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Science and Technology for Post-2015 Development:

Considering a Gender Dimension

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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

Science and Technology for Post-2015 Development: Considering a Gender Dimension

Shirley M. Malcom, Ph.D.

AAAS

A Brief History

- 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

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



SOURCE: United Nations Development Programme, Millennium Development Goals, www.undp.org/mdg

GENDER



SOURCE: United Nations Development Programme, Millennium Development Goals, www.undp.org/mdg

Income di\$parity

More diversity

Poverty

From MDGs to Sustainable Development Goals: 17 Goals, 169 Targets

Growing importance of water

Technology

Health challenges

Security challenges

Globalization

Food insecurity

POPULATION
GROWTH

Climate change

Aging populations in developed

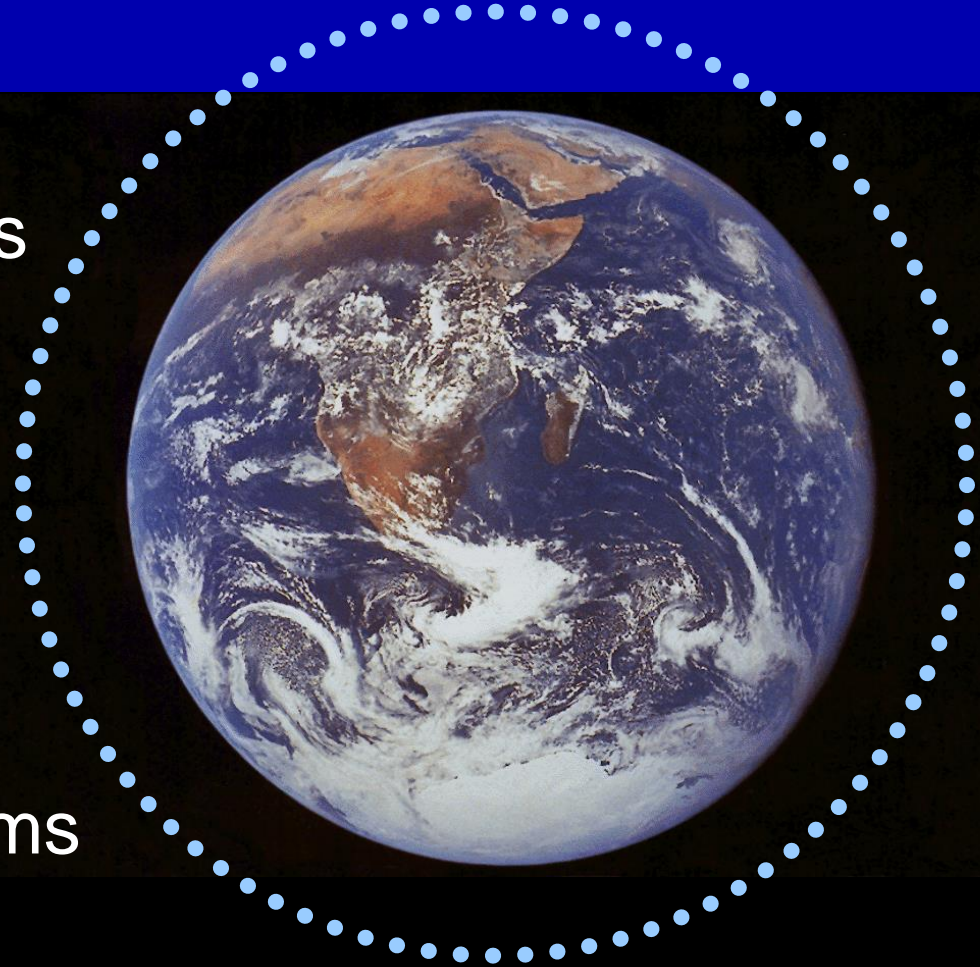
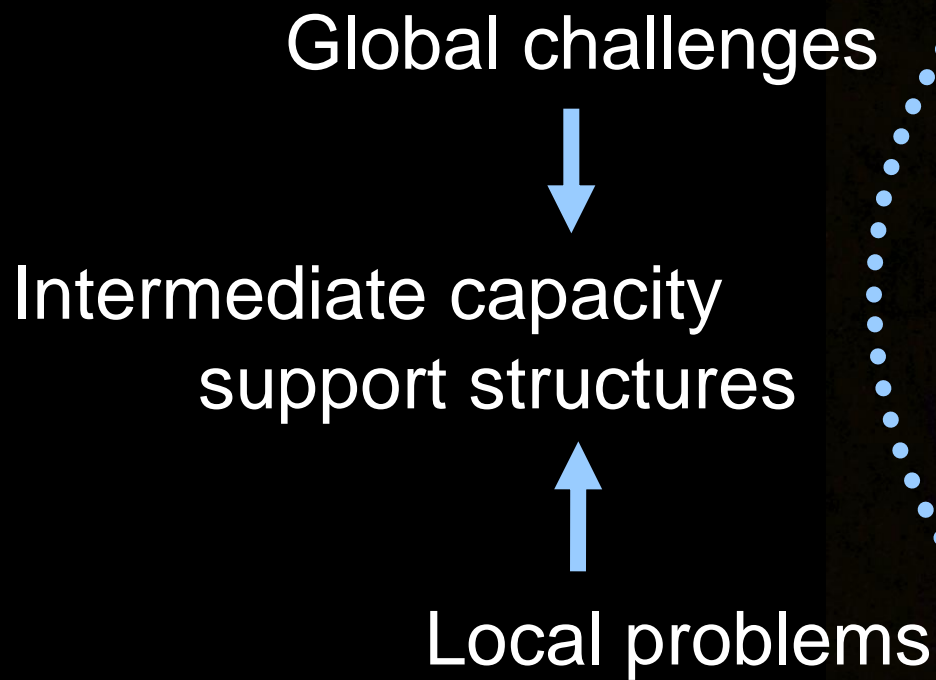
Energy demands

Building Capacity – Using Capacity – Directing Capacity, to Address Needs

- Developing talent base of women and men, girls and boys
- Using talent
- Where women have a special role

Cultivating a New Base of Talent

- Start earlier and cast the widest possible net
- Suspend assumptions about who can do science and engineering
- Show STI as making a difference in the world
- Improve educational experiences in STI
- Provide opportunities for engagement beyond school



Global Challenges

Addressing Basic Human Needs

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria
- Ensure environmental sustainability

Capacity Building

The Role of S&T

- Agriculture
- Water
- Sanitation
- Health
- Education that includes S&T
- Democratic governance, rule of law, respect for human rights, and peace and security
- Interdependency between growth, poverty reduction, SD

Operational Impact

Cooperation: Strategies and Tactics

- New or enhanced local-scale technologies appropriate to conditions, users, problems
- Local nature of problems and solutions
- Challenges of transfer of knowledge and skills
- Role of technology





How to consider gender in science reporting

Juan Casasbuenas

05/03/15

Speed read



- Gender-sensitive reporting means taking into account the impact of science on women and men
- It is important to check whether research was carried out in a gender-sensitive way
- Tailor your approach according to the topic that you are reporting on

Many topics within science, or more generally, have a **gender** dimension; you can tell a more complete, honest, richer and fuller story if you take gender into account.

By applying a gender lens to different aspects of a story you can consider obvious voices, but also the voices that are often missing. But how can you apply this gender lens?

It goes beyond making sure that you interview both men and women, and is more about building the gender dimension in as one of the many that you consider. It is a part of the culture and process of story creation, and certainly not a box-ticking exercise.

As a journalist, you will already be considering geographical, cultural, socio-political, economic and other dimensions to a story. This guide will support you in adding gender to that repertoire.

Pitch-perfect considerations

There are many topics where you can tell more complete stories by considering gender.

For example, if you are writing about Ebola it is fundamental to consider that West African women are disproportionately affected by the virus because they are more likely to be nurses or cleaners in the public **health** sector. [1]

Not all topics will have such evident gender angles, but starting with the assumption that all subjects have a gender dimension might lead you to some unexpected stories. The following is a list of key considerations that *SciDev.Net* editors and journalists suggest you employ when developing stories.

Some important questions to consider

- Remember that 'gender sensitive' reporting means including both men and women.
- Consider: Are women or men invisible in the story and can their presence be surfaced?
- Consider: Who is marginalised by the technology/advance/policy/research that you are reporting on?



