

**“ Progress for Women,
Progress for All ”**

**The 33rd ICW-CIF General Assembly
17 – 22 September 2012
Seoul, Korea**



International Council of Women (ICW)



Korean National Council of Women (KNCW)

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Speech & Message



Opening Speech

Mdm. Cosima Schenk
President of International Council of Women (ICW)

It is my privilege and honor on behalf of the ICW Board to express to our Host, the Korean National Council of Women and its President Jung-sook Kim the gratitude of our international organization.

We should remember that exactly 30 years ago in 1982 the Korean National Council invited ICW to hold also its General Assembly. Here we are again to renew and reaffirm our ties.

ICW and KNCW have a long tradition of friendly and fruitful relations as an example of long lasting network.

KNCW is one of our most powerful affiliates as an umbrella organization of more than 64 organizations and its over 7 million adherents.

What has always struck me with KNCW is the importance of the support of the Korean government. The voice of women is heard in Korea. Korean Women have participated actively in the outstanding economic and social development of the country which is now a world power.

Excellencies,

The voice of women is heard in Korea. This is precisely what our numerous women's organizations want. This is precisely where our objective is since more than 100 years.

ICW is also a success story. Our organization was founded in 1888 and survived many human disasters such as wars and conflicts that transformed society in the last century. ICW managed to survive

throughout the turmoil of history. The situation of women around the world has definitely improved. Progress in terms of human rights could hardly be appraised over a short period of time but has significant impact globally on the long run. This has proven right in the course of the last century in respect with millenary denial of women's rights.

Recently however, women's movement towards Gender Equality is suffering from a significant backlash and it is important for us all to stay more vigilant than ever before.

Gender Equality is repeatedly denied and can be hidden behind imperceptible signs even in countries that have a long tradition of democratic rights.

Some governments have recently considered including in their Constitutions the supplementary existence of women towards men. Complementarity implies inequality.

This backlash is part of a global evolution, even in such instances as the United Nations, making our role as an umbrella organization all the more vital.

To combat this insidious ideology there are several methods. The most important one is the free and universal access of women and girls to EDUCATION.

One Century ago Education gave to American women, descendants of the Quakers, a protestant movement from England a first access to work outside of their home as teacher or career. The access to universities was for women in Europe and in America a long struggle.

In Africa and in Latin America Emancipation of women is directly linked to education, particularly in the rural areas and emancipation of women is the key for economic and social development.

It was also a long process in Europe. In Asia and in particular in

Korea which is an example of rapid economic development, women's education advanced by leaps and bounces and Korean women demonstrated in the last 30 years their stunning capacities to master the new technologies and the field of services which is directly responsible for the high level of development in the post- industrial era.

Future of Women is future of the world.

How can be characterized the new role of women in this beginning of the XXI Century in a context of this crisis of confidence in politics and in a period of restructuration of capitalism?

This period of uncertainties should give women more opportunities to adapt themselves to a new context because they show more flexibility.

This time of crisis can also have a positive effect for women in offering them better opportunities in the competitive world of the new technologies. Cognition leads to power and to access to top positions.

Globalization will more and more oblige women to take an important part in the society with their specific and traditional capacities to assume many roles for the benefit of all.

In order to pursue this challenging task we must reinforce the networking between our affiliate numbers through mutual understanding, constant respect of each other's singularities keeping in mind we all have a common goal.

We will concentrate our efforts to reinvent a new ethic in human relations, based on tolerance and respect towards the diversity of each human being. Our delegates coming from all the continents with their own personality and own background we will reaffirm our responsibility in the future of the world demography, in the future of aging generations, in the equal chances for all.

Once again I express with gratitude from the International Council of Women to the Korean National Council of Women and its President Dr. Jung-sook Kim to give us the opportunity to strengthen our conviction that 'caring for women is caring for world'.

Welcome Speech

Dr. Jung-sook Kim
President of Korean National Council of Women (KNCW)

Honorable Keum-lae Kim,
Minister of Gender Equality and Family, Republic of Korea,
President Cosima Schenk, President of International Council of Women,
Madam Gertrude Mongella, Former Chair of the Pan-African Parliament,
Dear sisters and friends from all over the world,

It is a great pleasure for me to express my heartfelt welcome all of you to Korea! Many of you have traveled from great distances to be with us at this 33rd General Assembly of the ICW and on behalf of the Korean National Council of Women, please know how strongly your presence is appreciated. Here you are, in the land of morning calm, a beautiful country, Korea, finally all gathered together to bring happiness to the women of the world.

We started preparing for this event a year ago, with a vision of the most enjoyable, memorable, and fruitful in accomplishing our objectives of improving status of women. I cannot say our preparation is complete but I hope all of you will enjoy every moment of it, and bear meaningful fruits that will contribute to the advancement of women. There is an old saying in Korea: Isn't it joyous to have a friend come from far away? It is a great joy for us to have you all here in Seoul.

At the time of the first General Assembly of ICW in the year of 1888, a dominant global issue was the abolition of slavery, and women

were united in striving for suffrage rights. Since these earliest efforts, the ICW has been a pioneer and leader in defining and promoting international women's rights. By influencing governments and mobilizing the resources of international organizations, the ICW has gone far in voicing women's concerns and in contributing to the promotion of equal rights.

The status and rights of women all over the world have developed splendidly beyond comparison to the past, thanks to the devotion of women leaders from all over the world including the members of the International Council of Women. The 21st Century would indeed be the century of soft power based on women's nurturing and caring leadership.

Dear sisters and friends of the world!

The time has come for ICW to embrace new issues, accept new worthy challenges, and attack long standing barriers to progress. Essential, and foremost, is the need for a united voice for fair representation of women in politics. In most countries, women remain grossly underrepresented in the political process, generally accounting for less than twenty percent of the leadership in assemblies, cabinets, and the upper echelons of the corporate world.

The wage ratio is another good example of the widespread issues that need our attention. We have to demand in the strongest terms equal pay for equal work.

We also need to pay attention to the spread of sexual crime with the advance of internet. People have more access to child pornography over the net which results in increased sexual crimes against girl children. We must all agree that child pornography on the internet must be taken as a serious crime, and severe punishment must be

administered to those who chose to violate standards of human decency.

Another area worthy of ICW's efforts is to raise public awareness of the suffering of women in many regions of the world. Refugee women are routinely and forcefully sent back to the country from which they have hazardously escaped, thereby doubling risk to life and liberty. In many places, young girls are sold to marriage at a tender age. Abandoned women are too often forced themselves on the street as a result of an even very basic social welfare safety net. These issues, and so many more, cry for our attention, and confront them we must. It must be emphasized that in promoting women's rights we are, in effect, promoting human rights.

Dear sisters and friends!

Just as in the first General Assembly of ICW, we should be able to raise these issues and draw the world's attention, promoting the international human rights of women.

During this Assembly, we will elect able and competent officers who will lead the ICW for the next three years. On Wednesday, we will conduct a Women's Forum where ideas, opinions, and strategies will be freely exchanged and refined. These events can be viewed as the foundation upon which our future success depends.

Let us brainstorm to find ways to promote the status of women in more powerful and in more vigorous ways.

Let the world hear our voice the Progress of Women, Progress for All!

Thank you.

Video Message

Ms. Michelle Bachelet
Executive Director of UN Women

Greetings from New York! I am so pleased to join you for the 33rd General Assembly of the International Council of Women. I look forward to the outcome of these discussions on “Progress for Women, Progress for All”.

I thank you, President Cosima Schenk, for your leadership of this most-respected global women’s movement, now in its 124th year. And I congratulate our host organization, the Korean National Council of Women and its President, Jung-sook Kim, on your 53rd anniversary. After so many years of bringing together women leaders to raise the status of women and advance gender equality, it is exciting to look back on the advancements that women have made.

Today more girls are going to school, an increasing number of women are completing their university degrees, more women can plan their families, and women enjoy improved social and legal status.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has been ratified by 187 countries, leading to concrete advances in the recognition and realization of women’s rights. Compliance has led to laws that support the equality of women, dismantle institutionalized discrimination, and prevent and punish gender-based violence.

But we still have a long way to go to create a world in which women are really on an equal footing with men. Many millions of women around the world continue to experience injustice, violence and inequality in their homes, and working and public lives.

For far too many women, real justice still remains out of reach. All too often, women are denied control over their bodies, denied a voice in decision-making, and denied protection from violence. Today 40 percent of the global labour force is women. Yet they continue to face many challenges that we must confront together. Of particular concern are persistent gender wage gaps and the need for policies to enable working women, and men, to manage and share the responsibilities of working and family life. While women have made significant strides in education, surpassing men in university attendance, these gains in education are not yet paying off in the working world as much as they should. Women continue to earn less than men, do more unpaid work at home, are less likely to make it to the top of the career ladder, and are more likely to end their lives in poverty. Not surprisingly, findings show that countries with higher levels of discrimination against women rank persistently lower on a range of economic indicators. And, on the other hand, countries—and companies—with higher levels of gender equality register higher levels of performance and growth. Removing barriers and unleashing women's full participation could increase economic growth here in the Asia Pacific region by an estimated \$89 billion a year. Today a growing number of companies are making equality their business. More than 400 chief executives worldwide have signed onto the Women's Empowerment Principles to advance equal opportunities in women's leadership in the private sector. They see the reality: gender equality makes sound economic sense. UN Women is working with companies, governments, civil society and partners like you to guarantee equal rights and opportunities for women in the labour market, in politics and in society. And we know that one of the most effective ways to open up opportunities for

women is to have more women in decision-making.

Today just 20 percent of parliamentarians worldwide are women. Just 33 countries have reached the critical mass of 30 percent or more women in parliament. A small percentage of women are CEOs of companies or serve on corporate boards.

I am a strong proponent of temporary special measures, such as quotas, to level the playing field. Inclusive and healthy economies and societies depend on having more women at the helm. When women and men lead together, the decisions better reflect and respond to the diverse needs of the entire population and democracy is stronger.

This is why forums such as this one are so crucial to advancing women's rights and full participation.

So I encourage all of you to keep up your good work! Continue to press for the changes that are needed for the equal rights and equal opportunities for women.

UN Women stands beside you. I thank you for your commitment to women's equal rights, opportunities and participation. By unleashing women's potential, we will create a more just, peaceful and prosperous world.

I thank you and wish you much success!

“Progress for Women is progress for All: Evaluating the UN Millennium Development goals”

Presented by
Honourable. Dr Gertrude .I Mongella
President
Advocacy for Women in Africa

ICW-CIF 33rd General Assembly Seoul,
Korea 17th-22rd Sept 2012

Introduction

Justification of Millennium Development Goals to promote Progress for Women

- Women as Agents of change in society
- Women as majority in population
- Development as a human right for women

Millennium Development Goals

- MDG 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- MDG 2. Achieve universal primary education
- MDG 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG 4. Reduce child mortality
- MDG 5. Improve maternal health
- MDG 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
- MDG 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
- MDG 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Relationship of MDGs with other UN agreements, International Treaties, Regional and National commitment

- Platform for Action and The Beijing Declaration
- Universal Declaration Human Rights
- Declaration on Environment
- Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- RIO Declaration on Environment and Development and Cairo Population and Social Development

Stakeholders in the implementation of MDGs:

- Women, men, youth and children
- Local communities, NGO's, CBO's
- Government, intergovernmental and Non State Actors
- UN Agencies
- International Institutions

Implementation and achievements of MDGs a case of Tanzania as per attachment

Challenges of implementation:

- World Economic crisis- Food, Fuel and Financial crisis
- Economic inequality
- Political instability and conflicts
- Gender discrimination
- Underdevelopment
- Climate change
- Lack of Resources to meet MDGs
- Low status of women in society
- Poverty particularly among women
- Poor health status among women
- Leadership and agents of change
- Implementation time frame

The wayforward:

- To make the MDGs a women's Agenda.
- To create global networks of women for the economic empowerment.
- To speed the Education as a key to women economic, social and decision making empowerment.
- Create global partnership among and between women.
- Promote women's participation mainstream activities in society.

Women's Rights, Gender Equality and the Post 2015 Development Framework

Kyung-wha Kang

UN Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights

President Cosima Schenk of ICW, President Jung-sook Kim of KNCW, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

It gives me great honor and pleasure to be here with all of you at the 33rd ICW-CIF General Assembly to celebrate "Progress for women, progress for all". I would like to offer my heartfelt thanks and congratulations to President Jung-sook Kim and all of my friends at KNCW and its affiliates, who have done a marvelous job of organizing and preparing for this triennial general assembly of the one of the oldest international organizations dedicated to the cause of the advancement of women.

I bring you the warm greetings of the High Commissioner and all of my colleagues at the UN human rights office, OHCHR. Women's rights are human rights, and we at OHCHR place women's rights and gender equality at the core of our mandate. We know that our work at our Geneva headquarters, New York and in the field to build, strengthen and implement international human rights norms and to promote and protect the human rights of all, in particular the victims of violations and the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in societies, would mean very little if it weren't for the tireless efforts of civil society actors, such as yourselves, on the ground and around the world, to urge governments to action and hold them to account.

ICW-CIF has a long and rich history in endeavoring to enhance the status of women and achieve gender equality in societies and at the global arena. These efforts have contributed much to improving the lives of countless women and girls across generations, and to strengthening the global norms specifically for women, including CEDAW and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and to integrating the gender dimension in others, such as the outcome of the recent Rio+20 gathering.

But in many corners of the world, these norms have yet to be translated into everyday reality, and millions of women and girls continue to suffer discrimination, violence and life situations over which they have little control. As recent as last year, in visiting some of the most challenged countries around the world. For these women and girls, the human rights movement and development efforts in general, and MDGs more specifically have meant very little.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Now is a pivotal time for women's rights advocates to raise our voices. While countries are gearing up to take the final measure of their achievements of the MDGs in the target year of 2015, the global community is already looking beyond to the post MDG years. And we must ensure that the unfolding discussions and processes in the next three years fully ensures that the global development agenda better integrates the gender dimension and more robustly pushes for women's rights and gender equality.

If development is human development, equality between women and men and women's full enjoyment of human rights must be a priority goal. But gender equality and women's rights are also instrumental. The socio-economic benefits of capitalizing on women's potential and

investing in expanded work and educational opportunities for women are now well recognized.

Thus, the forward-looking development agenda must fully harness the “empowering” effect on societies of empowering women, and ensuring that women enjoy the full spectrum of economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights. This means expanding upon the MDGs, indeed going beyond the confines of the current MDG framework, and reaffirming and re-dedicating ourselves to the spirit and ambitions of the Millennium Declaration of 2000.

In 2000, at the dawn of the new millennium, world leaders joined together in a historic summit at the UN and committed to tackling some of the world’s most pressing challenges. The Millennium Declaration adopted at that time was a political commitment of the highest order, covering development, poverty reduction, human rights and good governance, peace and security, and environmental protection. Specifically, in relation to women, the leaders resolved to: Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate sustainable development.

Combat all forms of violence against women and implement CEDAW. Respect fully and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and its fundamental principle of equality and nondiscrimination, including based on gender.

Subsequently, the General Assembly operationalized the development aspects of the MD into a set of 8 time-bound goals to be achieved by 2015, and thus the MDGs were born: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) achieve universal primary education,(3) promote gender equality and empower women, (4) reduce child mortality, (5) improve maternal health, (6) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria

and other diseases, (7) ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) develop global partnership for development. Progress toward these goals were to be organized around 21 targets and 60 indicators.

These goals have galvanized the development community and played an important role in guiding development planning across the different regions and countries. But they have also been criticized for detracting from the broader obligations of states to promote and protect the full range of human rights for their peoples.

The overall picture in achieving the MDGs is a mixed one. According to the latest report of the Secretary-General on the issue, the MDG target of reducing extreme poverty by half has been reached, as well as the targets on access to improved sources of drinking water, and improving slum conditions. Important progress has been made in enrolling girls in school and increasing women's participation in the labour market.

Regarding MDG 3 on gender equality, even though the MDG framework focused just on political participation, participation in the labour force and parity in education, even these remain largely unfulfilled. If issues such as violence against women and women's access to resources such as land and property had been factored in, we would certainly see an even more discouraging picture in achieving gender equality.

Progress on other MDGs is not moving as desired - hunger remains a global challenge, mainly affecting women and children. Vulnerable employment is prevalent, women and youth being more likely to find themselves working in the informal sector or in insecure and poorly remunerated positions. The goal on maternal health is the one most off track, with the rate of maternal mortality and morbidity still at

unacceptably high levels.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Human rights norms that States have signed onto obliges governments to keep working toward universal access to decent work, basic services and education. Indeed, seen from the human rights perspective, there is much gap to be filled in the MDG framework if we are to ensure that the progress achieved in real and that basic standards are met. For example, is the drinking water actually safe to drink? Were forced evictions utilized in order to improve the slums? Is primary school free, as required under International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights?

Furthermore, each of these goals have particular gendered aspects to be considered, as inequalities based on gender cuts across all them. But a gender perspective has not consistently informed the way in which programs have been designed and implemented to achieve these goals. MDG 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger cannot be divorced from the fact that the majority of people living in poverty are women and girls, and similarly, addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic without acknowledging the disproportionate impact of the disease on women and girls leads to interventions which fail to comprehensively tackle the issue. MDG 5 focused on maternal health has an explicit focus on women, but the corresponding indicators focus on measures that do not get to the heart of why women are dying during childbirth. MDG 7 covers issues such as environmental degradation, access to water and sanitation, and improving the lives of slum dwellers, all of which have distinct gender aspects. MDG 8 pertaining to the establishment of partnerships for development, and covering issues such as international trade, aid, debt relief and access to medicines, also has gender dimensions, which have rarely been examined in sufficient

detail. Besides the general failure to acknowledge the gender aspects of each of the MDGs, significant human rights concerns for women have been omitted from the global monitoring framework, such as women's inequality in access to land and property, and violence against women.

The SG's recent report on the achievement of the MDGs does go beyond the narrow analysis of the identified indicators for each goal. Gender-disaggregated data is provided for many of the indicators, which paints a picture of the differential impact on women. The report includes an examination of funding patterns for reproductive health services under Goal 5 on maternal health. Gender equality and the elimination of discrimination against women, including all forms of violence against women, are recognized as critical for the achievement of the MDGs. Thus efforts have been begun to be made to redress the lack of attention to women's rights and gender in the original formulation of the Goals. These efforts need to be strengthened based on international human rights law, such as CEDAW, as well as the global political commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Looking ahead, in shaping the post-2015 development landscape, we have an important opportunity to learn from the past, and to ensure that women's rights and human rights more generally permeates our common agenda to confront the intertwined challenges of poverty, health, the environment and sustainable development. It is too early to foresee the exact nature of the post-2015 development agenda, but there are core elements we should insist upon:

Explicit attention to inequalities. A human rights-based approach requires attention to the most marginalized and excluded groups in

society, including women within those groups. While these groups may remain hidden and are hard to reach, due to physical, cultural, linguistic or other barriers, they are overwhelmingly represented amongst those living in extreme poverty, with low levels of education, and limited access to health care and other services.

Explicit attention to gender equality, both as a goal in its own right, and as a crucial dimension throughout all of the other identified priorities. Women are overrepresented in extreme poverty, they are disproportionately affected by the food, financial, climate and health crises of our modern day world. The gendered dimension of these challenges, and the deep-rooted discrimination that prevent women from fully contributing to and benefiting from the adaptive measures must be addressed.

Explicit attention to the areas particularly important to women. The Task Force on Education and Gender Equality, which published its report in 2005, identified seven priority areas for women, which remain relevant today.

Strengthen opportunities for post-primary education for girls, while meeting obligations for universal free primary education.

Guarantee sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Invest in infrastructure to reduce women and girls' time burdens.

Guarantee women's and girls' property and inheritance rights.

Eliminate gender inequality in employment by decreasing women's reliance on informal employment, closing gender gaps in earnings, and reducing occupational segregation.

Increase women's share of seats in national parliaments and local government bodies.

Combat violence against women and girls.

Some of these priority areas are covered in the current MDG framework partially, while some were omitted. We should aim for a post 2015 development framework in which progress in all of these areas would be explicitly promoted and tracked. More generally, the

next development agenda should be more faithfully based on human rights norms and identify the targets and indicators accordingly. With human rights indicators which are gender sensitive, and tailored to the national and local contexts, based on a participatory and inclusive process, development would become truly human development.

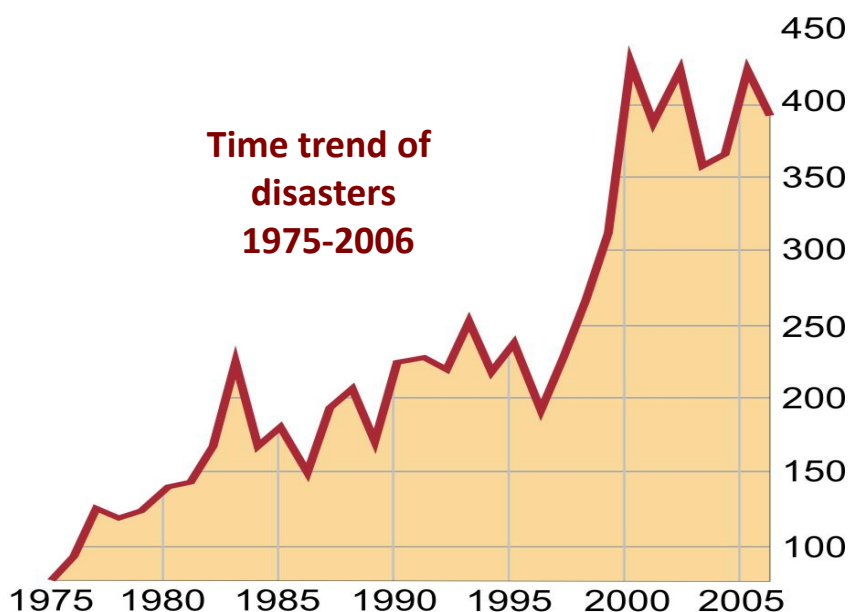
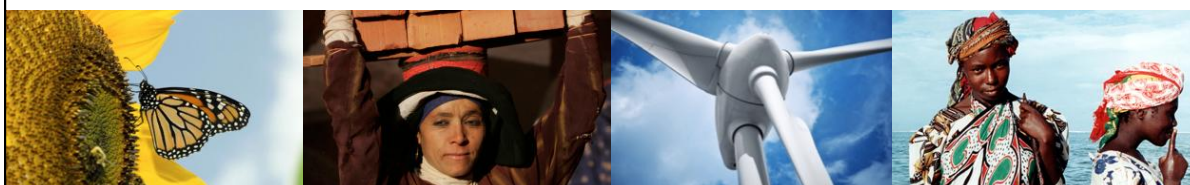
In this process toward sustainable human development, civil society actors for women have a critical role to play. As world leaders begin to chart the post-MDGs development horizon, let us ensure that their deliberations contribute to an environment in which women's rights are fully recognized and women are empowered to claim those rights.

There is much work to be done. One of the most unforgettable stories I've heard during my visits to the field last year is about a 19 year-old mother of four in a remote village in Niger, living a life that is entirely beyond her control, over which she had no say. But I came back from the visit with hope for her and other women and girls of the country, as they now have a President and government who are deeply committed to serving the people, advancing gender equality, and governance based on human rights principles. The story of such lives of women and girls without control or choice repeats itself for a myriad women and girls in many corners of the world, some governed by rulers who are dismissive of women, women's rights and human rights in general. It is for these women and girls that the post 2015 global development agenda must end up making a real difference. I hope that our collective efforts as women leaders, activities and advocates, will contribute to that end.

Thank you for your attention.

Gender *AND THE ART OF* Implementation:

Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change Frameworks



Source of data: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database www.em-dat.net
(1): Natural disasters = Country-level disasters

1970-2010

- 2007 there were 960 major disasters (the highest ever such figure)
- Average numbers exposed to flooding every year increased by 114% (from 32.5 to 69.4 million annually)
- Global physical exposure to tropical cyclones almost tripled (increasing by 192%)



IUCN Gender Office

Human Face

- Climate change impacts will be differently distributed among different regions, generations, age, classes, income groups, occupations and **genders**.
- The poor, primarily but by no means exclusively in developing countries, will be disproportionately affected. Their reliance on local ecological resources, coupled with existing stresses on health and well-being, and limited financial, institutional and human resources leave the poor most vulnerable and least able to adapt to the impacts of climate change (IPCC 2001)



IUCN Gender Office

Transformational Change



2007 - 2014



2010 - 2014

IUCN Gender Office

- The **Global Gender and Climate Alliance** was launched at the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali in December 2007
- GGCA **membership** includes over 60 UN agencies, IGOs and NGOs
- Working together, the GGCA continues to be recognized as a unique and effective partnership that brings a **human face** to climate change decision-making and initiatives



Catalytic Effect

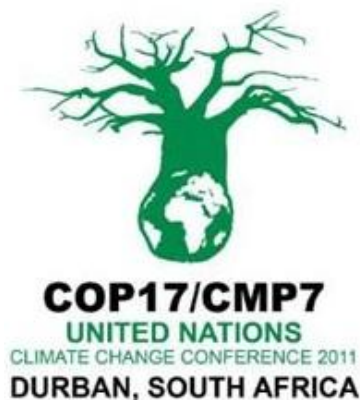
- Update more than **2000 country representatives** on linking gender and climate change
- Driving force behind government representatives **demanding** the development of **gender-sensitive policies** and initiatives at national level (Mozambique, Jordan, Central America, Egypt, Tanzania, Haiti, Panama, Liberia, Nepal and Arab League)
- Request for 25+



Source: Amod Zandi

Advocacy

- **Long** process of advocacy- 61 references on drafts texts
- Women **not** only as **victims** but as agents of change
- **Cancun** the **first** agreed **text** on gender in the history of UNFCCC
- **Durban** 19 gender references



LIBERIA

Climate Change and Gender Action Plan

Climate change is the most urgent and critical issue of our time. Ensuring equitable participation of women and men in developing solutions to this challenge is paramount to moving towards a sustainable future. Women's participation at all levels is integral to achieving the goals of sustainable development and poverty alleviation, as women and children are the ones greatly affected by the impact of climate change. (The) development of a gender sensitive climate change strategy...will lead to the women of Liberia taking ownership and deciding what they want as it relates to climate change.

Julia Duncan Cassell, Minister of Gender and Development, Government

Developed by: Lorena Aguilar, François Rogers
Main Partners: Liberia Environment Protection Agency; Ministry of Gender and Development, Government of Liberia
Participants: 50 Participants from government, civil society, academia, research institutions, foundations, UN, Parliament and international organizations
Date: April/May 2012
Contact: iungenderoffice@iucn.org; www.genderandenvironment.org

JORDAN

EGYPT

COSTA RICA

TANZANIA

HAITI

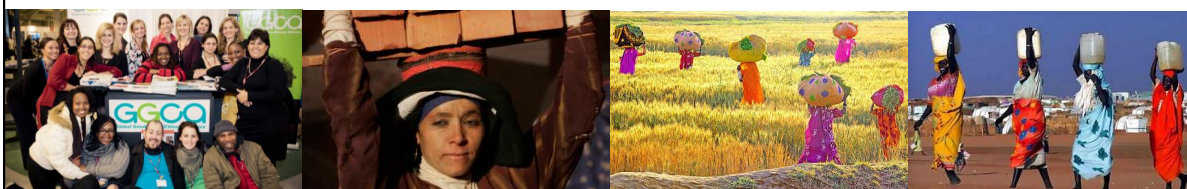
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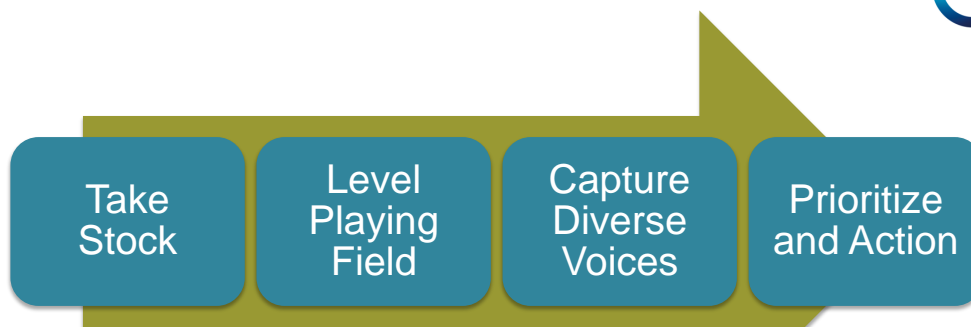
PANAMA

National Gender-Responsive Climate Change Strategies

Thinking Outside of the Box



IUCN Gender Office



1.

- Analysis of country's legislative and policy framework and institutional initiatives on gender and climate change
- Mapping of stakeholders
- Interviews with key stakeholders and potential champions
- Assessment of technical capacities

2.

- Training for women and women's organizations
- Establishment of women's priorities in relation to gender and climate change

3.

- Multi-stakeholder workshop(s) with government, civil society, international institutions, academia, etc.
- Assessment of gender and climate change in-country, and development of action steps across priority sectors

4.

- Creation of action plan by national team designated by multi-stakeholder workshop
- Validation process with government staff
- Funding
- Monitoring of implementation through progress reports and course corrections





IUCN Gender Office

Characteristics of the Strategies

- **Demand** driven and tailor-made
- It covers a wide range of **topics** as agreed by stakeholders, both **rural** and **urban**
- Built from the **bottom-up**, including concrete action
- Building the **capacity** and **coordination** in and amongst institutions related to CC



4 Underlying Principles

-  **Impact** in the reduction of **emissions**
-  **Improve** the **quality of life** for women/men (basic and strategic needs)
-  **Increase** **sustainability** - nature based solutions within limits of our planet
-  **Involve** **women** key actors- necessary constituency

Some Focus Areas-Adaptation



Women and Agriculture

- Globally, women account for **43%** of the agriculture workforce, yet
 - **5%** of them have access to extension services
 - **2%** access to land tenure
 - **1%** access to credit
- According to the FAO if women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by **20 - 30%**. This could raise total agricultural output in developing countries by **2.5 – 4%**
- Production gains of this magnitude could reduce the number of hungry people in the world by **12–17%**.

Quantity vs. Quality


- Women not only manage biodiversity for greater availability of food; they also manage it for meeting specific nutritional needs of the children
 - Healthy growth of the brain requires a wide range of micronutrients. Provision of these have been done largely through the diversity of products that women collect and use
- Anti-oxidants are among the key nutritional elements that wild plants provide – usually the diversity of plants that women gather and use in traditional societies



Nutrition Security

Per 100 gm	Amaranth (leaf)	Cleome	Nightshade	Cabbage
Iron mg	8.9	6.0	1.0	0.7
Calcium mg	410	288	442	47
β carotene ug	5716	10452	3660	100

Nepal (Food Security)

Objective	Action steps	Indicators
<p>To increase women's access to productive resources (land, seed, fertilizer, credit, equipment)</p> 	<p>Develop a national campaign to incentivize and encourage the registration of joint land ownership)</p> <p>Build community resilience on food security through the establishment of local climate-smart seed banks owned and managed by women</p> <p>Revise the existing strategies that enable the flow of credit from public/commercial banks and financial institutions to support and increase women's access to credit</p> <p>Prepare urban agriculture (organic farming) training and information packages and implement them</p>	<p>Increase in joint land registration across Nepal</p> <p>No. of women groups using and benefitting from seed banks</p> <p>Amount of credit extended to women farmers</p> <p>Rate of return on credit extended</p> <p>Increase in child nutrition 0-5</p>

Some Focus Areas-Mitigation



While there has already advancements on the links between adaptation and gender the gender aspects of **mitigation** are still at an initial stage

This may be due to:

- The seemingly “**technical**” or “**scientific**” nature of mitigation, as being about reducing GHGs
- Due to the fact that women are often seen only as victims or segment within “**vulnerable groups**”, rather than experts or **leaders** on addressing climate change challenges

Opportunities

- Move **beyond** women as **victims**
- **New** entry points for advancing gender in mitigation actions in urban and peri-urban zones
- Mitigation initiatives present a **unique opportunity** for the promotion of equality since a lot of new activities that are to be implemented have not been categorized/tagged feminine or masculine



Opportunities

- Due to the fact that baselines and verification in relation to emissions are fundamental elements of mitigation efforts, very solid **information** can be produced in relation to the role of women
- Work with men and women in developed countries, taking **global** action
- New sources of **income**, better distribution of **benefits**, e.g. REDD+




Consumption


- Economists estimate that women consumers will control \$15 trillion in spending by the year 2014
- By 2028, **women** will be responsible for **about two-thirds of consumer** spending worldwide
- Empowering women in policy incentives, marketing, and design and production related to low carbon products has considerable potential to increase market infiltration of these products
- Women's global earning power has a bigger **impact of global economy** than the GDP of China and India combined



Egypt (Consumption)

Objective	Action steps	Indicators
<p>To encourage women and men in their communities to reduce the emission of GHG at household level</p> 	<p>Development of public awareness campaigns in schools, community centers and places of worship to bring about behavioral change</p> <p>Development of public campaigns to encourage citizens to reduce amount of electricity consumption</p> <p>Introduce a program for measuring carbon footprint within the household</p> <p>Develop and introduce carbon taxes and incentives for energy saving</p> <p>Introduce an eco-labeling system</p>	<p>Number of communities involved in campaigns</p> <p>Number of training courses held to rise women's capacity</p> <p>Reduction of per capita consumption</p> <p>Water saving per household</p> <p>Amount of Co2 reduction per household</p> <p>Reduction in energy bills</p> <p>Number of women trained on eco-labeling</p>

Jordan (Consumption)

Objective	Action steps	Indicators
<p>To raise awareness and build capacity in schools, community centers and places of worship such as mosques and churches</p> 	<p>Identify pilot areas and target groups to launch the initiative</p> <p>Identify needs according to each community's situation</p> <p>Develop training modules on waste management</p> <p>Conduct "Train the Trainers" (TOT) sessions for community center representatives, teachers at schools, Imams and priests</p> <p>TOT to conduct training sessions at schools and surrounding communities</p>	<p>15-20 pilot areas have been initiated</p> <p>At least 30% of the population of each pilot area have knowledge on waste management</p> <p>At least 30% of the attendees at each targeted community centers are women</p>

Forest – REDD+

- Gender-specific **risks** and **opportunities** are identified in communities/regions
- Women have access to and are able to benefit from **market mechanisms**
- Development of **safeguards** and **standards**



IUCN Gender Office


Gender-sensitive road maps

- In September of 2011 a new initiative was organized under the **IUCN pro-poor REDD+** project funded by DANIDA
- The initiative aimed to deliver roadmaps that guides the design and implementation of **gender-sensitive REDD+ strategies** in Ghana, Cameroon and Uganda
- The first Gender and REDD+ roadmaps




IUCN Gender Office


Egypt (Energy)

Objective	Action steps	Indicators
<p>To promote the participation of women and men in renewal energy efforts at household level through the introduction of efficient, innovative and sustainable systems of energy use</p> 	<p>Promote the participation of women and men in renewal energy efforts at household level</p> <p>Campaigns to encourage families to switch to solar panels or wind energy</p> <p>Conduct a program to promote solar heaters in rural areas through women</p> <p>Training course for women and men for maintenance and management of PV panels and wind technologies</p> <p>Introduce composting as an alternative to produce energy and to eliminate waste</p> <p>Establish financial mechanism (energy fund for women) to assist in having efficient household appliances</p>	<p>Number of solar panels installed</p> <p>Number of wind technologies used by women</p> <p>Increase number of energy efficient bulbs used from 6 to 80 millions in three years</p> <p>Reduction of wood consumption</p> <p>Number of houses using composting</p> <p>Kind of technologies available for women</p> <p>Number of women accessing funds</p>

Egypt (Transport)

Objective	Action steps	Indicators
<p>To build awareness and influence decision makers on the relationship between transportation policies and programs and gender</p> 	<p>Revision of transportation policies and programs to reflect women's needs</p> <p>Assess the viability and put in place an innovative public transportation system through the Nile in hands of the women</p> <p>Identified possible women NGOs or Unions</p> <p>Design of the system</p>	<p>Gender-sensitive transportation policies in place</p> <p>Innovative system to reduce GHG emissions, in hands of women</p> <p>Number of women as concessionaries of "water taxis" in Cairo</p> <p>Increase in income in household</p>

Nepal (Waste)

Objective	Action steps	Indicators
<p>Develop adequate policies, frameworks and technology systems for waste management</p> 	<p>Develop gender-smart programs that create “waste to wealth”</p> <p>Establish public-private partnerships to address waste-related challenges, benefiting women in affected communities</p> <p>Develop the capacity of women to manufacture and sell high-quality souvenirs and products generated from the collection of waste through, for example, exchange schemes with women around the world engaged in similar ventures</p>	<p>No. of non-traditional waste-based jobs created for women</p> <p>No. of women collectors involved</p> <p>Tonnage of waste collected and used</p> <p>Increase in income for women</p> <p>Cleaner city communities perceived</p> <p>Polluter-pays principle</p>

Gender-Responsive Climate Finance

1. Gender Review of Climate Invest Funds
2. Multilateral Development Banks (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, African development Bank...)
3. Mainstreaming gender to make projects and programs more effective and efficient
4. Women beyond victims

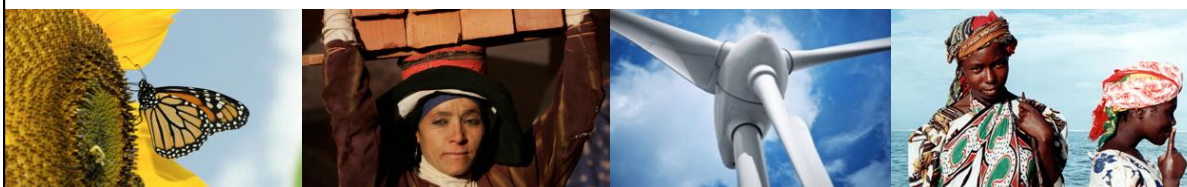




Thank You

Lorena Aguilar
Global Senior Gender Adviser

Francois Rogers
Advisor
GLOBAL GENDER OFFICE
IUCN-International Union for the Conservation of Nature



IUCN Gender Office

Presentation



- **Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in existence for more than 100 years – 1985 Statement in Nairobi:**


“low number of women in politics was detrimental for society as a whole”

did not capture much attention.

The Nairobi FLS said almost nothing about women’s political participation.

By 1989 CSW Geneva Symposium on the Participation of Women in Political and Parliamentary Decision-Making declared:

“The political space belongs to all citizens; politics is everyone’s business and affects the lives of each of us...”



“There is no doubt but that the more women are associated, in numbers corresponding to their percentage of the population:

- **in the political decision-making,**
- **in parties,**
- **in elected bodies in Governments and**
- **in international bodies,**

The more women can be associated

with this process as protagonists,

the more they can change the modalities

and outcome of politics.”

“Only then will the concept of democracy find concrete and tangible expression.

It has been underscored that

democracy and the participation of

women go hand in hand and

promote each other mutually.”

Thus in 1990, the CSW considered equality in political participation and decision-making as a priority issue.

An expert group meeting was held in Vienna in September 1991.

Five Basic Arguments for Women's Participation in Decision-Making

Vienna in September, 1991

The First Argument Concerns Democracy and Egalitarianism.

**There cannot be true democracy
where women are virtually excluded
from positions of power.**

In Short:

**Women = 50% of the Population
= 50% of the Leadership**

Five Basic Arguments for Women's Participation in Decision-Making

Vienna in September, 1991

The Second Argument is One of Legitimacy.

**Women's under representation
can be dangerous for the
legitimacy of the democratic system**

**since it distances elected representatives
from their electorate.**

**This may give rise to public mistrust
towards the representative system.**

Five Basic Arguments for Women's Participation in Decision-Making

Vienna in September, 1991

The Third Argument is of Difference in Interests.

Political participation involves articulating, providing and defending interests.

Women are conditioned to have different social roles, functions and values.

It is reasonable to believe women are more aware of their own needs, therefore better able to press for them.

Five Basic Arguments for Women's Participation in Decision-Making

Vienna in September, 1991

The Fourth Argument is that of Changing Politics.

There are some indications that women politicians, if there are enough of them, can change the **focus of politics.**

An initial effect of women entering the political scene was the enlargement of the **scope of politics.**

Five Basic Arguments for Women's Participation in Decision-Making

Vienna in September, 1991

**The Final Argument is for the
Efficient Use of Human Resources.**

**No country can afford not to utilize
all its human resources.**

**Women comprise half the world's
pool of potential talent and ability.**

Regional Experience – Asia-Pacific

**Center for Asia-Pacific Women in Politics
(CAPWIP)**

**1992: “Why Women? What Politics?” raising four
issues:**

- **What is politics?**
- **Why should women be involved in politics?**
- **What kind of politics do women want to be involved in?**
- **What should we do to develop this kind of politics and build women's participation?**

CAPWIP's Congresses insights:

The electorate and candidates working together should define the political agenda.

Women in Politics' agenda became one of transformational politics, explicitly rejecting many of the assumptions, values and mechanisms of traditional political systems in the region.



CAPWIP First Attempt in Framework Formulation

**Transformative Politics:
A Gendered Perspective**

The Gendered *Vision* of Transformative Politics
HIGHLIGHTS:

GENDER EQUALITY

as well as

TRANSFORMING DOMINANT POLITICAL

VALUES

PROCESSES

INSTITUTIONS

**The Equality Dimension Articulated in
different ways:**

- ◆ **Gender parity: 50-50**
- ◆ **Gender Balance, with no numerical target**
- ◆ **Nordic formula:**
Not more than 60 per cent
and not less than 40 per cent.

The Transformation Dimension

A. Transformation of Values

Would mean a shift from:

- ◆ **Power as Domination to
Power as Liberation**
- ◆ **War & Conflict to Peace**
- ◆ **Efficiency Consideration
to Equality and Equity**
- ◆ **Growth to Sustainability**
- ◆ **“Winner Take All” norms
to sharing and caring**

B. Transforming Processes

From being:

- ◆ **Hierarchical to participatory**
- ◆ **Corrupt to clean**
- ◆ **Secretive to transparent**
- ◆ **Being burdensome to being empowering**

**.C.Transformation of Institutions:
From being**

◆ **Top-down and bureaucratic to becoming:**

Egalitarian

Responsive

Accountable

Egalitarianism:

A belief in human equality especially with respect to:

SOCIAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ,
rights and privileges.

A social philosophy advocating the removal of **inequalities** among people.

Gender and Technology: The Case of Korea

Myung-ja Kim Ph.D.

**President, Korea Federation of Women's Science & Technology Associations
Minister of Environment, Republic of Korea (1999-2003)**

The 21st century is facing a tremendous challenge in terms of women's role in society. As for Korea, even though the importance of women in society has risen dramatically over the past few decades, we still do not find many successful career women who can serve as role models for girls.

Women's leadership endowed with sensibility and creativity has become an important factor in enhancing the national competitiveness. However, women in Korea are not fully represented yet in the field of science and technology even though Korea's scientific competitiveness ranks 5th in the world.¹⁾

Korea has one of the lowest birthrates in the world, as well as a rapidly aging population. This social phenomenon of low birthrates did not happen by accident. An increasing number of women have chosen either not to get married, or if they get married, not to have children. The reason why these educated women have made such a decision is because Korean families place such overwhelming burdens on female professionals as mothers and wives, which cause hindrance to the pursuit of their careers.

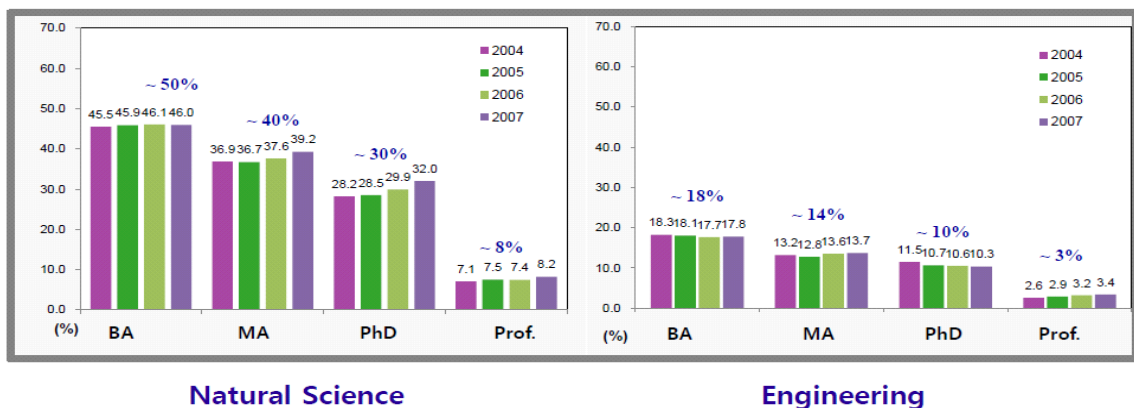
1) "Korea Ranks 5th in World for Science Competitiveness", Investment News, http://www.investkorea.or.kr/InvestKoreaWar/work/ik/eng/nr/nr_01_read.jsp?no=608300001&l_unit=90202&bno=206180035&page=1&sort_num=5573

At the same time, Korean society does not provide the social infrastructure that permits women to do the work they are trained to do. Conditions are even worse in the field of science and technology as Korean institutions do not make enough efforts to support women in their careers through career mentoring or promotion. Thus, despite the fact that women on the whole may be good, if not better, managers, and more reliable than their male counterparts, the participation of Korean women in economic activities, compared to that of men, is likely to decrease sharply with the passage of time.

What's worse, Korean society has yet to create space to allow women to fully participate in the decision-making process as well as administrative structures to help them realize their ambitions. Moreover, Korean women in science and engineering face something much worse than a simple 'glass ceiling'. By the age of twenty-five or so, they come to confront the harsh reality that their work does not get due recognition while the road ahead is rather uncertain.

In this context, the creation of new images for women, providing new role models and mentoring systems, is one of the most pressing issues for Korea's further advancement in science and technology.

Statistics of Women in SET Academia



We live in a world of continuous technological revolution. Technological development is an important factor in paving the way for women to make greater contributions in society. The skill sets required in science today are different from that of yesteryear. Further, today we need to integrate the perspectives of varied fields while maintaining a balanced view of the research process.

Consequently, the sensitivity for multiple facets of an issue in terms of social, economic, aesthetic and moral aspects is now at a premium. The need for integrative approaches to the analysis of information and the relationship between society and technology will continue to increase in our multi-faceted society. And it is no exaggeration to say that women could excel in this sort of convergence in every corner of society.

Moreover, the planet earth now urgently needs a paradigm of sustainable development. The new focus on the environment and sustainability in our society demands an expanded role for women. If women are more concerned with social context, they must play a critical role in assessing the implications of technology for sustainable development, rather than technology itself. In a nutshell, we must take those aspects of genre roles which held women back in the past and reinterpret them positively for a new era of sustainable development.

There is a pressing demand to reestablish the social relevance of science and technology. In an age of knowledge-based societies, a complex relationship between humans and technologies has been created. It is essential that we determine the actual value of scientific innovation, in daily life, for human welfare. In doing so, women can reflect on the process of technological evolution in moral terms, because technology should also fall within the purview of

moral philosophy.

The moral aspect of how we will apply technology is paramount in this era of accelerated technological innovation. Women will play an important, if not the central, role going forward in this area. The overarching concept of what people need and awareness of how technology transforms the human experience are becoming more critical than any technological innovation.

That said, the expansion of women's role in Korea is critical to promoting Korea's new global role. One of the biggest barriers keeping Korea from taking full advantage of the opportunities for development is the emphasis on hierarchy, inflexibility, and male-centered administrative culture. It might well be that the introduction of women into key positions in Korea is essential to creating a more flexible, more horizontal corporate and government culture. And women working in business and government tend to play by the rules and avoid back room deals.

On the flip side of the coin, we should strive to imbue a sense of social responsibility in women, in girls, and overcome the consumer mentality that focuses attention on how women are perceived. We have much to gain by drawing on the caring and nurturing instincts of women and encouraging them to take responsibility for their society and the world.

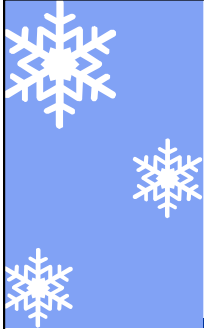
It is important to foster an environment where women with exceptional skills and quality can make use of their ability. We need to cultivate positive images of women and their roles in society, particularly women's role in science and technology. As Korea is one of the most powerful cultural forces in Asia today, the role that women play in Korea can also have repercussions beyond Korea's

borders. Korea should take the initiative, going beyond playing catch up, and play a leading role as a trendsetter. Korea historically has shown the potential to make such massive social transformations.

Highly trained female scientists and engineers are valuable resources in driving future societal developments in an era of continuous scientific revolution. Therefore, as president of the KOFWST, I will keep listening to the experiences of women in their professions, mentoring future generations, and conveying their voices to various stakeholders and/or policy makers. Such activities would support women in claiming an equal share of rights, opportunities and power in their professional fields.

At this juncture, KOFWST is to take a step forward and play a constructive role in challenging the social dilemmas we face. KOFWST is to coordinate integrative approaches to develop a successful model of 'innovation through convergence' as I believe maternal wisdom, sense of balance, and diverse expertise of women in science and technology will be great assets in dealing with such multifaceted issues.

I would like to wrap up my talk by stressing another dimension of the connection between women and technology. Women are the decision makers in everyday life regarding purchases, the use of energy and water resources and the culture of consumption. They have the greatest impact on the use of resources and education of children. The degree to which the average woman, not just professionals in science, fully comprehends technology and its implications for society is critical for our future. As technology continues to evolve with increasing pace, the general familiarity of women regarding science and technology will make the difference between social conflict and cultural innovation. Thank you for your attention.



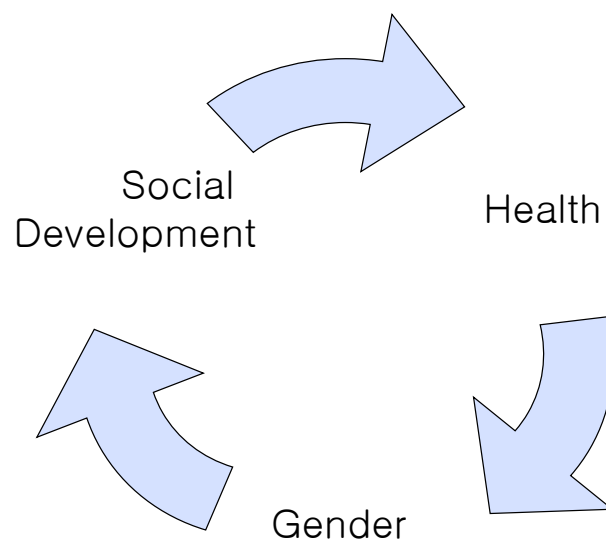
Sustainable welfare for Women

1. Importance of socioeconomic status for women
2. Suggestions for sustainable welfare for women



Sustainable welfare for women

- * Interrelationship among social development, health, and gender





Wikrama and Lorenz article (2002)

- * 72 developing countries and Panel Data
- * Women's social status and women's health
- * Measurement of social status: age at marriage, female primary education, and female use of contraceptives
- * Measurement of health: infant mortality, maternal mortality, female life expectancy
- * Increase of women's social status is associated with decrease of infant mortality and increase of women's life expectancy



Definition of Health

- * WHO – Health is not only absence of physical disease but also presence of mental soundness and social well being
- * Ostergaard – Economic, social, and cultural conditions, lifestyle and life stress are major determinants of health
- * Social inequality within our society can affect our thought and behaviors associated with health



Definition of Development

- * The goal of development includes sustainable economic and social development
- * Measurement of social development – health care, food security, safe water, education level
- * Gender awareness on statistics – need for separating the data by men and women



Resource, Health, Gender (Vicious cycle)

- * Poverty--malnutrition--chronic Disease-- Increased reproductive strain--fatigue and apathy--lack of education--poor income-- leading to increased poverty
- * High reproductive activity--poor health-- high infant mortality--leading to increased pressure on reproduction
- * Low SES--low self esteem--reluctance to seek health care--chronic disease--still more apathy--leading to lower self esteem

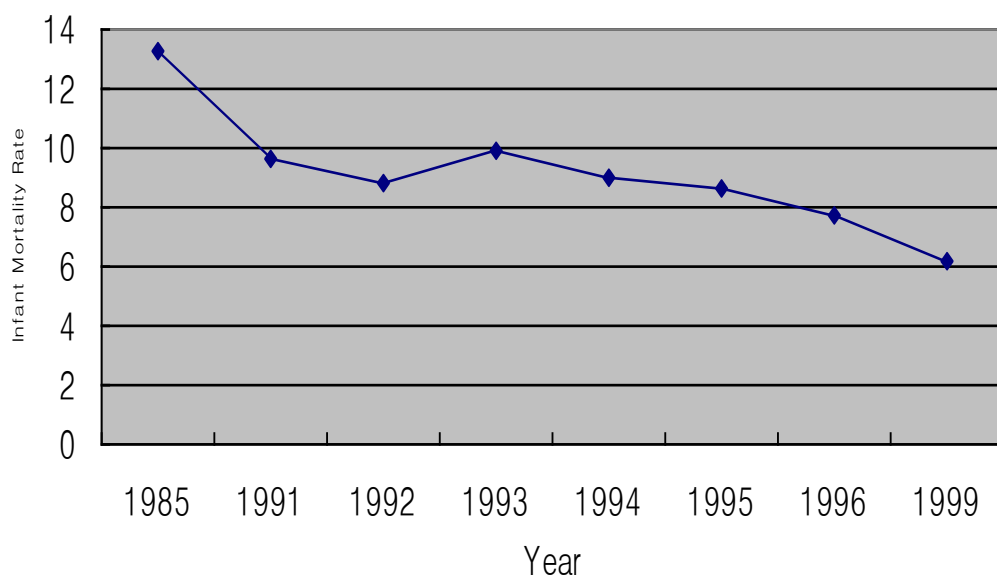


Korean Women's Development Institute

- * It has made great efforts in developing our society towards gender-equity and gender-mainstreaming society
- * Comprehensive researches covering diverse areas have been conducted for increase of women's social status
- * Korean women's development institute will build infra of women's health system in whole spectrum of women's life ranging from just born female to the oldest old women.



Picture 6. Infant Mortality Rate (1985-1999)





Suggestions for sustainable welfare for women

- * Increase for socioeconomic status for women (increase of education for women in developing societies and later marriage)
- * Gender impact assessment and gender-based budgeting for every welfare policy to fill the gap of socioeconomic status between men and women

Human Rights of Women

Ms. Wu Qing

Professor of Beijing Foreign Studies University

Women's rights are human rights. It is clearly stated in Beijing Declaration at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. It is loud and clear. Yet the term, human rights didn't include in the Chinese Constitution until 2004.

China does not have a constitutional court to review and ensure all the laws passed are in agreement with basic human rights. Therefore many rights of women are violated by the government at different levels. Besides, the Chinese judiciary is not independent and the media cannot play the role of a watchdog. It is a country rule of man and by man.

To change China, it is necessary to change the rural areas first. To change the rural areas, it is vital to change women. Teaching one woman is to teach one family and generations to come. Therefore Beijing Changping Practical Skills Training Center for Rural Women was founded in 1998. The mission is to empower and engender rural women and girls, to become responsible citizens, knowing they are human beings first and women and girls second. The motto of the center is solidarity, self reliance, sharing and buildup together.

We know we have a long way to go. The road forward is long and torturous. We will go, a step at a time and change women, a woman at a time. Yes, we can!

TOWARDS EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION :

BUSAN HLF-4 GENDER INITIATIVE

**33rd General Assembly of ICW,
17th to 22nd Sep, 2012**

1

The Journey from Monterrey → Busan

Monterrey, 2002

Paris, 2005

Accra, 2008

Busan, 2011

Volume

Rich countries commit to 0.7% of their GNI as ODA to poor countries

Principles

1. Ownership
2. Alignment
3. Harmonization
4. Managing for 5. Results
6. Mutual Accountability

Expand on

Paris
Ownership
Alignment
Harmonization
Mutual Accountability
Managing for Results

Partnerships

Establishment of a Global Partnership for Effective Dev Cooperation, Country Level Monitoring and Support and Joint Action Plan on GE

From a gender perspective...

- A. Why is the aid effectiveness agenda relevant to gender equality work?
- B. Overview of how gender equality was addressed at the Forum
- C. Busan Outcome Document and Busan Action Plan on Gender Equality
- D. Follow up at global and country level and entry points for engagement

3

A. Why is the aid effectiveness agenda relevant to gender equality work?

1. Aid provides a significant source of financing for gender equality work
2. The Paris Declaration principles influence practices of donors and national partners
3. Convergence of the systems of aid management and national planning and budgeting
4. Defining accountability frameworks through performance indicators and joint reviews and evaluations

4

B. Overview of how gender equality was addressed before and at the Forum

Engagement in the preparatory process --the evaluation of the PD, the monitoring indicators on Gender Equality, submission of evidence and case studies and advocacy with Gendernet, Women's organizations, and national and regional partners

5

Gender equality at the Forum

Key demands from Women's Organizations: 6 imperatives

- 1- Any new development cooperation framework to be agreed in Busan should be based on **human rights, including women's rights**.
- 2- **A new equitable development cooperation system for gender equality and women's rights should be under the United Nations.**
- 3 - Development effectiveness requires democratic ownership by women and **meaningful and systematic participation** by civil society, especially women's and feminist organizations.
- 4- Promote **multiple accountability systems** for women 's rights and gender equality, improving existing monitoring systems.
- 5- **Financing for** Gender Equality and Women's Rights must go beyond mainstreaming
- 6 - Development cooperation to the countries in **situations of fragility and conflict** must acknowledge the differential and disproportional impact of armed conflict on the lives and rights of women and girls.

Women's civil society forum: political statement and participation in betteraid

6

Gender equality at the Forum

- Special Session **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment for Development Results**

co-hosted by the US and Korea, in collaboration with UN Women, the World Bank and the OECD's Gendernet

- UN Women- OECD Gendernet side event **“Progress on gender equality and women's empowerment since the Paris Declaration”**

7

C. Outcome of Busan

Para 20: Busan Outcome Document, The BIG GAIN

- A. Accelerate and deepen efforts to collect, disseminate, harmonise and make full use of **data** disaggregated by sex to inform policy decisions and guide investments, **ensuring in turn that public expenditures are targeted appropriately to benefit both women and men.**
- B. Integrate targets for gender equality and women's empowerment in **accountability mechanisms** grounded in international and regional commitments.
- C. Address gender equality and women's empowerment in all aspects of our development efforts, including **peacebuilding and statebuilding**

8

Busan Joint Action plan for Gender equality and Development

The Plan expands upon commitments to GE/WE in the Busan Outcome Document through:

- Increase efforts to collect, disseminate, harmonise and make full use of **sex-disaggregated data** to guide economic and social development. (launch of EDGE initiative)
- Integrate targets for gender equality and women's empowerment in **accountability mechanisms**, and ensure the **participation of women** and women's organisations in these mechanisms.
- Support efforts for **better tracking aid and public expenditures** for gender equality and women's empowerment
- **Broaden support to gender equality** in infrastructure, agriculture, democracy and governance. .
- Ensure that any **global monitoring framework** on aid/development effectiveness after Busan fully integrates gender equality dimensions in the key monitoring indicators and review process.
- Support the implementation of the **Busan Building Blocks** in ways that help realise the gender-specific commitments of the BOD.

9

The Indicator: Lets look at it...

Indicator construction	Data source
Numerator: Number of countries that have a system to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Data collected from ministries of finance at country level, drawing on existing data sources wherever possible.
Denominator: Total number of countries	

D. What Next?

1. Participating in the Busan Joint Action Plan on Gender Equality with the leadership of the US and Korea
2. Supporting the Post Busan Implementation Group:
 - Global Partnership for Development
 - Global and country led monitoring
 - Busan Building Blocks and Work Streams
3. Supporting capacity of gender equality advocates and national partners through its programming



Joint programme “Increasing Accountability to Financing for Gender Equality” (2011-2014)

“Increase the volume and effective use of aid and domestic resources to implement national commitments to gender equality and women’s empowerment “

Seoul Declaration



SEOUL DECLARATION

1. We, the women participating in the 33rd ICW-CIF General Assembly, gathered here in Seoul on 17-22 September 2012 on the occasion of ICW-CIF 124th anniversary, with the theme of “Progress for Women is Progress for All,” concerned about the outcomes of upcoming +20 conferences, urge the Member States of the United Nations to make an evaluation of the implementation of the commitments to the Beijing Platform for Action(BPfA).
2. Included in the evaluation and monitoring should be their commitments to the ICPD Agenda, the Millenium Development Goals, Human Rights Agenda, CEDAW, Security Council Resolution 1325.
3. We urge Women’s Organizations and International NGOs to make the commitment to monitor the above issues by making shadow reports.
4. In particular, we urge the monitoring of commitments regarding:
 - BPfA: the IO “Critical areas of concern” of the BPfA: women’s participation in decision making
 - MDGs: especially No. 3, Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as the Cross-cutting goal
 - ICPD: Sexual Reproductive Rights, harmful practices/FGM
 - Human Rights: “Women’s Rights are Human Rights”
 - CEDAW including the Optional Protocols and other Conventions
 - SCR 1325: involvement of women in war prevention, peace negotiations and post-conflict situations and in National Action Plans

5. We note the following emerging issues to respond from a gender perspective:

- Climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Food Security
- Water Sanitation
- Economic and Financial Crisis Effects

We are determined to:

6. Make concerted efforts to increase women's representation in decision making so that no more than 60% of both genders are represented at all levels of society, including the National and Local Assemblies, Government Cabinets, as well as private corporations.
7. Ensure that sexual crimes such as rape, sexual violence, sexual harassment and stalking are considered as violation of women's human rights to dignity that should be subject to heavy penalty, and urge governments to make it compulsory for Internet Service Providers to block pornography at source.
8. Pay special attention to rural, migrant, and elderly women, and urge governments and international organizations to take positive measures to protect the rights of refugee women so that they won't be forcefully returned to the country they escaped from.
9. Denounce sexual slavery and rape of women and children during and after wars and armed conflicts as a crime against humanity.

ICW New Board Members



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Cosima Schenk (Switzerland)

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STANDING COMMITTEES

1. Status of Women

Coordinator : Monica Tolman (Great Britain)

Advisors

- Human Rights : Vacant
- Implementation of Conventions : Vacant
- International Relations and Peace : Sheila Petersen (Great Britain)

- Legislation : Christiane Tricot (France)

2. Sustainable Development

Coordinator : Vacant

Advisors

- Consumer Affairs : Hadriani Uli Tiuida Silalahi (Indonesia)
- Economics : Bridget Faye (Australia)
- Rural and Urban Women : Vacant
- Women and Employment : Colette Cousinié (France)

3. General Well-Being

Coordinator : Nadya Anne Mangion (Malta)

Advisors

- Environment : vacant
- Habitat : vacant
- Health : vacant
- Nutrition : Margaret Jip Kuo (Taiwan)

4. Communication

Coordinator : Geraldine Campell (Australia)

Advisors

- Arts and Letters : vacant
- Education : Theresa Der-Lan Yeh (Thailand)
- Mass Media : Claudie Bougon-Guibert (France)
- Music : vacant

5. Social Issues

Coordinator : Churalat Isarangkool Na Aytthaya (Thailand)

Advisors

- Ageing : Vacant
- Child and Family : Vacant
- Migration : Vivi Germanos - Koutsounadis (Australia)
- Youth : Vacant