Innovative ways to fight Gender Inequality using Social Media

8th CALD–ALDE Summit
17–21 November 2018
Bangkok, Thailand
How long would it take the world to become gender equal?
Years before gender gap is closed on current trajectory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Participation and Opportunity</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Participation</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Attainment</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Economic Forum, 2017
Don’t be discouraged by numbers!

- “We have not done enough”
- Accelerate our gender equality movement
- Build more allies
- Inspire more commitments
How many percent of women worldwide have experienced either physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime?
Who bear more responsibility for unpaid work?
Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific

Baseline and pathways for transformative change by 2030
GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Proportion of countries and territories that have constitutional and legislative provisions to protect women’s rights by sub-region, Asia and the Pacific, latest available year (%)

Source / Graphic: Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific Baseline and pathways for transformative change by 2030.
**GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY**

Women’s time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, selected countries and territories in Asia and the Pacific, latest available year (as a ratio of men’s time)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source / Graphic: Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific Baseline and pathways for transformative change by 2030.
GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Distribution of agricultural holders by sex, selected countries in Asia and the Pacific, latest available year (%)
As many as one in two women has experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months.
SDG 2
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Nearly one-third of women in reproductive age are undernourished

The number of women and girls aged 15-49 with anemia increased to 296 per 1,000 in 2016, up from 272 per 1,000 in 2000.

Source / Graphic: Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific Baseline and pathways for transformative change by 2030.
GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Distribution of households by person responsible for water collection, selected countries in Asia and the Pacific, latest available year (%)

- Bhutan
- Georgia
- Lao PDR
- Turkmenistan
- Mongolia
- Azerbaijan
- Maldives

Source / Graphic: Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific Baseline and pathways for transformative change by 2030.
GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Gender wage gap (difference of male and female monthly earnings as a proportion of male monthly earnings), selected countries in Asia and the Pacific, latest available year (%)

Source/Graphic: Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific Baseline and pathways for transformative change by 2030.
Conventions and Declarations


2. Convention to the Consent of Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage, and Registration of Marriages (1964)


Conventions and Declarations


8. The Paris Agreement (under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

9. European Parliament calls for gender equality in trade deals—specific provisions on gender in trade agreements between EU–Chile and EU–Canada
Going beyond paper promises

“Good laws Good implementation”

We have to overcome:

- common practices that make women susceptible to acts of violence or sexual assault
- harmful gender norms (Brave men/Emotional women)
- unconscious gender bias
Backward steps of gender equality in Thailand

- Royal Thai Police stops recruiting female inquiry positions
- Royal Thai Police bans women from enrolling in police academy
- Thai Airways (maybe a forward step)
Kiat Sittheamorn takes Thailand a step closer in battle for gender equality

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