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Mainstreaming gender in STI policy

A matter of development effectiveness as well as an ethical issue:

- 1) Women play a central and vital role in society (productive activities, social functions).
- 2) Gender mainstreaming can make STI policies more effective and
- 3) Appropriate STI policies can enhance women's contribution to economic growth and development.

- In 1995, the Report of the Gender Working Group of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) : *“Missing links – gender equity in science and technology for development”*.

- Identified 7 Transformative

Three key elements:

- Promoting S&T to support women's development and livelihood activities ("Science for Women")
- Promoting gender equality in science, technology, and engineering education, workforce, and leadership ("Women in Science")
- Supporting the role of women in innovation systems



Science for Women

Promoting science and technology to support women's development and livelihood activities

- Three key sectors where women play a central role
 - Agriculture, food security, and nutrition
 - Water and sanitation
 - Energy

- Science and technology can help address women's challenges (many examples)



- Strong role for proactive policies to support the *design, development and diffusion* of gender responsive technologies

- Why? To ensure women contribute shaping the STI agenda and makemake

● Women in SMES



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Small Business, Medium Enterprise

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- COHERENCE with other policy areas (an integrated approach)



Conclusions (cont'd)

- Gender mainstreaming in STI policy:
the “gender lens approach”
at each stage of the STI policy making process

Thank you for your attention

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