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**Gender, Science and Technology for Development:  
Mainstreaming and Targeting**

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# Gender, Science and Technology for Development: Mainstreaming and Targeting

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## A Brief History

- Advisory Committee on S&T Development (1983)
- Collaboration with AAAS on convening an expert panel prior to the 1985 Nairobi World Summit
- Publication of *Science, Technology and Women: A World Perspective* (1985)

## A Brief History (continued)

- CSTD and CSTD Working Group (1993)
- Working Group products
- ECOSOC accepts findings of CSTD Working Group (Transformative Actions) -1995
- Gender Advisory Board (1995) –promoting the Transformative Actions across the globe
- UNCTAD (2011)--Publication of *Applying a Gender Lens to Science, Technology and Innovation* (2011)

## Intersection of Development, Science, Technology and Gender

- Science and technology for women's development
- The role of women in S&T and potential to support countries' development
- The importance of a gender perspective in S&T and in supporting development and innovation

## **CSTD shares this space with other groups**

- CSW 55 focus on S&T supporting women's empowerment and economic development
- Mainstreaming gender throughout the UN
- Focus on women throughout the MDGs
- Collaboration within Gender InSITE

## Much Has Been Accomplished

- Emerging discussions regarding women in S&T and their roles in innovation (e.g., Brazil, Tanzania, Rwanda, South Africa, India, Canada)
- Recognition of women scientists (e.g., UNESCO-L'Oreal FWIS)
- Increased recognition by the professional/scholarly communities (e.g., election to academies, attention within the scientific unions)

## Much Remains To Be Accomplished

- Identifying and sharing promising practices
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective
- Capacity building, human resources development and the role of women
- Advancement of women
- Use of metrics to inform practices, policies and decision-making



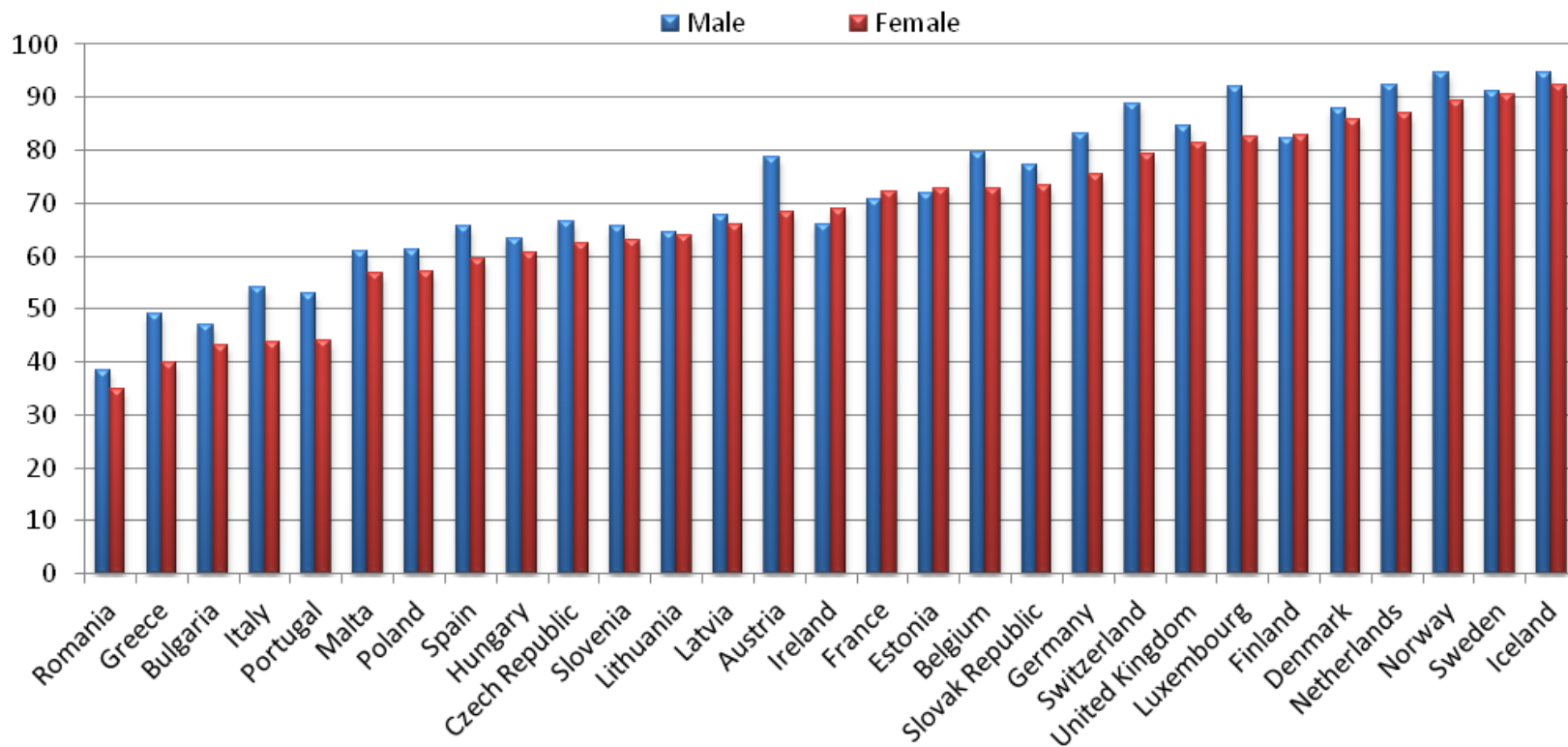
## An Example from ICTs

- Potential to educate women and girls as well as men and boys, within and outside of school
- Role in training and skills development
- Role in health promotion
- Role in entrepreneurship and empowerment

## Differences in Internet Use

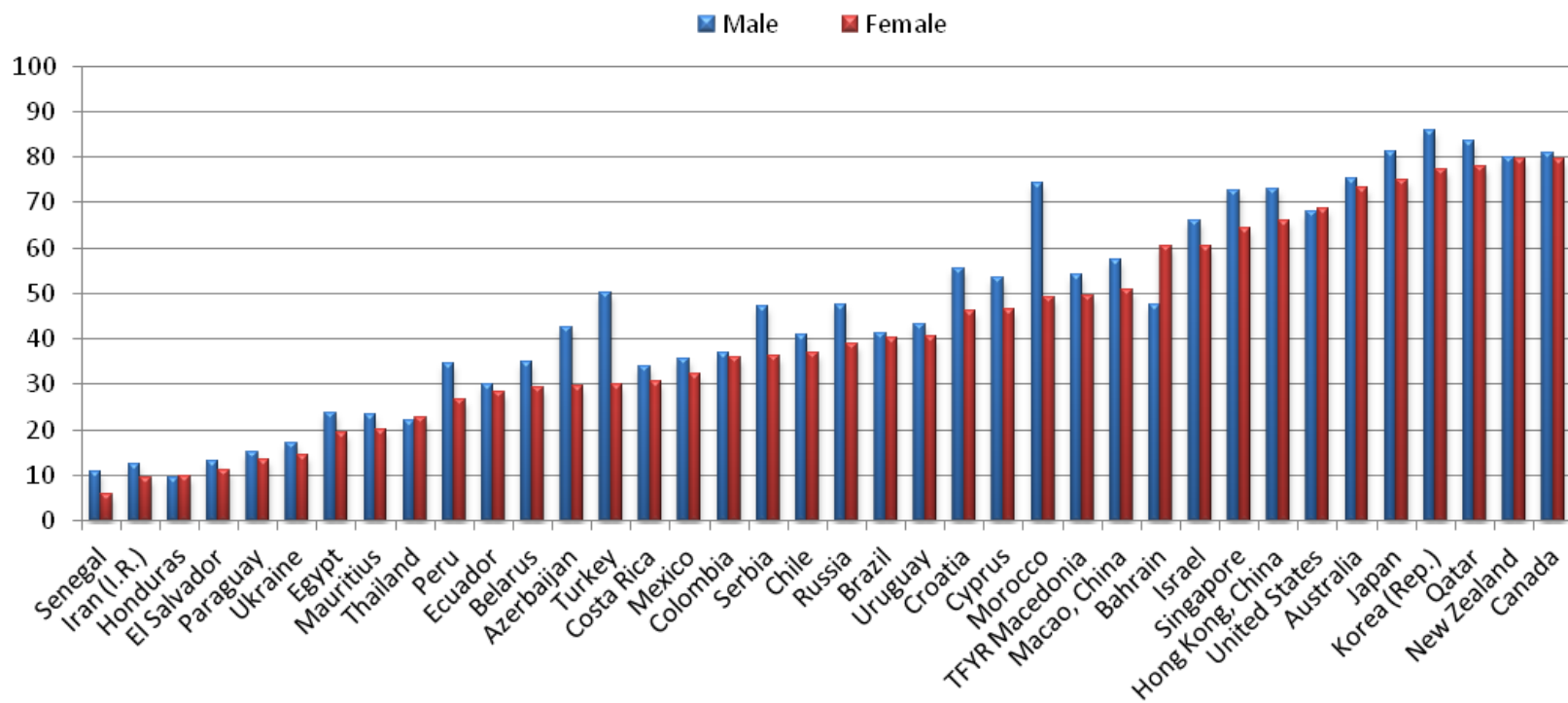
- Between developing and developed countries
- Different age groups
- Within countries (e.g., geography, socio-economic status)
- Differentials between males and females

### Percentage of Internet users, by gender, European countries latest available year (2008-2010)



Source: ITU, based on Eurostat and national sources.

Percentage of Internet users, by gender, non-European economies  
latest available year (2008-2010)



Source: ITU, based on national sources.