

Policy Coherence Dialogue

Accelerating the implementation of the development agendas in the Pacific Small Island Developing States

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Dr Srinivas Tata
Social Development Division Director
ESCAP

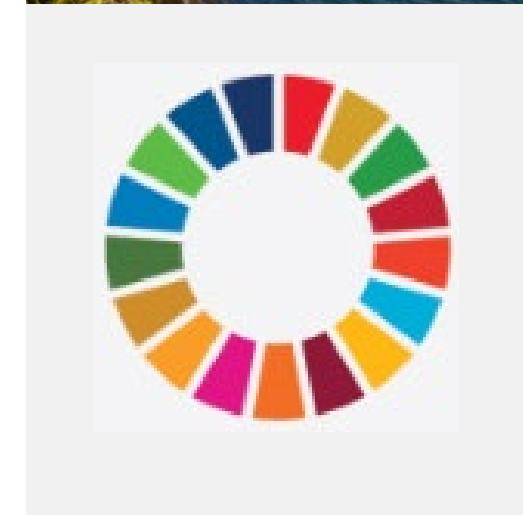




POLICY COHERENCE FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN THE PACIFIC REGION



- Women and girls are bearing the brunt of interconnected economic, social and geopolitical crises.
- Women's equality and empowerment is central to fostering inclusive and sustainable development and is vital for the success of all SDGs.
- By aligning policies across sectors, governments can address barriers that hinder women's full participation and advancement in society.





POLICY COHERENCE FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN THE PACIFIC REGION



International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration (PLGED)

Pacific Platform for Action for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights (2018-2030)

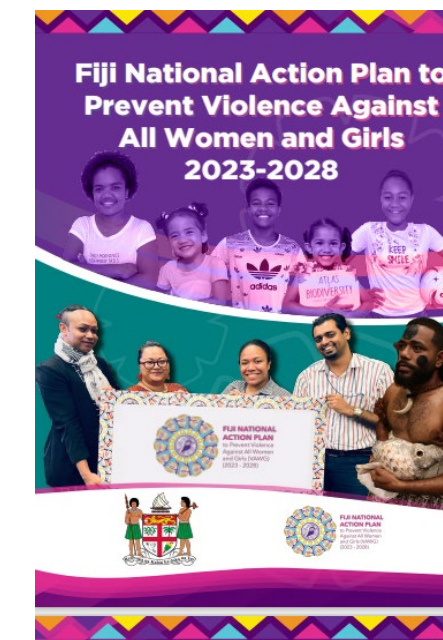
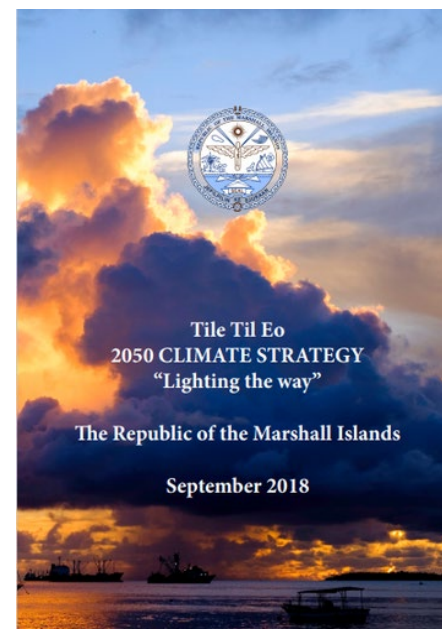
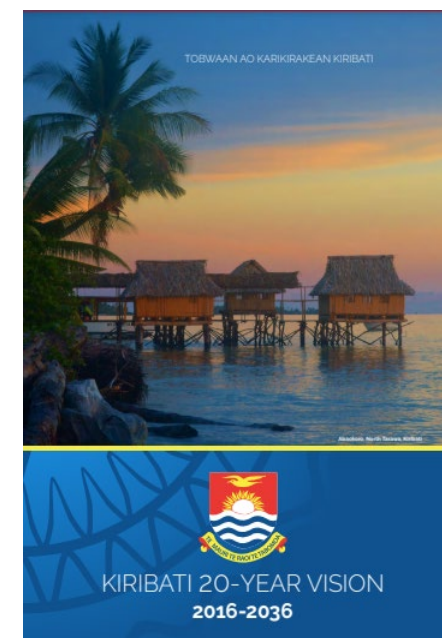
Framework for Pacific Regionalism

SAMOA Pathway

CROP-UN Collaboration Framework for Gender Equality

2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent

UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)

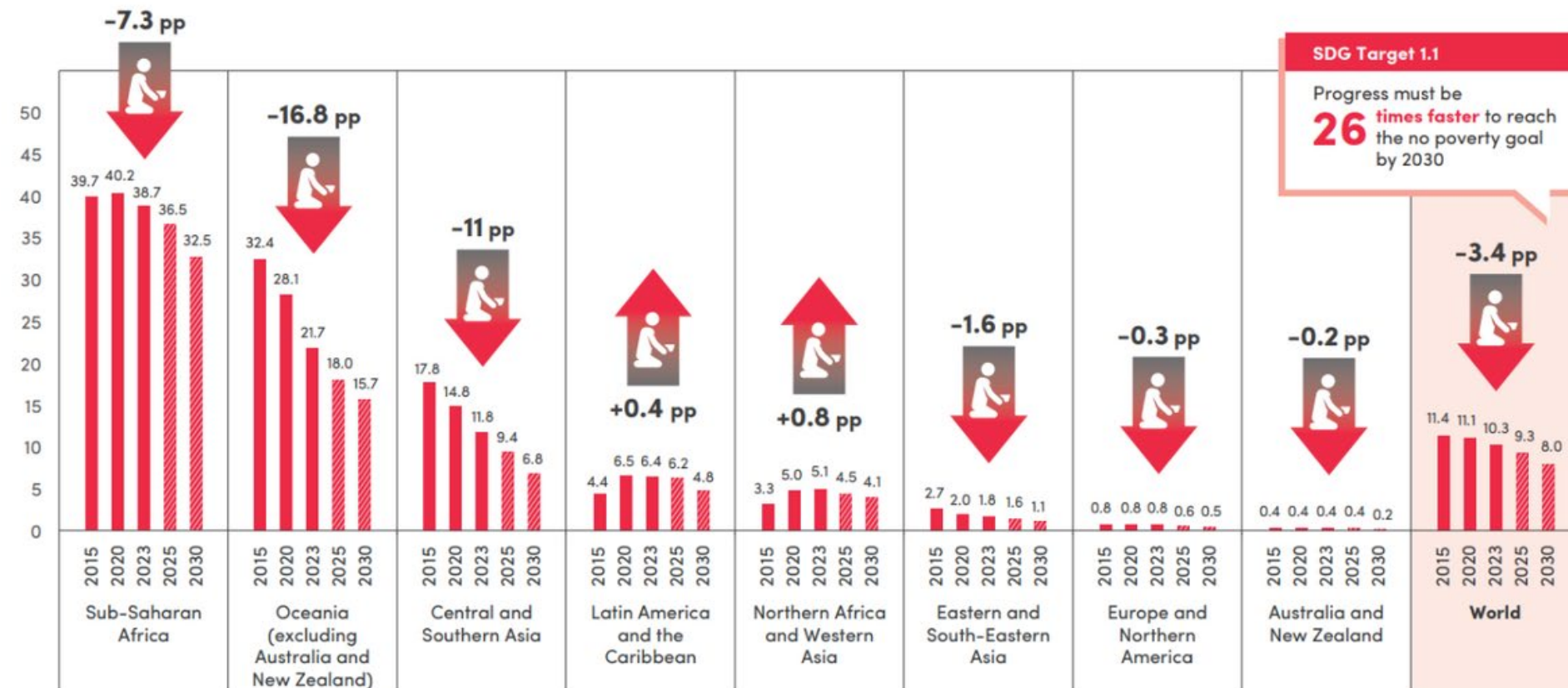


1 NO POVERTY



SDG 1: NO POVERTY

Female extreme poverty rates based on the \$2.15 international poverty line, 2015–2030 projections (percentage)

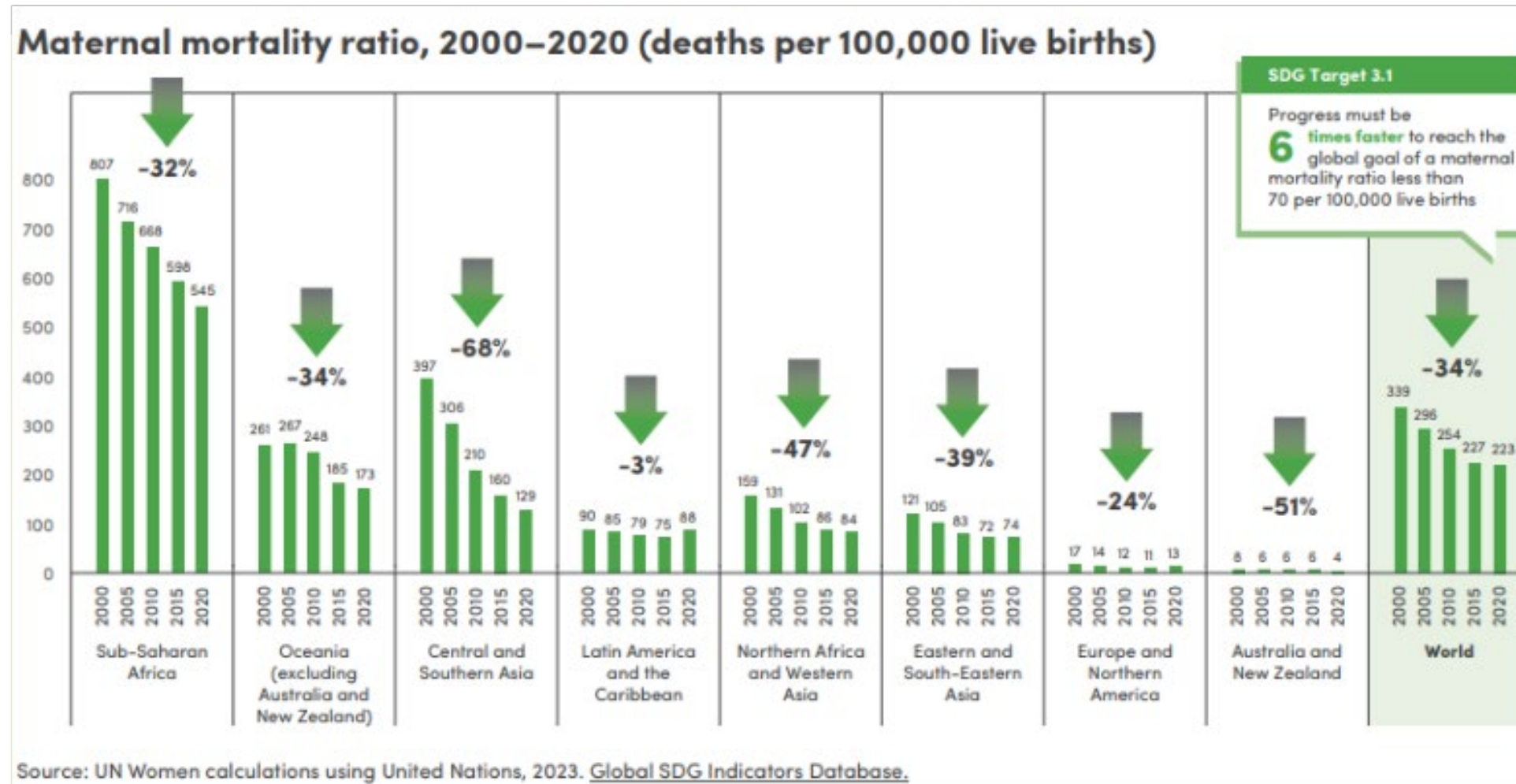


Source: UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the International Futures modelling platform 2023. Note: pp refers to percentage points.
 * The term "gender-specific indicators" describes indicators that explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as an underlying objective. For a full list of gender-specific indicators by SDG, see pages 32–35.

- The number of women and girls living in extreme poverty in the Pacific region has significantly decreased since 2015, with expectations to halve by 2030.
- Despite impressive progress, the extreme poverty rate for women and girls in the Pacific is projected to exceed 11% in 2030, equivalent to the global poverty rate in 2015.
- Achieving zero poverty for all women and girls by 2030 will require addressing long-standing gender disparities, including in access to health care, education and the labour market as well as providing gender-responsive social protection.



SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

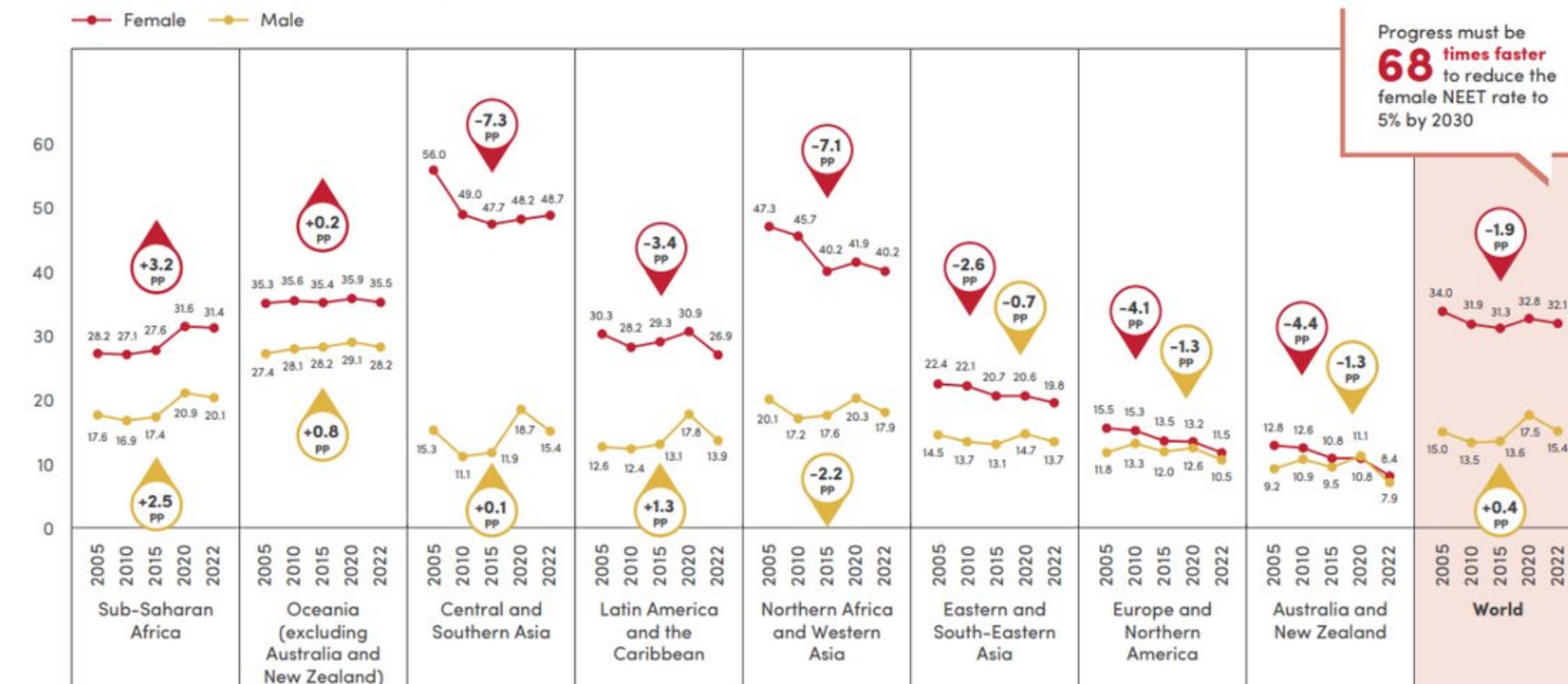


- The Pacific region has made good progress in reducing the maternal mortality ratio.
- Though progress has slowed slightly since 2015, the Pacific region remains on track to meet the 2030 goal of a maternal mortality ratio less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- Ending all preventable maternal deaths will require strengthening health systems, closing gaps in care quality and access, and ensuring universal coverage.



SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Proportion of young women and men aged 15 to 24 who are not in education, employment or training, 2005–2022 (percentage)



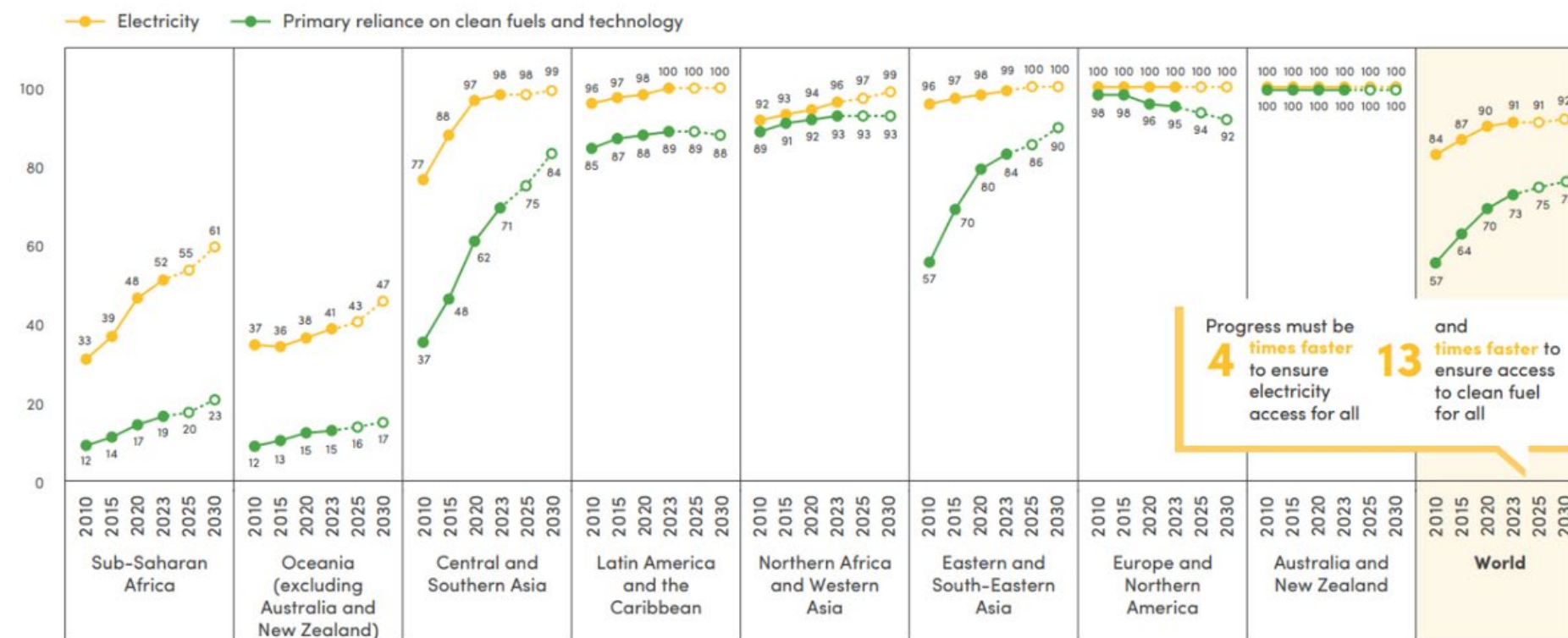
Source: UN Women calculations using United Nations, 2023. [Global SDG Indicators Database](#).
 Note: The indicator is based on 13th ICLS. pp refers to percentage points.

- In 2022 35.5% of young women aged 15 -24 in the Pacific were not in education, employment or training (NEET), compared to 28.2% of men.
- The NEET rate for young women in the Pacific in 2022 was 3.4 percentage points higher than the world average and had risen by 0.2 percentage points since 2015 when the global goals were adopted.
- Institutional barriers, including workplace discrimination, an unequal division of unpaid care and domestic responsibilities, and an undersupply of decent job opportunities, are among the variables disrupting the school-to-work transition for young women.



SDG 7: AFFORDABLE CLEAN ENERGY

Population with access to electricity and clean cooking fuels, 2010–2030 projections (percentage)



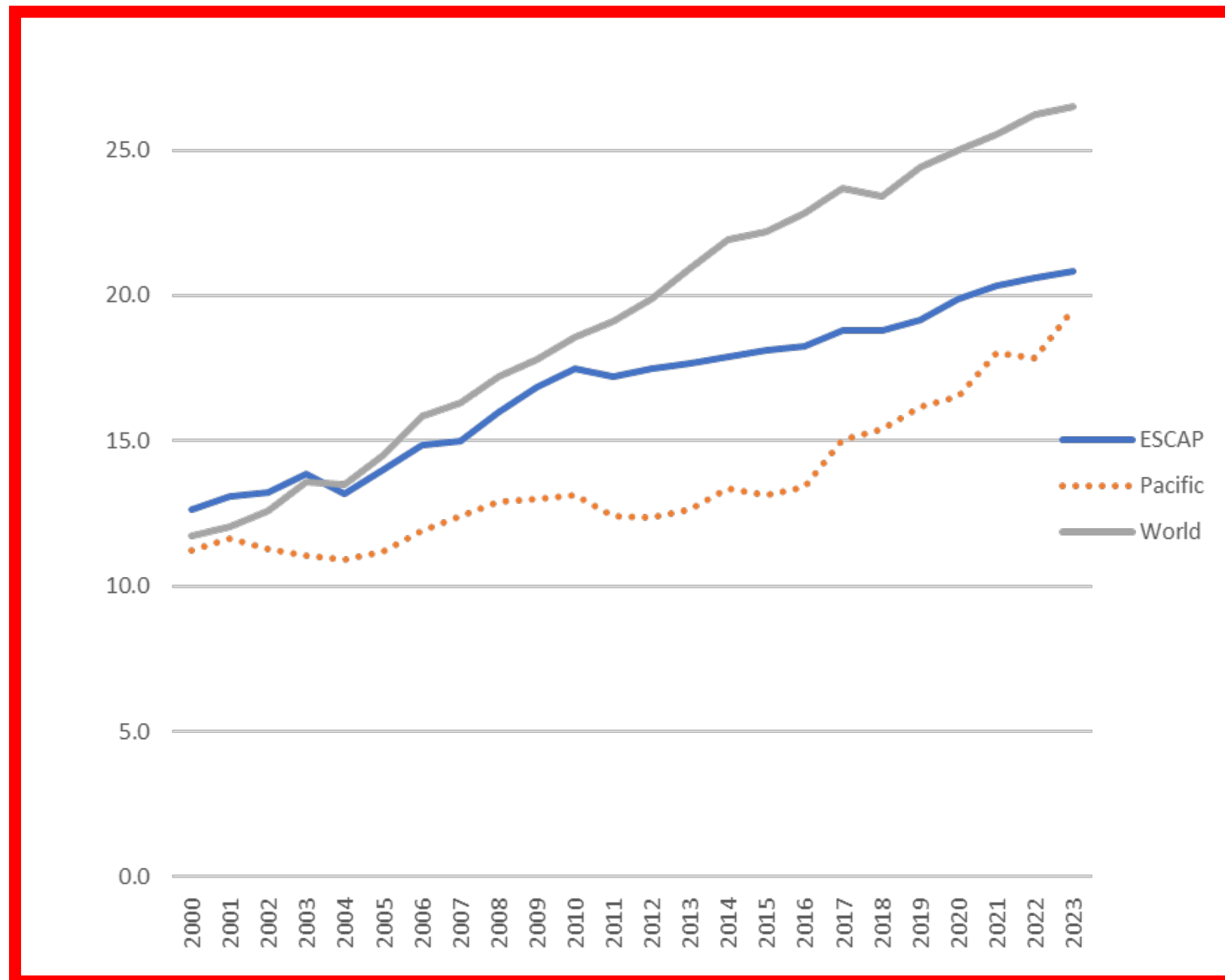
Source: UN Women calculations using Stoner et al., 2020; United Nations, 2023; Global SDG Indicators Database; World Bank, 2023; The Energy Progress Report 2023; IEA, 2023, SDG 7: Data and Projections.

Note: Due to the inherent uncertainty in input survey data and modelled estimates, for access to clean fuels monitoring, countries are assumed to have universal access if modelled estimates indicate that 95 per cent or more primarily rely on clean fuels and technology for cooking. Projections for access to electricity are based on IEA, 2023 and the Stated Policies Scenario where available. Where unavailable, the regional and global projections for 2023, 2025 and 2030 use the CAGR method, with 2015 as the base year.

- The Pacific region has seen gains made in the percentage of the population with access to electricity and clean cooking fuels.
- While access to electricity has notably improved, the percentage of the population relying primarily on clean fuels and technology has progressed at a slower pace. However, both indicators still trail behind other regions and significantly undershoot the global average.
- Driving clean and just energy transitions demands increased investments in energy service and the dismantling of barriers to women’s participation and leadership in the traditionally male-dominated energy sector.



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY



Political Participation

- The Pacific region has made notable progress on the number of seats held by women in national parliaments, increasing from 11.2% in 2000 to 19.5% in 2023
- Political participation of women in the region is 1.3 percentage points behind the ESCAP average and still well below the global average, which stood at 26.5 % in 2023.
- In 2023, only four countries in the Pacific had more than 25 per cent of their cabinet seats held by women, with several countries having no women female ministers

Source: ESCAP Data Explorer.

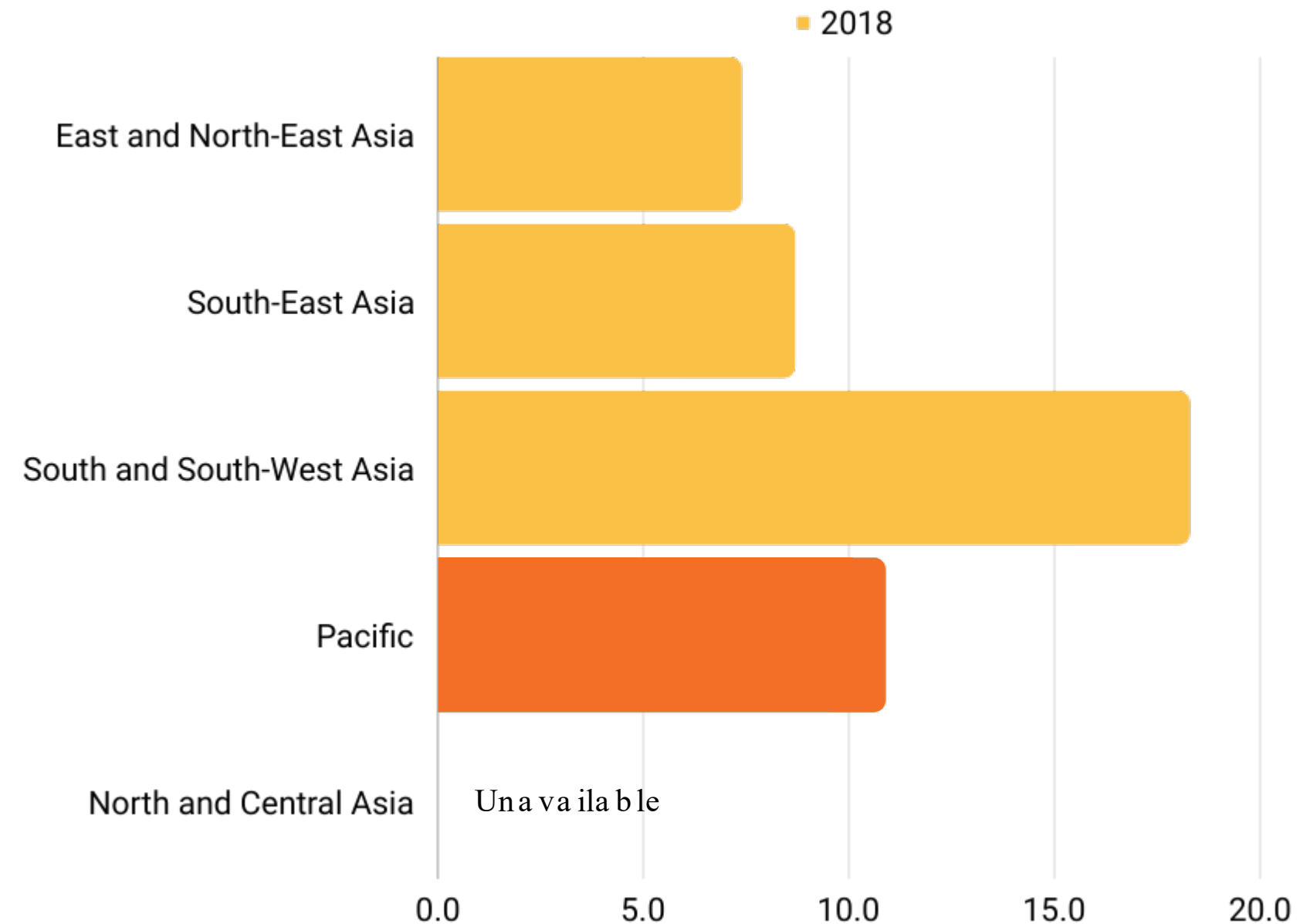
Note: ESCAP Pacific regional grouping includes Australia and New Zealand



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- There is a lack of data , particularly over time, which prevents an analysis of trends on prevalence of gender based violence in the region.
- While the number of countries with data availability on intimate partner violence is growing, the WHO derived official estimates on SDG 5.2.1 – Violence against women – are dated to 2018.
- In the Pacific region 10.9% of women (aged 15 -49) have experienced physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the preceding 12 months.

Proportion of women who have experienced physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the preceding 12 months



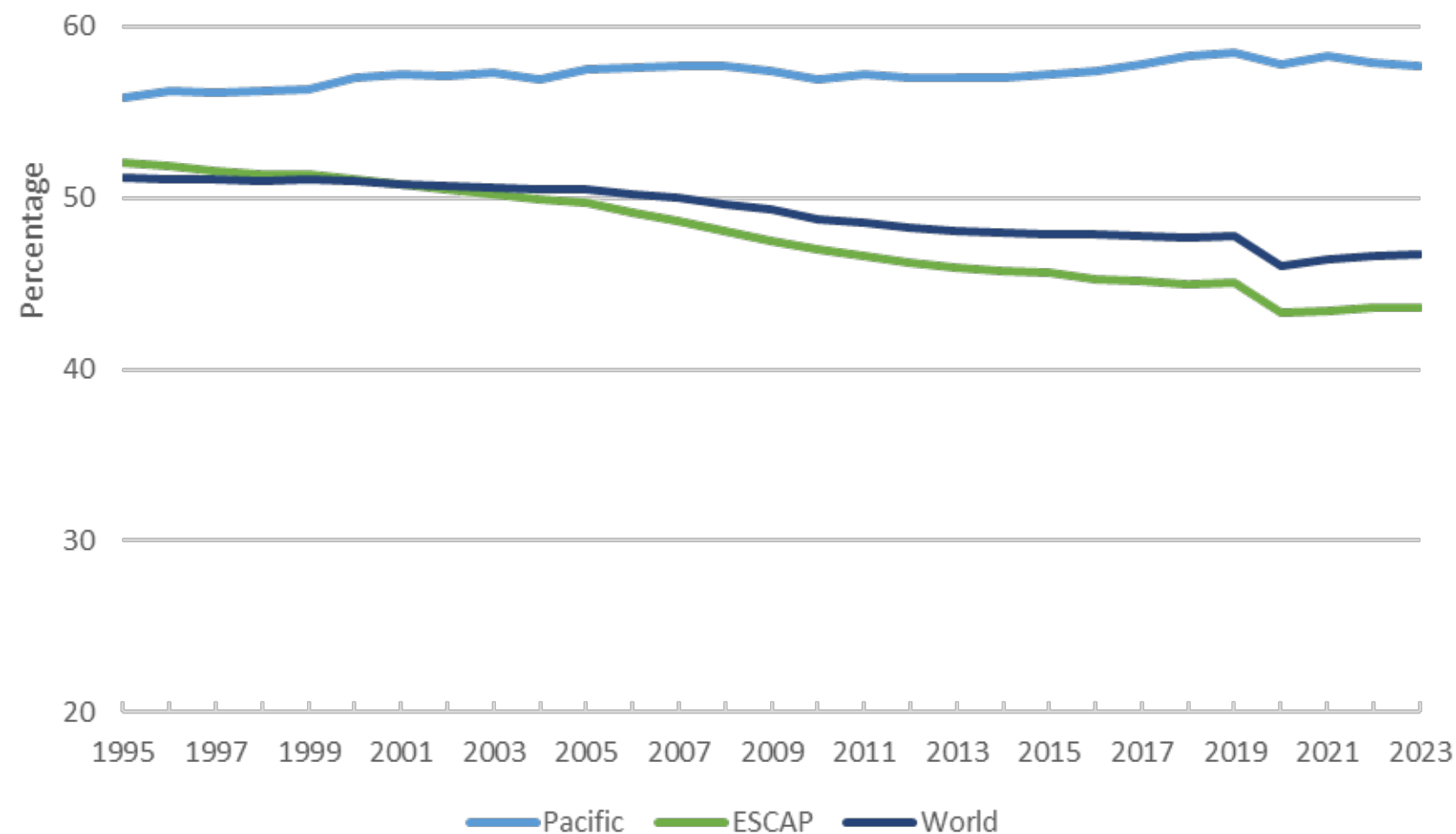
Source: ESCAP Data Explorer.

Note: ESCAP Pacific regional grouping includes Australia and New Zealand



SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Female Labour Force Participation 1995-2023, percentage



- Since the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was adopted in 1995, the overall FLFPR (aged 15+) of the ESCAP region decreased by nearly 10%.
- In the Pacific, the FLFP was 57.7% in 2023, 11% higher than the ESCAP regional average.
- The FLFP in the Pacific still lags behind that of men's which stood at 66.3 percent in 2023.

Source: ESCAP Data Explorer

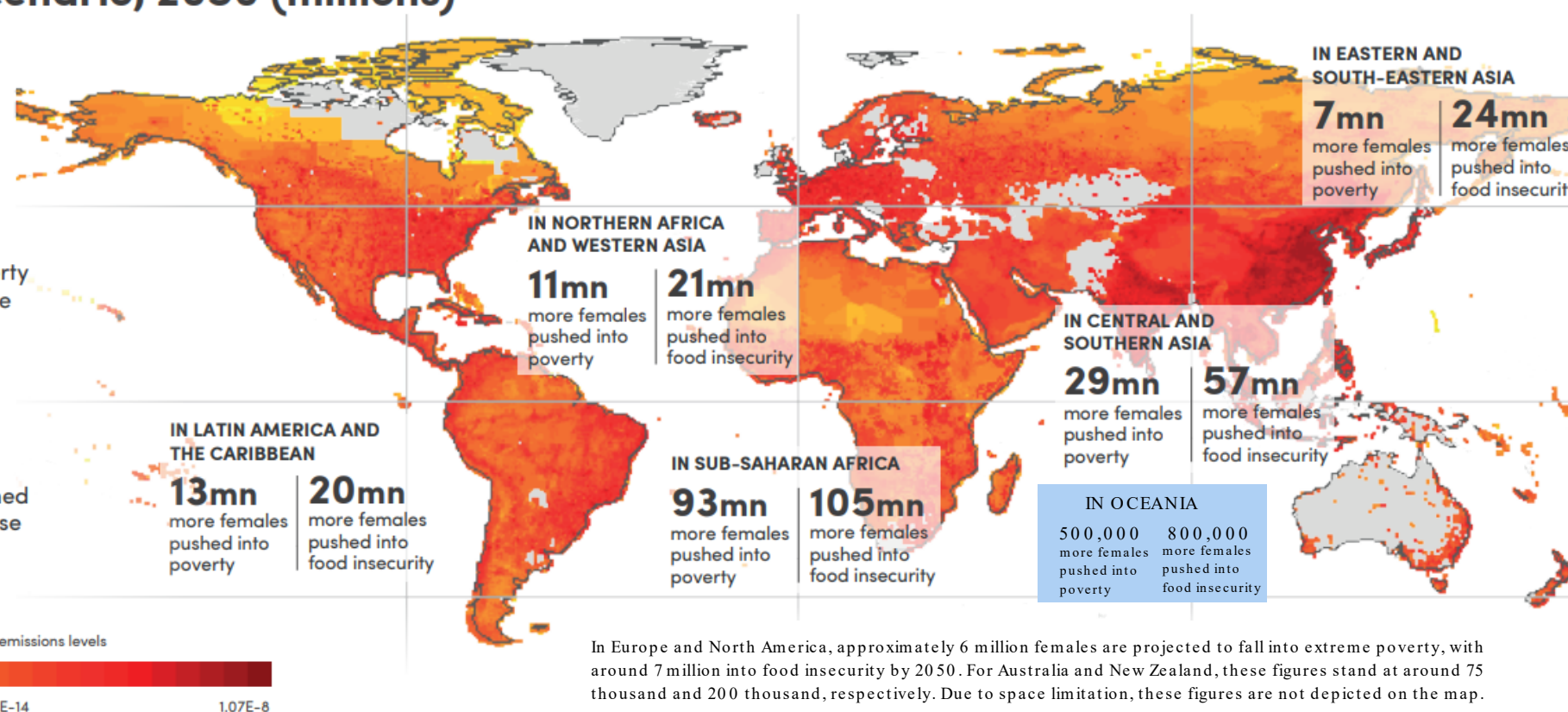
Note: Pacific region includes Australia and New Zealand



CLIMATE-RELATED SDGS

Projected impacts of climate change on poverty and food insecurity among women and girls, worst-case scenario, 2050 (millions)

By 2050, close to **160 mn** more females will be pushed into extreme poverty because of climate change and close to **240 mn** more females will be pushed into food insecurity because of climate change



Source: UN Women and Pardee Center for International Futures, using the International Futures modelling platform 2023.

Note: The carbon emissions presented in the map are for combustion and processing industries for Representative Concentration Pathway 6.0, which corresponds to an average 2.2°C increase in global temperature by 2100. For further details, see Table 2.1 in IPCC, 2023.

- In the Pacific, by mid-century, under a worst-case climate scenario, climate change may push up to 500,000 more women and girls into poverty and 800,000 women and girls into food insecurity.
- Multisectoral plans and efforts to respond to climate change must prioritize women and girls most at risk. A lot more is also needed in the areas of conservation, disaster preparedness, adaptation and resilience and access to information.



Beijing+30 Regional Review

Date	19-21 November 2024
Venue	United Nations Conference Centre, ESCAP
Partners	ESCAP and UN Women
Mandate	E/RES/2022/5 – mandates ‘regional commissions to undertake regional reviews’
Objectives	a) Assess progress on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in Asia and the Pacific over the past 5 years b) Review current challenges, good practices, lessons learned, and priority actions required to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women c) Prepare regional input to the 69 th session of the Commission on the Status of Women which will focus on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the BPfA
Participants	a) High-level representatives of ESCAP member and associated members b) intergovernmental organizations; United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and funds c) non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, youth organizations, academia, the private sector
Documentation	Survey and national reports by member States Two parliamentary papers Regional Synthesis Report
Preparatory Meetings	Virtual workshop for national-level reviews and survey Expert Group Meeting CSO Consultations and forum High-level roundtable for SIDS and LDCs



Beijing+30 Regional Review

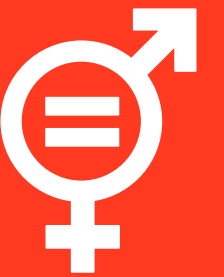
Charting the way forward

Recommendations emanating from the conference will be realized to deliver meaningful change in the lives of women and girls along the six thematic focus areas through:

- Research and analysis
- Technical cooperation at country level
- Global and regional collaboration through established frameworks and processes



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



THANK YOU

For more information on the Beijing+30 process, please scan the QR code



ESCAP

Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific