

Strategies for Gender Mainstreaming in International Society

- Goals and strategies of women's policy and the concept of WID, GAD, GM

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I. Women in Development(WID)



I. WID (Women in Development)

- 1960's, focusing on women's role in development process
- UN 1st Decade for Development (1961-1970), Development paradigm
 - agricultural development (eradicate the poverty),
 - industrialization and expansion of agr. Of newly independent country
 - infra structure and road construction by World Bank
- Invisible contribution of women to policy makers and other national statistics in economic development
 - Actually, most agr. Project driven by women
- Women regarded only a wife, mother by welfare approach.
- Women's unpaid labor & work



I. WID (Women in Development)

- UN 2nd Decade for Development(1971-1980), urging the integration of women into development
- 1972. UN General Assembly, announcement of International Women's Year, with 3 goals for women's advancement
 - (1) Gender Equality and eradication of sexual discrimination
 - (2) Women's Integration and participation in development
 - (3) Women's contribution to World Peace
- 1st UN Women's Conference, Mexico City, 1975.
 - emphasizing equal access to resources and gender equality on legal, institutional system, education, employment, health service, politics, and family.
- Recognition of women → From beneficiary of development, To contributor to development



I. Limit of WID

- Only focusing women, not analyzing gender politics
- Failure to notice on private sector, compared with focusing on public area, such as employment, participation.
- Keep the sexually unequal structure behind of poverty
- What is the main obstacle?
 - Poverty vs. patriarchal male-dominated social structure
- Ignoring the correlation between level of women's poverty and oppression
- Not raising any questions on the goals and process of development



II. Gender and Development(GAD)



II. GAD(Gender and Development)

- Shift from Women to Gender (“unequal power relations”)
- Checking on the political, economic, and social structure and development policy with gender perspective
- Recognition of paradigm shift for gender equality
- Gender Impact Analysis
 - focusing on the power relations bet. men and women
 - weight on the efforts to change the rules and practices strengthen the hierarchical gender relations
- GAD approach : empowerment or gender sensitive
- Weight on the measures for equal outcomes more than equal opportunity
- Focusing on Strategic gender interest (vs. practical gender interest)



Practical vs. strategic gender interest

- Maxine Molyneux, 1985.
- Practical gender interest: based on the experience of gender role within the power relations, as mother and wife, ex. Health care, food, water, sanitation, opportunity for employment etc.
- Strategic gender interest: based on the goal of gender equality and change of social structure, with analysis of sexual division of labor, resource control, and systemically unequal structure of men and women in decision-making, trying to change the whole structure based on gender, class, and race



III. Gender Mainstreaming



III. Gender Mainstreaming

- Targeting the Integration of gender perspective into whole development process
- GIA as a tool
- 1995, Beijing Conference, adoption of GM paradigm
- 3 process for Integration of gender perspective
 - (1) Mainstreaming Women: increase of Women's participation and guarantee the Decision-making, political emphasis on mainstreaming
 - (2) Mainstreaming Gender(perspective): examine how policy and programme differently impact men and women. Technical aspect of mainstreaming
 - (3) Transforming the Mainstreaming: re-construction of society based on the gender equality from the male-dominated
- GM is a strategy, which means it causes to make measure and tool to achieve..



III-1. GM tool and measure

- Structure and process : legalization, national machinery for and experts of GIA
- Gender sensitive tool and training for adoption
 - gender training, GIA, Gender statistics, gender indicators, and gender budget, etc.
- Capacity building of women for participation and empowerment
- **Shift from “Women”, “gender” to “gender equality”**
 - ➔ mandate of women’s national machinery, mainstreaming of gender perspectives in all policy area.



III-2. Framework of GIA

Policy step	Category of analysis
Step 1: Planning and decision	Confirming women related issue and problem
	Investigating the level of women's participation
	Estimating women related goal and outcome
Step 2: Execution	Confirming the form of service delivery
	Confirming the gender sensitivity of the person in charge
Step 3: Evaluation	Analysis of outcome by GIA
	Feedback of evaluation and improvement of policy



IV. WID/GAD/GM



IV. WID/ GAD / GM

	WID	GAD	GM
Focus	Women	Gender relations (relations structured by society), women's oppression	Gender integration in all area (institutional mechanism)
Problem to solve	Women's exclusion of development process	Unequal relations preventing balance of development and women's participation (wealth/poverty, men/women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Institutional prejudice to cause the inequality in Decision-making -lack of institution to integrate gender perspectives



IV. WID/ GAD / GM

	WID	GAD	GM
solution	Integration of women in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">–Women's capacity building & empowerment–gender training for consciousness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none">–Institutional change for women's participation in all mainstreaming Decision-making area–GIA for all area–institutionalizing gender statistics



V. Women and Gender, as a Cross-cutting Issue



UN Women's Conference

	Year	Country	Main results
1st	1975	Mexico city, Mexico	1975 International Women's Year -World Plan of Action/Declaration of Mexico on Equality, Development and Peace -UN Decade for Women and Development(76-85)
2nd	1980	Copenhagen, Denmark	-mid UN Decade of Women -sub-theme: education, employment, health
3rd	1985	Nairobi, Kenya	-evaluation of UN Decade of Women - Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women
4th	1995	Beijing, China	-Beijing Platform for Action(12 areas) with 189 countries



Beijing platform for action (1995) -12 areas

Women and poverty	Women and the economy
Education and Training of Women	Women in power and decision-making
Women and health	Institutional mechanisms for advancement of women
Violence against women	Human rights of women
Women and armed conflict	Women and the media
Women and the environment	The girl child



Post-Beijing

Year	Title	Sub-title of CSW
2000	Beijing+5	Equality of men and women, Development, Peace for 21 century
2005	Beijing+10	Follow-up for Beijing Action -Women's advancement and empowerment
2010	beijing+15	Achievement of Beijing action and MDGs -Global economic crisis and women's economic empowerment -Role and status of national machinery for gender equality



Gender and Development

- South Korea, became a member of OECD/DAC(Development Assistance Committee), 2010.
- OECD/DAC, guideline of gender equality for development cooperation/ODA with gender perspectives
- 1983, WID guideline,
- 1995, shift to GM
- 1998, gender equality and women's empowerment as a goal of ODA
- 2008, revised guideline for GE and WE
- 1996, "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation(S-21)", based for MDGs especially announcing gender equality as one of the goals of ODA, and established the development agenda of poverty, education, health care and environment.

Thank you!

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