Contribution by

American Association for the Advancement of Science

Gender, Science and Technology for Development: Mainstreaming and Targeting

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The views presented here are the contributor's and do not necessarily reflect the views and the position of the United Nations or the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
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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
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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.