



YOUR LOGO



Issues in Gender

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SECTOR ISSUES IN GENDER

Water supply and gender

Women have knowledge on:

- Water resource location and quality
- Storage methods
- Improving water management
- Access to safe drinking water and sanitation

In most rural areas, women are tasked to fetch and manage water for their families





Efforts to address water supply needs

- Reduced time from fetching water frees women's time for productive activities, adult education, empowerment activities, and leisure
- Convenient access to water and sanitation facilities reduce risk to women of sexual harassment while gathering water



Improved water supply and sanitation



Unequal gender benefits in health

- Men and women do not benefit equally in terms of health
- Poor women and girls are least likely to have access to appropriate care or to seek adequate treatment.



Health practices in many countries

- Women are responsible for providing health care for their families
- Women do not avail of health services unless health-care providers are female, accessible, and culturally sympathetic, available or obtain information to improve their health and that of their families



Health and gender

- Poor public health systems; ineffective quality of health care makes women spend more time to care for their families
- Need for a strong focus on women: the promotion of effective woman-to-woman services for maternal and child health.



Agriculture and gender

- Gender plays a vital role from the farm to market
- In particular: women's role as agriculture producers and in ensuring food and nutritional security
- Relative to men, women have less access to productive assets such as land and financial and extension services



Agriculture and gender

- Women tend to lack political voice
- Gender inequalities result in less food being grown, less income earned, and higher levels of poverty and food insecurity



Education and gender

- Girls and women face multiple barriers to education:
- Distance to school, cultural norms and practices, school-related gender-based violence and forced marriage
- Keeping girls in school and ensuring they can learn in a safe and supportive environment leads to many benefits for girls themselves, their families, their communities and societies



Education and gender

- In 1990, 86 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys, compared with 67 girls in 1960
- The female labor force rate has grown at twice the rate of the male labor force; today 30% of women over 15 years are in the formal labor force in developing countries



Education and gender

- While progress has been made, there is still room for improvement
- More young girls and women are attending primary and secondary school, but less than half are going on to attend college
- Women are also still fighting to be fully represented in the job market





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GENDER IN CLMV

Design Option #5

Gender representation

- There are still too few qualified women in elected political positions, as appointed justices, and those in educational institutions
- Women make up less than one-quarter of all public sector employees. There are far fewer women than men in technical line ministries.
- What society considers as “proper” roles for men and women explains why there is gender gap in the work place.



Gender mainstreaming

- Progress has been achieved in integrating gender in economic development strategies and plans; government has secured the rights of female employees through advocacy and policy intervention
- Wages of men and women with upper secondary and university education differ significantly; gender disparities in employment remain extensive, primarily because of traditional attitudes about “appropriate” occupations for women and men



Women's legal rights





- Knowledge of legal rights is low among both women and men, but women tend to be comparatively disadvantaged because they are more isolated than men
- However legal frameworks to protect women have been strengthened in CLMV countries; the proportion of women elected as members of parliament increased



Limited representation of women in high level positions

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



Violence against women

- Gender-based violence, particularly rape, is on the rise; domestic violence is not discussed publicly, and incidents of spousal abuse are rarely reported
- Poor women are more vulnerable to violence compared to women who are better-off; lack of awareness of rights and lack of power increase a woman's vulnerability to exploitation and abuse





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CONCLUSION

Conclusion

- Gender issues cut across various development sectors; acknowledging and understanding issues that arise is important to resolve these issues
- Resolving these issues will benefit not only women, but also society as a whole
- Despite progress in mainstreaming gender and gender equality in CLMV, several issues remain; these include gender representation, women's economic empowerment, equality in the labor force, and violence against women

THANK **Y**OU!

Merry Christmas!

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