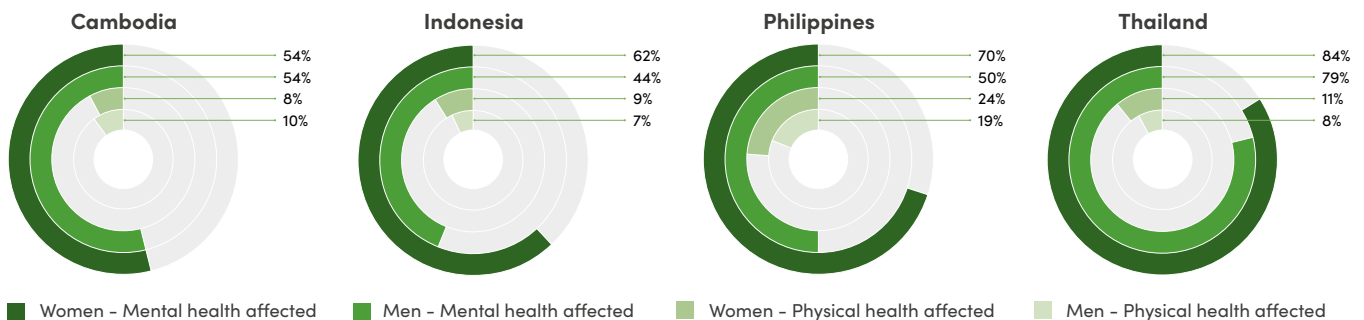

FIGURE 34

Proportion of people whose mental and physical health were affected since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)
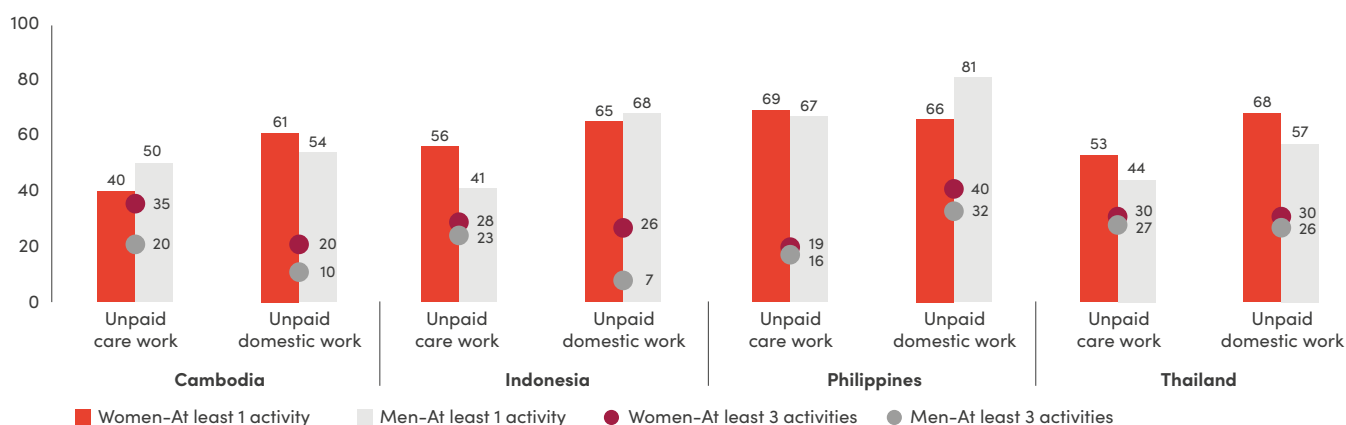

Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific. Available at https://data.unwomen.org/publications/unlocking-lockdown-gendered-effects-covid-19-achieving-sdgs-asia-and-pacific

The consequences COVID-19 have, so far, extended well beyond the health realm. As a result of the lockdowns, the care and domestic workloads have increased for everyone. As the fear of infection has prevented the outsourcing of these chores to domestic workers, women are bearing the burden of these increases. The gender gaps are particularly notorious when looking at the intensity of the workload, measured by whether people noted increases in at least three domestic or care related activities. These surges, which are being taken up by women disproportionately, come on top of the domestic and care workload that was in place prior to the lockdowns. In Thailand, the only one of these four countries with available time use data, women were already spending four times the time men spent on unpaid care and domestic work (9.6 hours per day for women, compared to 2.4 for men[71]) before the onset of COVID-19.

FIGURE 35

Proportion of people whose time allocated to unpaid domestic and care work increased since the spread of COVID-19, by sex and intensity (percentage)

Legend: Women-At least 1 activity | Men-At least 1 activity | Women-At least 3 activities | Men-At least 3 activities
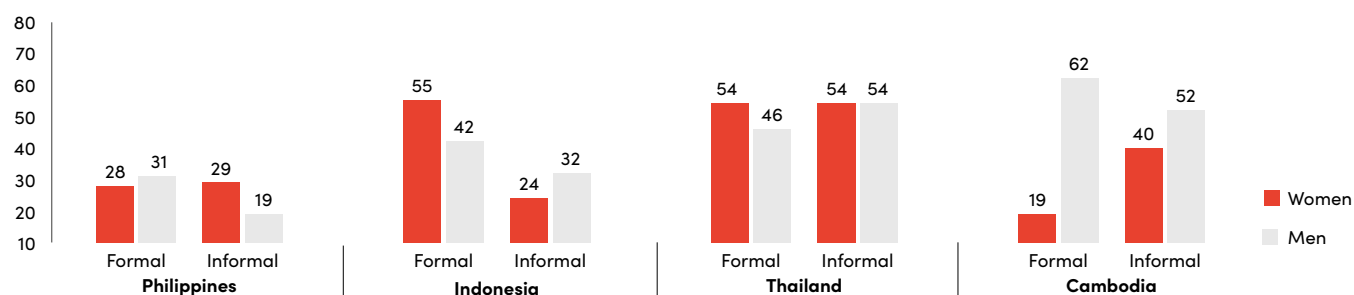
Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific, available at https://data.unwomen.org/publications/unlocking-lockdown-gendered-effects-covid-19-achieving-sdgs-asia-and-pacific

The increases in the workload at home may mean that women sacrifice paid employment to tend to household needs, with obvious consequences for their income and wellbeing. Data indicates that women, both in formal and informal work, are more likely than men to be working fewer hours since the spread of COVID-19.

FIGURE 36

Proportion of employed population who experienced decreases in working time since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)
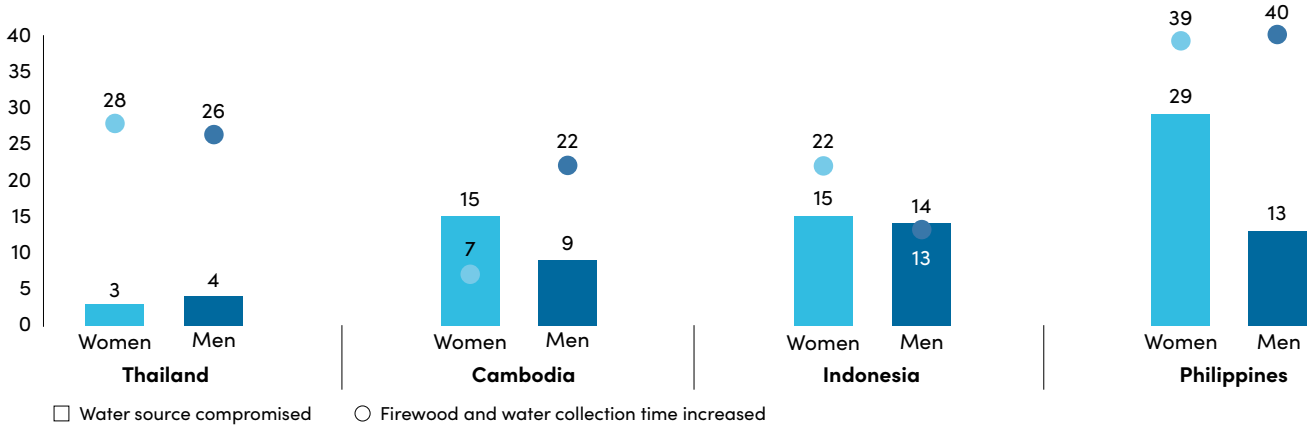

Legend: Women | Men

Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific. Available at https://data.unwomen.org/publications/unlocking-lockdown-gendered-effects-covid-19-achieving-sdgs-asia-and-pacific

The pandemic has also triggered environmental consequences. While drops in consumption may have enabled declines in emissions during the lockdowns, COVID-19 has affected other environmental areas negatively. For instance, many people's water sources were compromised since the spread of the virus, causing increases in the amount of time women spent collecting water.

FIGURE 37

Proportion of people whose water source was compromised, and proportion of people whose water and firewood collection time increased since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)

☐ Water source compromised   ◯ Firewood and water collection time increased

Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific. Data refers to the proportion of people who fetch water and/or firewood, not the total population. Available at https://data.unwomen.org/publications/unlocking-lockdown-gendered-effects-covid-19-achieving-sdgs-asia-and-pacific

Similarly, the pandemic has resulted in barriers to accessing public transportation for many, either as a result of disruptions or due to fear of contagion. For women, who are less likely to own vehicles, this may have important consequences in terms of limiting mobility to access the workplace, purchase medical and food supplies, and visit loved ones. Technology can provide useful solutions to deal with limited mobility. However, data on mobile phone subscriptions underlines that the digital divide is still at play in ASEAN Member States, with men in most countries more likely to be subscribers of the mobile phone they use.

FIGURE 38

Proportion of people who lost access to public transit since the spread of COVID-19, by sex (percentage)
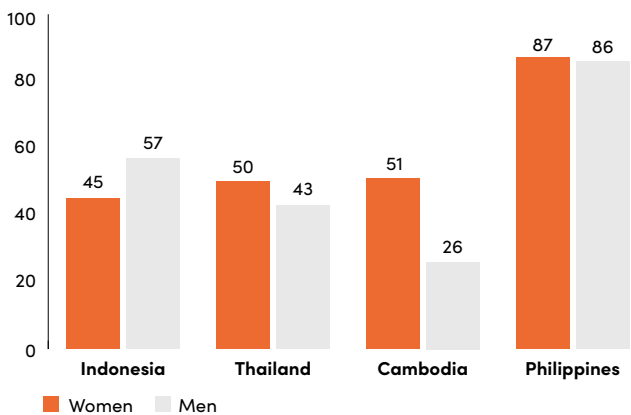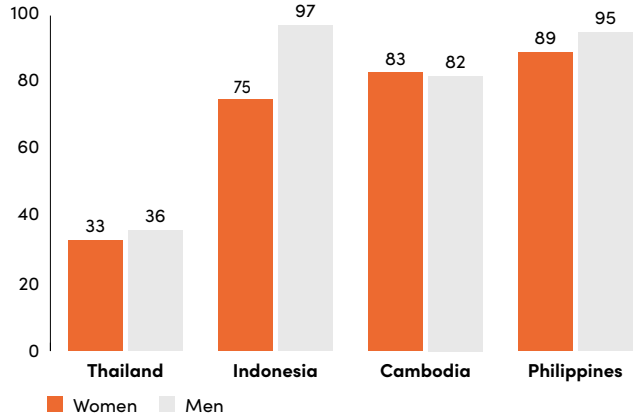
■ Women   ■ Men

FIGURE 39

Proportion of people who are the registered owners of the mobile phone they use, by sex (percentage)

■ Women   ■ Men

Source: UN Women (2020) Rapid Assessment Surveys on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific. Available at https://data.unwomen.org/publications/unlocking-lockdown-gendered-effects-covid-19-achieving-sdgs-asia-and-pacific

TECHNICAL NOTE

The indicators showcased in this report have been selected to illustrate progress from a gender perspective across each of the SDGs, based on their gender relevance and on data availability for a variety of ASEAN Member States. To the extent possible, the indicators align with official SDG indicators and data for them has been sourced from the Global SDG database.[72] In the multiple instances where official SDG indicators do not provide a detailed enough picture of SDG progress from the perspective of leaving no one behind, further disaggregation has been conducted by UN Women, in consultation with the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Member States, including representatives from National Statistics Offices. To further disaggregate these indicators, the authors have, for the most part, utilized the latest available Demographic and Health Survey or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey microdata. In the context of disaggregating these indicators, and to ensure sample sizes are large enough to generate representative estimates, reference age groups or other aspects of the official SDG indicator definition may have been slightly adjusted where needed.

To fill data gaps, additional non-SDG indicators have also been used for Goals where a gender angle was not otherwise available within the official SDG data. Most of these data have been sourced from databases of various UN agencies, as indicated in the footnotes under each graph. In instances where national estimates were available for a more recent reference period, national estimates might have been used while keeping to comparable definitions.

In select instances, the report presents regional aggregates for the whole ASEAN region. The regional aggregates were calculated taking into consideration only the ASEAN Member States for which there was data available. In most cases, these aggregates are representative of the whole region, except in a few instances where data was not available for all countries, in which case the aggregates may only represent the group of countries with availability. Population weights were applied to calculate the regional aggregates, utilizing the World Population Prospects[73] for the respective age groups in 2020. In select cases the overall aggregate for South-East Asia has been extracted directly from the Global SDG database and this is noted in footnotes.

The data in this report comes mostly from official data sources (official statistics), with the exception of COVID-19 related estimates. These have been generated from UN Women's Rapid Assessment Surveys on the consequences of COVID-19, which were conducted in 11 countries in Asia and the Pacific, often in partnership with national governments. The surveys were delivered via SMS to millions of randomly selected cell phone users. The sample sizes for each of the ASEAN Member States participating ranged from 1,200 to 5,000 respondents. Most of the questions were in line with international statistical standards and classifications. Prior to conducting the analysis, weights were applied to correct the sample for sex, age and educational attainment differentials.

All graphs in which data is disaggregated at multiple levels, unless otherwise indicated, include estimates for population groups with large enough samples only. When disaggregation by the "most deprived group" is shown, the most deprived group is understood as the population group, among those considered, that is lagging the furthest behind for the particular indicator being considered, and not necessarily all other indicators.

ENDNOTES

1. See https://asean.org/asean-declaration-on-the-gender-responsive-implementation-of-the-asean-community-vision-2025-and-sustainable-development-goals/.

2. ASEAN and UNDP (2015) Report of the ASEAN Regional Assessment of MDG Achievement and Post-2015 Development Priorities, October, Jakarta.

3. The regional aggregate is based on the Global SDG Indicators database country estimates and has been calculated using population weights for the total population.

4. The regional aggregate for women and men is calculated using total population estimates for women and men respectively, to weight the average. Only men and women who worked in the past seven days or who had a job but were absent for the past seven days due to illness or other related cause, have been considered "employed". This estimate differs from official employment and unemployment rates, which also consider whether someone is looking for a job and available to work.

5. SDG Statistical Annex 2020, available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2020/secretary-general-sdg-report-2020--Statistical-Annex.pdf.

6. The regional aggregate was calculated utilizing DHS/MICS data where available, and applying population weights based on total number of women age 15–49 in each of the countries.

7. Obtained from the Global SDG Indicator Database aggregates for South-Eastern Asia, including all 10 members of ASEAN and Timor-Leste.

8. Global SDG Indicators database, available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/.

9. Data on Body Mass Index is available for Myanmar and Cambodia only.

10. As measured by body mass index smaller than 18.5.

11. World Health Organization database. Available at https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.REGION2480A?lang=en.

12. Note that estimates have been calculated from a small sample.

13. Obtained from the Global SDG Indicator database aggregates for South-Eastern Asia, including all 10 members of ASEAN and Timor-Leste.

14. Ibid.

15. Regional aggregate is calculated using population weights for the total live births in single years for countries with available data.

16. Regional aggregate is calculated using population weights for females age 18–49 for Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, the Philippines and Viet Nam.

17. The value denotes the regional aggregate for South-Eastern Asia. Please note that the SDG regional grouping for South-Eastern Asia includes all 10 members of ASEAN and Timor-Leste.

18. The regional aggregate for women and men who have attained no education is calculated for estimates obtained from DHS Statcompiler, using population weights for women and men age 15–49.

19. Assessed using SDG estimates for completion rate by sex and education since 2010.

20. Estimates were calculated using the latest available DHS survey. They are not included in the graph as data is not available for all indicators considered.

21. Regional aggregates for South-East Asia. Available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2020/secretary-general-sdg-report-2020--Statistical-Annex.pdf

22. Refers to the "proportion of women who have been victims of physical, sexual or psychological violence at the hands of their intimate partner in the past 12 months".

23. The regional aggregate for women's leadership role in management is calculated using population weights for women age 15+.

24. See SDG data, available from: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/. The regional aggregate has been extracted from the 2020 SDG Statistical Annex.

25. For this analysis, child marriage rates have calculated for reference population ages 18-49. This differs from the age group referenced in the official SDG indicator (20-24) as larger samples were needed for multidimensional disaggregation. Therefore, these estimates may differ slightly from the SDG estimates for this indicator.

26. Only countries with publicly available microdata were considered for this analysis.

27. See Annex II of the Training Curriculum on Gender Statistics, available from: https://data.unwomen.org/resources/gender-statistics-training-curriculum

28. The regional aggregate is calculated using population estimates for women age 15–49 to weight country estimates extracted from the SDG Database.

29. See SDG data, available from: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

30. Refers to the Percentage of ever-married women who ever experienced any physical or sexual violence who sought help to stop violence. Estimates extracted for DHS Cambodia 2014, DHS Myanmar 2015-16 and DHS Philippines 2017. Available from: https://www.statcompiler.com/en/

31. The regional aggregate is based on SDG estimates for safely managed drinking water for five of the 10 ASEAN Member States. The aggregate is calculated using population weights for the total population of women and men in ASEAN combined.

32. These values denote the median time taken to fetch water if the household does not have access to an improved water source on premises.

33. Source: International Renewable Energy Outlook. Available from: https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2016/IRENA_REmap_ASEAN_2016_report.pdf

34. Source: SDG Statistical Annex 2020, available from: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2020/secretary-general-sdg-report-2020--Statistical-Annex.pdf Estimates refer to the SDG region of South East Asia, which may include Timor Leste in some cases.

35. Source: International Energy Agency, available from: https://www.iea.org/news/3-new-iea-reports-provide-fresh-insights-into-southeast-asias-energy-future

36. As per latest available data, 2016. Source: SDG Statistical Annex 2020, available from: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2020/secretary-general-sdg-report-2020--Statistical-Annex.pdf Estimates refer to the SDG region of South East Asia, which may include Timor Leste in some cases.

37. Global climate change, air pollution and women's health, K Duncan, University of Toronto. Available from: https://www.witpress.com/Secure/elibrary/papers/RAV06/RAV06061FU1.pdf

38. The regional aggregate is based on ILO country estimates and has been calculated as a percentage of the total number of women and men engaged in production of crude, petroleum and natural gas.

39. Jaques Charmes (2006) A Review of Empirical evidence on Time Use. Available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282171648_A_Review_of_Empirical_Evidence_on_Time_Use_in_Africa_from_UNSponsored_Surveys

40. See https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.

41. Source: SDG Statistical Annex 2020, available from: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2020/secretary-general-sdg-report-2020--Statistical-Annex.pdf Estimates refer to the SDG region of South East Asia, which may include Timor Leste in some cases.

42. See https://asean.usmission.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/77/IGNITE-Digital-Economy-fact-sheet-Aug2020.pdf.

43. World Economic Forum, available at https://www.weforum.org/projects/digital-asean.

44. The regional aggregate is calculated using population weights for women age 15+.

45. See World Bank (2020) available at https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?most_recent_value_desc=false.

46. Only countries with available data have been considered. This calculation utilizes DHS and MICS survey data for urban individuals age 15–49. To ensure comparability across countries, the same exact categories for improved water, sanitation, overcrowding and household conditions have been used across all countries considered. Therefore, these estimates may vary slightly from those published in the Global SDG Indicators database and in national DHS reports.

47. Estimates are based on sample size less than 50.

48. Includes urban women who have access to improved water source, have improved sanitation services, have durable housing and have sufficient living space.

49. UN Women analysis with data from DHS and MICS.

50. Data extracted from the ILO database. The aggregate is calculated as a percentage of the total number of women and men engaged in mining and quarrying activities.

51. Data refers to 2019. See the World Bank Global Database, available at https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.FE.ZS

52. See http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa/2010-11/en/

53. See World Bank, 2012. The Hidden Harvests: the global contribution of capture fisheries.https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/515701468152718292/hidden-harvest-the-global-contribution-of-capture-fisheries

54. For Cambodia, see World Bank, 2012, The Hidden Harvests: the global contribution of capture fisheries. https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/515701468152718292/hidden-harvest-the-global-contribution-of-capture-fisheries. For Malaysia, the figure refers to fishing operations only (excluding harvesting). Source: Labor Force Survey Report, 2019. UN Women wishes to express its gratitude to the Government of Malaysia for providing this information.

55. Brunei Labor Force Survey 2019. UN Women wishes to express its gratitude to the Government of Brunei Darussalam for providing this information.

56. World Tourism organization, https://www.unwto.org/country-profile-inbound-tourism

57. See http://www.fao.org/3/a-bc014e.pdf

58. Global SDG database, available at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

59. This aggregate includes all ASEAN Member States plus Timor-Leste.

60. See https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2020/secretary-general-sdg-report-2020--Statistical-Annex.pdf

61. See http://www.fao.org/3/j0086e/j0086e00.htm#P190_28840

62. The regional aggregate is calculated using population weights for the adult population.

63. Global Peace Index 2020, available from: http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2020/06/GPI_2020_web.pdf

64. See: https://dataunodc.un.org/data/crime/Serious%20assault

65. Available from: http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ARF-WPS-Statement_FINAL-00000002.pdf

66. Jeffery T. Walker, Sean Maddan (2013), Understanding Statistics for the Social Sciences, Criminal Justice, and Criminology. Jones & Bartlett Publishers. p. 99. ISBN 978-1449634032

67. A total of 195 female victims were detected in Thailand in 2017, 157 in the Philippines and 37 in Myanmar in the same year. Data available from: https://data.unwomen.org/data-portal/

68. https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Publications/AR2019Annex/Women-Count-Annual-Report-2019_WEB_FINAL.pdf

69. Data is rated as "available" if sex-disaggregated data is available and reported in the Global SDG Indicator database.

70. Among those countries with available data.

71. Global SDG Global database. Data refers for population age 10 years and older, for the year 2009.

72. Available from: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/

73. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019. Available from: https://population.un.org/wpp/

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