



GIRLS
GET EQUAL



THE 2022 ASIA-PACIFIC GIRLS REPORT:

THEIR FIGHT FOR THE FUTURE



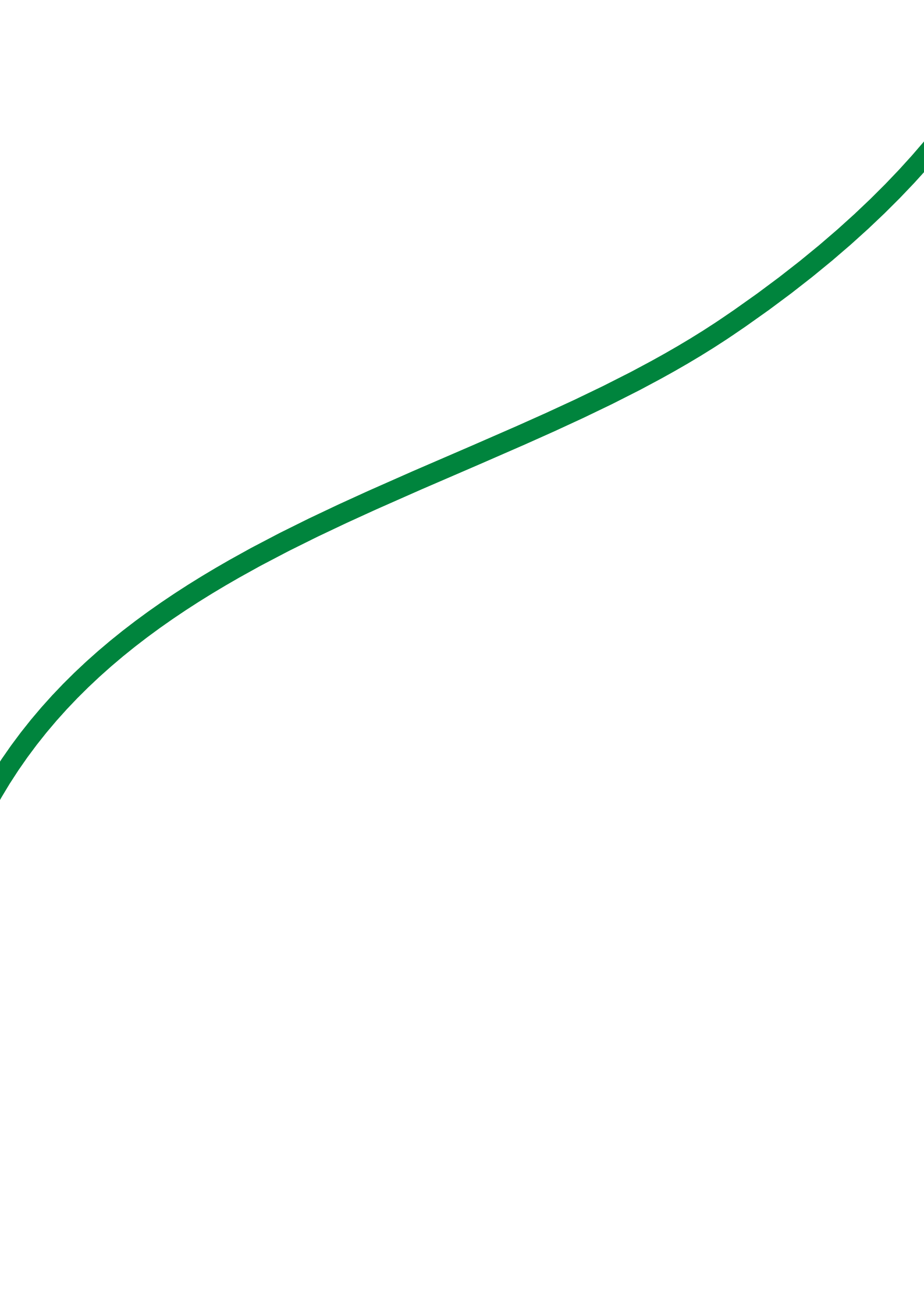
This report, including updated Asia and Pacific Girls' Leadership Indexes, is the result of an independent review and compilation and analysis of data. As such, it is the opinion of the authors and not necessarily of Plan International Asia-Pacific Regional Hub.

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Design: Rewire Design





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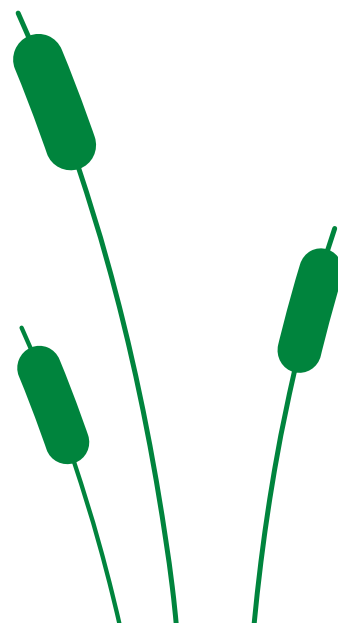
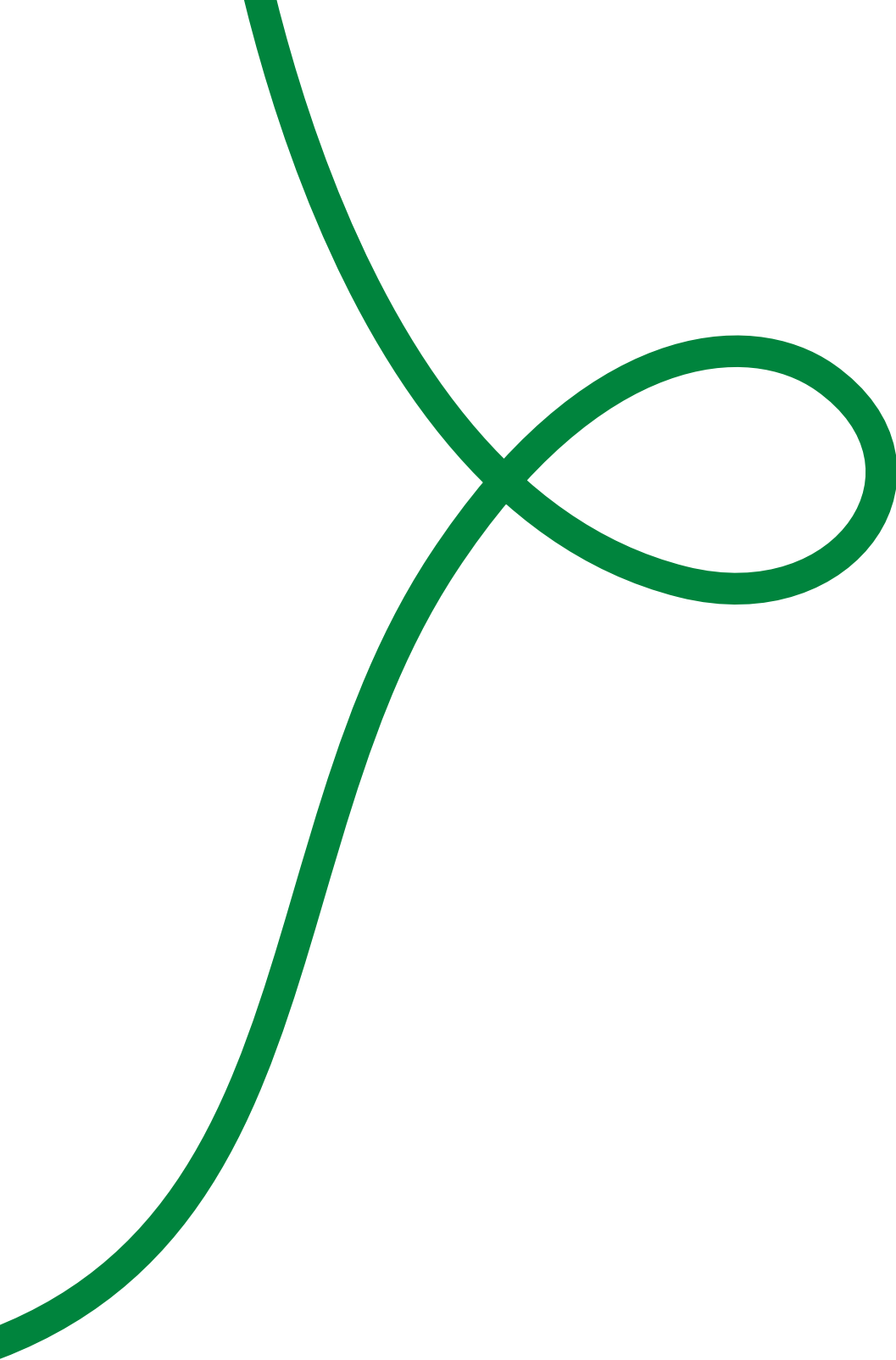
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FOREWORD



Girls and young women in the Asia-Pacific region persistently fight for gender equality and inclusive societies. However, structural barriers and discrimination continue to limit their ability to develop and practice their leadership and agency.

In a region highly exposed to environmental shocks and stressors, girls, especially adolescent girls, are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with serious implications on their rights and development due to the combined effects of age and gender discrimination. Climate change magnifies the existing inequalities girls and young women face, including their unequal access to health, sexual reproductive health and rights, education, participation, and protection.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the socio-economic impacts of climate change and other national and man-made disasters have intersected to negatively affect girls and young women further. Leaving behind girls and young women will limit the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities and countries to climate change.

Across the region, girls and young women have voiced their concerns and demand climate justice. Young advocates are building and leading movements demanding action from their governments despite the shrinking civic space. There is an urgent need for more girls and women to take the lead in climate policy and decision-making. This will ensure investment and action tackles the specific impacts on girls' rights.

While the interlinkages between climate change and gender equality are increasingly acknowledged, governments in the Asia-Pacific region must reflect this into their policies and commitments, recognizing the disproportionate impacts climate change has on girls and young women by strengthening their meaningful participation in climate decisions and action.

When girls and young women get the support and opportunity to take leadership and stand up for the planet's future, marginalized voices can be heard and everyone benefits.

The 2022 Asia-Pacific Girls Report is part of Plan International's annual research contributing to the Sustainable Development Agenda. The report provides an update on the situation for girls' leadership in the region, focusing on the increasing demand for climate action and justice for girls and young women.

It demonstrates girls' and young women's ability to persistently overcome barriers to demand a better future for themselves, their communities and their countries. This research crucially demonstrates the support they also need from civil society and duty-bearers.

This is their fight for our future, and they shouldn't do it alone.

Countries that invest in girls' development and equality are doing more than investing in their own right; they are also investing in tomorrow's adults and, as a result, the future of their nations as a whole. Plan APAC's 2022 update of girls' leadership situations in Asia and the Pacific and the thematic research on girls' activism to advance climate justice present the evidence to inform countries' decisions and investments in their young population to promote and support the achievement of their 2030 commitments.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "BRDingle".

Bhagyashri Dingle

Regional Director, Plan International Asia-Pacific Hub

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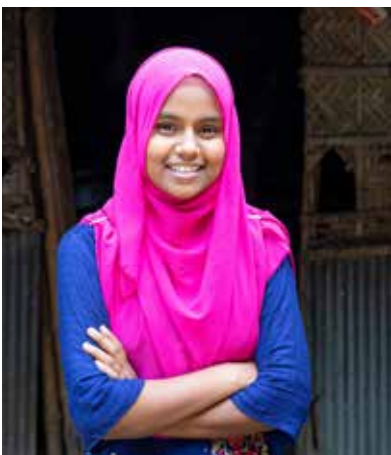
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ACRONYMS

APAC Plan International Asia-Pacific Regional Hub

ASEAN Association of South-East Asian Countries

ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

HDI Human Development Index

GDI Gender Development Index

GII Gender Inequality Index

GLI Girls' Leadership Index

PICTs Pacific Island Countries and Territories

SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Plan International Asia-Pacific Regional Hub (APAC) invested in girls' leadership in Asia and the Pacific and in March 2020 launched the first Asia Girls Report that presented the Asia Girls' Leadership Index, followed by the launch of the Pacific Girls' Leadership Index in 2021. Using available data from globally recognized databases, the Girls' Leadership Indexes (GLI) measure the opportunities of adolescent girls and young women in 19 South and Southeast Asian countries and 14 Pacific Island member countries and territories of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to develop and demonstrate leadership capabilities.

For the purpose of the GLIs, girls' leadership has been defined as *"the ability of girls and young women to make decisions by themselves and exercise their rights at different levels and in different aspects of their lives, and their ability to individually and collectively influence decision making and decision makers about issues that affect their ability to realize their rights"*.

The Asia-Pacific region contains 60 percent of the world's youth population, approximately 750 million young persons aged 15 to 24 years.¹ In many parts of the region, girls and young women are undervalued and underestimated, and continue to encounter gender-related barriers and inequalities that keep them from realizing their full potential. These discriminatory attitudes and practices towards girls and young women limit their ability to enact leadership, to define goals and to act upon them.

Increasingly, governments and donors are demanding relevant evidence and data that demonstrates need, to secure funding and inform policy and strategic dialogue. Globally, there is inconsistency in collection, availability, disaggregation and reporting of data for adolescent girls and young women with many indicators spanning across adolescent and youth age groups (10 – 24 years) depending on the indicator and the organization collecting the data. Where relevant do exist, few are produced with sufficient regularity to generate enough evidence of women's status and situations so that in many cases, data of "entire groups of women and girls are missing", such that data for female adolescents and youth is even more scarce.²

The availability of consistent data across the Asia-Pacific Region is critical for practitioners and government in facilitating and supporting girls' leadership and overall well-being. In response, Plan International Asia-Pacific Regional Hub (APAC RH) invested in girls' leadership in Asia and the Pacific, with the development of the Girls' Leadership Index (GLI), the first of its kind specifically focussed on adolescent girls and young women. The GLI is an instrument, based on existing available data, that can be used to influence policy makers, donors and members of the public to invest in leadership development for adolescent girls and young women at regional and national levels, and to inform contextually relevant and strategic program design.

The GLIs are composed of seven core domains: education; economic opportunities; protection; health; political voice and representation; national laws and policies; and climate action. Each domain is an aggregation of between three and six indicators drawn from internationally recognised databases available online.³ To account for indicators having different measurement units, a process of normalization is required prior to the aggregation of indicators for each domain. Domain indexes are obtained by averaging the normalized positive indicators within the domain with the resulting index laying in the range [0,1]. The higher the score, the more advanced is the country in this domain in terms of girls' leadership. The GLI is then obtained by averaging the seven domain indexes.

Plan APAC is using and updating the GLIs to deepen understanding of the situation of girls and young women and to gain insight into key trends and issues that enable or constrain the leadership and agency of adolescent girls and young women in countries of focus. For this report, both the Asia and Pacific GLIs have now been updated with new available data across seven core domains: education, health, economic opportunities, protection, political voice and representation, national laws and policies and climate action. For the Asia GLI this includes the development and addition of a seventh domain on climate action, which did not exist in previous GLIs.⁴

This report presents the second update of the Asia GLI, including the integration of a seventh domain on climate action, and the first update of the Pacific GLI. The report is organized in the following way:

SECTION 1

of this report present a brief overview of the Girls' Leadership Index.

SECTION 2

presents a description of the methodology used to develop the GLIs.

SECTION 3

presents the updated 2022 Asia Girls' Leadership Index, including the integration of the Climate Action domain, and trend analysis for the region, ASEAN and SAARC sub-regions, individual domains and countries.

SECTION 4

presents the updated 2022 Pacific Girls' Leadership Index including changes from the previous GLI year for individual domains and countries.

The 2022 GLI rankings reflect the situation of girls' leadership in each country relative to the other countries based on the latest available data. In 2022, Climate Action was added as a seventh domain to the Asia GLI, reflecting APAC's increased prioritization of climate as a programming focus and to align with the domains in the Pacific GLI. As a result of this addition, comparisons with the previous 2019 and 2021 Asia GLIs are no longer possible, and the reports should be read independently.

In Asia, the three **highest-ranking countries** on the 2022 Asia GLI are Singapore (0.798), Thailand (0.768) and Philippines (0.733), with positive increases from 2021 for all three countries. The three **lowest-ranking countries** on the 2022 Asia GLI are Bangladesh (0.519), Pakistan (0.451) and Afghanistan (0.446). Only Pakistan increased from 2021, while Bangladesh maintained its score and Afghanistan decreased, although only by 0.001. Regionally, the ASEAN sub-region has had positive increases in the overall GLI in all countries except Timor-Leste, where the value is maintained. In SAARC sub-region, there have been equally positive trends since the 2021 GLI, except in the cases of Bangladesh and Afghanistan where the GLI has generally also been maintained.

The 2022 Pacific GLI rankings reflect the current situation of girls' leadership in each country relative to the other countries. The three **highest-ranking countries** on the 2022 Pacific GLI are New Zealand (0.870), Australia (0.855) and Kiribati (0.664). Positive increases were exhibited by all three countries, although these were greater for New Zealand (0.065) and Kiribati (0.019). The three **lowest-ranking countries** on the 2022 Pacific GLI are Vanuatu (0.536), Solomon Islands (0.496) and Papua New Guinea (0.429). Vanuatu experienced a decrease in score (0.018), while Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea maintained the 2021 scores.

Of note, no single country received the same ranking across all domains (i.e., no country ranked first or last across all seven domains). This suggests that, when compared with their neighbours in the region, some countries are doing better than others on certain domains, but no one country is excelling across all domains. The rankings mask the complex and variable reality behind the relative positions.

Investments in adolescent health and well-being are widely recognised as the best investments that can be made to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Countries that invest in girls' development and equality are doing more than investing in girls in their own right; they are also investing in tomorrow's adults and, as a result, the future of their nations as a whole. Plan APAC's 2022 update of the Asia and Pacific GLIs presents the evidence to inform countries' decisions and investments in their young populations, to promote and support the achievement of their 2030 commitments.





OVERVIEW



ABOUT THE GIRLS' LEADERSHIP INDEX

In any part of the world, a girl's transition from childhood through adolescence to adulthood is marked by challenges and complexity. During her second decade, she will experience rapid biological and psychosocial changes that will affect every aspect of her life: the roles and responsibilities she has within her family, the relationships she develops and maintains with her peers and in her community, her opportunities to pursue education and access health care, and her ability to participate in the decision-making processes that will affect her now and in the future⁵. That transition can be particularly challenging in Asia and the Pacific, which are home to more than 335 million and 4.3 million adolescent girls and young women respectively between the ages of 10 and 24 years.

There is not one universal or standardized definition for girls' leadership. For the purpose of the GLIs, girls' leadership has been defined as *"the ability of girls and young women to make decisions by themselves and exercise their rights at different levels and in different aspects of their lives, and their ability to individually and collectively influence decision making and decision makers about issues that affect their ability to realize their rights"*. Specifically, the GLIs consider leadership as **the individual competencies, skills and environmental conditions required to support girls to exercise agency, voice and participation in their own lives, households and communities**, rather than what is required to prepare them for leadership roles in business and government.



Just as there is no universal definition of girls' leadership, globally, there is inconsistency in collection, availability, disaggregation and reporting of data for adolescent girls and young women, and their various intersectionalities, with many indicators straddling across both adolescent and youth age groups (10 – 14 years, 15 – 19 years and 20 – 24 years) depending on the indicator and the organization collecting the data. In addition, out of 232 SDG indicators, less than 8% are gender- and adolescent or youth-specific⁶, and of the 53 gender specific indicators few are produced with enough regularity to generate enough evidence of women's status and situations and in many cases, data of "entire groups of women and girls are missing", meaning girls' data, data for female adolescents and youth age groups is even more scarce⁷. It should be noted, that in 2022 significant efforts have been made globally to increase the availability of adolescent relevant, age disaggregated data, including the Child health and well-being dashboard⁸, Population Council's Adolescent Atlas for Action¹⁰, both of which present a range of country-level data for a selection of relevant indicators, disaggregated by key age groups and gender where possible.

To gain deeper insights into the key trends and factors that enable or constrain girls' and young women's abilities to develop leadership capabilities, evidence about girls' and young women's situation is required. The availability of consistent and available data across the Asia-Pacific Region is critical for practitioners and government in facilitating and supporting girls' leadership and overall well-being. In response, Plan International Asia-Pacific Regional Hub (APAC RH) invested in girls' leadership in Asia and the Pacific, the first of its kind specifically focussed on adolescent girls and young women. The aim of the GLIs is to provide an instrument, based on available data, to influence policy makers, donors and members of the public to invest more in leadership development for adolescent girls and young women at regional and national levels, and to inform the design of contextually relevant and strategic programs.

The GLI focuses on seven core domains of education, economic opportunities, protection, health, political voice and representation, laws and policies, and climate action - all of which are essential domains and factors that support or constrain adolescent girls' and young women's opportunities and capabilities to become leaders, realize leadership (empowerment, agency and decision-making) within their families, work place and wider community, to have the space to live active lives and fully exercise their rights.

The Asia-Pacific region contains 60 percent of the world's youth population, approximately 750 million young persons aged 15 to 24 years.¹⁰ Asia is a vibrant, fast growing, and challenging region. In many parts of the region, girls and young women are undervalued and underestimated, and continue to encounter gender-related barriers and inequalities that keep them from realizing their full potential, despite efforts in the past decade to narrow the gender inequality gap. These discriminatory attitudes and practices towards girls and young women limit their ability to enact leadership, to define goals and to act upon them. The Asia GLI includes 19 countries that make up the Association of South-East Asian Countries (ASEAN), including Timor-Leste as and ASEAN Forum member, and countries in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The Asia GLI presents both regional and sub-regional (ASEAN and SAARC) index values.



The Pacific Islands Countries and Territories¹¹ (PICTs) are a vibrant, fast growing, geographically and climatically diverse region, that is home to 4.3 million adolescent girls and young women between the ages of 10 and 24 years old. In many parts of the region, girls and young women are undervalued and underestimated, and continue to encounter gender-related barriers and inequalities that keep them from realizing their full potential, despite efforts in the past decade to narrow the gender inequality gap. These discriminatory attitudes and practices towards girls and young women limit their ability to enact leadership, to define goals and to act on them. The Pacific GLI includes 14 countries and/or territories, presented as a single regional index.



*Footnote: Tuvalu not depicted on map

The GLIs are unique and extremely useful instruments that can be used to support and inform policymakers', donors' and stakeholders' investment in leadership development for adolescent girls and young women at regional and national levels. They can also inform the design of contextually relevant and strategic programmes and to monitor change in those programmes over time.

READING THE INDEXES*



The Asia GLI and Pacific GLIs are presented in Sections 3 and 4 respectively. Each section is presented in a similar manner as follows:

GLI Index

Presents the overall index values and ranking of countries for the GLI, based on all seven domains. The GLI presents both normalized values and the change from previous time periods, as well as a snapshot by country for each of the seven domains. For the Asia GLI, index values are also presented for two-subregions: ASEAN and SAARC.

Domains

Presents the set of seven domains and country rankings based on the computation of associated indicators. To indicate change in indicators from previous indexes, the GLIs present normalized values for each indicator, as well as their relative change (+/-), indicated by a series of symbols:

- ▲ indicates a positive change
- ▼ indicates a negative change
- = indicates no change

It is important to remember that when interpreting the positive or negative arrows, these refer to the normalized value that has changed, not the country ranking or indicator. For certain indicators a decrease in an indicator (e.g., percentage of girls aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour) will result in a positive normalized value (which is ideally what we want to see over time). This applies to indicators notably in the Protection Domain for both GLIs, as well as Economic Opportunities 1, Health 1, 3 and 4, Climate 1, 2 and 5 for Asia. In the Pacific this is relevant for Education 3, Economic Opportunities 1 and 4, Protection 1, 2 and 3, Health 1-3, Climate 1, 2 and 5. The list of indicators can be found in Sections 3 and 4.

For the domain of Laws and Policies and its associated indicators, country ranking is only available for the overall domain, and not by individual indicator as the indicators under this domain represent either the existence of (Yes = 1) or the absence of (No = 0) a specific legislation.

COUNTRIES

Presents the index by individual country, in alphabetical order, including the GLI trends, ranking by domain and set of indicator values and index value for the indicator, as well as the change from the previous GLI. These pages also include demographic information about the country, namely population, latest HDI rank, GDI, GII and GDP, where available.

*Although the two GLI indexes (Asia and Pacific) are composed of the same core domains and are built using a common methodology, they are not comparable because of different indicators that compose each domain and different choices of min and max for normalization.

To include the climate domain to Asia GLI, indexes of previous years have been recalculated, thereby the current GLIs cannot be comparable with previous published versions of the index. However, indexes reported in this year's publication of the report can be subjected to comparison between the years (2019, 2021, 2022).



ASIA GIRLS' LEADERSHIP INDEX: REGIONS, DOMAINS, COUNTRIES



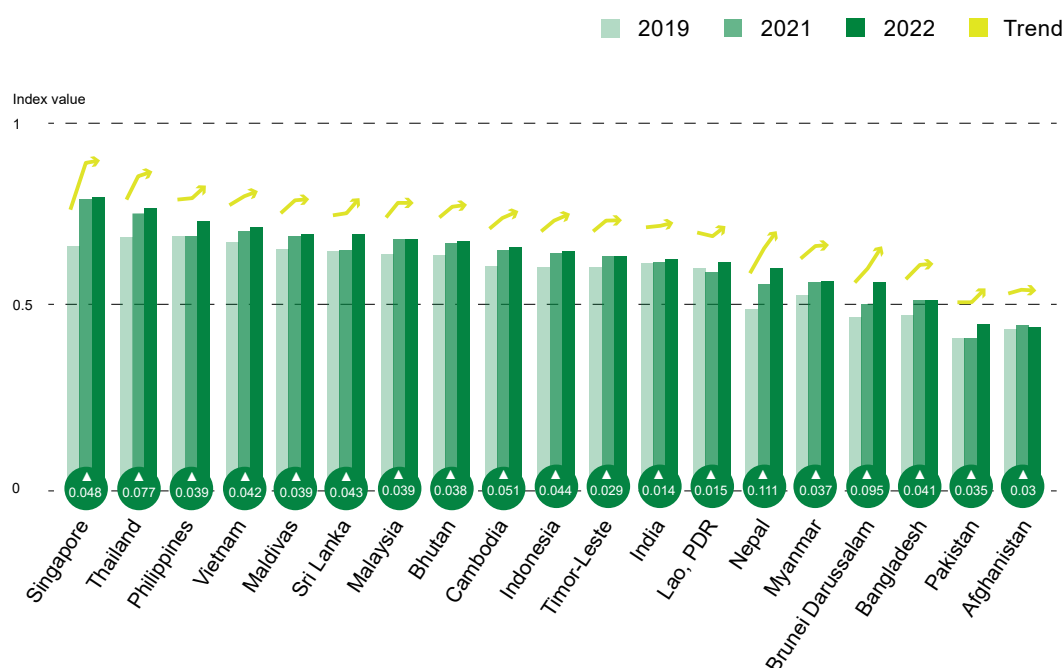
THE ASIA GIRLS' LEADERSHIP INDEX

The GLI presents the overall index values and ranking of countries, in order, based on all seven domains of education, economic opportunities, protection, health, political voice and representation, laws and policies, and climate action¹². In the 2022 Asia GLI, the normalized values are presented for 2019, 2021 and 2022, as well as the relative change (+/-) between 2021 and 2022. These are indicated by a series of symbols:

- ▲ indicates a positive change in value from 2021
- ▼ indicates a negative change in value from 2021
- = indicates no change from 2021

In Asia, positive changes have occurred across 16 countries since 2021, although not significant. The exception to this is in Afghanistan where the GLI decreased very slightly by 0.001 and in Bangladesh and Timor-Leste where the GLI value was maintained from the previous year.

GLI Trends in ASEAN and SAARC Sub-Regions





In Asia, the three **highest-ranking countries** on the 2022 Asia GLI are Singapore (0.798), Thailand (0.768) and Philippines (0.733), with positive increases from 2021 for all three countries. The gap between 1st-ranked Singapore and 2nd-ranked Thailand is steadily decreasing each year. Singapore maintains the highest ranking, largely due to its 1st-place ranking in five of the seven domains: education, economic opportunities, protection, health and political voice and representation. Of note, Singapore ranked 11th in Laws and Policies and 10th in Climate Action.

Since 2019, Thailand's overall Index value has steadily increased from 0.691 in 2019 to 0.755 in 2021 and 0.768 in 2022. After remaining static for 2019 and 2021, the Philippines' Index value increased from 0.694 in 2019 and 2021 to 0.733 in 2022. Thailand's domain rankings range from 1st (laws and policies) to 12th (protection), while the Philippines' domain rankings range from 1st (laws and policies) to 12th (health and climate action).

The three **lowest-ranking countries** on the 2022 Asia GLI are Bangladesh (0.519), Pakistan (0.451), and Afghanistan (0.446), with all three countries being members of SAARC. While Bangladesh's ranking is moderately higher than the two lowest-ranking countries, it did not achieve a rank higher than 10 on any single domain. The difference between the two lowest-ranking countries (Pakistan and Afghanistan) is minimal, with only 0.005 separating them. Despite its low overall ranking, Pakistan did score greater than 10 in two domains: Protection (9th) and Climate Action (7th). Afghanistan ranked last in three domains (education, economic opportunities and health) and ranked as high as 11 climate action. Afghanistan's overall decrease in ranking is likely associated with the decrease in the economic opportunities domain. All other domain scores remained the same or increased from 2021 to 2022.

Regionally, ASEAN sub-region has had positive increases in the overall GLI in all countries except Timor-Leste, where the value is maintained. In SAARC sub-region, there have been equally positive trends since the 2021 GLI, except in the cases of Bangladesh and Afghanistan where the GLI has generally also been maintained.

DOMAINS AND INDICATORS

The following set of indicators are used to calculate the Asia GLI across the seven domains¹²



Education



- Completion rate, lower secondary female (%)
- Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female (%)
- Access to Internet, female (%)
- Mean years of schooling, female (years) economic opportunities



Economic Opportunities



- Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female (%)
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female (%)
- Youth labour participation rate, female (%)
- Female share of employment in managerial positions (%)



Protection



- Percentage of girls aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour
- Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
- Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner



Health



- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)
- Proportion of women aged 15-19 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- Suicide mortality rate (15-19), female (per 100,000)
- Prevalence of stunting, height for age, female (% of children under 5)



Political Voice & Representation



- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
- Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's
- Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority



Laws & Policies



- Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents
- Equal remuneration for work of equal value
- Legislation on sexual harassment in employment
- Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage
- Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence



Climate Action



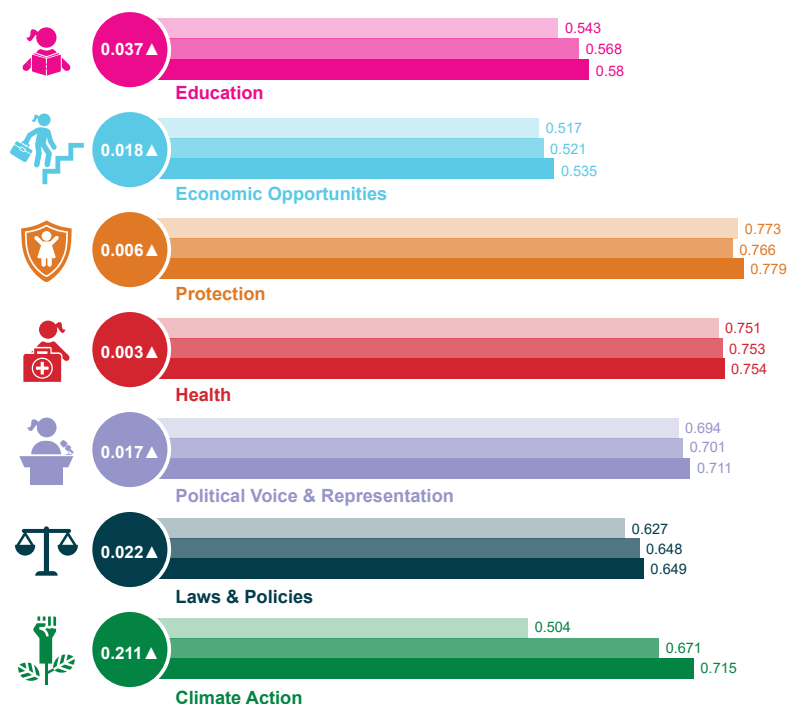
- Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)
- Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)
- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)
- Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)
- Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita (tonnes)

ASIA GIRLS' LEADERSHIP INDEX: SUB-REGIONS

The following pages present the Asia GLI by the sub-regions of ASEAN, consisting of 11 countries, and SAARC sub-region, consisting of 8 countries.

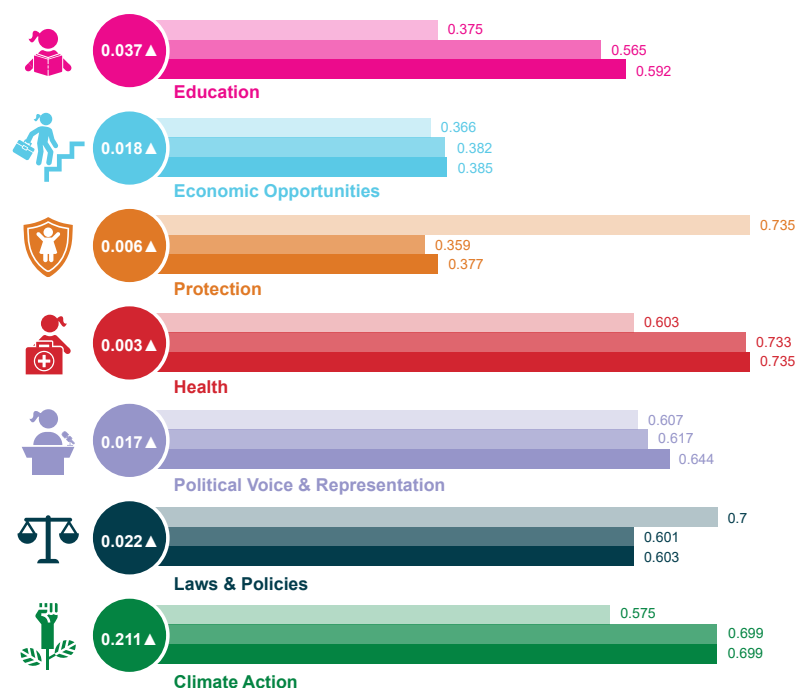
ASEAN Sub-Region

For ASEAN sub-region, there have been positive increases in the overall GLI in all countries, except Timor-Leste where the value is maintained.

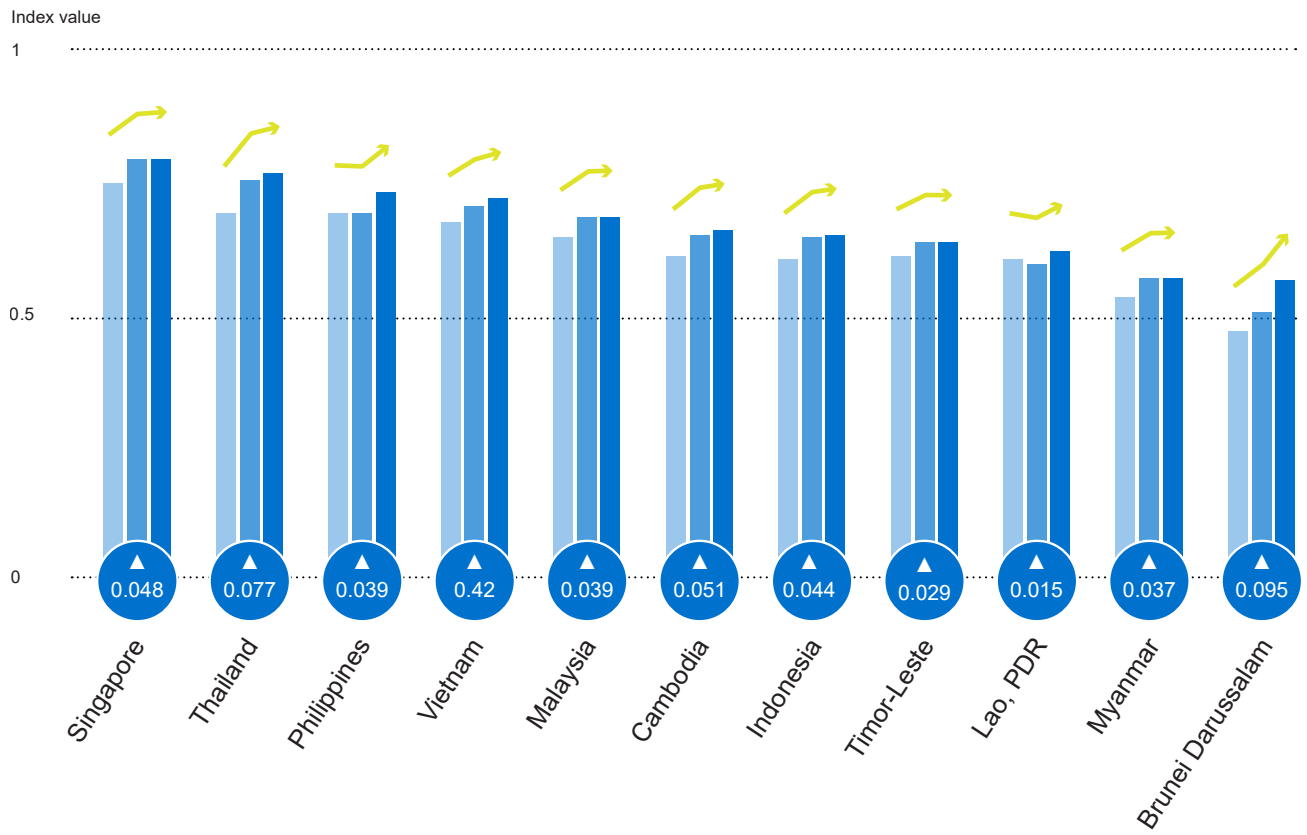


SAARC Sub-Region

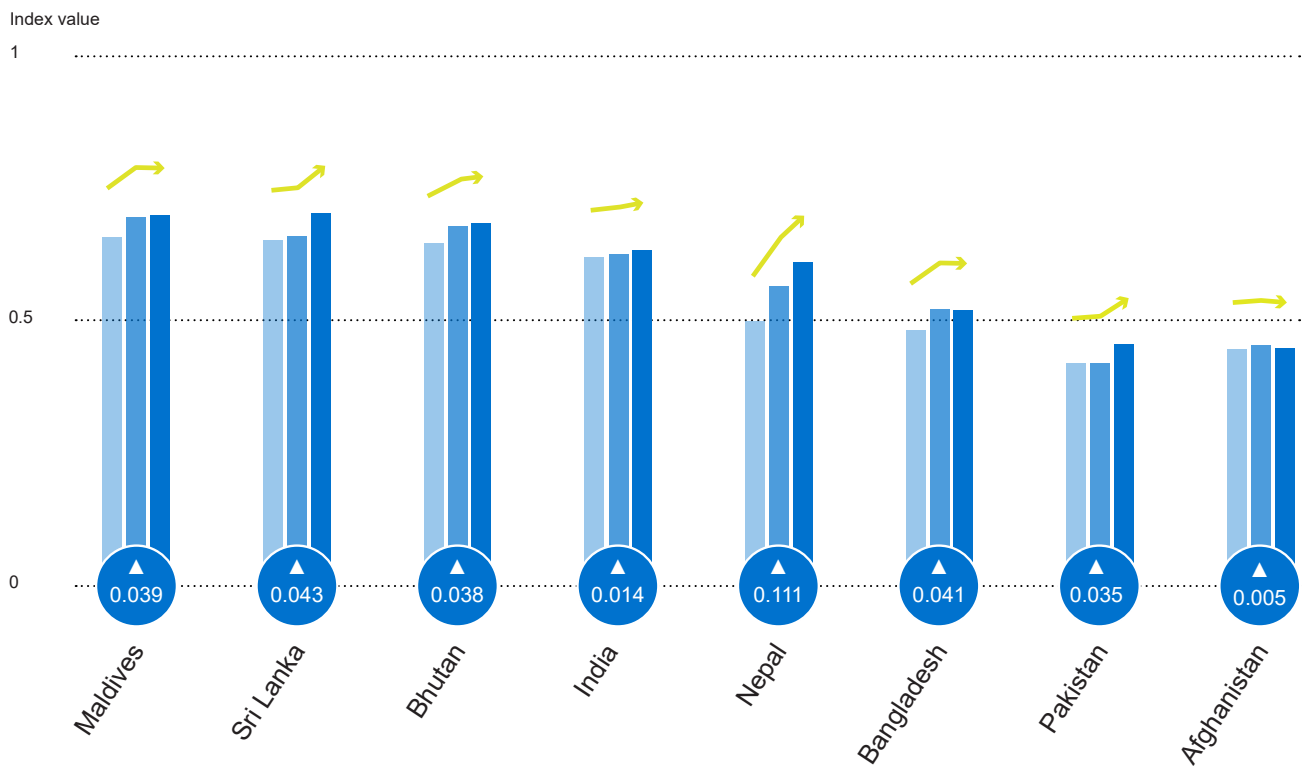
In SAARC sub-region, there have been equally positive trends since the 2021 GLI, except in the cases of Bangladesh and Afghanistan where the GLI has generally been maintained.



ASEAN Sub-Region



SAARC Sub-Region



THE DOMAINS

The following pages present the 2022 Asia GLI by the each of the seven domains of education, economic opportunities, protection, health, voice and representation, laws and policies, and climate action.

Followed by each domain table and graph, are the rankings for each individual indicator which makes up the domain.

In 2022, Singapore ranked first in four domains of education, economic opportunities, protection, health and voice and representation. In the domain of laws and policies, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam ranked first, while for climate action, Bhutan ranked highest



Education



Political Voice
& Representation



Economic
Opportunities



Protection



Laws
& Policies



Health



Climate
Action



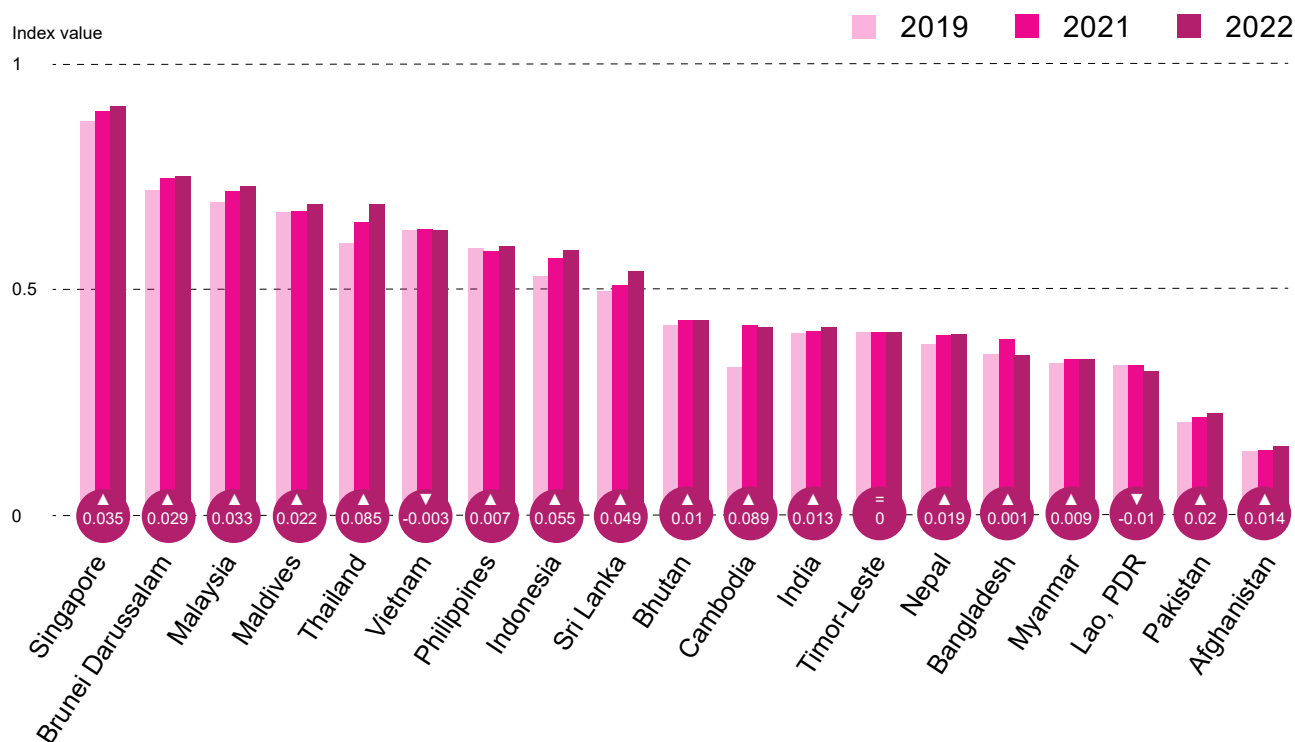


EDUCATION

INDICATORS:

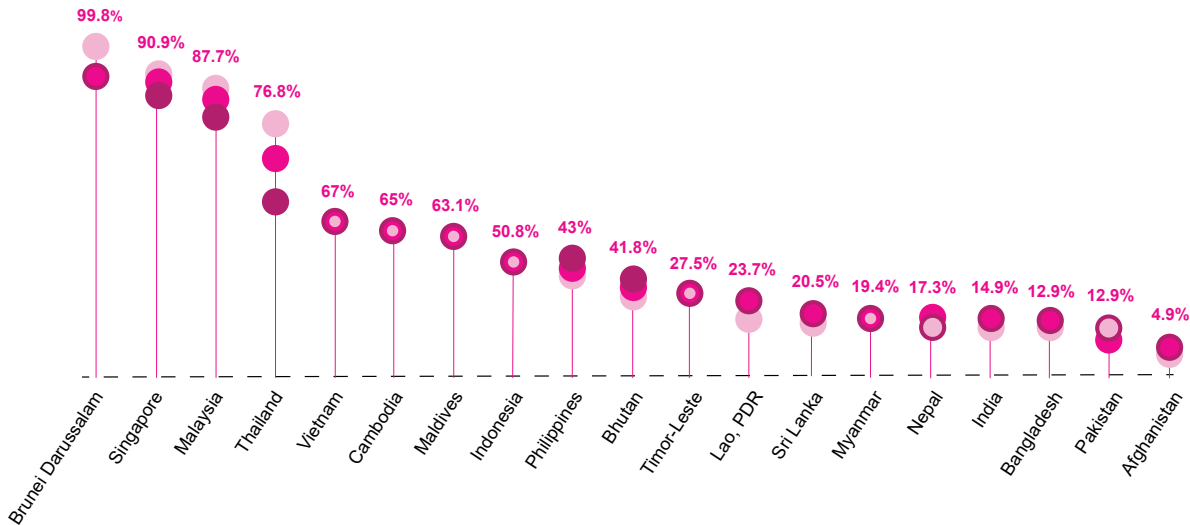
- Completion rate, lower secondary female (%)
- Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female (%)
- Access to Internet, Female (%)
- Mean years of schooling, female (years)

Education Trends in Asia



²⁰ Please note for the column "+/-", values may be not exactly equal to the difference between the 2022 and 2021 values due to rounding. The difference however will never be greater than ± 0.001 "

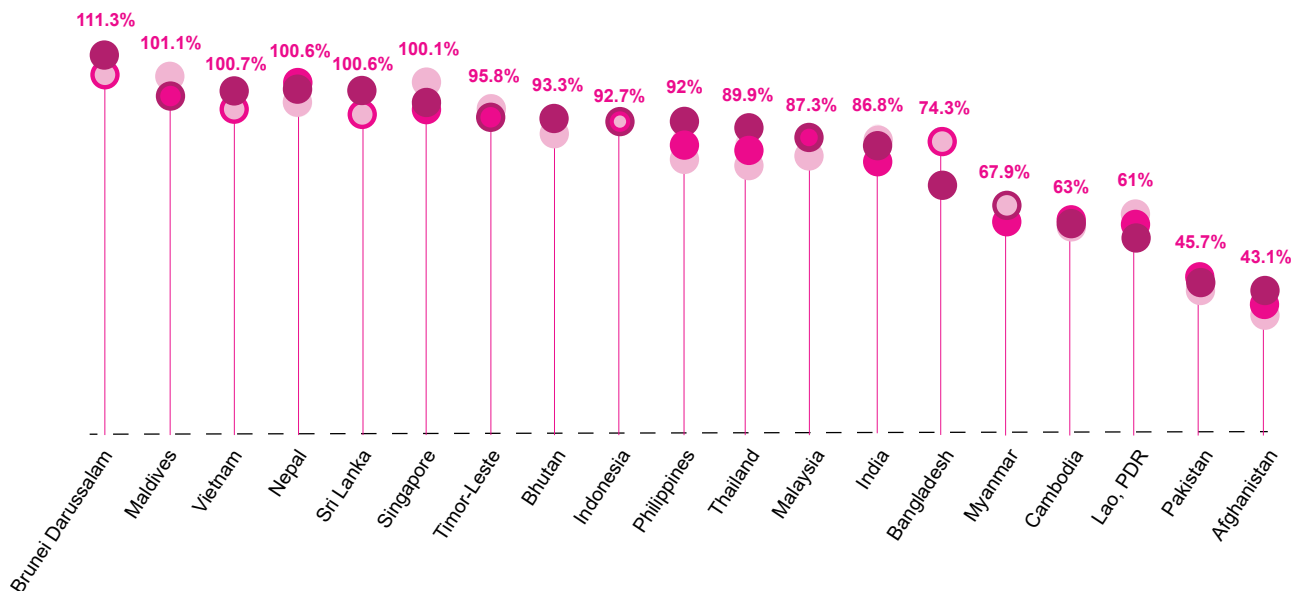
Access to Internet, Female (%)



SDG Indicator 17.8.1

Denotes the percentage of female respondents, age 15+, who report having access to the internet in the home. This indicator demonstrates the risk of isolation from the digital revolution, but also as an indication of accessibility to information, economic opportunities, and connectivity. See: <http://www.oecd.org/internet/bridging-the-digital-gender-divide.pdf>

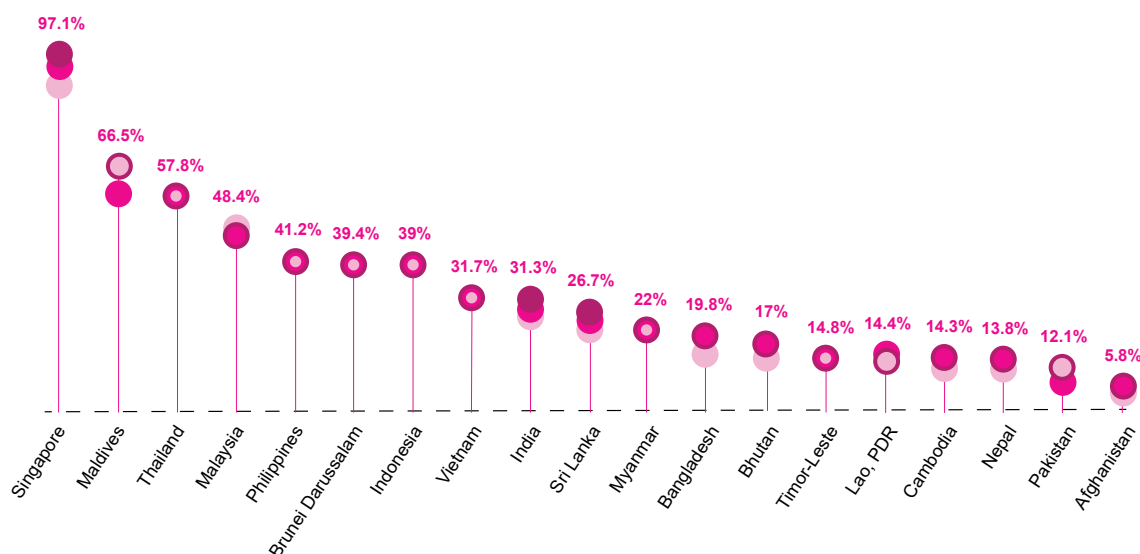
Completion Rate, Lower Secondary Female (%)



SDG Indicator 4.1.2

Secondary completion rates are important to measure since the dropout rates are highest in lower secondary grades. These are the ages when both the actual cost and the opportunity cost of education become higher, and when education systems struggle to provide high-quality instruction. There may be gender differences, as willingness to schoolgirls is far more strongly determined by income and the broader costs of education than is the case for boys, and families are often unwilling to invest in the education of girls if this investment will not bring equivalent and direct economic gains to them and if girls continue to be valued only as wives and mothers. Lower secondary education completion rate is measured as the gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (general and pre-vocational). It is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education. It covers ages 3-5 years above national lower secondary age. The completion rate can exceed 100 percent due to various reasons: the numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of primary education as well as children who entered school early, while the denominator is the number of children at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education.

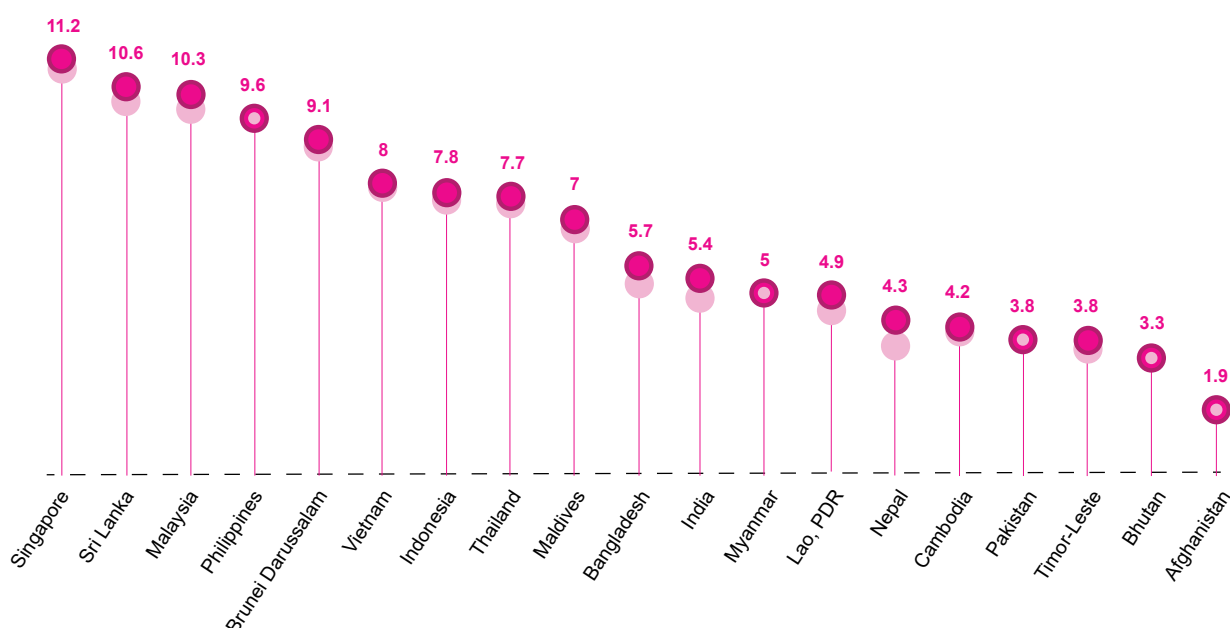
Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female (%)



SDG Indicator 4.3.2.

Tertiary education builds on secondary education, providing learning activities in specialized fields. It aims at learning at a high level of complexity and specialization. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education. It comprises ISCED levels 5 (short-cycle tertiary education), 6 (bachelor's degree or equivalent), 7 (master's degree or equivalent) and 8 (doctorate or equivalent). The indicator, based on national education administrative data, is the total number of students enrolled in tertiary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. A high GER generally indicates a high degree of participation, whether the pupils belong to the official age group or not. As gross enrollment includes students of all ages, it includes students whose age exceeds the official age group (e.g., repeaters). Thus, if there is late enrollment, early enrollment, or repetition, the total enrollment can exceed the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education – leading to ratios greater than 100 percent.

Mean years of schooling, female (years)



Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from education attainment levels using official durations of each level. This indicator is also used as an education and knowledge domain indicator in the HDI, the GDI and indicates the overall schooling years for a girl over her lifetime, by country



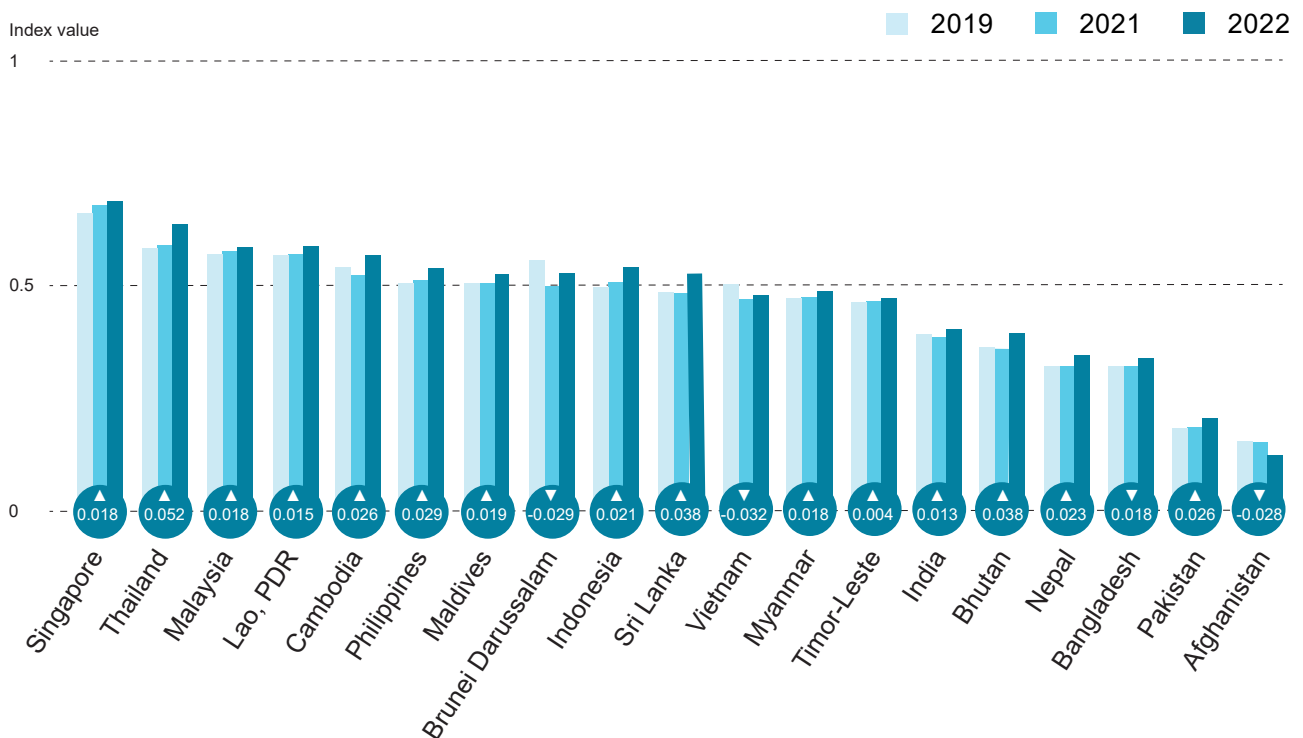


ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

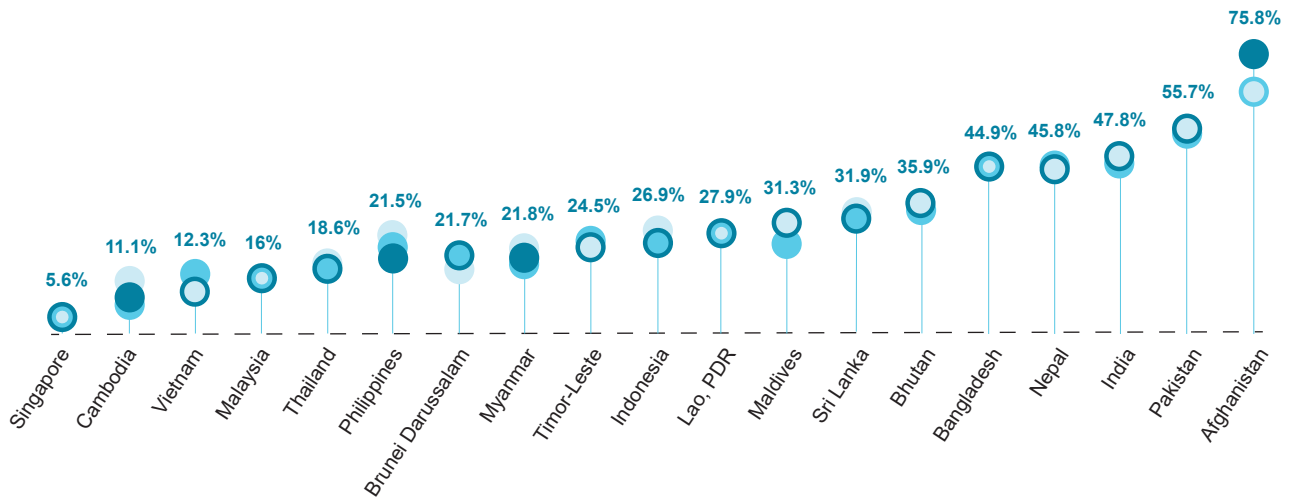
INDICATORS:

- Share of youth not in employment, education or training (youth NEET rate), Female (%)
- Youth Labour Participation Rate, Female (%)
- Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, Female (%)
- Female share of employment in managerial positions (%)

Economic Opportunities Trends in Asia



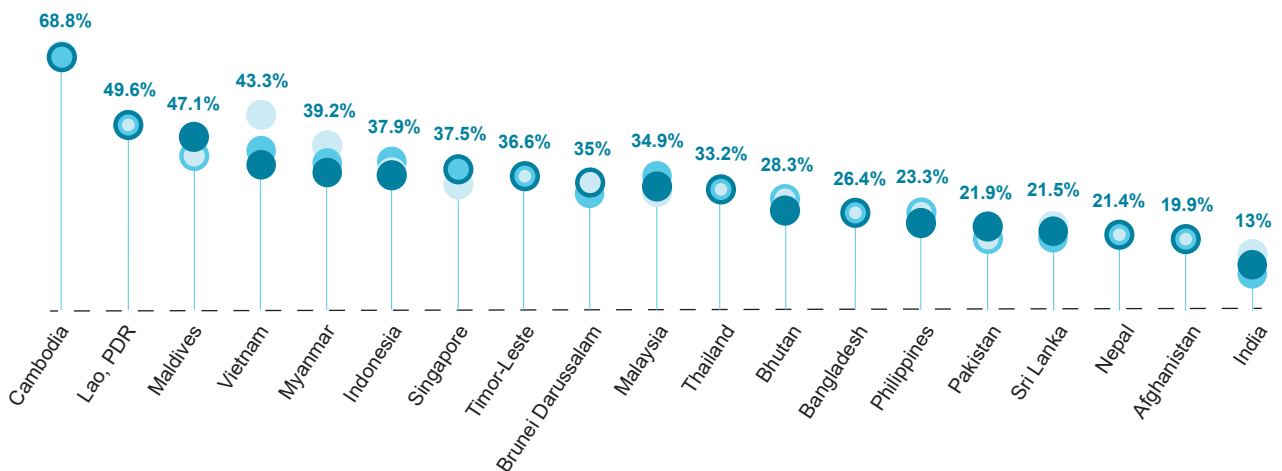
Share of youth not in employment, education or training (youth NEET rate), Female (%)



SDG Indicator 8.6.1.

Conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training. This indicator is also a better measure of the current universe of potential youth labour market entrants compared to the youth inactivity rate, as the latter includes those youth who are not in the labour force and are in education, and thus cannot be considered currently available for work.

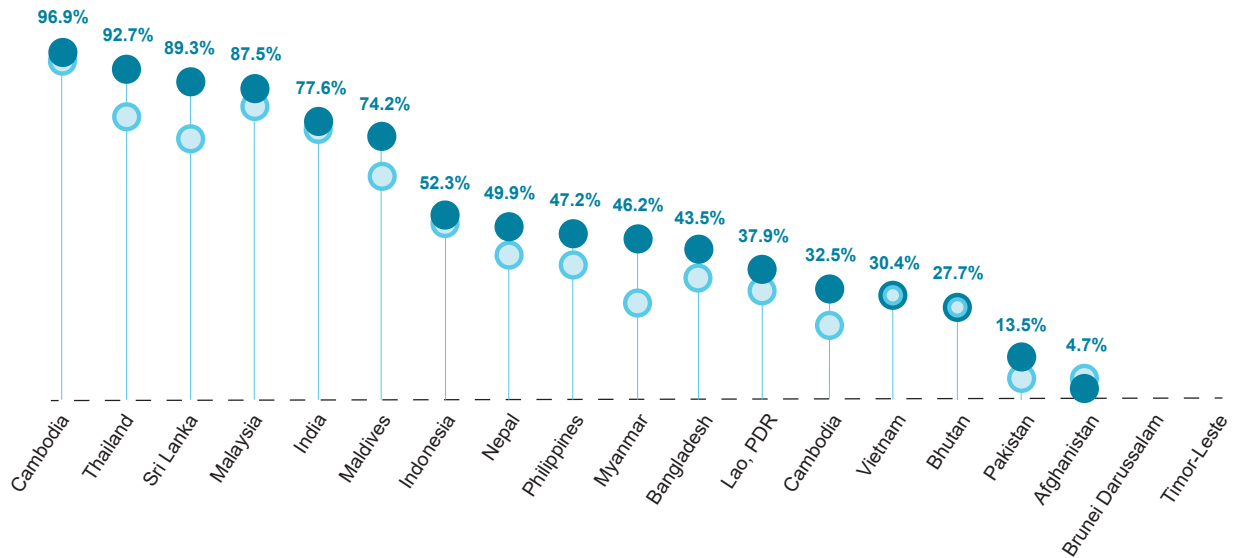
Youth Labour Participation Rate, Female (%)



ILO Indicator.

The labour force participation rate expresses the labour force as a percent of the working-age population. Data only refers to the population of female youth, which should be females between the ages of 15 and 24 years. In practice however, some countries apply different definitions of youth.

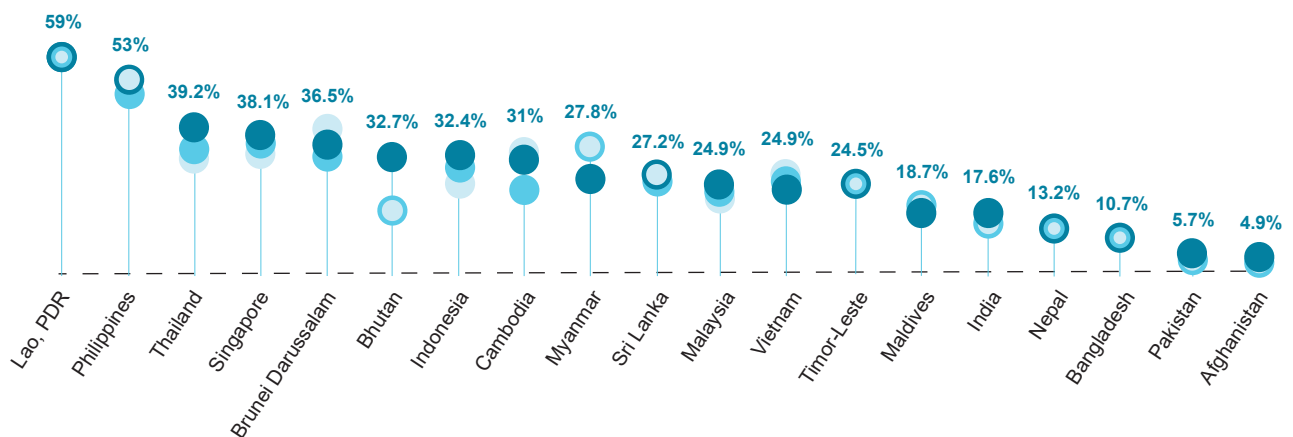
Account ownership, Female (%)



SDG Indicator 8.10.2

This indicator is a proxy for access to finance. In developing economies, the share rose from 54 percent to 63 percent. Yet, women in developing economies remain 9 percentage points less likely than men to have a bank account. The data points to the advances in digital technology that are key to achieving the World Bank goal of Universal Financial Access by 2020. The indicator is defined as the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months (female, % age 15+). Each economy is classified based on the classification of World Bank Group's fiscal year 2018 (July 1, 2017-June 30, 2018). Demircuc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank. work.

Female share of employment in managerial positions (%)



SDG Indicator 5.5.2.

The female share of employment in managerial positions conveys the number of women in management as a percentage of employment in management. Employment in management is defined based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations. Two different measures are presented: one referring to total management (category 1 of ISCO-08 or ISCO-88), and another one referring to senior and middle management only, thus excluding junior management (category 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 and minus category 13 in ISCO-88). This indicator is calculated based on data on employment by sex and occupation.



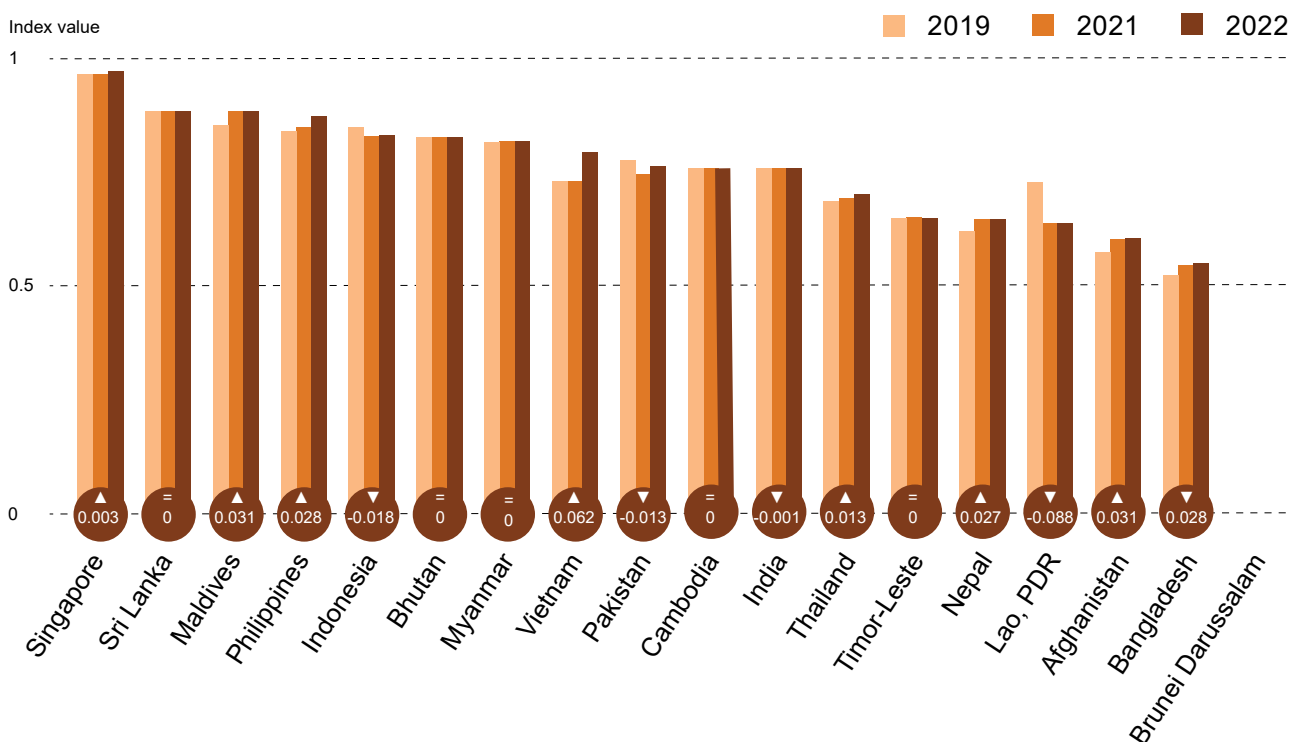


INDICATORS:

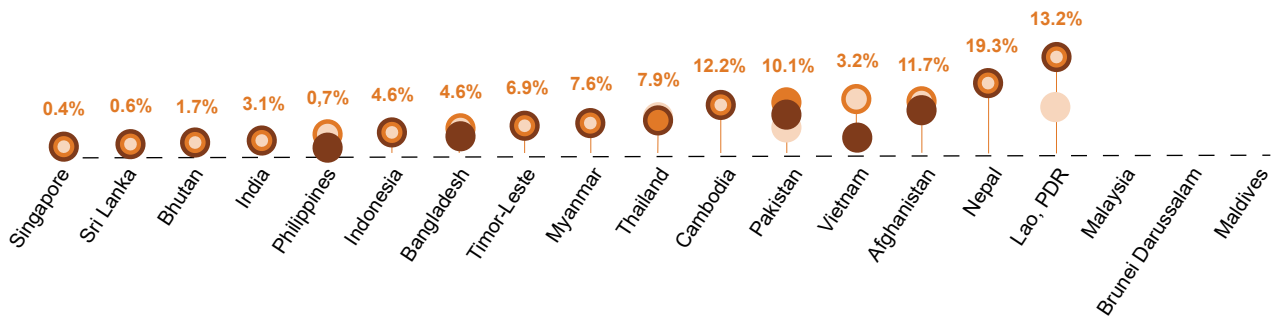
- Percentage of girls aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour
- Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
- Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner

PROTECTION

Protection Trends in Asia



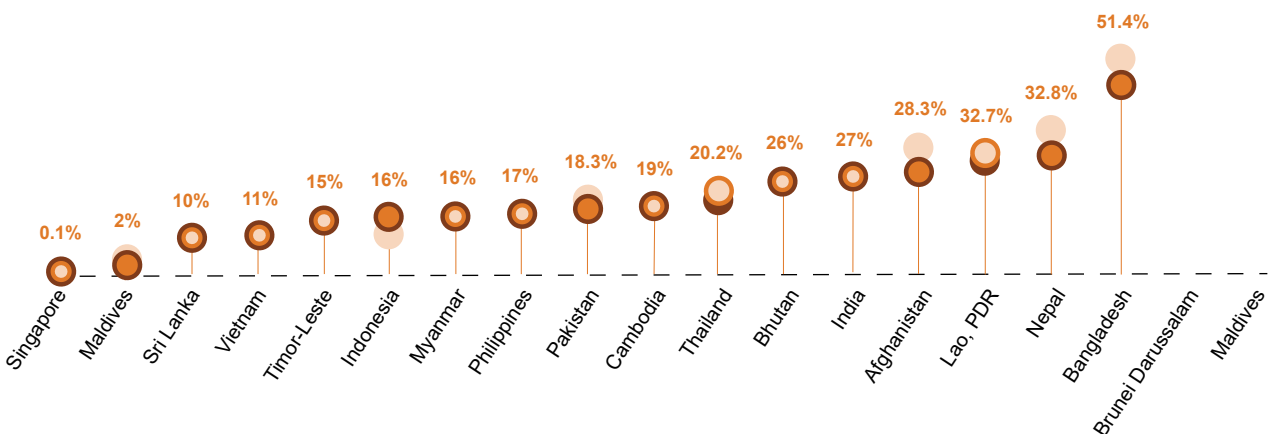
Percentage of girls aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour



SDG Indicator 8.7.1

According to the latest ILO global estimates, about 168 million children worldwide are child labourers, accounting for almost 11 percent of the child population. The term child labour refers to the subset of children's activities that is injurious, negative or undesirable to children and that should be targeted for elimination. Child labour is a legal concept rather than a statistical one, and the international legal standards that define it are therefore the necessary frame of reference for child labour statistics. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-07-01.pdf>. Statistical information on child labour, and more broadly on all working children, also provide a basis for increasing public awareness of the situation of working children and for the development of appropriate regulatory frameworks and policies. The indicator is defined as the number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey). The proportion of children in child labour is calculated as the number of children in child labour divided by the total number of children in the population. For the purposes of this indicator, children include all persons aged 5 to 17 (some countries use the range of 5 to 14).

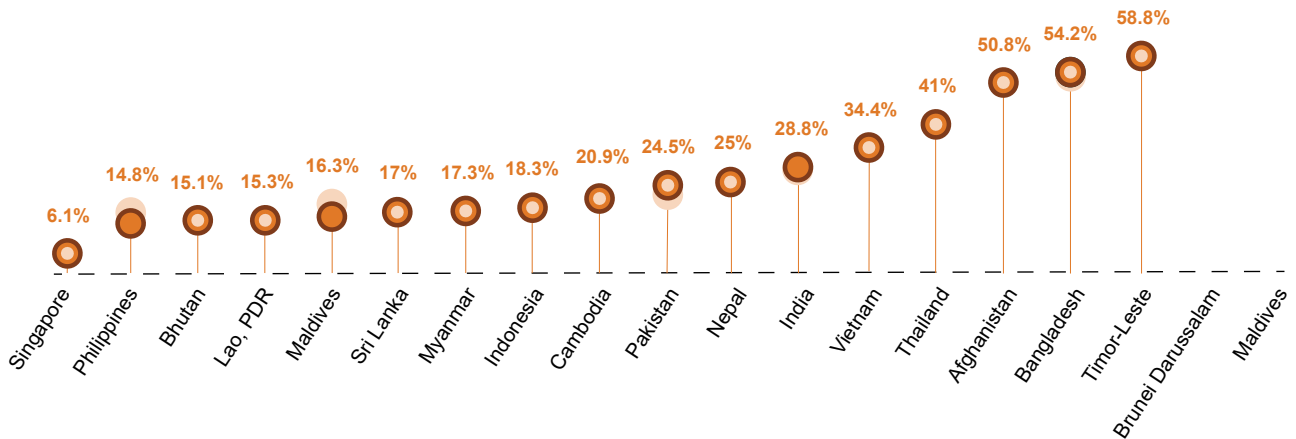
Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18



SDG Indicator 5.3.1

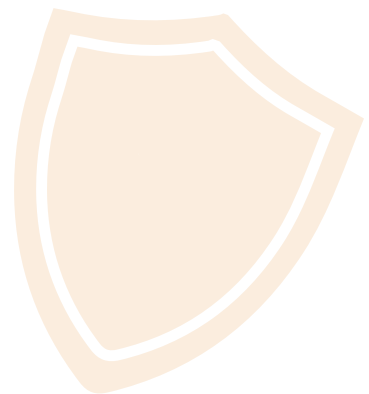
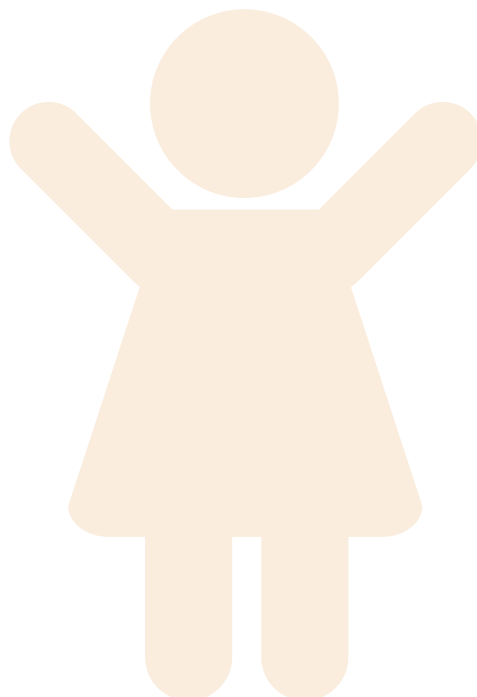
Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Many factors interact to place a girl at risk of marriage, including poverty, the perception that marriage will provide 'protection', family honour, social norms, customary or religious laws that condone the practice, an inadequate legislative framework, and the state of a country's civil registration system. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement, and placing her at increased risk of domestic violence. Child marriage also affects boys, but to a lesser degree than girls. Child marriage is defined as, "Any marriage carried out below the age of 18 years, before the girl is physically, physiologically, and psychologically ready to shoulder the responsibilities of marriage" (Inter-African Committee - IAC 1993) whereas the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) defines it as "a formal marriage or informal union before 18" (UNICEF 2011). Girls Not Brides2 defines child marriage as "any formal marriage or informal union where one or both of the parties are under 18 years of age." The coalition estimates that there is an average of 15 million girls being married before the age of 18 (Girls Not Brides n.d.).

Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner



SDG Indicator 5.2.1

Number of ever married females 15-49 (depending on country) that has ever experienced physical and/or social violence from an intimate partner. Physical violence refers to pushing, shaking, slapping, twisted arm, kicking, dragging, choking, burning, threatened with weapons, whereas sexual violence refers to physically forced her to have sexual intercourse, physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to, and forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to.







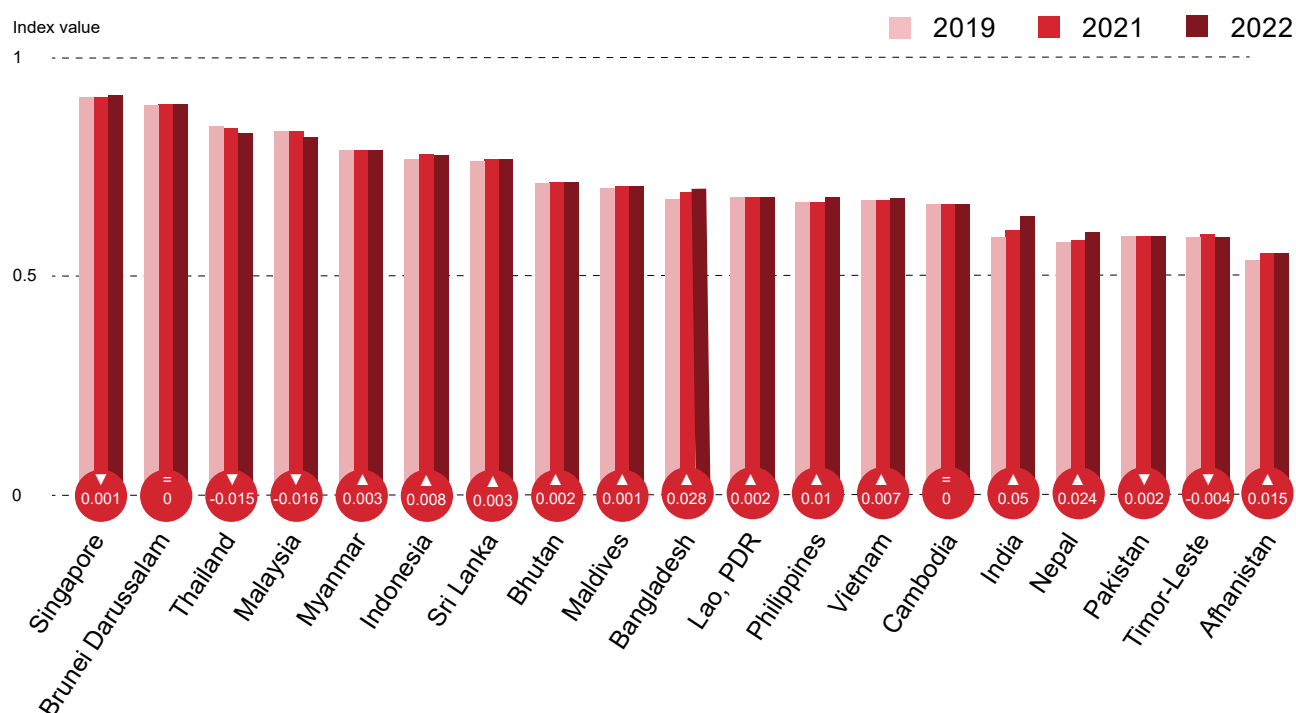
HEALTH



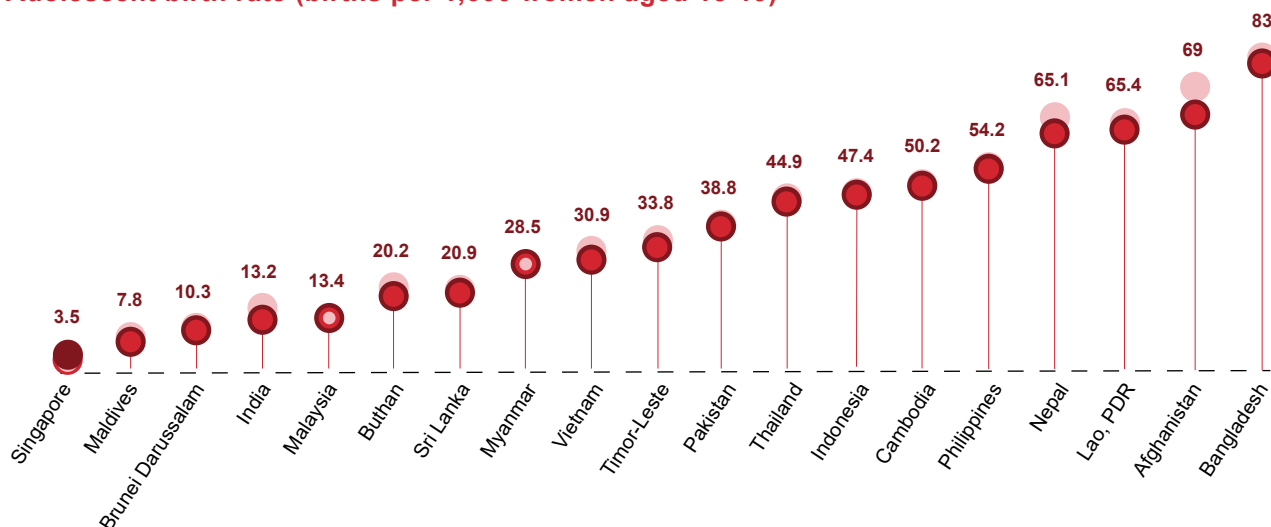
INDICATORS:

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)
- Proportion of women aged 15 - 19 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- Prevalence of stunting, height for age, female (% of children under 5)
- Suicide Mortality Rate (15-19), female (per 100,000 female population)

Health Trends in Asia



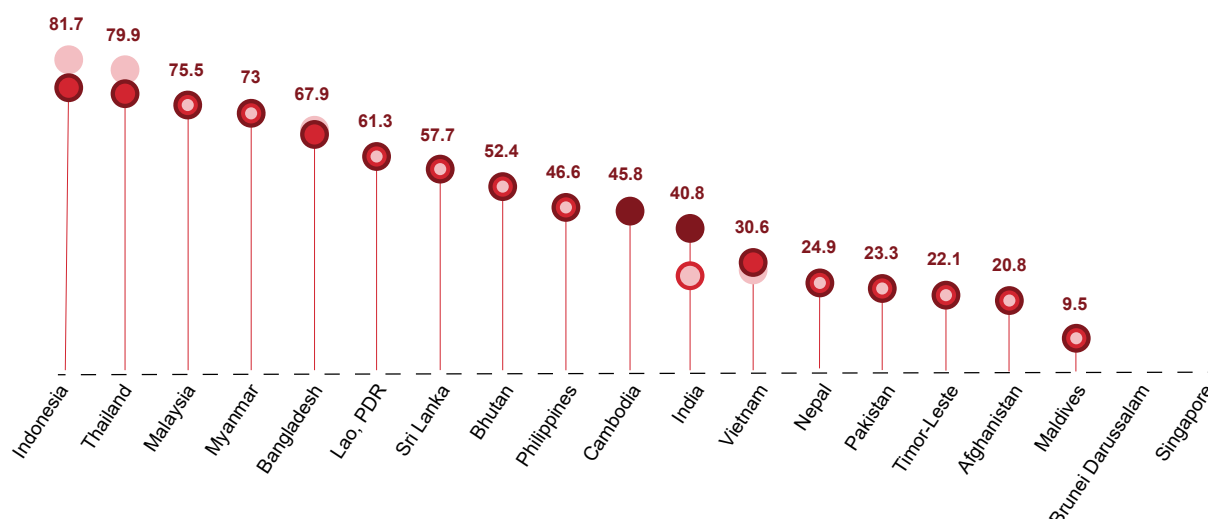
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)



SDG Indicator 3.7.2

Age-specific fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey for age group 15-19 expressed per 1,000 women. Adolescent fertility rates are based on data on registered live births from vital registration systems or, in the absence of such systems, from censuses or sample surveys. The estimated rates are generally considered reliable measures of fertility in the recent past. Where no empirical information on age-specific fertility rates is available, a model is used to estimate the share of births to adolescents. For countries without vital registration systems fertility rates are generally based on extrapolations from trends observed in censuses or surveys from earlier years. Reproductive health is a state of physical and mental well-being in relation to the reproductive system and its functions and processes. Means of achieving reproductive health include education and services during pregnancy and childbirth, safe and effective contraception, and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries.

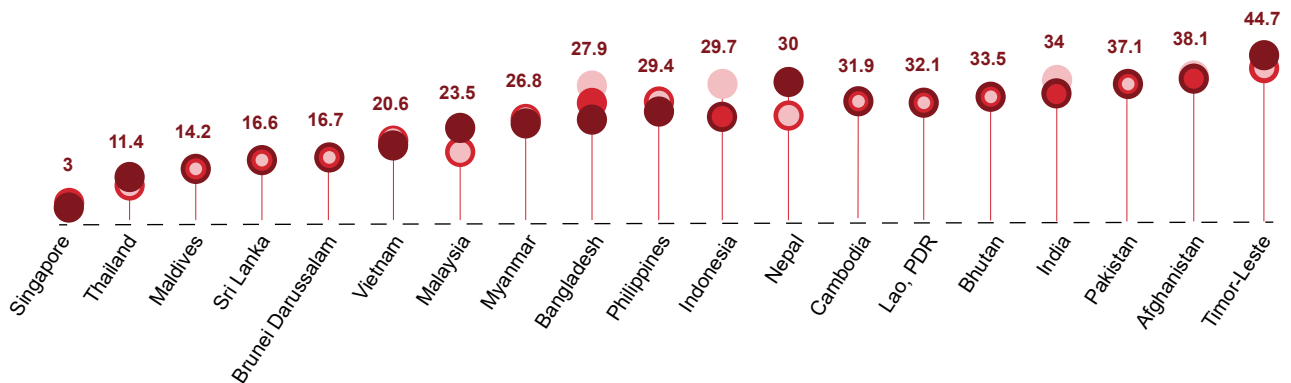
Proportion of women aged 15 - 19 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods



SDG Indicator 3.7.1

Total demand for family planning is defined as the sum of the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are married or in a union, and who are sexually active, and who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one contraceptive method, and the unmet need for family planning. This indicator provides a measure of population coverage of contraceptive use, taking into account all sources of supply and modern contraceptive methods. It provides a useful summary measure of the overall effectiveness of family planning program services in enabling clients to sustain contraceptive use. The underlying rationale of most family planning programmes is to give couples the freedom and ability to bear the number of children they want and to achieve the spacing of births they prefer.

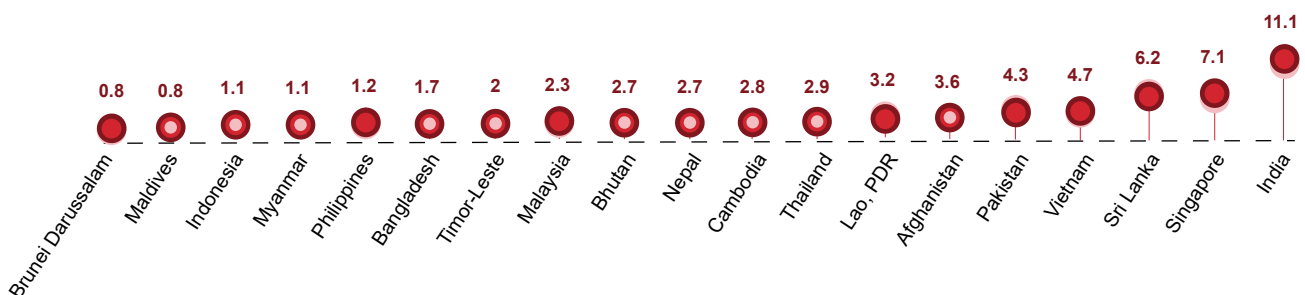
Prevalence of stunting, height for age, female (% of children under 5)



SDG Indicator 2.2.1

Stunted growth is one of the primary manifestations of malnutrition in early childhood. It is a commonly used indicator that reflects larger structural and interrelated issues related to the lack of access to adequate food and nutrient intake as well as poor health conditions. It has also been identified as the primary indicator in monitoring the realization of SDG 2 on ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms (Target 2.2). High levels of stunting are associated with poor socioeconomic conditions and increased risk of frequent and early exposure to adverse conditions such as illness and/or inappropriate feeding practices. Similarly, a decrease in the national stunting rate is usually indicative of improvements in overall socioeconomic conditions of a country. It is defined as proportion of children under-5 years of age, height-for-age is below minus 2 standard dev the median height-for-age of the reference population of WHO Child Growth Standards

Suicide Mortality Rate (15-19), female (per 100,000 female population)



SDG Indicator 3.4.2

Mental disorders occur in all regions and cultures of the world. The most prevalent of these disorders are depression and anxiety, which are estimated to affect nearly 1 in 10 people. At its worst, depression can lead to suicide. In 2012, there were over 800,000 estimated suicide deaths worldwide. Suicide was the second leading cause of deaths among young adults aged 15–29 years, after road traffic injuries. Around 70 countries currently provide WHO with regular high-quality data on mortality by age, sex and causes of death, and another 40 countries submit data of lower quality. However, comprehensive cause-of-death estimates are calculated by WHO systematically for all of its Member States (with a certain population threshold) every 3 years. See following link for additional information: <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.wrapper.imr?x-id=4664>. The Suicide mortality rate is defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000.



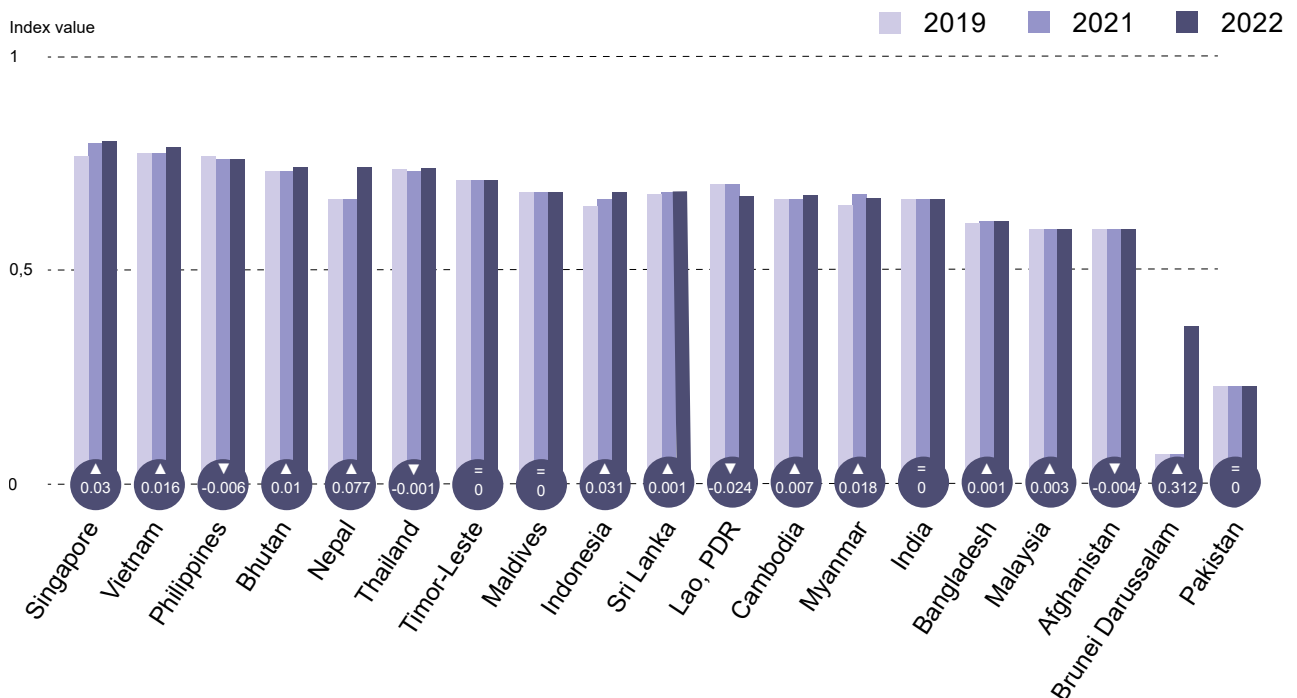


INDICATORS:

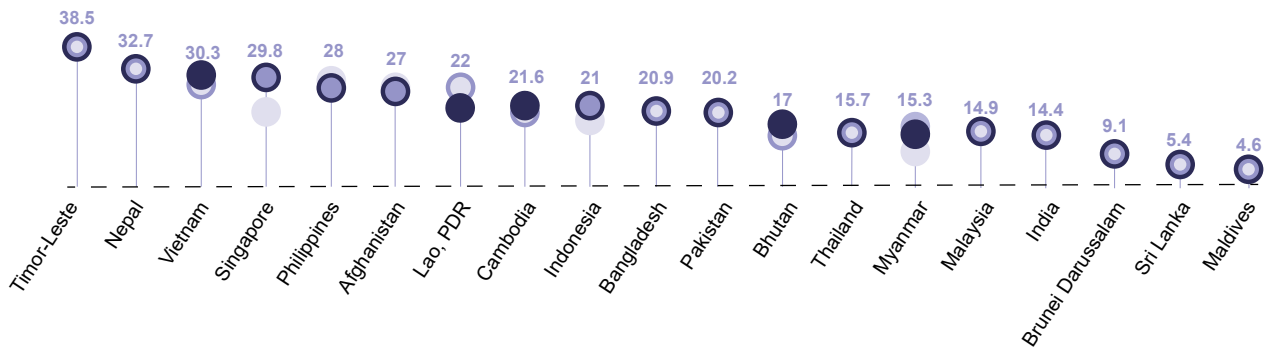
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
- Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's
- Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

POLITICAL VOICE AND REPRESENTATION

Political Voice and Representation Trends in Asia



Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments



SDG Indicator 5.5.1

Women are vastly underrepresented in decision making positions in government, although there is some evidence of recent improvement. Gender parity in parliamentary representation is still far from being realized. Without representation at this level, it is difficult for women to influence policy. The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats; it is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

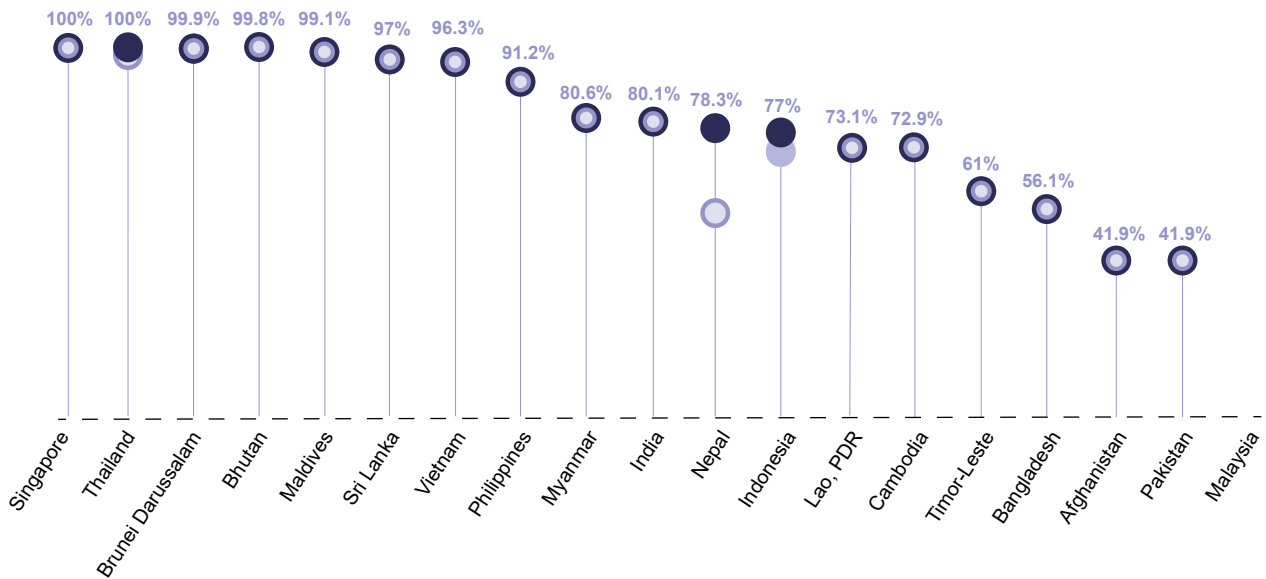
Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's



SDG Indicator 5.1.1

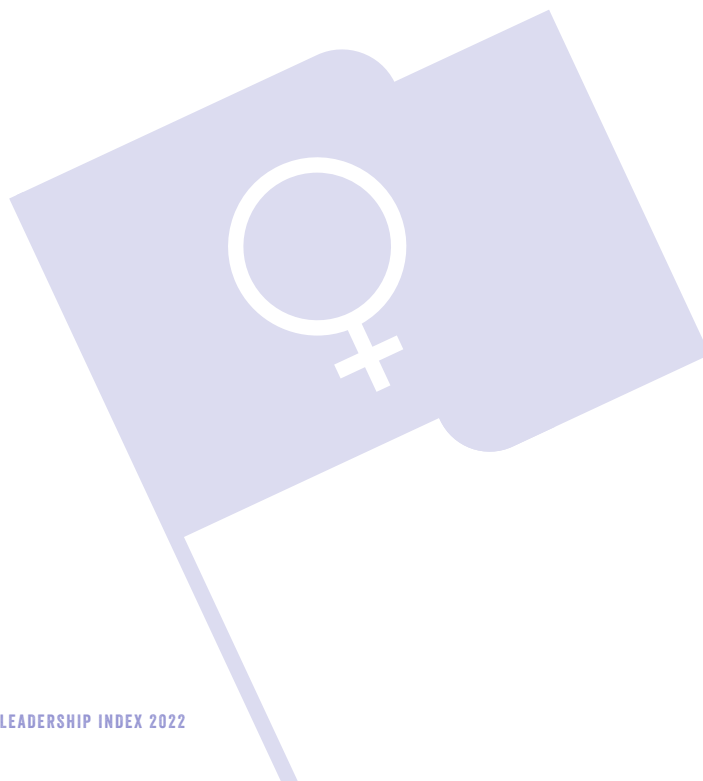
Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's is whether the law differentiates between the evidentiary value of a woman's testimony in a court and that of a man. It covers all types of court cases. Inclusion of this indicator is reflective of the environment whereby women and men's voice is equally considered within the justice system.

Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority



SDG Indicator 16.9.1

Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed. Children without official identification documents may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of such documentation can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Children's right to a name and nationality is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) under Article 7. The numerator of this indicator includes children reported to have a birth certificate, regardless of whether or not it was seen by the interviewer, and those without a birth certificate whose mother or caregiver says the birth has been registered. The most recent data source from either UNICEF or DHS/MICS has been used. It should be noted that birth registration prevalence rates are highly sensitive to the way in which questions are formulated. This is especially true of questions regarding the civil authorities in charge of recording births. Similarly, questions regarding the possession of a birth certificate may also be the source of erroneous data since respondents may confuse a birth certificate with a health card or other document.







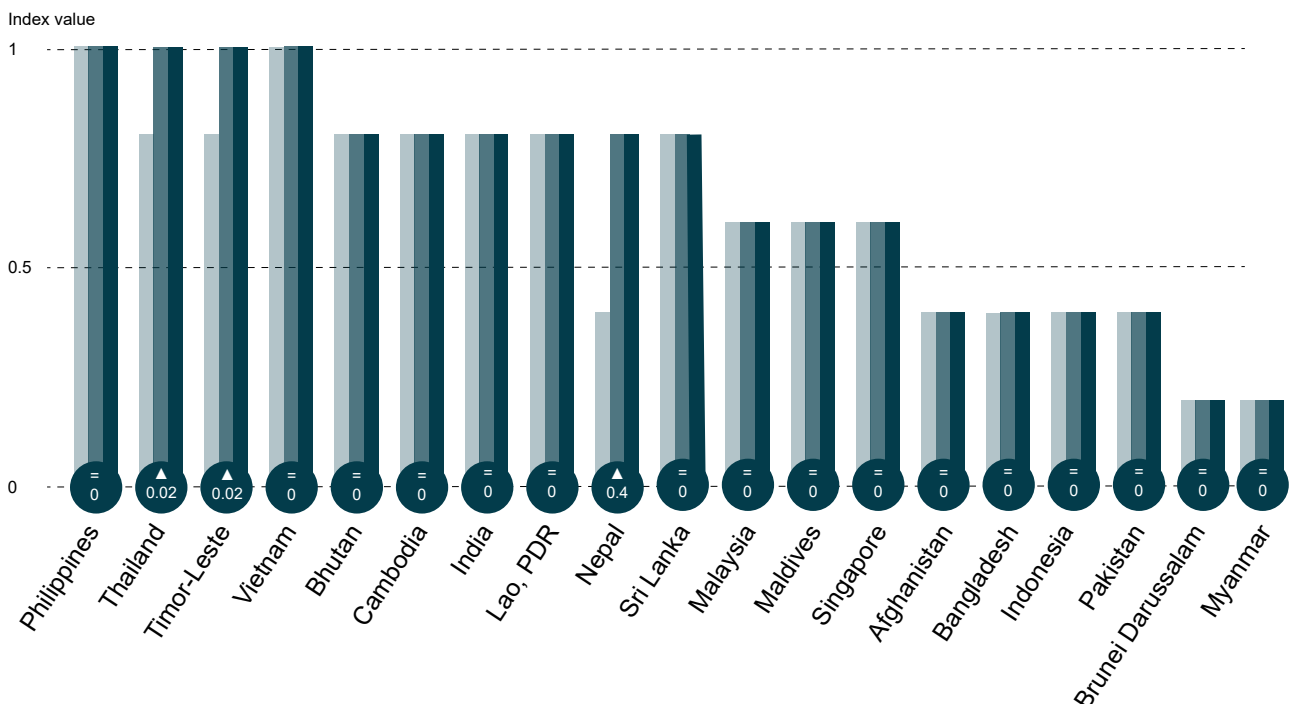
LAWS AND POLICIES

INDICATORS:

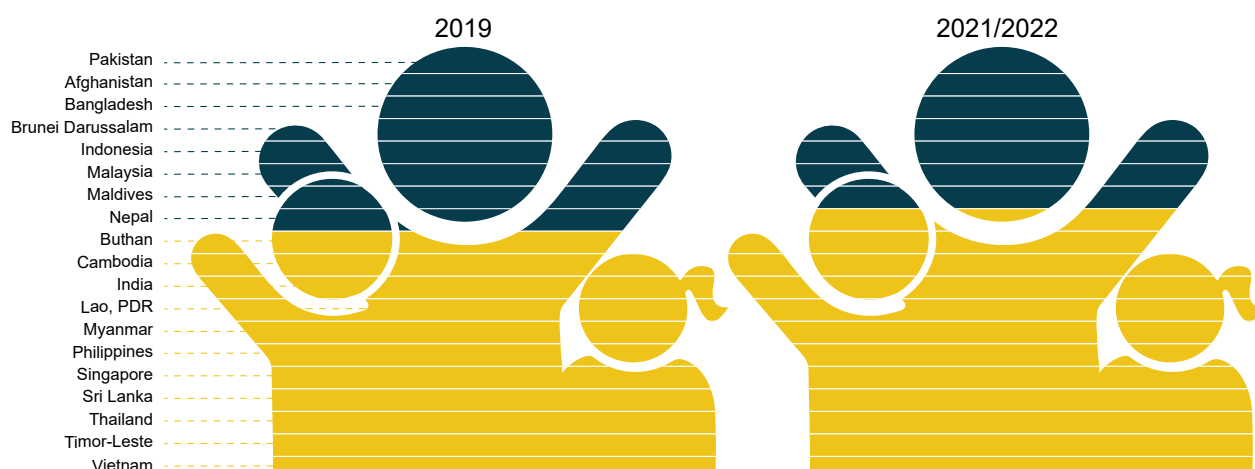
- Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents
- Equal remuneration for work of equal value
- Legislation on sexual harassment in employment
- Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage
- Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence

Laws and Policies Trends in Asia

2019 2021 2022

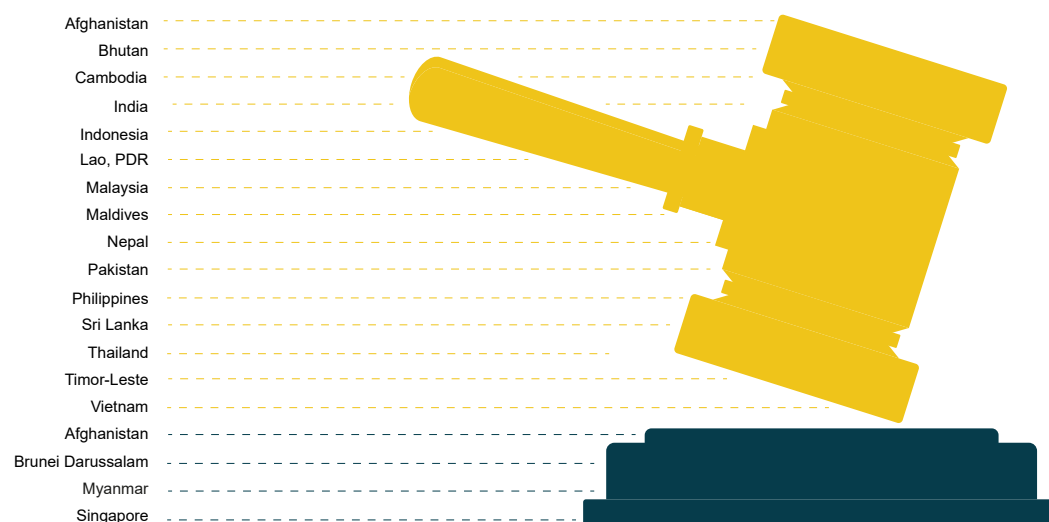


Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents



This indicator is related to the domain of managing assets. It explores whether there are gender-based differences in the rules of intestate succession for transfer of property from parents to children. The answer is “Yes” when the law recognizes children as heirs to property without any restrictions based on gender. The answer is also “Yes” when aspects related to inheritance fall under a mix of custom, law and judicial precedent and all sources, including CEDAW reports which do not reveal the existence of inequality. Other information found at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/31327/WBL2019.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>. The indicator only refers to whether the country has legislation, not the effectiveness of its implementation.

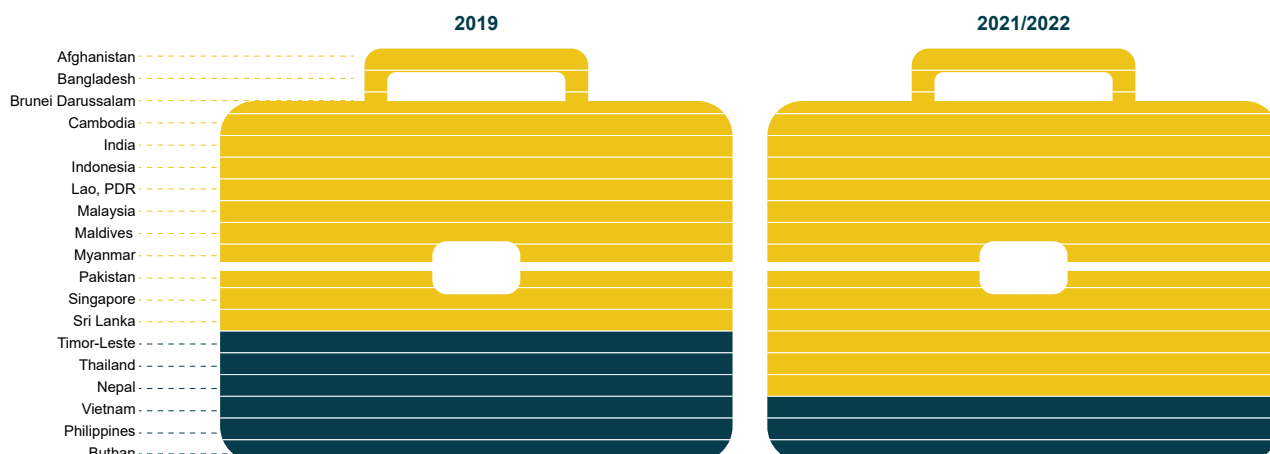
Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence



SDG 5.1.1:

Scoring is Yes=1 and No=0. If yes, there is legislation addressing domestic violence that includes criminal sanctions or provides for protection orders for domestic violence. Legislation also addresses “harassment” that includes physical or mental harm arising from domestic relationships. If No, there is no legislation addressing domestic violence, if the domestic violence legislation does not provide for sanctions or protection orders or if only a specific category of women or family member is protected; or there is only a provision that increases penalties for general crimes covered in the criminal code if committed between spouses or within the family. Domestic violence refers to gender-specific violence commonly directed against women, occurring in the private sphere, within the family or members of the same household, and within interpersonal relationships, including intimate partner violence (IPV). Domestic violence may take on different forms, including physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence.

Equal remuneration for work of equal value



SDG 5.1.1:

"Remuneration" refers to the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising from the worker's employment. "Work of equal value" refers not only to the same or similar jobs, but also to different jobs of the same value. Equal remuneration for work of equal value reflects social, cultural, civil and legal environments that recognise and support women's opportunity for economic gain and participation in the labour force.

Legislation on sexual harassment in employment



SDG 5.1.1:

Building on the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law 2018 report, on June 21, 2019, the ILO adopted a ground-breaking global treaty that will improve protections for workers facing violence and harassment. The ILO Convention on Violence and Harassment sets standards for ending violence and harassment in the world of work so that ratifying governments will be required to develop national laws prohibiting workplace violence and take preventive measures, such as information campaigns and require companies to have workplace policies on violence. Further governments will be required to monitor the issue and provide access to remedies through complaint mechanisms, witness protection measures, survivor services and provide measures to protect survivors and whistleblowers from retaliation. The existence of legislation on sexual harassment in employment reflects a government's commitment to creation of an environment that supports women's employment and economic opportunity.

Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage



SDG 5.1.1:

Law prohibits or invalidates child or early marriage is whether there are provisions that prevent the marriage of girls, boys, or both before they reach the legal age of marriage or the age of marriage with consent, including, for example, a prohibition on registering the marriage or provisions stating that such a marriage is null and void. Child marriage endangers the life trajectories of girls in multiple ways. Child brides are at greater risk of experiencing a range of poor health outcomes, having children at younger ages when they are not yet ready to do so, dropping out of school, earning less over their lifetimes and living in poverty compared to their peers who marry at later ages. Child brides may also be more likely to experience intimate partner violence, have restricted physical mobility, and limited decision-making ability. Most fundamentally, child brides may be disempowered in ways that deprive them of their basic rights to health, education and safety. These dynamics affect not only the girls themselves, but also their children and households, as well as communities and entire societies (<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/134161519943385981/WBL2017-Child-Marriage-Laws.pdf>)



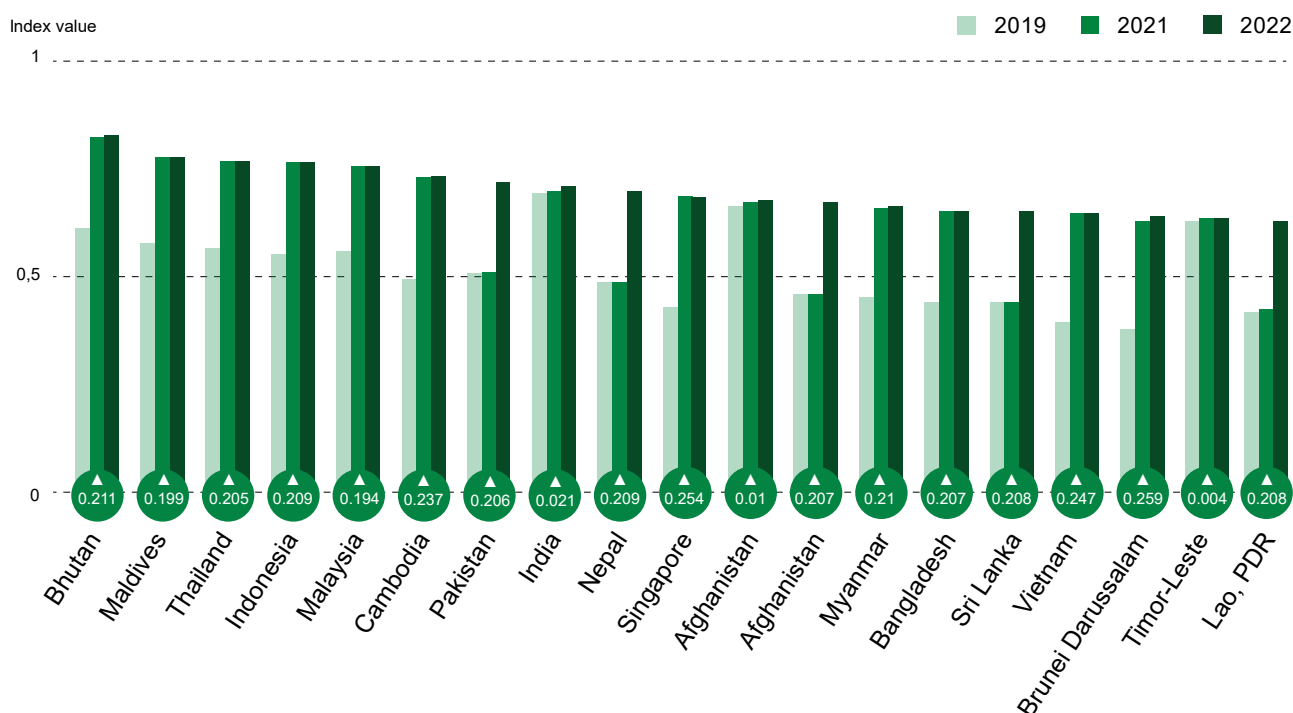


CLIMATE ACTION

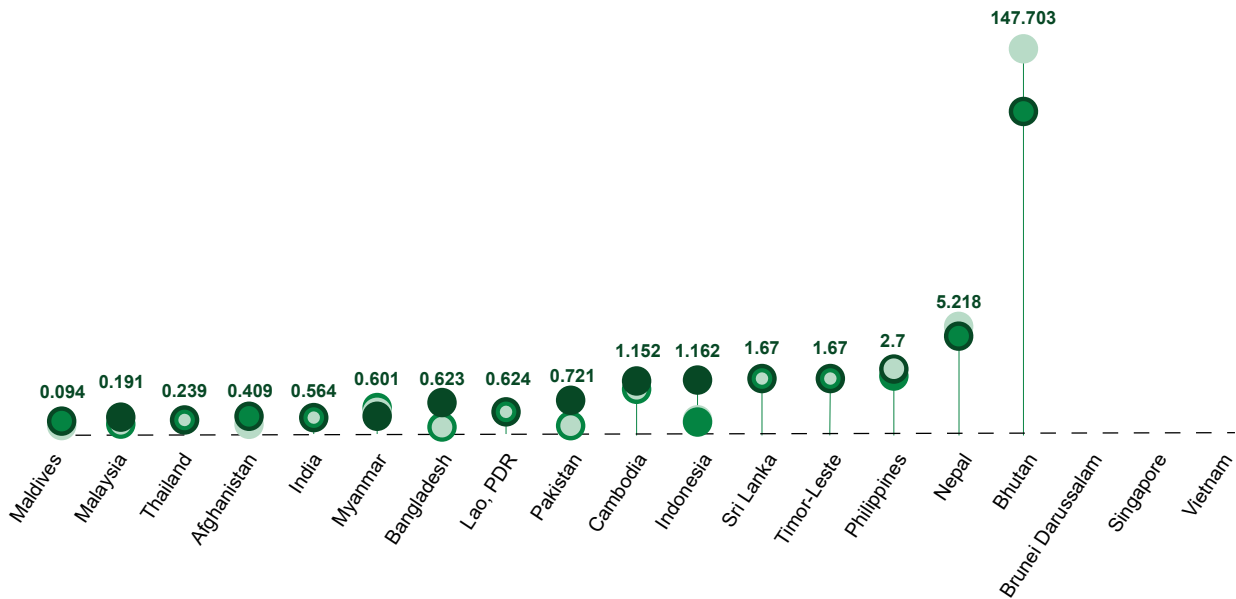
INDICATORS:

- Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)
- Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)
- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)
- Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)
- Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita (tonnes)
- Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)

Climate Action Trends in Asia



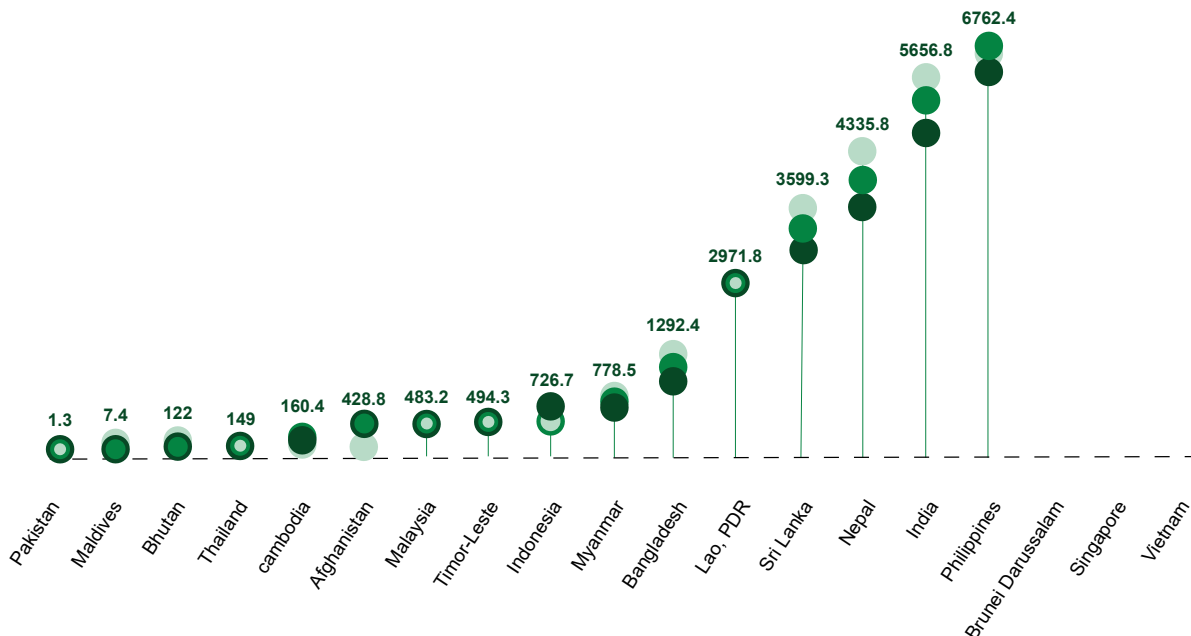
Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population):



SDG 13.1.1:

This indicator refers to the number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event, or the number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Disaster loss data is greatly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represent important outliers and the indicator is an average of data from the past 10 years.

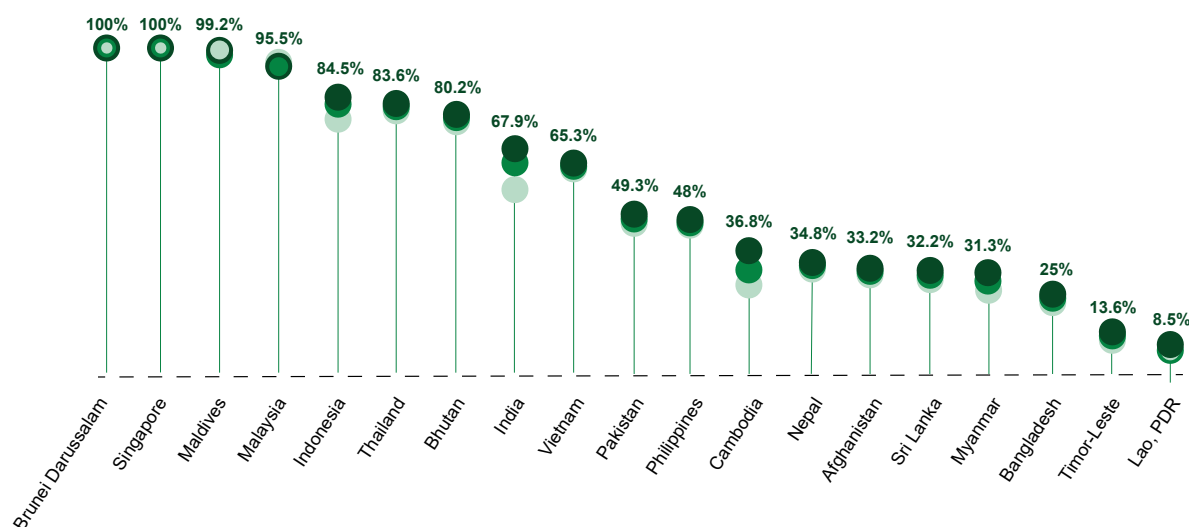
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number):



SDG 13.1.1:

This indicator includes three elements of i) people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event; ii) The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities; and iii) The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences. Disaster loss data is greatly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represent important outliers and the indicator is an average of data from the past 10 years.

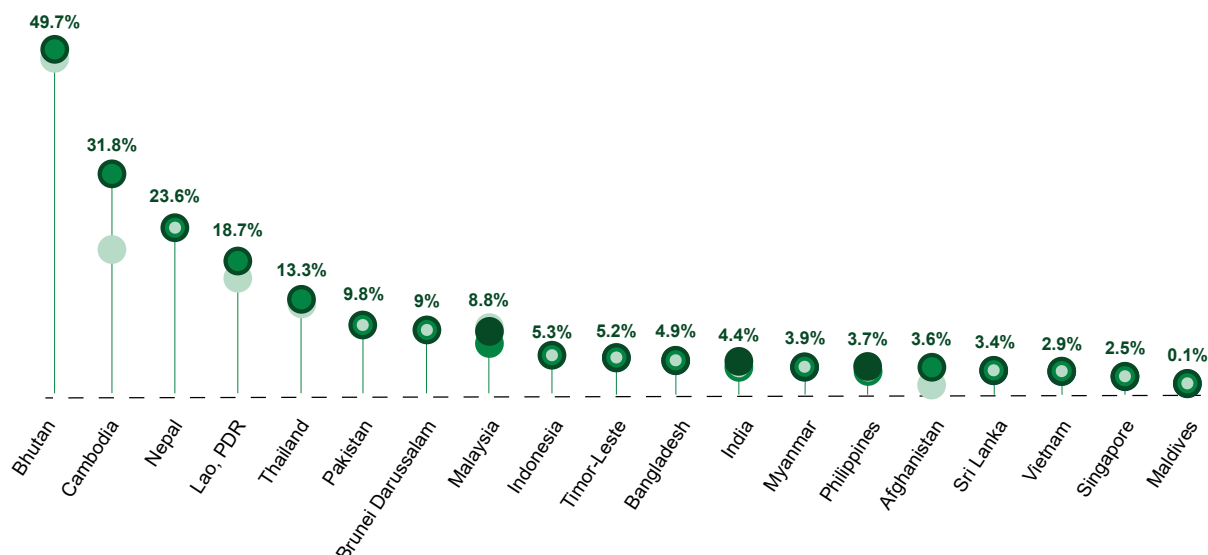
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology



SDG 7.1.2:

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion. Cooking, lighting and heating represent a large share of household energy use across the low- and middle-income countries. For cooking and heating, households typically rely on solid fuels (such as wood, charcoal, biomass) or kerosene paired with inefficient technologies (e.g. open fires, stoves, space heaters or lamps). It is well known that reliance on such inefficient energy for cooking, heating and lighting is associated with high levels of household (indoor) air pollution. See: <https://sdg.tracking-progress.org/indicator/7-1-2-population-with-primary-reliance-on-clean-fuels-and-technology/>

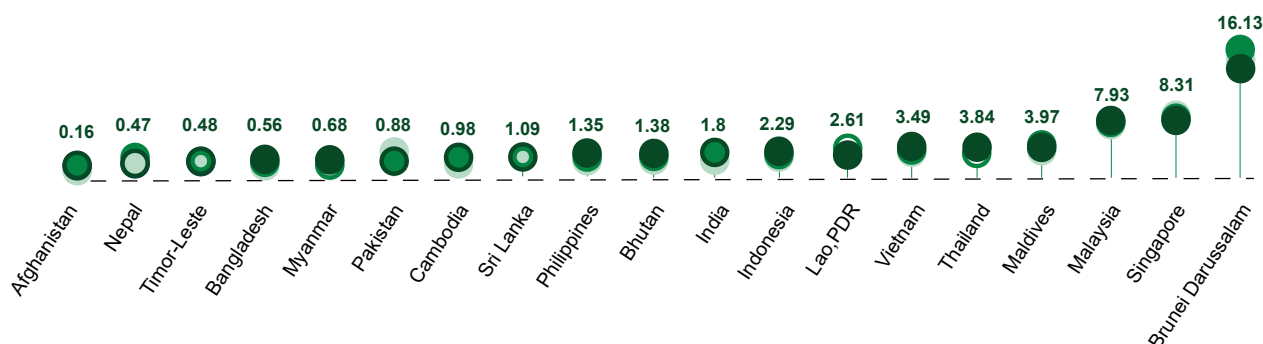
Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)



SDG 14.5:

This indicator measures the proportion of terrestrial and marine protected areas as a share of the total territorial area, including territorial waters, in a country. Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain—and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features—that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. Sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded. Protected areas remain the fundamental building blocks of virtually all national and international conservation strategies, supported by governments and international institutions. They provide the core of efforts to protect the world's threatened species and are increasingly recognized as essential providers of ecosystem services and biological resources. See more at: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&type=metadata&series=ER.PTD.TOTL.ZS>

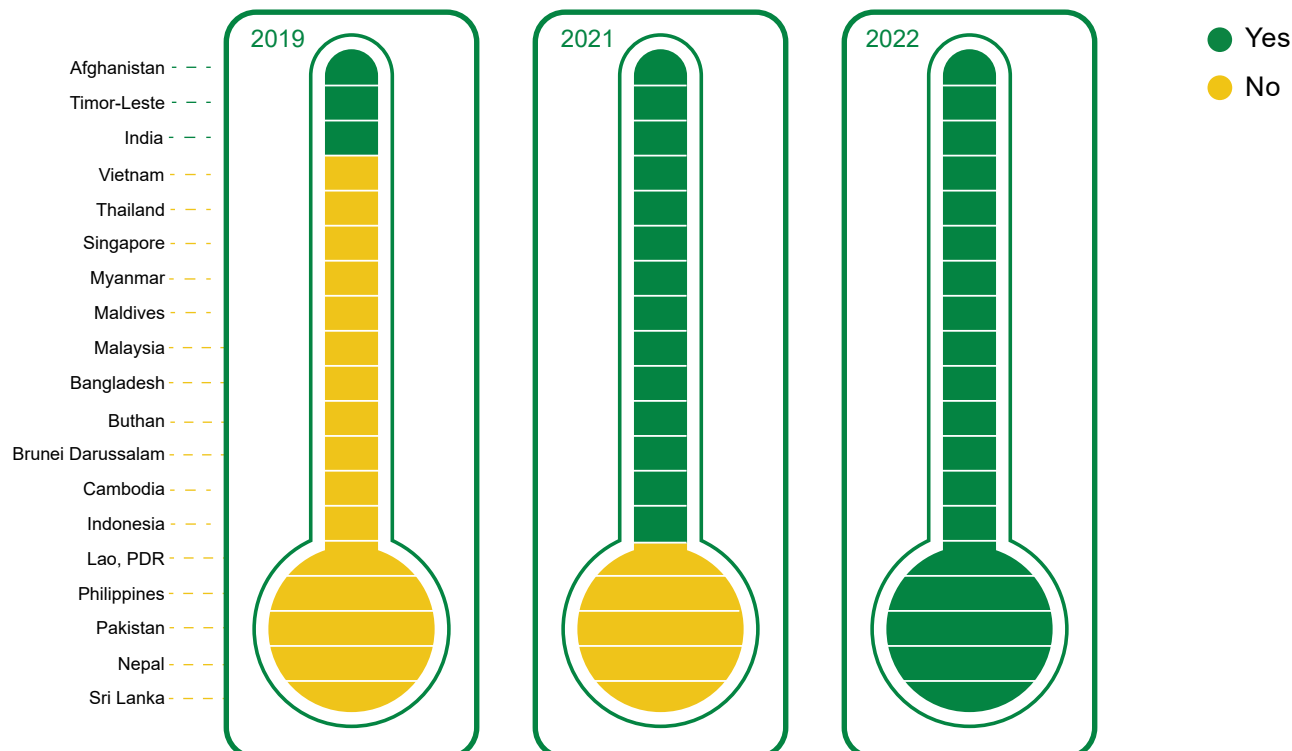
Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita (tonnes)



SDG 9.4.1

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) makes up the largest share of the greenhouse gases contributing to global warming and climate change. This indicator includes CO₂ emissions produced as a consequence of human activities (use of coal, oil and gas for combustion and industrial processes, gas flaring and cement manufacture), divided by midyear population. Values are territorial emissions, meaning that emissions are attributed to the country in which they physically occur. The Kyoto Protocol, an environmental agreement adopted in 1997 by many of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is working towards curbing CO₂ emissions globally. See more at: <http://www.globalcarbonatlas.org/en/content/welcome-carbon-atlas>

Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change



SDG 13.2.1:

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) are the efforts and plans of each country to reduce national emissions as per the Paris Declaration. Globally these actions determine the achievement of the long-term goals of the Paris Declaration. NDCs are submitted every five years to the UN FCCC secretariat. The last submission was in 2020, and will be followed by 2025 and 2030. A NDC registry stores all data related to submissions. See: <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>



ASIA GIRLS' LEADERSHIP INDEX: COUNTRIES

The following pages present the Asia GLI by individual country, in alphabetical order, providing the indicator and index values for each domain. Trend data for 2019, 2021 and 2022 are presented.

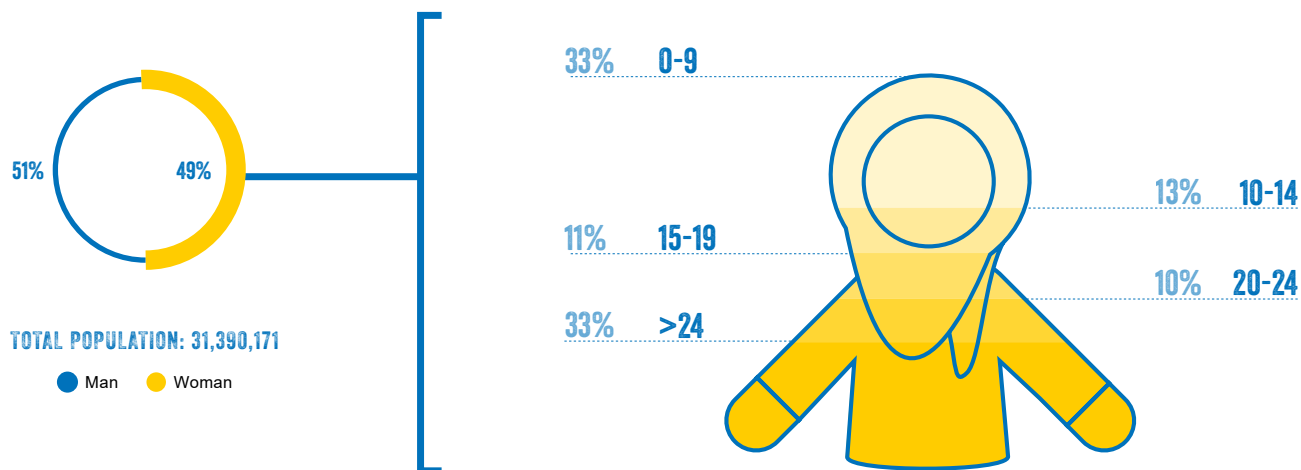
These pages also contain the latest available population data, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), and the GDP per capita.



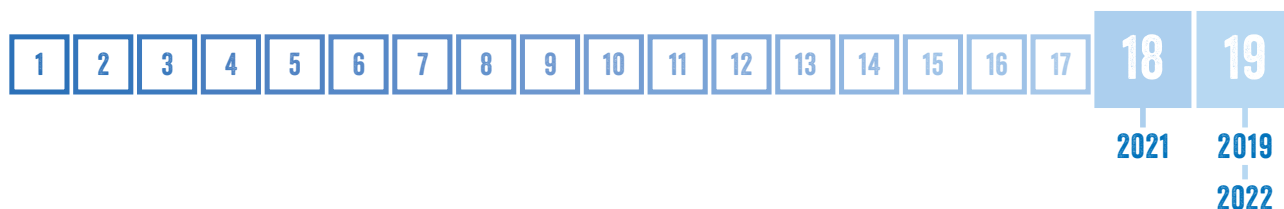
AFGHANISTAN

GLI
INDEX
0.446

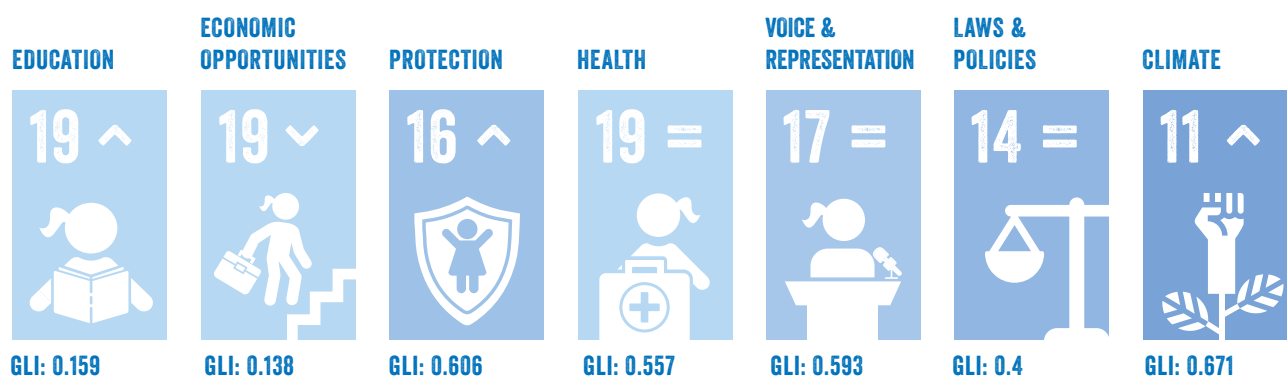
RANK
#19



AFGHANISTAN'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










AFGHANISTAN'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



AFGHANISTAN'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

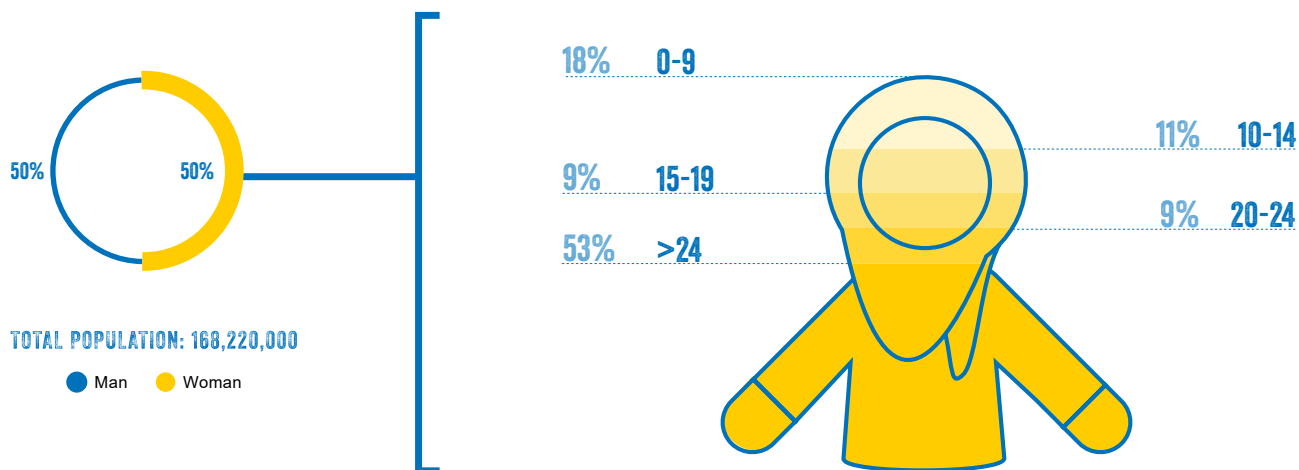


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	19 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	43.1%
	19 ▲	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	5.8%
	19 =	Access to Internet, female	4.9%
	19 =	Mean years of schooling, female	1.9 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	19 ▼	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	75.8%
	18 =	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	19.9%
	17 ▼	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	4.7%
	19 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	4.9%
 PROTECTION	13 ▲	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	11.7%
	14 =	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	28.3%
	15 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	50.8%
 HEALTH	18 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	69 births per 1,000 women
	16 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	20.8
	18 =	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	38.1%
	14 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	3.6 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	6 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	27
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	17 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	41.9
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
	7 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	16 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	No
 CLIMATE	4 =	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.4 per 100,000 population
	6 =	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	428.8 persons
	14 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	33.2%
	15 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	3.6% of total territorial area
	1 ▲	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.2 tonnes
	1 =	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

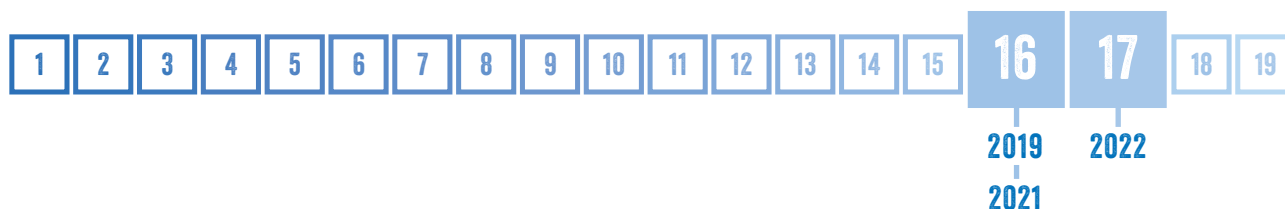
BANGLADESH

GLI
INDEX
0.519

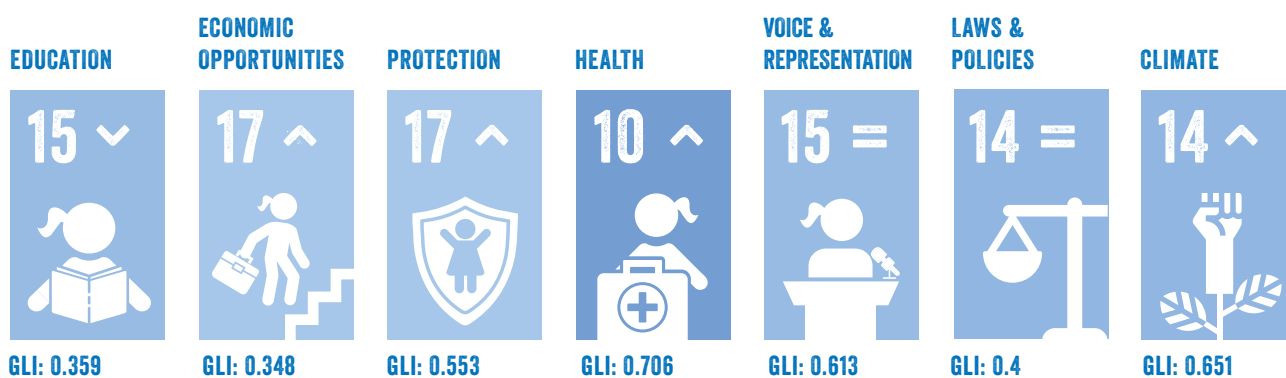
RANK
#17



BANGLADESH'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










BANGLADESH'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



BANGLADESH'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

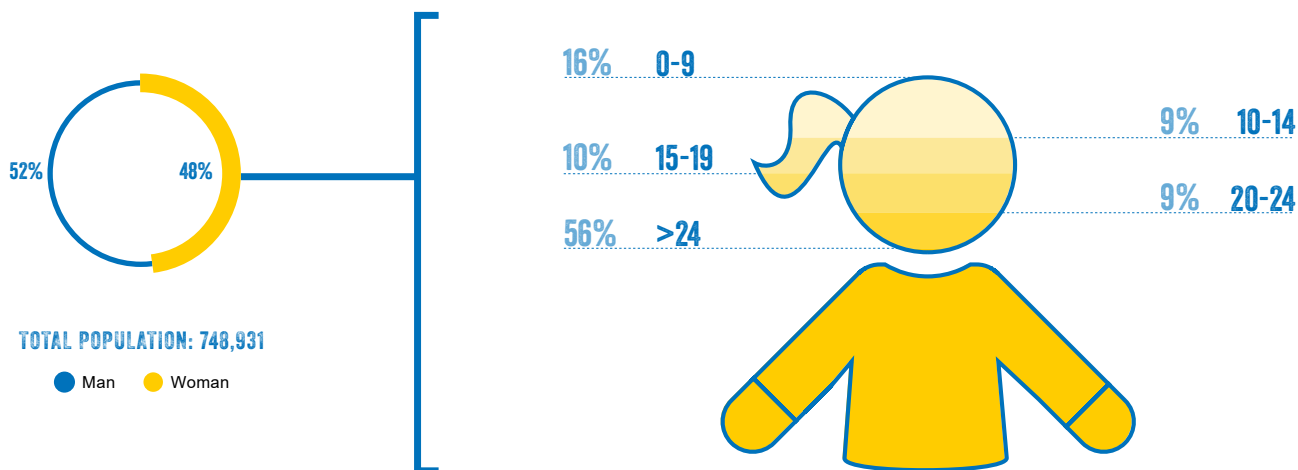


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	14 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	74.3%
	12 ▼	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	19.8%
	17 =	Access to Internet, female	12.9%
	10 =	Mean years of schooling, female	5.7 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	15 ▼	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	44.9%
	13 =	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	26.4%
	11 ▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	43.5%
	17 =	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	10.7%
 PROTECTION	7 ▲	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	4.6%
	17 =	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	51.4%
	16 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	54.2%
 HEALTH	19 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	83.0 births per 1,000 women
	5 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	67.9
	9 ▲	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	27.9%
	6 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	1.7 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	10 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	20.9
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	16 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	56.1
 LAWS & POLICIES	13 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
	7 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	15 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	No
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	7 ▼	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.6 per 100,000 population
	11 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1292.4 persons
	17 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	25%
	11 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	4.9% of total territorial area
	4 ▼	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.6 tonnes
	1 =	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

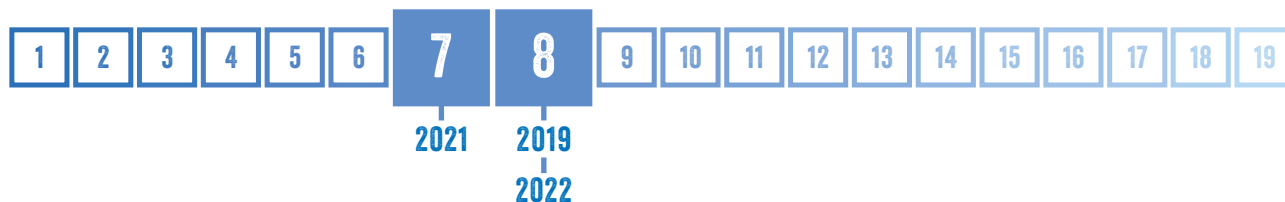
BHUTAN

GLI
INDEX
0.68

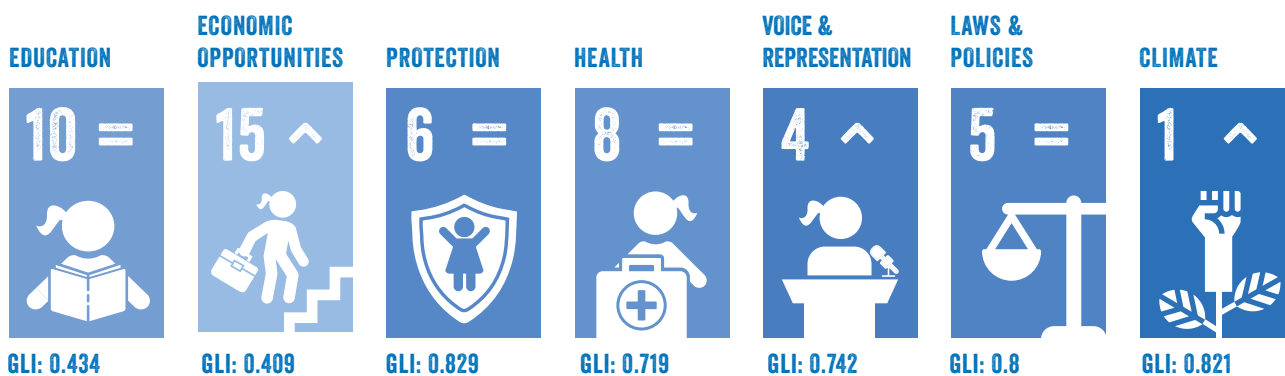
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#8



BHUTAN'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










BHUTAN'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



BHUTAN'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

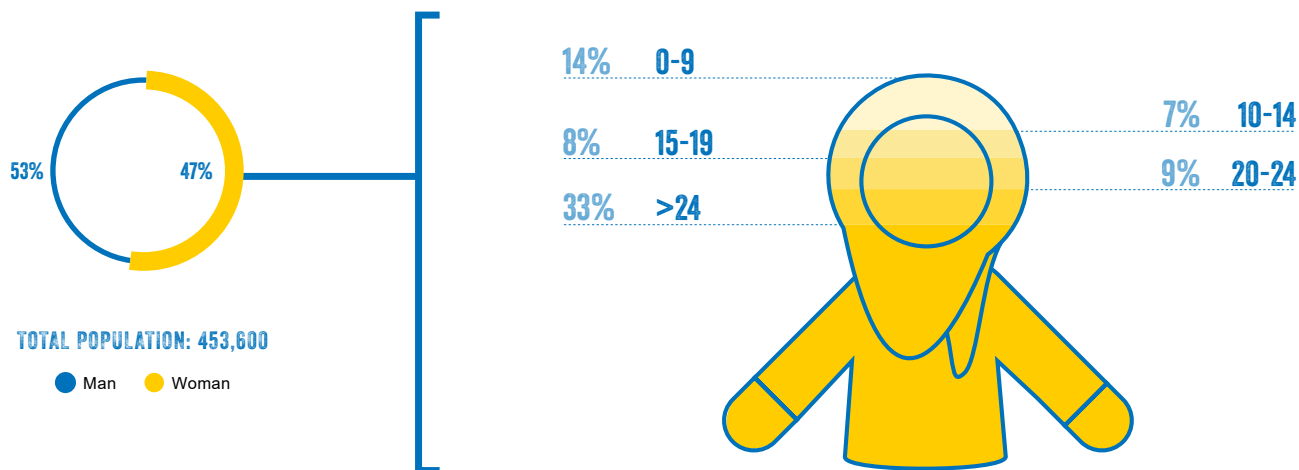


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	8	= Completion rate, lower secondary female	93.3%
	13	= Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	17%
	10	= Access to Internet, female	41.8%
	18	= Mean years of schooling, female	3.3 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	14	▼ Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	35.9%
	12	▼ Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	28.3%
	15	= Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	27.7%
	6	▲ Female Share of employment in managerial positions	32.7%
 PROTECTION	4	= Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	1.7%
	12	= Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	26%
	3	= Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	15.1%
 HEALTH	6	= Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	20.2 births per 1,000 women
	8	= Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	52.4
	15	= Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	33.5%
	9	= Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	2.7 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	12	▲ Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	17.0
	1	= Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	4	= Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	99.8
 LAWS & POLICIES	1	= Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1	= Equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	1	= Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	15	= Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	No
	1	= Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	16	= Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	147.7 per 100,000 population
 CLIMATE	3	= Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	122.2 persons
	7	▲ Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	80.2%
	1	= Terrestrial and marine protected areas	49.7% of total territorial area
	10	▲ Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	1.4 tonnes
	1	= Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

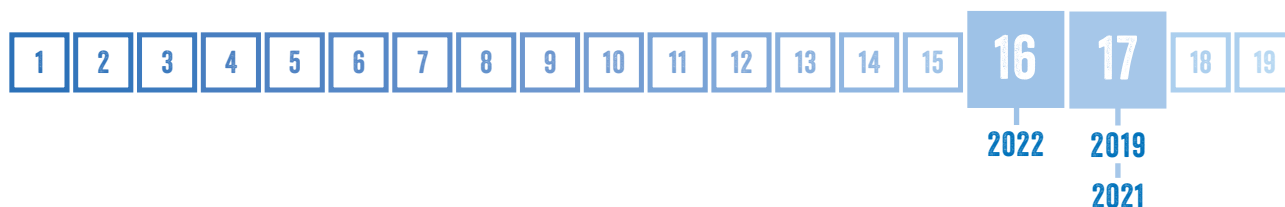
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

GLI
INDEX
0.566

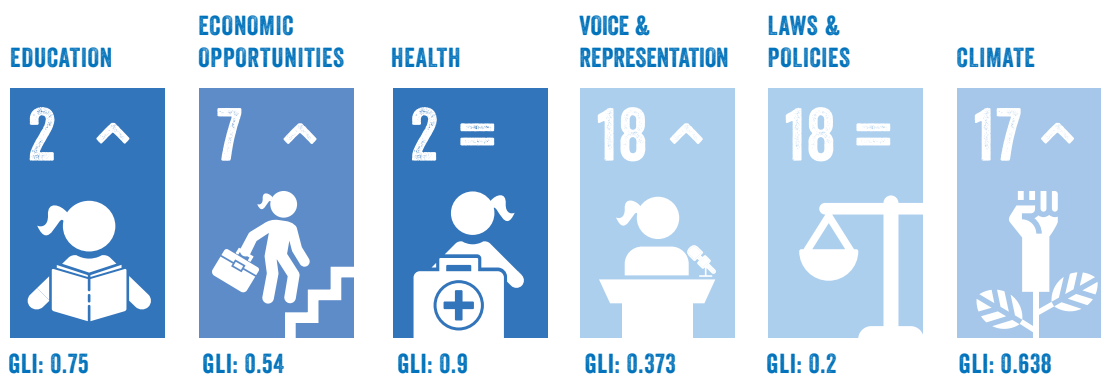
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#16



BRUNEI DARUSSALAM'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










BRUNEI DARUSSALAM'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



BRUNEI DARUSSALAM'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

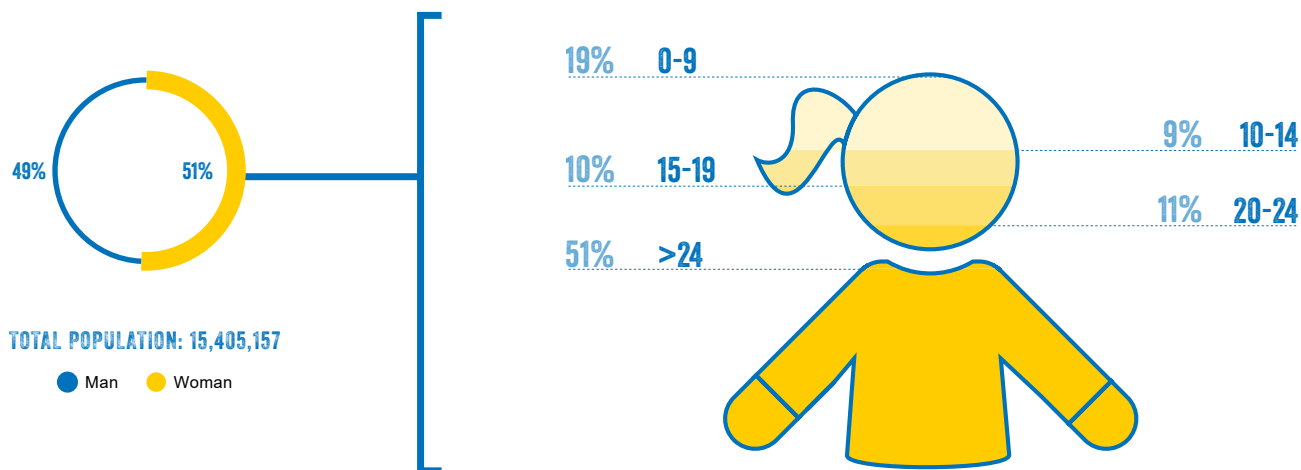
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.838 (Rank 47)	0.981	0.255	62,201

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	111.3%
	6 ▲	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	39.4%
	1 =	Access to Internet, female	99.8%
	5 =	Mean years of schooling, female	9.1 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	7 ▲	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	21.7%
	9 ▲	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	35%
	-	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	-
	5 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	36.5%
 PROTECTION	-	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	-
	-	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	-
	-	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	-
	3 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	10.3 births per 1,000 women
 HEALTH	-	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	-
	5 =	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	16.7%
	1 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	0.8 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	17 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	9.1
	18 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	No
	3 ▲	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	99.9
 LAWS & POLICIES	13 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
	7 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	17 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	16 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	No
	-	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	-
 CLIMATE	-	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	-
	1 =	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	100%
	7 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	9% of total territorial area
	19 ▲	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	16.1 tonnes
	1 =	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

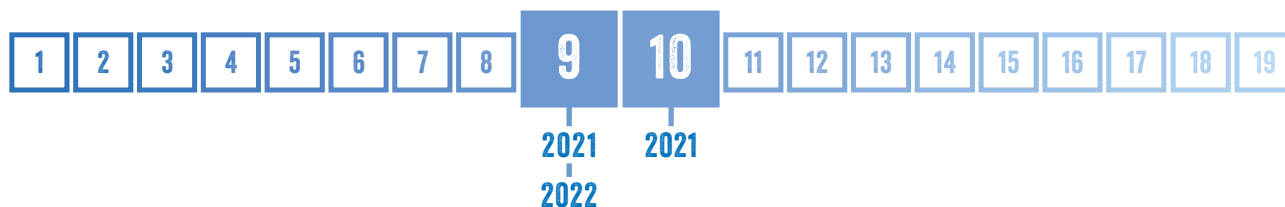
CAMBODIA

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INDEX
0.662

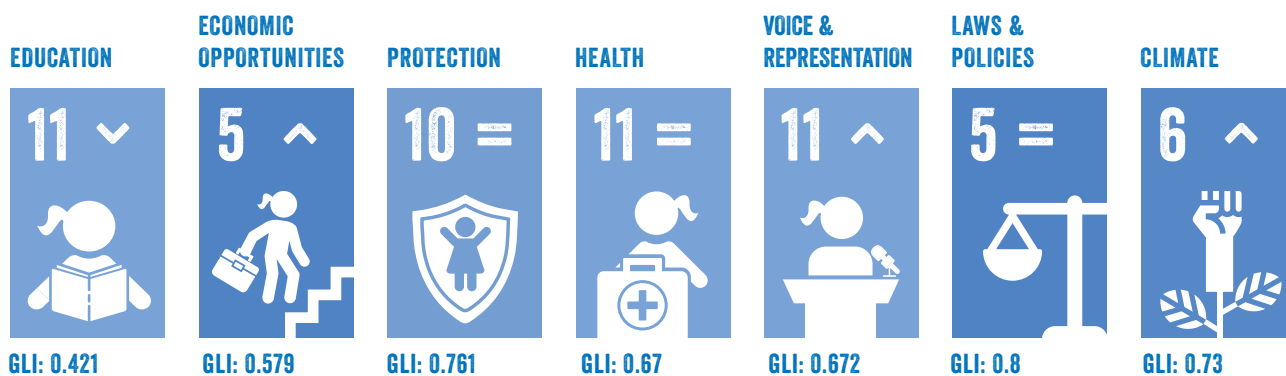
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#9



CAMBODIA'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










CAMBODIA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



CAMBODIA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

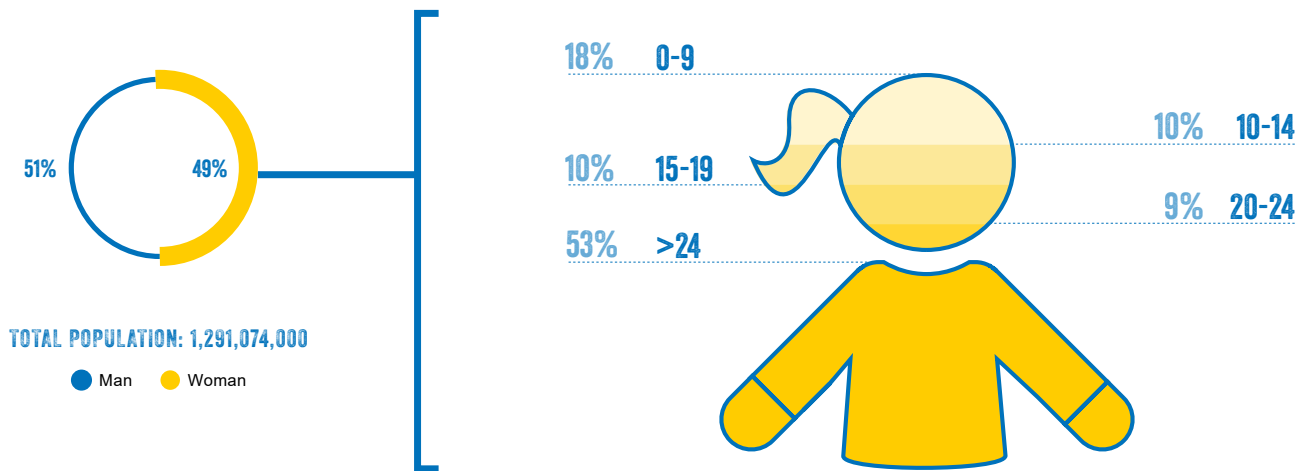


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	16 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	63%
	16 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	14.3%
	6 =	Access to Internet, female	65%
	15 =	Mean years of schooling, female	4.2 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	2 ▼	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	11.1%
	1 =	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	68.8%
	13 ▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	32.5%
	8 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	31%
 PROTECTION	14 =	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	12.2%
	10 =	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	19%
	9 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	20.9%
 HEALTH	14 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	50.2 births per 1,000 women
	10 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	45.8
	13 =	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	31.9%
	11 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	2.8 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	8 ▲	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	21.6
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	14 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	72.9
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	7 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	10 ▲	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	1.2 per 100,000 population
 CLIMATE	5 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	160.4 persons
	12 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	36.8%
	2 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	31.8% of total territorial area
	7 ▲	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	1 ton
	1 =	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

INDIA

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INDEX
0.631

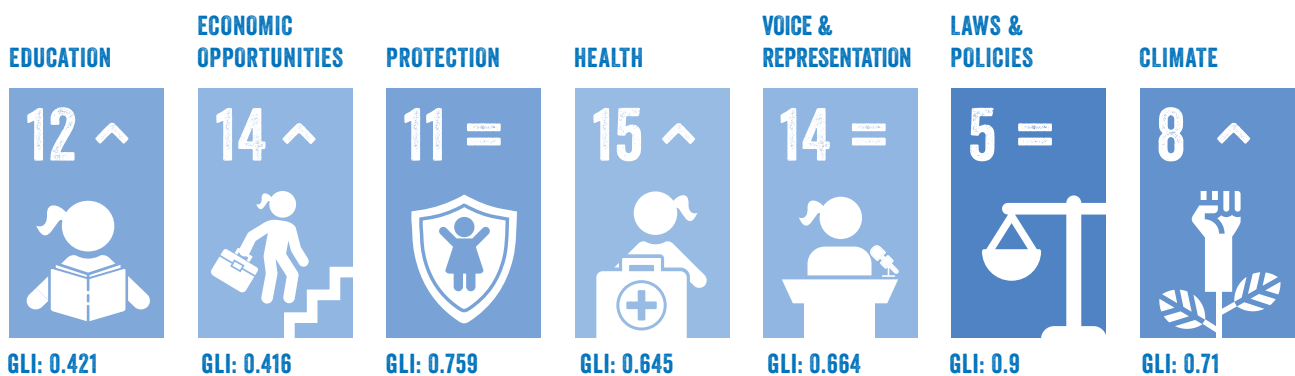
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#12



INDIA'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










INDIA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



INDIA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

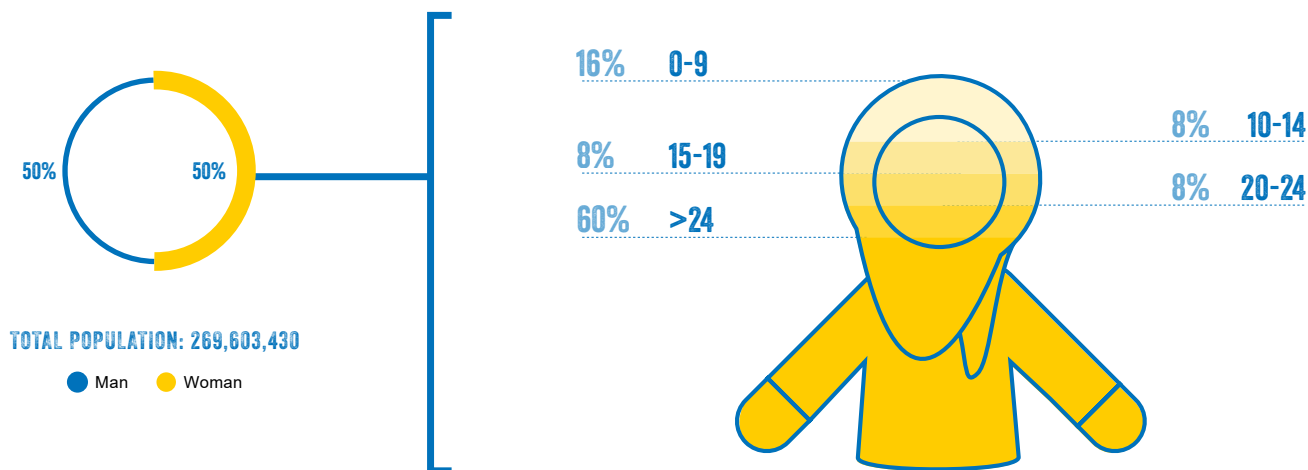
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.645 (Rank 131)	0.82	0.488	6,166

		RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	13	▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	86.8%
	9	▲	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	31.3%
	16	=	Access to Internet, female	14.9%
	11	=	Mean years of schooling, female	5.4 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	17	-0.800	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	47.8%
	19	▲	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	13%
	5	▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	77.6%
	15	▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	17.6%
 PROTECTION	5	=	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	3.1%
	13	=	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	27%
	12	=	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	28.8%
 HEALTH	4	=	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	13.2 births per 1,000 women
	11	▲	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	40.8
	16	=	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	34%
	19	=	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	11.1 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	16	=	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	14.4
	1	=	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	10	=	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	80.1
 LAWS & POLICIES	1	=	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	7	=	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1	=	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1	=	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1	=	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	5	=	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.6 per 100,000 population
 CLIMATE	15	▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	5656.8 persons
	8	▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	67.9%
	12	▲	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	4.4% of total territorial area
	11	▲	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	1.8 tonnes
	1	=	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

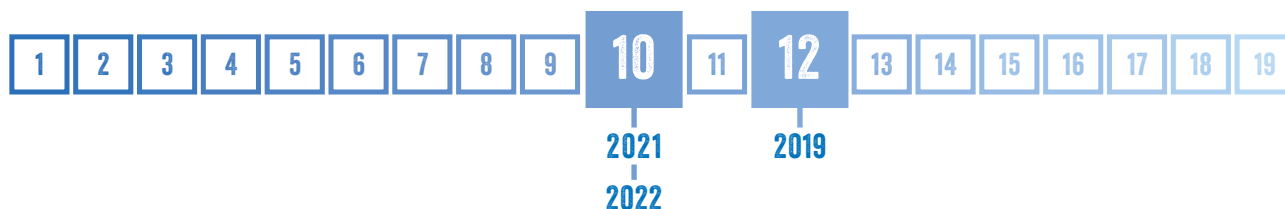
INDONESIA

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INDEX
0.652

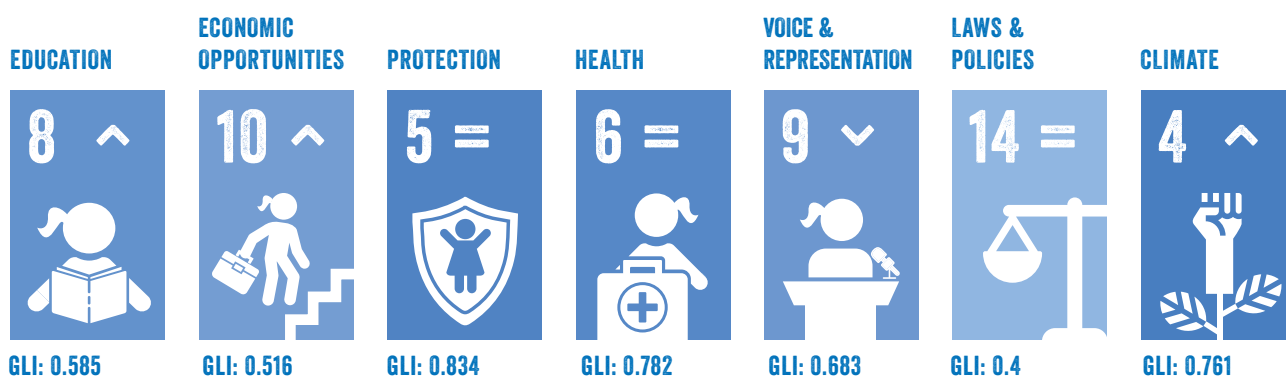
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#10



INDONESIA'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










INDONESIA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



INDONESIA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

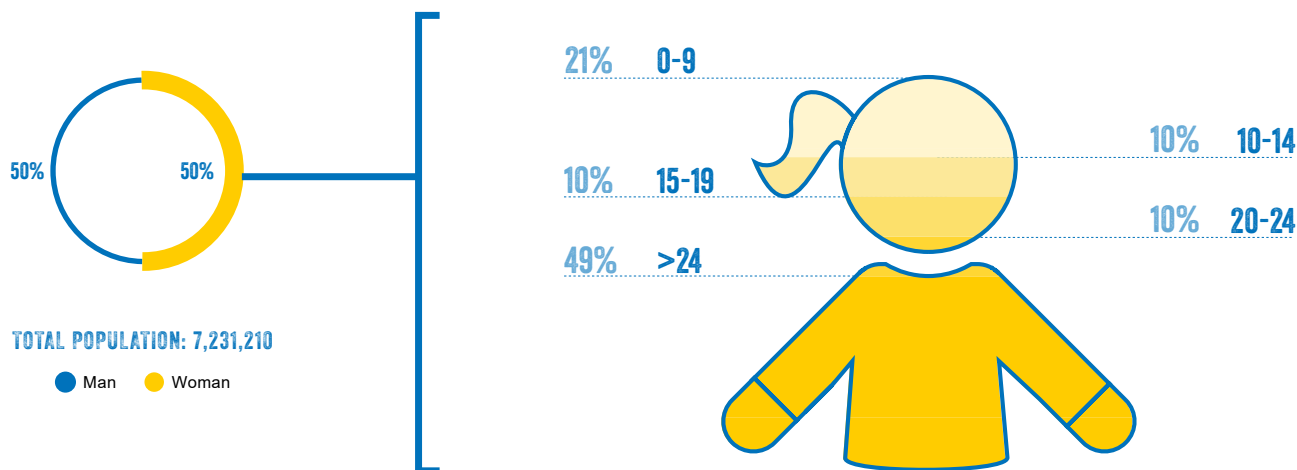


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	9	= Completion rate, lower secondary female	92.7%
	7	= Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	39%
	8	▲ Access to Internet, female	50.8%
	7	= Mean years of schooling, female	7.8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	10	▼ Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	26.9%
	6	▼ Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	37.9%
	7	▲ Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	52.3%
	7	▲ Female Share of employment in managerial positions	32.4%
 PROTECTION	7	= Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	4.6%
	6	= Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	16%
	8	= Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	18.3%
 HEALTH	13	= Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	47.4 births per 1,000 women
	1	= Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	81.7
	11	= Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	29.7%
	3	= Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	1.1 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	9	▲ Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	21
	1	= Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	12	▲ Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	77
 LAWS & POLICIES	13	= Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
	7	= Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	17	= Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	1	= Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1	= Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	11	▼ Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	1.2 per 100,000 population
	9	▼ Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	726.7 persons
	5	▲ Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	84.5%
	9	= Terrestrial and marine protected areas	5.3% of total territorial area
	12	▼ Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	2.3 tonnes
	1	= Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

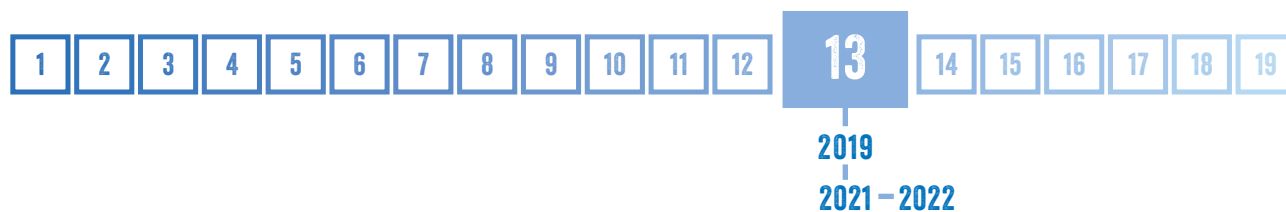
LAO PDR

GLI
INDEX
0.621

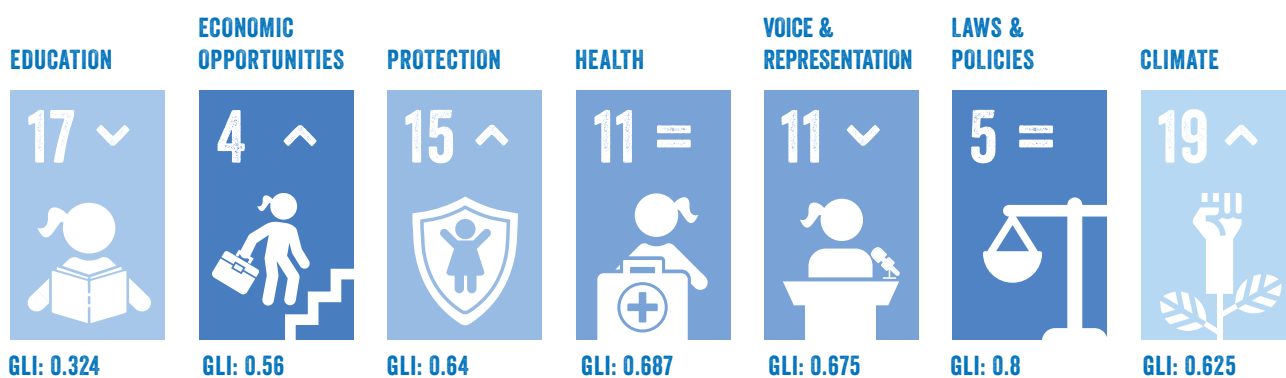
RANK
#13



LAO PDR'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










LAO PDR'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



LAO PDR'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

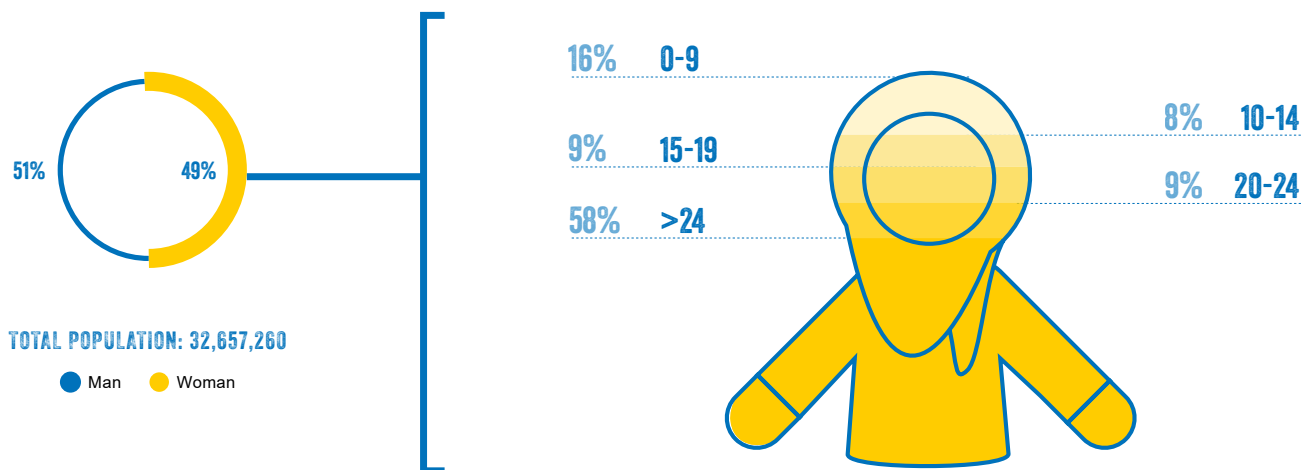
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.613 (Rank 137)	0.927	0.459	7,811

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	17 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	61%
	15 ▼	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	14.4%
	12 =	Access to Internet, female	23.7%
	13 =	Mean years of schooling, female	4.9 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	11 =	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	27.9%
	2 =	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	49.6%
	12 ▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	37.9%
	1 =	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	59%
 PROTECTION	16 =	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	26.2%
	15 ▲	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	32.7%
	4 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	15.3%
 HEALTH	17 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	65.4 births per 1,000 women
	6 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	61.3
	14 =	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	32.1%
	13 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	3.2 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	7 ▼	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	22
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	13 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	73.1
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	7 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	8 =	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.6 per 100,000 population
	12 =	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2971.8 persons
	19 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	8.5%
	4 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	18.7% of total territorial area
	13 ▲	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	2.6 tonnes
	1 ▲	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

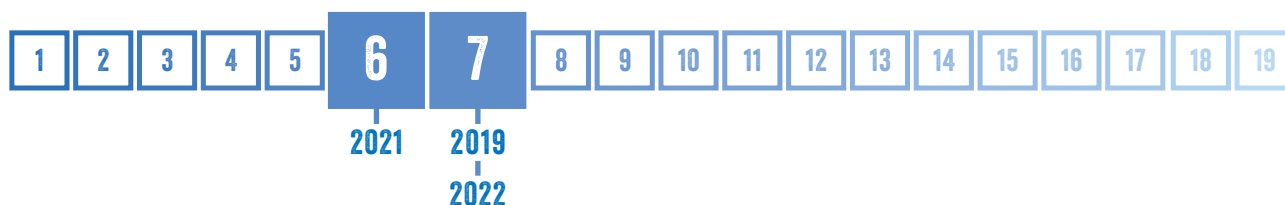
MALAYSIA

GLI
INDEX
0.684

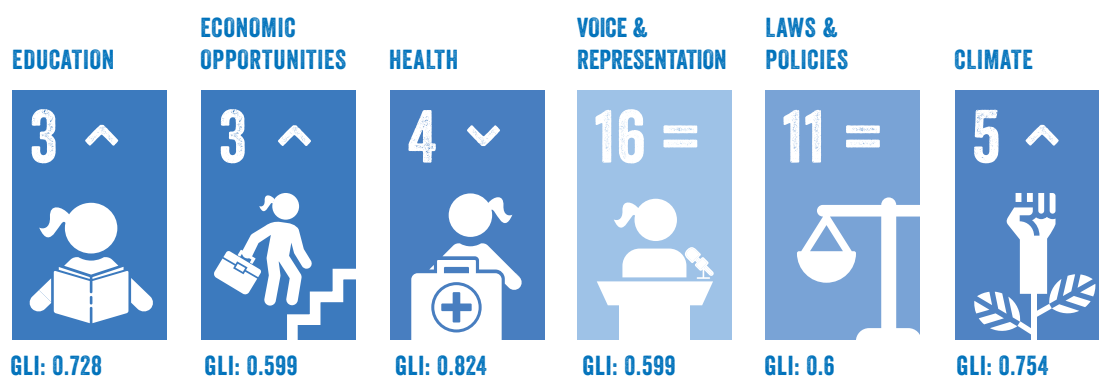
RANK
#7



MALAYSIA'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










MALAYSIA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



MALAYSIA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

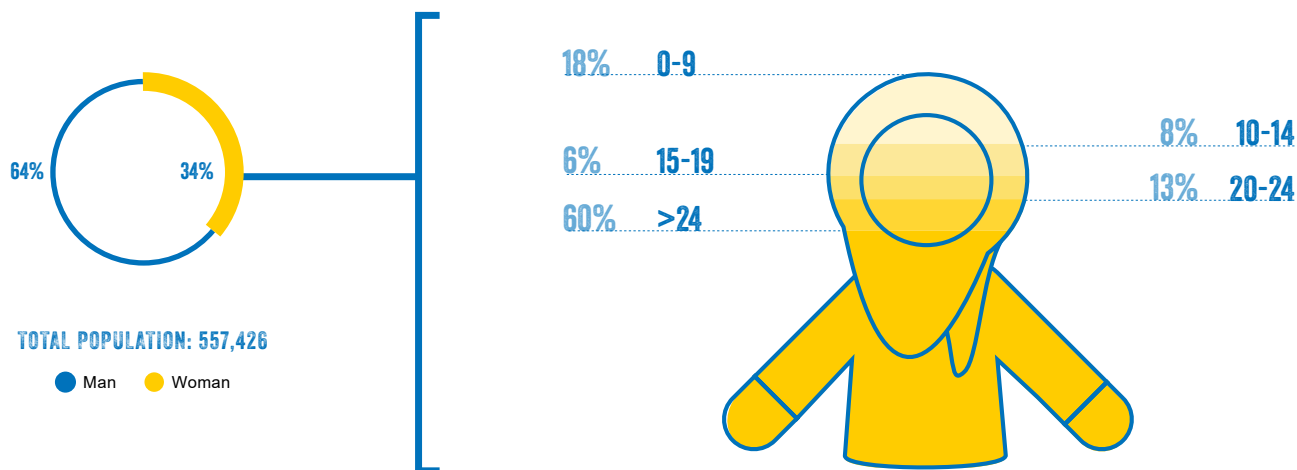
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.810 (Rank 62)	0.972	0.253	26,472

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	12 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	87.3%
	4 ▼	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	48.4%
	3 ▲	Access to Internet, female	87.7%
	3 =	Mean years of schooling, female	10.3 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	4 ▲	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	16%
	10 ▼	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	34.9%
	4 ▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	87.5%
	11 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	24.9%
 PROTECTION	-	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	-
	-	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	-
	-	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	-
 HEALTH	5 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	13.4 births per 1,000 women
	3 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	75.5
	7 ▼	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	23.5%
	8 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	2.3 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	15 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	14.9
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	-	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	-
 LAWS & POLICIES	13 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
	7 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	2 ▼	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.2 per 100,000 population
	7 ▼	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	483.2 persons
	4 ▼	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	95.5%
	8 ▲	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	8.8% of total territorial area
	17 ▼	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	7.9 tonnes
	1 =	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

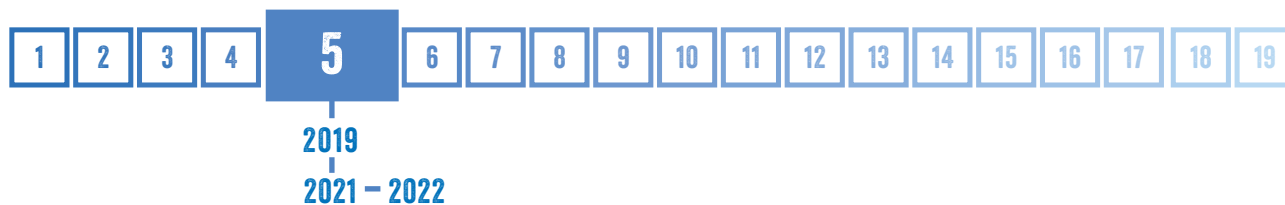
MALDIVES

GLI
INDEX
0.697

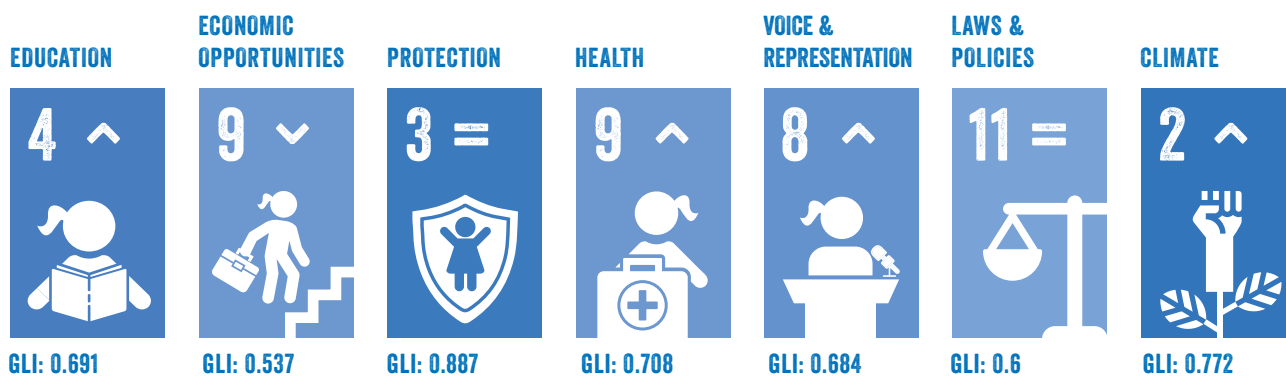
RANK
#5



MALDIVES'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










MALDIVES'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



MALDIVES'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

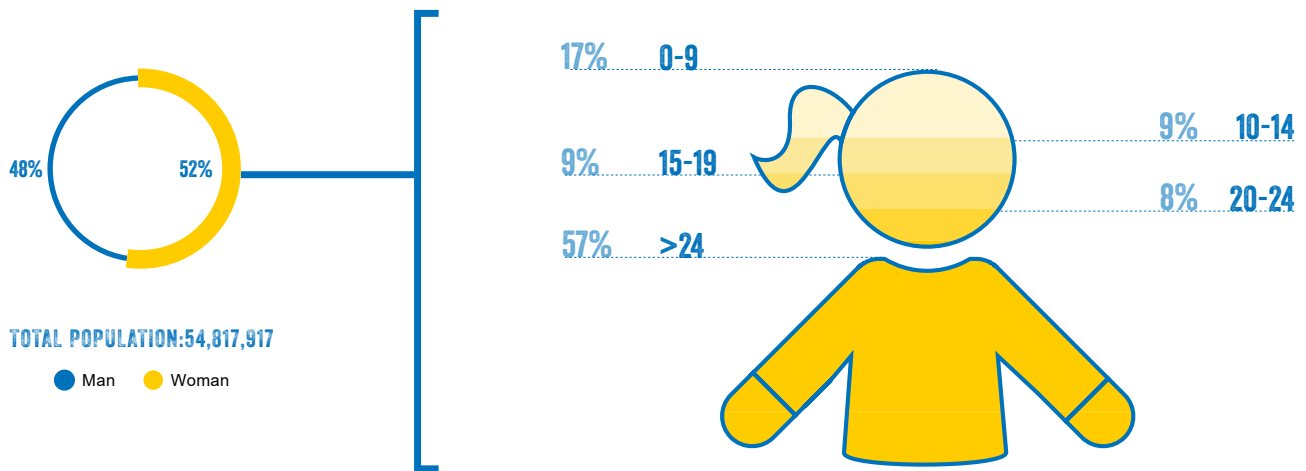
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.740 (Rank 95)	0.923	0.369	12,744

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1	= Completion rate, lower secondary female	101.1%
	2	▲ Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	66.5%
	7	= Access to Internet, female	63.1%
	9	= Mean years of schooling, female	7.0 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	12	▼ Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	31.3%
	3	▲ Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	47.1%
	6	▲ Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	74.2%
	14	▼ Female Share of employment in managerial positions	18.7%
 PROTECTION	-	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	-
	2	= Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	2%
	5	= Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	16.3%
 HEALTH	2	= Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	7.8 births per 1,000 women
	17	= Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	9.5
	3	= Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	14.2%
	1	= Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	0.8 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	19	= Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	4.6
	1	= Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	5	= Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	99.1
 LAWS & POLICIES	13	= Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
	7	= Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1	= Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1	= Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1	= Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	1	= Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.1 per 100,000 population
	2	= Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	7.4 persons
	3	▲ Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	99.2%
	19	= Terrestrial and marine protected areas	0.1% of total territorial area
	16	▲ Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	4 tonnes
	1	= Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

MYANMAR

GLI
INDEX
0.571

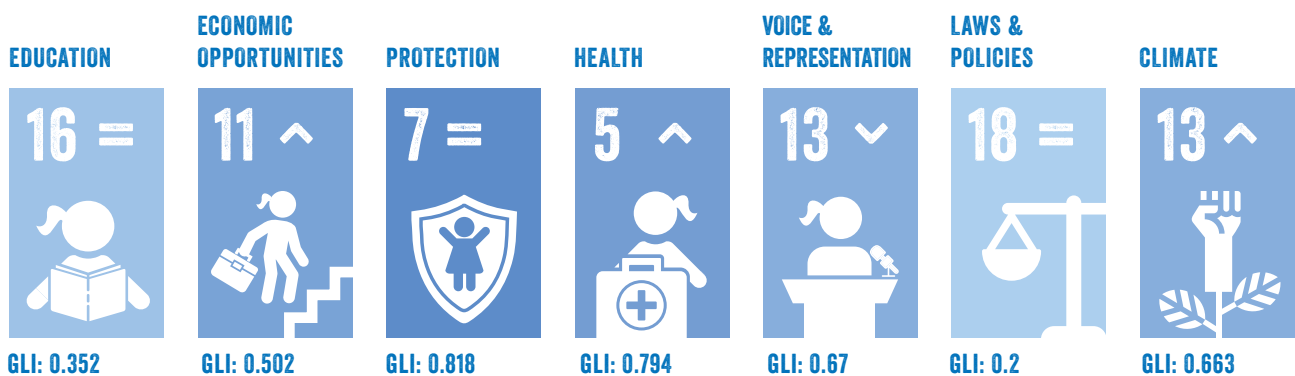
RANK
#15



MYANMAR'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










MYANMAR'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



MYANMAR'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

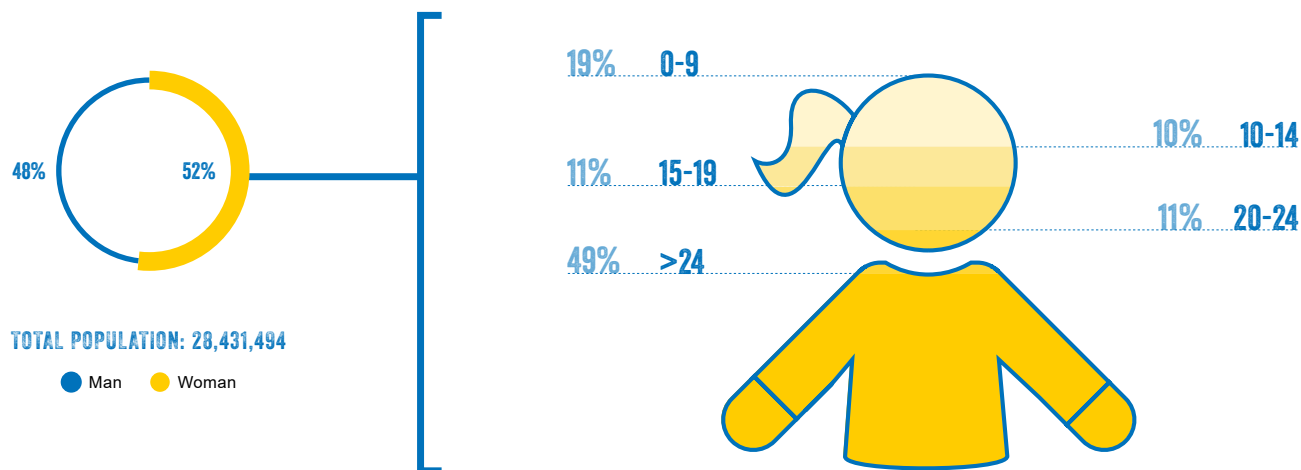


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	15	= Completion rate, lower secondary female	67.9%
	11	= Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	22%
	14	= Access to Internet, female	19.4%
	12	= Mean years of schooling, female	5 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	8	▼ Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	21.8%
	5	▼ Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	39.2%
	10	▲ Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	46.2%
	9	▼ Female Share of employment in managerial positions	27.8%
 PROTECTION	10	= Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	7.6%
	6	= Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	16%
	7	= Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	17.3%
 HEALTH	8	= Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	28.5 births per 1,000 women
	4	= Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	73
	8	▲ Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	26.8%
	3	= Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	1.1 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	14	▼ Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	15.3
	1	= Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	9	= Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	80.6
 LAWS & POLICIES	1	= Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	7	= Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	17	= Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	15	= Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	No
	16	= Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	No
 CLIMATE	6	▲ Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.6 per 100,000 population
	10	▲ Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	778.5 persons
	16	▲ Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	31.3%
	13	= Terrestrial and marine protected areas	3.9% of total territorial area
	5	▼ Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.7 tonnes
	1	= Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

NEPAL

GLI
INDEX
0.606

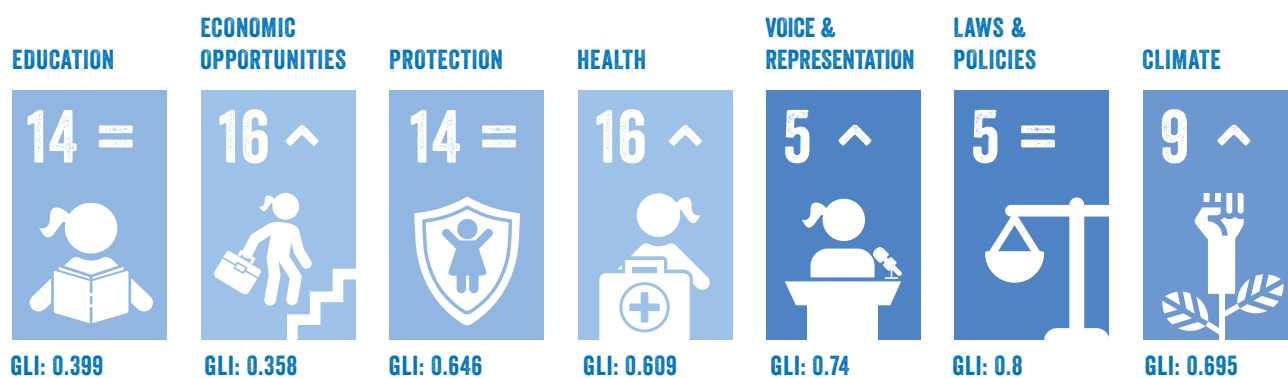
RANK
#14



NEPAL'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










NEPAL'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



NEPAL'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

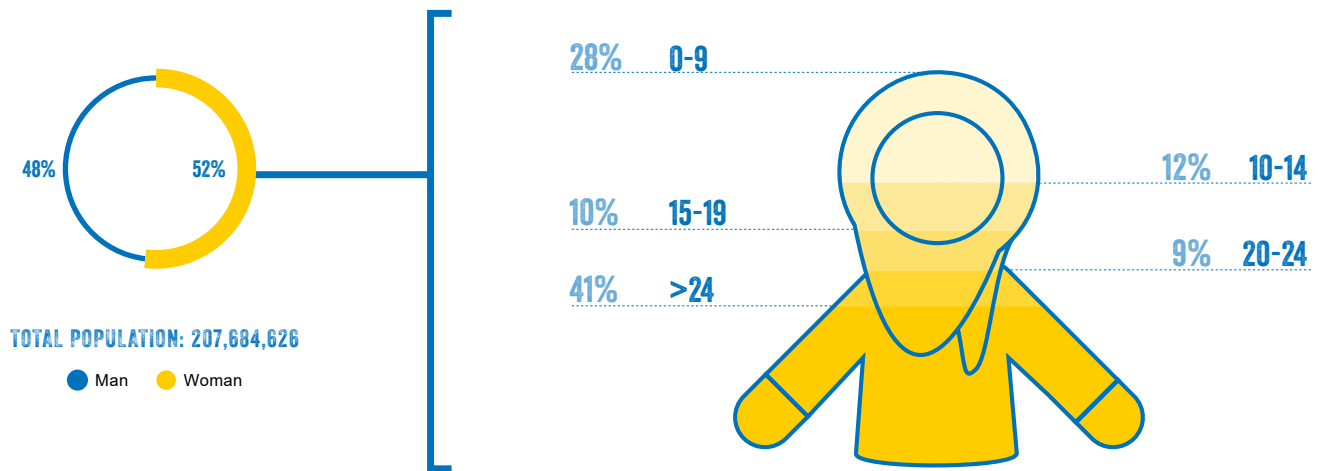


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	100.6%
	17 ▲	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	13.8%
	15 =	Access to Internet, female	17.3%
	14 =	Mean years of schooling, female	4.3 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	16 ▲	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	45.8%
	17 =	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	21.4%
	8 =	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	49.9%
	16 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	13.2%
 PROTECTION	15 =	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	19.3%
	16 =	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	32.8%
	11 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	25%
 HEALTH	16 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	65.1 births per 1,000 women
	13 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	24.9
	12 ▲	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	30%
	9 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	2.7 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	2 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	32.7
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	11 ▲	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	78.3
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	15 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	No
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	15 ▲	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	5.2 per 100,000 population
 CLIMATE	14 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	4335.8 persons
	13 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	34.8%
	3 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	23.6% of total territorial area
	2 ▲	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.5 tonnes
	1 ▲	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

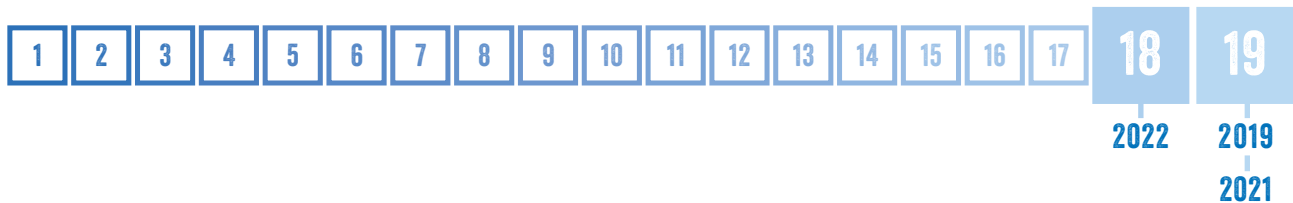
PAKISTAN

GLI
INDEX
0.451

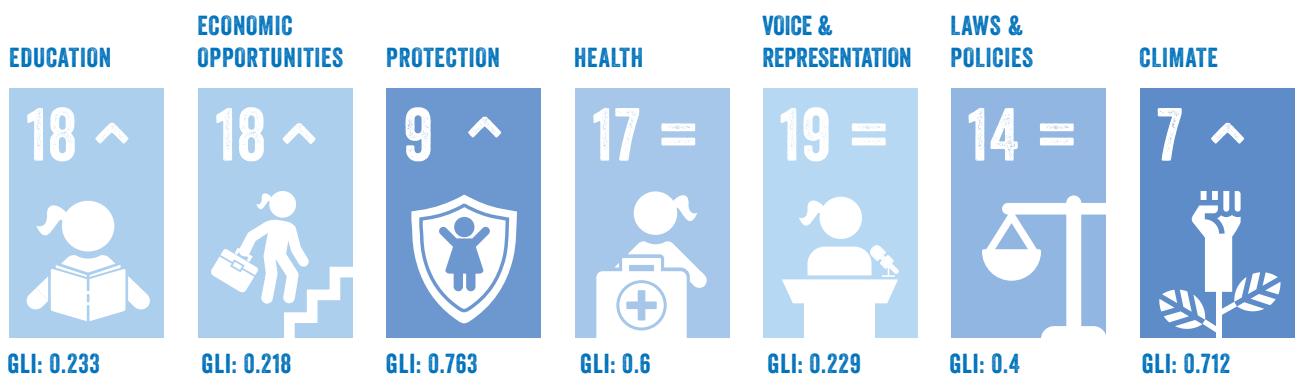
RANK
#18



PAKISTAN'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










PAKISTAN'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



PAKISTAN'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

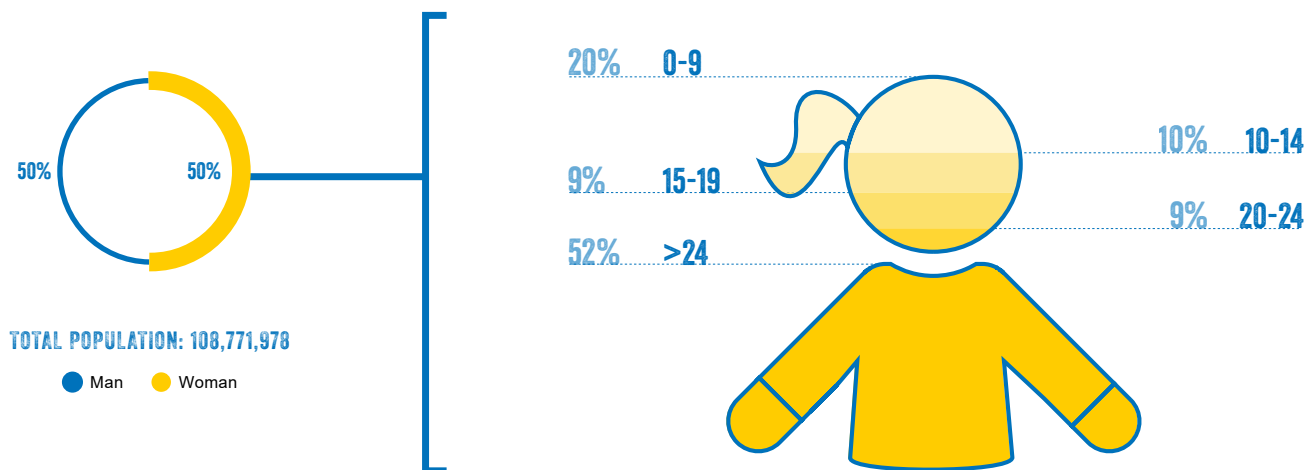
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.577 (Rank 154)	0.745	0.538	4,563

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	18 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	45.7%
	18 ▲	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	12.1%
	17 =	Access to Internet, female	12.9%
	16 =	Mean years of schooling, female	3.8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	18 ▼	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	55.7%
	15 ▲	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	21.9%
	16 ▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	13.5%
	18 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	5.7%
 PROTECTION	12 ▲	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	10.1%
	9 =	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	18.3%
	10 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	24.5%
 HEALTH	11 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	38.8 births per 1,000 women
	14 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	23.3
	17 =	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	37.1%
	15 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	4.3 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	11 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	20.2
	18 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	No
	17 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	41.9
 LAWS & POLICIES	13 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
	7 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	15 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	No
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	9 ▼	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.7 per 100,000 population
	1 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1.3 persons
	10 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	49.3%
	6 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	9.8% of total territorial area
	6 ▲	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.9 tonnes
	1 ▲	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

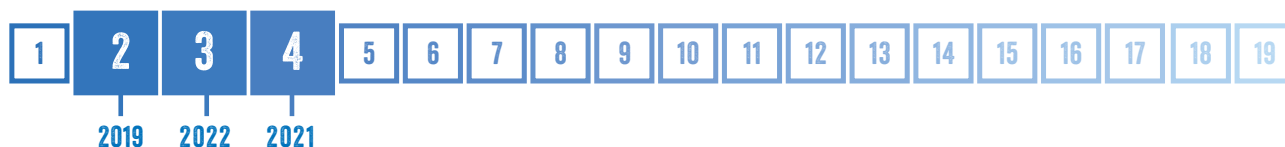
PHILIPPINES

GLI
INDEX
0.733

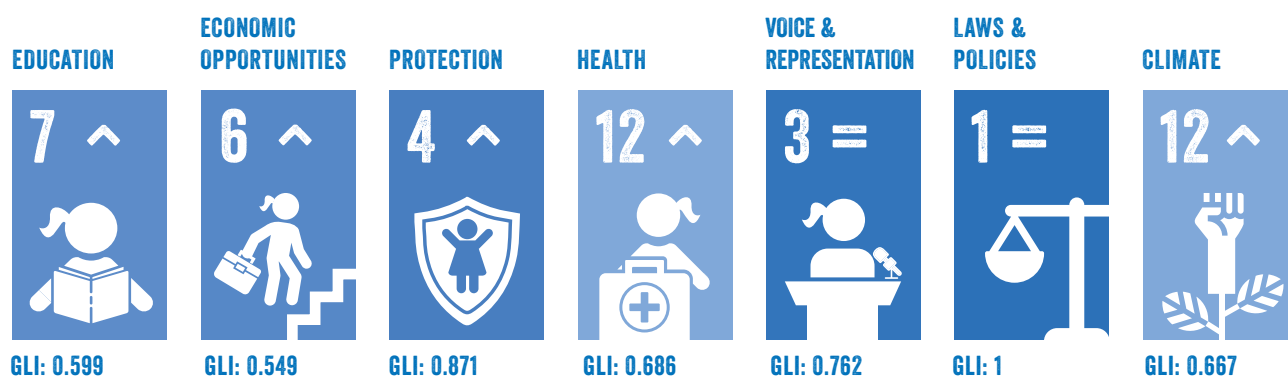
RANK
#3



PHILIPPINES'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










PHILIPPINES'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



PHILIPPINES'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

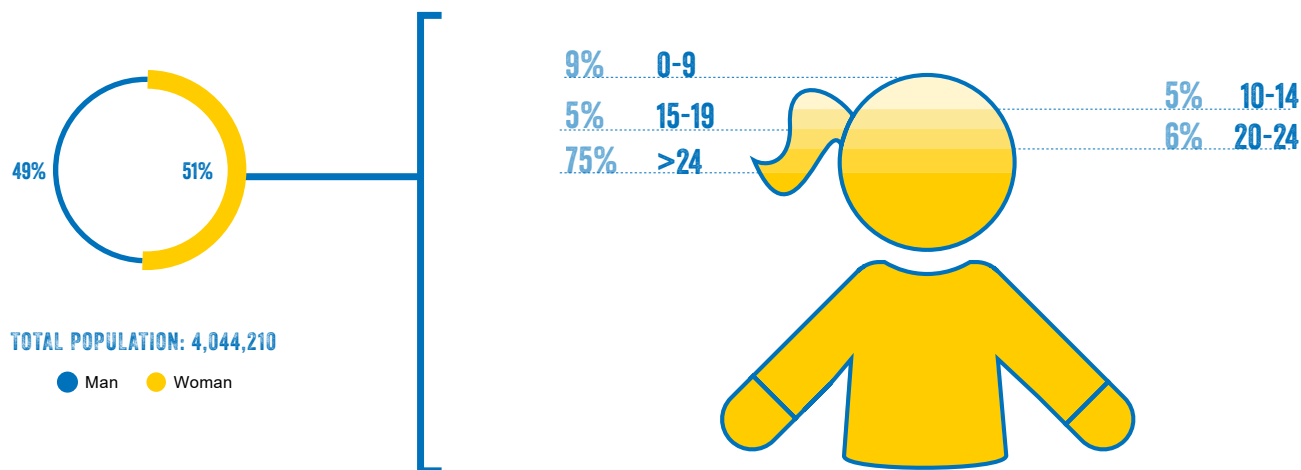


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	10 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	92%
	5 ▲	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	41.2%
	9 =	Access to Internet, female	43%
	4 =	Mean years of schooling, female	9.6 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	6 ▲	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	21.5%
	14 ▼	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	23.3%
	9 ▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	47.2%
	2 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	53%
 PROTECTION	3 ▲	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	0.7%
	8 =	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	17%
	2 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	14.8%
 HEALTH	15 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	54.2 births per 1,000 women
	9 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	46.6
	10 ▲	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	29.4%
	5 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	1.2 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	5 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	28
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	8 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	91.2
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	14 ▼	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	2.7 per 100,000 population
	16 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	6762.4 persons
	11 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	48%
	14 ▲	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	3.7% of total territorial area
	9 ▼	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	1.3 tonnes
	1 ▲	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

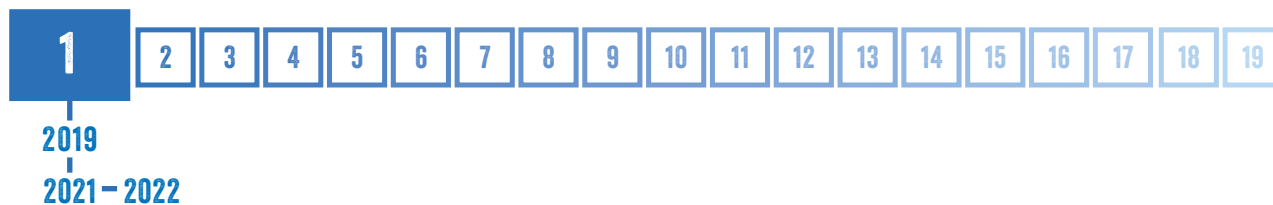
SINGAPORE

GLI
INDEX
0.798

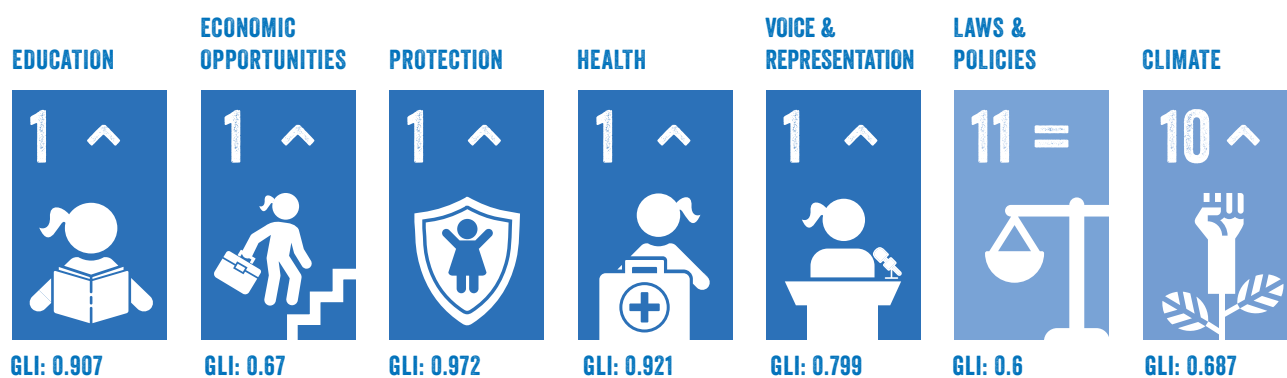
RANK
#1



SINGAPORE'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










SINGAPORE'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



SINGAPORE'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

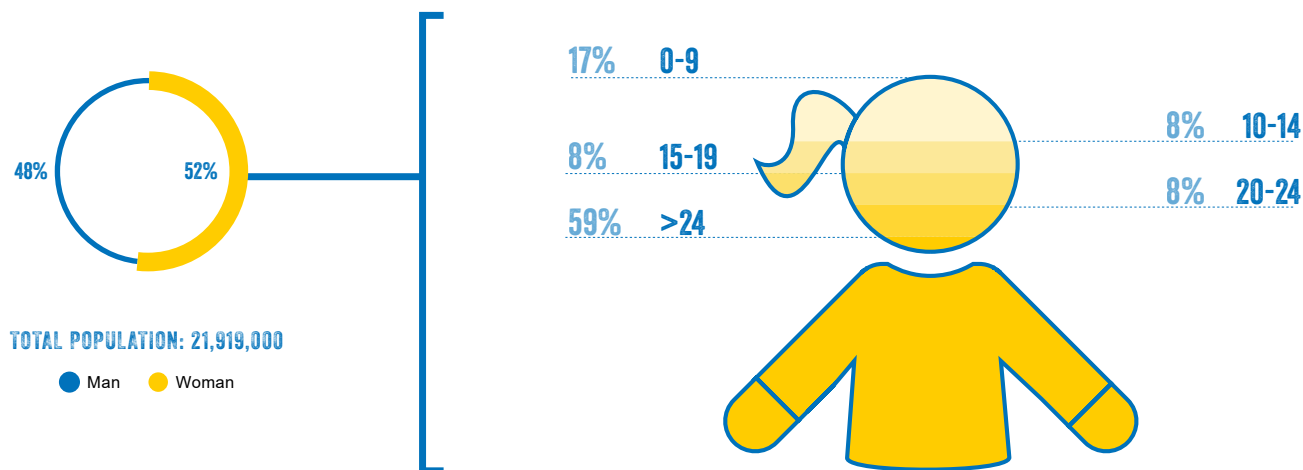
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.938 (Rank 11)	0.985	0.065	93,397

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	100.1%
	1 ▲	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	97.1%
	2 ▲	Access to Internet, female	90.9%
	1 =	Mean years of schooling, female	11.2 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	1 ▼	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	5.6%
	7 ▼	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	37.5%
	1 ▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	96.9%
	4 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	38.1%
 PROTECTION	1 =	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	0.4%
	1 ▲	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	0.1%
	1 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	6.1%
 HEALTH	1 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	3.5 births per 1,000 women
	-	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	-
	1 ▲	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	3%
	18 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	7.1 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	4 ▲	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	29.8
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	1 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	100
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	7 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	16 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	No
	- =	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	-
 CLIMATE	- =	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	-
	1 =	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	100%
	18 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	2.5% of total territorial area
	18 ▲	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	8.3 tonnes
	1 =	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

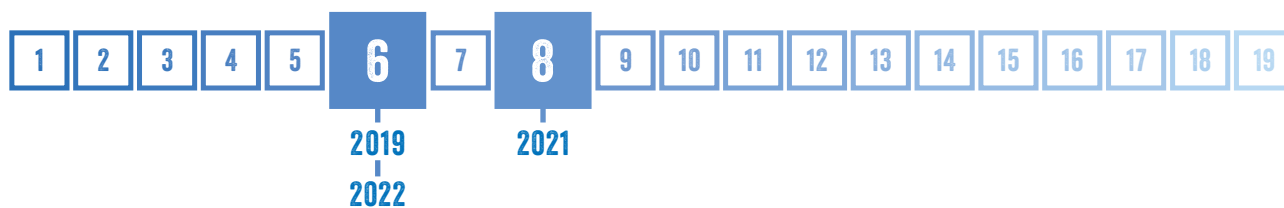
SRI LANKA

GLI
INDEX
0.696

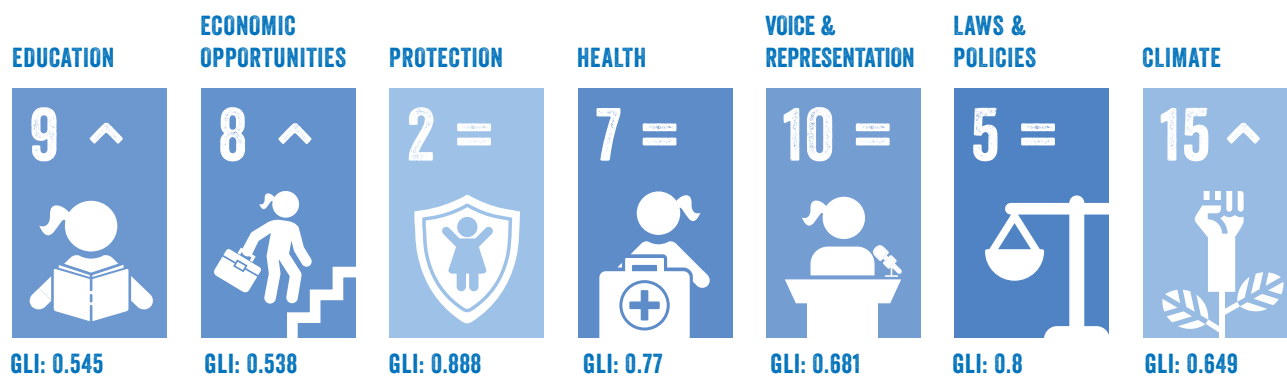
RANK
#6



SRI LANKA'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










SRI LANKA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



SRI LANKA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

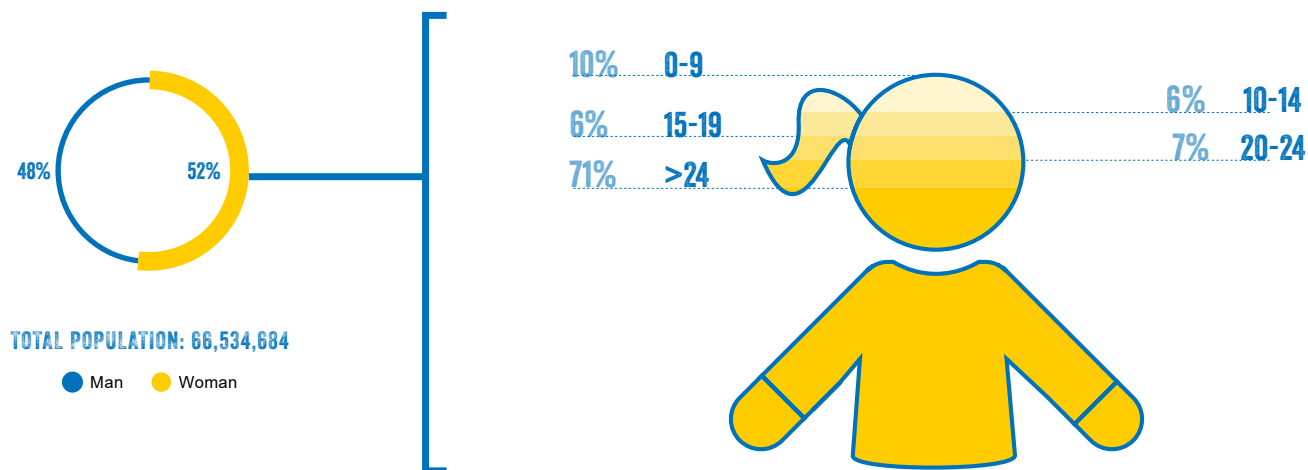
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.782 (Rank 72)	0.955	0.401	12,537

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	100.6%
	10 ▲	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	26.7%
	13 ▲	Access to Internet, female	20.5%
	2 =	Mean years of schooling, female	10.6 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	13 ▼	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	31.9%
	16 ▲	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	21.5%
	3 ▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	89.3%
	10 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	27.2%
 PROTECTION	2 =	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	0.6%
	3 =	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	10%
	6 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	17%
 HEALTH	7 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	20.9 births per 1,000 women
	7 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	57.7
	4 =	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	16.6%
	17 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	6.2 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	18 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	5.4
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	6 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	97
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	7 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	12 =	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	1.7 per 100,000 population
	13 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	3599.3 persons
	15 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	32.2%
	16 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	3.4% of total territorial area
	8 ▼	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	1.1 tonnes
	1 ▲	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

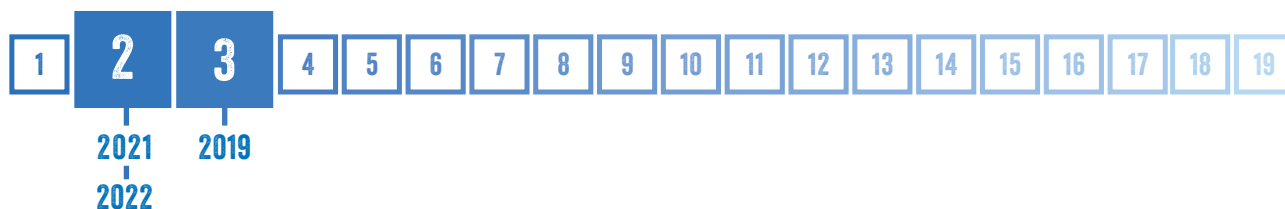
THAILAND

GLI
INDEX
0.768

RANK
#2



THAILAND'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










THAILAND'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



THAILAND'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

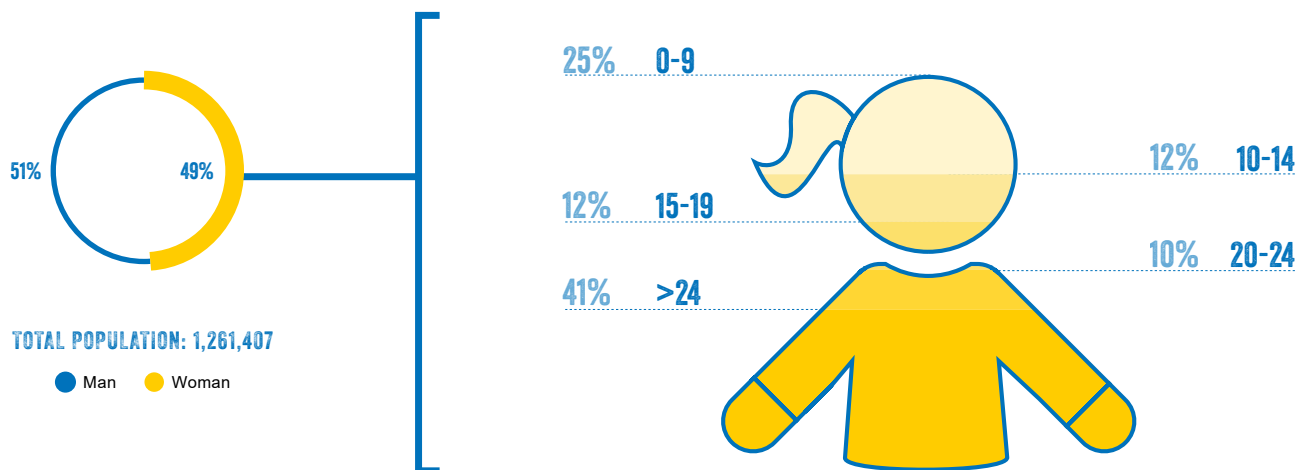
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.777 (Rank 79)	1.008	0.359	17,285

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	11 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	89.9%
	3 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	57.8%
	4 ▲	Access to Internet, female	76.8%
	8 =	Mean years of schooling, female	7.7 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	5 =	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	18.6%
	11 ▼	Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	33.2%
	2 ▲	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	92.7%
	3 ▲	Female Share of employment in managerial positions	39.2%
 PROTECTION	11 =	Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	7.9%
	11 ▲	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	20.2%
	14 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	41%
 HEALTH	12 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	44.9 births per 1,000 women
	2 =	Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	79.9
	2 ▼	Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	11.4%
	12 =	Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	2.9 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	13 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	15.7
	1 =	Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	1 ▲	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	100
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 =	Equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	3 =	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.2 per 100,000 population
	4 =	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	149 persons
	6 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	83.6%
	5 ▲	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	13.3% of total territorial area
	15 ▼	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	3.8 tonnes
	1 =	Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

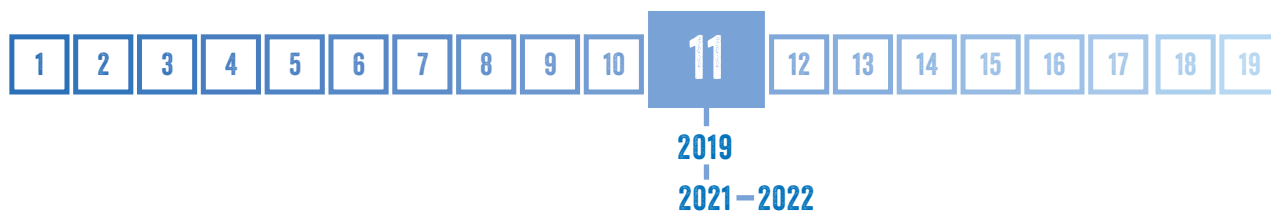
TIMOR-LESTE

GLI
INDEX
0.639

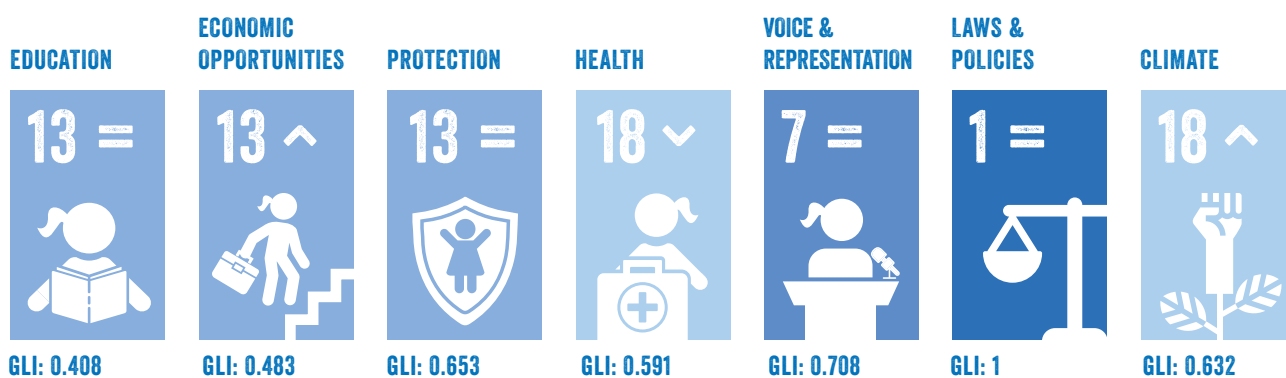
RANK
#11



TIMOR-LESTE'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










TIMOR-LESTE'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



TIMOR-LESTE'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

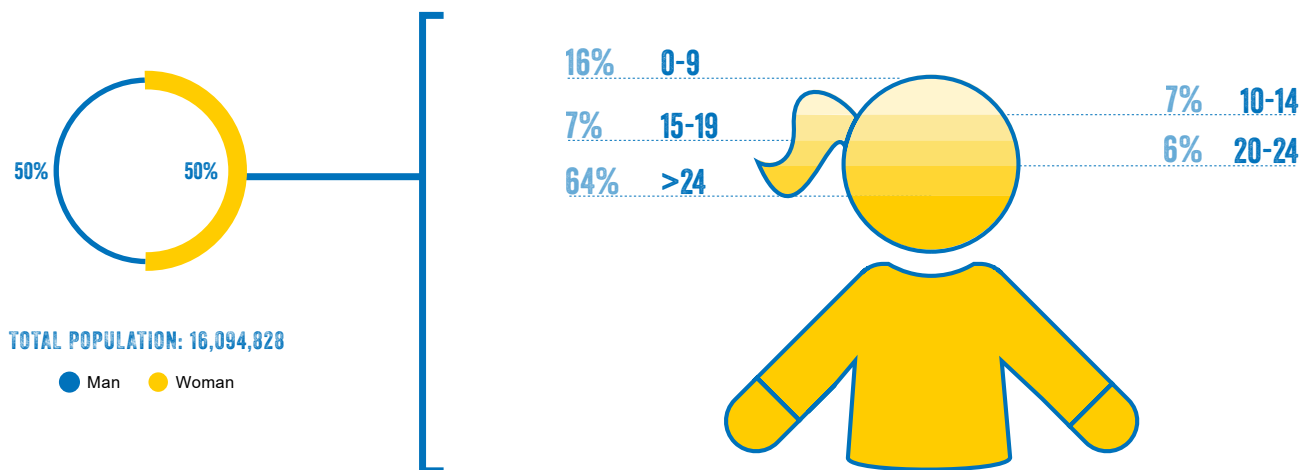


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	7	= Completion rate, lower secondary female	95.8%
	14	= Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	14.8%
	11	= Access to Internet, female	27.5%
	16	= Mean years of schooling, female	3.8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	9	▲ Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	24.5%
	8	= Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	36.6%
	-	Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	-
	13	= Female Share of employment in managerial positions	24.5%
 PROTECTION	9	= Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	6.9%
	5	= Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	15%
	17	= Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	58.8%
 HEALTH	10	= Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	33.8 births per 1,000 women
	15	= Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	22.1
	19	▼ Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	44.7%
	7	= Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	2.0 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	1	= Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	38.5
	1	= Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	15	= Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	61
 LAWS & POLICIES	1	= Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1	= Equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	1	= Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1	= Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1	= Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
 CLIMATE	12	= Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	1.7 per 100,000 population
	8	= Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	494.3 persons
	18	▲ Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	13.6%
	10	= Terrestrial and marine protected areas	5.2% of total territorial area
	3	▲ Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.5 tonnes
	1	= Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes

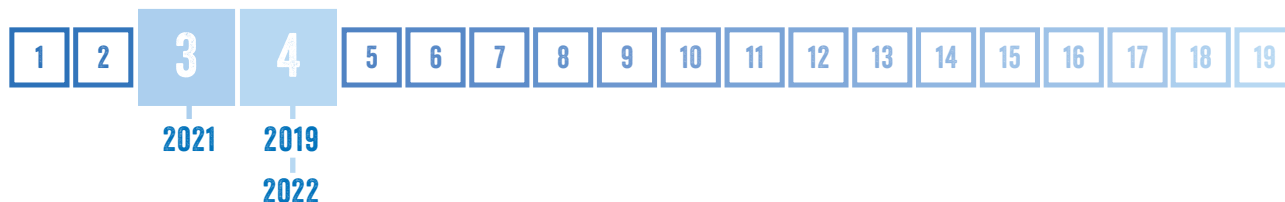
VIETNAM

GLI
INDEX
0.718

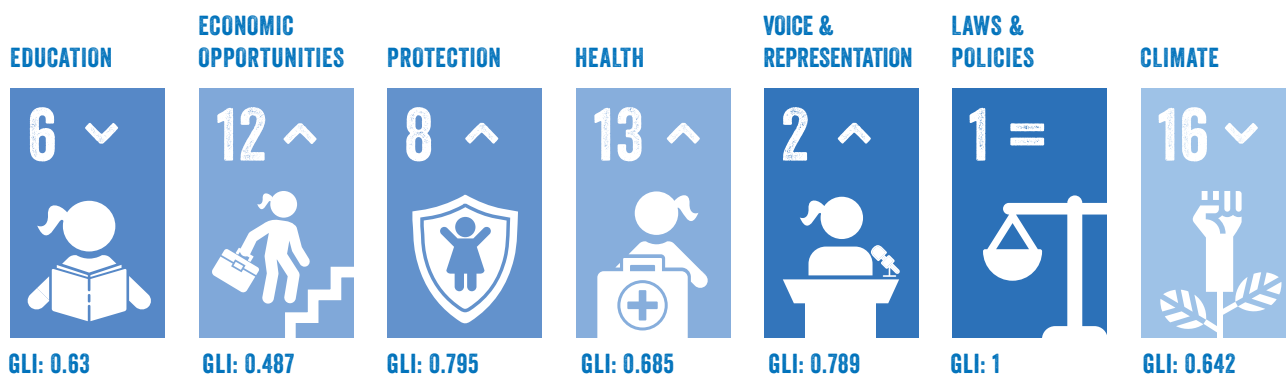
RANK
#4



VIETNAM'S POSITION IN ASIA'S RANKING:










VIETNAM'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



VIETNAM'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:



	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1	= Completion rate, lower secondary female	100.7%
	8	= Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	31.7%
	5	▼ Access to Internet, female	67%
	6	= Mean years of schooling, female	8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	3	▲ Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	12.3%
	4	▼ Youth Labour Participation Rate, female	43.3%
	14	= Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-service provider, female	30.4%
	11	▼ Female Share of employment in managerial positions	24.9%
 PROTECTION	6	▲ Percentage of girls aged 5-17 engaged in child labour	3.2%
	4	= Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	11%
	13	= Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	34.4%
 HEALTH	9	= Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	30.9 births per 1,000 women
	12	▲ Proportion of women aged 15-19 who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	30.6
	6	▲ Prevalence of stunting, height for age, of children under 5, female	20.6%
	16	= Suicide Mortality Rate aged 15-19, female	4.7 per 100,000 female population
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	3	▲ Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	30.3
	1	= Woman's testimony carries the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's	Yes
	7	= Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	96.3
 LAWS & POLICIES	1	= Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1	= Equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	1	= Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1	= Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1	= Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	-	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	-
 CLIMATE	-	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	-
	9	▲ Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	65.3%
	17	= Terrestrial and marine protected areas	2.9% of total territorial area
	14	▼ Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	3.5 tonnes
	1	= Countries with NDC to Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2021 updated)	Yes



**PACIFIC
GIRLS'
LEADERSHIP
INDEX:
DOMAINS,
COUNTRIES**



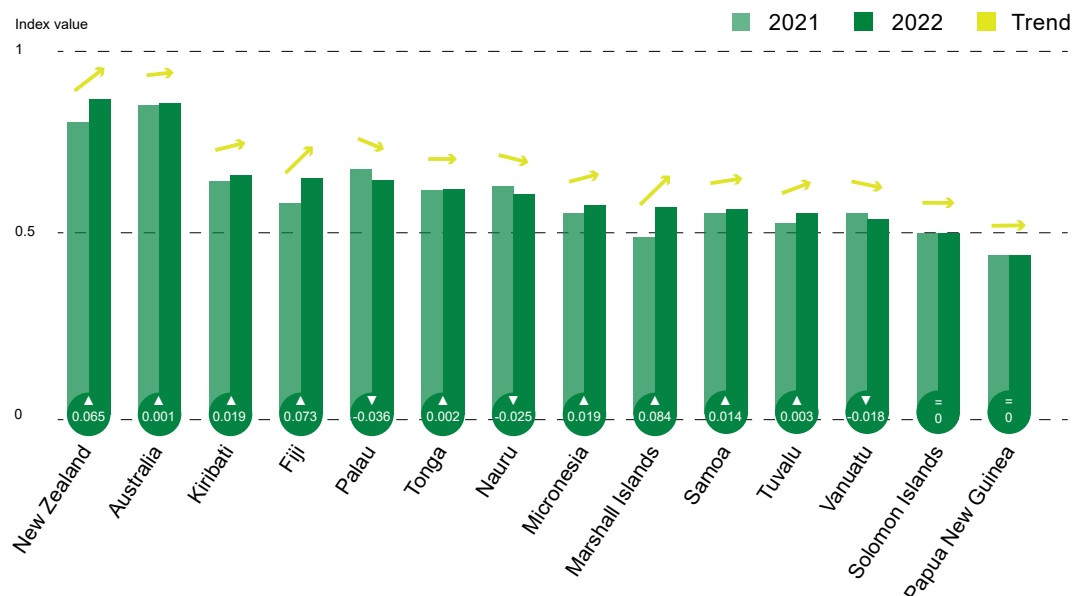
THE PACIFIC GIRLS' LEADERSHIP INDEX

The GLI presents the overall index values and ranking of countries, in order, based on all seven domains of education, economic opportunities, protection, health, political voice and representation, laws and policies, and climate action. In the 2022 Pacific GLI, the normalized values are presented for 2021 and 2022, as well as the relative change (+/-) between 2021 and 2022. These are indicated by a series of symbols:

- ▲ indicates a positive change in value from 2021
- ▼ indicates a negative change in value from 2021
- = indicates no change from 2021

In the Pacific, positive changes have occurred across 8 countries since 2021, although not significant. The GLI decreased slightly for Palau, Nauru and Vanuatu, while in Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea, the GLI was maintained from the previous year.

GLI Trends in the Pacific





In the Pacific, the three **highest-ranking countries** on the 2022 Pacific GLI are New Zealand (0.870), Australia (0.855) and Kiribati (0.664). Positive increases were exhibited by all three countries, although these were greater for New Zealand (0.065) and Kiribati (0.019). New Zealand and Australia's Index values are considerably higher than the 3rd-ranked country and those below it, largely due to their high scores across all domains. New Zealand ranked either 1st or 2nd in all but one domain; its lowest ranking (3rd in climate action) is a result of its 12th place ranking in the carbon dioxide emissions component indicator. Similarly, Australia ranked 1st or 2nd in all but one domain, with its lowest ranking 4th (climate action) is a result of its 14th place ranking in the carbon dioxide emissions component indicator.

The difference between the 2nd and 3rd-ranked countries (Australia and Kiribati, respectively) is 0.191 – the largest gap between rankings in the overall Index. Kiribati's domain rankings range from 3rd (laws and policies) to 10th (protection and climate action).

The three **lowest-ranking countries** on the 2022 Pacific GLI are Vanuatu (0.536), Solomon Islands (0.496) and Papua New Guinea (0.429). Vanuatu experienced a decrease in score (0.018), while Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea maintained the 2021 scores. PNG's ranking is moderately lower than the 2nd and 3rd lowest ranked countries due to ranking 14th in two domains (protection and voice and representation). Despite its overall low ranking, PNG is demonstrating progress in the laws and policies domain (ranked 4th out of 12).

The difference between the 2nd- and 3rd-lowest ranking countries (Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, respectively) is moderate. Vanuatu's component domain rankings range from 4th (laws and policies) to 13th (climate action). In comparison, Solomon Islands' component domain rankings range from 7th (economic opportunities) to 12th (health, voice and representation, climate action).

DOMAINS AND INDICATORS

The following set of indicators are used to calculate the Pacific GLI across the seven domains



Education



- Gross enrolment ratio, primary, female (%)
- Gross enrolment ratio, lower secondary, female (%)
- Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age, female (%)
- Expected years of schooling, female



Economic Opportunities



- Share of youth (15-24) not in employment, education or training, Female (%)
- Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)
- Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)
- Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value



Protection



- Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner
- Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner
- Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)



Health



- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)
- Suicide Mortality Rate, female (per 100,000 female population)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)
- Modern contraception prevalence rate (15-19 years)



Political Voice & Representation



- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
- A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man
- Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority



Laws & Policies



- Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents
- Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence
- Legislation on sexual harassment in employment
- Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage
- Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender



Climate Action



- Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)
- Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)
- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)
- Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)
- Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita (tonnes)

²² Please refer to Section 4, for a definition against each indicator.

THE DOMAINS

The following pages present the 2022 Pacific GLI by the each of the seven domains of education, economic opportunities, protection, health, voice and representation, laws and policies, and climate action.

Followed by each domain table and graph, are the rankings for each individual indicator which makes up the domain.

In 2022, New Zealand ranked first in the overall GLI, including in the domains of education and economic opportunities, followed by Australia in second and Kiribati in third. In the domain of protection, health, political voice and representation, and laws and policies, Australia ranked first, while for climate action, Nauru ranked highest.



Education



Political Voice
& Representation



Economic
Opportunities



Protection



Laws
& Policies



Health



Climate
Action



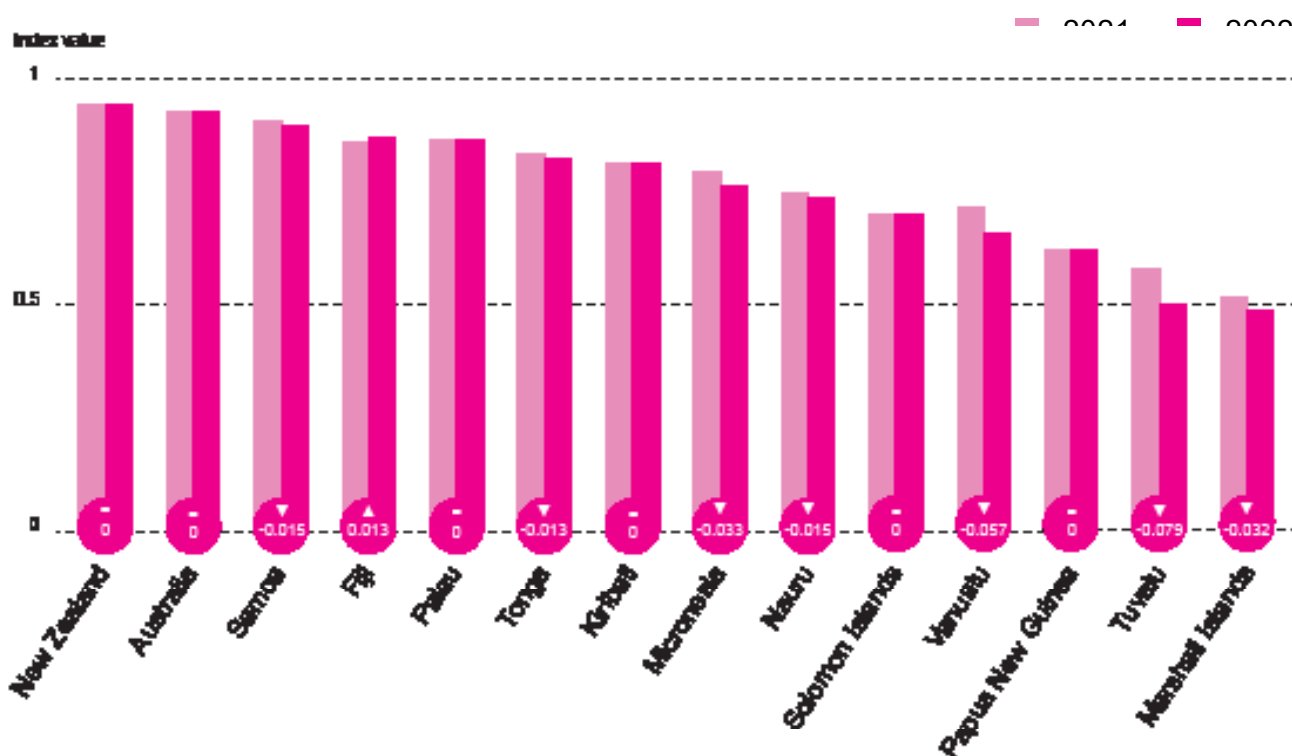


EDUCATION

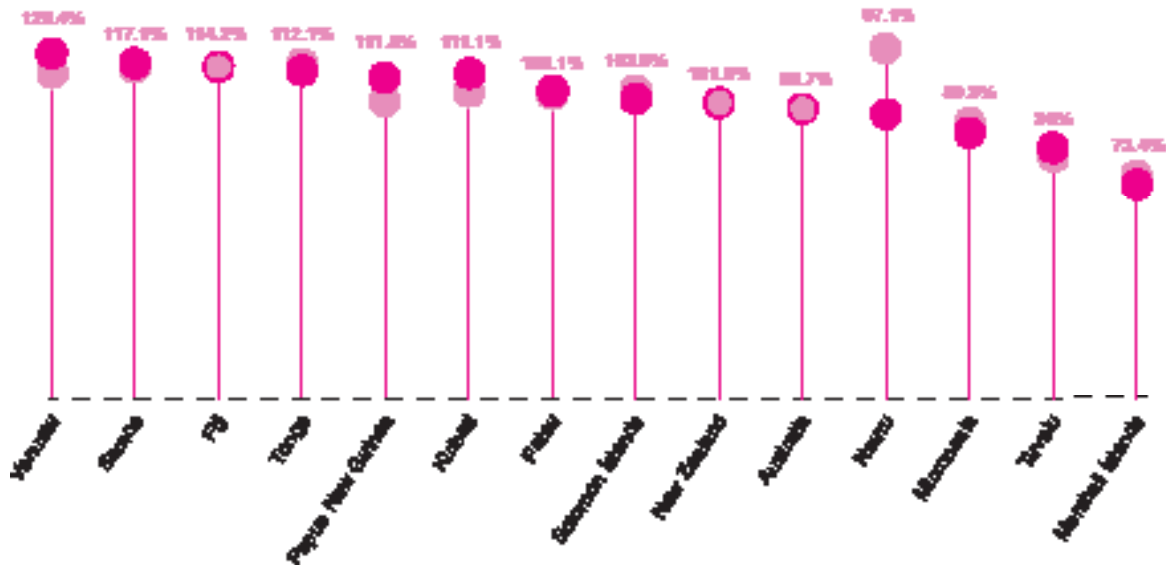
INDICATORS:

- Gross enrolment ratio, primary, female (%)
- Gross enrolment ratio, lower secondary, female (%)
- Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age, female (%)
- Expected years of schooling, female

Education Trends in the Pacific



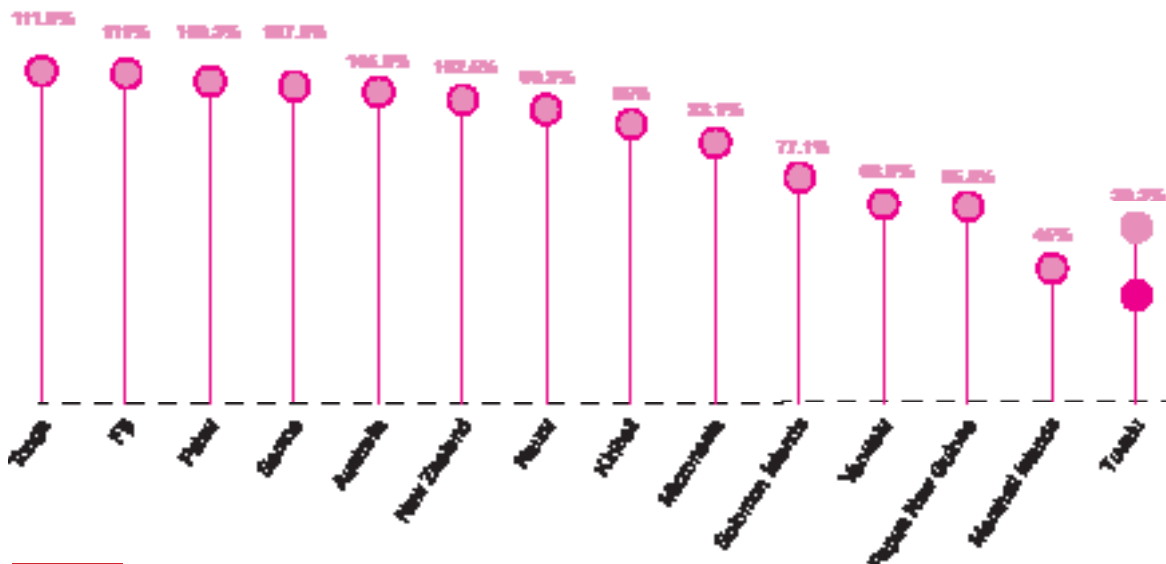
Completion Rate, Lower Secondary Female (%)



SDG 4.1.3

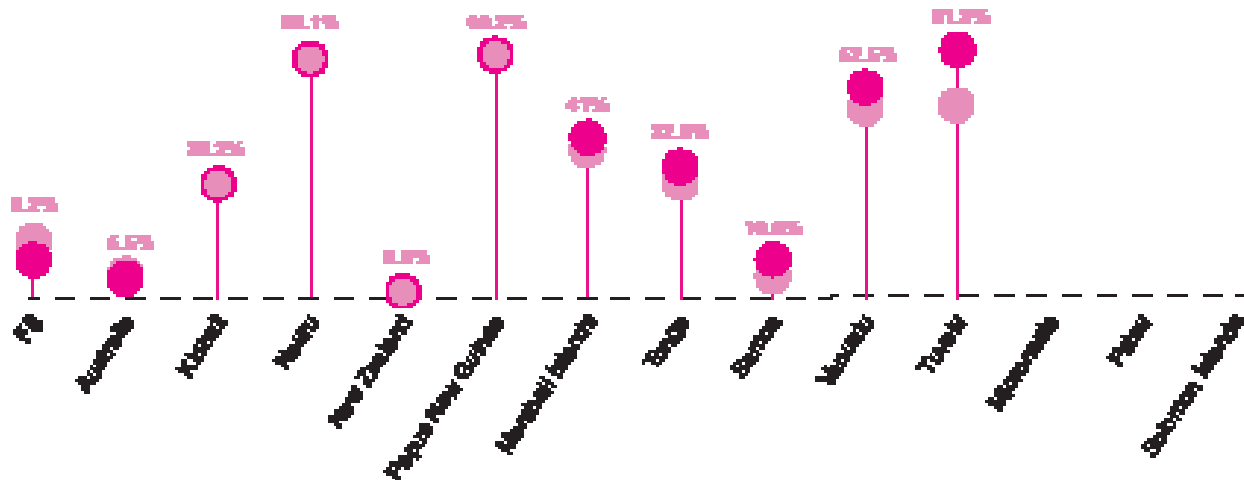
Total number of new entrants into the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the intended entrance age to the last grade of primary education or lower secondary general education. This indicator is a proxy measure of primary completion and reflects how policies on access to and progression through the early grades of primary or lower secondary education impact the final grade of the given level. It also indicates the capacity of the education system to cater for the completion of the population of the intended entrance age to the last grade of the given level of education. It assumes that pupils entering the last grade for the first time will eventually complete the grade and hence the given level of education. A GER rate above 100% indicates that pupils who entered school either early or late and/or who have repeated earlier grades.

Gross enrolment ratio, lower secondary, female (%)



Total number of new entrants into the last grade of secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the intended entrance age to the last grade of secondary education or lower secondary general education. This indicator is a proxy measure of secondary school completion and reflects how policies on access to and progression through the early grades of primary or lower secondary education impact the final grade of the given level. It also indicates the capacity of the education system to cater for the completion of the population of the intended entrance age to the last grade of the given level of education. It assumes that pupils entering the last grade for the first time will eventually complete the grade and hence the given level of education. A GER rate above 100% indicates that pupils who entered school either early or late and/or who have repeated earlier grades.

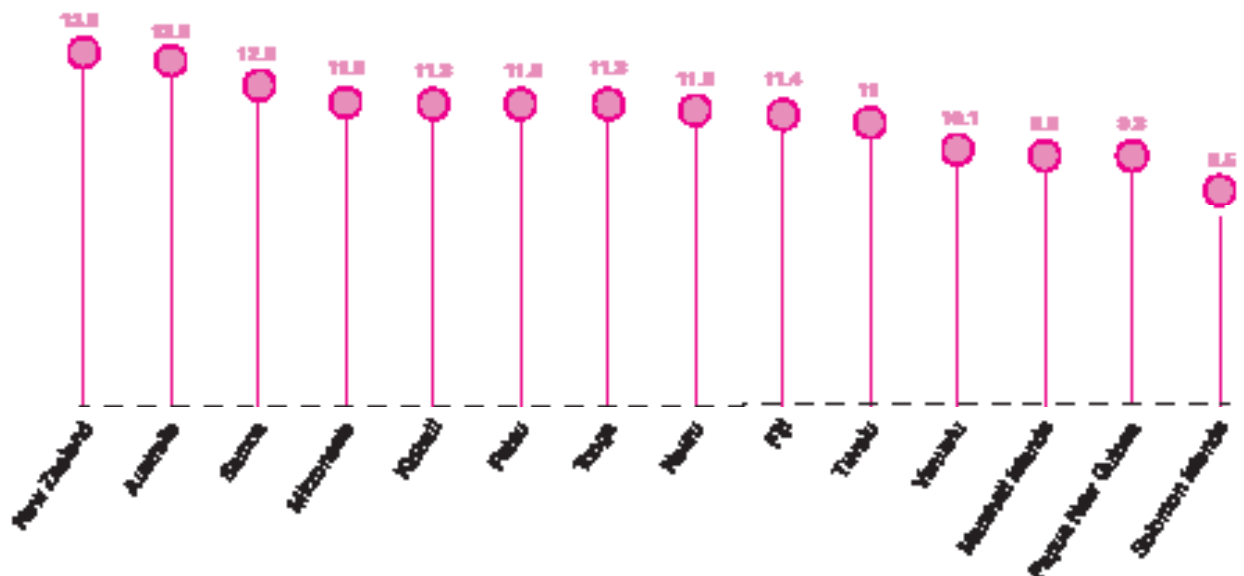
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age, female (%)



SDG 4.1.4

Proportion of children and young people in the official age range for the given level of education who are not enrolled in upper secondary levels of education. The higher the rate and number of out-of-school children and adolescents, the greater the need to focus on improving access to education. Some children have never been in school or may not eventually enrol as late entrants. Other children may have initially enrolled but dropped out before reaching the intended age of completion of the given level. When disaggregated by sex, location and other characteristics, this indicator can identify excluded population groups.

Expected years of schooling, female



SDG 4.3

Refers to the number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life. The indicator shows the overall level of development of an educational system in terms of the average number of years of schooling that the education system offers to the eligible population, including those who never enter school. A relatively high value indicates greater probability for children to spend more years in education and higher overall retention within the education system. Caution is required when making cross-country comparisons; neither the length of the school year nor the quality of education is necessarily the same in each country. It should also be noted that, depending on countries, the enrolment data do not account for many types of continuing education and training.



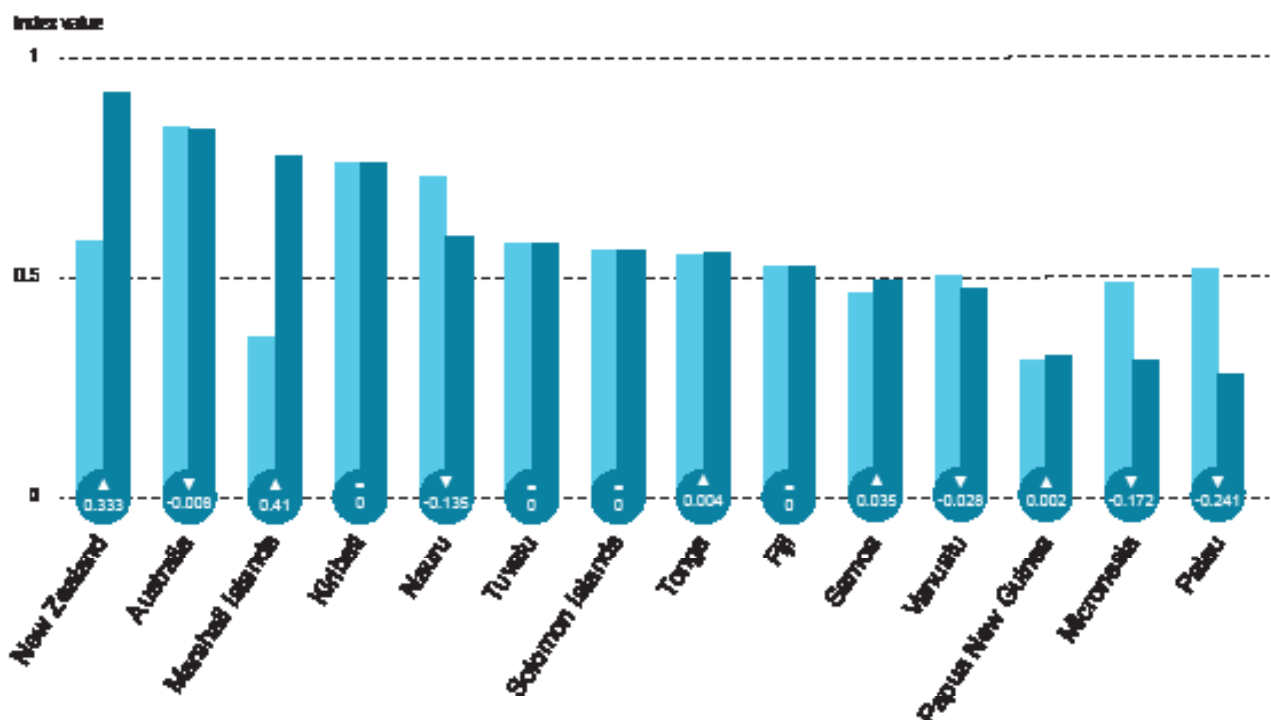


INDICATORS:

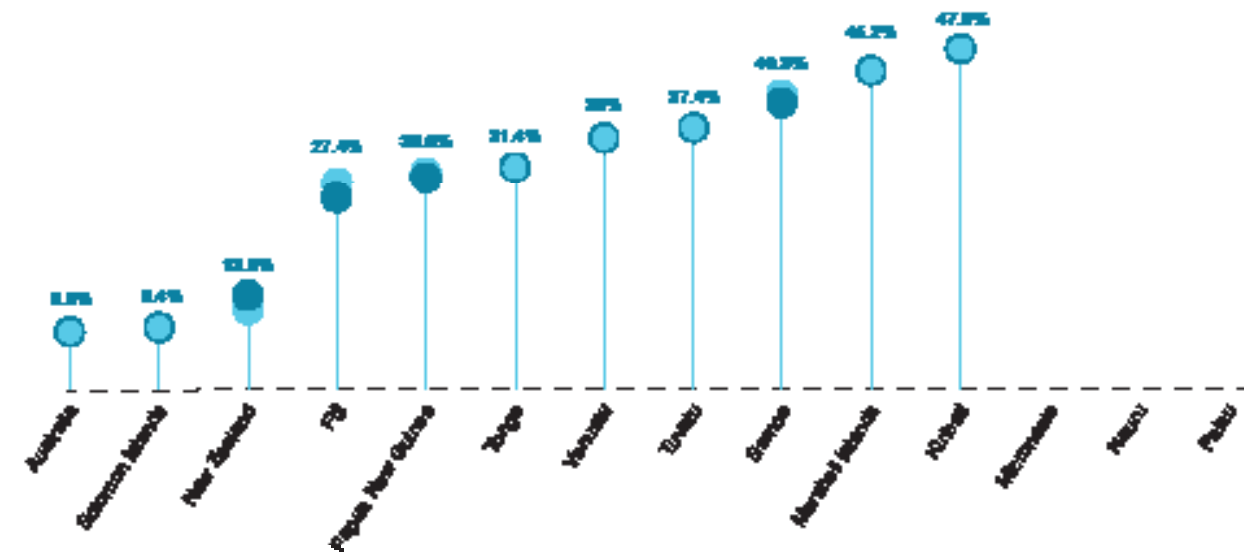
- SShare of youth (15-24) not in employment, education or training, Female (%)
- Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)
- Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value
- Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Economic Opportunities Trends in the Pacific



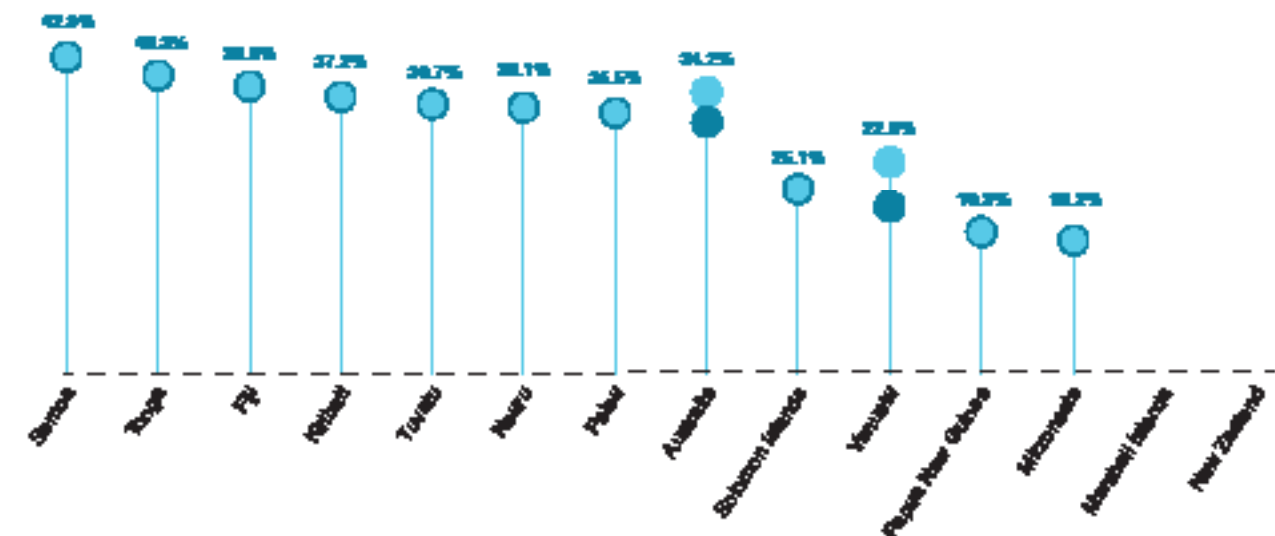
Share of youth (15-24) not in employment, education or training, Female (%)



SDG 8.6.1

The share of youth not in education, employment or training (also known as “the NEET rate”) conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training. For more information, refer to: <https://databank.worldbank.org/metadataglossary/world-development-indicators/series/SL.UEM.NEET.FE.ZS>. 6.1: The share of youth not in education, employment or training (also known as “the NEET rate”) conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training. For more information, refer to: <https://databank.worldbank.org/metadataglossary/world-development-indicators/series/SL.UEM.NEET.FE.ZS>

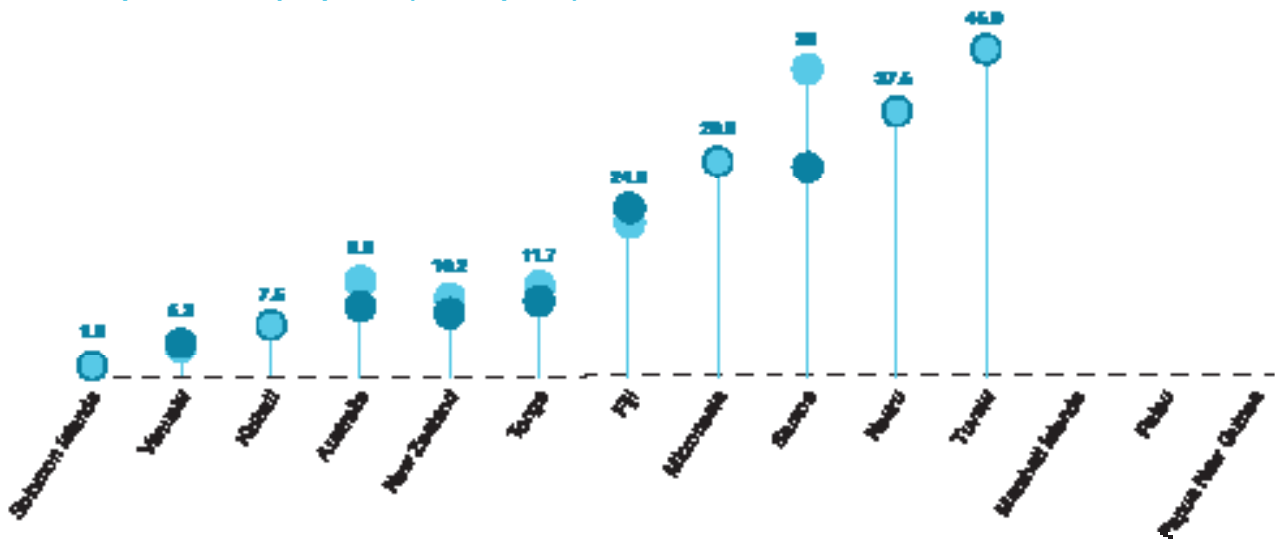
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)



SDG 5.5.2

The female share of employment in managerial positions conveys the number of women in management as a percentage of employment in management. Employment in management is defined based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations. Two different measures are presented: one referring to total management, and another one referring to senior and middle management only, thus excluding junior management. This indicator is calculated based on data on employment by sex and occupation.

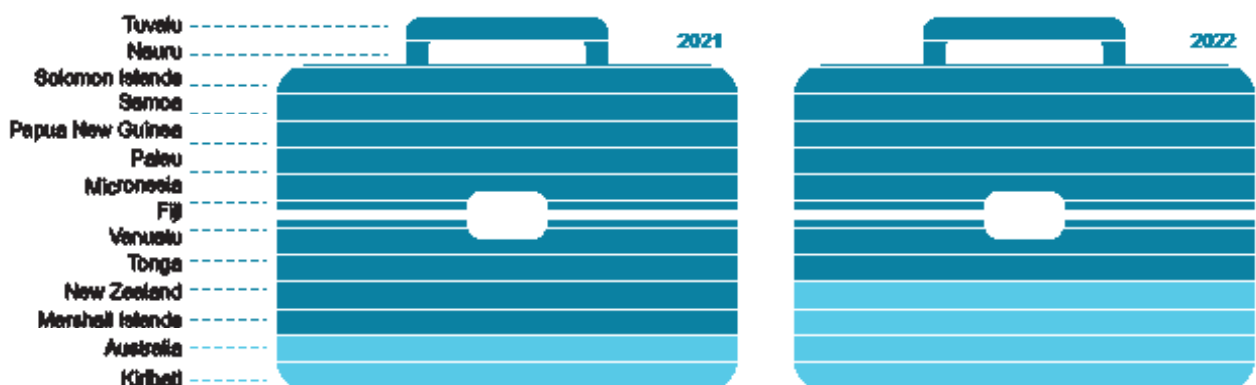
Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)



The unemployment rate conveys the number of persons who are unemployed as a percent of the labour force (i.e., the employed plus the unemployed). The unemployed comprise all persons of working age who were: a) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and c) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value

■ Yes ■ No



SDG 5.1.1:

This indicator is related to the domain of 'pay' within the Women, Business and Law database. It captures whether employers are legally obliged to pay equal remuneration to male and female employees who perform work of equal value. Work of equal value refers not only to the same or similar jobs, but also to different jobs of the same value. If the answer is yes, employers are legally obliged to pay equal remuneration to male and female employees who perform work of equal value in accordance with the definitions above. If no, the law limits the principle of equal remuneration to equal work, the same work, similar work or work of a similar nature; or the law limits the broad concept of "remuneration" to only basic wages or salary; or the law limits the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value to the same place of business or same employer.



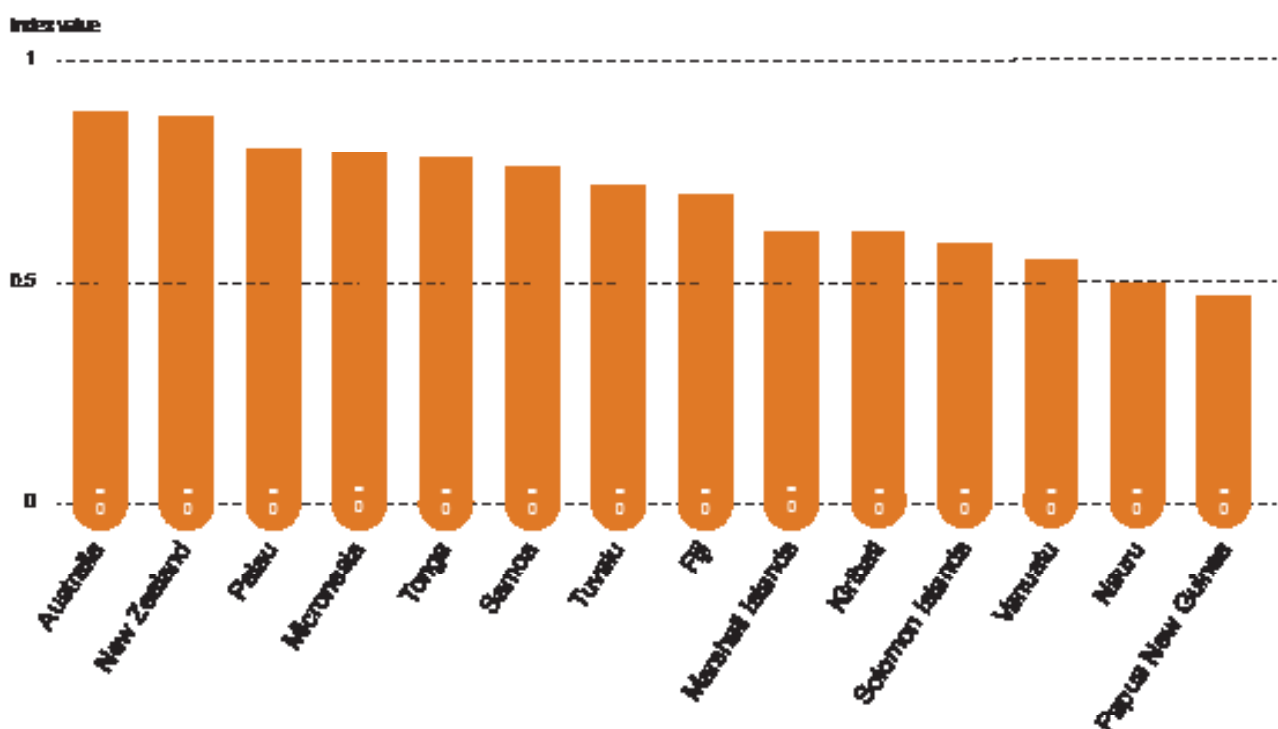


INDICATORS:

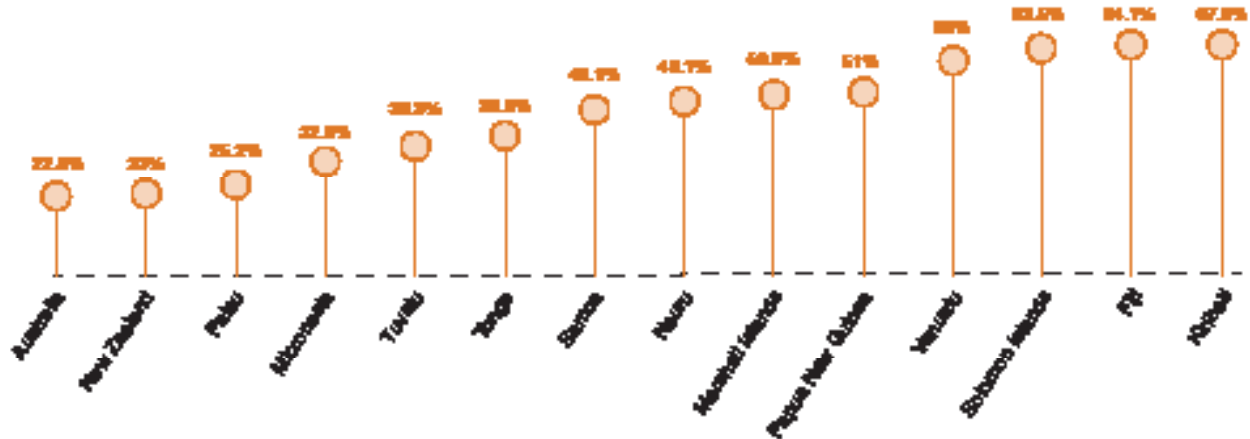
- Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner
- Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner
- Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)

PROTECTION

Protection Trends in the Pacific



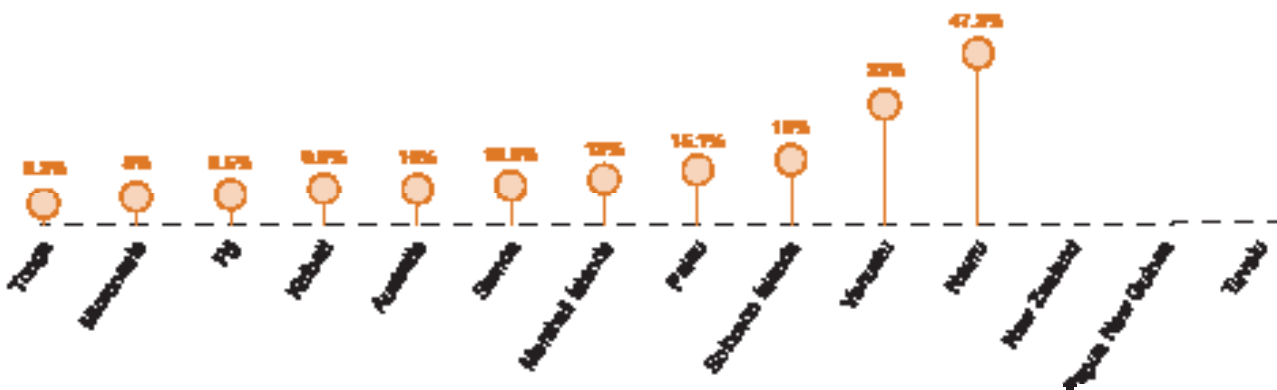
Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner



SDG 5.2.2

Number of ever married females 15-49 (depending on country) that has ever experienced physical and/or social violence from an intimate partner. Physical violence refers to pushing, shaking, slapping, twisted arm, kicking, dragging, choking, burning, threatened with weapons, whereas sexual violence refers to physically forced her to have sexual intercourse, physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to, and forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to.

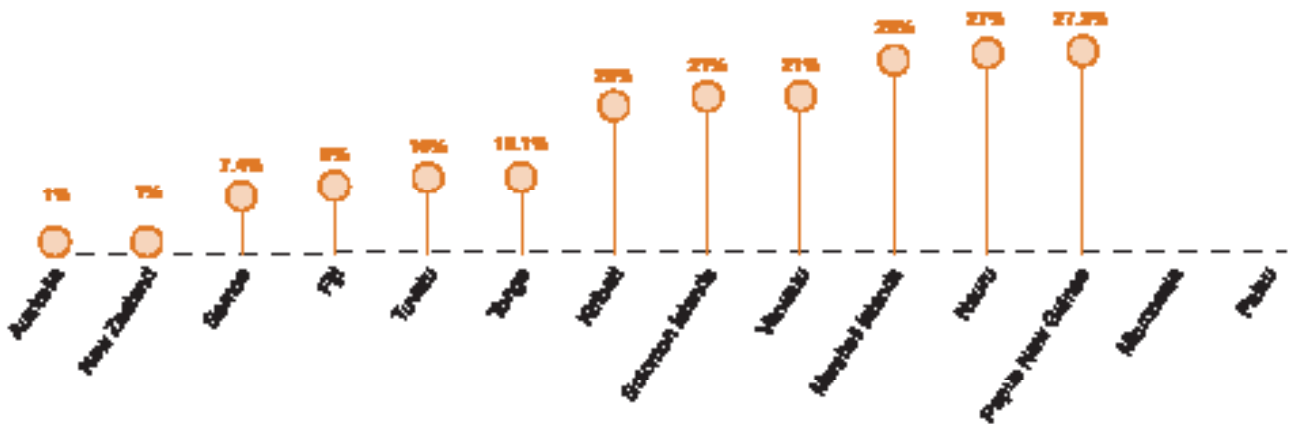
Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner



SDG 5.2.2

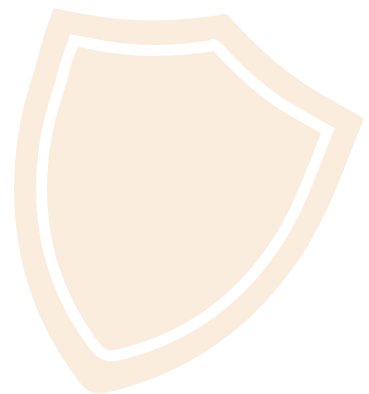
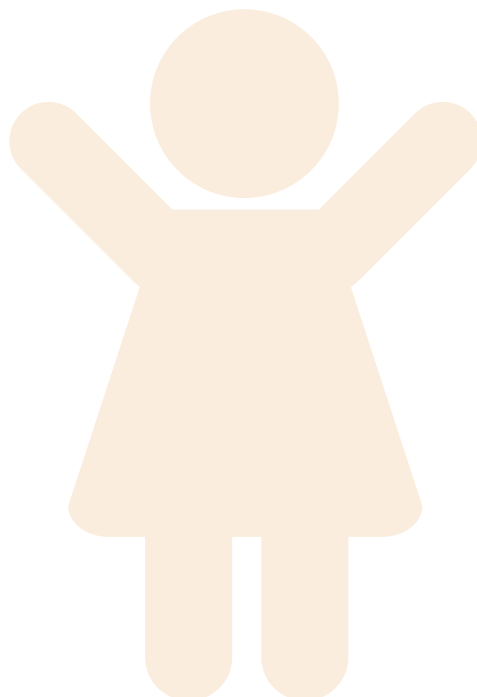
Number of ever married females 15-49 (depending on country) that has ever experienced physical and/or social violence from a person other than their partner/spouse. Physical violence refers to pushing, shaking, slapping, twisted arm, kicking, dragging, choking, burning, threatened with weapons, whereas sexual violence refers to physically forced her to have sexual intercourse, physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to, and forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to.

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)

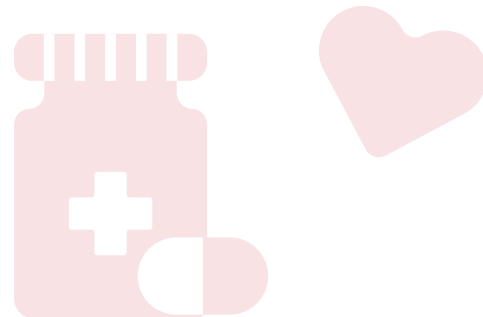


SDG 5.3.1.

Marriage before the age of 18 is a fundamental violation of human rights. Many factors interact to place a girl at risk of marriage, including poverty, the perception that marriage will provide 'protection', family honour, social norms, customary or religious laws that condone the practice, an inadequate legislative framework and the state of a country's civil registration system. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement and placing her at increased risk of domestic violence. Child marriage also affects boys, but to a lesser degree than girls. Child marriage is defined as, "Any marriage carried out below the age of 18 years, before the girl is physically, physiologically, and psychologically ready to shoulder the responsibilities of marriage" (Inter-African Committee - IAC 1993) whereas the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) defines it as "a formal marriage or informal union before 18" (UNICEF 2011). Girls Not Brides2 defines child marriage as "any formal marriage or informal union where one or both of the parties are under 18 years of age."





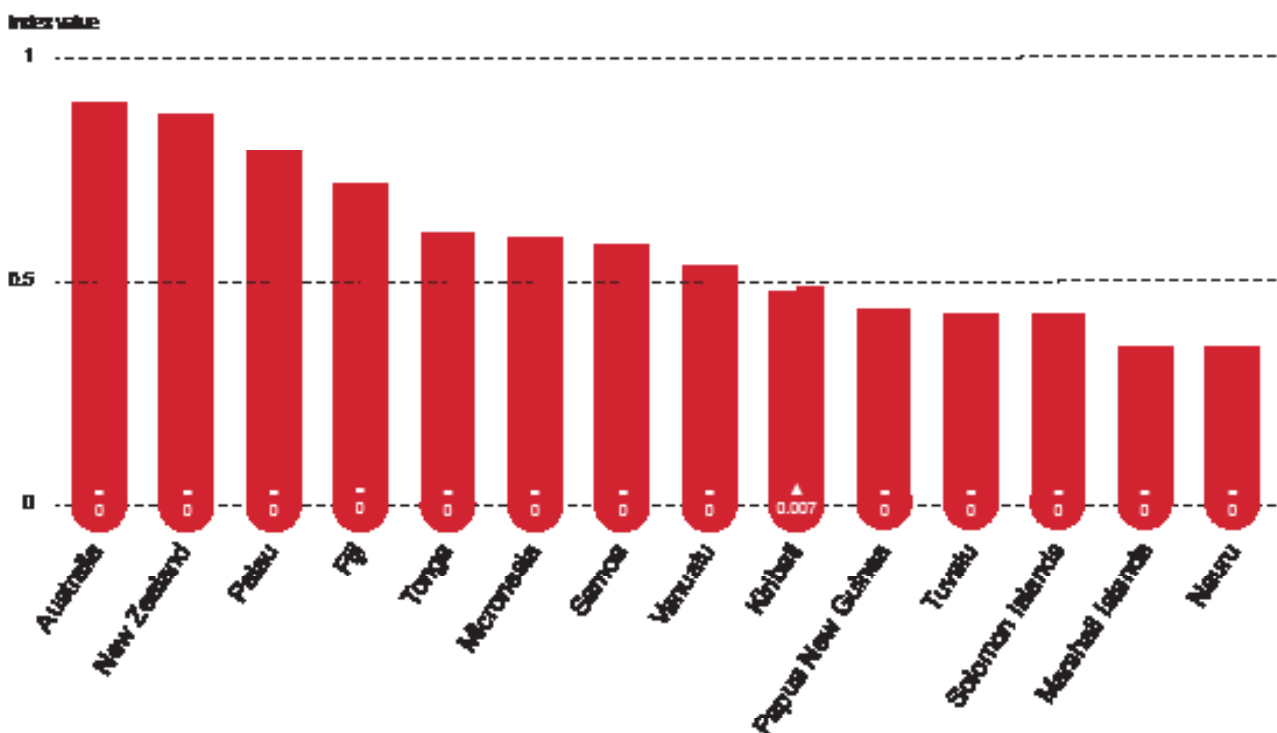


HEALTH

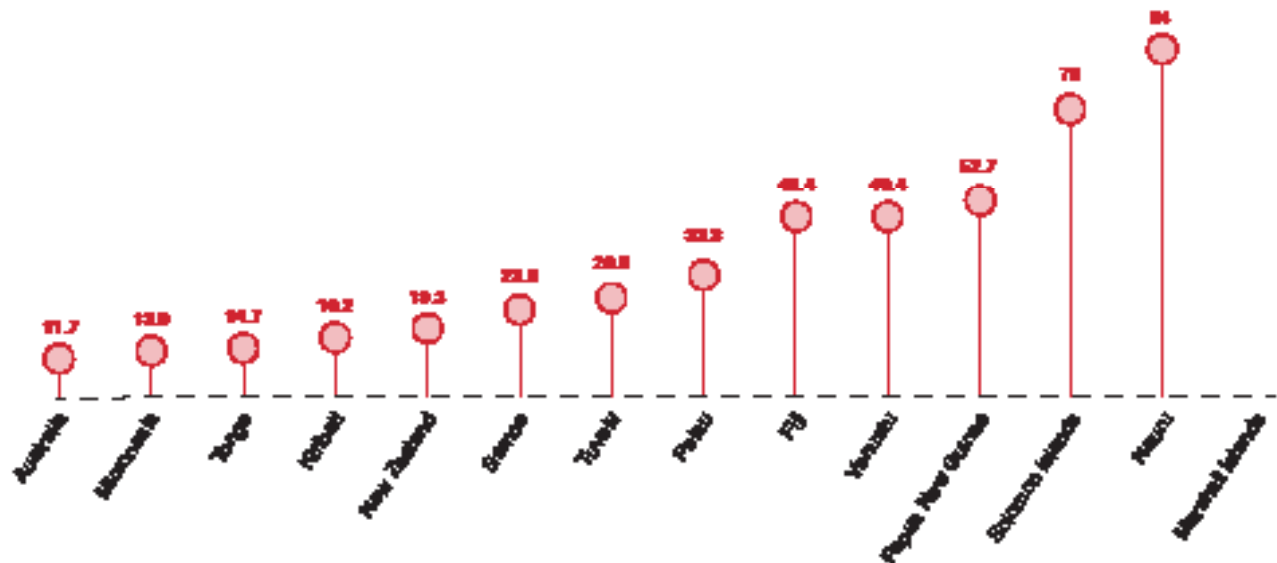
INDICATORS:

- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)
- Suicide Mortality Rate, female 15-19 (per 100,000 female population)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)
- Modern contraception prevalence rate (15-19 years)

Health Trends in the Pacific



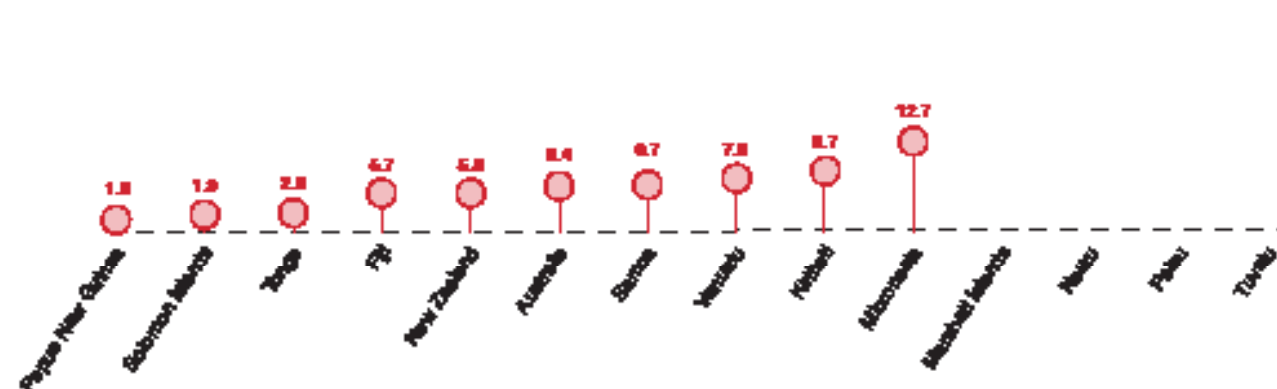
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)



SDG 3.7.2:

The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19. Reproductive health is a state of physical and mental well-being in relation to the reproductive system and its functions and processes. Means of achieving reproductive health include education and services during pregnancy and childbirth, safe and effective contraception, and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries. Adolescent fertility rates are based on data on registered live births from vital registration systems or, in the absence of such systems, from censuses or sample surveys.

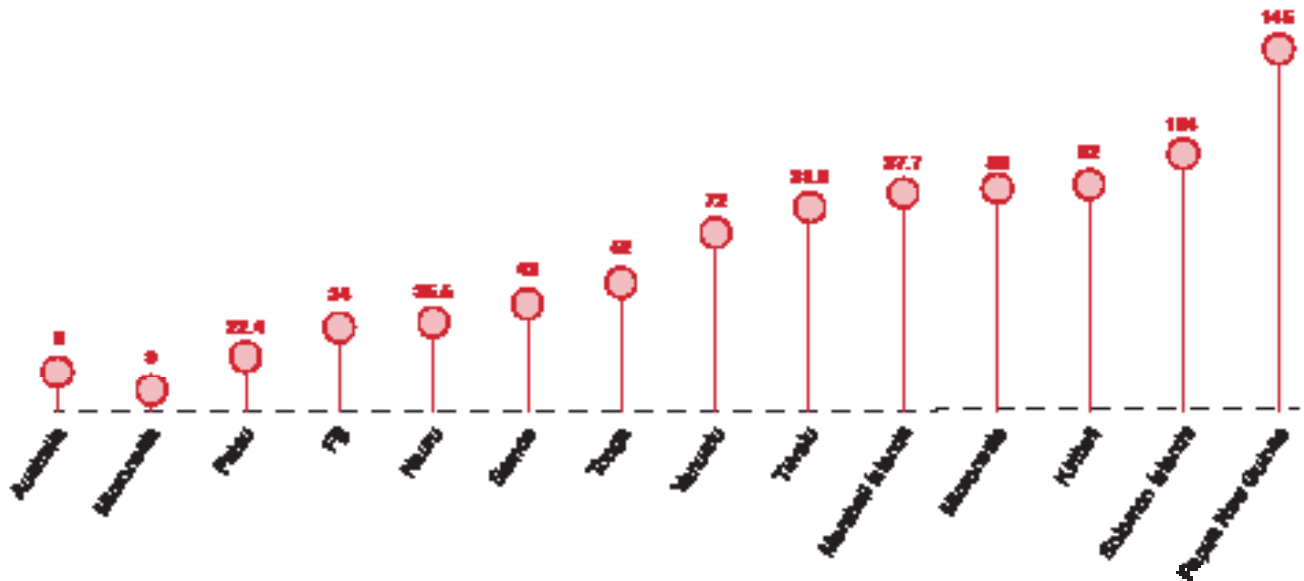
Suicide Mortality Rate, female 15-19 (per 100,000 female population)



SDG 3.4.2:

Mental disorders occur in all regions and cultures of the world. The most prevalent of these disorders are depression and anxiety, which are estimated to affect nearly 1 in 10 people. Suicide was the second leading cause of deaths among young adults aged 15–29 years, after road traffic injuries. Around 70 countries currently provide WHO with regular high-quality data on mortality by age, sex and causes of death, and another 40 countries submit data of lower quality. This indicator is also an indication for how diseases and injuries are affecting people – for assessing the effectiveness of a country's health system. The indicator is not available by age disaggregation, only by gender. Further methodological details are available at: [https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/crude-suicide-rates-\(per-100-000-population\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/crude-suicide-rates-(per-100-000-population))

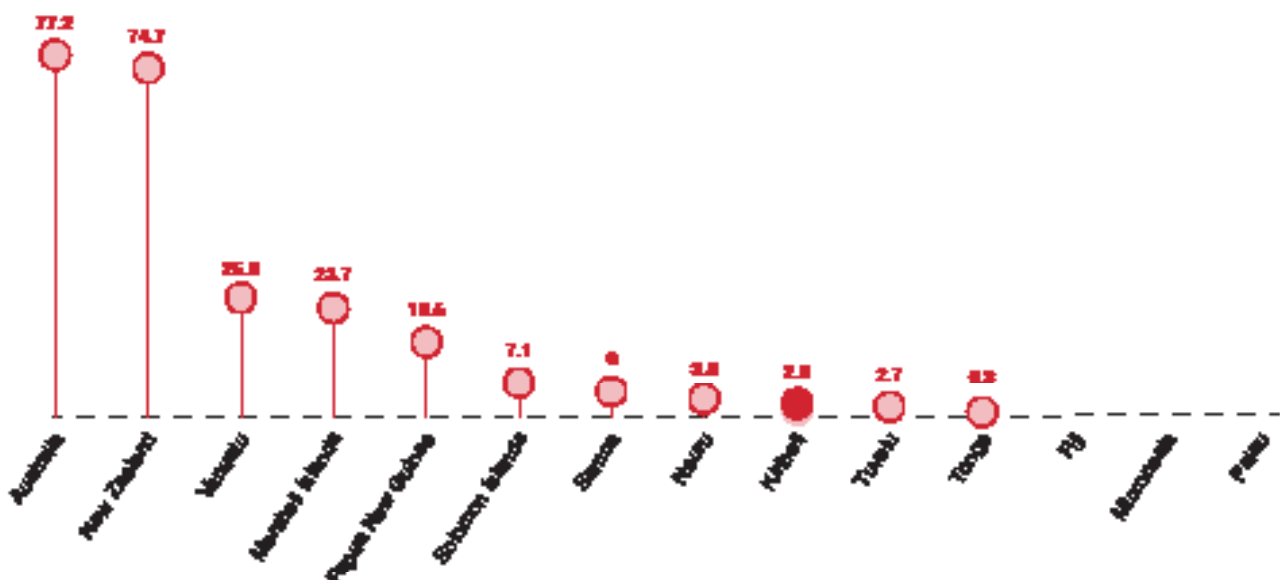
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)



SDG 3.1.1:

Defined as the death of a woman from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy or within 42 days of pregnancy, expressed as a ratio to 100,000 live births in the population being studied. The high number of maternal deaths in some areas of the world reflects inequalities in access to quality health services and highlights the gap between rich and poor. The risk of maternal mortality is highest for adolescent girls under 15 years old and complications in pregnancy and childbirth are higher among adolescent girls aged 10-19 (compared to women aged 20-24)

Modern contraception prevalence rate (15-19 years)



SDG 3.7

Refers to the percentage of women aged 15–49 years, married or in-union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one modern method of contraception. Modern methods of contraception include oral contraceptive pills, implants, injectables, contraceptive patch and vaginal ring, intrauterine device (IDU), female and male condoms, female and male sterilization, vaginal barrier methods (including the diaphragm, cervical cap and spermicidal agents), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception pills, standard days method (SDM), basal body temperature (BBT) method, TwoDay method and sympto-thermal method.





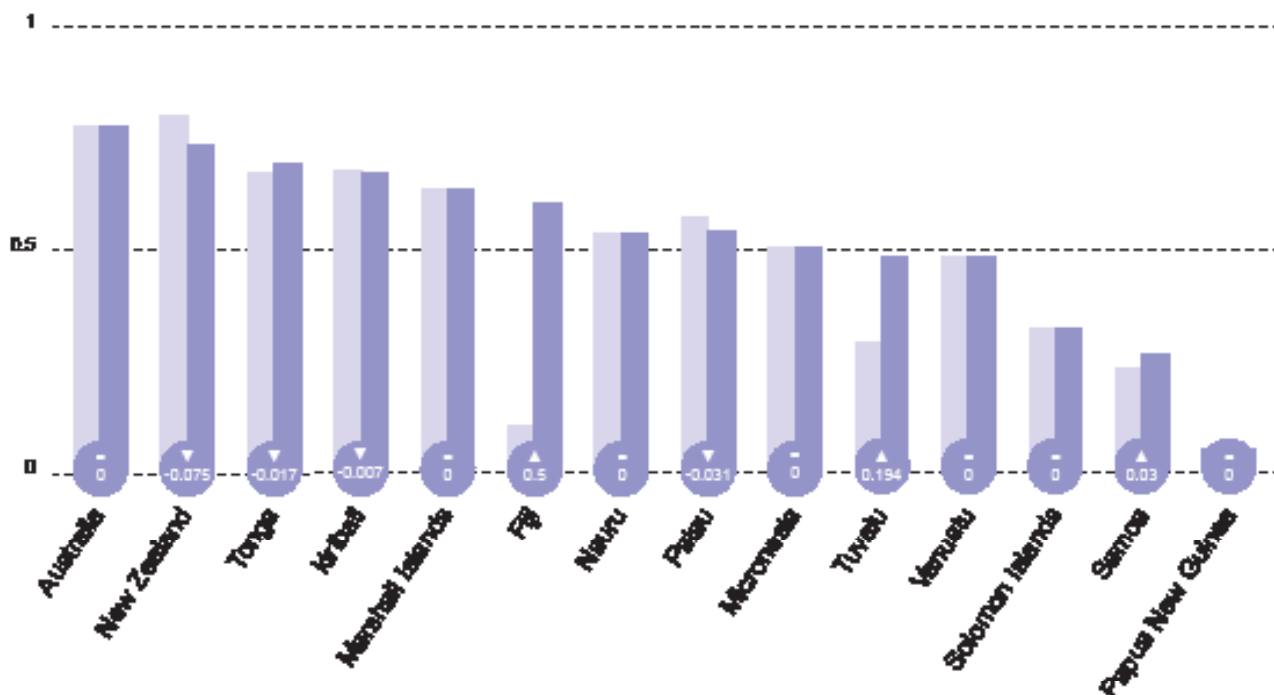
INDICATORS:

- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
- Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority
- A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man

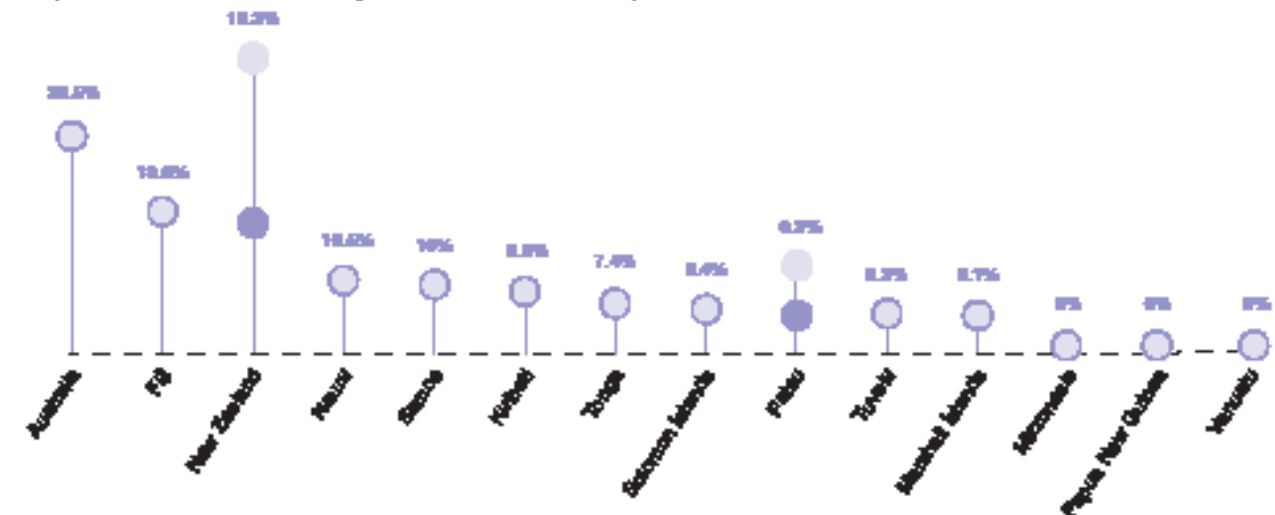
POLITICAL VOICE AND REPRESENTATION

Political Voice and Representation Trends in the Pacific

Index value



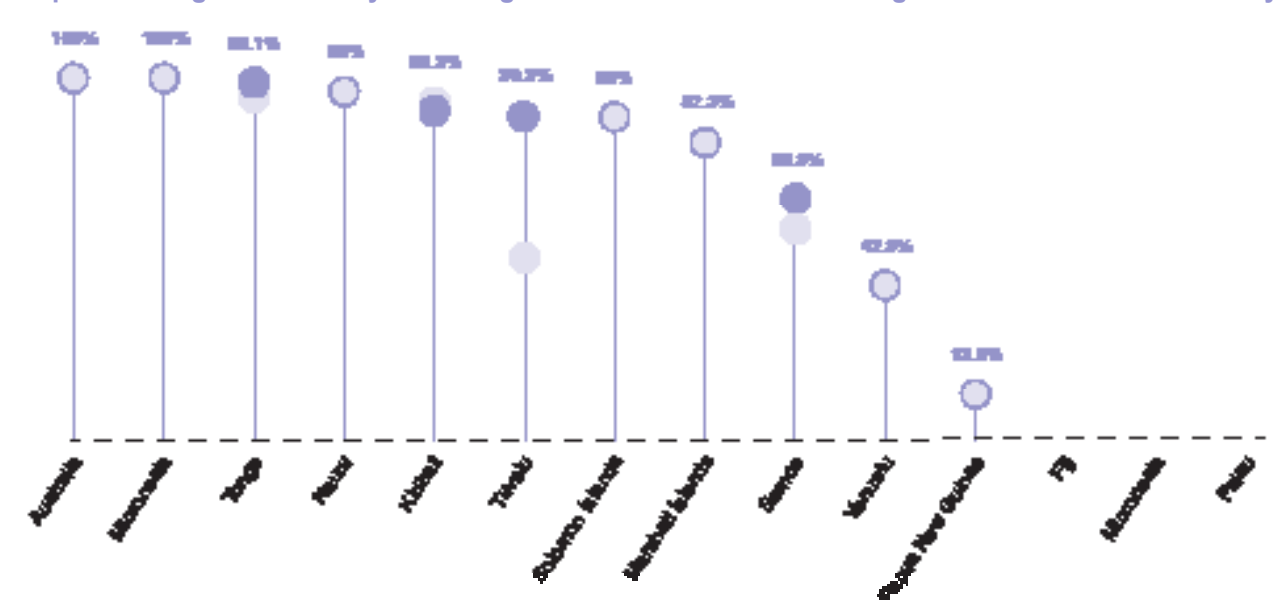
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments



SDG Indicator 5.1.1

Women are vastly underrepresented in decision making positions in government, although there is some evidence of recent improvement. Gender parity in parliamentary representation is still far from being realized. Without representation at this level, it is difficult for women to influence policy. The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats; it is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

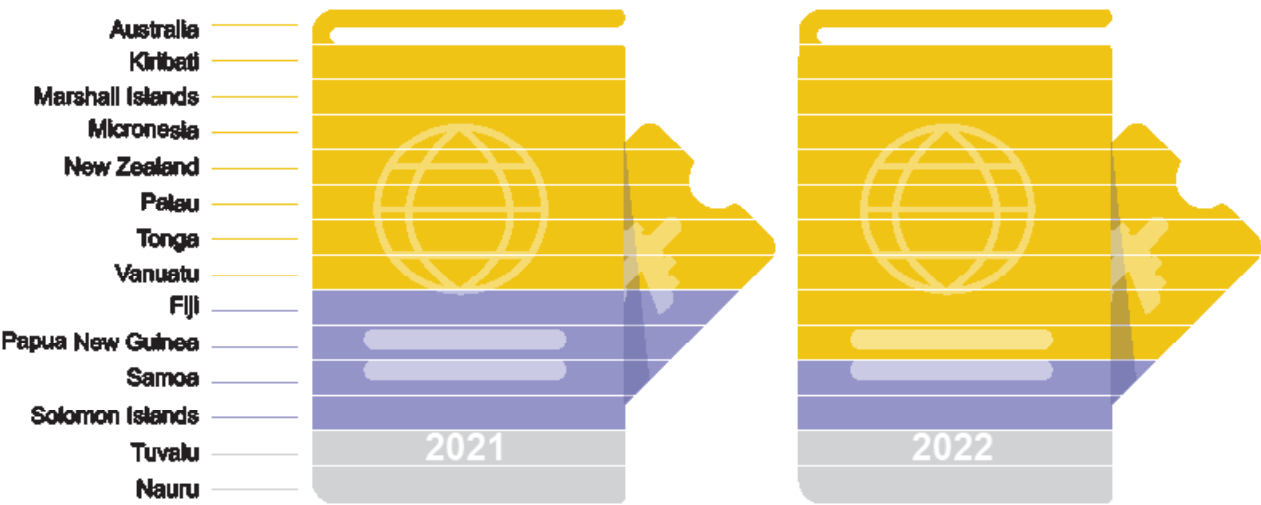
Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority



SDG 16.9.1:

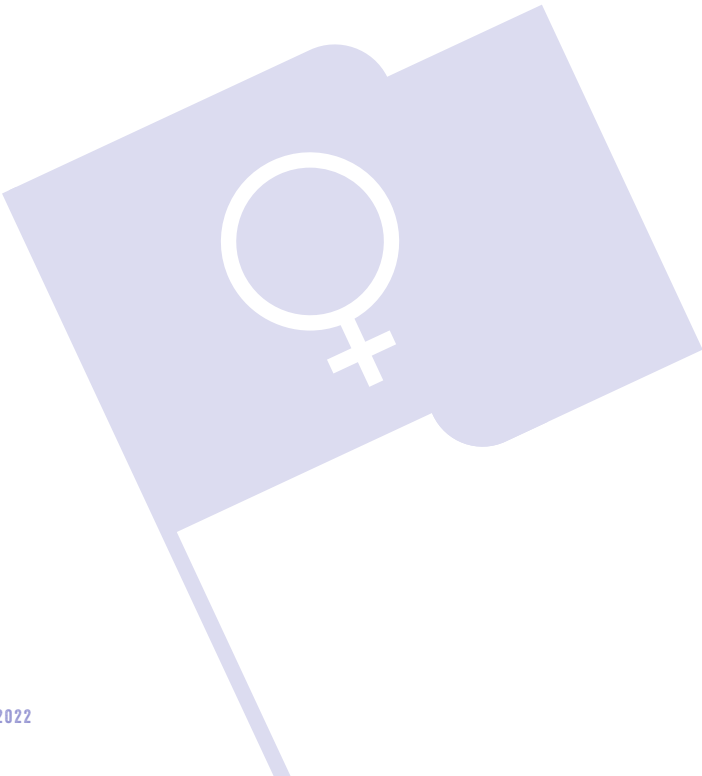
Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed. Children without official identification documents may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of such documentation can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Children's right to a name and nationality is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) under Article 7. The most recent data source from either UNICEF or DHS/MICS has been used. It should be noted that birth registration prevalence rates are highly sensitive to the way in which questions are formulated. This is especially true of questions regarding the civil authorities in charge of recording births. Similarly, questions regarding the possession of a birth certificate may also be the source of erroneous data since respondents may confuse a birth certificate with a health card or other document.

A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man



SDG 5.1.1:

This indicator, drawn from the Women, Business and Law Database for the domain of ‘mobility’ looks at whether there are differences in passport application procedures. The answer is “Yes” if there are no gender differences in passport application procedures, while if “No”, it indicates that an adult woman needs the permission or signature of her husband, father or other relative or guardian to apply for a passport; or passport application procedures or forms require a woman to provide details about her husband, father, or other relative or guardian; or passport application procedures or forms require a woman to provide additional documents, such as a marriage certificate, whereas the same is not required for a man.





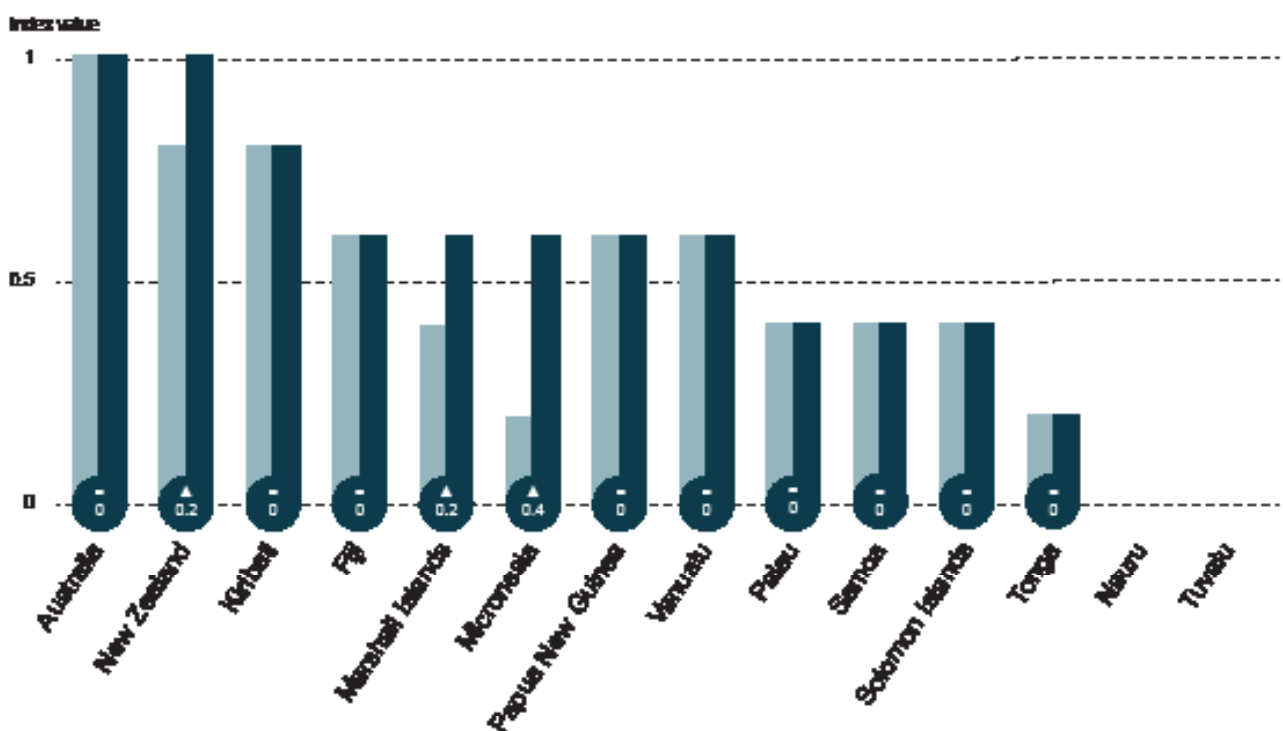


LAWS AND POLICIES

INDICATORS:

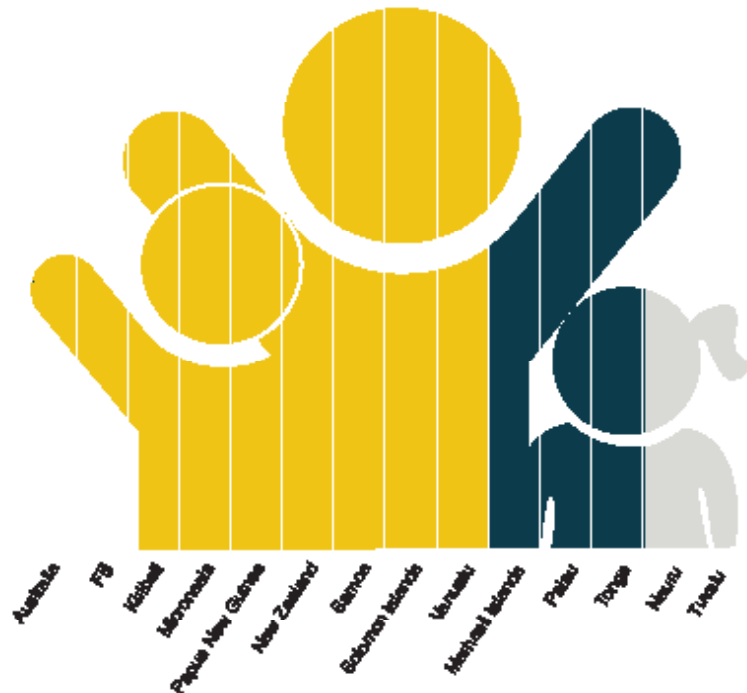
- Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents
- Legislation establishes clear criminal penalties for domestic violence
- Legislation on sexual harassment in employment
- Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage
- Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender

Laws and Policies Trends in the Pacific



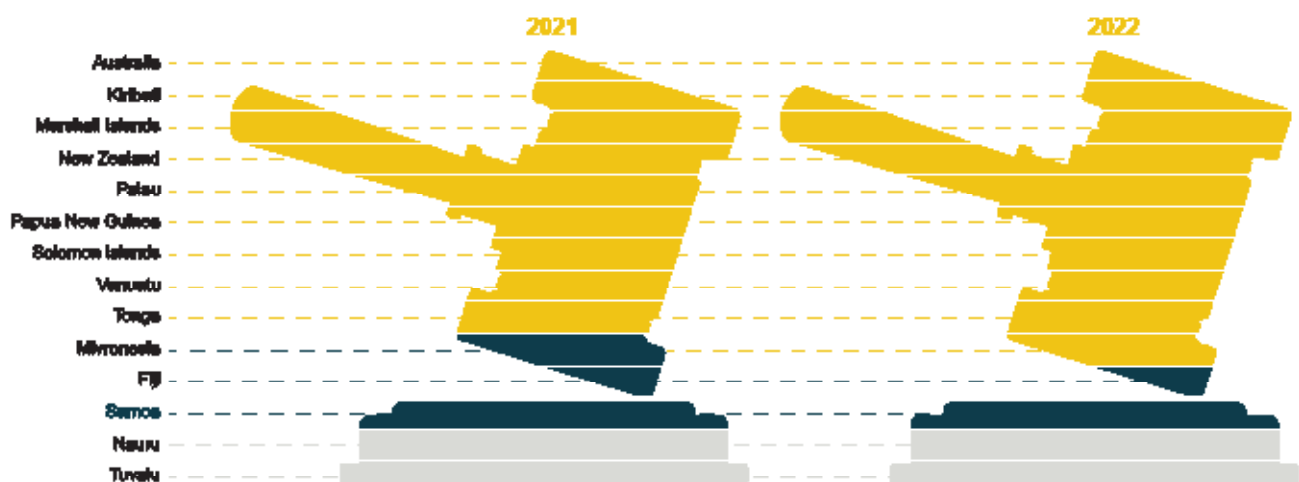
Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents

2021-2022



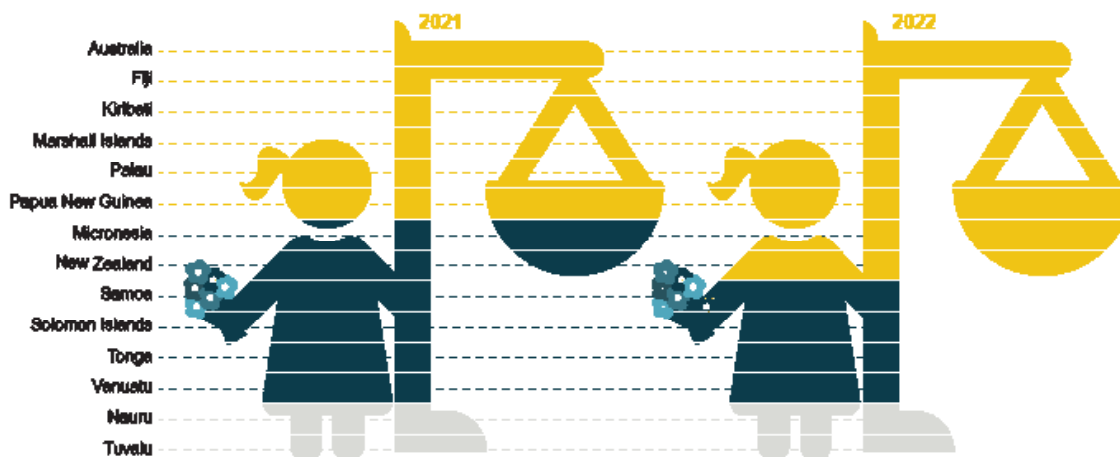
The indicator on inheritance rights is based on responses to the following questions: Do sons and daughters have equal rights to inherit assets from their parents? The answer is “Yes” (1.0) if there are no differences in the rules of intestate succession for transfer of property from parents to children. The answer is “No” if there are gender-based differences in the inheritance rights of sons and daughters. Any gender-based difference would trigger a “No” answer. In addition, it is assumed that: the deceased has not left a will, so the rules of intestate succession apply when determining the inheritance rights of spouses, male and female surviving spouses do not have any living children.

Legislation establishes clear criminal penalties for domestic violence



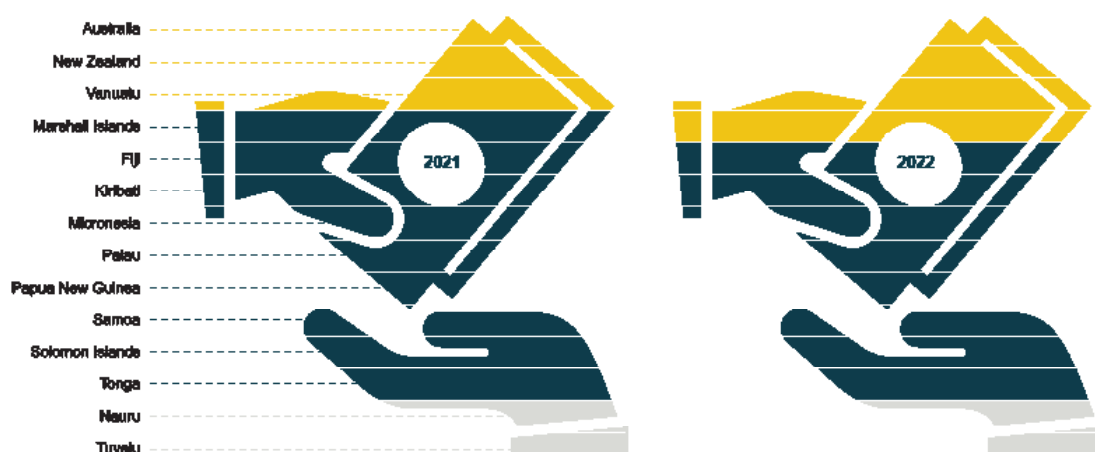
The indicator is based on the existence of legislation addressing domestic violence. The answer is “Yes” (1.0) if there is legislation addressing domestic violence that includes criminal sanctions or provides for protection orders for domestic violence. The answer is “No” (0.0) if there is no legislation addressing domestic violence, if the domestic violence legislation does not provide for sanctions or protection orders, or if only a specific category of women or family member is protected; or if there is only a provision that increases penalties for general crimes covered in the criminal code if committed between spouses or within the family.

Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender



The indicator looks at whether laws prohibit women, specifically those engaging in entrepreneurship in accessing credit or credit services. The answer is “Yes” (1.0) if the law prohibits discrimination by creditors based on sex or gender or prescribes equal access for both men and women when conducting financial transactions or entrepreneurial activities, or if the law prohibits gender discrimination when accessing goods and services (and services are defined to include financial services). The answer is “No” (0.0) if the law does not prohibit such discrimination or if the law does not provide for effective remedies.

Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage



Law prohibits or invalidates child or early marriage is whether there are provisions that prevent the marriage of girls, boys, or both before they reach the legal age of marriage or the age of marriage with consent, including, for example, a prohibition on registering the marriage or provisions stating that such a marriage is null and void. Child marriage endangers the life trajectories of girls in multiple ways. Child brides are at greater risk of experiencing a range of poor health outcomes, having children at younger ages when they are not yet ready to do so, dropping out of school, earning less over their lifetimes and living in poverty compared to their peers who marry at later ages. Child brides may also be more likely to experience intimate partner violence, have restricted physical mobility, and limited decision-making ability. Most fundamentally, child brides may be disempowered in ways that deprive them of their basic rights to health, education and safety. These dynamics affect not only the girls themselves, but also their children and households, as well as communities and entire societies (<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/134161519943385981/WBL2017-Child-Marriage-Laws.pdf>)

Legislation on sexual harassment in employment



Building on the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law 2018 report, on June 21, 2019, the ILO adopted a ground-breaking global treaty that will improve protections for workers facing violence and harassment. The ILO Convention on Violence and Harassment sets standards for ending violence and harassment in the world of work so that ratifying governments will be required to develop national laws prohibiting workplace violence and take preventive measures, such as information campaigns and require companies to have workplace policies on violence. Further governments will be required to monitor the issue and provide access to remedies through complaint mechanisms, witness protection measures, survivor services and provide measures to protect survivors and whistleblowers from retaliation. The existence of legislation on sexual harassment in employment reflects a government's commitment to creation of an environment that supports women's employment and economic opportunity.



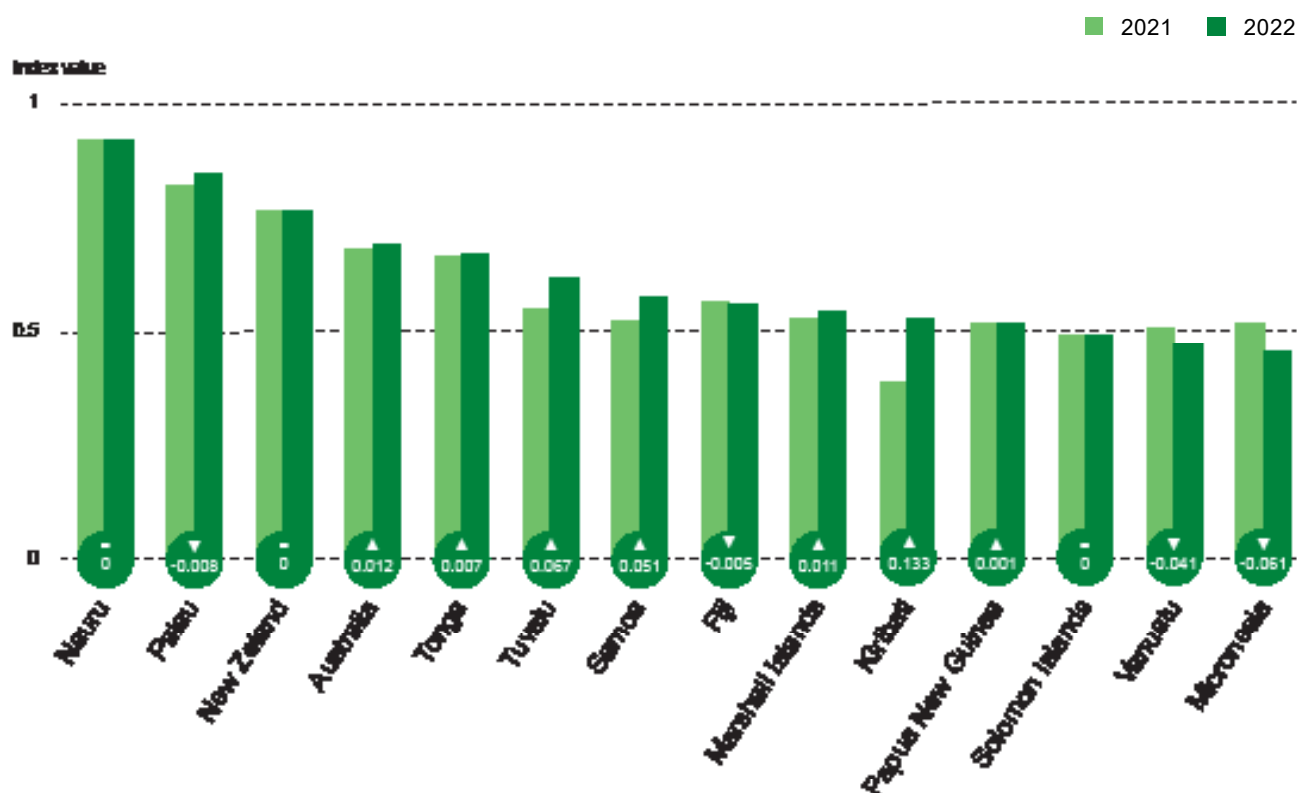


CLIMATE ACTION

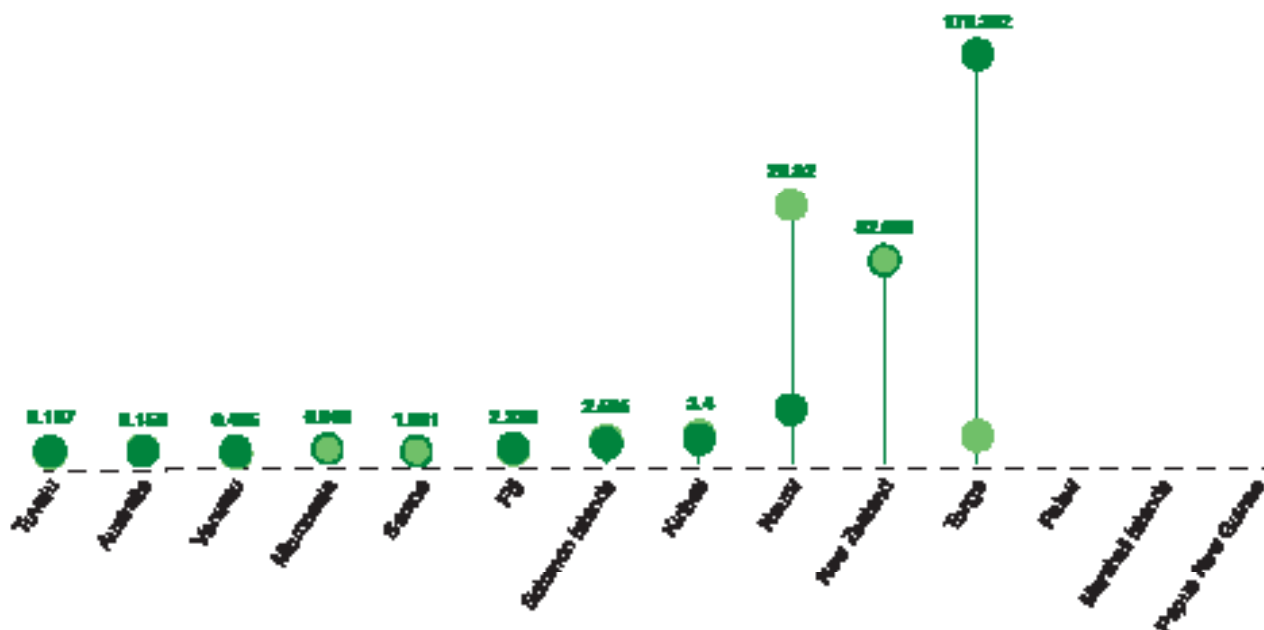
INDICATORS:

- Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)
- Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)
- Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)
- CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

Climate Action Trends in the Pacific



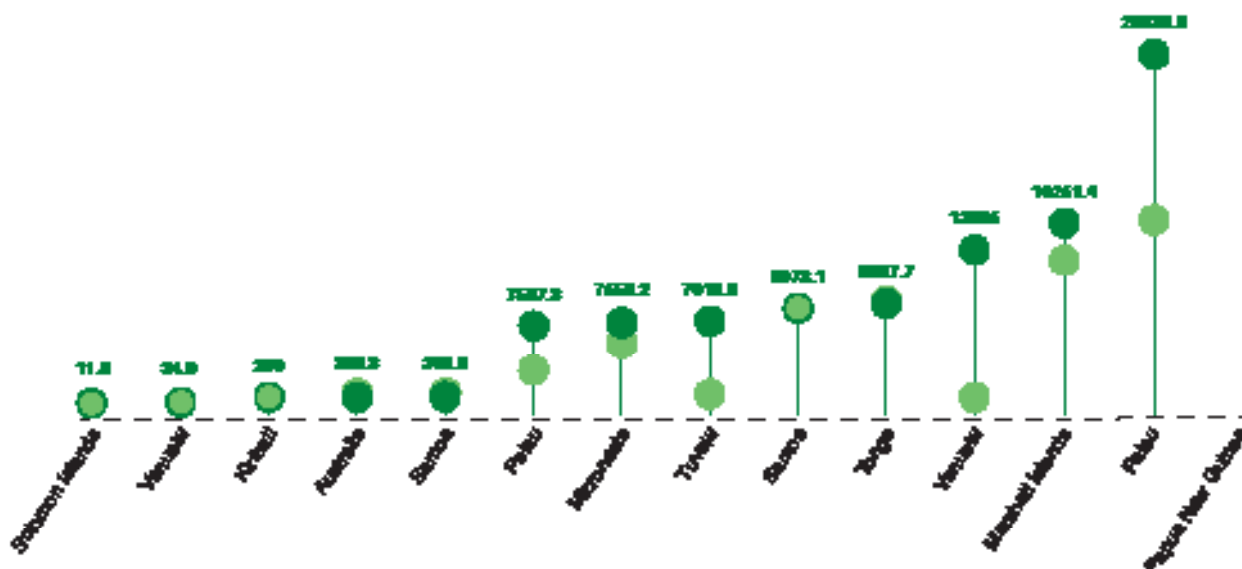
Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population)



SDG 13.1.1:

This indicator refers to the number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event, or the number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities. Disaster loss data is greatly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represent important outliers and the indicator is an average of data from the past 10 years.

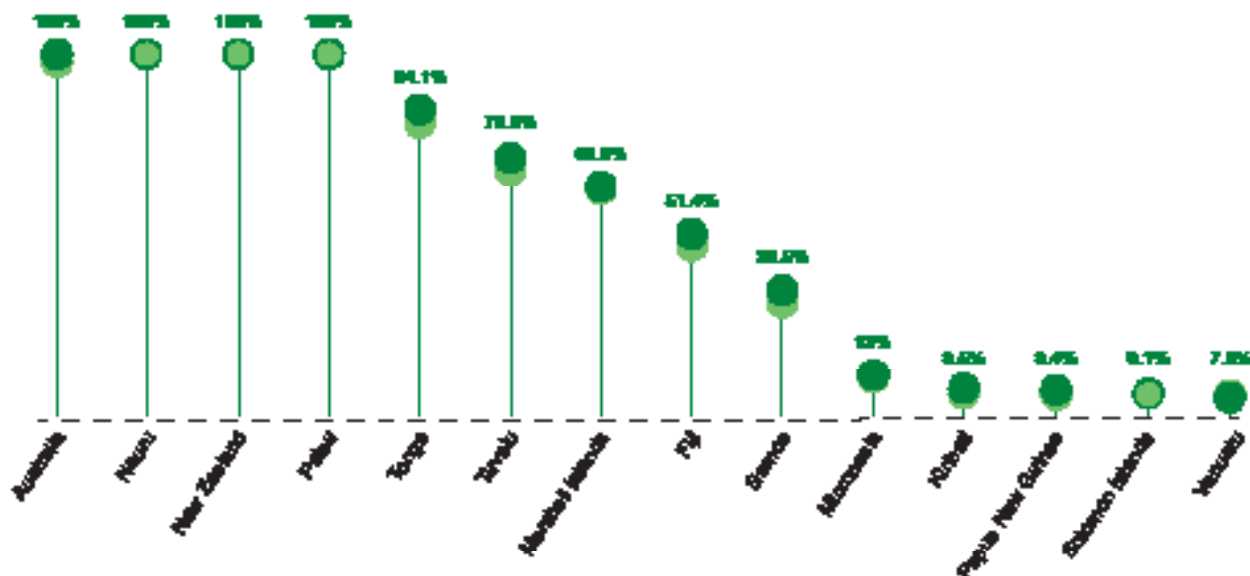
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



SDG 13.1.1:

This indicator includes three elements of i) people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event; ii) The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities; and iii) The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences. Disaster loss data is greatly influenced by large-scale catastrophic events, which represent important outliers and the indicator is an average of data from the past 10 years.

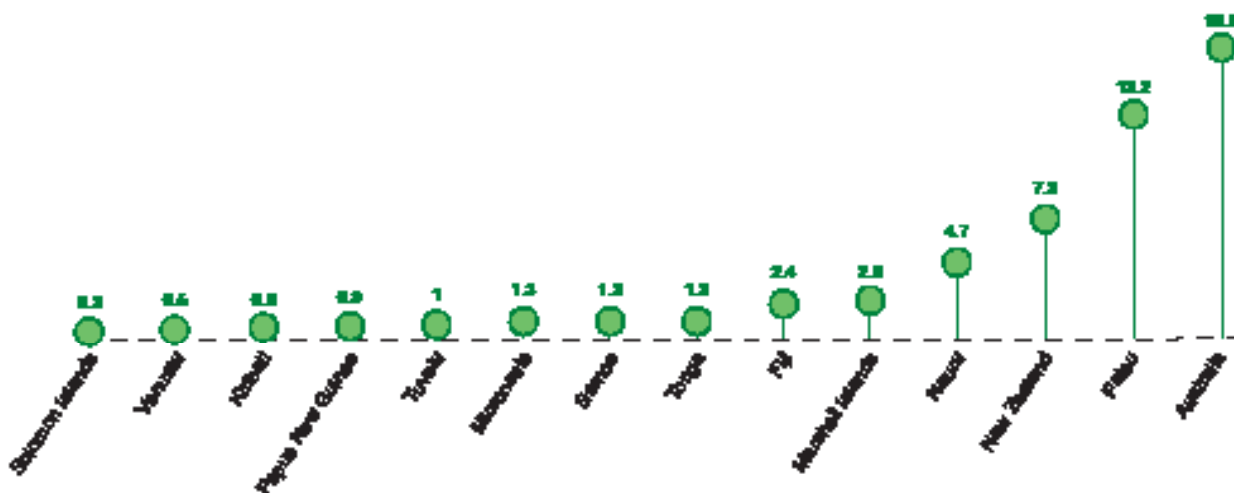
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)



SDG 7.1.2:

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. "Clean" is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion. Cooking, lighting and heating represent a large share of household energy use across the low- and middle-income countries. For cooking and heating, households typically rely on solid fuels (such as wood, charcoal, biomass) or kerosene paired with inefficient technologies (e.g. open fires, stoves, space heaters or lamps). It is well known that reliance on such inefficient energy for cooking, heating and lighting is associated with high levels of household (indoor) air pollution. See: <https://sdg.tracking-progress.org/indicator/7-1-2-population-with-primary-reliance-on-clean-fuels-and-technology/>

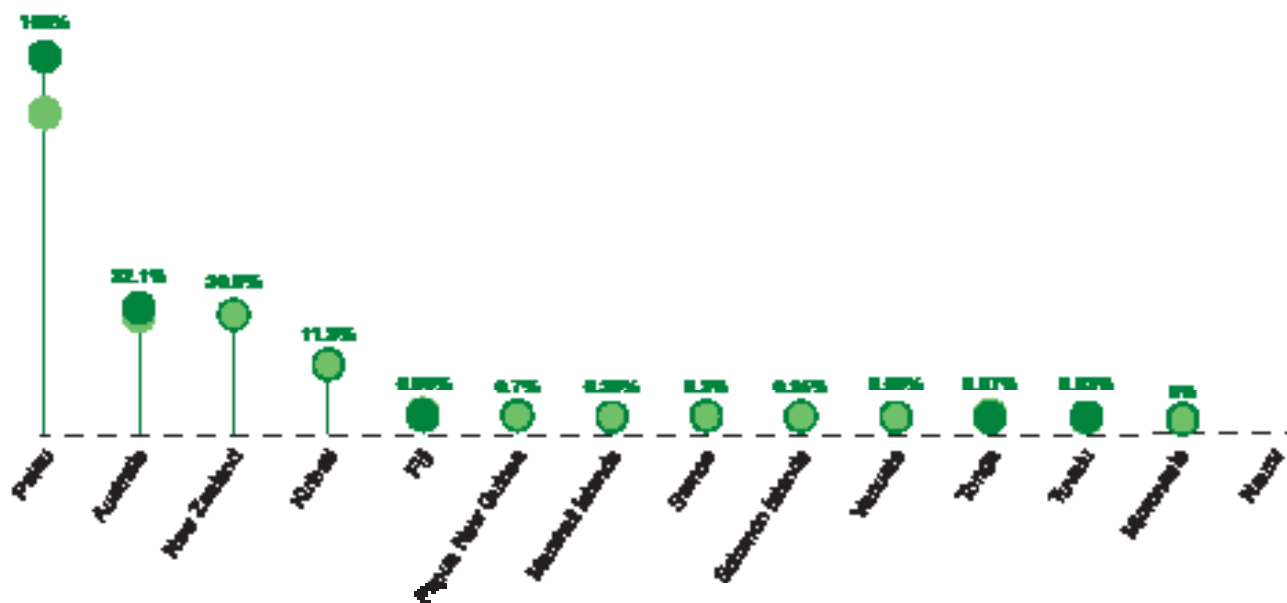
Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita (tonnes)



SDG 9.4.1

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) makes up the largest share of the greenhouse gases contributing to global warming and climate change. This indicator includes CO₂ emissions produced as a consequence of human activities (use of coal, oil and gas for combustion and industrial processes, gas flaring and cement manufacture), divided by midyear population. Values are territorial emissions, meaning that emissions are attributed to the country in which they physically occur. The Kyoto Protocol, an environmental agreement adopted in 1997 by many of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is working towards curbing CO₂ emissions globally. See more at: <http://www.globalcarbonatlas.org/en/content/welcome-carbon-atlas>

Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)



SDG 14.5:

This indicator measures the proportion of terrestrial and marine protected areas as a share of the total territorial area, including territorial waters, in a country. Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain—and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features—that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. Sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded. Protected areas remain the fundamental building blocks of virtually all national and international conservation strategies, supported by governments and international institutions. They provide the core of efforts to protect the world's threatened species and are increasingly recognized as essential providers of ecosystem services and biological resources. See more at: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&type=metadata&series=ER.PTD.TOTL.ZS>



PACIFIC GIRLS' LEADERSHIP INDEX: COUNTRIES

The following pages present the Pacific GLI by individual country, in alphabetical order providing the indicator and index values for each domain. A comparison between 2021 and 2022 is presented.

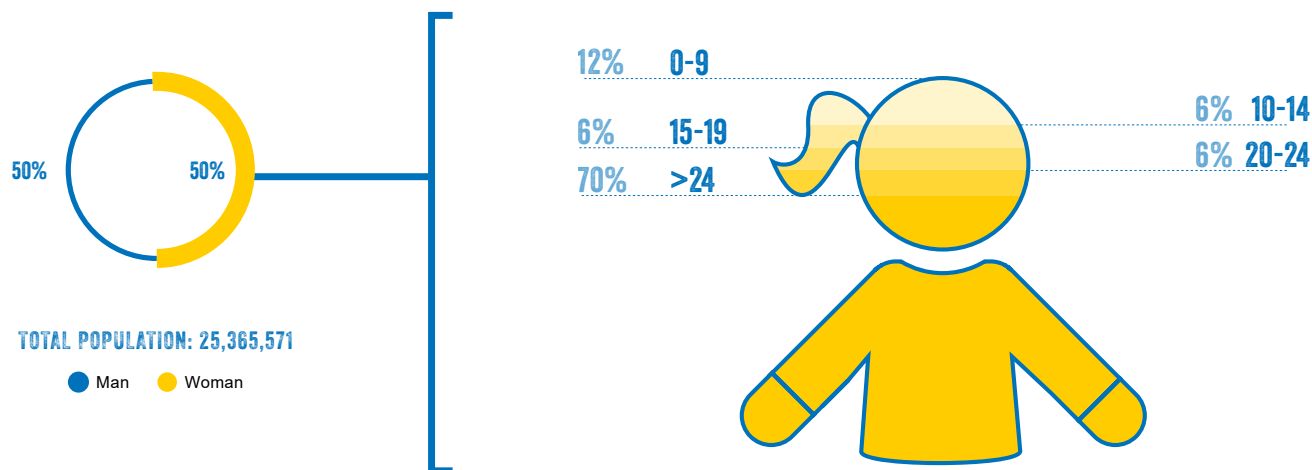
These pages also contain the latest available population data, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), and the GDP per capita. In many cases, the GDI or GII is not available for the Pacific.



AUSTRALIA

GLI
INDEX
0.855

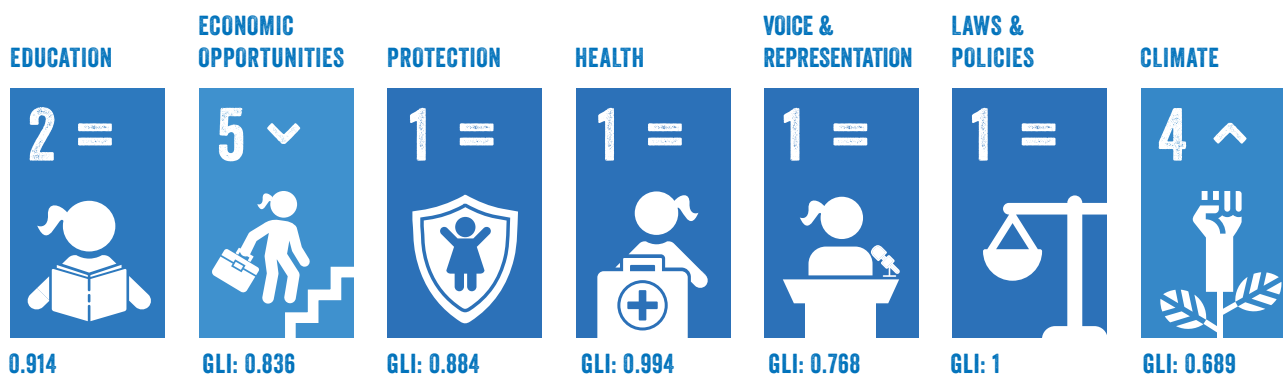
RANK
#2



AUSTRALIA'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










AUSTRALIA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



AUSTRALIA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

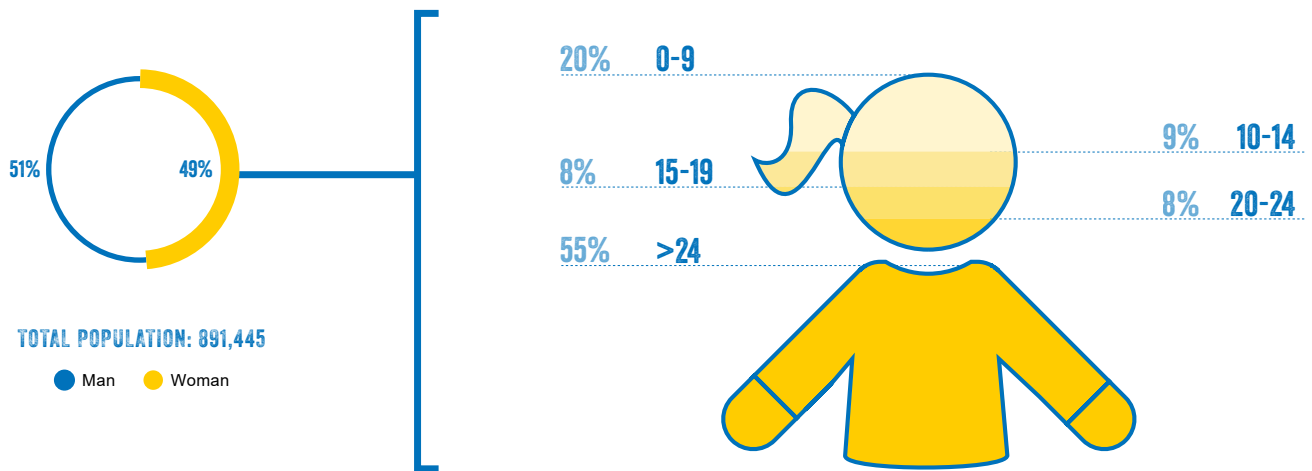


	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	10 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	99.7%
	1 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	105.8%
	2 ▲	Access to internet, female	5.5%
	2 =	Mean years of schooling, female	13.6 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	1 ▲	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	8.9%
	8 ▼	Female share of employment in managerial positions	34.2%
	1 =	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	4 ▲	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	9.8%
 PROTECTION	1 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	22.8%
	5 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	10%
	1 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	1%
 HEALTH	1 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	11.7 births per 1,000 women
	6 =	Suicide mortality rate, female	6.4 per 100,000 female population
	1 =	Maternal mortality ratio	6 per 100,000 live births
	1 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	77.2
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	1 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	30.5%
	1 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	100%
	1 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	Yes
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	Yes
 CLIMATE	2 ▲	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.1 per 100,000 population
	2 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	34.9 disasters per 100,000 population
	1 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	100%
	2 ▲	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	32.1% of total territorial area
	14 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	16.9 tonnes

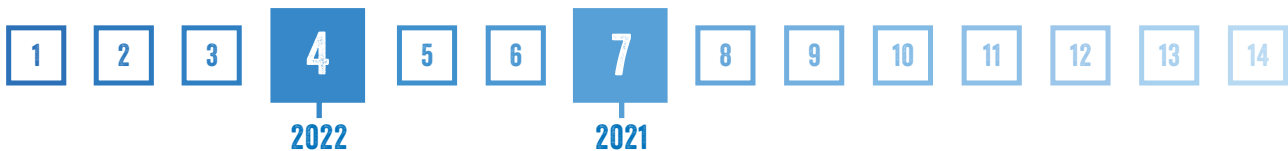
FIJI

GLI
INDEX
0.651

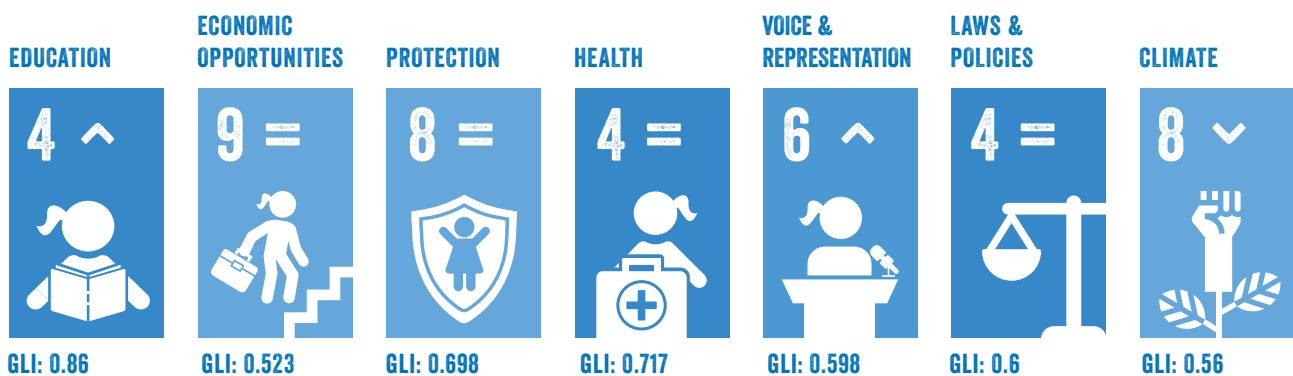
RANK
#4



FIJI'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










FIJI'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



FIJI'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

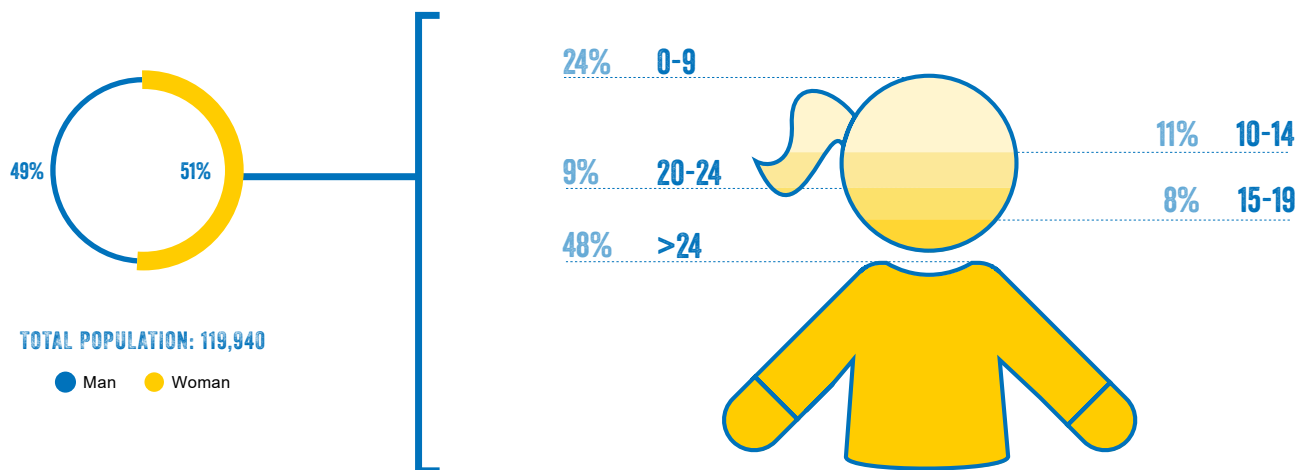
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.743 (Rank 93)	-	0.37	11,451

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1	= Completion rate, lower secondary female	114.2%
	1	= Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	111.0%
	3	▲ Access to internet, female	9.2%
	9	= Mean years of schooling, female	11.4 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	4	▲ Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	27.4%
	3	= Female share of employment in managerial positions	38.6%
	5	= Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	7	▼ Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	24.6%
 PROTECTION	13	= Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	64.1%
	3	= Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	8.5%
	4	= Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	9%
 HEALTH	9	= Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	49.4 births per 1,000 women
	4	= Suicide mortality rate, female	5.7 per 100,000 female population
	4	= Maternal mortality ratio	34 per 100,000 live births
	-	= Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	-
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	2	= Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	19.6%
	-	- Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	-
	1	▲ A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	Yes
 LAWS & POLICIES	1	= Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	11	= Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	No
	1	= Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1	= Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	5	= Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	No
 CLIMATE	6	▼ Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	2.3 per 100,000 population
	12	▼ Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	16251.4 disasters per 100,000 population
	8	▲ Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	51.4%
	5	▼ Terrestrial and marine protected areas	1% of total territorial area
	9	= Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	2.4 tonnes

KIRIBATI

GLI
INDEX
0.664

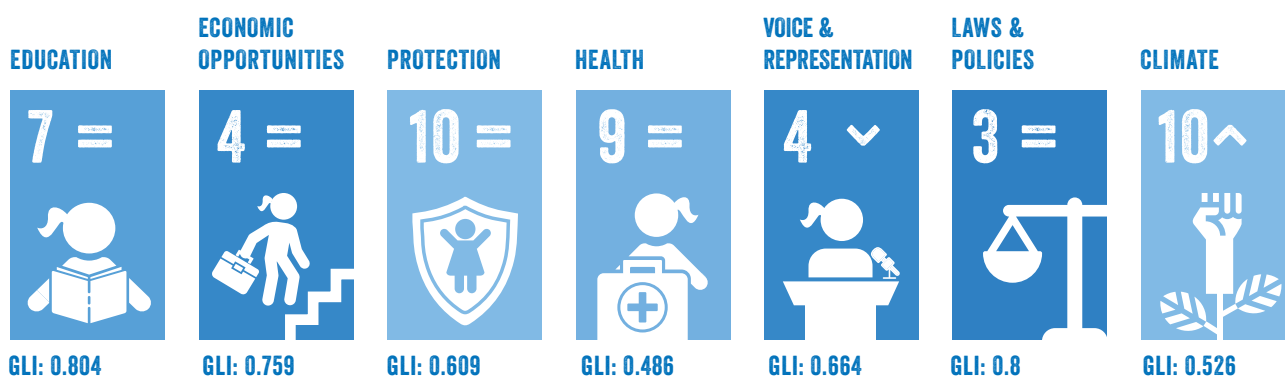
RANK
#3



KIRIBATI'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










KIRIBATI'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



KIRIBATI'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

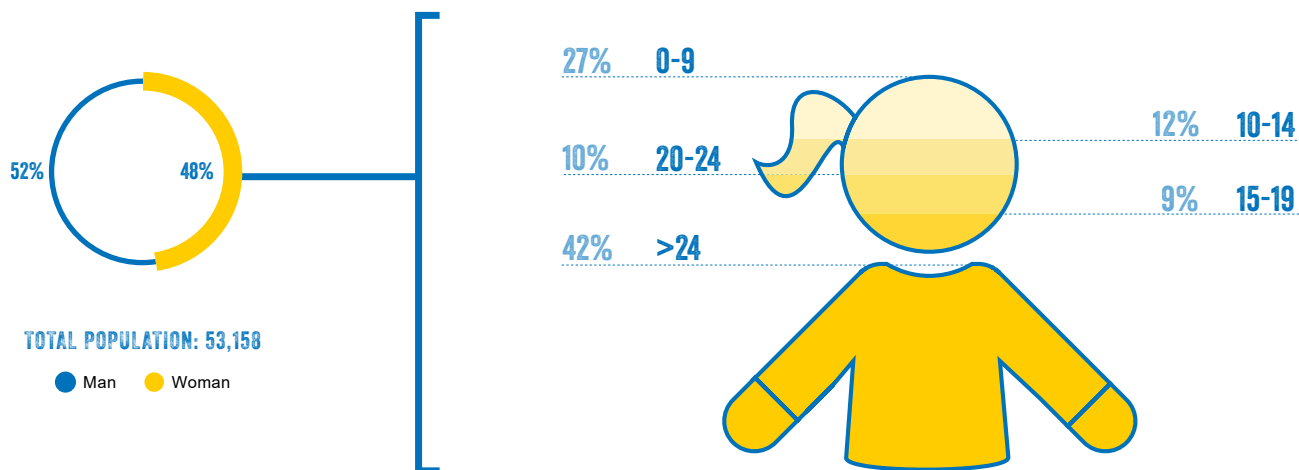
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.63 (Rank 134)	-	-	2,259

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	111.1%
	8 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	95%
	5 =	Access to internet, female	30.2%
	5 =	Mean years of schooling, female	11.8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	11 =	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	47.6%
	4 =	Female share of employment in managerial positions	37.2%
	1 =	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	3 =	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	7.5%
 PROTECTION	14 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	67.6%
	4 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	9.8%
	7 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	20%
 HEALTH	4 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	16.2 births per 1,000 women
	9 =	Suicide mortality rate, female	8.7 per 100,000 female population
	12 =	Maternal mortality ratio	92 per 100,000 live births
	9 ▲	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	2.8
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	6 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	8.9%
	5 ▼	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	90.3%
	1 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	Yes
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	5 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	No
 CLIMATE	10 =	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	82.6 per 100,000 population
	4 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	388.8 disasters per 100,000 population
	11 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	9.5%
	4 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	11.8% of total territorial area
	3 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.6 tonnes

MARSHALL ISLANDS

GLI
INDEX
0.57

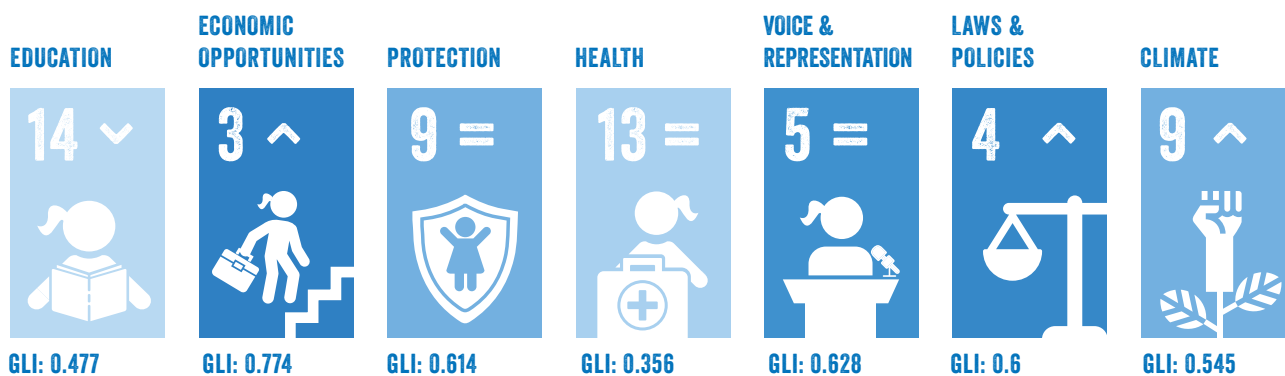
RANK
#9



MARSHALL ISLANDS'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










MARSHALL ISLANDS'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



MARSHALL ISLANDS'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

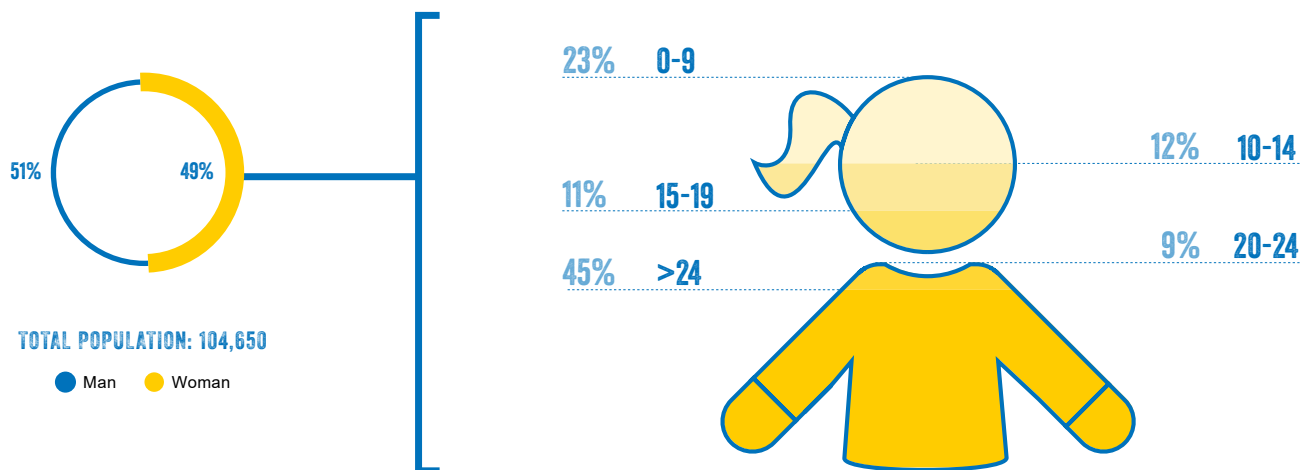
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.704 (Rank 117)	-	-	3,932

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	14 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	73.4%
	13 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	45%
	7 ▼	Access to internet, female	41%
	12 =	Mean years of schooling, female	9.8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	10 =	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	45.2%
	- -	Female share of employment in managerial positions	-
	1 ▲	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	- -	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	-
 PROTECTION	9 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	50.9%
	7 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	13%
	10 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	26%
	-	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	-
 HEALTH	-	Suicide mortality rate, female	-
	10 =	Maternal mortality ratio	87.7 per 100,000 live births
	4 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	23.7
	-	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	-
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	11 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	6.1%
	8 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	82.3%
	1 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	Yes
	10 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	6 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1 ▲	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	Yes
 CLIMATE	5 =	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	1.9 per 100,000 population
	13 ▼	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	29939.8 disasters per 100,000 population
	7 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	63.9%
	7 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	0.3% of total territorial area
	10 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	2.6 tonnes

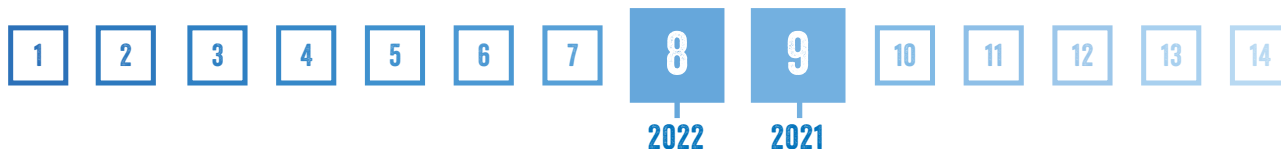
MICRONESIA

GLI
INDEX
0.573

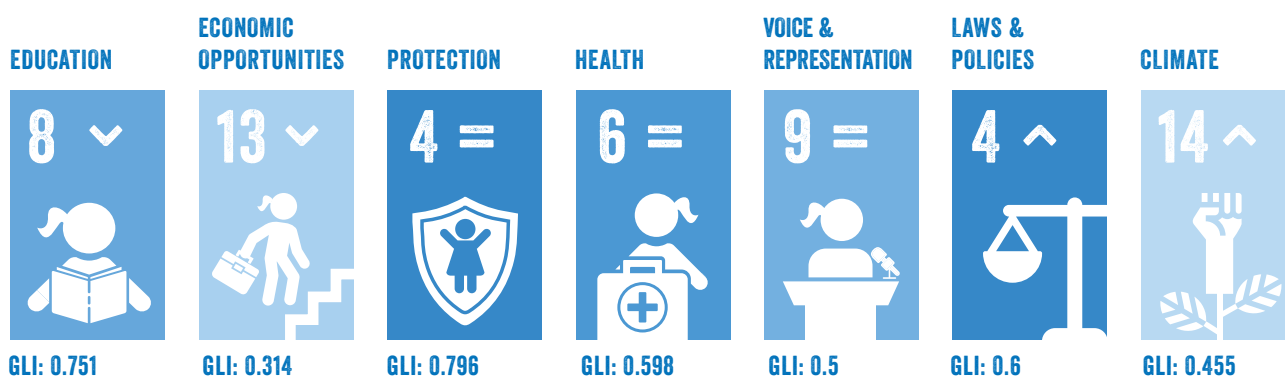
RANK
#8



MICRONESIA'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










MICRONESIA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



MICRONESIA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

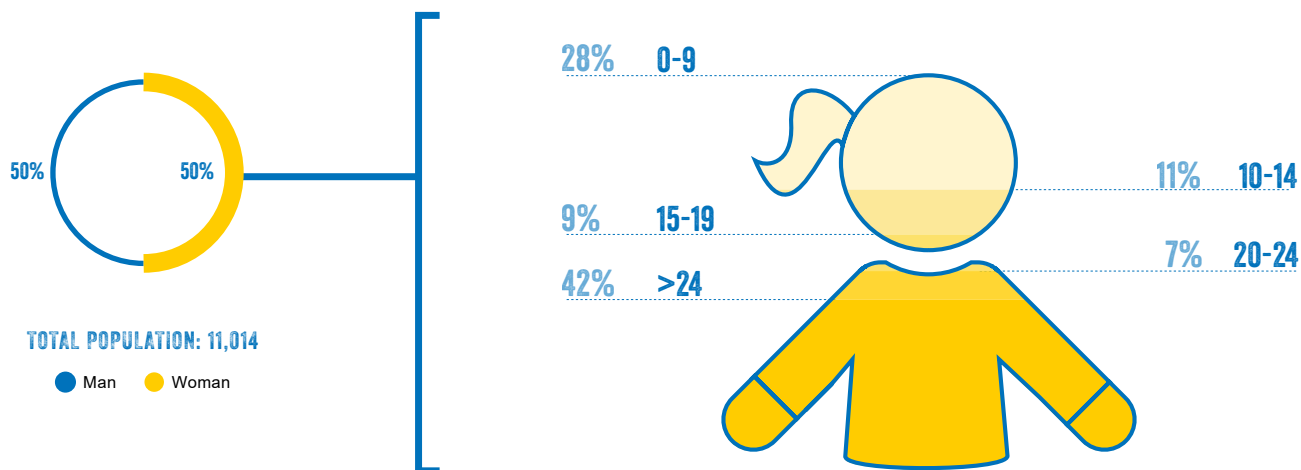
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.62 (Rank 136)	-	-	3,369

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	12 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	89.8%
	9 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	88.1%
	- -	Access to internet, female	-
	4 =	Mean years of schooling, female	11.9 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	- -	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	-
	12 =	Female share of employment in managerial positions	18.2%
	5 =	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	8 =	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	29.9%
 PROTECTION	4 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	32.8%
	2 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	8%
	- -	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	-
 HEALTH	2 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	13.9 births per 1,000 women
	10 =	Suicide mortality rate, female	12.7 per 100,000 female population
	11 =	Maternal mortality ratio	88 per 100,000 live births
	- -	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	-
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	12 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	0%
	- -	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	-
	1 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	Yes
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 ▲	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	6 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	1 ▲	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
 CLIMATE	5 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	No
	11 ▼	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	170.4 per 100,000 population
	7 ▼	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	7556.2 disasters per 100,000 population
	10 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	13%
	13 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	0% of total territorial area
	6 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	1.3 tonnes

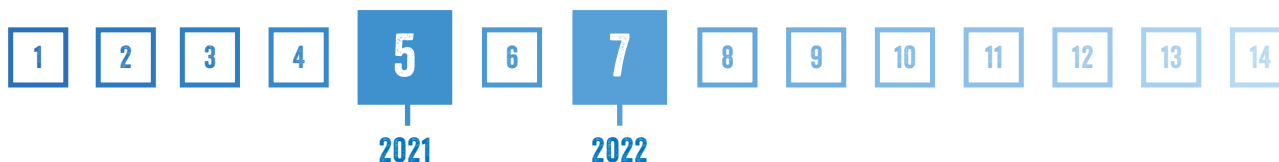
NAURU

GLI
INDEX
0.604

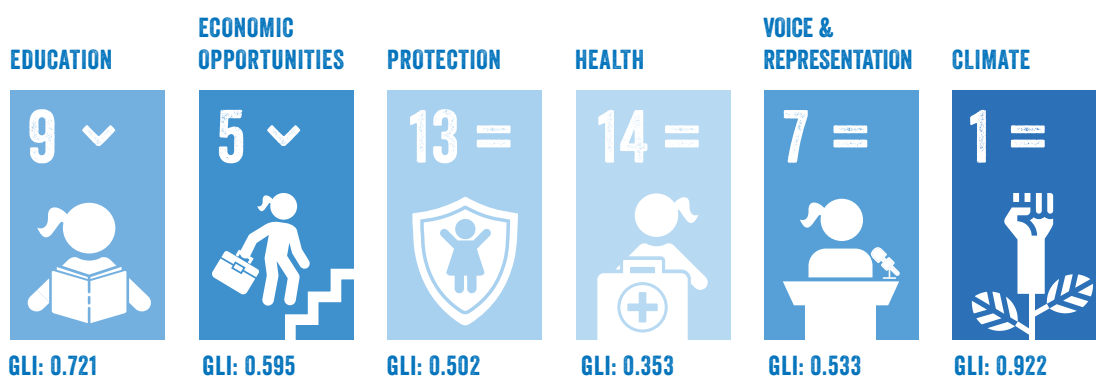
RANK
#7



NAURU'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










NAURU'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



NAURU'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

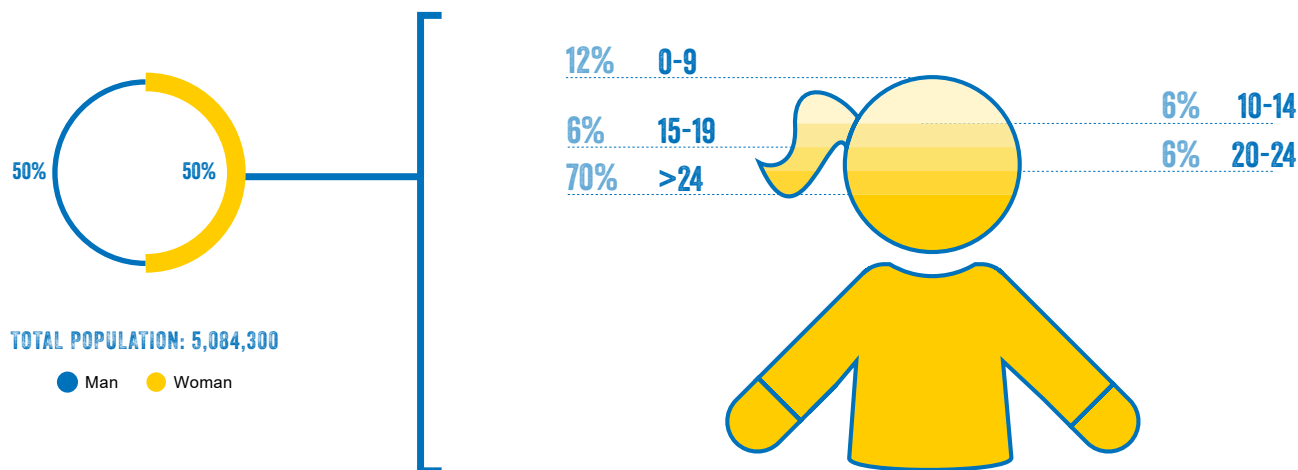
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
-	-	-	13,594

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	11 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	97.1%
	7 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	99.3%
	9 =	Access to internet, female	60.1%
	8 =	Mean years of schooling, female	11.6 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	- -	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	-
	6 =	Female share of employment in managerial positions	36.1%
	- -	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	-
	10 =	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	37.5%
 PROTECTION	8 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	48.1%
	11 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	47.3%
	11 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	27%
 HEALTH	13 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	94 births per 1,000 women
	- -	Suicide mortality rate, female	-
	5 =	Maternal mortality ratio	35.5 per 100,000 live births
	8 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	3.8
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	4 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	10.5%
	4 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	96%
	- -	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	-
 LAWS & POLICIES	- -	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	-
	- -	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	-
	- -	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	-
	- -	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	-
	- -	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	-
 CLIMATE	- -	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	-
	- -	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	-
	1 =	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	100%
	- -	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	-
	11 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	4.7 tonnes

NEW ZEALAND

GLI
INDEX
0.87

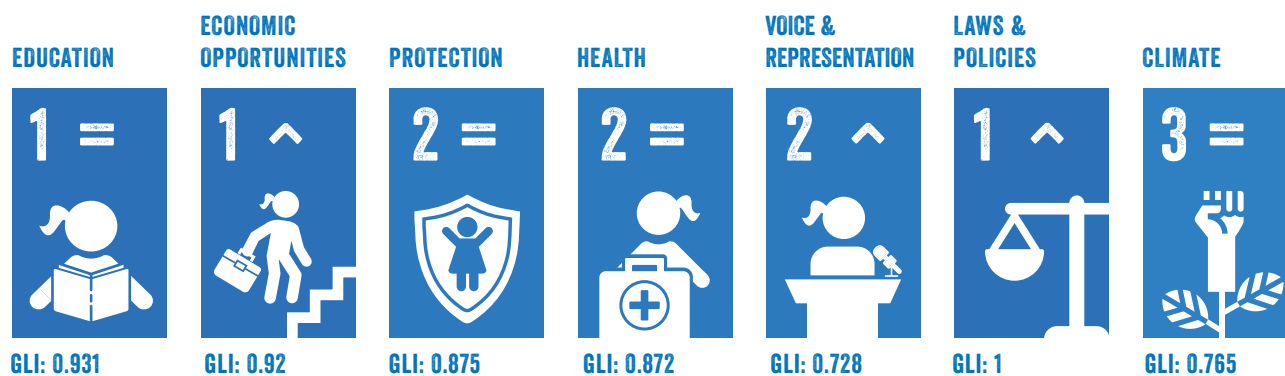
RANK
#1



NEW ZEALAND'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










NEW ZEALAND'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



NEW ZEALAND'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

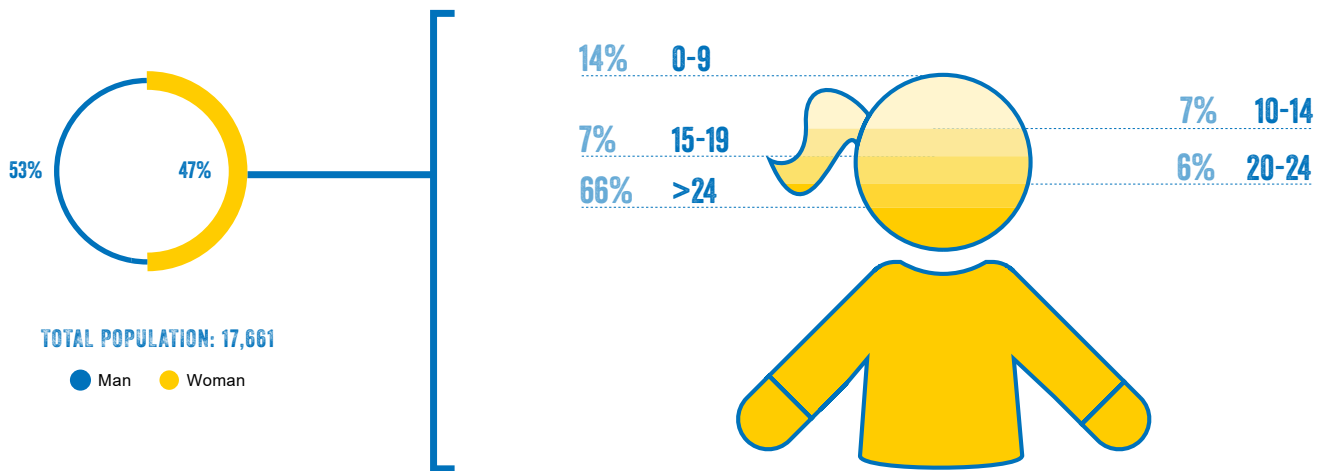
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.931 (Rank 14)	0.964	0.123	42,775

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	101.8%
	1 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	102.5%
	1 =	Access to internet, female	0.8%
	1 =	Mean years of schooling, female	13.8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	3 ▼	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	13.8%
	- -	Female share of employment in managerial positions	-
	1 ▲	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	Yes
	5 ▲	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	10.2%
 PROTECTION	2 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	23%
	- -	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	-
	1 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	1%
 HEALTH	5 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	19.3 births per 1,000 women
	5 =	Suicide mortality rate, female	5.8 per 100,000 female population
	2 =	Maternal mortality ratio	9 per 100,000 live births
	2 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	74.7
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	3 ▼	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	18.3%
	1 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	100%
	1 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	Yes
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	1 ▲	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	1 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	Yes
 CLIMATE	1 ▼	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.1 per 100,000 population
	3 ▼	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	299 disasters per 100,000 population
	1 =	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	100%
	3 ▲	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	30.6% of total territorial area
	12 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	7.3 tonnes

PALAU

GLI
INDEX
0.642

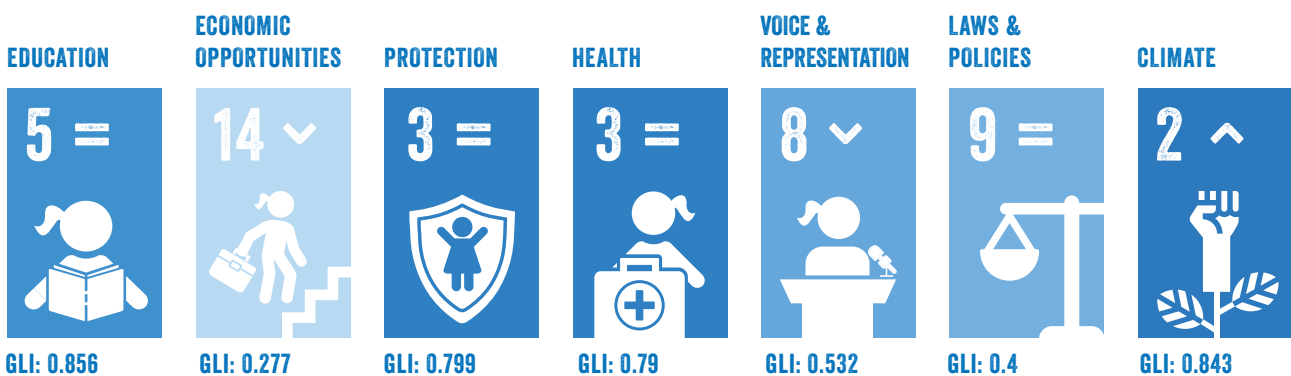
RANK
#5



PALAU'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










PALAU'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



PALAU'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.826 (Rank 50)	-	-	15,473

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	106.1%
	1 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	109.3%
	- -	Access to internet, female	-
	5 =	Mean years of schooling, female	11.8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	- -	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	-
	7 =	Female share of employment in managerial positions	35.5%
	5 =	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	- -	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	-
 PROTECTION	3 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	25.2%
	8 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	15.1%
	- -	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	-
 HEALTH	8 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	33.8 births per 1,000 women
	- -	Suicide mortality rate, female	-
	3 =	Maternal mortality ratio	22.4 per 100,000 live births
	- -	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	-
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	9 ▼	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	6.3%
	- -	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	-
	1 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	Yes
 LAWS & POLICIES	10 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	6 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	5 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	No
	- -	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	-
 CLIMATE	6 ▼	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	7507.8 disasters per 100,000 population
	1 =	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	100%
	1 ▲	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	100% of total territorial area
	13 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	13.2 tonnes

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

GLI
INDEX
0.429

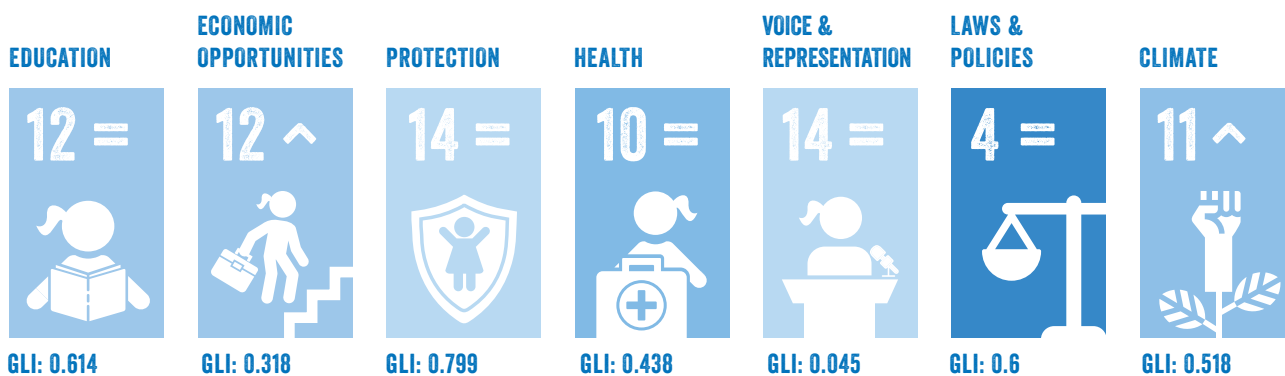
RANK
#14



PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

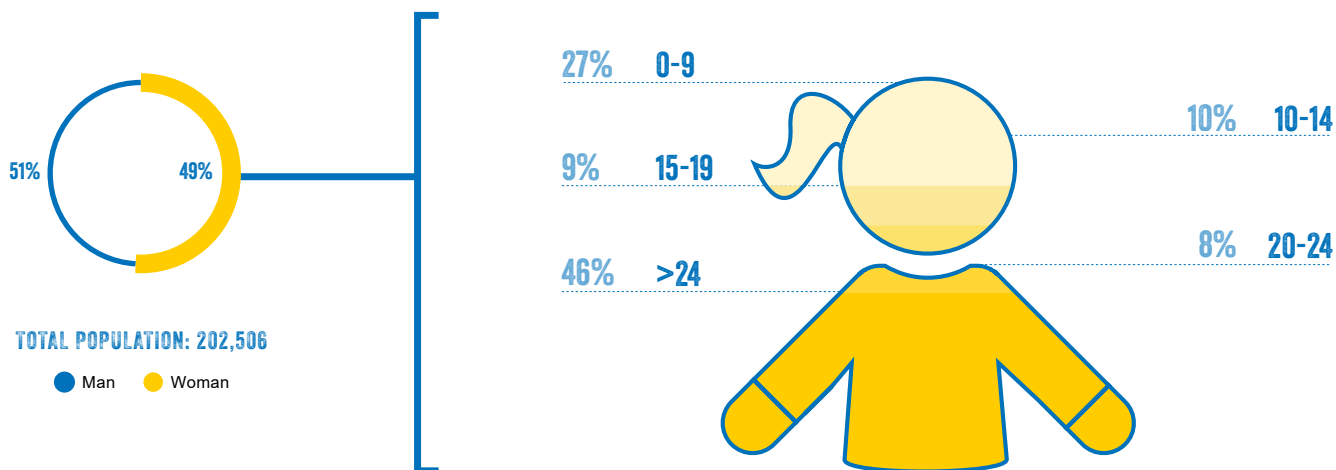
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.555 (Rank 155)	-	0.725	4,064

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	111.8%
	12 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	65.8%
	10 =	Access to internet, female	60.2%
	12 =	Mean years of schooling, female	9.8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	5 ▲	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	30.6%
	11 =	Female share of employment in managerial positions	19.3%
	5 =	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	- -	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	-
 PROTECTION	10 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	51%
	- -	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	-
	12 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	27.3%
 HEALTH	11 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	52.7 births per 1,000 women
	1 =	Suicide mortality rate, female	1.6 per 100,000 female population
	14 =	Maternal mortality ratio	145 per 100,000 live births
	5 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	16.5
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	12 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	0%
	11 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	13.6%
	10 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	No
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	6 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	1 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	Yes
	5 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	No
 CLIMATE	3 ▼	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	0.5 per 100,000 population
	1 ▼	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	11.8 disasters per 100,000 population
	12 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	9.4%
	6 =	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	0.7% of total territorial area
	4 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.9 tonnes

SAMOA

GLI
INDEX
0.565

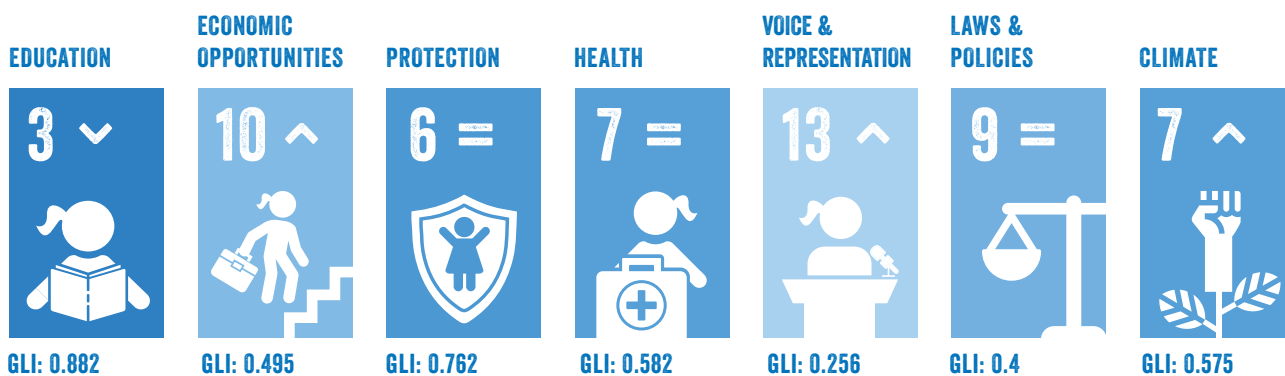
RANK
#10



SAMOA'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










SAMOA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



SAMOA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

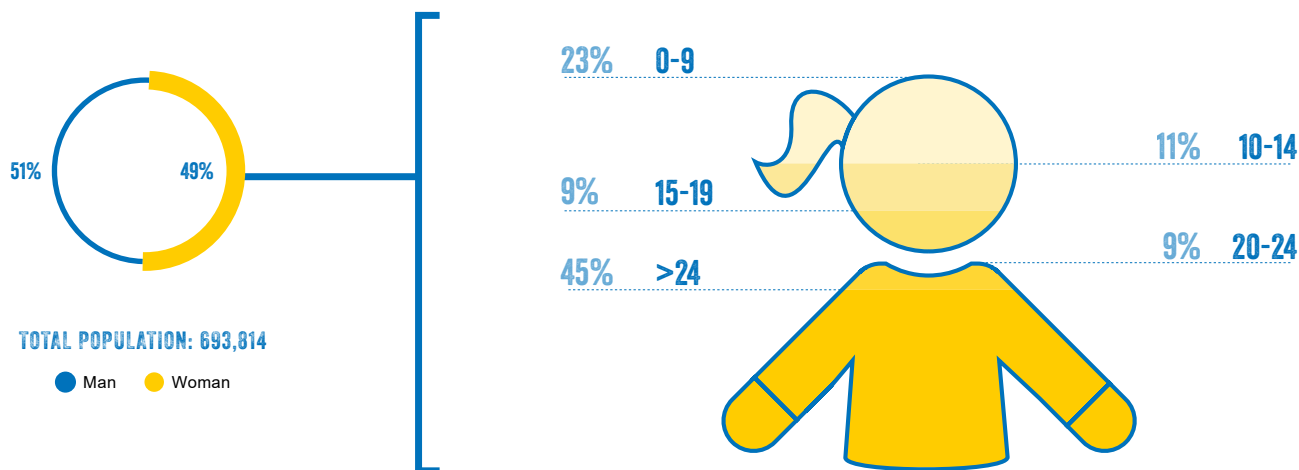
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.715 (Rank 111)	-	0.36	6,417

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	117.1%
	1 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	107.6%
	4 ▼	Access to internet, female	10.6%
	3 =	Mean years of schooling, female	12.6 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	9 ▲	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	40.8%
	1 ▼	Female share of employment in managerial positions	42.9%
	5 =	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	9 ▲	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	30%
 PROTECTION	7 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	46.1%
	6 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	10.6%
	3 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	7.4%
 HEALTH	6 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	23.9 births per 1,000 women
	7 =	Suicide mortality rate, female	6.7 per 100,000 female population
	6 =	Maternal mortality ratio	43 per 100,000 live births
	7 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	6.0
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	5 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	10%
	9 ▲	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	66.9%
	10 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	No
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	11 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	No
	1 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	Yes
	9 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	No
	5 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	No
 CLIMATE	9 ▲	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	20.9 per 100,000 population
	5 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	390.8 disasters per 100,000 population
	9 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	36.5%
	7 ▲	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	0.3% of total territorial area
	6 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	1.3 tonnes

SOLOMON ISLANDS

GLI
INDEX
0.496

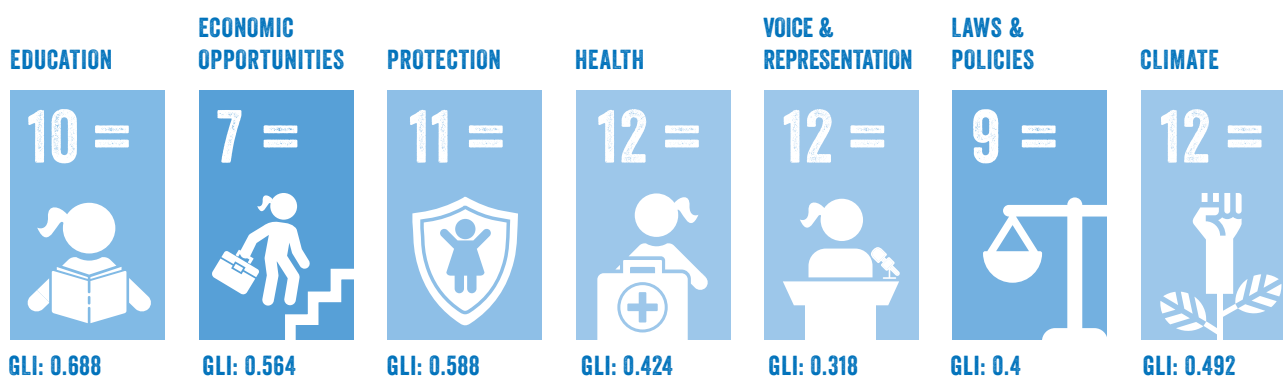
RANK
#13



SOLOMON ISLANDS'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










SOLOMON ISLANDS'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



SOLOMON ISLANDS'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

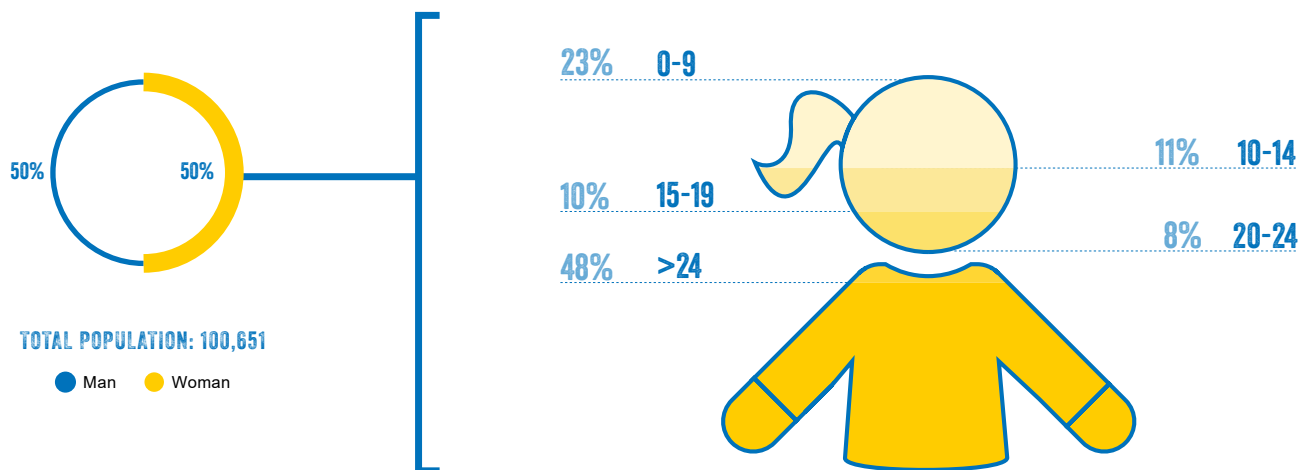
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.567 (Rank 151)	-	-	2,483

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	103.9%
	10 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	77.1%
	- -	Access to internet, female	-
	14 =	Mean years of schooling, female	8.5 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	2 =	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	9.4%
	9 =	Female share of employment in managerial positions	25.1%
	5 =	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	1 ▲	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	1.6%
 PROTECTION	12 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	63.5%
	9 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	18%
	8 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	21%
 HEALTH	12 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	78 births per 1,000 women
	2 =	Suicide mortality rate, female	1.9 per 100,000 female population
	13 =	Maternal mortality ratio	104 per 100,000 live births
	6 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	7.1
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	8 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	6.4%
	7 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	89%
	10 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	No
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	6 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	9 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	No
	5 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	No
 CLIMATE	7 ▲	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	2.6 per 100,000 population
	9 ▼	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	8978.1 disasters per 100,000 population
	13 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	9.1%
	9 ▼	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	0.1% of total territorial area
	1 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.3 tonnes

TONGA

GLI
INDEX
0.615

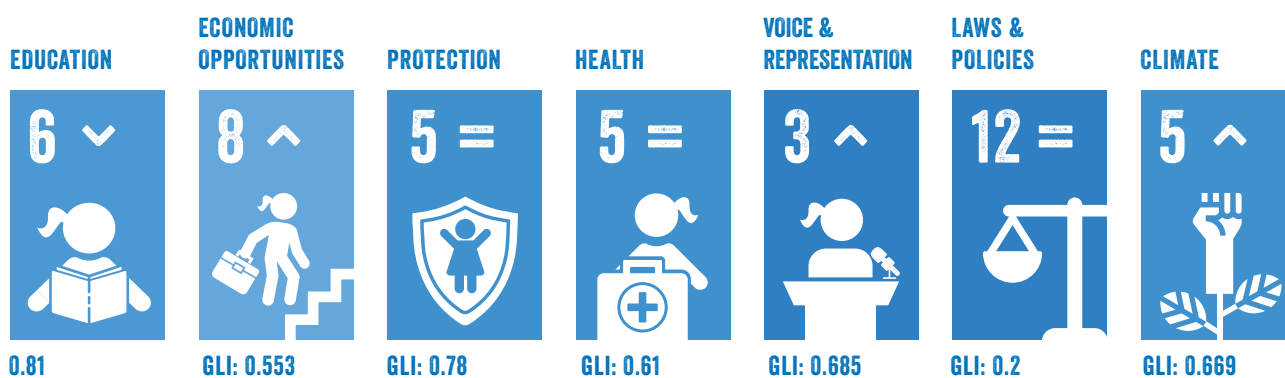
RANK
#6



TONGA'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










TONGA'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



TONGA'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

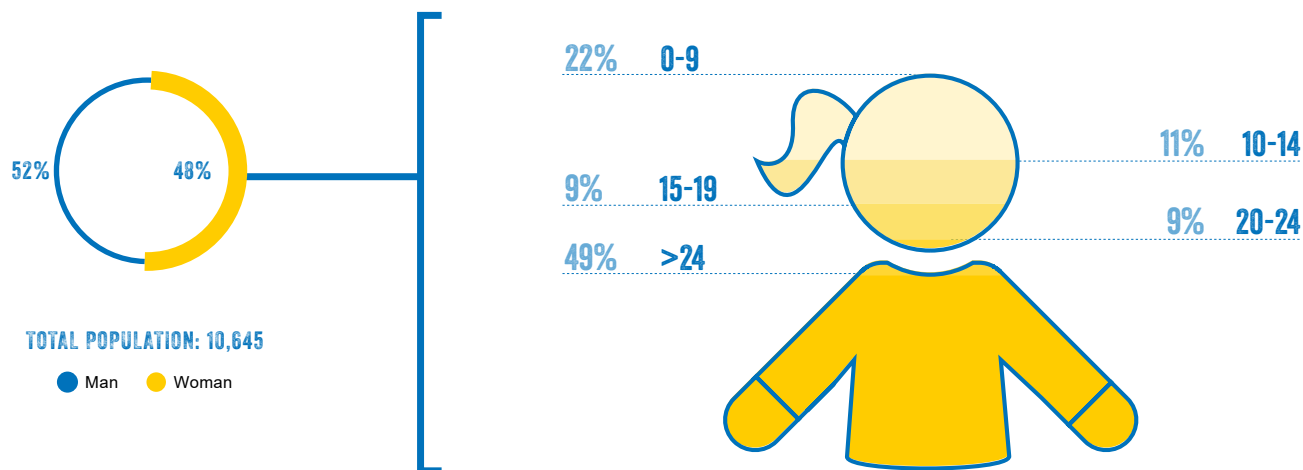
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.725 (Rank 104)	0.95	0.354	6,347

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▼	Completion rate, lower secondary female	112.1%
	1 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	111.6%
	6 ▼	Access to internet, female	32.8%
	5 =	Mean years of schooling, female	11.8 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	6 ▲	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	31.4%
	2 =	Female share of employment in managerial positions	40.3%
	5 =	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	6 ▲	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	11.7%
 PROTECTION	6 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	39.6%
	1 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	6.3%
	6 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	10.1%
 HEALTH	3 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	14.7 births per 1,000 women
	3 =	Suicide mortality rate, female	2.6 per 100,000 female population
	7 =	Maternal mortality ratio	52 per 100,000 live births
	11 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	0.8
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	7 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	7.4%
	3 ▲	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	98.1%
	1 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	Yes
 LAWS & POLICIES	10 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	No
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	6 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	9 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	No
	5 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	No
 CLIMATE	4 =	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	1 per 100,000 population
	10 ▲	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	9667.7 disasters per 100,000 population
	5 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	84.1%
	11 ▼	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	0.1% of total territorial area
	6 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	1.3 tonnes

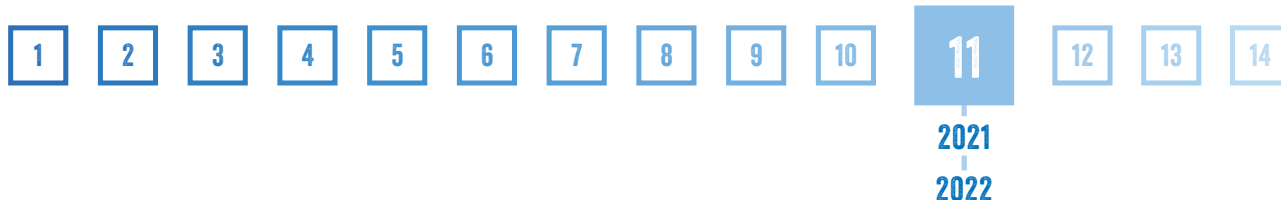
TUVALU

GLI
INDEX
0.522

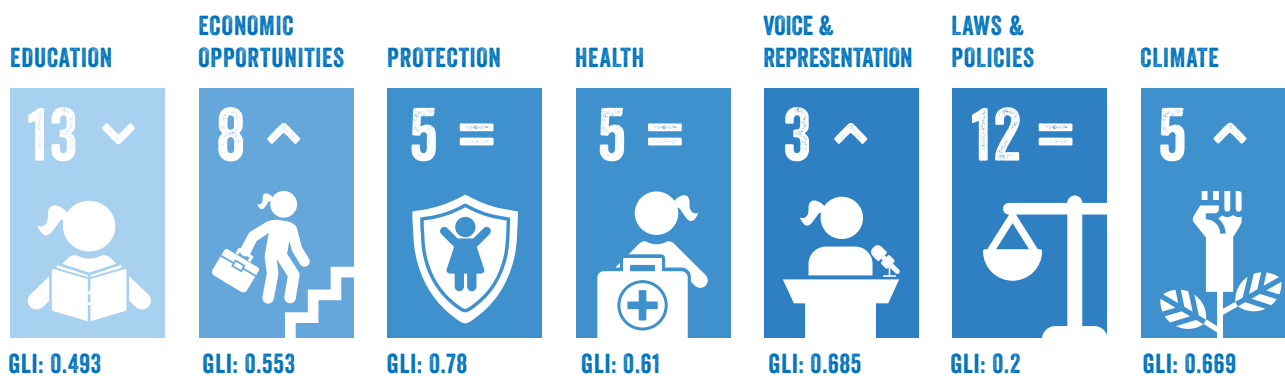
RANK
#11



TUVALU'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










TUVALU'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



TUVALU'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

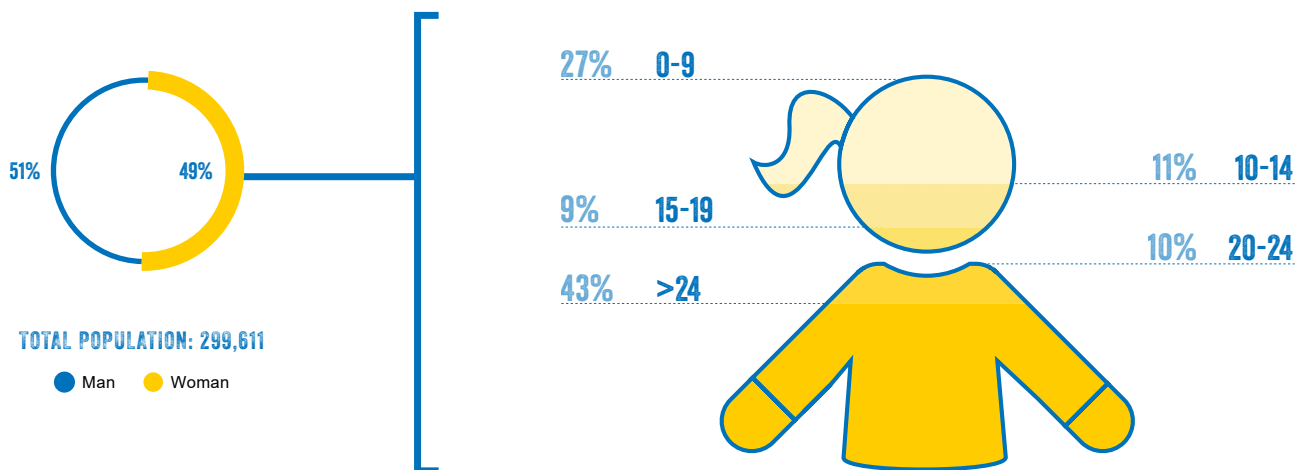
HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
-	-	-	4,411

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	13 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	86%
	14 ▼	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	36.3%
	11 ▼	Access to internet, female	61.3%
	10 =	Mean years of schooling, female	11 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	8 =	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	37.4%
	5 =	Female share of employment in managerial positions	36.7%
	- -	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	-
	11 =	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	45.9%
 PROTECTION	5 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	36.8%
	- -	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	-
	5 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	10%
 HEALTH	7 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	26.6 births per 1,000 women
	- -	Suicide mortality rate, female	-
	9 =	Maternal mortality ratio	81.8 per 100,000 live births
	10 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	2.7
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	9 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	6.3%
	6 ▲	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	89.3%
	- -	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	-
 LAWS & POLICIES	- -	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	-
	- -	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	-
	- -	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	-
	- -	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	-
	- -	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	-
	- -	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	-
 CLIMATE	8 ▼	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	7919.8 disasters per 100,000 population
	6 ▲	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	70.6%
	12 ▲	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	0% of total territorial area
	5 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	1 tonnes

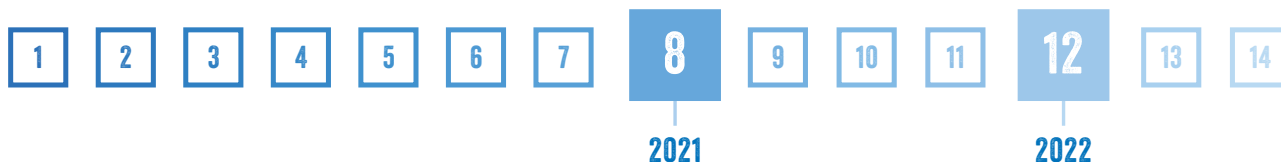
VANUATU

GLI
INDEX
0.536

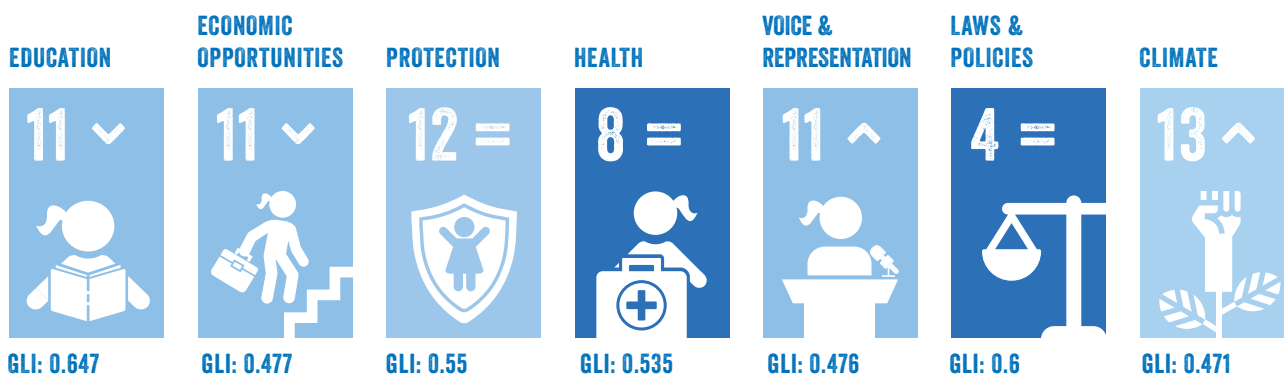
RANK
#12



VANUATU'S POSITION IN PACIFIC'S RANKING:










VANUATU'S PERFORMANCE PER AREA:



VANUATU'S PERFORMANCE IN OTHER INDEXES:

HDI	GDI	GII	GDP/CAPITA
0.609 (Rank 140)	-	-	2,854

	RANK 2022	DOMAIN INDICATORS	INDICATOR VALUE 2022
 EDUCATION	1 ▲	Completion rate, lower secondary female	120.4%
	11 =	Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female	68.6%
	8 ▼	Access to internet, female	52.5%
	11 =	Mean years of schooling, female	10.1 years
 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	7 =	Share of youth not in employment, education or training, female	36%
	10 ▼	Female share of employment in managerial positions	22.6%
	5 =	Law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value	No
	2 ▼	Female youth unemployment (15-24 years)	5.3%
 PROTECTION	11 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner	60%
	10 =	Percentage of the female population ages 15 and older that has ever experienced sexual violence from a nonintimate partner	33%
	8 =	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	21%
 HEALTH	9 =	Adolescent birth rate of women aged 15-19	49.4 births per 1,000 women
	8 =	Suicide mortality rate, female	7.6 per 100,000 female population
	8 =	Maternal mortality ratio	72 per 100,000 live births
	3 =	Modern contraception prevalence rate aged 15-19, female	25.6
 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	12 =	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	0%
	10 =	Proportion of girls under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	42.9%
	1 =	A woman can apply for a passport in the same way as a man	Yes
 LAWS & POLICIES	1 =	Equal rights between sons and daughters to inherit assets from parents	Yes
	1 =	Legislation specifically addressing domestic violence	Yes
	6 =	Legislation on sexual harassment in employment	No
	9 =	Laws prohibiting or invalidating child marriage	No
	1 =	Laws prohibiting discrimination in access to credit based on gender	Yes
 CLIMATE	8 ▲	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters	3.4 per 100,000 population
	11 ▼	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters	13985 disasters per 100,000 population
	14 ▼	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	7.6%
	10 ▼	Terrestrial and marine protected areas	0.1% of total territorial area
	2 =	Carbon dioxide emissions, production emissions per capita	0.5 tonnes



GIRLS' LEADERSHIP INDEXES RECOMMENDATIONS



Plan International calls on regional bodies, national governments, civil society organizations, youth-led groups to scrutinize the results of the Girls' Leadership Indexes and find out the reasons behind the scores so countries can learn from best practices and hindering factors to develop an enabling environment for girls' leadership.

EDUCATION

Lowest ranking countries in this domain for Asia are Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Pakistan and Afghanistan. This was the lowest ranked domain for Lao PDR (17th), Pakistan (18th) and Afghanistan (19th).

In the Pacific, they are Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu and Marshall Islands. This was the lowest ranked domain for Marshall Islands (14th) and Tuvalu (13th).

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Lowest ranking countries for this domain in Asia are Myanmar, Timor-Leste, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan. This was the lowest ranked domain for Bangladesh (17th), Pakistan (18th), Nepal (16th) and Afghanistan (19th). For the Pacific, the lowest are Tonga, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia and Palau.

This domain saw large decrease in index scores for individual countries. For example, Afghanistan dropped from 18th rank (2021) to 19th with a deduction by 0.028 in score. For the Pacific, similar has been documented for Nauru (drop of 0.135), Federated States of Micronesia (drop of 0.172) and, Palau (drop of 0.241). This is the lowest ranked domain for Palau (14th) and Fiji (9th).

PROTECTION

Lowest ranked countries in Asia for this domain are Thailand, Timor-Leste, Nepal, Lao PDR, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. Brunei and Darussalam both are not ranked due to the lack of data available. This was the lowest ranked domain for Bangladesh (17th) and Thailand (12th).

In the Pacific, the lowest ranking countries are Fiji, Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru and Papua New Guinea. This is the lowest ranked domain for Papua New Guinea (14th) and Solomon Islands (12th).

HEALTH

For health in Asia, the lowest ranking countries are Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Timor-Leste and Afghanistan. This is the lowest ranking domain for Afghanistan (19th), Cambodia (14th), India (15th), Nepal (16th), Philippines (12th), Timor-Leste (18th) and Afghanistan (19th)

For the Pacific, these countries are Vanuatu, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands and Nauru. Additionally, for the Pacific, the gap between 4th ranked, Fiji, and 5th ranked, Nauru, is 0.107, indicating a great need for further investment in this area for the region. This is the lowest ranking domain for Nauru (14th) and Solomon Islands (13th).

POLITICAL VOICE AND REPRESENTATION

For this domain in Asia, lowest ranking countries include Cambodia, Myanmar, India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam and Pakistan. The gap between 17th ranked Afghanistan (0.593) and 18th ranked Brunei Darussalam (0.373) is (0.220), suggesting moderate achievement in this domain across the region, except for the two lowest ranking countries. This was the lowest ranking domain for Pakistan (19th), Brunei Darussalam (18th) and Malaysia (16th).

For the Pacific, these countries are Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Papua New Guinea. This is the lowest ranked domain for Papua New Guinea (14th), Samoa (13th) and Solomon Islands (12th).

LAWS AND POLICIES

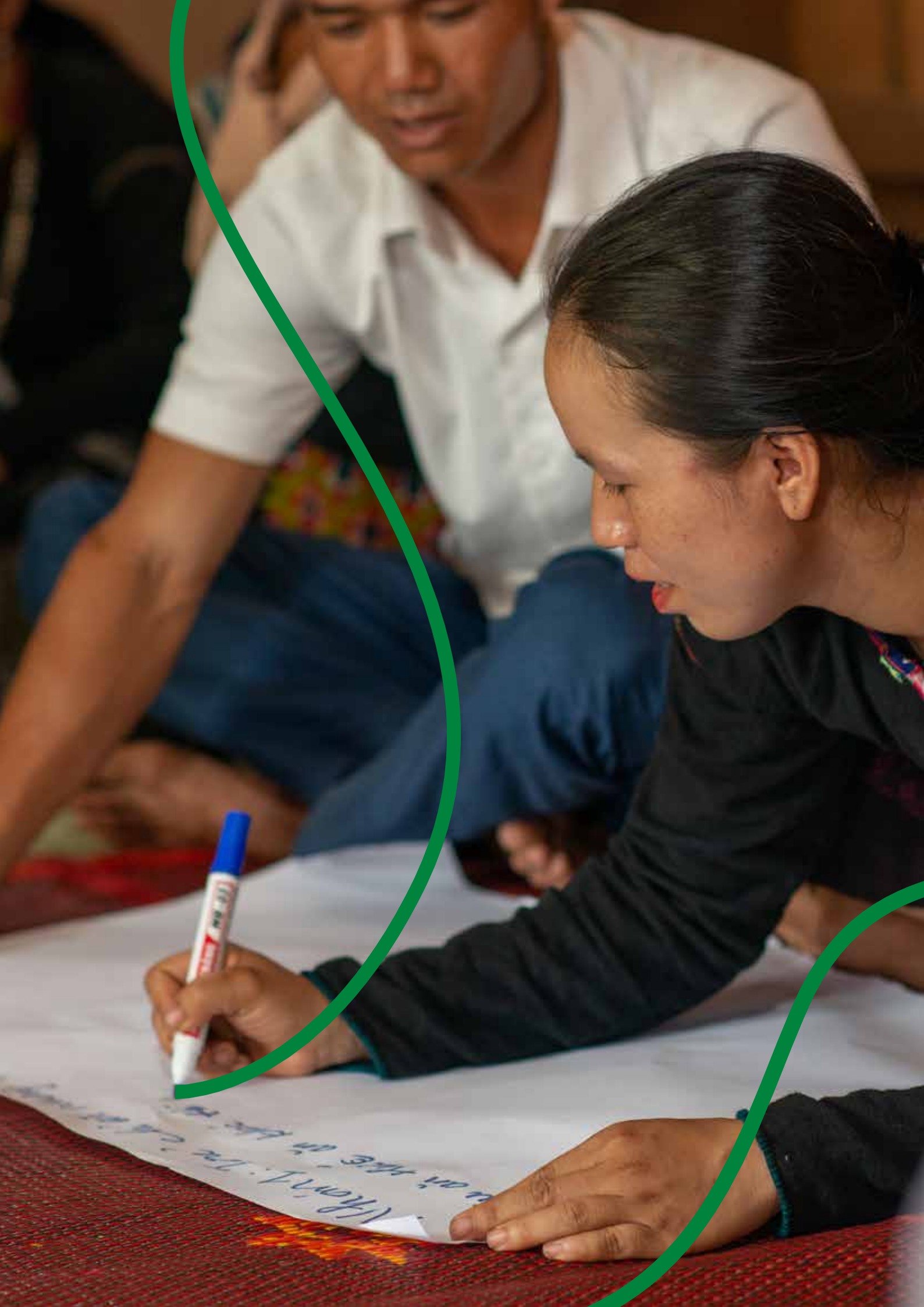
For this domain, the lowest ranking countries in Asia are Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar. Despite it ranking in the higher half, this is the lowest ranking domain for Singapore at 11th indicating the important focus in this area for the country. Moreover, this is the lowest ranking domain for Myanmar. This was the lowest ranking domain for Brunei Darussalam (18th), Myanmar (18th), Indonesia (14th), Maldives (11th) and Singapore (11th).

For the Pacific, the countries are Palau, Solomon Islands and Tonga. Additionally, Tuvalu is not ranked due to a lack of data. Additionally, not only is Tonga ranked lowest in this domain, this is also the lowest ranked domain for the country overall. This is the lowest ranking domain for Tonga (12th).

CLIMATE ACTION

For this domain, the lowest ranking countries are Philippines, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, Timor-Leste and Lao PDR. This domain has indicated significant need for investment as countries that generally scored higher in other domains scored lowest here. This includes countries like Lao PDR which is ranked the lowest in this domain compared to its overall rank at 13th. Other countries are Singapore ranked 10th (1st overall), Vietnam 16th (4th overall), Timor-Leste ranked 18th (11th overall), Philippines ranked 12th (3rd overall), Sri Lanka ranked 15th (6th overall).

For the Pacific, the lowest ranking countries are Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Federated States of Micronesia. Similar to the Asia GLI, this domain presented the largest rank gaps for countries. This includes, Federated States of Micronesia ranked 14th (overall 8), Kiribati ranked 10th (overall 3rd), and Fiji ranked 8th (overall 4th). This was also the lowest performing domain for several highest ranked countries like New Zealand ranked 3rd (1st overall) and Australia ranked 4th (2nd overall).





**THEIR FIGHT
FOR THE
FUTURE**



GIRLS IN ACTION FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE

Edited from research in collaboration with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI): Regional Research on Girls' Activism and Leadership for Climate Justice in Asia and the Pacific.

RESEARCH AT A GLANCE

- Research involved: desk review of gray and academic literature at the regional level, national policy research and in-depth interviews of 30 key stakeholders in Indonesia, Nepal and Solomon Islands, social listening of 9,000 twitter posts, and a survey with 218 young female advocates from 16 countries
- Young female climate advocates have the capacity, agency and power to lead the climate change movement. Girls and young women are:
 - mobilizing in both online and offline spaces
 - advocating for change at both local and international levels, affecting policy and action
 - approaching climate change from an intersectional lens, taking into account links to global issues such as mental and sexual health, gender equality, and development, among others
 - claiming spaces where their voices are heard and garnering positive support from men and women in the community and in government
- Gender and age discrimination still limit girls' participation and support for their climate movements
- Many governments have low policy priority on climate change, especially when acknowledging girls and young women as agents of change
- In both online and offline spaces, girls and young women can feel rejected and dismissed - some even report physical, mental and other forms of impacts due to their activism
- Despite challenges, their power lies in their aspirations for change and many girls and young women remain determined to fight for climate action and climate justice

INTRODUCTION

Girls and young women are disproportionately affected by climate change as the daily inequalities they face are amplified.

By 2025, up to 12.5 million girls, each year, may not be able to complete their schooling due to factors related to climate change¹⁷.

Age and gender, along with other intersecting identities, allow girls and young women to experience more uneven impacts of climate hazards and extreme events, as well as their impacts on livelihoods, education, health and well-being, among others (Boyland & Johnson, 2018).

As a result, **many girls and young women are confronting these dangers head on, placing themselves on the frontline of climate activism and advocacy.** They are agents of real change. Along with boys and young men, they are engaging with and spearheading campaigns and movements on climate action (Boyland et al., 2021).

Eight out of 10 young people have engaged in climate action¹⁸

As the climate crisis unveils inequality and lack of action by states and global markets, **young people are emerging as a prominent force in the climate justice agenda.** Through activities and projects initiated by young people themselves, the government, as well as civil society actors, young people are bringing climate science and its urgency to public attention - drawing from their personal, lived experiences to carve out a space with their own voice (Eide & Kunelius, 2021).

However, barriers continue to disrupt the engagement young girls and women want to participate in. Unequal gender norms and power dynamics trickle down throughout society and confront girls and young women when they want to get their voices heard in the race to protect the planet.

One in three young girls and young women don't feel confident participating in climate governance processes¹⁹

While restrictions and dangers clearly exist for girls branching out into climate activism and advocacy, the increasing presence throughout the world of female youth-led climate movements is impossible to ignore. The scale, visibility and impact is a positive reminder of the importance of giving girls their voices, power and agency.

Despite this presence, little research has been documented on how girls are fighting for climate justice, especially in Asia and the Pacific. The objectives of this study aim to address this and fill the gap, documenting how girls and young women in the region are:

- challenging the shrinking spaces offered to girls
- using digital platforms and social media to get heard
- advocating for climate justice and social inclusion

To unpack these elements, the study will address the enablers and barriers, tactics, tools and approaches, and engagement offered to girls and young women climate advocates in decision-making space.

In collaboration with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), the following pages will present how girls and young women are demanding climate justice in Asia and the Pacific, with local case examples highlighting lived experiences, knowledge and expertise of young female leaders.

DISCLAIMERS

- Girls and/or young women refers to young people between 15 and 24 years old who identify as a girl and woman.
- The 'climate change movement' is used to refer to efforts in response to climate change focused on pressuring certain target groups (governments, industry, society etc.) to take action in addressing the cause and impact of climate change.
- The term 'advocate' is used interchangeably with or to refer to independent advocates, activists, influencers or anyone who is part of the climate change movement.
- Participants in this research all include girls and young women who identify as a climate change advocate and are from or live in Asia and the Pacific region.
- Names not used for protection

RESEARCH METHODS



To achieve the objectives, the research method included:

DESK REVIEW

What is it? A review of academic and gray literature and policy documents relating to the engagement of young people - particularly girls and young women in climate advocacy in Asia and the Pacific.

Why? To analyze the current state of knowledge and policies in the region and in the case study countries of Indonesia, Nepal and Solomon Islands.

SOCIAL LISTENING

What is it? A method of research to track English conversations and mentions on Twitter with pre-identified keywords and hashtags (e.g. Climate action, COP26, global warming, Youth for Climate, climate change, women etc.) in Asia-Pacific over a 12 month period: 29/09/2021 - 29/09/2022.

Why? To capture the bigger trends in girls and young women's activism and leadership online.

ONLINE SURVEY

What is it? A survey for girls and young women on climate activism in Asia-Pacific, including advocacy, opportunities, barriers and challenges they face, and the tools and approaches they use. 218 respondents - 184 under 18 years old and 34 over 18, representing 16 countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Why? To better understand the overall landscape of girls and young women's engagement in climate advocacy and activism.

INTERVIEWS

What is it? Semi-structured dialogue with 21 young female advocates in Indonesia, Nepal and Solomon Islands, and 9 interviews with adults from civil society organizations, governments and other stakeholders associated with young female advocates and climate change.

Why? To develop in-depth, nuanced understanding of girls' and young women's advocacy in their own words and perspectives, and through the perspectives of other stakeholders.

FINDINGS

Research on climate change advocacy and activism across the world is unbalanced. While in the Global North much attention has been given to youth-led climate movements, including girls and women's participation, **research in the Global South needs much more attention**. This lack of attention reverberates down into other areas, such as media, where fewer works capture the experiences and perspectives of girls and young women.

The following section synthesizes research findings on the emerging trend of young people's engagement, the climate change movement, the role of young female advocates, and the use of social media in their advocacy for change. Throughout this section, elements of the desk review, including policy in the countries of Indonesia, Nepal and Solomon Islands, will be used to support findings from the survey and in-depth interviews.

1. SOCIAL MEDIA

1.1 Social Listening: young female advocates on social media

The social listening exercise helps to understand young female advocates as portrayed on social media, specifically on twitter. Posts gathered include both those that talk about girls and young women as well as those by young female advocates themselves. The analysis shows a macro view of the narratives around young female advocates, including their positionality as fighters and warriors, as unwelcomed civic actors, and as victims of climate change.

1.1.1 Key metrics and top locations

Over a 12 month period (29/09/2021 - 29/09/2022) keywords presented around 7000 twitter handles and 9000 tweets, reaching an estimated audience of 74 million mainly from India, Australia, Pakistan, Philippines and Malaysia - partially due to English language efficiency of these countries as the search was in English. More than half of the content produced was by male users between 18-34 years old. Female content producers accounted for almost 31 percent. The largest occupations of posters were: writer (22 percent), journalist (13 percent) and director (13 percent).

1.1.2 Trends on Twitter

Social listening analysis shows that international events are important windows for advocacy and activism, particularly at the global level. Over the past year, there were three significant and relevant spikes in terms of the frequency that the searching terms were mentioned:

- The first peak (25 October 2021 to 12 November 2021) happened at a similar time to the 2021 COP26. Highly engaged contents discussed girls' participation in COP26.
- The second peak (22-24 February 2022) occurred due to posts in South Korea targeting an entertainment company to support girls advocates and take strong climate action - most mentions by female identified users. Entertainment companies can have a big influence in supporting girl advocates and taking strong climate action.
- The third peak (14-15 March 2022) was during the 66th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66), with the popular hashtag #csw66.

1.1.3 Narratives

Tweets that mention girls and young women in the context of climate change advocacy with a negative attitude appear to outweigh the more positive ones, even though the majority are neutral. During the search period, roughly half of the posts were neutral, 30 percent were negative and 20 percent positive in tone. This suggests that negativity receives more attention and engagement on twitter and can more easily go “viral” than positive sentiments.

Analysis of top keywords shows the main social media narratives when it comes to girls and young women in the context of climate change.

On a positive note, the posts celebrate girls and young women as leaders and agents of change for a “sustainable future” and a “better world”, and how speeches, campaigns, protests etc. keep world leaders accountable, promote actions for a better world, and contribute to gender equality.

On the negative side, posts focused on safety, education issues, gender inequality and how their lives are vulnerable to the climate and widening humanitarian crises. Yet suspicions also arise due to their age and experience with climate action. Similarly, during COP26 when mentions of girls and young women peaked, posts with highest engagement illustrated both positive and negative attitudes.

1.2 Young female advocates on social media

Young people’s ability to quickly learn and deploy new digital technology and media characterizes their unique power as agents of change (Boyland et al., 2021). Young people are using social media to:

- run online campaigns
- increase awareness through personal stories
- network and learn through online events
- learn with people outside their own activist circles
(Megaw et al., 2021; Sheppard & Raby, 2022)

Social media and digital platforms are used frequently as a tool for and a form of climate advocacy by girls and young women. Yet, they can offer up some complicated challenges. Despite this, interview respondents felt **that the benefits of using social media for climate movements can outweigh the numerous challenges.**

The majority of survey respondents find social media highly effective in their climate change advocacy, with Facebook the most popular, followed by Instagram and WhatsApp. The most common use of social media is for raising public awareness and connecting with fellow young female advocates, sharing educational content and campaigns. Although social media continues to be one of the most popular communication tools, in-person events and gatherings are still rated as the most effective.

1.2.1 Benefits and challenges of using social media & online communication



“In person, you deliver the message, and you know they get the message. But with social media, you have to assume. You don’t know,”
Interview respondent from the Solomon Islands

“Sometimes with us being on our phones 24/7 and on Instagram for hours, the amount of bad climate news we see is overwhelming. [...] a lot of activists have to find that balance between using social media as a tool to promote activism without it hindering our own capacity as activists.” Interview respondent from Indonesia

BENEFITS

Capacity building

acts as a source of information for the advocates themselves, using their communities and channels to educate themselves about climate science and policy

Communicate

helps to communicate efficiently with their own team and fellow advocates

makes connecting with other activists abroad much easier

Connect

helps young activists and leaders connect with a community

easier to reach local communities and encourage participation in mobilization

Advocate

can catch the government’s attention

Enable

saves time and is convenient, especially when balancing with other commitments, including studies

Scale

reaches a wide audience quickly and easier to get attention and “go viral”

CHALLENGES

Misinformation

spreads misinformation/fake news, which can cause confusion between what is right and not

raises the profiles of people who are doubtful of the climate change movement or those who disapprove of girls/young women as advocates

Digital security

does not offer a lot of awareness on cyber safety/ increased security risks, leading to hacking, blackmail, manipulation, among more challenges

Criticisms of climate movements

makes way for criticisms and negative comments, which can come from strangers or close friends and relatives

allows quick criticisms and misjudgements of young female advocates without fully understanding their activities

Mental health and well-being

produces an overload of climate change-related negativity, which can negatively impact mental well-being

Digital divide

can isolate people online who have limited internet access and rely on traditional media

Reach

can offer less impact, engagement and value than in-person events

GIRLS INCREASING PRESENCE IN CLIMATE ACTION

2.1 Social context

Research finds increasing recognition for young climate activists in the region and globally.

Girls and young women in all three countries find fellow male advocates supportive and offer encouragement to take leadership roles.

Research finds increasing recognition for young climate activists in the region and globally. While girls have always been involved in activism, over the past decade “girl activists have gone rapidly from being a present but basically unrecognized political force to celebrated cultural figures” (Taft, 2020, p. 2). The new spotlight has opened the space for them to further expand their civic and political engagement, as recognized agents of change.

Interviews found that the role of young people in the climate movement and civic spaces is getting stronger in Indonesia, Nepal and Solomon Islands.

“I feel that my opinion is heard, and people want to know what young people have to say about the climate movement.” Interview respondent from Indonesia

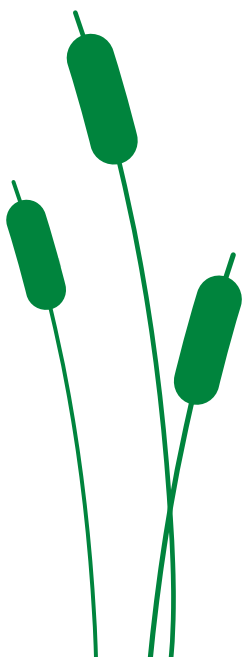
Interviews found young girls and women particularly active in climate change and environmental advocacy in their respective countries. Interviewees in Indonesia described how young women are better heard, recognized and more present in activism than men. Across Asia-Pacific, girls and women are seen to be both present in policy discussions and active in carving out their own space at different levels of governance (Megaw et al., 2021).

Solomon Islands informants also noted how the number of girls in their youth groups is rising. **Girls and young women in all three countries find fellow male advocates supportive and offer encouragement to take leadership roles.**

Despite the increasing engagement, **girls and young women entering civic spaces continue to face persistent barriers which limits their activism.**

Reasons include:

- deeply rooted gender norms making it difficult to speak out and take part
- negative response from the community due to gender bias hindering their impacts
- a lack of access to education, resources and opportunities to become leaders and activists
- limited spaces in activism and advocacy for girls and young women



WORLD MISREPRESENTATION FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN IN ASIA-PACIFIC

For girls and young women in countries of the global South, there is often a misrepresentation and power imbalance between their portrayal and that of those in the global North. Girls in the global South are often portrayed as being saved by girls in the global North, which erases from the picture systemic problems and deeply rooted colonial logics (Huang & Bent, 2022). Despite engaging in activism for many years, girl and young female activist have only been recognized once Greta Thunberg was picked up by global media. (Banerji, 2020; Okutsu, 2021).

A key challenge for governments is to create an official mechanism for young people to express their creativity and ideas rather than just briefly include them in policy but not in actual action plans, programs or interventions.

Girls and young women in the region are proving to be leaders in their own communities and beyond.

On top of this, girls and young women consistently detailed the gap between policy and implementation.

A key challenge for governments is to create an official mechanism for young people to express their creativity and ideas rather than just briefly include them in policy but not in actual action plans, programs or interventions.

Studying the policy landscapes in Indonesia, Nepal and Solomon Islands revealed the inclusion of young people and gender equality in their policies as uneven. Most policies promote the inclusion of children, young people and women, among other vulnerable groups, in efforts to address climate change. Yet, there is still more focus on young people and women as a vulnerable population rather than agents of change.

While the Solomon Islands have gender equality and youth inclusion highlighted as key priorities and principles of climate policies and its **Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)**, policies do not articulate any further detail how such youth-related priorities and principles can be implemented in specific policy areas. Nepal fares better, with climate change policies articulating in more detail the role of young people, and their **National Climate Change Policy (2019)** emphasizes the mobilization of youth human resources to raise awareness about climate change and its research and studies.

Indonesia's climate change policies have fewer references to youth inclusion and gender equality. While Indonesia's **Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (2022)** takes into account gender equality with their mechanisms for community participation, policies do not include anything specific for young people.

2.2 How girls and young women advocate

Girls and young women in the region are proving to be leaders in their own communities and beyond. They are affecting change in diverse ways, from sharing solutions with communities to running campaigns and protests. They are not only raising their voices and acting to address environmental challenges, but bringing attention to other marginalized social groups vulnerable to climate change.

MOST COMMON ISSUES, RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE, GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN ENGAGE WITH

1 GENDER EQUALITY

2 SOCIAL JUSTICE & HUMAN RIGHTS

3 AWARENESS

4 CLIMATE ACTION

5 OTHERS: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, ADAPTATION, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, MITIGATION, CLIMATE AND DISASTER JUSTICE, AND LOSS AND DAMAGE

Girls and young women are not only fighting for climate action but also bringing attention to the many marginalized social groups disproportionately vulnerable to climate change impacts.

“When I used to see girls being discriminated (against more) than the boys and not being allowed to do the work that they were also capable of, I felt the girls needed to come forward themselves to show their ability and change the mindset of the people.” Interview respondent from (Nepal-G8)

2.2.1 Involving vulnerable groups

When girls and young women survey respondents were questioned if they are advocating for or with any vulnerable groups, they identified children and youth, followed by women and girls, then poor people. They also identified other marginal groups (racial and ethnic minorities, the elderly, LGBTQ+, refugees, among others) and how they are linking their climate activity to other social issues: human trafficking and child marriage, public health, gender inequality, disaster response, among others.

Through online channels, girls and young women are connecting with different socio-economic and political backgrounds on intersectional climate justice agendas (Huang & Bent, 2022).

“The Girls Out Loud platform has helped me a lot to uplift my awareness activities through the online medium. Through this platform, I learnt many issues of the girls and women in our local communities and also expanded my networks, which helped me to know of the different strategies that other girls use in their activism.” Interview respondent from Nepal

2.2.2 Linking climate change with other social issues

The burgeoning youth-led climate movement has shifted the focus of climate activism from pure environmentalism to climate and environmental justice (Curnow, 2019; Thew et al., 2020). **They are not letting climate movements be independent from other social issues.** Young people are mobilizing and partnering with other actors on other social justice concerns such as systematic racism, mental health and their intersection (Huang & Bent, 2022).

Girls and young women are not only fighting for climate action but also bringing attention to the many marginalized social groups disproportionately vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Together, girls and young women, along with other marginalized groups, have the potential to influence policies and actions at different levels (Cocco-Klein & Mauger, 2018).

“When I used to see girls being discriminated (against more) than the boys and not being allowed to do the work that they were also capable of, I felt the girls needed to come forward themselves to show their ability and change the mindset of the people.” Interview respondent from (Nepal-G8)

2.2.3 Identifying advocacy target audience

When asked who they mainly targeted with their climate advocacy, government actors, including regional, national and sub-national policymakers came first (33 percent stated), followed by their peers and other young people (23 percent), then the community (17 percent), with civil society actors, private sector, and the media making up the rest.#

HOW GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN ARE LEADING CLIMATE MOVEMENTS: AN OVERVIEW

Leading by doing: Young female advocates are taking concrete actions, initiating tree planting, waste management, environmental clean-up, reforestation projects, among others.

"[...] with my participation at COP25, COP26 and SB56, I have concluded that the real changes won't come from this exclusive conference but from the people who have been taking actions from the community level." A Nepalese activist reflects on her activism journey (Sarrafoglu, 2022)

Leading by sharing: Young female advocates are combining creative, mainstream and online approaches to raise awareness and sustain the momentum of climate movements e.g. theater, art, drama, music etc. They use social media and digital platforms to organize webinars, workshops and share content.

Leading by connecting: Initiating conversations with the government, community members, community leaders, schools, civil society organizations, online allies, among others, to discuss the change they want to see and how. Many young female advocates are affiliated with several organizations and groups, connecting with larger networks of professionals, experts, advocates etc.

Leading by demanding: Young female advocates are raising a loud voice in demanding policy changes and keeping governments and world leaders accountable. They are taking it to the street where they organize and join protests and strikes. In addition, girls and women are also taking legal actions to demand change e.g. the International Court of Justice or testifying as a witness in climate litigation.

3. FACTORS DISRUPTING GIRLS' ADVOCACY

Several factors can disrupt the experiences of girls and young women when conducting any kind of climate activism or leadership, including, but not limited to:

- Shrinking civic space and the mental health impact
- Geographic barriers
- Not being taken seriously
- Balancing other commitments

3.1 Shrinking civic space and the mental health impact

The strength of civil society plays a role in how girls and young women can advocate and sustain their engagement. In the region, civic freedom, allies' support and youth-washing are contributing to a shrinking civic space.

According to the CIVICUS Monitor (<https://monitor.civicus.org/>, October, 2022), a tool tracking enabling conditions for civic space, civic space in Asia and the Pacific region is rated as open in eight countries, narrowed, obstructed or repressed in 28 countries, and closed in four countries.

Restricted civic space, advocacy and activism exposes human rights defenders, including girls and young women, to a range of risks and abuses - affecting their physical safety, risk of arrests, as well as mental health and wellbeing. Negative perceptions towards climate change and climate movements combined with age and gender discrimination can fuel these risks further - stifling girls and young women's desire to participate in climate movements.

Interview respondents described many concerns, including threats of murder and attacks, getting arrested, unsafe traveling alone at night, the potential to be reported to their educational institutions and fears when working alongside male-dominated groups.

Real Risks in Bali, Indonesia: An interview respondent explained her worries about the potential risks she could face when participating in climate justice action:

"My friends and I participated in this case recently about the construction of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal in Bali, which is proposed to be located precisely in the mangrove forest. If the terminal is built there, the lives of the Indigenous Peoples will be disrupted, and the ecosystem they have maintained will just disappear [...] We were invited to participate in a street action together with the community to openly refuse the construction of the LNG terminal. When I went to the streets, I felt worried that what I was doing would have an impact on my education. Maybe the police would be there, or maybe there was a riot and I was arrested by the authorities. I would be held accountable, I would be reported to the campus, then they would call my parents, and so on. I was very worried about that, but that did not prevent me from joining the movement with the Indigenous community." Interview respondent from Indonesia

Additionally, constantly working on climate activism can be emotionally exhausting and overwhelming for girls and young women. It is an essential part of many girls and young women's lives, and the persistent negativity associated with climate change, the inequality facing vulnerable groups, unfulfilled promises of adults, among others, can lead to anxiety and other mental health impacts. Advocates struggle to open up and seek help and share their experiences with others going through the same experiences.

Additionally, being a girl or young woman engaging in climate advocacy on social media presents unwanted attention, harassment, hacking and threats to safety, which impact upon mental health and wellbeing.

3.2 Geographic Barriers

Respondents agreed on the importance civil society plays in how girls and young women can sustain and continue their engagement. However, in remote areas, there is a concern regarding **the lack of action within civic spaces in more remote places**, where fewer like-minded groups are organizing efforts on similar issues. Girls and young women's efforts may be overlooked and fail to build momentum.

"Sometimes there is not enough audience to interact with us performers. Maybe because people in the community don't trust us. But we have to keep going until we can demonstrate the results of our work. In my case, once my parents have come to a show and watched a performance, they realize we are engaging in something productive and meaningful."

Interview respondent from the Solomon Islands

Advocates find it challenging to extend their engagements beyond key urban centers, where it is much harder to reach.

3.3 Not being taken seriously

Age and generation are a source of power for young activists to demand change (Benigno, 2021; Bent, 2019), but they can also be a challenge. On the one hand, young people are increasingly seen as an active force in climate issues, leading to new opportunities and space for girls and young women to speak up and raise their concerns.

"(There are..) lots of demands and creative thinking and approaches." Interview respondent from Indonesia

On the other hand, their legitimacy is challenged. Young girls and women climate advocates feel that **their invitations to speak at events were forms of tokenism or youthwashing**, with events sparsely populated and their involvement not taken seriously.

"When I am invited to speak, am I really invited to share my opinion or is it for show?" Interview respondent from Indonesia

What is youthwashing?

When young people participate, it is used to show a commitment to and inclusion of the future generations without meaningful engagement, recognition and responses to their opinions.

The sense of belittlement is echoed throughout power dynamics which underlie girls' activism and its increasing trend. Mainstream media associate their engagement with innocence, becoming adults, competence and individual heroism (Raby & Sheppard, 2021) - often portrayed through the image of "girl power", hope, optimism, heroism and harmlessness (Taft, 2020). This **shifts the focus of their movements away from the call for collective action and distracts attention from root causes of inequality** (Taft, 2020; Vanner & Dugal, 2020), downplaying solidarity across generations and reenforcing the power hierarchy between adults and children (Raby & Sheppard, 2021). Therefore, tokenism, youthwashing and disregarding of girls and young women-led climate movements is able to continue.

Young leaders navigate this by ensuring audiences they speak to are ready to take their opinions and experiences seriously, finding opportunities to collaborate with youth-led organizations who are ready to participate meaningfully.

3.4 Balancing other commitments

Most survey respondents and interviewees are students participating in climate movements voluntarily and spending time after school or on the weekends to meet with their fellow advocates. **Interviewees repeatedly brought up the difficulty in balancing activism and studies**, with teachers and parents unhappy because studies could be hampered.

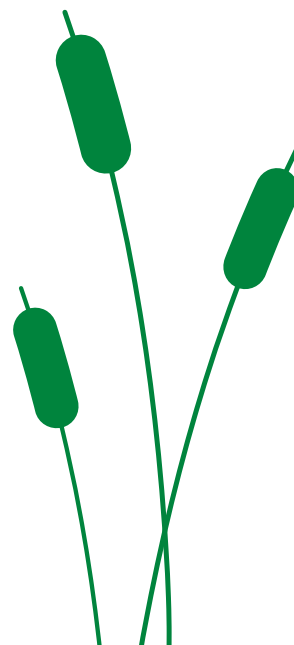
“So far, I’ve tried to balance everything. But still, when I want to achieve something, there must be something that I sacrifice [...] even though I sacrifice some things, this makes me feel that I can learn more and contribute to the climate crisis.” Interview respondent from Indonesia

To counter this, young female advocates are attempting to collate the two experiences - both activism and study should work together and complement each other. Support from family and educational institutions are essential in achieving this.

Case study: The Resilience, Innovation and Social Change Girls’ Club

In Solomon Islands, the “Resilience, Innovation and Social Change Girls Club” is up-cycling plastics while promoting girl empowerment. The initiative started during the Covid-19 pandemic when one girl and her co-founders observed that many girls in her community were falling behind because they did not receive any support at school. Hoping that these friends can become more confident, motivated and engaged in civic and public lives, the group decided to form a club at school that would also address the community’s biggest environmental problem: plastic waste.

Club members collect waste alongside elders in the community, who used to be the only people paying attention to the waste issue. To recycle plastics, they make arts and crafts and are also prototyping eco-bricks for construction. To sustain the club, they run a catering business with the support of women in the community.



GENDER NORMS CHALLENGING GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN'S ADVOCACY

Deeply rooted gender norms persist throughout all factors disrupting girls and young women's climate advocacy e.g. limited space in activism and advocacy, a lack of access to education and opportunities to become leaders and activists, and negative responses from the community. Through research and interviews, below is a brief look at how this persists in the three case study countries.

"It is not equal. It is not normal seeing women taking up leadership roles and being involved in these spaces [...] Women face discrimination when taking up leadership roles." Interview respondent from the Solomon Islands.



Indonesia: Boys and men still have more access than girls and women to opportunities, education, job, food, etc. An Indonesian activist finds that there is less recognition for girls and young women activists in Indonesia than at the global level, even though it is changing. Many find it difficult to talk about gender equality, which is still a taboo topic. In remote communities, the patriarchy is harder to change.



Nepal: Women are still restricted in the way they dress, move around, talk and act. Girls and young women find it more difficult to be taken seriously or given priority in a patriarchal society where boys and men are treated differently. In certain cases, people are skeptical of the movement. They disapprove of girls leaving the house and spending time outside. While "equal opportunities" do exist in policies, Nepal needs to ensure equal access to assets and resources to empower girls and young women.



Solomon Islands: Men are more vocal and active in the public sphere, while women often do not have the space to speak out on sensitive issues or participate in activism. Women's space is restricted to the domestic sphere. For girls and young women, activities like climbing mountains for reforestation or walking around the neighborhood to collect recycles are frowned upon. Gender norms are a big challenge for young female advocates.

4. POWER

A key observation throughout the research was the evidence of the unique strength and power girls and young women have when advocating climate change. Girls and young women are mobilizing in online and offline spaces, advocating for change at both local and international levels; they are affecting policy, while understanding the intersectionality of global issues and their impact on climate change.

4.1 Their personal power

85 percent of survey respondents indicate that being a girl or a woman motivates them to advocate for climate change and justice.

Despite facing gender-based challenges and barriers, **girls and young women are seen to be more concerned about climate change than others and are active in environmental civic engagement** (Boyland et al., 2021). The survey findings found young female advocates inspired to become involved in climate movements due to observing how climate change disproportionately impacts girls and women in their own communities: **85 percent of survey respondents indicate that being a girl or a woman motivates them to advocate for climate change and justice.** Other common reasons included concern about climate change and their future and how their communities have been, and will be, affected by climate change and disasters.

Personal Power: Inspirations

“One of the things that made me want to become an environmental activist was that I was concerned about the existence of me and my friends as young people, in particular, as a woman due to the impact of the climate crisis. [...] As a girl, I really felt the impact of the climate crisis. Where I lived, I experienced a shortage of clean water for drinking. During my elementary school days, where I should be playing with my friends as kids and spending time studying, I lost a lot of my time to fetch clean water which was 2-3 km away from my house. [...] The more I grew up, the more I learned that the clean water problem I used to experience was because of the impact of the climate crisis and various problems [...] Then, from there, I tried to figure out how I could help my friends in my village to not feel what I felt [...]” Interview respondent from Indonesia

“I recently went back to my hometown and stayed there for two months. I witnessed the impact of sea level rise, which is eating our island every day. Our island is getting smaller. It was already small, but with sea level rises it is getting smaller and smaller. We don’t talk about climate change at all on the islands, so I would like to use theater to start the discussion.” Interview respondent from the Solomon Islands

4.2 Their power to take the lead

When asked who leads the movement they are involved in, the survey showed 49 percent of respondents indicating girls and young women as leaders, and **62 percent identify themselves as playing an active role in decision making** within the groups they are in, with 26 percent indicating they are consulted but have limited decision making influence.

Interviewees have described their **increasing involvement in policy-making processes at different levels**, taking the lead to actively seek out engagement opportunities with their local governments.

For instance, in Indonesia, a girl leader observed waste management issues in her community and learned how it contributed to climate change. She submitted a clean-up proposal to which the local environment office responded positively.

“There are two big programs we are doing now. The first is Sekolah Lestari Lingkungan (Environmentally Sustainable School) and the second Bengkel Sampah (Garbage Garage) [...] When I finished my degree, my mission was to contribute to my community [...] There was a lot of waste that was burned [...] So I was motivated to find solutions for climate change and environmental problems in my neighborhood [...] We have also been invited to official forums to discuss local budgets and future programs.” Interview respondent from Indonesia

In addition, non-profit organizations are also providing support to empower young leaders e.g. technical training, seed funding, resource supplies, networking opportunities, among others.

4.3 Their power in persistence

Due to the lack of support and response as barriers to their engagement, interviewees agreed the need for persistence as essential in their power to advocate.

“Many people do not take us seriously at first. But we must be persistent in our advocacy, repeating messages again and again until they’re heard.” Interview respondent from Nepal

These young leaders do not simply give up. In the face of adverse responses, they try to learn a lesson, improve themselves, and move on.

“Not everything I do, not everything I speak about, and not everything I make has to be accepted by everyone. I learned to accept that as an evaluation and try to do better next time.” Interview respondent from Indonesia

Within persistence, creativity is also drawn. Advocates explained in interviews how they would combine social media communication with campaigns and intervention projects, and others would integrate climate change messages into any opportunity they had to speak in civic spaces.

“I [...] speak in many different opportunities, so I socialize this topic by mentioning the issue of climate crisis at such occasions.” Interview respondent from Indonesia

“Many people do not take us seriously at first. But we must be persistent in our advocacy, repeating messages again and again until they’re heard.” Interview respondent from Nepal

“For young people there is now a lot more recognition and respect for the role that we play as advocates and changemakers within our communities. I don’t think you would be able to see young people in COPs a couple years ago. Whereas, now, you have youth summits and conferences everywhere around the world. I really appreciate that development and, as a young person, I feel respected in this space.” Interview respondent from Indonesia

4.4 Their power in allyship

The majority of survey respondents **feel empowered and supported when working with female leaders and politicians (73 percent)**. They feel confident to reach out to female leaders and politicians when they need help (74 percent). Yet, fewer personally know female leaders and politicians that work on climate change and justice in their region (52 percent). **Similarly, close to three quarters of survey respondents find it necessary to engage boys and men as allies in their advocacy.**

“For young people there is now a lot more recognition and respect for the role that we play as advocates and changemakers within our communities. I don’t think you would be able to see young people in COPs a couple years ago. Whereas, now, you have youth summits and conferences everywhere around the world. I really appreciate that development and, as a young person, I feel respected in this space.” Interview respondent from Indonesia

Thus, the climate movements led by young female advocates can be supported by connecting them to adult female leaders with whom they can trust and gain confidence, as well as boys and men as supportive allies.

4.5 Their power from support and policy

When asked to reflect on the extent to which they feel that civil society actors, the government and the community support youth climate movements (on a scale of 1-5), survey respondents on average feel most welcomed by civil society actors (4.05), followed by the community (3.93) and then government actors (3.62). **While the majority somewhat agree or totally agree to feeling encouraged by government and civil society actors, when it comes to those actors being responsive to their demands, confidence lowers.**

Yet there is some evidence of responsive behaviors. Although climate change policy reviews in Indonesia, Nepal and Solomon Islands are uneven, Nepal and Solomon Islands show signs of support:

- **Nepal’s National Adaptation Plan** suggests the creation of Youth Volunteer Committees for climate-induced disaster management, and their **Nationally Determined Contribution** promotes the leadership, participation and negotiation capacity of women, Indigenous People and young people in climate change. It highlights involvement in all stages of policy planning and implementation, including “specific programs with dedicated resources to ensure full, equal and meaningful participation” of these groups.
- **Solomon Islands’ National Adaptation Programmes of Action (2008)** is the only policy in the review that included consultation with youth groups and women, recognizing the role of young people and women in raising community awareness.

CONCLUSION

The study set out to fill the gap in research on girls and young women climate advocates in Asia-Pacific. Specifically, documenting how girls and young women in the region are challenging the shrinking spaces offered to girls, using digital platforms and social media to get heard, and advocating for climate justice and social inclusion. To do this, the study addressed the enablers and barriers, tactics, tools and approaches, and engagement in decision-making spaces facing girls and young women.

Through triangulation of the research findings, **results revealed young female leaders to have the capacity, agency and power to lead the climate change movement.** Girls and young women are mobilizing in both online and offline platforms to enact and advocate for changes at the community level and in decision-making spaces, locally and internationally.

Young female advocates are leading efforts to raise awareness and empower their community to advance climate action, demonstrating the ability to diagnose the problems - ranging from social issues that influence climate vulnerability, such as human trafficking and gender inequality, to climate change impacts.

Beyond awareness building, girls and young women are proposing practical solutions and working with the government, CSOs and the community to create changes - forming communities to advocate for policy changes and influence decision makers from local to international levels.

Yet, climate movements led by young female advocates could be further strengthened. While many are supported by CSOs, governments, family, and boys and men in their communities, **gender and age discrimination still limit a young woman's ability to participate in movements and gain supportive civic spaces.**

Many girls and young women are confronted with governments that have low policy priority on climate change, without any focus on girls and young women as agents of change in climate movements. The limited attention can blend into society, where a lack of awareness on major climate issues allow young advocates to feel isolated and less supported. Some even report physical, mental and other forms of abuse due to their activism and civic engagement. Unconcerned tokenistic approaches and youthwashing demotivates them further. **More needs to be done to provide protection and support to these girls and young women.**

Despite these challenges, young female advocates are not downing their tools but persistently pursuing their aspirations for change. Their activism is multi-folded and effective, mobilizing through multiple avenues to influence change. Among these, they are effectively using social media channels to complement their in-person activism:

- connecting with each other on social media to form networks, raise awareness and campaign
- organizing offline to create affirmative action and interventions
- deploying creative tactics to balance civic engagement and other commitments

Throughout the region, girls and young women are forging connections, influencing governance and changing hearts and minds for the sake of the planet. Whether at their local meeting, in online spaces or on the conference podium, they are becoming true agents of change, at every level, for climate justice.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to strengthen girls and young women's climate change advocacy and activism capabilities, collaboration and engagement across society is key:

FOR GOVERNMENT ACTORS

Governments and intergovernmental organizations (The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), The Pacific Community (SPC)) at all levels should facilitate an open and inclusive space to enhance the engagement and leadership of girls and young women in the climate movements, through:

- creating formal ways to get young people participating in decision-making processes, removing barriers that hinder girls and young women's participation
- providing enabling environments for girls and young women to participate
- increasing climate change awareness to reduce hostility for young climate activists
- improving internet access for all and cyber safety education

FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS

Civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and international non-governmental associations must also collaborate to give girls and young women a stronger and safer platform to advocate. This includes:

- Engaging with key decision makers at the regional level and beyond to facilitate policy changes that better recognize girls' and young women's capacity as agents of change, by
 - recognizing young people, boys and girls alike, as legitimate actors in climate movements in decision-making spaces, letting them raise ideas and engage
 - improving relationships and engagement between young female advocates and decision makers at the regional level to help their voices reach the right audience
- Engaging with diverse civil society actors to advance a more inclusive, open, and safe civic space that welcomes girls and young women as leaders and agents of change, by
 - strengthening public awareness on gender equality and the capacity of girls and young women to be changemakers in climate movements, including challenging gender and age discrimination which hinder their civic engagement
 - encouraging men and boys to support girls and young women's advocacy
 - collaborating with networks and organizations to amplify girls and young women's voices e.g. leveraging high-profile events at the global level to promote efforts

- Providing support to young female advocates to strengthen their political capabilities and abilities to sustain their civic engagement and activism, by
 - providing support services and connecting networks to address the risks that girls and young women face in their advocacy e.g. for mental health and online safety
 - providing age-appropriate training for their activism and leadership skills
 - supporting girls and young women to balance advocacy and schoolwork
 - advocating for educational institutions to recognize the values of their advocacy
- creating more safe spaces for activism - in school and the community - which offer networking opportunities to provide support and collaboration

FOR YOUNG ADVOCATES

Young people are already leaders and changemakers and they should continue their admirable efforts. Yet, deliberate efforts are needed to ensure that young people, particularly girls and young women, can maximize impacts of their advocacy while minimizing risks, by:

- Showing solidarity and connecting with fellow young female advocates nationally and regionally, including sharing tools, tactics and strategies to support each other, and sharing experiences and challenges to learn from each other
- Seeking and sharing information and training on
 - how to use digital and online platforms effectively and safely
 - how to recognize and address mental health impacts of activism
 - how to participate in and lead advocacy efforts effectively and safely
- Providing equal opportunities and access for the participation of young female advocates from rural and remote places in your groups or movements
- Recognizing and challenging structural barriers that make it difficult for girls and young women to engage in the civic space and climate change movement
- Leveraging social media for a wider reach to amplify voices and messages










APPENDIXES



APPENDIX 1: ASIA DOMAIN SCORES AND INDICATORS

SUMMARY DOMAIN SCORES BY COUNTRY 2022

								
COUNTRY	OVERALL INDEX SCORE	EDUCATION	ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	PROTECTION	HEALTH	VOICE & REPRESENTATION	LAWS & POLICIES	CLIMATE ACTION
Afghanistan	0.446	0.159	0.138	0.606	0.557	0.593	0.400	0.671
Bangladesh	0.519	0.359	0.348	0.553	0.706	0.613	0.400	0.651
Bhutan	0.679	0.434	0.409	0.829	0.719	0.742	0.800	0.821
Brunei Darussalam	0.566	0.750	0.540	-	0.897	0.373	0.200	0.638
Cambodia	0.662	0.421	0.579	0.761	0.670	0.672	0.800	0.730
India	0.631	0.421	0.416	0.759	0.645	0.664	0.800	0.710
Indonesia	0.652	0.585	0.516	0.834	0.782	0.683	0.400	0.761
Lao, PDR	0.621	0.324	0.596	0.640	0.687	0.675	0.800	0.625
Malaysia	0.684	0.728	0.599	-	0.824	0.599	0.600	0.754
Maldives	0.697	0.691	0.537	0.887	0.708	0.684	0.600	0.772
Myanmar	0.571	0.352	0.502	0.818	0.794	0.670	0.200	0.663
Nepal	0.606	0.399	0.358	0.646	0.607	0.740	0.800	0.695
Pakistan	0.451	0.233	0.218	0.763	0.600	0.229	0.400	0.712
Philippines	0.733	0.599	0.549	0.871	0.686	0.762	1.000	0.667
Singapore	0.798	0.907	0.699	0.972	0.921	0.799	0.600	0.687
Sri Lanka	0.696	0.545	0.538	0.888	0.770	0.681	0.800	0.649
Thailand	0.768	0.688	0.649	0.702	0.835	0.736	1.000	0.768
Timor-Leste	0.639	0.408	0.483	0.653	0.591	0.708	1.000	0.632
Vietnam	0.718	0.630	0.487	0.795	0.685	0.789	1.000	0.642

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS BY COUNTRY 2022








COUNTRY	EDU1	EDU2	EDU3	EDU4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	PROT1	PROT2	PROT3	HLTH1	HLTH2	HLTH3	HLTH4
Afghanistan	43.1	5.8	4.9	1.9	75.8	19.9	4.7	4.9	11.7	28.3	50.8	69.0	20.8	38.1	3.6
Bangladesh	74.3	19.8	12.9	5.7	44.9	26.4	43.5	10.7	4.6	51.4	54.2	83.0	67.9	27.9	1.7
Bhutan	93.3	17.0	41.8	3.3	35.9	28.3	27.7	32.7	1.7	26.0	15.1	20.2	52.4	33.5	2.7
Brunei Darussalam	111.3	39.4	99.8	9.1	21.7	35.0	-	36.5	-	-	-	10.3	-	16.7	0.8
Cambodia	63	14.3	65.0	4.2	11.1	68.8	32.5	31.0	12.2	19.0	20.9	50.2	45.8	31.9	2.8
India	86.8	31.3	14.9	5.4	47.8	13.0	77.6	17.6	3.1	27.0	28.8	13.2	40.8	34.0	11.1
Indonesia	92.7	39.0	50.8	7.8	26.9	37.9	52.3	32.4	4.6	16.0	18.3	47.4	81.7	29.7	1.1
Lao, PDR	61	14.4	23.7	4.9	27.9	49.6	37.9	59.0	26.2	32.7	15.3	65.4	61.3	32.1	3.2
Malaysia	87.3	48.4	87.7	10.3	16	34.9	87.5	24.9	-	-	-	13.4	75.5	23.5	2.3
Maldives	101.1	66.5	63.1	7.0	31.3	47.1	74.2	18.7	-	2.0	16.3	7.8	9.5	14.2	0.8
Myanmar	67.9	22.0	19.4	5.0	21.8	39.2	46.2	27.8	7.6	16.0	17.3	28.5	73.0	26.8	1.1
Nepal	100.6	13.8	17.3	4.3	45.8	21.4	49.9	13.2	19.3	32.8	25.0	65.1	24.9	30.0	2.7
Pakistan	45.7	12.1	12.9	3.8	55.7	21.9	13.5	5.7	10.1	18.3	24.5	38.8	23.3	37.1	4.3
Philippines	92	41.2	43.0	9.6	21.5	23.3	47.2	53.0	0.7	17.0	14.8	54.2	46.6	29.4	1.2
Singapore	100.1	97.1	90.9	11.2	5.6	37.5	96.9	38.1	0.4	0.1	6.1	3.5	-	3.0	7.1
Sri Lanka	100.6	26.7	20.5	10.6	31.9	21.5	89.3	27.2	0.6	10.0	17.0	20.9	57.7	16.6	6.2
Thailand	89.9	57.8	76.8	7.7	18.6	33.2	92.7	39.2	7.9	20.2	41.0	44.9	79.9	11.4	2.9
Timor-Leste	95.8	14.8	27.5	3.8	24.5	36.6	-	24.5	6.9	15.0	58.8	33.8	22.1	44.7	2.0
Vietnam	100.7	31.7	67.0	8.0	12.3	43.3	30.4	24.9	3.2	11.0	34.4	30.9	30.6	20.6	4.7

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS BY COUNTRY 2022

COUNTRY	VOICE 1	VOICE 2	VOICE 3	LAW 1	LAW 2	LAW 3	LAW 4	LAW 5	CLIMATE 1	CLIMATE 2	CLIMATE 3	CLIMATE 4	CLIMATE 5	CLIMATE 6
Afghanistan	27.0	1	41.9	0	0	1	1	0	0.409	428.8	33.2	3.6	0.16	1
Bangladesh	20.9	1	56.1	0	0	1	0	1	0.623	1292.4	25.0	4.9	0.56	1
Bhutan	17.0	1	99.8	1	1	1	0	1	147.703	122.2	80.2	49.7	1.38	1
Brunei Darussalam	9.1	0	99.9	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	100.0	9.0	16.13	1
Cambodia	21.6	1	72.9	1	0	1	1	1	1.152	160.4	36.8	31.8	0.98	1
India	14.4	1	80.1	1	0	1	1	1	0.564	5656.8	67.9	4.4	1.80	1
Indonesia	21.0	1	77.0	0	0	0	1	1	1.162	726.7	84.5	5.3	2.29	1
Lao, PDR	22.0	1	73.1	1	0	1	1	1	0.624	2971.8	8.5	18.7	2.61	1
Malaysia	14.9	1		0	0	1	1	1	0.191	483.2	95.5	8.8	7.93	1
Maldives	4.6	1	99.1	0	0	1	1	1	0.094	7.359	99.2	0.1	3.97	1
Myanmar	15.3	1	80.6	1	0	0	0	0	0.601	778.5	31.3	3.9	0.68	1
Nepal	32.7	1	78.3	1	1	1	0	1	5.218	4335.8	34.8	23.6	0.47	1
Pakistan	20.2	0	41.9	0	0	1	0	1	0.721	1.301	49.3	9.8	0.88	1
Philippines	28.0	1	91.2	1	1	1	1	1	2.700	6762.4	48.0	3.7	1.35	1
Singapore	29.8	1	100.0	1	0	1	1	0	-	-	100.0	2.5	8.31	1
Sri Lanka	5.4	1	97.0	1	0	1	1	1	1.670	3599.3	32.2	3.4	1.09	1
Thailand	15.7	1	100.0	1	1	1	1	1	0.239	149.0	83.6	13.3	3.84	1
Timor-Leste	38.5	1	61.0	1	1	1	1	1	1.670	494.3	13.6	5.2	0.48	1
Vietnam	30.3	1	96.3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	65.3	2.9	3.49	1

APPENDIX 2: PACIFIC DOMAIN SCORES AND INDICATORS

SUMMARY DOMAIN SCORES BY COUNTRY 2022

COUNTRY	OVERALL INDEX SCORE	 EDUCATION	 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES	 PROTECTION	 HEALTH	 VOICE & REPRESENTATION	 LAWS & POLICIES	 CLIMATE ACTION
Australia	0.855	0.914	0.836	0.884	0.894	0.768	1.000	0.689
Fiji	0.651	0.860	0.523	0.698	0.717	0.598	0.600	0.560
Kiribati	0.664	0.804	0.759	0.609	0.486	0.664	0.800	0.526
Marshall Islands	0.570	0.477	0.774	0.614	0.356	0.628	0.600	0.545
Micronesia,	0.573	0.751	0.314	0.796	0.598	0.500	0.600	0.455
Nauru	0.604	0.721	0.595	0.502	0.353	0.533	-	0.922
New Zealand	0.870	0.931	0.920	0.875	0.872	0.728	1.000	0.765
Palau	0.642	0.856	0.277	0.799	0.790	0.532	0.400	0.843
Papua New Guinea	0.429	0.614	0.318	0.472	0.438	0.045	0.600	0.518
Samoa	0.565	0.882	0.495	0.762	0.582	0.256	0.400	0.575
Solomon Islands	0.496	0.688	0.564	0.588	0.424	0.318	0.400	0.492
Tonga	0.615	0.810	0.553	0.780	0.610	0.685	0.200	0.669
Tuvalu	0.552	0.493	0.581	0.716	0.425	0.478	-	0.619
Vanuatu	0.536	0.647	0.477	0.550	0.535	0.476	0.600	0.471

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS BY COUNTRY 2022

COUNTRY	EDU1	EDU2	EDU3	EDU4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4	PROT1	PROT2	PROT3	HLTH1	HLTH2	HLTH3	HLTH4
Australia	99.7	105.8	5.5	13.6	8.9	34.2	1	9.8	22.8	10.0	1.0	11.7	6.4	6.0	77.2
Fiji	114.2	111.0	9.24	11.4	27.4	38.6	0	24.6	64.1	8.5	9.0	49.4	5.7	34.0	-
Kiribati	111.1	95.0	30.2	11.8	47.6	37.2	1	7.5	67.6	9.8	20.0	16.2	8.7	92.0	2.8
Marshall Islands	73.4	45.0	41.0	9.8	45.2	-	1	-	50.9	13.0	26.0	-	-	87.7	23.7
Micronesia,	89.8	88.1	-	11.9	-	18.2	0	29.9	32.8	8.0	-	13.9	12.7	88.0	-
Nauru	97.1	99.3	60.1	11.6	-	36.1	-	37.5	48.1	47.3	27.0	94.0	-	35.5	3.8
New Zealand	101.8	102.5	0.8	13.8	13.8	-	1	10.2	23.0	-	1.0	19.3	5.8	9.0	74.7
Palau	106.1	109.3	-	11.8	-	35.5	0	-	25.2	15.1	-	33.8	-	22.4	-
Papua New Guinea	111.8	65.8	60.2	9.8	30.6	19.3	0	-	51.0	-	27.3	52.7	1.6	145.0	16.5
Samoa	117.1	107.6	10.6	12.6	40.8	42.9	0	30.0	46.1	10.6	7.4	23.9	6.7	43.0	6.0
Solomon Islands	103.9	77.1	-	8.5	9.4	25.1	0	1.6	63.5	18.0	21.0	78.0	1.9	104.0	7.1
Tonga	112.1	111.6	32.8	11.8	31.4	40.3	0	11.7	39.6	6.3	10.1	14.7	2.6	52.0	0.8
Tuvalu	86.0	36.3	61.3	11.0	37.4	36.7	-	45.9	36.8	-	10.0	26.6	-	81.8	2.7
Vanuatu	120.4	68.6	52.5	10.1	36.0	22.6	0	5.3	60.0	33.0	21.0	49.4	7.6	72.0	25.6

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS BY COUNTRY 2022

COUNTRY	VOICE 1	VOICE 2	VOICE 3	LAW 1	LAW 2	LAW 3	LAW 4	LAW 5	CLIMATE 1	CLIMATE 2	CLIMATE 3	CLIMATE 4	CLIMATE 5	CLIMATE 6
Australia	30.5	100.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.150	34.9	100.0	32.10	16.90	1
Fiji	19.6		1	1	0	1	1	0	2.338	16251.4	51.4	0.99	2.40	1
Kiribati	8.9	90.3	1	1	1	1	1	0	82.609	388.8	9.5	11.80	0.60	1
Marshall Islands	6.1	82.3	1	0	1	0	1	1	1.8812	29939.8	63.9	0.30	2.60	1
Micronesia,	0.0		1	1	1	0	1	0	170.382	7556.2	13.0	0.00	1.30	1
Nauru	10.5	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	4.70	1
New Zealand	18.3	100.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.107	299.0	100.0	30.60	7.30	1
Palau	6.3	-	1	0	1	0	1	0	-	7507.8	100.0	100.00	13.20	1
Papua New Guinea	0.0	13.6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0.465	11.8	9.4	0.70	0.90	1
Samoa	10.0	66.9	0	1	0	1	0	0	20.920	390.8	36.5	0.30	1.30	1
Solomon Islands	6.4	89.0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2.5948	8978.1	9.1	0.15	0.30	1
Tonga	7.4	98.1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.968	9667.7	84.1	0.07	1.30	1
Tuvalu	6.3	89.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7919.8	70.6	0.03	1.00	1
Vanuatu	0.0	42.9	1	1	1	0	0	1	3.400	13985.0	7.6	0.09	0.50	1

APPENDIX 3: DATA SOURCES

DATA SOURCES AND DATABASE FOR ASIA GLI¹³

INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE/DATABASE	DATABASE HOME PAGE
EDU1	World Bank Education Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org/home
	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	http://uis.unesco.org
EDU2	World Bank Education Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org/home
	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	http://uis.unesco.org
EDU3	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	https://www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx
	World Bank Development Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org
EDU4	Human Development Index (HDI)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
EC1	ILOSTAT of International Labour Organization	https://ilostat.ilo.org/data
EC2	ILOSTAT of International Labour Organization	
EC3	World Bank Gender Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org/home
EC4	ILOSTAT - International Labour Organization (ILO)	https://ilostat.ilo.org/data
PROT1	Global SDG Indicators Database	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database
	UNICEF Data Hub	https://data.unicef.org
PROT2	DHS Program – Stat Compiler	https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
	Human Development Index (HDI)	
PROT3	Human Development Index (HDI)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
HLTH1	Human Development Index (HDI)	https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
HLTH2	DHS Program – Stat Compiler	
	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	https://mics.unicef.org/surveys
HLTH3	UNICEF Data Hub	https://data.unicef.org
	World Bank Open Data	https://data.worldbank.org
HLTH4	DHS Program – Stat Compiler	https://www.statcompiler.com/en/
	World Health Organization (WHO)	https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.sdg
VOICE1	World Bank Gender Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org/home
VOICE2	Women's Business and Law (WBL) of World Bank	https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl-data
	UNICEF Data Hub	https://data.unicef.org
VOICE3	DHS Program – Stat Compiler	https://www.statcompiler.com/en
	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	https://mics.unicef.org/surveys
LAW1	Women's Business and Law (WBL) of World Bank	https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl-data
LAW2	Women's Business and Law (WBL) of World Bank	
LAW3	Women's Business and Law (WBL) of World Bank	
LAW4	Women's Business and Law (WBL) of World Bank	
LAW5	Women's Business and Law (WBL) of World Bank	
CLIMATE1	UN SDG Data Hub	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database
	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	
CLIMATE2	UN SDG Data Hub	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators
CLIMATE3	World Bank Development Indicators	
CLIMATE4	World Bank Environment Indicators as in World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/environment-social-and-governance-(esg)-data
CLIMATE5	Climate Watch. GHG Emissions. World Resources Institute.	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.GHGT.KT.CE
CLIMATE6	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	https://unfccc.int/NDCREG

DATA SOURCES AND DATABASE FOR PACIFIC GLI

INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE/DATABASE	DATABASE HOME PAGE
EDU1	World Bank Education Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org/home
EDU2		
EDU3	UNESCO Education Indicators	http://data.uis.unesco.org
EDU4	World Bank Gender Statistics	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/gender-statistics
EC1	ILOSTAT of International Labour Organization	https://ilostat.ilo.org/data
EC2		
EC3	Women's Business and Law (WBL) of World Bank	https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl-data
EC4	ILOSTAT - International Labour Organization (ILO)	https://ilostat.ilo.org/data
PROT1	Human Development Index (HDI)	https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI
PROT2		http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
PROT3	UNICEF	https://data.unicef.org
	OECD-SIGI	https://www.genderindex.org
HLTH1	Human Development Index (HDI)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
HLTH2	World Health Organization (WHO)	https://apps.who.int/gho/data
HLTH3		
HLTH4	UNDESA	https://www.un.org/development/desa
VOICE1	World Bank Gender Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org/home
VOICE2	UNICEF Data Hub	https://data.unicef.org
VOICE3		
LAW1		
LAW2	Women's Business and Law (WBL) of World Bank	https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl-data
LAW3		
LAW4		
LAW5		
CLIMATE1	UN SDG Data Hub United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database
CLIMATE2	UN SDG Data Hub	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators
CLIMATE3	World Bank Development Indicators	https://databank.worldbank.org/source/environment-social-and-governance-(esg)-data
CLIMATE4	World Bank Environment Indicators as in World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator
CLIMATE5	Climate Watch. GHG Emissions. World Resources Institute.	climatewatchdata.org/ghg

METHODOLOGY

The following section outlines the key methodological approach to the construction of the Asia and Pacific 2022 GLI.

INDEX DEVELOPMENT:

DOMAINS

The two Girls' Leadership indexes (Asia and Pacific) are composed of seven core domains:



**Economic
Opportunities**



**Political Voice
& Representation**



**Laws
& Policies**



Education



Protection



Health



**Climate
Action**

INDICATOR SELECTION AND DATA POPULATION

Each indicator value was drawn from internationally recognized databases available online. Data for the last available year was used. Where data was not available in the same database, the original source of the data (e.g., National Labour Force Survey or National DHS Report) was obtained and used¹⁴. These sources should be used again when updating the Indexes in the future. Following the population of indicator values (raw data), a verification process for each value was carried out, whereby the value was cross-checked against the original database and alternatives for the relevant time period.

The 2022 Asia GLI uses the same six domains as the 2021 GLI, however Climate Action was added as a new domain to align with Plan APAC regional strategic focus and the Pacific GLI. As such, the values of previous Asia GLI Indexes for 2019 or 2021 **cannot be compared as all values** have been re-calculated to accommodate the new domain. In addition, during the process of data mining, either i) certain databases had been updated since the original data mining process and values used for certain indicators in the 2019 or 2021 GLI have changed; and/ or ii) in two cases, data for an indicator for a particular country is no longer available. In summary, the following actions were taken, to integrate the new Climate Action domain in the 2022 Asia GLI, in consultation with APAC:

1. Mine new climate data for 2019 and 2021 and re-calculate the Asia GLI for 2019 and 2020
2. Re-validation of all data from 2019 and 2021 to account for any updated datasets from global databases with adjustments made to the initial value from 2019 or 2021, and re-calculation of values. One of the core reasons for this decision was that the 2019 Asia GLI serves as a baseline and ensuring that the best possible and reliable data set is used is critical for future updates.
3. The values of EC3 (account ownership) for Timor-Leste and PROT1 (child labour) for Maldives are no longer available, so it was decided to remove them from the 2019 and 2021 indexes and leave a missing value.

For the 2022 Pacific GLI, the same indicators as for the 2021 index were used, and data was retrieved from the same datasets. A similar process of re-validating previous data values was carried out. Data sources for each indicator, as well as definitions, are found in Appendix 3 as well as in the internal Codebook provided to APAC.

DATA SOURCES AND DATABASES

A note on CLIMATE1 and CLIMATE2: the data value for these two indicators is based on **the average of the past 10 years**. These values are also highly dependent on the incident and recording of a climatic event occurring in the country, causing a lot of variability in the data.

NORMALIZATION

Each domain of the Girls Leadership Index is the aggregation of a number of indicators, each indicator being a measure of one dimension of the domain. Prior to the aggregation of indicators for each domain, to account for indicators having different measurement units, a process of normalization is required. The normalization method used is the Min-Max value of each indicator, which normalizes the indicators to a) be unitless; and b) lay in the range [0,1] using the following:

$$\text{Normalised Indicator} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

The normalization process requires the identification of minimum and maximum values for each indicator. Both, the Asia and Pacific Girls' Leadership Index uses minimum and maximum values that are based on extreme values within a global data set and values set beyond the extremes of the indicator in the past 5-8 years¹⁵. These values are unlikely to be exceeded in the coming years. However, for some of the indicators, the range of values for the Pacific countries is small and the values far away from the global extremes, therefore using this global min and max would produce normalized indicators with little variability, that provide little information on the differences between countries. So, where possible, the min and max have been chosen beyond the global limits, and when it is not advisable, these values were chosen so they are outside the extremes of the indicator in the past 5 years for the Pacific countries, but within the global extremes.

The use of normalized indicators allows for both, ranking of countries for any indicator or index in one year, and the monitoring for the progress made by each country in the indicator/index. It is not expected that minimum and maximum values will change as already an increase of the original max value has been used.¹⁶

There are two exceptions to this methodology. These are the education indicators EDU1: Gross enrolment ratio, primary, female (%) in the Pacific and Completion rate, lower secondary female (%) in Asia; and EDU2: Gross enrolment ratio, lower secondary, female (%) in the Pacific and Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education, female (%) in Asia. In these cases, there can be countries with values in these indicators greater than 100% due to under-age or over-age enrolment. When the indicator is greater than 100%, it does not mean the indicator is necessarily better, only that that in addition to reaching attainment there are more students enrolled at a different age. Therefore, the normalized indicator is computed as all the other indicators when the indicator value is in the range 0%-100% and set equal to 1 when the indicator exceeds 100%.

$$\text{Normalised Indicator} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}} \quad \text{if Actual Value} < 100\%$$

$$\text{Normalised Indicator} = 1 \quad \text{if Actual Value} \geq 100\%$$

The normalized indicators are unitless and comprise of a range within [0,1]. Some of the indicators express "positive" qualities, i.e., the larger the indicator the better the situation, whereas some others express "negative" qualities, and the larger the indicator the worse the situation. Examples of the former are all the education indicators (% of Completion, % of tertiary, % of internet access, mean years of schooling), and examples of the latter are all the protection indicators (% of child labor, % of child marriage, % that has ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner).

To aggregate the indicators in one index that always expresses a "positive" quality, "negative" indicators have been further transformed: $\text{Ind}^+ = (1 - \text{Ind}^-)$, where Ind^+ and Ind^- are the transformed into positive and the original normalized indicator, respectively. After this process, for all indicators, the values 1 and 0 are, respectively, the best and the worst possible situation in terms of Girls' Leadership.

GENERATING THE DOMAIN INDEXES

The domain indexes are obtained by averaging the normalized positive indicators within the domain. The average can be either weighted (assigning a different weight to each indicator according to its "importance" or relevance) or unweighted (equal weight for all indicators within each of the domains). It was decided by APAC to use unweighted averages. For example, for Education and Protection domains, the domain index is computed as:

$$\text{EDU} = (\text{EDU1} + \text{EDU2} + \text{EDU3} + \text{EDU4})/4$$

$$\text{PROT} = (\text{PROT1} + \text{PROT2} + \text{PROT3})/3$$

For Climate, the domain index is computed as:

$$\text{CLIMATE} = (0.5\text{CLIMATE } 1+ + 0.5 \text{ CLIMATE } 2+ + \text{CLIMATE } 3+ + \text{CLIMATE } 4+ \text{ CLIMATE } 5+)/4$$

The rationale for using these weights is that CLIMATE1 and CLIMATE2 are measuring the same dimension of the Climate domain: vulnerability against natural disasters. Since there has not been a big disaster in the past ten years in the area, the values of both normalized indicators are very close to one for all countries, hence, the countries with missing values in these indicators are largely penalized in the Climate domain, getting a lower rank than expected. We use both instead of choosing one of them because this way the countries with missing values in both indicators are much fewer than those with a missing value in either indicator.

For all domains, the resulting domain index will lay in the range [0,1], the higher the score, the more advanced is the country in this domain in terms of girls' leadership. Therefore, countries can be sorted from highest to lowest to get the ranking.

AGGREGATING THE DIMENSION INDEXES TO PRODUCE THE ASIA GIRLS' LEADERSHIP INDEX

The Girls' Leadership Index is obtained by averaging the seven domain indexes:

$$\text{GLI} = (\text{EDU} + \text{EC} + \text{PROT} + \text{HEALTH} + \text{VOICE} + \text{LAW} + \text{CLIMATE})/7$$

Unweighted averages were used as per discussions with APAC. Using equal weights for all the domains means that domains have the same weight, but the individual indicators may have different weights in the Index computation.

DEALING WITH MISSING VALUES

Missing values have been dealt with in three different ways:

1. The figure for the indicator is missing but it can be estimated from other data. This is the case for PROT1 (child labour) and PROT2 (early marriage) for Singapore, where the indicator was estimated using cross-country regression models.
2. The indicator is missing and cannot be estimated. The Domain index is computed as the average of the other available indicators in this domain. This is the case of HEALTH2 (family planning) for Singapore or Brunei Darussalam and EDU3 (out of school) for Solomon Islands (which is calculated based on 3 of 4 indicators for each country) and VOICE3 (application for passport) for Malaysia (calculated based on 2 of 3 indicators)
3. All the indicators in a domain are missing for a country. In this case, the Domain Index cannot be computed, and the GLI is computed as the average of the remaining five domains. This is the case of PROTECTION for both Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia and LAW for Nauru and Tuvalu. For these two countries, therefore, the GLI is computed based in six domains only.
4. The previous indicator value no longer appears in the global database as in the case of EC3 (account ownership) for Timor-Leste and PROT1 (child labour) for Maldives. In this case, the data was equally removed from the 2019 and 2021 indexes.

DEALING WITH MISSING VALUES

Each of the 19 countries in the Asia GLI belongs to one of two Regions, South Asia (SAARC) and Southeast Asia (ASEAN). The regional domain indexes have been computed by first obtaining the weighted mean of the Domain indexes, and then aggregating these to compute the Girls' Leadership Index by unweighted mean. The weights are the population of girls aged 10-19 in each country (refer to country profiles for each of the population data sets used).

$$Ind_R = \frac{Ind_1 * Pop_1 + Ind_2 * Pop_2 + \dots + Ind_k * Pop_k}{Pop_1 + Pop_2 + \dots + Pop_k}$$

Where:

- IndR is the Regional Domain Index for Region R.
- Indi with i =1, 2, ... 7 is the Country Domain Index for country i, for all the countries belonging to the Region R
- Popi with i =1, 2, ... k is girls aged 10-19 population for country i, for all the countries belonging to the Region R

READING THE CHANGES BETWEEN 2021 AND 2022 INDEXES

Although the two GLI indexes (Asia and Pacific) are composed of the same core domains and are built using a common methodology, they are not comparable:

- The indicators that compose each domain can be different
- The choice of min and max for normalization can also differ as explained above

The GLI and the domain indexes within a region (Asia or Pacific), however, can be compared with those obtained in 2019 and 2021, and therefore changes can be monitored within each region.

Asia

For Asia, the GLI has been computed for three time points, 2019, 2021 and 2022. The three data points are available for both the overall GLI and domain indexes, while for individual indicators at the country level, the change is depicted from the previous year. Each indicator (normalized value), domain or the overall index is either expected to increase, decrease or stay constant from 2021. This is indicated by an upward or downward arrow or the symbol \equiv in the overall GLI, domain index or in individual country pages.



indicates a positive change



indicates a negative change



indicates no change

PACIFIC

For the Pacific, the GLI has been computed for two time points only, 2021 and 2022. Each indicator (normalized value), domain or the overall index is either expected to increase, decrease or stay constant from 2021. This is indicated by similar symbols of upward or downward arrow or the symbol \equiv in the overall GLI, domain index or in individual country pages.

YES/NO INDICATOR RANKS IN LAW, VOICE2, VOICE3, CLIMATE6 (ASIA) AND EC3 (PACIFIC)

Indicator Level

The following indicators: LAW indicators, VOICE2 and CLIMATE6 (Asia), and VOICE3 and EC3 (Pacific), take the value of either Yes=1 or No=0. Once normalized, the value that is either 1.000 or 0.000. For the ranking, a value of 1.000 would be at the top and all those with 0.000 at the bottom. These are then sorted alphabetically within each indicator grouping. All the countries with normalized indicator of 1.000 will have ranking = 1 and those countries with normalized indicator of 0.000, sorted alphabetically will have the rank of the first one with value 0.000. **All the countries with normalized indicator equal 0.000 will be ranked from position k+1 onward and will be assigned a rank = k+1.**

Domain

At the domain level for LAW in both Asia and Pacific, where all the indicators are yes/no, the countries will be ranked according with the number of normalized indicators equal to 1.000, and all the countries with the same number of normalized indicators equal 1.000 will be sorted alphabetically, in a similar fashion that is done for the individual indicators described above. However, for the domain (unlike the indicators), normalized values may be either 0.000, 0.200, 0.400, 0.600, 0.800 and 1.000 as there are five indicators which are based multiple indicators having yes or no.

The rank of a country will be the position of the first country in alphabetical order with the same value for the domain index. For the domain, in both cases, if a country is ranked in position t, **it means that there are t-1 countries with higher value in the normalized indicator/domain index.**

Dramatic events that will affect the GLI sharply, and time to detect

In August 2021, the Taliban took power in Afghanistan reinstating the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. This has since dramatically affected the opportunities of adolescent girls and young women, including mobility and access to education among other leadership areas. While the GLI should be able to demonstrate changes in a country of this magnitude, the updating of global databases is slower than recent events occurring. The 2022 GLI therefore for Afghanistan does not reflect the context at the moment, and it is unknown when the GLI will be able to detect the expected sharp decrease in the Afghanistan GLI and component domain scores.

A second example relates to climatic events. In January 2022 there was a catastrophic Tsunami in Tonga caused by the eruption of the Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha'apai volcano. In terms of the GLI, it is expected that this event will affect the Climate Action domain and the GLI overall, and a sharp decrease in both is anticipated in the coming years.

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3. It is important to note that the Asia GLI and Pacific GLI are comprised of two distinct sets of indicators and as such should be considered separately.
4. The 2022 update is the first year the climate action domain has been included in the Asia GLI, however data from previous GLI years have been included to draw trends.
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11. For the purposes of this report PICTs will include 14 countries that are the focus of Plan International Asia-Pacific International Regional Hub Pacific Girls' Leadership Index: Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.
12. Climate Action was added as a new domain in Asia in 2022. To generate changes, data mining was carried out for previous GLI years of 2019 and 2021.
13. In some cases, certain countries draw on alternative data sources or databases when it is publicly unavailable on the main source used. Please refer to Codebook for each individual source by country and indicator.
14. Please refer to the GLI 2022 Codebook for all values and notes against each indicator and country.
15. The maximum value for CLIMATE2 was adjusted in the 2022 datasets to accommodate new climate incidents and indicator values that exceeded the originally set maximum.
16. The exception to this is in the ASIA GLI where EDU1 and EDU2 maximums were updated as a result of indicators exceeding the previous GLI maximums. Please refer to min/max values in the internal Excel workbook for each respective country.
17. <https://plan-international.org/youth-empowerment/climate-change-activism/>
18. <https://plan-international.org/youth-empowerment/climate-change-activism/>
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