



YOUR LOGO

SECTOR ISSUES IN GENDER

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

MODULE 17



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SECTOR ISSUES IN GENDER

Water supply and gender

In most societies, women have responsibility for managing

- Household water supply: drinking, cooking
- Sanitation: personal hygiene, washing, cleaning, waste disposal
- Health: care of the sick

However often times society overlooks the role of women



Water supply and gender

Women have knowledge on

- Water resources
- Location
- Quality
- Storage methods
- Efforts towards improving water management
- Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation



Efforts to address water supply needs

- Reduced time, health, and caregiving burdens from improved water services give women more time for productive activities, adult education, empowerment activities, and leisure
- Convenient access to water and sanitation facilities increase privacy and reduce risk to women of sexual harassment while gathering water



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
- Most women are reluctant to receive health services
- Unless health-care providers are female, accessible, and culturally sympathetic, available or obtain information to improve their health



Health and gender

- Availability and quality of health care is ineffective because public health systems are poor
- There should be a strong focus on women to ensure effective woman-to-woman services for maternal and child health.



Agriculture and gender

- Gender plays a vital role from the farm to market particularly in their 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

- There exist multiple barriers to education for girls and women; these include distance to school, cultural norms and practices, school-related gender-based violence and early or 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



Violence against women

- Gender-based violence is on the rise; domestic violence is not discussed publicly and are rarely reported
- Poor women are more vulnerable to violence; lack of awareness of rights and lack of power increase women's vulnerability to exploitation and abuse





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CASES: SOME OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

Information technology

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

“The demand for qualified ICT workers is high in line with the fast-growing ICT sector, but there is a shortage of qualified workers in Indonesia who are ready to work. Many programmers that I interviewed couldn’t code, so they needed more time to take coding training. The outdated curriculum that could not keep up with the industry’s rapid growth was a factor that caused this shortage...Taking opportunity from the digital momentum, I built Markoding with the vision to address the skills mismatch by preparing the young with skills for their future.”

Markoding founder **Amanda Simandjuntak**
on teaching women and girls to code
(February-March 2021)



▲ Bamnang Creative Innovation
co-founder **Seng Rothsethamony**
on technological innovation
(February-March 2021)

“Technology is growing in ASEAN, and young people in the region are quite tech-savvy. Unfortunately, most are still using it for entertainment only. I really hope ASEAN and other entities can help improve the digital literacy of the youth on how to use technology for other purposes, like education and business.”

Health

▲ HEALTH

"Ultimately, COVAX is about providing equitable global access to COVID-19 vaccines, but it is also more than that: it is a model for international cooperation that shows governments can put aside national interests in the pursuit of a goal greater than any one of them could achieve on their own. We believe that the spirit of COVAX, the lessons we will learn, and the infrastructure and expertise we are building will help us be better prepared to respond to pandemics and other global emergencies in the future."

"In March 2021, Dr. Iweala began her five-year term as Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO). She is the first woman to serve as Director-General.



"I always believe that everybody should get access to treatment, whether you are rich, poor, white, black, or whatever. This is a basic human right...I try to teach communities to produce drugs by themselves, especially herbal medicines. It is important to produce drugs locally. People cannot rely on drug donation all the time. Once the donation is done, what are they going to do if they cannot produce drugs by themselves?"

**Pharmacist and Ramon Magsaysay awardee
Krisana Kraisintu on her lifelong mission
to develop affordable medicines (July 2020)**

“We still have a lot of work to do to improve our health system. The policymakers down to the people need to be more solid in responding to health emergencies in the future. It’s also important to improve our information system, especially on health, so people won’t be easily misled by fake news. We can also learn from the other ASEAN countries in responding to the health crises, and collaborate more to improve our health systems so that if we face another pandemic in the future, we all can have the same standards in responding to it.”

**Medical doctor Disa Edralyn
on the health system
(November-December 2020)**



Disaster preparedness and climate change

SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE ACTION

"Agriculture is considered one of the most unsustainable industries because it has a lot of greenhouse gas emissions, it pollutes a lot of areas, and it causes a lot of deforestation. But with sustainable and regenerative agriculture, we're integrating it into forests and towards sustaining land so that it's intrinsically sustainable."

Social entrepreneur and Cacao Project founder **Louise Mabulo** on shifting to sustainable agriculture (August 2020)



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"Climate change mitigation and adaptation need not only come from urban and technology improvements. For example, UNEP is supporting efforts in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar to improve resilience to climate change by protecting, maintaining, and rehabilitating priority ecosystems. Reducing deforestation would significantly reduce emissions."

UN Under-Secretary-General and Environment Programme Executive Director **Inger Andersen** on solving environmental threats in ASEAN (September 2020)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

"With the climate crisis upon us, the adverse impacts of drought will become even more severe if no actions are taken. ESCAP's subregional and country-level engagements seek to support governments to turn the cyclical and slow-onset nature of drought into an opportunity to take risk-informed measures to strengthen the capacity of institutions, sectors, and populations to adapt. We seek to ensure that policymakers have all the evidence and skills they need to make informed decisions that strengthen climate resilience through our intergovernmental platforms, policy research, and capacity building functions."

UN Under-Secretary-General and UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Executive Secretary **Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana** on addressing drought (October 2020)

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Education

“You cannot have sustainable development if women and girls are still subject to exclusion, discrimination, sexual assault, and violence. There are strong arguments for reviewing and reforming institutions and processes, particularly so the multilateral system better reflects the diversity of the human family and gives a voice to women, young people, and other marginalised groups in society. We also need sustained investment in education so a whole generation of young women and girls are not further marginalised after the pandemic has disrupted their schooling and often plunged their families into poverty.”

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“Employers need to understand that women put in 100 per cent at work, and also 100 per cent at home. They don’t scale back.”

University of Malaya professor and ASEAN-US Science Prize for Women winner **Yoke-Fun Chan on changing gender stereotypes (November-December 2020)**





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POLICIES FOR GENDER INCLUSIVENESS

Increase women's economic empowerment

- Improve women's access to job skills
- Increase women's financial inclusion
- Support women's entrepreneurship
- Improve women's access to infrastructure and services



Enhance gender equality in human development

- Improve women's and girls' participation in non-traditional education and training increased
- Improve quality and access to women's and girls' health services
- Strengthen protection from gender-based violence



Enhance gender equality in decision-making

- Women's leadership capacity improved regulatory, legal, and institutional environment for gender equality improved
- Provision of climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure for women and girls improved



Increase women's economic empowerment

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Strengthen women's resilience

- Strengthen women's resilience to external shocks
- Financial protection systems for women strengthened
- Dedicated crisis-responding social assistance systems for women and girls strengthened



Conclusion

- 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
- 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 mainstreaming is the integration of gender perspectives into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programs
- Gender mainstreaming seeks to avoid the creation or reinforcement of inequalities which can have adverse effects on both women and men

THANK **Y**OU!