Greetings!

With an increasing emphasis on the role of gender in development assistance, South Korea, an emerging donor and member of the OECD/DAC, has been expanding its efforts to support gender equality and women’s empowerment in its development assistance. Accordingly, Korean Women’s Development Institute (KWDI), the government-funded research institute dedicated for women’s advancement in South Korea, strived to incorporate gender-sensitive perspectives in South Korea’s assistance to developing countries.

As a part of these efforts, KWDI annually hosts an international forum with an objective of mainstreaming gender in development assistance. This year, we are delighted to invite you to the 6th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender (AP Forum hereafter) to be held on December 16, 2014. The AP Forum of this year is organized in line with the 92nd KWDI Women’s Policy Forum. Under the theme of “Achieving Gender Equality within Beijing+20 and Post-2015 Framework: Opportunities and Challenges,” experts from OECD, UN ESCAP, UN Women, and international women’s organization are invited to review global and regional progress of the Beijing+20 and also examine gender agenda of the Post-2015 development framework, while KWDI will explore role of Korea for gender equality in the Asia Pacific Region.

This forum is expected to serve as a milestone in commemorating and reviewing the progress of Beijing+20 in and also in encouraging a regional dialogue on the gender agenda setting for the Post-2015 framework.

We expect that this AP Forum will become a learning opportunity for all of us who share the common goal of advancing women’s situation in Korea and also in the Asia-Pacific Region.

We hope you will grace the occasion by your presence.

Thank you.

December 2014

Myung-Sun Lee
President of Korean Women’s Development Institute
# Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:00~13:30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30~14:00</td>
<td><strong>Opening Ceremony</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening Remarks: Myung-Sun Lee, President, KWDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congratulatory Remarks: Yong Hyun Kwon, Vice Minister, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00~15:00</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Speech</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Realising the Promise of the Beijing Platform for Action: Defining an Ambitious Agenda for Achieving Gender Equality in a Post-2015 World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emily Esplon Policy Analyst, Gender Equality and Women’s Rights, Global Policies and Partnerships Division, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Violence Against Women: Prospects in the Post-2015 Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anna-Karin Jatfors Regional Programme Manager, Ending Violence against Women, UN WOMEN Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00~15:20</td>
<td>Q &amp; A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:20~15:40</td>
<td>Coffee/Tea Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:40~16:40</td>
<td><strong>Main Session</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Heisoo Shin Representative, Korea Center for UN Human Rights Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Asia-Pacific Regional Review of the Beijing+20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cai Cai Chief, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Section, Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beijing +20 and Post-2015 Framework from Civil Society Perspective: Achievements and Challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tessa Khan Programme Officer, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Role of Korea for Gender Equality in the Asia Pacific Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eun Kyung Kim Head, Center for International Cooperation and Development, KWDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:40~17:10</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eun Jung Choi Director, International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Young Sook Choi Director, International Solidarity Center, Korean Women’s Association United</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tae Kyoon Kim Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soo Yeon Lee Director, Center for Gender Equality Policy, KWDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:10~17:30</td>
<td>General Discussion and Closing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>시간</td>
<td>내용</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 ~ 13:30</td>
<td>등 록</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 ~ 14:00</td>
<td>개회식</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>개회사: 이명선 한국여성정책연구원 원장</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>축사: 권용현 여성가족부 차관</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 ~ 15:00</td>
<td>기초연설</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>북경행동강령에서의 약속 실현: Post-2015 체제에서의 양성평등 달성을 위한 적극적 아젠다 수립</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emily Esplen, OECD 개발협력국 양성평등 및 여성권리 정책 분석가</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 ~ 15:00</td>
<td>Post-2015 체제와 여성에 대한 폭력 철폐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anna-Karin Jatfors, UN Women 아태지역사무소 여성에 대한 폭력철폐 프로그램 담당관</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 ~ 15:20</td>
<td>질의응답</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:20 ~ 15:40</td>
<td>휴식</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:40 ~ 16:40</td>
<td>본 세션</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>사회: 신혜수, 한국유엔인권정책센터 대표</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>아태지역 Beijing+20 이행 리뷰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cai Cai, 유엔 아시아·태평양 경제사회위원회(UN ESCAP) 양성평등 및 여성의 역량강화부長</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:40 ~ 16:40</td>
<td>시민사회관점에서 바라본 Beijing +20와 Post-2015 체제: 성과 그리고 과제</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tessa Khan, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) 프로그램 담당자</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-2015와 아태지역에서의 양성평등 실현을 위한 한국의 역할</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>김은경, 한국여성정책연구원 국제개발협력팀장</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:40 ~ 17:10</td>
<td>토론</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>최은정, 여성가족부 국제협력담당관</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>조영숙, 한국여성단체연합 국제연대센터장</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>김태균, 서울대학교 국제대학원 교수</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>이수연, 한국여성정책연구원 평등문화정책센터장</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:10 ~ 17:30</td>
<td>종합토론 및 폐회</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Achieving Gender Equality within Beijing+20 and Post-2015 Framework: Opportunities and Challenges

Contents

Keynote Speeches

Realising the Promise of the Beijing Platform for Action: Defining an Ambitious Agenda for Achieving Gender Equality in a Post-2015 World .................................................. 1
Emily Esplen (Policy Analyst, Gender Equality and Women’s Rights, Global Policies and Partnerships Division, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD)

Anna-Karin Jatfors (Regional Programme Manager, Ending Violence against Women, UN WOMEN Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)

Presentations

The Asia-Pacific Regional Review of the Beijing+20 ....................................................... 21
Cai Cai (Chief, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Section, Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP))

Beijing +20 and Post-2015 Framework from Civil Society Perspective: Achievements and Challenges ......................................................................................... 35
Tessa Khan (Programme Officer, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD))

The Role of Korea for Gender Equality in the Asia Pacific Region ............................. 41
Eun Kyung Kim (Head, Center for International Cooperation and Development, KWDI)
Emily Esplen

Lead Policy Analyst, Gender Equality and Women’s Rights
Global Policies and Partnerships Division
Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD

Emily Esplen is the Lead Policy Analyst on gender equality and women’s rights in the OECD’s Development Co-operation Directorate. She coordinates the Development Assistance Committee’s Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET). This network is the only international forum where gender experts from the donor agencies and foreign ministries of OECD DAC member countries meet to define common approaches in support of gender equality.

Previously Emily was Policy and Advocacy Manager at Womankind Worldwide, an international women’s rights organisation working in partnership with women’s organisations around the world; and gender coordinator at One World Action, an NGO working with women facing multiple forms of discrimination. Prior to this, Emily was a researcher at the UK’s Institute of Development Studies (IDS), working for the BRIDGE Gender and Development Programme. At IDS, she led the work on gender and care and set up the gender and social movements programme, as well as collaborating with IDS fellows on debates around men and masculinities and sexual and reproductive rights.

In these roles she has advised bilateral donor agencies on their policy and programmes on gender equality and worked closely with women’s organisations in the global south. She holds degrees in social anthropology and development from the Universities of Cambridge and London.
Anna-Karin Jatfors

Regional Programme Manager for Ending Violence against Women
UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Anna-Karin Jatfors is the Regional Programme Manager for Ending Violence against Women, based in the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok. Before taking on this role, she served as the Asia-Pacific Campaign Manager for the United Nations Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign - a function she still holds. Anna-Karin also chairs the inter-agency Asia-Pacific UNiTE working group, as part of the UN’s regional coordination mechanism’s thematic working group on gender equality and empowerment of women. She is also a member of the technical advisory group of Partners for Prevention, a regional UN joint programme for the prevention of violence against women.

A national of Sweden, Anna-Karin combines a background in communications and advocacy with technical experience working on issues of gender equality, ending violence against women and girls, and youth engagement. Prior to joining UN Women four years ago, Anna-Karin was a communications consultant to the German Development Cooperation, GIZ. Before this, she served five years with UNICEF - first as a Gender and Development Officer in New York and later as a Child Protection Specialist in Indonesia, where she worked on issues of addressing abuse, violence and exploitation against children. She has also worked as a project manager with a group of media companies. Anna-Karin holds a Master's degree in International Politics from the Center for the Study of International Relations in Brussels, Belgium, and a Bachelor's Degree in International Studies from American University in Washington, D.C.
Cai Cai

Chief, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Section
Social Development Division
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)

Ms. Cai Cai heads the Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment programme of the Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

ESCAP is the largest and most comprehensive United Nations entity in the Asian and Pacific region with a membership of 62 governments. ESCAP’s gender programme supports member States in developing and implementing gender-responsive policies, including through a multi-country initiative aimed at promoting women’s economic empowerment and entrepreneurship in the Asia-Pacific region.

A public policy specialist trained at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Ms. Cai Cai has extensive experience at ESCAP as well as UNICEF and UNDP in policy development, advocacy and capacity building to empower women and girls as a key strategy for pro-poor growth and sustainable development.
Tessa Khan

Programme Officer
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)

Tessa Khan currently coordinates the international advocacy programme of the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD). Her work at APWLD covers a range of issues from the perspective of women in Asia and the Pacific, economic and social rights, peace & security, and equitable models of development. Previously, she was a Senior Legal Analyst and program manager at the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, based in Washington DC. Her work at the ABA included litigation in the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights, developing and implementing participatory research methodologies in conflict-affected communities, and developing human rights-based approaches to a range of development challenges, including climate change and food insecurity. Tessa has also worked as part of a prosecution team at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the Hague, and been based in Egypt and India with local human rights organisations. She is a qualified lawyer in Australia, where she practiced as a commercial lawyer. She has a Bachelor of Laws (Hons) and Bachelor of Arts from the University of Western Australia, and a BCL(Dist.) from Oxford. Tessa is a citizen of Bangladesh and Australia.
Eun Kyung Kim

Head, Center for International Development and Cooperation
Korean Women's Development Institute

Dr. Eun Kyung Kim is a head of International Development and Cooperation Team of Korean Women’s Development Institute (KWDI). She earned her Ph.D. in Political Science at Yonsei University in 2005 and had been a visiting professor of Fulbright at the Institute for Research on Women in Rutgers University in 2003. The research fields of her interest are International development and cooperation, gender politics, and governance between state and civil society.

As to her recent work, she published several papers titled as Analysis of the Retirement Age Gender Gap and Gender Division of Labor in Vietnam(2014), Analysis on Southeast Asian Women’s Political Participation in Electoral System and Socio-cultural Factors: Case Studies in Cambodia and Indonesia(2013), Case Analysis on Women’s Participation in Rural Development of Korea and Indonesia(2012), Analysis on the Gender and Development Programmes of Korean NGOs(2011).

She has been in charge of the multi-year ODA research project of KWDI, Strengthening the Infrastructure for Gender Equality Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region since 2011.
Realising the Promise of the Beijing Platform for Action: Defining an Ambitious Agenda for Achieving Gender Equality in a Post-2015 World

Emily Esplen
(Policy Analyst, Gender Equality and Women’s Rights, Global Policies and Partnerships Division, Development Co-operation Directorate, OECD)
DRAFT speech  
Realising the promise of the Beijing Platform for Action:  
Defining an ambitious agenda for achieving gender equality in a post-2015 world  
December 2014

Emily Esplen, Senior policy analyst on gender equality and women’s rights, OECD

Distinguished colleagues, it is an enormous pleasure and privilege to have this wonderful occasion to join you today on the cusp of 2015. This is a moment of unprecedented opportunity for gender equality, and the stakes are very high.

It has been nearly twenty years since global leaders adopted the first truly expansive vision and set of commitments to achieve gender equality: the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Twenty years on, the time is right to celebrate the hard work and progress made, and to strategise about how to sustain these positive changes, because we know that these gains are fragile.

It is also time to ask ourselves a more troubling question: why has gender inequality proven so much more intractable than we might have anticipated? What will it take to realise the promise of the Beijing Platform for Action in a post-2015 world?

I would like to use this opportunity today to explore three questions:

1. What have we achieved over the past 20 years? I will point to three “giant leaps forward” that I believe we can be proud of.
2. How can we deliver the step-change that is needed to realise the commitments agreed in Beijing? What do we need to do differently or better?
3. How can we work together in the months ahead to influence the adoption of a new post-2015 agenda and financing package that has gender equality at its heart? There is still much work to do.

1. THREE GIANT LEAPS FORWARD

There have been hard won gains on gender equality in the past 20 years, inspired in part by the Beijing Platform for Action, which has provided a powerful rallying call. There are three areas in particular where we have made remarkable headway:

1. Sweeping legal reform

Since Beijing countries have expanded the scope of women’s legal rights in every region of the world. This has fundamentally altered the landscape for gender equality.
Women’s rights activism has been a principal driver of this reform. A study published last year analysed policies on violence against women in 70 countries over four decades. This provided unequivocal evidence to reaffirm what we already knew: that women’s organisations and women’s activism is critical for achieving laws and policies in favour of gender equality. One of the lessons of the past two decades then is that women’s movements matter.

2. Putting violence against women on the public policy agenda

The second striking achievement of the post-Beijing era is our collective success in getting violence against women taken up as a public policy concern.

Violence against women is now highly visible on international and national policy and funding agendas – so much so that it looks certain that the post-2015 agenda will contain a target on ending violence against women. It would have been unthinkable in earlier times for violence against women to be considered a mainstream development concern. Now it has become the core business of development agencies.

In 2013, almost half of OECD DAC members described tackling violence against women and girls as a priority. In the past two years, spending on violence against women by the UK Department for International Development has reportedly increased by 563%.

Despite this extraordinary shift, we know that ending violence against women is an unfinished agenda. In the Asia-Pacific region, only 21 out of 39 countries – just over half – have dedicated national legislation on violence against women. Even where there is formal equality before the law, we know that legal entitlements often do not translate into practice. The UN study on men and violence in Asia and the Pacific (2013) offers a startling reminder of this, with nearly a quarter of men interviewed reporting committing rape.

What will it take to close the yawning gap between abstract legal rights and women’s access to safety and security in their everyday lives?

3. Closing gender gaps in school enrolments

Thirdly, we can be proud of what we have achieved on girls’ education, even though it is unfinished business. Today, the gender gap in primary school enrolment has decreased across all developing regions, with the largest reduction in Southern Asia.

---

There is no doubt that MDG 3 more sharply focussed donor attention on girls’ education. Almost 60% of aid to education had a principal or significant focus on gender equality in 2011 and 2012.

So we know that global targets matter when it comes to shaping political priorities and resource flows. This is why we need to maintain the high level of ambition for gender equality as we move to the final stages of negotiations on a new global sustainable development agenda.

2. ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACKWARDS

The post-2015 landscape though is markedly different to that of the MDGs. As women have won new rights and freedoms, and gender equality has become more visible at the international level, so too has the backlash.

The 1990s were a decade of great possibility for women’s rights. Although the outcome was hard fought, the Beijing women’s conference arguably marked the peak of interest in women’s rights at the United Nations.

Now we are operating in a more challenging international context for gender equality where hard won gains are increasingly under attack and there is a real risk of losing ground.

In particular, the growing strength of conservatism and religious fundamentalisms is having a profound impact, leading to backlash against women’s autonomy, re-assertion of traditional gender roles, and intense battles over women’s bodies. These struggles are being played out in households and communities, but also increasingly at regional and international levels where conservative forces are visible and vocal in their opposition to gender equality. The Asia-Pacific Conference on Beijing +20 last month is a pertinent example of this.

As you know, the political climate has become so impossible that, twenty years after the BPfA was agreed, we have had to take a decision not to have a negotiated outcome at the UN Commission on the Status of Women in 2015 because the risk of losing ground is just too huge.

Backlash is a sign that progress is being made, but it is also a serious threat to everything that we have achieved in the past twenty years.
Preventing the roll-back of international agreements on women’s rights is likely to require intensive and continuous engagement from progressive governments and their allies in the years to come.

3. HOW TO DELIVER THE STEP-CHANGE THAT IS NEEDED?

However, the post-2015 era cannot be about simply standing still and holding our ground. This is the moment to step-up our ambition and to accelerate progress. Three priorities will be crucial.

1. We need to bring gender equality to the centre of economic development

The primary focus of the MDG targets for gender equality was social development. This directed welcome attention to improving women’s health and education. Yet, women’s roles in and contribution to the economy were largely ignored, despite being a cornerstone of Beijing.

As a result, improvements in girls’ education have not translated into reduced gender gaps in the labour market or in women’s equal ownership and control over economic resources. In fact, the gender gap in labour force participation is on the rise.

We know that across very different contexts, women’s ability to exercise voice and control over their lives is intimately linked to being able to generate regular and independent income. Earning an income is empowering in itself, but so too are the opportunities that work offers women: the chance to leave the home, build social networks, develop skills and confidence, postpone marriage, expand horizons and raise aspirations. We also know that women’s economic empowerment is a powerful driver of development.

The case for investing in women as economic actors is therefore compelling, with both intrinsic and instrumental value. Well over half of DAC development agencies have identified women’s economic empowerment as a policy priority. However, investments in this area have remained flat since 2007. Only 2% of bilateral aid going to the economic and productive sectors in 2011 and 2012 targeted gender equality as a principal objective.

The post-2015 agenda is an opportunity to accelerate our efforts to achieve gender equality in the economic and productive sectors; and to shape an economy that works for women. This is about women’s access to decent jobs and economic resources, but it is also about gender-responsive economic policy.
2. We need to bring gender equality to the heart of government spending

I have spoken about sweeping legal reform. But I’ve also spoken about the reality that poor enforcement and vast implementation gaps mean that the laws that exist on paper still have too little impact on women’s lives. Strengthening the commitment and capacity of the state to make real the rights that legislation offers women must therefore be a key pillar of any forward-looking agenda.

One reason for the gap between what is said and what is done is inadequate financing for gender equality. To close these gaps we need robust financial tracking systems to ensure that gender equality is prioritised in how domestic resources and mobilised and allocated.

One tool we use is the post-Busan global indicator on gender equality. This is one of just 10 indicators to monitor progress in the implementation of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The indicator provides data on whether governments track allocations for gender equality and how this information is made public. It provides an entry-point for ensuring that resource allocations are gender-responsive.

In 2013, of the 35 countries that reported on the indicator, 12 had systems to track and make public allocations on gender equality. Many more were stepping-up their efforts to improve transparency and accountability in financing for gender equality.

I’ll give one example of leadership from this region. Nepal has doubled its budget for gender equality since 2007 using gender-responsive budgeting tools. Gender equality allocations have increased by 15% annually over the last few years as a percentage of the total budget.

Continuing to expand national efforts to increase transparency and accountability in financing for gender equality is a priority for successful implementation of the post-2015 agenda. This must be front and centre of current discussions on how to finance the package of sustainable development goals.

3. We need to re-focus our efforts on what we know matters most: the hard work of transforming norms and structures that sustain and reproduce gender inequalities

What we have learnt from the MDGs is that we need to go beyond simply addressing and monitoring the reduction of gender gaps. An ambitious agenda will need to transform the structural drivers that underpin gender inequality, such as prevailing patterns of access to and control over resources, or the ideologies that
justify gender inequalities. These are located in the family and community, but also across markets and governance systems.

More learning is needed but we already have evidence of programmes that are working. We know that intensive community mobilisation that combines critical reflection with local activism is effective in transforming discriminatory norms. In Uganda, for example, the NGO Raising Voices developed a community mobilisation approach to combat violence against women called “SASA”. In three years, SASA communities were less accepting of violence and reported half the level of physical partner abuse.

A similar approach in Ethiopia has led to wide-scale abandonment of female genital mutilation. Before the intervention, nearly 97% of people said they would have their daughters cut. Ten years later, this fell to less that 5%.

There is therefore compelling evidence of the impact of carefully designed community interventions on changing individual attitudes and local norms. However, these interventions are often of insufficient scale and intensity to have an impact at the societal level.

For this, we need to work better through state systems to scale up what we know is working, for example engaging with the education system to introduce modules on gender equality in school curricula and equipping teachers to promote gender equality.

Large-scale changes also require that we transform the institutions that so often reinforce gender inequalities, such as the police and military. Current development interventions targeting such institutions still focus mostly on training (which is often lacking in scale and intensity) and written policy (which is often weakly enforced). There are pockets of more in-depth work, such as the programme initiated by the Pakistan-based NGO Rozan working with the police on gender equality. Elsewhere community policing schemes have showed promise in strengthening trust between the police and community but these initiatives have remained at the project level and have not been institutionalised.

So my message to you is this: a truly transformative agenda for gender equality means placing a priority on tackling the root causes of women’s disadvantage. This is not about tinkering at the edges – a dollop of microcredit here; a couple more women in Parliament there. It is about changing the systems and structures that make and keep women poor, and reproduce gender inequality generation after generation. It’s time to break this cycle.
4. A CALL TO ACTION

Right now we have an unprecedented opportunity to do just this. It has been remarkable to have seen such a groundswell of support for a standalone goal on gender equality and the integration of gender across other goals of the post-2015 framework. The proposal on the table from the Open Working Group would lay the foundations for an ambitious global agenda for gender equality that goes beyond “business-as-usual”.

However, we cannot afford to be complacent. Retaining the high level of ambition for gender equality is likely to be more challenging as we enter the final stages of the post-2015 negotiations. There is always a risk that countries will settle for the lowest common denominator, or trade away gender equality for priorities considered to be of more strategic importance. Several issues remain deeply contentious: notably, sexual and reproductive rights, women’s inheritance rights, and unpaid care work.

A few months ago, Ambassador Körösi, one of the Open Working Group’s co-chairs, spoke at the OECD. He underlined how important it is that countries stand firm on their commitments to gender equality throughout the final phase of the post-2015 negotiations. This is also my view. Success will depend on your governments continuing to make gender equality a non-negotiable.

Dedicated resources to deliver on our promises

However, we know that political commitments are never enough. They must be backed up with the resources required to get the job done.

Consultations on the new financing deal to underpin the post-2015 framework are already well-underway ahead of the International Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa next July. We need to work together to shape a financing package that is fit to deliver on new post-2015 commitments on gender equality – and on those existing commitments agreed twenty years ago in Beijing.

Aid will only be part of what is needed but it remains a crucial part, especially in least developed countries and fragile states. Despite the upward trend in aid for gender equality, significant financing gaps remain. Closing these gaps will require increased priority to gender equality in official development assistance, and special attention to areas of underinvestment such as women’s economic rights and sexual and reproductive health. It’s clear that new and ambitious financing initiatives are needed, such as the Global Financing Facility announced this year by the World Bank and governments to mobilise additional resources for reproductive and maternal
Health. I hope that our conversations today will give rise to other ideas and initiatives.

I have spoken about the important role of women’s rights organisations. Yet, they receive a very small percentage of bilateral aid for gender equality. Initiatives such as the Dutch MDG3 and FLOW funds have had extraordinary impact through supporting the work of women’s organisations. I’m delighted that the Netherlands will be launching a new fund to support the achievement of the gender equality sustainable development goals. I hope other governments including yours will invest in this, because we have seen the impact that these funds have had.

Of course, closing gaps in donor financing is only part of the story. What will really make the difference is action by governments to ensure that public expenditure contributes to advancing gender equality.

This brings me to my last point, which is really a call to action. The moment to influence the discussions on the post-2015 financing package is now. So far these discussions have been largely gender blind, yet we know that poverty has a female face.

My message to you is: talk with your financing colleagues and equip them with the messages that they need to go into the negotiations in January and insist on investments that are gender-responsive.

We have an extraordinary opportunity ahead of us in the next few months: the chance to agree on a transformative, funded agenda that is able to realise the promise of the Beijing Platform for Action.

We have waited too long to achieve gender equality. Let us work together to ensure that 2015 is the year that provides the foundation for some great advances.

Thank you.
Ending Violence Against Women:  
Prospects in the Post-2015 Framework

Anna-Karin Jatfors  
(Regional Programme Manager, Ending Violence against Women,  
UN WOMEN Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)
Remarks by Anna-Karin Jatfors
Regional Programme Manager, Ending Violence against Women
UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
On the occasion of the 6th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Seoul, Korea, 16 December 2014

Your excellencies,

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

A very good afternoon to you. First of all, I want to express my warmest appreciation to the Korean Women’s Development Institute for organizing this important Asia-Pacific regional forum. On behalf of UN Women, I am grateful for this opportunity to speak about the unique opportunity that the development of the post-2015 agenda and the 20-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action represent for accelerating progress to end violence against women.

When they met in Beijing 20 years ago to reaffirm their commitment to advance gender equality, UN member states recognized that violence against women is an obstacle to equality, development and peace. They also reiterated that such violence is not only a human rights violation in its own right, but that it also impedes the realization of other human rights more broadly, and that, as such, it is both a cause and a consequence of gender discrimination. With its clear articulation of the structural causes of violence against women and its call for fundamental transformations in the unequal power relations which underpin and perpetuate it, the Platform for Action is a groundbreaking document. 20 years on, it can still serve as an inspiration for all of us.
Just last month, UN member states from across the Asia-Pacific met in Bangkok to review progress, gaps and challenges in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action, including in preventing and responding to violence against women. And there are many important achievements to celebrate.

1. 26 out of 39 countries - 2/3 of countries in this region - now have laws in place to criminalize violence against women. A number of other countries are currently in the process of developing or adopting new laws.

2. Many countries have established mechanisms for improving access to health, legal and social services. Some countries have set up one-stop crisis centres or other forms of integrated services for women and girls experiencing violence.

3. We know more than ever before about the extent and impact of violence, with increasing evidence not only on prevalence, but also on men’s attitudes and use of violence, on the costs of violence, on violence against particular groups of women, and on how the criminal justice system is responding to such violence, just to mention a few. Such evidence forms a critical starting point for the development of effective policy responses.

4. There has been a significant expansion of social mobilization and campaigns to raise awareness and reduce tolerance for VAW. We have just completed this year’s 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence, which saw unprecedented outreach around the theme of “orange your neighbourhood” as individuals and organizations around the world rallied to add their voice to the cause.

So there is good news, but much remains to be done. A UN study launched last year that interviewed more than 10,000 men across nine sites in six countries in the region found that overall, nearly half had used physical or sexual violence against a female partner, ranging from 26-80 percent. Nearly a quarter of the men interviewed reporting perpetrating rape against a woman or girl, ranging from 10-62 percent across sites.

A few especially troubling facts from this study stand out. First, around half of men who admitted to committing rape had done so when they themselves were just teenagers - pointing to the urgent need to work with younger men and boys to prevent VAW. Second, the vast majority of men who reported having committed rape faced no legal consequence and - in many countries - did not even report feelings of guilt. This illustrates the widespread impunity that still surrounds
violence against women and that such violence remains normalized in our societies. And third, across all sites, the most common motivation that men cited for rape was related to sexual entitlement - a belief that men have a right to sex with women regardless of consent. This harmful belief is still evident in many of the region’s laws and policies: to-date, despite the progress in the area of legal and policy reform, only ten countries in the region specifically criminalize marital rape.

The early age of perpetration highlights the need to invest more in prevention from an early age. More than “awareness-raising”, this means educating and working with boys and girls to promote respectful relationships and gender equality, and to challenge the widespread tolerance for violence which exists amongst both women and men, young and old; for example, 50 percent of adolescent girls in South Asia and 36 percent in East Asia and the Pacific agree that there are reasons that justify a man beating his wife.

Discriminated against both as children and as females, girls in Asia and the Pacific are especially exposed to violence and discrimination. The acute vulnerability that girls face manifests itself in a number of harmful practices, not least of which is child marriage. In 2010, 46 percent of women in South Asia aged 20-24 had been married as children, representing nearly half of the world’s total child brides. Because their bodies are not yet fully developed, child brides are at much greater risk of life-threatening conditions and even death due to early childbearing. They are also often pulled from school, depriving them of essential skills needed to enter the labour market, to develop self-esteem and negotiation skills, and to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. Evidence also shows that they face higher levels of domestic violence than their peers who marry later.

Another manifestation of the deep-rooted discrimination that girls face are the increasingly skewed sex ratios at birth which we are seeing in several countries in Asia and the Pacific. Stemming from a cultural preference for sons which still persist in much of the region, combined with increasing access to sex-selection technology, this has led to an estimated 100 million girls now “missing” from the region’s population. Undoubtedly, this imbalance will have long-lasting effects, including heightened vulnerability of women and girls to further violence, including trafficking and child marriage, as millions of men of marriageable age will find a shortage of potential partners and wives.
Working with young people is increasingly recognized as a “best bet” for preventing violence against women and promoting equitable and respectful relationships. While public policies and interventions often overlook this stage of life, it is a critical time when young men and women decide who they are and adopt values and norms which they often carry with them for the rest of their lives.

Prevention also entails supporting the positive transformation of institutions where socialization takes place: homes, schools, work places, public institutions, the media, places of worship. It means working with men and boys to challenge the deeply-rooted inequalities and social norms that perpetuate men’s control and power over women and address male privilege in public and private life. It means guaranteeing equal rights of boys and girls to access education and information in safe and inclusive learning environments that are free from violence and stereotypes. And it means making public spaces safer for women and girls to give them free and equal access to our streets, parks and buses without the fear of harassment and abuse.

At last year’s CSW, which focused on violence against women for the first time in a decade, prevention was highlighted as a critical component of a comprehensive and holistic approach to addressing violence against women.

Having comprehensive laws in place, in line with CEDAW and other international human rights standards, can also help to prevent violence in the longer term by sending a strong message from the part of the State that violence against women is not tolerated. But for these policy commitments to be implemented, National Action Plans or other accountability mechanisms are also required. Yet, to date, despite impressive progress in policy and legal reform in recent years, less than ten countries in this region have either an active or draft National Action Plan in place to operationalize laws on VAW.

Another obstacle to the effective implementation of laws is the fact that many actors within the criminal justice system regard violence against women as a private matter to be “mediated” and settled out of court. Many women who experience violence and who have the courage to come forward are met with indifference, or worse, are themselves blamed for the abuses suffered. Far too often, emphasis is on the woman and her clothing, her whereabouts, her behavior, rather than on the conduct of the perpetrators. A multi-country study recently undertaken by UN Women in
collaboration with UNDP and UNODC on how the criminal justice system responds to reports of sexual violence speaks to the ‘vanishing’ or disappeared complainant, as with the steady attrition of cases throughout the justice cycle from the time of reporting to investigation and prosecution. In Thailand, for example, over 30,000 cases of violence against women are reported to the Ministry of Public Health’s One Stop Crisis center. Yet only around 5,000 cases are recorded by the police, and only around 1,500 cases result in an arrest. Too many women fearing stigmatization, with a misplaced sense of shame, eventually give up on a system which appears uninterested and unresponsive to their needs and rights.

There is an urgent need to close the significant accountability gaps that remain between laws and their implementation and to ensure that the justice system is working for women and girls. Measures to strengthen effective implementation should include building the capacity of all officials who handle cases of violence against women, establishing systems for monitoring and evaluating the impact of policies, as well as ensuring enhanced accountability and coordination mechanisms across sectors. Committing adequate human and financial resources and increasing the number of women in the criminal justice sector are other priorities for the state.

Despite the recognition that fighting VAW requires sufficient human and financial resources for prevention, punishment, and the provision of services for victims and their families, research has found significant gaps and overlaps in budgets and insufficient allocation of resources. As a result, many women and girls who experience physical and sexual violence still lack access to quality multi-sectoral services, while the services that do exist are often of uneven quality and uncoordinated. Particularly vulnerable groups—such as migrants, women living with disabilities, indigenous women or women living in remote areas—are disproportionately affected and face additional barriers in accessing services.

But it is important to remember that supporting women who experience does not only require the full implementation of laws, policies and programmes to prevent and respond to violence itself, but also necessitates substantive equality between women and men in other spheres. Ensuring women’s rights to inheritance, land and property; equal access to credit, education and employment; equal participation in political life and decision-making; and non-discrimination in matters of citizenship, marriage and divorce, and custody - all these strategies will influence women’s help-seeking behavior and determine their ability to leave abusive relationships. This
means that ending discrimination and ensuring women’s empowerment is at the heart of all work to end violence against women. This also explains why the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW, with its focus on state due diligence, non-discrimination and substantive equality, provides such an important normative basis for preventing and responding to such violence. There is no doubt that women’s rights to substantive equality can only be realized with full implementation of laws and policies and access to effective redress and remedies when violations occur.

Similarly, there is now clear consensus that sustainable development cannot be attained without full realization of women’s rights. In their proposal for the Sustainable Development Goals, the Open Working Group reaffirmed the centrality of gender equality and women’s empowerment. In particular, Goal 5 now includes clear and ambitious targets that address the root causes of gender inequality, including eliminating discrimination, violence and harmful practices. This is an important step forward from the MDGs, where the omission of violence against women was a disappointment to many. I am pleased to inform you that in the regional review for Beijing +20 last month, UN member states in Asia and the Pacific also reaffirmed their support for a prominent standalone gender equality goal, as well as ensuring that gender is mainstreamed into the targets and indicators into the goals of any new development framework.

Ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion, we know what needs to be done:

1. We need to build a broad movement for positive social norm change to prevent violence from happening in the first place. For this, men and boys have a particular responsibility to challenge gender stereotypes and promote healthy notions of manhood based on respect and tolerance. We must keep children safe from violence and promote non-violent families, schools and communities. This requires bringing peace and gender equality into school curricula and promoting non-violent forms of conflict resolution.

2. We must ensure that laws are not only adopted but transparently and consistently applied, so that all persons and authorities within the state are accountable to the law. Perpetrators must be prosecuted and punished, while women’s access to justice must be strengthened. Where they exist, plural legal systems must be consistent with international norms. Culture should never be invoked to justify discriminatory laws, policies and practices.
3. All women and girls who experience violence must have access to high-quality, multi-sectoral support services, including health, security, legal, and social services. Services must consider both the short- and long-term needs of victims and survivors. They must be closely coordinated and adequately funded. This requires substantial financial investments from diverse sources. It requires protocols and standards that are adhered to.

4. And we must strengthen accountability for implementation across sectors. This involves strengthening data collection and monitoring to measure the impact of policies over time. It requires the setting of ambitious targets, and the continuous tracking of progress towards these targets.

There is a saying that “what doesn’t get measured, doesn’t exist.” This illustrates the importance of ensuring that the Beijing +20 review is connected to and informs the larger development discourse on the post-2015 development agenda. In particular, we must ensure that the target and indicators on violence within the standalone gender equality goal are not compromised.

We are at a critical moment in history, but we can only seize this opportunity if we all take responsibility and work together to create the world that we want. In the words of UN Women Executive Director, Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka: “Together, we can make 2030 an expiry date for gender inequality. 2015 must mark the beginning of the end of gender equality… This is a historic mission of our time.”

It is recognized that much of the success in Beijing 20 years ago was a result of the partnerships between governments and the women’s movement, and the broad-based mobilization for accountability which catalyzed action. While states have a particular responsibility, research has also shown that the presence of a strong women’s movement is also crucial for changing policies around violence against women.

As the world is converging on a number of defining and closely interlinked processes in 2015, let us not forget the centrality of partnership. Let us not lose this opportunity to energize all of our constituencies, no matter where they may be; to broaden and deepen our partnerships to go beyond those already committed; to stand in solidarity with the men and women around the world who defend women’s human rights to live free from violence and discrimination; and, ultimately, to use our influence, collectively and individually, to challenge the status quo and
bring about the required cultural transformation for the creation of more just, peaceful and equitable societies.

On behalf of UN Women, I wish to thank KWDI for convening this regional forum, which can contribute to our common goal of ensuring that women’s and girls’ right to live free from violence is at the centre of the global development agenda.
The Asia-Pacific Regional Review of the Beijing+20

Cai Cai
(Chief, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Section, Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP))
Asia-Pacific Beijing+20 Review

Cai Cai
Chief
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Section
Social Development Division
United Nations ESCAP

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

• adoption - 4th World Conference on Women, 1995
• global agenda for gender equality
• 12 critical areas of concern
• five-yearly reviews
• 2015, 20th anniversary
Mandate

ECOSOC Resolution 2013/18:

1. Regional reviews of Beijing+20 by the regional commissions
2. National level reviews by Member States
3. Engagement of civil society in the review process
Analytical Review: Methodology

Asia-Pacific Regional Survey
• 12 Critical Areas of Concern

National Review Reports
• Global Guidance Note

Asia-Pacific Regional Report

Beijing+20 Regional Survey Submissions

Pacific – 16
Australia
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
Nauru
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Republic of Palau
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

East and North-East Asia – 6
China
Hong Kong, China
DPR Korea
Japan
Macao, China
Mongolia

North and Central Asia – 5
Azerbaijan
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Russian Federation
Uzbekistan

South and South-West Asia – 8
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Islamic Republic of Iran
Maldives
Nepal
Sri Lanka
Turkey

South-East Asia – 5
Brunei Darussalam
Myanmar
Philippines
Thailand
Timor Leste
Overall Regional Achievements

- Strengthening gender equality in national governments and governance
- Addressing violence against women and girls
- Promoting the leadership and political participation of women

Achievements: Subregional Perspectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Region</th>
<th>Empowering Women Economically</th>
<th>Strengthening Education</th>
<th>Improving Health and Well-Being</th>
<th>Advancing Women, Peace and Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East &amp; North-East Asia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South &amp; South-West Asia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overall Regional Challenges

Normative frameworks and institutional mechanism’s obstacles to:

- a) policy and legislation adoption
- b) effective implementation and monitoring
- c) technical advancement
- d) data and statistics collection and application
- e) ideological shifts

Challenges: Subregional Perspectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>North &amp; Central Asia</th>
<th>Pacific</th>
<th>South-East Asia</th>
<th>South &amp; South-West Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eliminating violence against women</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing women’s political participation and leadership</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing Women’s economic empowerment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving women’s and girls’ health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing environmental issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing the women, peace and security agenda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accelerating Implementation

a) adopting and implementing normative frameworks & strengthening institutions
b) increasing budgets and funding
c) enhancing accountability – data and statistics
d) forging stronger partnerships

Overview of the Conference

Senior Officials’ Segment
17-18 November

Ministerial Segment
19-20 November
Conference Objectives

TO REVIEW PAST IMPLEMENTATION
• to assess progress, challenges & gaps in implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in Asia-Pacific, since 1995

TO ACCELERATE FUTURE PROGRESS
• to review forward-looking policies & means of accelerating implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the post-2015 era

TO ADOPT THE ASIA-PACIFIC INPUT TO THE GLOBAL REVIEW
• to consider & adopt the Asia-Pacific regional input for the global review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in 2015
Participation

- Largest ever ESCAP Conference on Gender Equality
- 52 United Nations member States represented
- 700 delegates, including:
  - 1 Head of State and 24 Ministers
  - 237 delegates from Governments
  - 386 delegates from civil society
  - 52 delegates from the United Nations and inter-governmental organizations

Subregional Representation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific (15)</td>
<td>Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia (11)</td>
<td>Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East and North-East Asia (6)</td>
<td>China, DPR Korea, Japan, Macao (China), Mongolia, Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and South-West Asia (8)</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North and Central Asia (5)</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-regional (7)</td>
<td>Canada, France, Germany, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Participation

Substantive Outcomes

♦ 40 country statements on progress and remaining challenges in implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
♦ Identification of remaining gaps and priority areas for action to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment in the region
♦ Adoption of the “Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment”
Outcome

Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

- strengthen institutions
- increase financing
- enhance accountability
- forge stronger partnerships
- strengthen regional cooperation

adopted by consensus

Special Events

Side events:
- Women and disabilities
- Women’s economic empowerment
- Women, peace and security
- Women and the environment
- Rural women
- Women domestic workers
- Health and human rights of marginalized women and girls
- Parliamentary accountability for gender equality

Special sessions:
- Ministerial round table on implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action
- Eliminating violence against women and girls
- ICT, e-Government and women’s empowerment
Next Steps

- Finalize outcome and meeting report
- Submit outcome to the 71st session of the Commission in 2015
- Submit outcome to the 59th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (March 2015)
- Submit outcome to the 2015 General Assembly session

Achieving equality for the future we want
Beijing +20 and Post-2015 Framework from Civil Society Perspective: Achievements and Challenges

Tessa Khan
(Programme Officer, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD))
Beijing +20 and the Post-2015 Framework 
from a Civil Society Perspective: 
Achievements and Challenges

Key processes

- Beijing+20
- Post-2015 Development Agenda
- Financing for Development
- UN Climate Change Negotiations
Key Priorities

- Accountability for existing obligations
- Transforming the dominant model of development: Development Justice

Accountability

- Time-bound targets
- Transparent reporting and monitoring
- Financing
- Civil society participation
- Access to justice, remedies and reparations
Transforming Development

“The prevailing neo-liberal economic model is incapable of supporting gender-equitable sustainable development”


Transforming Development

- Addressing inequalities of wealth, resources & opportunities
- A human rights-based approach
- Environmental sustainability
- Development Justice
The Role of Korea for Gender Equality in the Asia Pacific Region

Eun Kyung Kim
(Head, Center for International Cooperation and Development, KWDI)
Role of Korea for Gender Equality in the Asia-Pacific Region

December, 16, 2014.

Eun Kyung Kim, Ph.D.
International Development and Cooperation
KWDI

The Role of KWDI

- ODA Research for Gender Equality Policy Infrastructure
- Regional Network for Gender and Development
1. ODA Research

“Strengthening Gender Equality Policy Infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific Region” (2011-)

[Purpose]
1. to contribute to enhancing gender equality in AP partner countries
2. to contribute to increasing the volume of Gender-focused ODA.

[Methodology]
1. Baseline survey and In-depths interview (collecting the needs)
2. Capacity Building, SSAGE(Set and Share the Agenda for Gender Equality) Workshop for sharing the needs and supplies
3. Knowledge Sharing of Women’s Policy

1. ODA Research: Research Design
Matching the Demands and the Supplies

Demands
- Identify Policy Demands
  - Baseline Survey & In-depth Interview
- Workshop & Governmental Meeting
- Capacity Development & Institutional Outcome

Supplies
- Apply KWDI infrastructure to local demand
  - 30 years of research experience & Case study of Korean Women's Policy Development
- Policy Recommendation to PMO, MoSP, MoFA, KOICA
- Coordinate with Korean government policy
1. ODA Research (cont’)

- Mid-term output
  - searching for developmental projects based on the gender needs
  - expansion of the volume of Korean ODA including gender projects
  - establishing the Platform to share the women’s policy in AP region

- Long-term output: GE Infrastructure
  - capacity development of gender experts
  - consolidation of networks (gov’t, NGOs, academia, etc)
  - institutional changes
  - general & customized model to promote the GE

- Policy Recommendation
  - women-targeted project
  - gender mainstreaming project

2. Regional Network for GAD

“Curriculum Development on ‘Gender and Development (GAD)’ in ASEAN Universities” (2012 ~ )
as a Korea-ASEAN Cooperation Project

[Purpose]
1. to develop GAD curriculum in ASEAN universities
2. to support GAD research in ASEAN universities such as establishing a GAD research centre or convening a GAD workshop
3. to compile women’s advancement cases in ASEAN countries

[Methodology]
1. Workshop, Conference etc. (conference will be in June, 2015)
2. Sharing the case in each country
2. Regional Network for GAD

- The Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender (2009~)
- UN Conference side event
- Joint Workshop/Seminar

  - Cooperation with International Organizations, Foreign Embassy, Government and CSO
    - ADB, AusAid, UNDP, UN Women, etc.
    - The Asia Foundation
    - The Norway Embassy in Korea
    - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, KOICA,
    - APWLD, KWAU
    - Ministry of Women’s Affairs (Cambodia)
The Role of Government

- Within Beijing Framework
- Within MDGs Framework

Korea’s Bilateral Aid Top 10 Recipient Countries
(Net ODA Disbursement, 2012)
(Unit: 1 Mil. US)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Ratio (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>166.4</td>
<td>200.3</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 5 Countries</td>
<td>171.0</td>
<td>266.2</td>
<td>437.2</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>△2.6*</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 10 Countries</td>
<td>273.7</td>
<td>342.4</td>
<td>616.1</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: EDCF statistics ODA 통계-2012년도 우리나라 ODA 활성화에 초점을" p.3
Achieving Gender Equality within Beijing+20 and Post-2015 Framework: Opportunities and Challenges

**Korea’s Bilateral Aid by Area (ODA Commitments)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2011 Total (1 Mil US$)</th>
<th>Ratio (%)</th>
<th>2012 Total (1 Mil US$)</th>
<th>Ratio (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Infra. &amp; Service</td>
<td>696.63</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>768.32</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Education</td>
<td>199.17</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>127.53</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Health</td>
<td>158.83</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>187.65</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Population Program</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>11.03</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Water Res. &amp; Sanitation</td>
<td>172.13</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>187.39</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gov &amp; Civil Society</td>
<td>143.64</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>228.42</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other</td>
<td>19.25</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>26.29</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eco. Infra. &amp; Service</td>
<td>597.45</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>488.26</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Area</td>
<td>159.01</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>291.15</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector/Cross-cutting</td>
<td>58.59</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>102.63</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Aid/ General</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Aid</td>
<td>21.21</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>16.64</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Cost for Korea</td>
<td>53.60</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>59.40</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other(Unspecified)</td>
<td>35.83</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>24.61</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,823.62</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,752.99</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comparison of Women’s Equality Org. and System Weight (2012, Gross Disbursement)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Sub-sector</th>
<th>Aid Purpose Code</th>
<th>CRS Code</th>
<th>Korea Aid Total (1 Mil US$)</th>
<th>Weight (%)</th>
<th>DAC Member Countries Aid Total (1 Mil US$)</th>
<th>Weight (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Infra./ Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov/Civil Society Training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Policy and Administrative Management</td>
<td>Gov/Civil Society</td>
<td>15110</td>
<td>32.802</td>
<td>2.662</td>
<td>2580.343</td>
<td>2.545</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and Judicial Development</td>
<td></td>
<td>15130</td>
<td>52.558</td>
<td>4.265</td>
<td>2729.399</td>
<td>2.692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Participation and Civil Society</td>
<td></td>
<td>15150</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2288.902</td>
<td>2.257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election</td>
<td></td>
<td>15151</td>
<td>0.376</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>350.174</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td></td>
<td>15160</td>
<td>0.168</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>714.765</td>
<td>0.705</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Equality</td>
<td></td>
<td>15170</td>
<td>1.512</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>371.736</td>
<td>0.367</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations and Institution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social/Welfare Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>16010</td>
<td>6.115</td>
<td>0.496</td>
<td>902.297</td>
<td>0.890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emp.Policy/Admin. Manage</td>
<td></td>
<td>16020</td>
<td>1.372</td>
<td>0.111</td>
<td>250.904</td>
<td>0.247</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multisector Aid/Basic Social Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>16050</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>757.412</td>
<td>0.747</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Capacity Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>16062</td>
<td>1.553</td>
<td>0.126</td>
<td>78.624</td>
<td>0.077</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Comparison of Women’s Equality Org. and System Weight (2012, Gross Disbursement) - Cont’n.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Sub-sector</th>
<th>Aid Purpose Code</th>
<th>CRS Code</th>
<th>Korea</th>
<th>DAC Member Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Econo, Infra.</td>
<td>Fin. Policy &amp; Admin. Manag</td>
<td>24010</td>
<td>0.834</td>
<td>0.068%</td>
<td>342.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/Service</td>
<td>Education/Training in Banking and Financial Service</td>
<td>24081</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>42.696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sector</td>
<td>Multi-sector Edu/Training</td>
<td>43081</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.002%</td>
<td>709.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: OECD DAC Statistics Website, Creditor Reporting System

### KOICA Gender-related Training Program since 1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Number of Courses</th>
<th>Subject Breakdown</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Women’s Rights Promotion</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gender equality, capacity-building, Women’s dept. development</td>
<td>Degree course; Held annually since 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Gender Equality Policy, Leadership</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gender equality policy, Educational policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enhance Economic Capacity</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Employment/ Biz Startup, Women in agriculture, IT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Women’s Health</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Women Manager Capability Development</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enhance public servants’ leadership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Trainees Invited from Cambodia/Indonesia for Gender Section since 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Cambodia</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course &amp; People</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8 in degree course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights, development</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 in degree course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy &amp; career development for civil service</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic empowerment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- Employ/Biz Startup: 2 people, Agric. 2 people.

## Top 10 DAC Members Implementing Aid Projects Targeting Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (2012, ODA commitments)

(Unit: 1 Mil. US)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAC Members</th>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Significant</th>
<th>Principal+Significant</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>201.91</td>
<td>4141.26</td>
<td>4343.16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Institutions</td>
<td>188.16</td>
<td>3549.80</td>
<td>3737.97</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>239.60</td>
<td>3201.31</td>
<td>3440.91</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>265.59</td>
<td>1854.00</td>
<td>2119.58</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>353.81</td>
<td>1492.12</td>
<td>1845.93</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>837.76</td>
<td>927.95</td>
<td>1763.71</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1695.79</td>
<td>1696.75</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>601.42</td>
<td>1060.77</td>
<td>1662.19</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>271.91</td>
<td>1055.95</td>
<td>1327.85</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>257.54</td>
<td>656.33</td>
<td>913.87</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>27.89</td>
<td>89.44</td>
<td>117.33</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: OECD DAC Statistics Website - Aid Projects targeting gender equality and women’s empowerment (CRS)

*Note: Principal and Significant columns indicate projects specifically targeted at gender equality and women’s empowerment; ‘Screened, not targeted’ and ‘Not screened’ are not included.
The more Role of Korea
To be discussed

Thank you.