Gender Diversity and Inclusion for a Fair Business Environment





DONOR PARTNER

This research was made possible by the contribution of the UK Government, as part of the Prosperity Fund, ASEAN Economic Reform Programme.



UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet.

Learn more at undp.org or follow at @UNDP on Twitter.

The findings, analysis, and recommendations of this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of United Nations, including UNDP, or the UN member states. They are also not necessarily endorsed by those mentioned in the acknowledgments or cited. The mention of specific companies does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by UNDP in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. All reasonable precautions have been taken by UNDP to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader.

Copyright © UNDP 2021

All rights reserved.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report has been commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme Bangkok Regional Hub as part of the Project "Promoting a Fair Business Environment in ASEAN (FairBiz)", supported by the UK Government Prosperity Fund, ASEAN Economic Reform Programme.

The development of this knowledge product was led by Koh Miyaoi, UNDP Regional Gender Advisor and Liviana Zorzi, UNDP Project Specialist on Transparency & Accountability, and coordinated by Luciana Arlidge, with the support of Litta Viboonsonti.

The lead author is Radhika Behuria. The report was edited by Kamolwan (Ling) Panyasevanamit and Cece Leadon. The visual content and layout were designed by Pundaree Boonkerd.

This report would have not been possible without the contributions of the researchers Emmy Fitri, Jhitsayarat Siripai, Mardiyah Chamim, Sabrina Aripen, Vu Van Tuan and Xavier Bilon, and the close cooperation of the UNDP colleagues at the Country Offices in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam: Herni Sri Nurbayanti, Inggita Notosusanto, Siprianus Bate Soro, Yenny Widjaja, Yunety Tarigan, Clara Yan Yi Wei, Jun Faredda A Jabar, Laura W.Y. Lee, Mae Tan Siew Mann, Aleine Leilani Oro, Karen Dominique Brillantes, Maria Luisa Isabel Jolongbayan, Aphinya Siranart, Kirke Kyander, Reidun Gjerstad, Suparnee (Jay) Pongruengphant, Do Thuy Van, and Nguyen Thi Ngoc Han.

This advocacy report has benefited from the insights and experiences of the following companies and institutions in ASEAN that agreed to be interviewed by our researchers: Blue Bird Group, Danone Indonesia, Deloitte Vietnam, Digi Telecommunications, DTAC, Esquel Garment Manufacturing (Vietnam), Gamuda Berhad, Insular Life Assurance Company, Intops Vietnam, IRPC, L'Oréal Indonesia, Magsaysay Group of Companies, Maybank, Nui Phao Mining, P&G Thailand, PT Dan Liris, PT Pan Brothers Tbk, Unilever Indonesia, SAITEX International, SGV & Co., SM Investments Corporation, Sunway Group, Thai Union Group, and University of Asia and the Pacific.

Special thanks go to the member of the FairBiz Private Sector Advisory Group for her guidance and review, Angela Joo-Hyun Kang, Founder and Executive President of Global Competitiveness Empowerment Forum.

This publication has also benefited from the contributions of the following UNDP colleagues: Nicholas Booth, Governance and Peacebuilding Team Leader, Diana Torres, Assistant Resident Representative, Head of Governance and Participation, UNDP Viet Nam and Brook Horowitz, Business Integrity Advisor.

GLOSSARY

This section provides a definition of key concepts in the context of this report:

Business Integrity: a set of principles, rules, practices, and policies to run companies based on transparency, accountability, strong ethical guidelines, and anti-corruption compliance.

Corporate Governance: according to OECD, it "involves a set of relationships between a company's management, its board, its shareholders and other stakeholders. It provides the structure through which the objectives of the company are set, and the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance are determined."

Gender Equality: the equal rights, autonomy, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, and that the rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born male or female. The power dynamics between women and men based on equality.

Gender Diversity: having a fair representation/proportion of all genders in an environment.

Gender Inclusion: all individuals, regardless of whether they are born male or female, have a sense of belonging and empowerment, equal access to opportunities and equal participation in activities, including in the decision-making of an institution or community.

Gender Equality at Workplace: workplace culture and practices that value female and male workers equally with no gender-based discrimination, and that ensure safe and enabling environment for all individuals to perform their functions with equal pay and equal opportunities.

Gender-Responsiveness: strategic intent and outcome that influence and eliminate both symptoms and underlying causes of gender inequality, taking into consideration the existing unequal gender relations and power dynamics.

Gender Social Norms: socially embedded informal rules and beliefs that assign different values to individuals based on their sex, and define how women and men should behave, what women and men should be capable of, and what women and men should be entitled to, etc. in a given group or society.

Gender Equal Leadership: quality of leaders which regards and promotes the value of gender equality as fundamental to an organization or society they lead. Having gender parity in the leadership positions of an organization or society, or having an environment in which women as well as men can excel as leaders without being succumbed to gender bias, is integral to this concept.

FOREWORD

Good corporate governance is the foundation of responsible and sustainable business, and a key feature of it is inclusion. A fair business environment will only be achieved when we succeed in removing the barriers that women and other marginalized groups face to access and thrive in the workplace, to progress in their careers and to reach decision-making levels in their organizations. Business cannot thrive until boards represent the diversity of society in which they work. A recent McKinsey study shows that companies which score higher on gender diversity in executive teams are 25 percent more likely to reach above-average profitability, in an upward trend from 2014 until today¹.

The business sector is a key actor for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. Companies are called to shift from a voluntary corporate social responsibility approach to a model where business integrity is at the core of their value system, in order to help them mitigate risks associated with corruption, discrimination and harassment in the workplace.

Business integrity goes well beyond anti-corruption compliance, and touches upon diversity, inclusion and gender equality. Phenomena like discrimination, gender pay gap, exclusion from business opportunities, bullying, and sexual and other types of harassment are all examples of integrity flaws that not only hamper the internal environment of a company, but also impact the lives of their employees and the communities in which they live. Recognizing and addressing these problems is key for companies that want to lead in both diversity and inclusion and business integrity, ultimately contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

UNDP and the UK Prosperity Fund attach great importance to our collaboration through the project "Promoting a Fair Business Environment in ASEAN (FairBiz)" which is working to advance this agenda. We hope this advocacy report will trigger further action in ASEAN, building a regional narrative that offers an overview of the catalytic factors fostering gender equality, diversity and inclusion in business: social norms, the enabling environment and organizational policies.

The company insights and good practices presented in this advocacy report cover a wide range of measures to foster gender equality. We hope that they can spur a plethora of ideas for others to emulate, ultimately changing the world into a better place.

H.E. Kara Owen CMG CVO

British High Commissioner to Singapore

Christophe Bahuet

UNDP Deputy Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific

¹ McKinsey, *Diversity wins: How inclusion matters*, (2020)

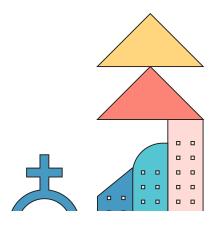
TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Acknowledgments | | | |
|---|------------|---|----|
| Glossary | | | IV |
| Foreword | | | |
| 1. | Intr | oduction | 8 |
| 2. | Bar | riers and opportunities - three domains of exploration | 12 |
| 2 | .1 S | ocial norms | 14 |
| | 2.1.1 | Social norms and gender roles: intersections between home and work | 14 |
| | 2.1.2 | External factors can regress our progress on gender equality | 16 |
| | 2.1.3 | Patterns of female representation in leadership | 17 |
| | 2.1.4 | Women's leadership potential - a victim of unconscious bias | 20 |
| 2 | .2 E | nabling environment | 21 |
| | 2.2.1 | Gender equality laws and policies: a strong foundation for the D&I agenda | 21 |
| | 2.2.2 | Parental leave policies shaping a new narrative of shared domestic responsibility | 24 |
| | 2.2.3 | Corporate governance standards and gender diversity at the board level | 25 |
| | 2.2.4 | Business coalitions and gender equality advocates are powerful agents of change | 27 |
| 2.3 Organizational practices: company policies and measures | | | 29 |
| | 2.3.1 | Women in decision-making, senior management functions and at the board level | 30 |
| | 2.3.2 | Gender-based pay gaps | 35 |
| | 2.3.3 | Gender balance across roles and functions | 36 |
| | 2.3.4 | Policies to improve work-life balance | 40 |
| | 2.3.5 | Inclusive and non-sexist communication inside and outside the company | 43 |
| | 2.3.6 | Zero tolerance towards sexual harassment in the workplace | 45 |
| | 2.3.7 | The COVID-19 crisis as a test-bed for future shocks | 48 |
| 3. | Cor | cluding reflections | 50 |
| Refe | References | | |

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

| Figure ' | 1. | The Three-Domain Framework | 13 |
|----------|---------|---|----|
| Figure | 2. | Seven building blocks for promoting the D&I agenda | 30 |
| Table 1. | | Women's representation patterns | 18 |
| Table 2 | ·. | Maternity and paternity leave policies for the business sector | 24 |
| COM | IPAN' | YINSIGHTS | |
| 1. | Driving | the D&I agenda from the top down and the bottom up Maybank, Malaysia | 34 |
| 2. | | n are a critical stakeholder - as customers, employees and as business leaders l estments Corporation, the Philippines | 34 |
| 3. | Womer | n are leaders - helping to change perceptions Magsaysay, the Philippines | 36 |
| 4. | Investi | ng in a culture of inclusion SGV & Co., the Philippines | 39 |
| 5. | Transla | ating global D&I commitments to the national level Danone, Indonesia | 42 |
| 6. | Tacklin | g stereotypes Gamuda, Malaysia | 42 |
| 7. | Fixing | the system, not the women P&G, Thailand | 44 |
| 8. | A cultu | re of inclusion is critical to promoting diversity Thai Union, Thailand | 45 |
| 9. | A safe | workplace is key to an inclusive workplace SAITEX International, Viet Nam | 47 |
| 10. | A dive | rse workforce for a diverse customer base Blue Bird Group, Indonesia | 47 |

O1 INTRODUCTION





https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11568

