STI and Gender in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

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CSTD: Promoting STI for Development

- Supporting the health and wellbeing of people and the health of the planet
- Addressing many basic needs including health, agriculture and energy, technology to support education, entrepreneurship and "human connection" as well as sustainable urbanization.
- Emphasizing the importance of education and capacity building.
- Exploring innovations that offer sustainable options for meeting basic needs.



CSTD: Promoting STI for Development (cont'd)

- Exploring STI options that do not promote inequality.
- Promoting STI to support gender equality.
- Women in developing countries have disproportionate responsibility for food security and nutrition, water, energy, health, care of the young and elderly, sanitation...
- Women are differently affected by different STI options as they play different roles in families and communities, have different levels of access to resources and opportunities as well as lower participation in decision-making at all levels



Keeping the Applying a Gender Lens to Science, Technology and Innovation "Gender Dimension" at the Foreground of **STI for Development** UNCTAD CURRENT STUDIES ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENNOVATION.



Why Does This Matter?

- Agenda setting
- Determining research priorities
- Determining budget priorities
- Influencing policies and policymakers



Post-2015 Strategies: Applying a Gender Lens

- Provide education to women as well as men at every level (primary, secondary and tertiary), including in STI.
- Ensure that women are included among those who create and apply knowledge.
- While addressing human capacity for STI addressing countries' needs for a talent pool to advance sustainable development --also work to include women among those who determine R&D agendas (consider how women can implement and benefit)



Critical Role of STI: Addressing Women's Needs/Informing the UNCSTD Themes

- Beyond supporting the STI workforce, women need education and educational opportunities to access science knowledge to advance the lives of their families and communities (including the need to integrate knowledge from STI with local knowledge systems)
- Policymakers need STI literacy and access to STI professionals so that research can inform decisionmaking
- All need a better understanding of the need for and means of applying a gender lens in STI for development.





U.N. Names New Science Advisory Board

21 October 2013 5:45 pm | 3 Comments



United Nation

The General Assembly Hall of the United Nations



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UN Science Advisory Group (13 of 26 are women!)

- Ms Tanya Abrahamse (South Africa)
- Ms Susan Avery (United States of America)
- Sir Hilary McDonald Beckles (Barbados)
- Ms Joji Cariño (Philippines)
- Ms Rosie Cooney (Australia)
- Mr Abdallah Daar (Oman)
- Mr Gebisa Ejeta (Ethiopia)
- Mr Vladimir Fortov (Russian Federation)
- Ms Fabiola Gianotti (Italy)
- Mr Ke Gong (China)
- Mr Jörg Hinrich Hacker (Germany)
- Ms Maria Ivanova (Bulgaria)
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- Ms Ada Yonath (Israel)
- Mr Abdul Hamid Zakri (Malaysia)
- Mr Ahmed Zewail (Egypt)



Gender InSITE: A Partnership to Bring Vision and Clarity to the Post-2015 Development Agenda

- Supported by Sida
- Collaboration of NGOs and intergovernmental organizations
- Articulating an agenda for development that reflects and supports the interests of women and men
- Providing research-based options to inform decision-making
- Understanding the role of SITE in development AND women's empowerment