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GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

MODULE 16

Semester 2 2022

EE463 Globalization and International Development



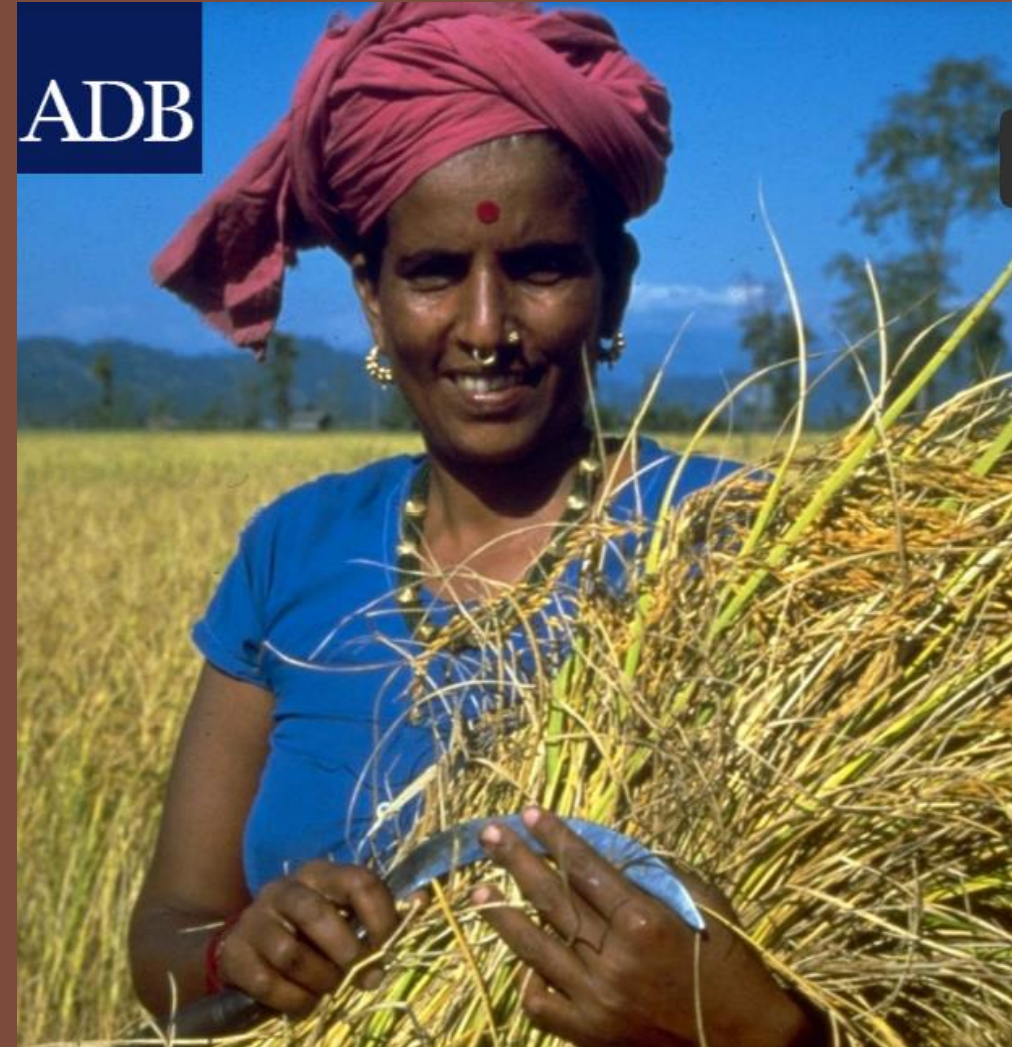
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GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Overview

- There is a recognition of the need to improve the status of women and to promote their potential roles in development
- Promoting and improving the status of women is important not only for reasons of equity and social justice but also because it makes economic sense and is good development practice



Overview

- Investments in women are recognized as crucial to achieving sustainable development
- As countries undergo rapid social and economic change, absence of women's participation means that the potential contribution of half of the population is unutilized
- This signifies an economic loss



Overview

- Low levels of education, poor health and nutrition, and limited access to resources not depresses women's quality of life
- It also limits productivity and economic efficiency and growth
- Sustainable development cannot take place if women are still subject to exclusion, discrimination, sexual assault, and violence





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BENEFITS OF INVESTING IN WOMEN

Women's participation

- Discrimination against women entails costs not only for the individual, but also for society overall
- It is imperative to promote, support, enhance, and ensure women's participation
- Rewards of development should be shared equitably



Capturing benefits of gender inclusiveness

To capture the benefits of gender inclusiveness, development programs should include measures to:

- expand women's economic opportunities
- increase their incomes
- promote improvements in health and education



Improving access to financial services

- Contributes to poverty reduction
- Enables women to contribute to household income and family welfare
- Thereby enabling transition out of poverty



Economic payoffs in terms of higher growth





- Women's participation in the economy improves productivity
- Reduces health and welfare costs
- Creates a sound human resource foundation on which to build the economy



Role of women in government and parliament

FIRST FEMALES IN PARLIAMENT, PER COUNTRY







-  Cambodia **1958**
-  Indonesia **1950**
-  Lao PDR **1958**
-  Malaysia **1959**
-  Myanmar **1947**

-  Philippines **1941**
-  Thailand **1947**
-  Singapore **1963**
-  Viet Nam **1976**

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union: Parline Database on National Parliaments, accessed from <https://data.ipu.org> on 8 April 2021



FIRST FEMALE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT, PER COUNTRY

-  Philippines, **Corazon Aquino**, 1986
-  Indonesia, **Megawati Sukarnoputri**, 2001
-  Thailand, **Yingluck Shinawatra**, 2011
-  Myanmar, **Aung San Suu Kyi**, 2016
-  Singapore, **Halimah binti Yacob**, 2017
-  Viet Nam, **Đặng Thị Ngọc Thịnh**, 2018





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GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender representation

- Looks at both men and women as potential beneficiaries
- Addresses women's participation in the labor force and in decision making processes



Author's name

Gender representation

- Numbers are important; but also important is how gender relates to policy content, and better understanding how women and men would benefit
- A gender responsive policy ensures that the needs of all citizens, women and men, are equally addressed



Gender mainstreaming

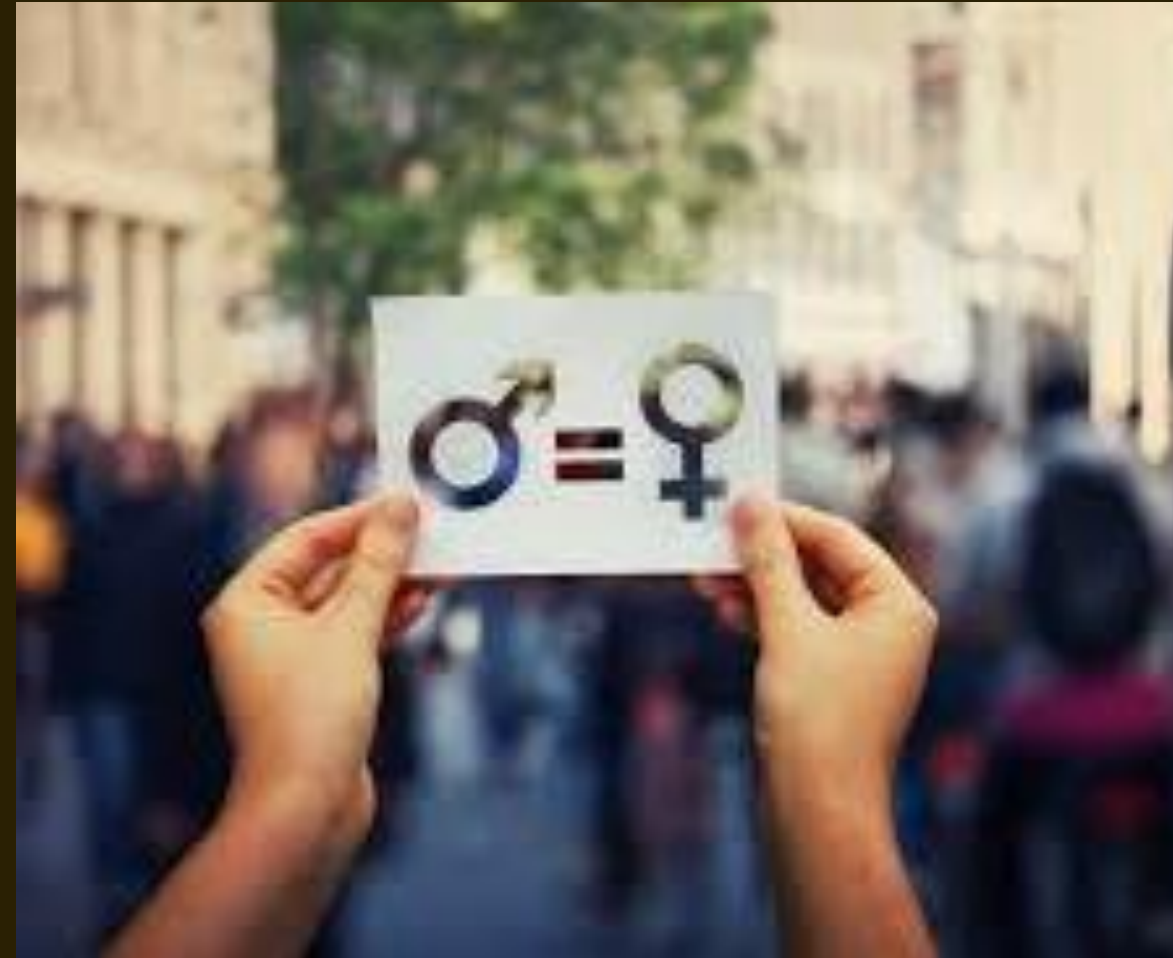


the integration of gender perspectives into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programs

Author's name

Aim of gender mainstreaming

- Promote equality between women and men
- Combat discrimination
- Address the issue of representation of women and men in a given policy area



Reducing inequalities

- Gender mainstreaming seeks to avoid the creation or reinforcement of inequalities which can have adverse effects on both women and men



Analysis and action

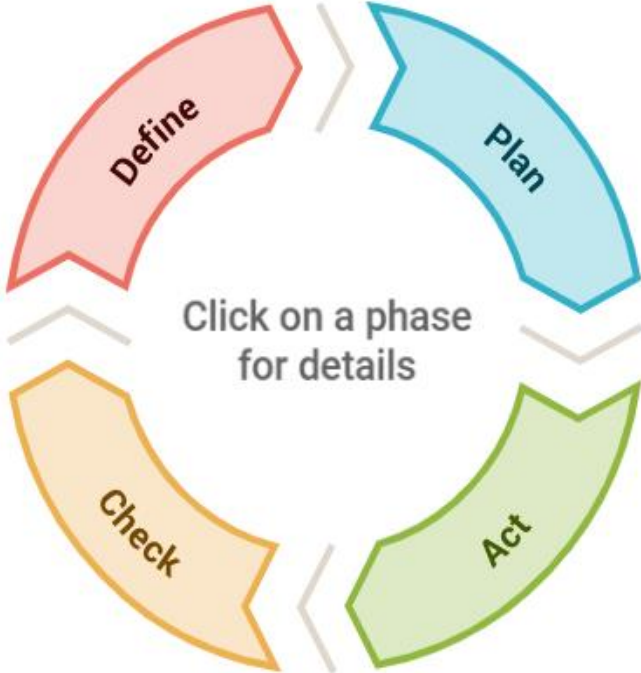
- Gender mainstreaming implies analyzing the existing situation, to identify inequalities, and develop policies to redress these inequalities and undo the mechanisms that caused them



Gender mainstreaming cycle

Define Tools
Gender Statistics
Gender Analysis
Gender Impact Assessment
Gender Stakeholders Consultation

Check Tools
Gender Monitoring
Gender Evaluation



Plan Tools
Gender Budgeting
Gender Procurement
Gender Indicators

Act Tools
Gender Equality Training
Gender-sensitive Institutional Transformation
Gender awareness-raising

Gender Equality Across the SDGs

A Statistical Overview for the ASEAN Region

ASEAN Member States have slashed poverty rates in the past decades, but women in the region are still likelier than men to live in poverty.



Evidence shows that younger people are now completing higher levels of schooling. Only an estimated



An estimated **93 million** people in the ASEAN region have **gained access to safe drinking water** since 2000.



58% of women still earn less than their partners.

Women with children are worse off and in 2019, **maternity cash benefits** reached only **33%** of women.

4% of women and 3% of men have completed no education. To achieve universal basic education, ASEAN Member States must reach ethnic minorities and women in remote areas.

Without it, women and girls often bear the burden of water collection, which in some cases can take up to **15 hours** for a **single round trip**. Rural women spend the most time collecting water.

Major nutrition gains were brought about by economic prosperity, but select groups of women are still at risk:



More women are now participating in decision making, but parity has not been reached:



The rapid economic development in the ASEAN region has raised **energy demand** by **80%**.



20% of parliament seats are occupied by women.

As a result, the region's reliance on

Conclusion

- Improving women's status is important not only for reasons of equity and social justice but also because it makes economic sense and is good development practice
- To capture the benefits of gender inclusiveness, development programs should include measures to expand women's economic opportunities; increase their incomes and promote improvements in health and education



Conclusion

- Gender representation looks at both men and women as potential beneficiaries and addresses women's participation in the labor force and in decision making processes
- Gender mainstreaming is the integration of gender perspectives into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programs



Conclusion

- Gender mainstreaming seeks to avoid the creation or reinforcement of inequalities which can have adverse effects on both women and men



THANK **Y**OU!