



YOUR LOGO

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

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EE463 Globalization and International Development



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GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Improving women's status

- Promoting women's roles in development is important:
- Equity and social justice
- It makes economic sense and is good development practice

ADB



Investing in women

- Crucial to achieve sustainable development
- Countries are undergoing rapid social and economic change
- Non-participation: the contribution of half of the population is not realized
- This signifies an economic loss



Constraints to women's well-being

- Lack of education, health, and access to resources depresses quality of life
- Limits productivity and economic efficiency
- Women are still subject to exclusion, discrimination, sexual assault, and violence





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BENEFITS OF INVESTING IN WOMEN

Women's participation

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



Capturing benefits of gender inclusiveness

- 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
- 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
- Gender issues should relate to policy content
- Women and men should benefit equally
- Gender responsive policy: ensures that the needs of all citizens, women and men, are equally addressed





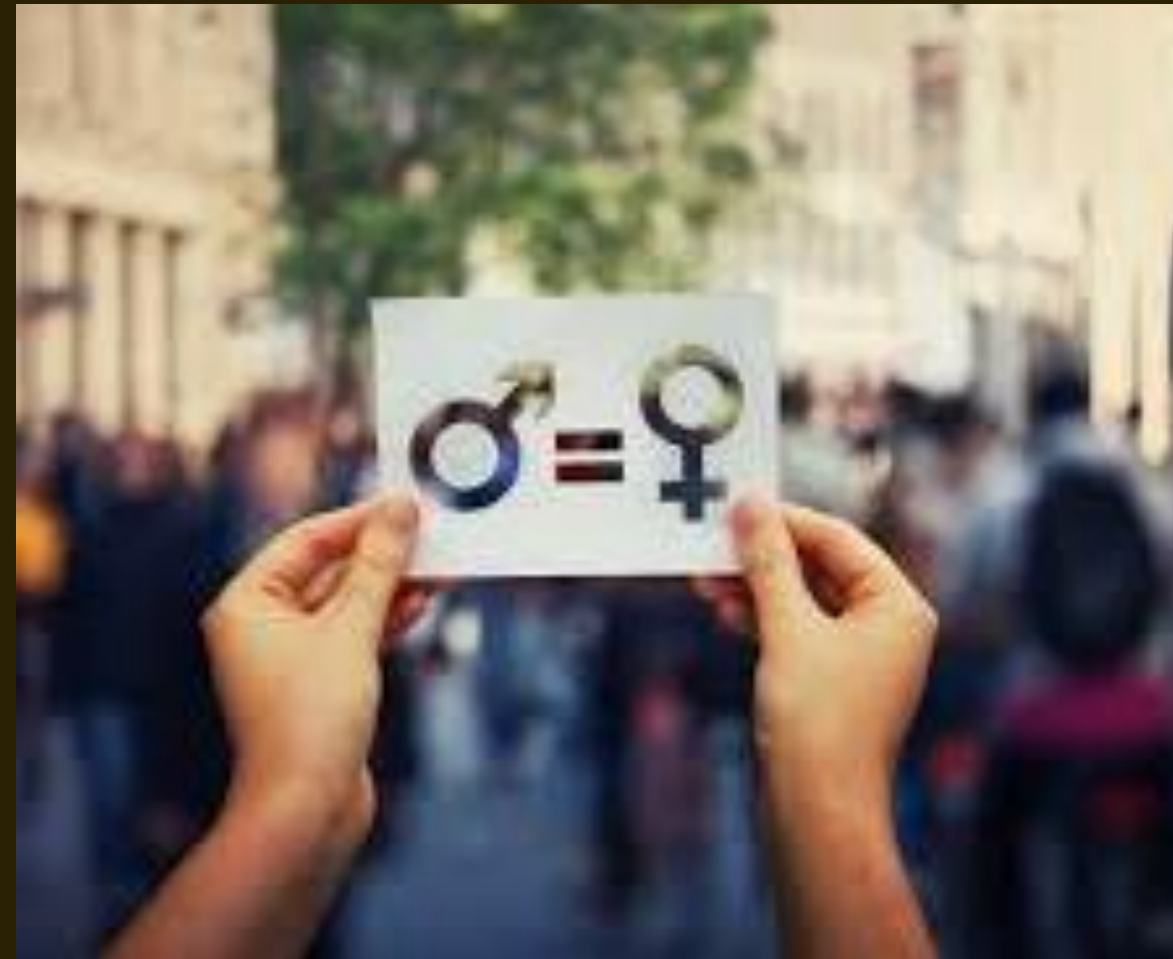
Gender mainstreaming

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
- Ensure representation of women and men in a given policy area



Gender mainstreaming to reduce inequalities

- Creation or reinforcement of inequalities can have adverse effects on both women and men



Gender mainstreaming: analysis and action

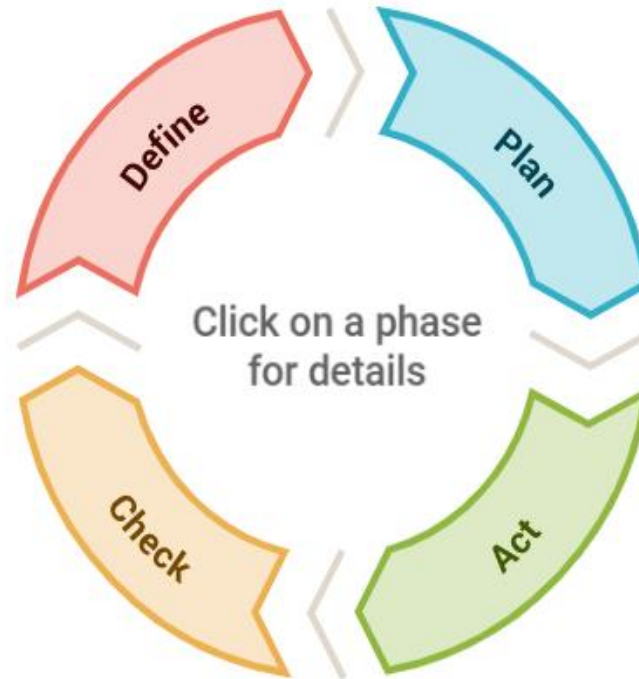
- Analysis of the existing situation to identify inequalities
- Develop policies to redress inequalities
- Undo mechanisms that caused inequalities



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.

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.

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



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

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.

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

20% of parliament seats are occupied by women.



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

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.

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

As a result, the region's reliance on



Conclusion

- Improving women's status is important for reasons of equity and social justice
- More importantly it makes economic sense and is good development practice



Conclusion

- 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



Conclusion

- Gender representation looks at both men and women as potential beneficiaries
- It addresses women's participation in the labor force and in decision making processes



Conclusion

- 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!