



YOUR LOGO



Gender and Development

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Outline

9:00 AM	Overview
10:30 – 10:45 AM	Gender mainstreaming
12:00 – 1:00 PM	Sector Issues in Gender
2:30 – 2:45 PM	Gender in CLMV
4:00 – 4:30 PM	Conclusion



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OVERVIEW

Overview

- With rapid social and economic change, the absence of women's participation means that the potential contribution of half of the population is unutilized, which signifies an economic loss
- Low levels of education, poor health and nutrition, and limited access to resources not only depress women's quality of life, but also limits productivity, economic efficiency and growth



Overview

- There is a recognition of the need to improve the status of women and 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
- Investments in women are recognized as crucial to achieving sustainable development



Benefits of investing in women

- Investing in women's health improve health and welfare of children, reduces health costs, lowers fertility, lowers infant and maternal mortality rates, and reduces poverty
- Investing in girls' education benefits society, enhances future earning capacity, increases labor market access and reduces health risks associated with childbirth



Benefits of investing in women

- Improving women's access to financial services contributes to poverty reduction and enables women to contribute to family income thereby enabling transition out of poverty
- Higher rate of economic growth is attributed to women's participation in the economy, which include improved productivity and reduced health and welfare costs



Benefits of investing in women

- Discrimination against women entails costs not only for the individual, but also for the overall society
- Therefore it is imperative to promote, support, enhance, and ensure women's participation and equitable share of the rewards of development



Benefits of investing in women

- 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





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GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender representation

- Addressing the issue of representation means looking at the representation of women and men as policy beneficiaries, as well as their representation in the labor force and in the decision making processes
- 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

Purpose of gender mainstreaming

- To promote equality between women and men, and combating discrimination and address the issue of representation of women and men in a given policy area
- To avoid the creation or reinforcement of inequalities which can have adverse effects on both women and men



Analysis and action

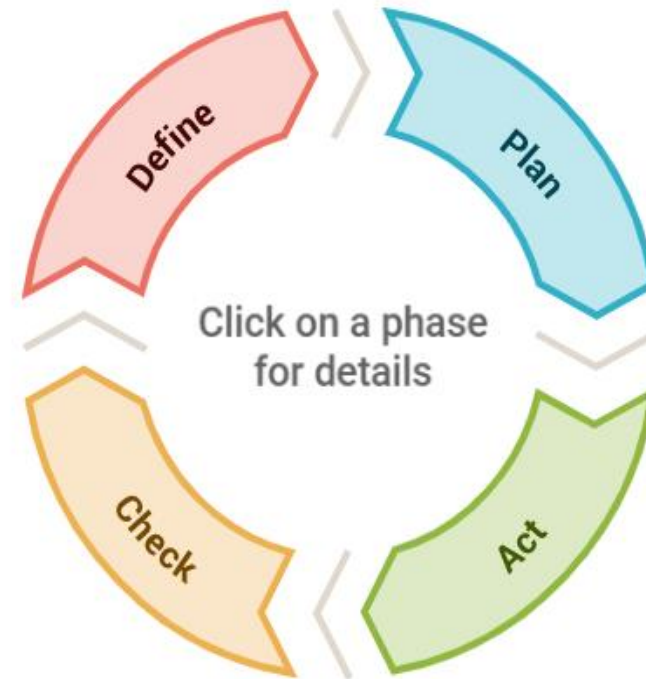
- Gender mainstreaming implies analyzing the existing situation, to identify inequalities, and develop policies to redress these inequalities and undo the mechanisms that caused them



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



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SECTOR ISSUES IN GENDER

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, and leisure
- Convenient access to water and sanitation facilities 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





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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



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

- 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!

Merry Christmas!

Made with  by 