



YOUR LOGO

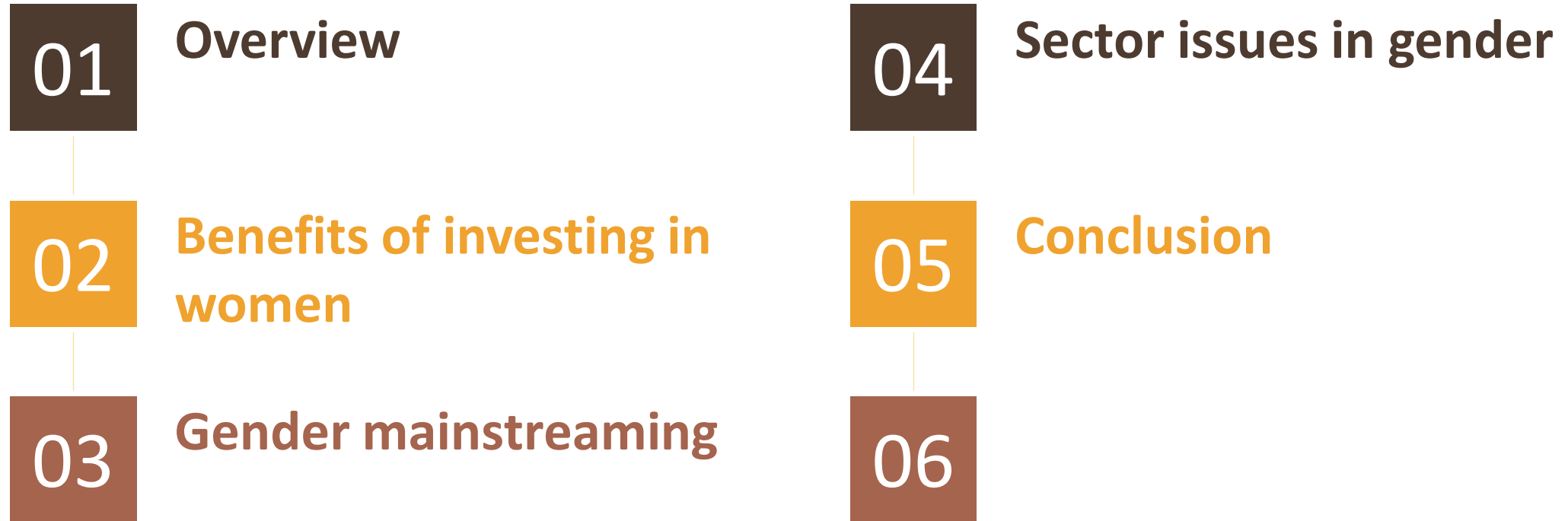
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS, THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

10/20/2021

EE463 Globalization and International Development

Begin with an **outline or agenda** to give a big picture view





YOUR LOGO



OVERVIEW

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 developing 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





YOUR LOGO



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





YOUR LOGO



GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender representation

- Addressing the issue of representation means looking at the representation of women and men as policy beneficiaries
- It also addresses women's representation in the labor force and in the decision making processes



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





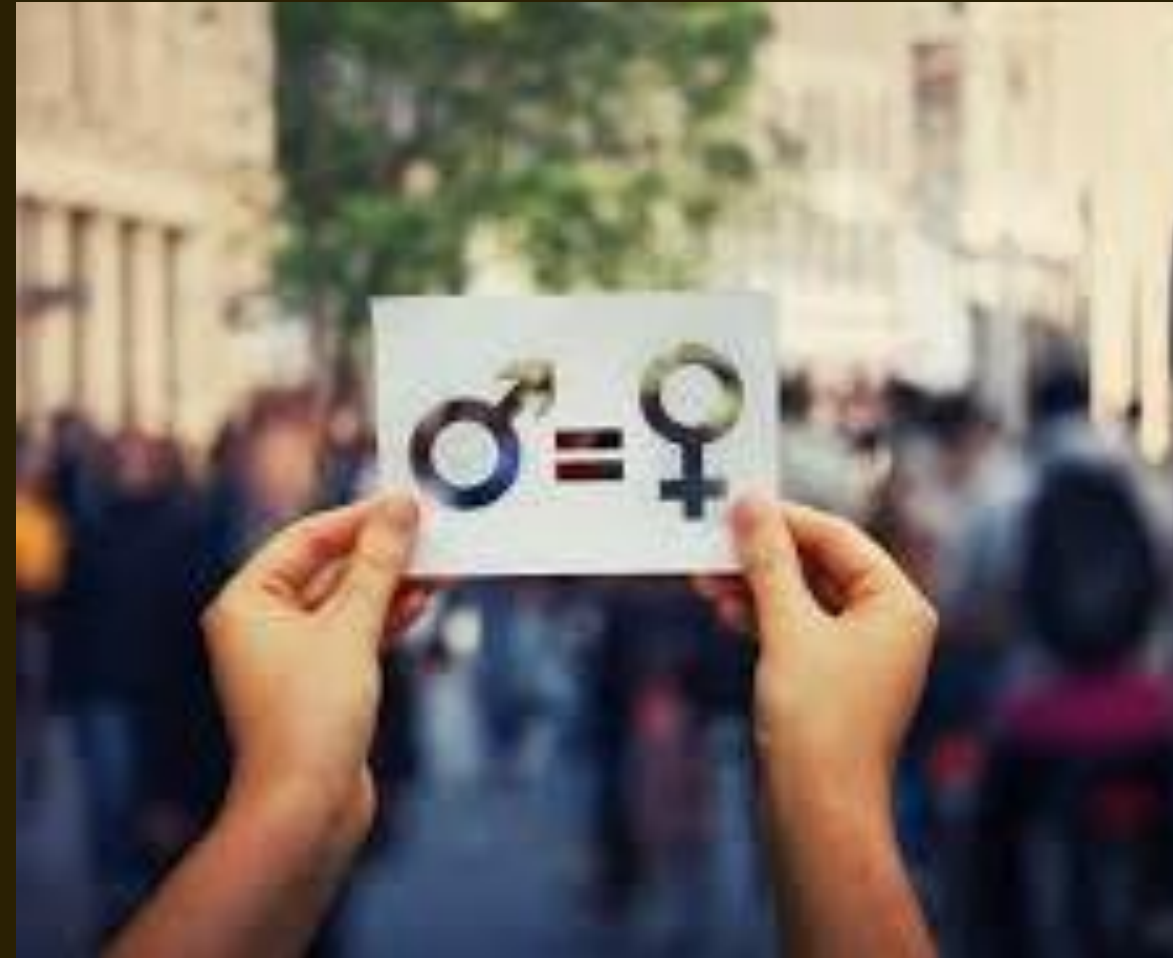
Gender mainstreaming

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

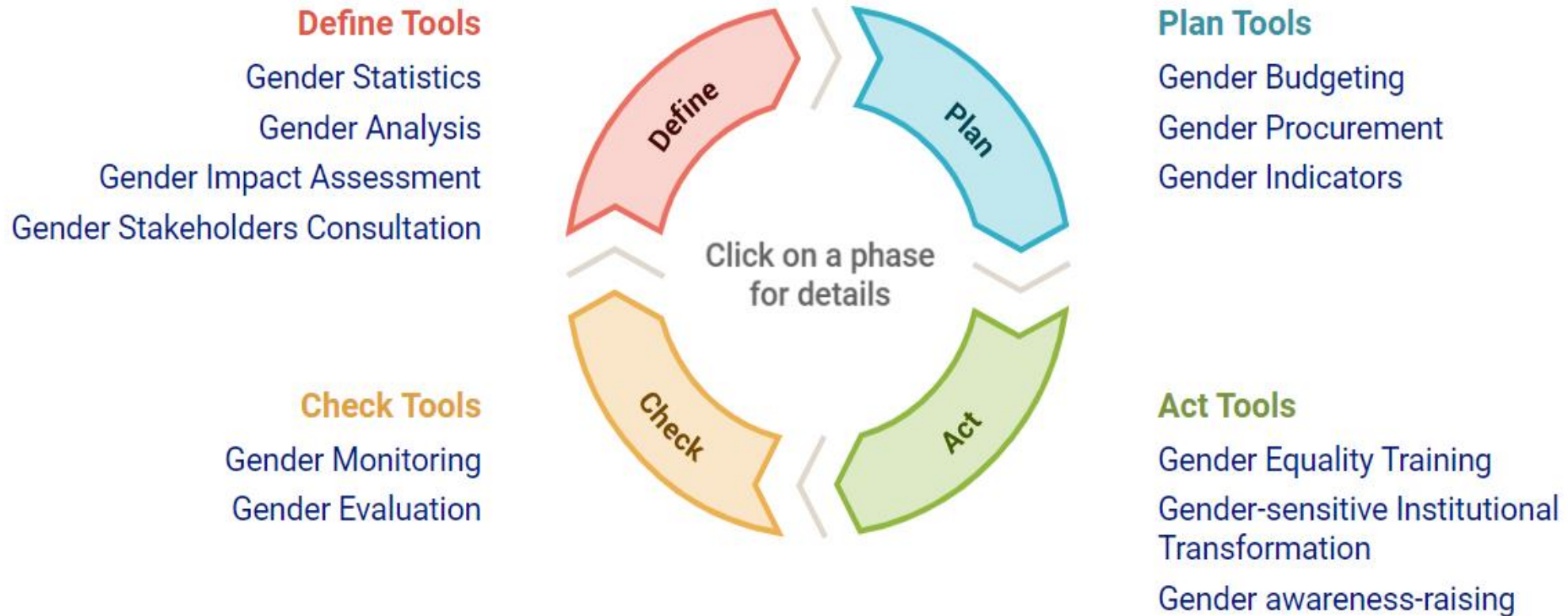


Analysis and action

- 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





YOUR LOGO



COFFEE BREAK

Enjoy your 15' pause



YOUR LOGO



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 care-giving burdens from improved water services give women more time for productive activities, adult education, empowerment activities, 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
- 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

- Availability and quality of health care is ineffective because public health systems are poor
- One area in which there should be a strong focus on women is 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 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





YOUR LOGO



CONCLUSION

Design Option #5

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!