



ESCAP

Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific

On the Path to the Second World Summit for Social Development: Global and Regional Commitments for Inclusive Social Development

Perspectives from the Asia Pacific region

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ESCAP



ESCAP's contributions to preparations to the WSSD2.

Special Event during the eighth Committee on Social Development

- October 10, 2024, Bangkok
- Initial Brainstorming

Multi-stakeholder consultation back to back with 12th APFSD

- February 24, 2025, Bangkok.
- Organized in collaboration with ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN

Towards the World Summit for Social Development: Contributions from Asia and the Pacific

Report of the Multistakeholder consultation¹

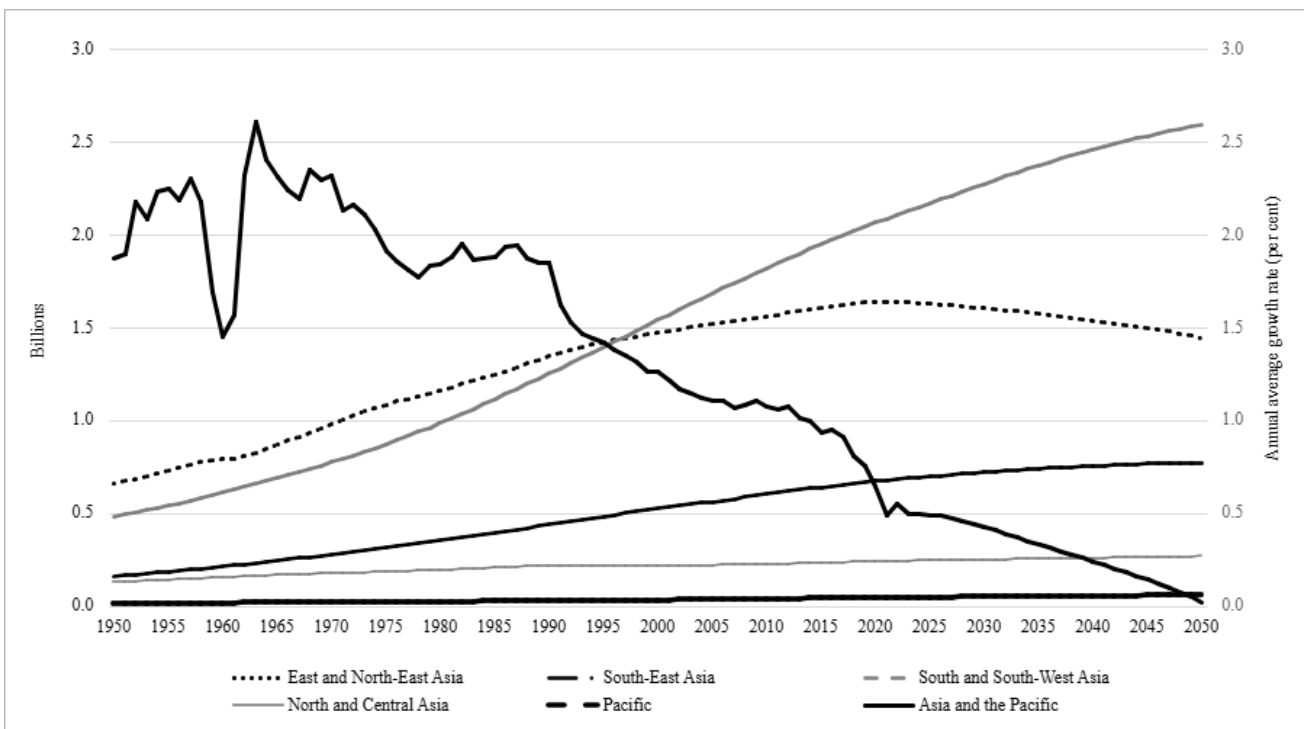
Bangkok, February 24, 2005



¹ This report does not represent a consensus among member states and other stakeholders. It attempts to capture the discussions in the multistakeholder forum to identify some of the progress made and challenges remaining, identifies some good practices as well as some key takeaways from the discussions. This will be one of the inputs to the "food for thought" paper being put together by the cofacilitators as a precursor to the development of the first draft of the outcome document. This report is issued without formal editing.

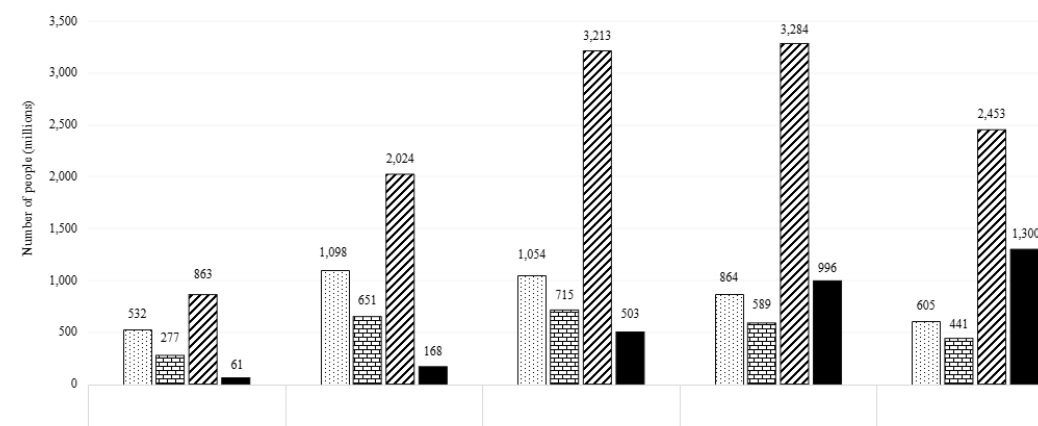
Rapid demographic transitions require focus on intergenerational solidarity.

Population size by Asia-Pacific subregion and annual growth rate for Asia and the Pacific, 1950–2050



Source: ESCAP calculations based on United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.

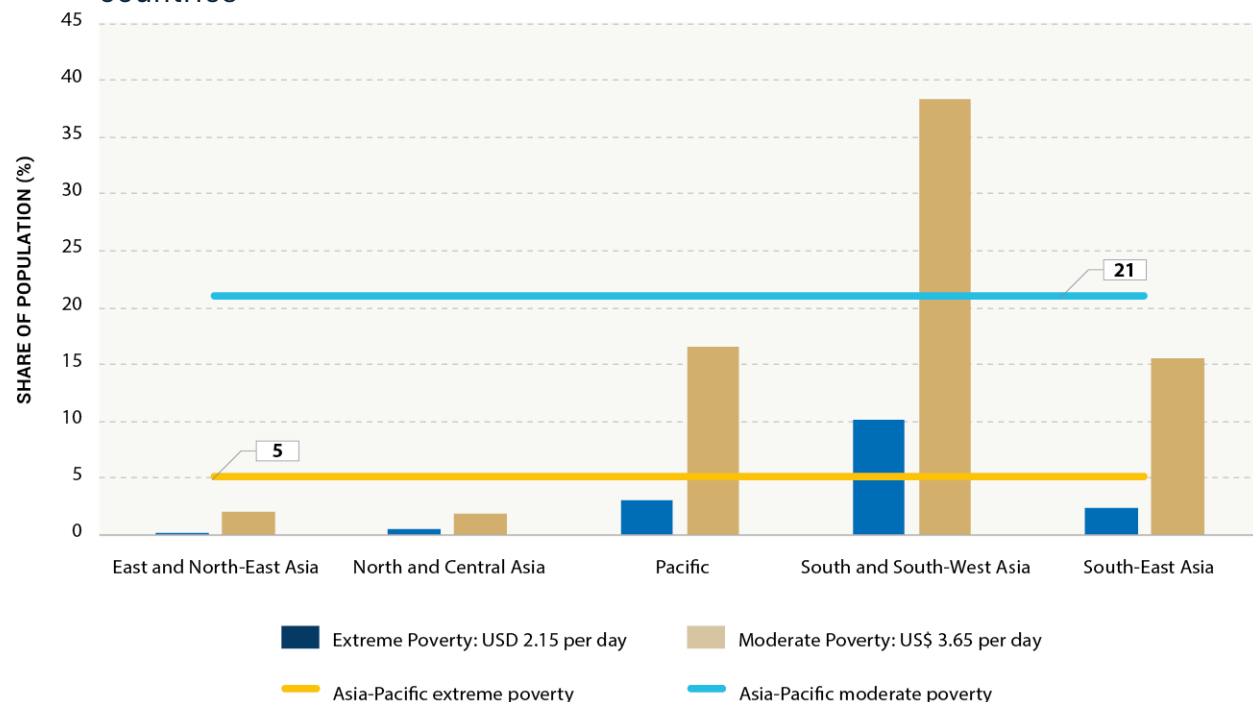
Child, youth, working-age and older persons in Asia and the Pacific, 1950, 1990, 2024, 2050, and 2100



Source: ESCAP calculations based on United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.

For the first time in decades poverty and inequality in Asia and the Pacific are on the rise.

Share of population living in extreme and moderate poverty, by ESCAP subregions excluding high-income countries



Source: ESCAP estimates based on World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform accessed on 15 May 2024.

Average Gini coefficients for income and wealth inequality by ESCAP subregions

Subregions	Income inequality (2023)	Wealth inequality (2022)
East and North-East Asia	0.519	0.748
North and Central Asia	0.547	0.752
Pacific	0.512	0.729
South and South-West Asia	0.561	0.765
South-East Asia	0.565	0.754

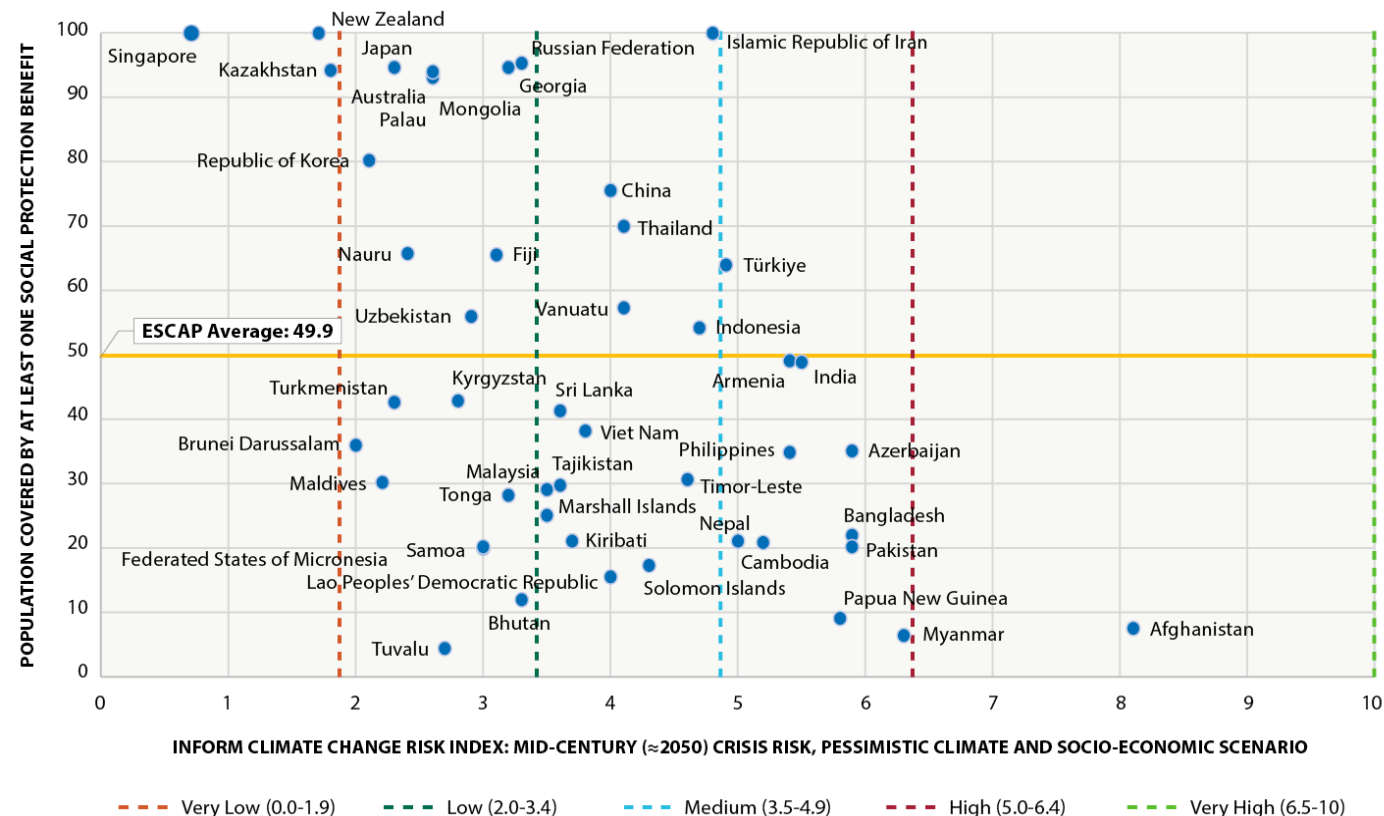
ESCAP estimates based on World Inequality Database accessed online on 24 January 2025.



Increasing prevalence of extreme climate events affects all households – but especially those who are already vulnerable and marginalized.



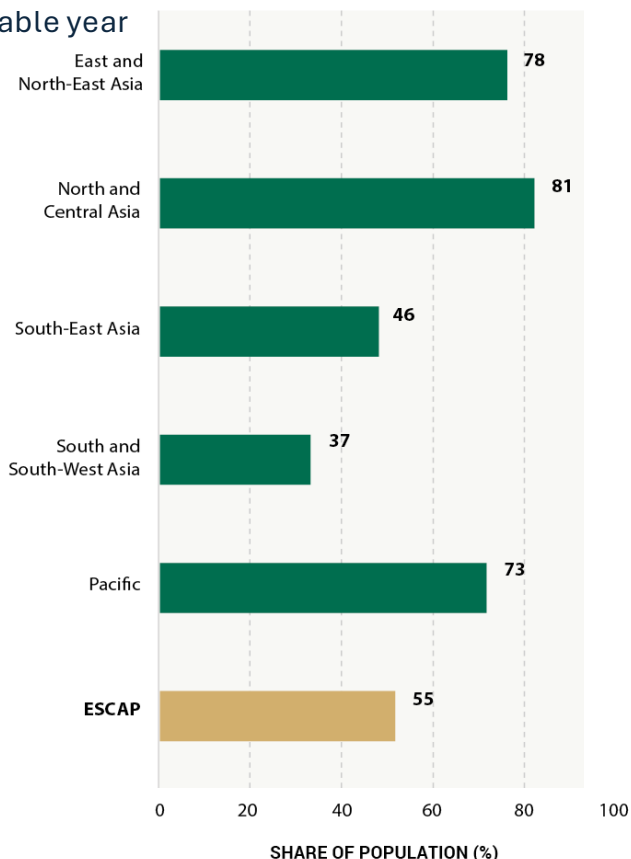
Share of population covered by at least one social protection benefit and the projected level of climate change induced risk by mid-century in a pessimistic climate and socioeconomic scenario



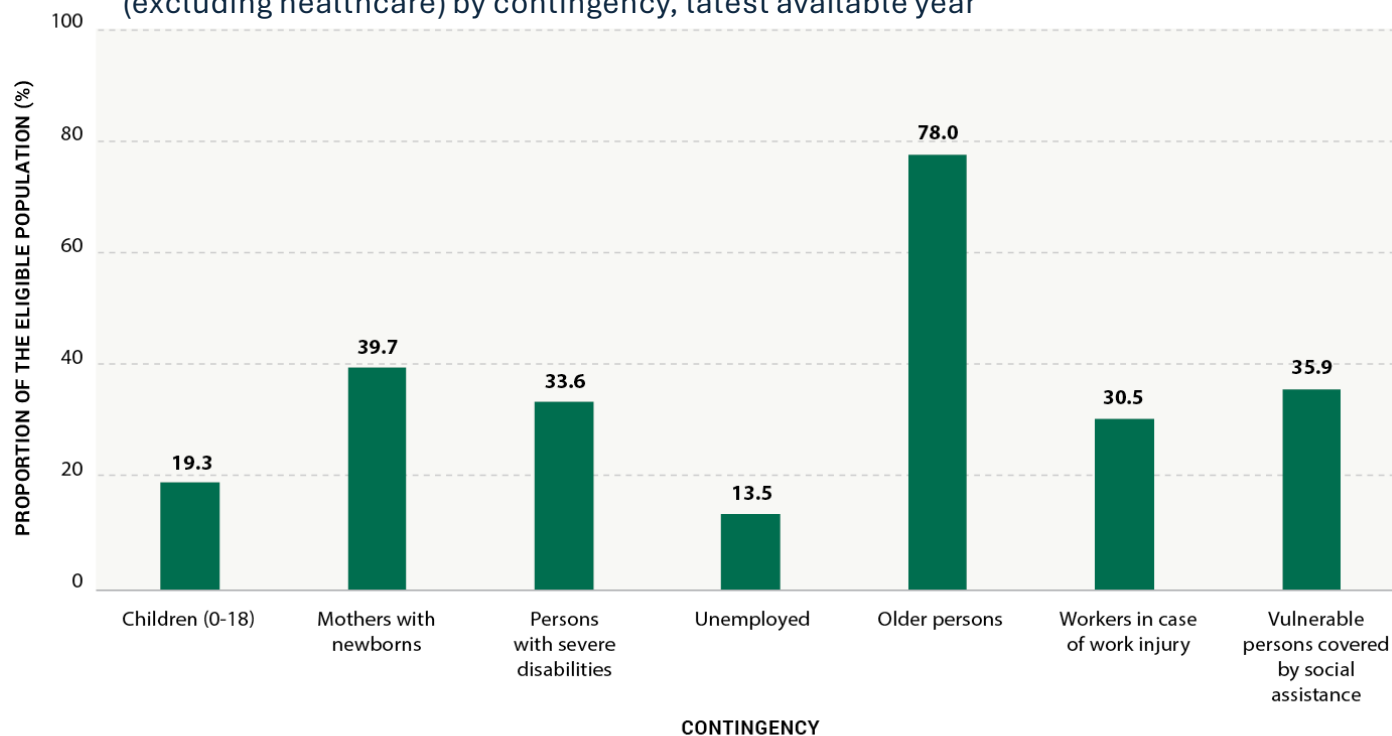
Source: ESCAP elaborations using data from the European Commission, “INFORM Climate Change Risk Index” and ILO estimates, 2024; World Social Protection Database, based on the Social Security Inquiry; ISSA Social Security Programs Throughout the World; ILOSTAT; national sources.

Despite positive developments across life cycle contingencies, coverage and adequacy levels in social protection remain low.

Share of population covered by at least one social protection benefit (excluding healthcare), by subregion, latest available year



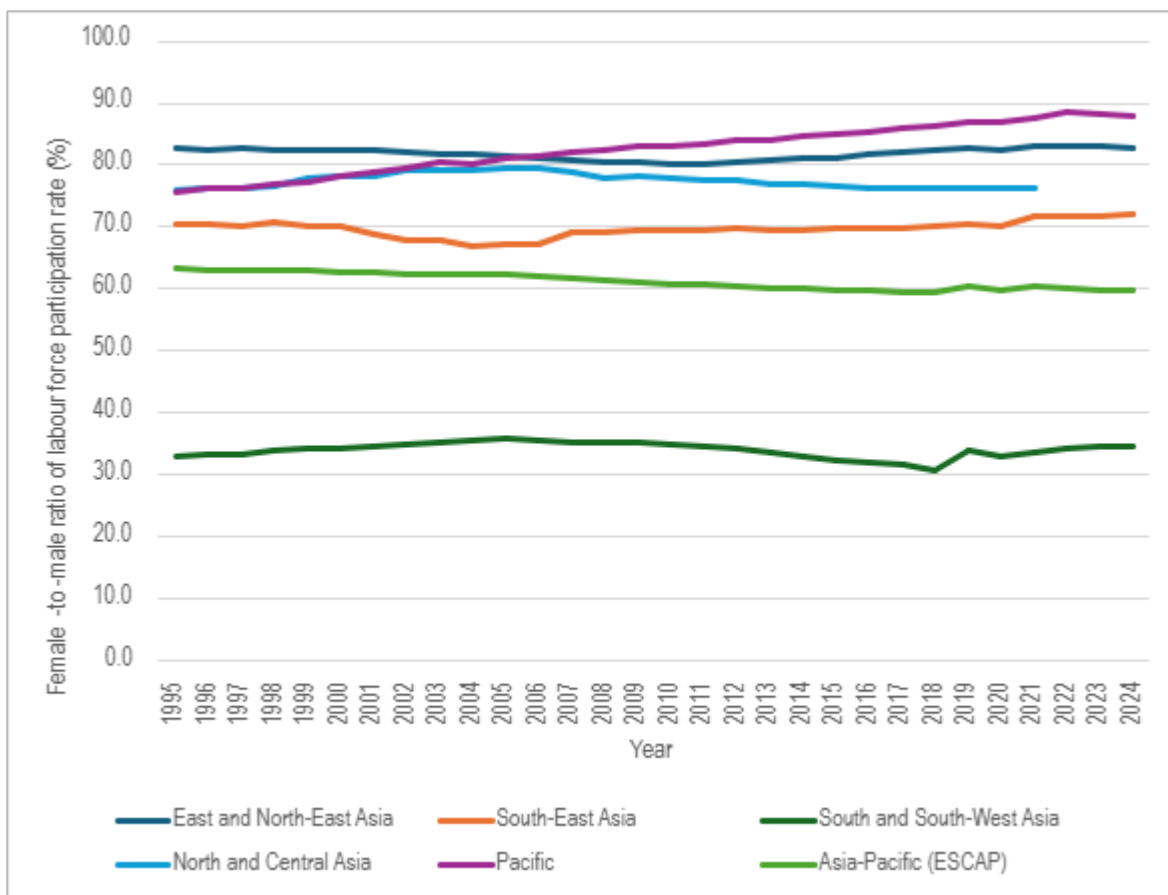
Proportion of the population covered by at least one social protection benefit (excluding healthcare) by contingency, latest available year



Source: ILO estimates, 2024; World Social Protection Database, based on the Social Security Inquiry; ISSA Social Security Programs Throughout the World; ILOSTAT; national sources.



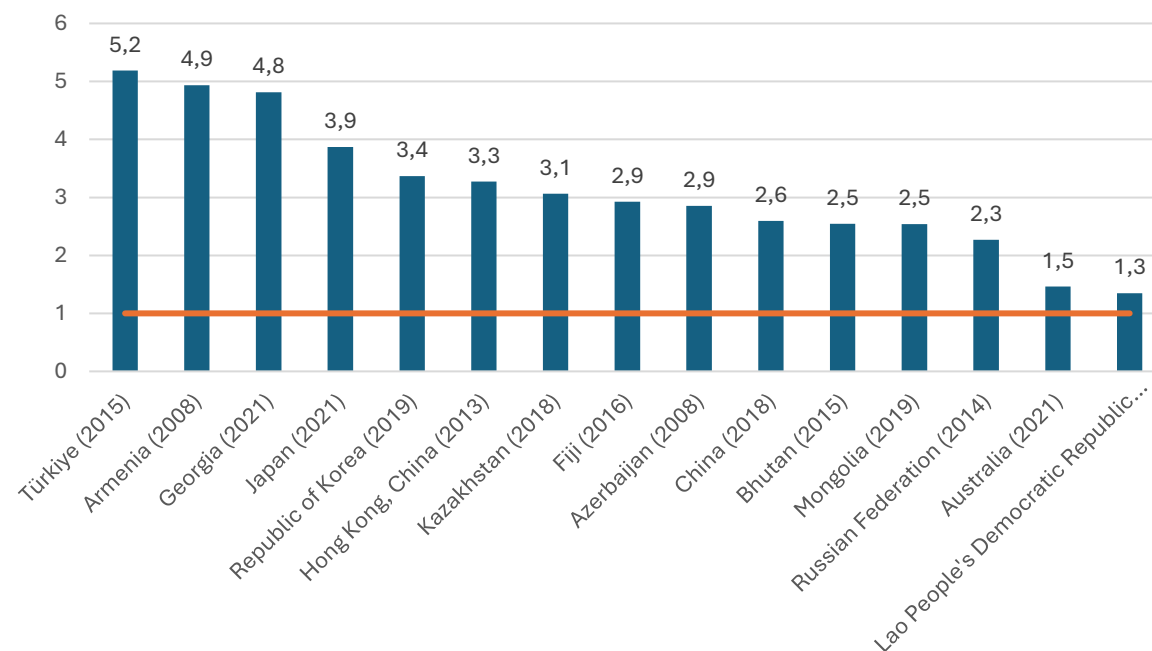
Change in gender gap in labour force participation (female-to-male ratio) between 1995 and 2024, by subregion



Source: ESCAP calculation based on ESCAP Data Explorer: Labour force participation (ILO est.) 15+, by sex, percentage (accessed 27 July 2024).

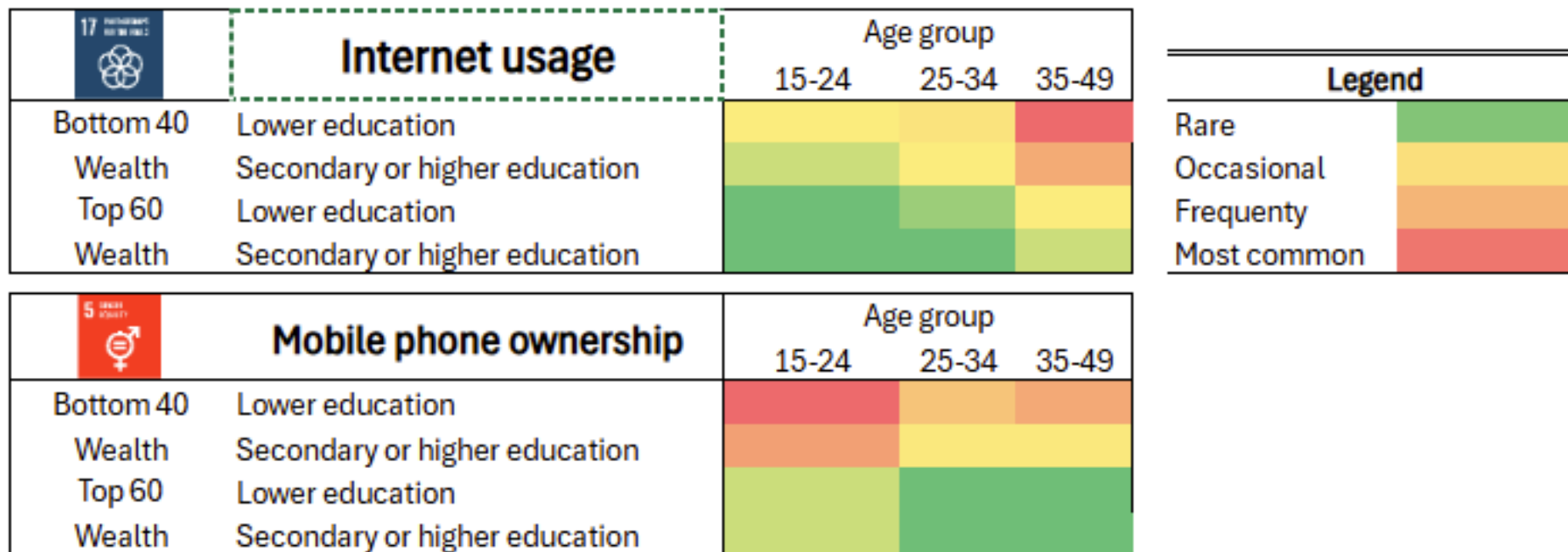
The unequal burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women and girls significantly contributes to ongoing gender inequalities in the labor market in the region.

Time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work, female-to-male ratio



Source: ESCAP calculation based on ESCAP Data Explorer. Time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work (% of time in a day, total female and male aged 15+, most recent year) (Accessed 14 June 2024).

Digital transformation creates opportunities but is also a new sources of risks and vulnerabilities



Note:

"Bottom 40 per cent and Top 60 per cent" are based household wealth index.

Source:

ESCAP elaborations based on Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) platform accessed online in 15 November 2024.



Multistakeholder consultation: Recommended policies and actions.

- Universal Social Protection and Decent Work
- Demographic Shifts and Intergenerational Solidarity
- Transforming the Care Economy
- Inclusive Growth through Strategic Social Investment



Arole for the Regional Commissions.

- Facilitate the review and appraisal of the outcomes of the 2nd World Summit for Social Development at regional level, with support from UN agencies, and inclusive civil society participation.
- In line with existing mandates, facilitate national reviews and follow-up actions.
- Analyze and summarize main results of the reviews, and highlight the most important areas for action and successful examples, and suggest policy actions.
- Facilitate inclusive and coordinated stakeholder engagement, including civil society, in planning and evaluating review processes.
- Promote networking, sharing of experiences, and analysis of findings, and report to the Economic and Social Council on key outcomes and policy recommendations.





Thank you

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