

Gender mainstreaming in space policy, strategy, technology and exploration:

Good practices and lessons learned.

ASEAN



656 Astronaut in space, 73
women has flown in
space, 4 of them are
Asian women

These numbers confirm the drastic gender
gap that exists in STEM related areas, as
well as the shocking lack of Asian
representation in the space program.





Gender Mainstreaming

The **process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action**, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels.

(United Nations Economic and Social Council)



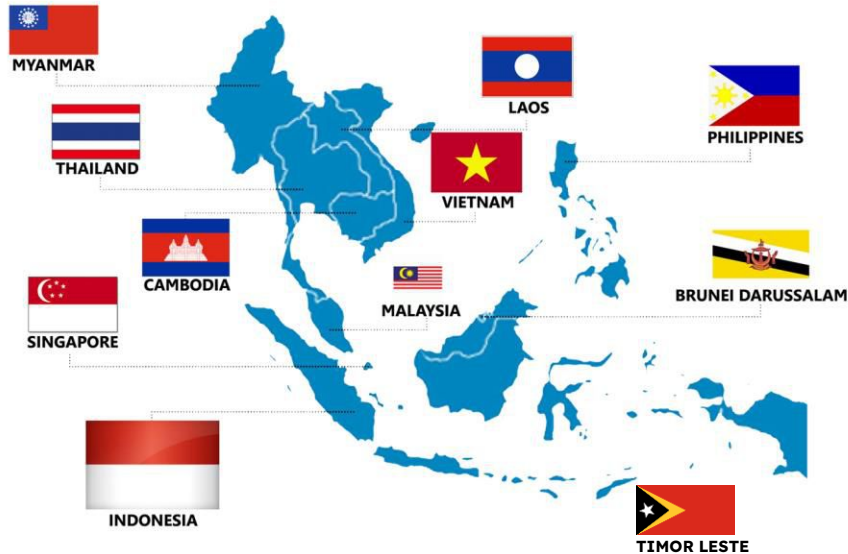
Gender Mainstreaming in space sector

There is no set formula or blueprint that can be applied in every context. However, what is common to mainstreaming in all sectors or development issues is that a concern for gender equality is **brought into the 'mainstream'** of activities rather than dealt with as an 'add-on'.



Association of Southeast Asian Nations

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS



Association of Southeast Asian Nations

A political and economic union of 11 states in Southeast Asia

6 country has space development programmes

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Thailand | 4. Indonesia |
| 2. Malaysia | 5. Vietnam |
| 3. Singapore | 6. Philippines |



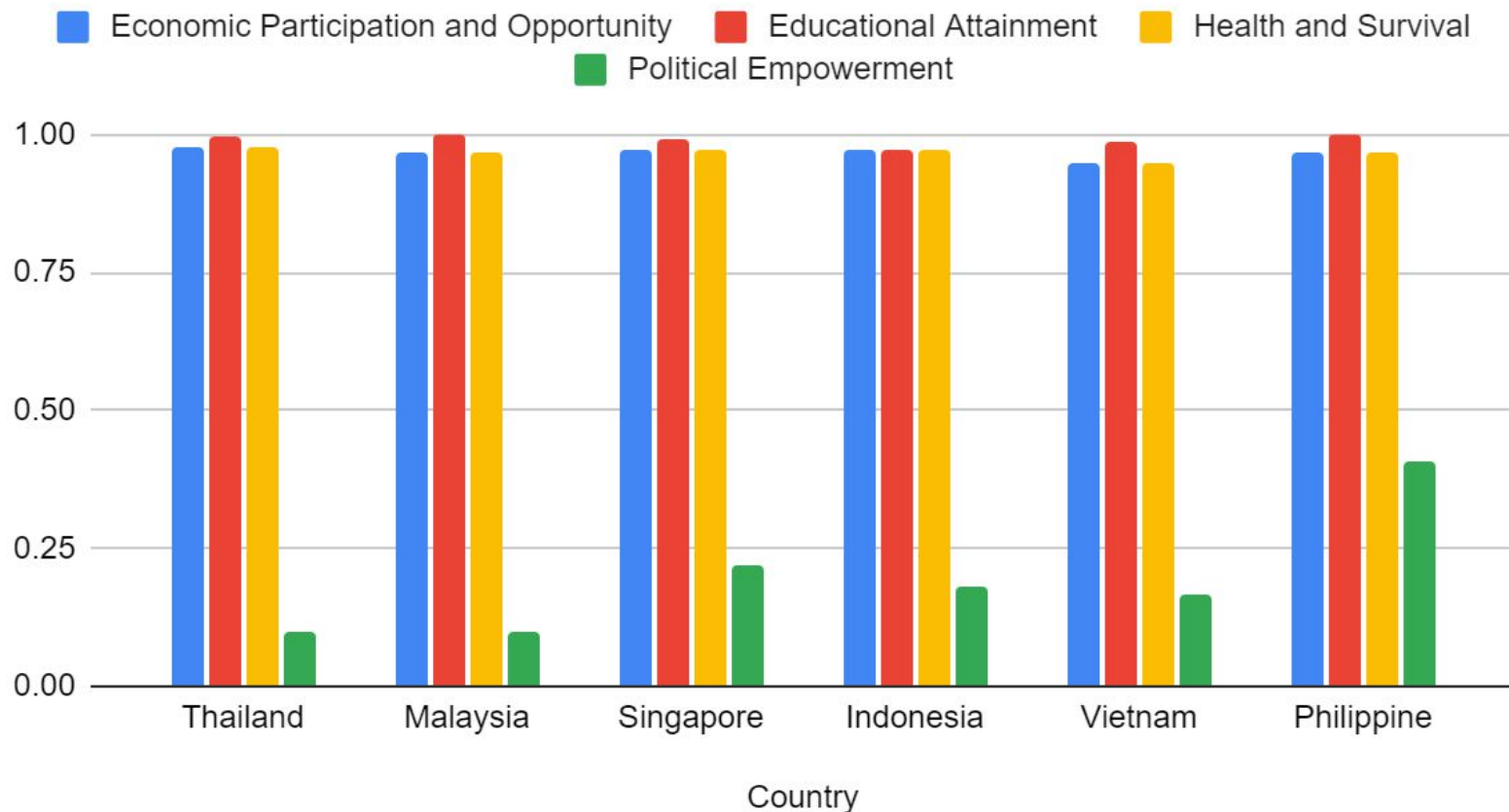
Gender Equality and Inclusion in the ASEAN Region

Women in the ASEAN region generally

- Have lower levels of labour participation than men,
- Concentrated in lower skilled, vulnerable jobs—often in the informal sector—and are
- Paid less for the same work.
- They are also primarily responsible for care and domestic work.
- Women made up almost 50 percent of all intra-ASEAN migrants in 2015, many of whom were undocumented workers

Asean Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework

Asean Gender Gap Index 2023, results by subindex





PRIMARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

Girls in five ASEAN Member States (AMS) outperform boys in mathematics and science.

<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/f56f8c26-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/f56f8c26-en>

Yet, gender gaps still exist.....

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, and MATH (STEM) TERTIARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- 19.3% women compared to 39.8% men obtain STEM degrees across all ASEAN countries.
- Women are the minority of overall doctoral degree students and often don't continue on to jobs in their doctoral fields.

<https://www.bcg.com/publications/2020/boosting-women-in-southeast-asia-tech-sector>;
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000253479>
WOMEN-IN-STEM-Infographic-USAID-ASEAN PDF (uploads.mwp.mprod.getusinfo.com)





Understanding Asean Space development



Asean Space Agency and Space Policy

Country	Organisation	Year of Establishment	Year of 1st Satellite launch	Country with Space Policy
Thailand	GISTDA	2001	2018	National Space Law
Malaysia	MYSA Before this Angkasa	2002	1996	Malaysia Spac board Act
Singapore	OSTIn	2020	1998	-
Indonesia	INASA-BRIN Before this LAPAN	2020 1963	1976	Indonesian Space Act.
Vietnam	VAST-VNSC	2018	2008	-
Philippines	PhilSA	2019	1996	REPUBLIC ACT No. 11363 or Philippine Space Act

Current Asean Space
sector **aims to
strengthen country's
space agency and
developing industry.**

Thus, space policy /
blueprint focused on
regulations, space
technology & talent
development





Gender Mainstreaming
is popularised via
ASEAN strategic
meeting between
members to support UN
SDG mission

“No One left Behind “

ASEAN Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework 2021 - 2025

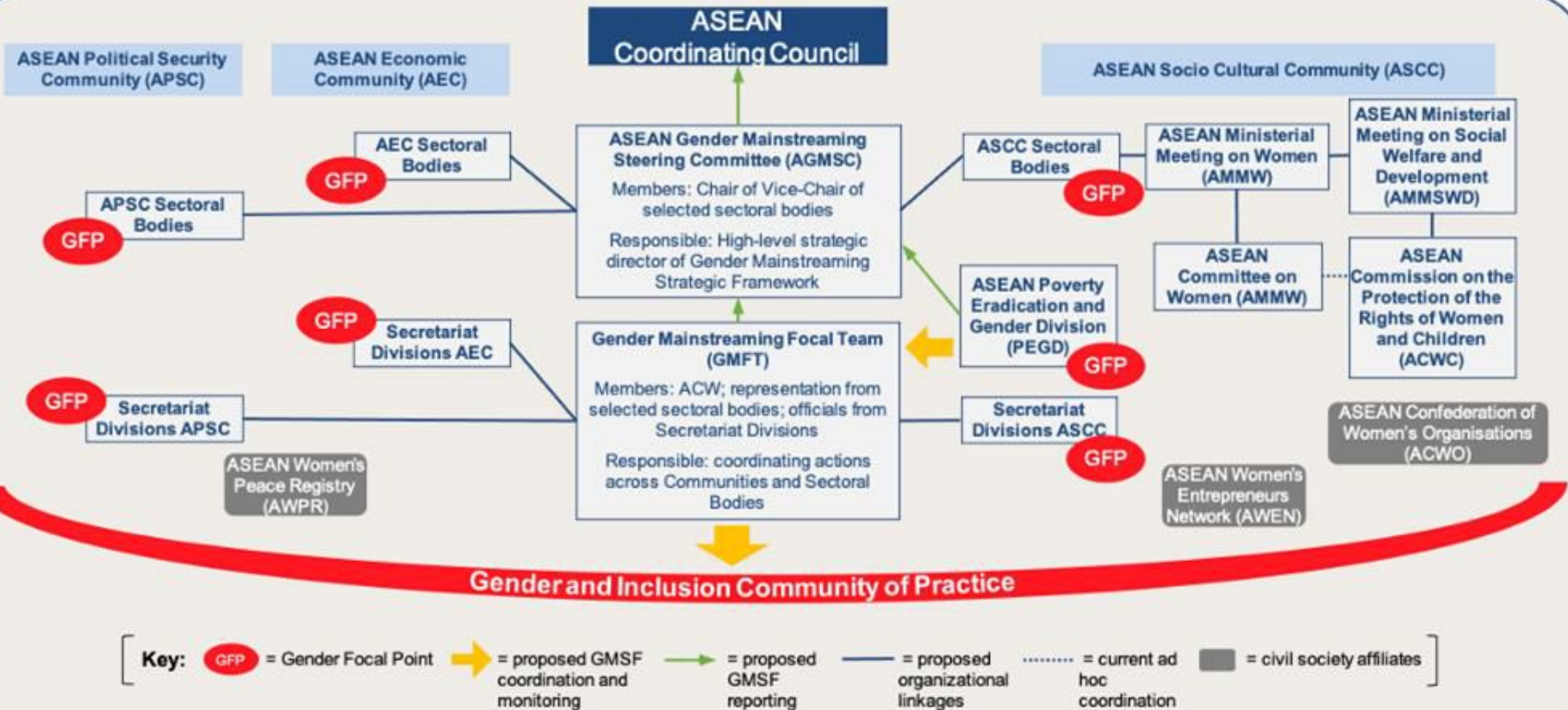
Product of ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) and ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of The Right of Women and Children (ACWC)

ASEAN WOMEN



Year	ASEAN's commitments on Gender Equality include
2004	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the ASEAN Region
2010	Hanoi Declaration on the Enhancement of the Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children
2012	Human Rights Declaration
2013	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children
2013	ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection
2015	ASEAN Declaration and Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
2017	Manila Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism
2017	ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society
2017	Manila Statement on Mainstreaming Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) in ASEAN
2017	Joint Statement on Women, Peace and Security
2017	ASEAN Declaration on the Role of the Civil Service as a Catalyst for Achieving the ASEAN Community Vision 2025
2019	ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers

ASEAN





Strategic Objectives and Entry Points

- **Goal 1:** ASEAN policies, institutions, and practices better **embody its vision for a fairer, more equitable, and inclusive world**
- **Goal 2:** ASEAN builds its **knowledge**, technical competencies, and capacity on gender and inclusion issues .

- **Goal 3. ASEAN policies and action plans better reflect the needs of women and girls in the region,** and Sectoral Bodies across the three Communities are able to progressively undertake more effective initiatives that centre their participation and respond to their needs
- **Goal 4. ASEAN supports intergovernmental processes** and Member States' gender mainstreaming and gender-focused initiatives





Best Practices Gender Mainstreaming in Asean

Best Practices in INDONESIA

- Indonesia, budgetary allocations to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection doubled from 2014 to 2018.
- The National Strategy on Acceleration of Gender Mainstreaming through **Gender Responsive Planning** and Budgeting was updated in 2018 to align with the SDGs.
- There has also been a **focus on strengthening the women's machinery at local government levels**—33 institutions focus on women's empowerment and child protection at the province level and 514 at the region level.
- At the sectoral level, **line ministries are recognised with Anugrah Parahita Ekapraya awards for gender mainstreaming efforts**—the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing recently received the award's highest category.





Best Practices in MALAYSIA

- Malaysian Statistical Training Institute now **offers courses on gender statistics.**
- Malaysia has also been **appointed a focal point for a UN initiative to develop training on gender statistics.**
- Malaysia has **three priorities for strengthening national gender data** over the next five years:
 - Establish an interagency coordination mechanism on gender statistics;
 - Re-process existing data to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics; and
 - Better use and/or improve administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps.

Best Practices in THAILAND

- 2010, the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development and the Office of Civil Service Commission created new positions of
 - Chief Gender Equality Officers (CGEOs) and
 - Gender Focal Points (GFPs) at department and ministerial levels in 19 of 20 government ministries. Covering 130 government agencies, CGEOs and GFPs are the principal mechanism for operationalising gender mainstreaming in policy planning and budgeting processes.
- CGEOs and GFPs promote the collection of sex-disaggregated data in their respective departments/ministries.
- Annual evaluations are carried out to enhance the impact of these positions and awards are given to recognise innovation and excellence.
- Early evaluations have shown that while initial activities focused on discrete activities, such as establishing day-care centres or conducting gender sensitivity training.





Best Practices in PHILIPPINES

- Philippines, the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) is the primary policy-making, coordinating, and oversight body on gender issues; plays a strong role in advocating for and leading gender mainstreaming efforts; and has become established as an authority on women's issues.
- PCW ensures that national government agencies, state universities and colleges, and government-owned and -controlled corporations develop effective annual Gender and Development Plans and Budgets. Now attached to the Department of the Interior and Local Government.
- . Commitments on gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls are integrated in 12 of the 20 chapters of the Philippine Development Plan 2017–2022.
- The PCW also ensured that the development of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Plan 2019–2025 was informed by extensive civil society consultations. The PCW also serves as the Philippine focal point to the ACW



key focus of the first phase (2021-2025)

- Build a common understanding of why gender and inclusion is important to ASEAN's work.
- Strengthen commitment and capacity across the organisation on gender and inclusion issues and gender mainstreaming processes. Ensure that specialist technical inputs are embedded across the programme cycle.

Key focus of the first phase (2021-2025)

- Start to position ASEAN as a thoughtful, change-focused actor on gender and inclusion issues.
- Embed meaningful, actionable commitments to gender and inclusion in the 2025–2035 Blueprints and Sectoral work plans.



Thank You



THAILAND



LAOS



CAMBODIA



MYANMAR



VIETNAM



INDONESIA



MALAYSIA



BRUNEI



PHILIPPINES



SINGAPORE