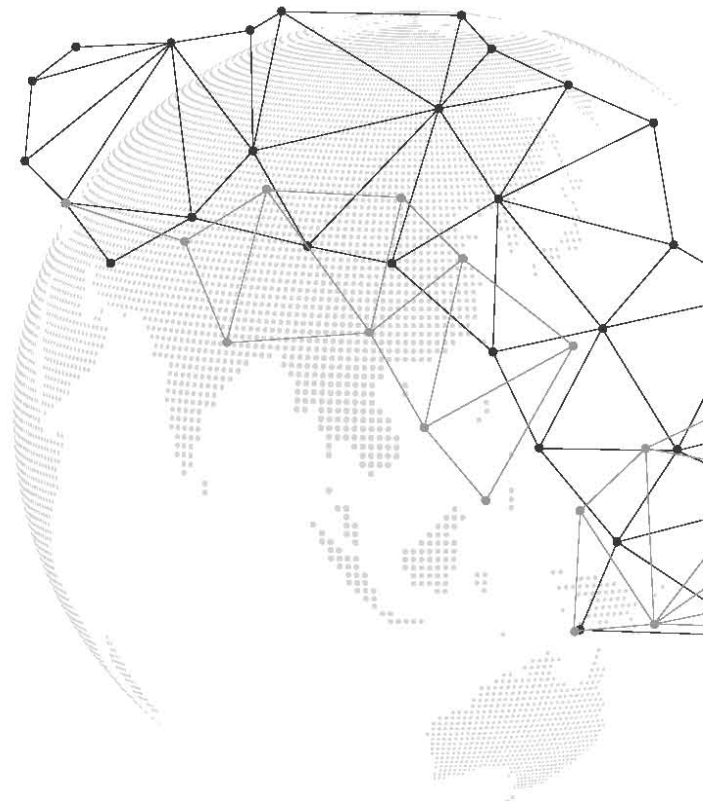


제9차 개발과 젠더에 관한 아태개발협력포럼

The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

지속가능개발목표와 젠더: 지역 및 국가적 관점

Gender and Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) :
Regional and National Perspectives



일시 DATE

2017년 7월 4일(화) 09:30~17:30

July 4 (Tue), 2017, 09:30~17:30

장소 VENUE

한국프레스센터 기자회견장(19층)

Korea Press Center, Meeting Hall (19th FL)

Seoul, Korea

주최
Hosted by



한국여성정책연구원
Korean Women's Development Institute

후원
Sponsored by



외교부
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



여성가족부
Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

KOICA
한국국제협력단



★ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

INVITATION



Greetings!

The Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI) has the pleasure of cordially inviting you to the 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender (AP Forum hereafter) on 4 July 2017.



As a leading government-funded research think-tank dedicated to women's empowerment, KWDI has annually hosted the AP Forum since 2009 to support the South Korean government's effort to mainstream gender in its development assistance.

In its ninth year, this year's AP Forum entitled "Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives" hopes to serve as an arena to exchange ideas and discuss how to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their gender targets in the Asia-Pacific region. By bringing together experts and practitioners from international organizations, development bank, national governments, donor agency and NGOs in the region, we hope this year's AP Forum will facilitate further cooperation among donors, civil society and participating countries to accelerate the successful implementation of SDGs.

Please join us in laying a firm ground and identifying future directions for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their gender targets. We look forward to welcoming you at the Forum.

July 2017
Myung-Sun Lee
President
Korean Women's Development Institute



Congratulatory Remarks



Greetings!

I am In Soon Nam, Chairperson of the National Assembly Gender Equality and Family Committee, a member of Health and Welfare Committee, and a member of the National Assembly from the Minjoo Party of Korea.



I would like to express my sincere thanks to all of you for participating in the 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender despite the hot weather. My special gratitude goes out to Dr. Myung-Sun Lee, President of the Korean Women's Development Institute for hosting this meaningful event, and Mr. Kaveh Zahedi, Deputy Executive Secretary, Sustainable Development, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, who made a long journey to deliver the key note speech. I also would like to extend my appreciation to Her Excellency Ambassador Anne Hoglund from the Embassy of Sweden in Korea, and all presenters, moderators, and discussants.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to achieve inclusive development with a slogan of "leaving no one behind." As set out in Goal 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls," gender equality is considered as an important factor in achieving other goals not only Goal 5. This shows the international community's heightened attention to tackling gender bias.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) create a global environment for gender equality and empowerment of women, while confirming that it is difficult to achieve SDGs without accomplishment of gender equality and women's empowerment. This also supports the slogan, "Feminism perfects democracy."

As a member of international community, Korea needs to actively participate in efforts to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Since Korea has joined the OECD Development Assistance

Committee (DAC) in 2009, it has committed to fulfilling its obligations in global arena. However, more vigorous efforts are required to make a significant progress in gender equality in the international community including Korea. I believe global as well as region cooperation is quint essential to achieve this common goal.

In order to implement the tasks of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) properly, strengthening of gender awareness should be prioritized for policy makers in the government and political institutions. As a chairperson of the National Assembly Gender Equality and Family Committee, I will continue to strive for Korea to keep our promise and lead the way for inclusive and sustainable development.

I hope that this Forum will serve as a valuable opportunity to contribute to achieving gender equality in the international community including Korea through sharing your insights and thoughts.

Once again, thank you for your participation, and I wish health and peace to each and every one of you.

Thank you.

In Soon Nam

Chairperson, Gender Equality and Family Committee
The National Assembly of the Republic of Korea (Seoul Sonpa-C District)
The Minjoo Party of Korea



★ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

Congratulatory Remarks



Greetings!

The Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender has reached its ninth year. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Myung-Sun Lee, President of the Korean Women's Development Institute for arranging the event, and guests who have attended the forum to deliver meaningful discussions, and sincerely welcome all experts from diverse fields of each country.



The Forum, initiated in 2009, promotes a broad exchange in women's policies and development issues in domestic as well as in global arena, and contributes to strengthen cooperation among nations through sharing global practices. This year too, the Forum is expected to contribute to deepening exchanges by examining gender and the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of the Asia-Pacific region and the national-level.

The international community has promoted various policies to advance the status of women and strengthened their capacity based on its recognition of the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted in 1995, as a reference point for gender mainstreaming. In addition, the UN adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), going far beyond the Millennium Development Goals and striving to be achieved by 2030. The SDGs expands and reflects gender perspective in all of the goals with the empowerment of women as a major task.

The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of Korea is responsible for Goal 5, "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls," where the Ministry tries to rectify all forms of discrimination against women and girls, and promotes diverse policies aiming at realizing gender equality in various fields of politics, economy, society, and culture. Major policies of the Ministry of Gender Equality, such as establishment of target system to increase women representation in the public sector, 'Women's

Re-employment Center (Saeil Center)' for career discontinued women, and gender sensitive budget and gender impact assessment, help to achieve gender mainstreaming throughout the society. In particular, the current government is making various efforts to materialize gender-equal society and safe society from gender-based violence, and is reinforcing the promotion of gender equality policy as a top priority to create a virtuous cycle of growth, employment, and welfare.

The Republic of Korea has grown from a recipient country to a donor country, and its development experience and expertise are assets that can be shared with many nations including developing countries. In addition, if diverse policy experiences of Korea are shared through exchange and cooperation with the international community, it will reflect positively upon the establishment of a global gender-equal society.

With the advent of 4th Industrial Revolution, international cooperation is essential in order to promote the development of sustainable gender-equal society. I look forward to active discussions on new and diverse ways for women to reach their full potential and develop capacities, through sharing of best practices of Korea and other countries through today's keynote speech and ensuing sessions.

Thank you.

Sook-jin Lee

Vice Minister

Gender Equality and Family of the Republic of Korea



09:30~10:00	Registration
Moderator: KWDI	
Opening Ceremony	
	Opening Remarks: Myung-Sun Lee , President, KWDI
10:00~10:30	Congratulatory Remarks: In Soon Nam , Chairperson, Gender Equality and Family Committee, National Assembly of the Republic of Korea Sook-jin Lee , Vice Minister, Gender Equality and Family of the Republic of Korea James Choi , Ambassador, Australian Embassy of Seoul, Korea
Photo Session	
Keynote Speech	
10:30~11:00	Translating the Vision of the SDGs into a Reality for Asia-Pacific's Women and Girls Kaveh Zahedi , Deputy Executive Secretary for Sustainable Development, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
11:00~11:20	Break
Session 1. SDGs and Gender in the Asia Pacific Region	
Moderator: Changrok Soh , Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Korea University/ Member of United Nations Human Rights Council Advisory Committee	
Presentations	
11:20~12:30	Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: A Perspective from the Asian Development Bank Smita Nakhoda , Senior Results Management Specialist, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, Asian Development Bank
	Ending Violence against Women and Harmful Practices and Achieving Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Women and Girls to Accelerate SDGs in Asia and the Pacific Sujata Tuladhar , Technical Specialist on Gender Based Violence, United Nations Population Fund
	Leveraging Gender Equality to Accelerate the SDGs Achievement Koh Miyaoi , Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub
Q&A	
12:30~14:00	Lunch Break

Session 2. SDGs, Gender and National Perspectives

Moderator: **Eun Mee Kim**, Professor,
Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University

Short Speech

Jin-kyu Jeong, Director-General of Development Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea

Presentations

- 14:00~15:30
- SDG #5 - Sweden's Implementation
Anne Höglund, Ambassador, Embassy of Sweden in Korea
- Gender and SDGs: An Australian Perspective
Ravi Kewalram, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Australia in Korea
- Gender Equality: A Fundamental Pillar of Sustainable Development in Tunisia
Fakhri Amamri, First Secretary, Embassy of Tunisia in Korea
- SDGs, Gender and Korea: KWDI's Role as a Bridge in Achieving SDGs
Eun Ha Chang, Director, Center for International Development & Cooperation, KWDI

Q&A

15:30~15:50

Break

Session 3. SDGs and Gender from the Field Experiences

Moderator: **Mijeong Lee**, Director,
Research Center for Women's Human Rights, KWDI

Presentations

- 15:50~17:20
- KOICA's Experience in Empowering Girls and Young Women through Education in the Asia-Pacific Region
Eunjung Chang, Education Specialist/Manager, KOICA
- Universal Health Coverage and Promotion of Gender Equity: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
Sangchul Yoon, Director, Center for Global Health & Innovation, National Medical Center, Korea
- Save the Children's Efforts to Achieve SDGs and Gender Goals: Girls Education Program
Hyunju Kim, Team Leader, International Program Department, Save the Children Korea

Discussion

Yongshik Choi, Director, International Cooperation Division,
Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the Republic of Korea

Kyung-sook Lee, Director of Programs, The Asia Foundation, Korea

Yunjeong Yang, Associate Professor, Graduate School of International and Area Studies,
Hankuk University of Foreign Studies

17:20~17:30

Closing



09:30~10:00	등 록
	개회식
	<p>개회사 : 이명선 한국여성정책연구원 원장</p> <p>축 사 : 남인순 국회 여성가족위원장 이숙진 여성가족부 차관 James Choi 주한 호주 대사</p> <p>기념사진</p>
	기조강연
10:00~10:30	<p>10:30~11:00 이상을 현실로: 아태지역 여아 및 여성을 위한 SDGs의 달성 Kaveh Zahedi UNESCAP 지속가능개발 부총재</p>
11:00~11:20	휴식
	세션 1. 아태지역에서의 SDGs 및 성평등 목표 달성 방안
	<p style="text-align: right;">좌장: 서창록 고려대학교 국제대학원 교수 / 유엔인권이사회 자문위원회 위원</p> <p>발표</p> <p>아태지역에서의 성평등과 SDGs: 아시아개발은행(ADB)의 관점 Smita Nakhoda ADB 성과관리 선임전문관</p> <p>11:20~12:30 아태지역에서의 SDGs 달성을 위한 여성에 대한 폭력 및 악습 근절과 성생식 보건 및 권리 향상 Sujata Tuladhar UNFPA 젠더기반폭력 기술전문관</p> <p>양성평등을 통한 SDGs 목표 달성의 촉진 Koh Miyaoi UNDP 방콕지역사무소 젠더팀장</p> <p>질의응답</p>
12:30~14:00	점심 휴식

세션 2. 국가적 차원의 SDGs 및 성평등 목표 달성 방안

좌장: **김은미** 이화여자대학교 국제대학원 교수

인사말씀

정진규 외교부 개발협력국장

발표

SDG 5. 성평등: 스웨덴의 이행 현황

Anne Höglund 주한 스웨덴 대사

14:00~15:30

젠더와 SDGs: 호주의 관점

Ravi Kewalram 주한 호주 부대사

튀니지의 지속가능발전의 핵심요소로서의 성평등

Fakhri Amamri 주한 튀니지대사관 1등서기관

SDGs와 젠더: KWDI의 역할

장은하 한국여성정책연구원 국제개발협력센터장

질의응답

15:30~15:50 휴식

세션 3. 개발협력 현장에서의 SDGs 및 성평등 목표 실현

좌장: **이미정** 한국여성정책연구원 여성권익연구센터장

발표

KOICA의 아태지역에서의 교육을 통한 여아 및 청년여성 역량강화 사업

장은정 KOICA 과장/교육전문관

보편적 건강보장과 성평등 : 국제보건사례를 중심으로

윤상철 국립중앙의료원 국제보건의료연구센터장

15:50~17:20

세이브더칠드런의 SDGs 및 성평등 목표 달성을 위한 노력: 여아 지원 사업을 중심으로

김현주 세이브더칠드런 코리아 해외사업부 팀장

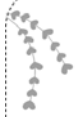
토론

최용식 여성가족부 국제협력담당관

이경숙 아시아재단 한국지부 사업본부장

양윤정 한국외국어대학 국제지역대학원 교수

17:20~17:30 폐회



CONTENTS



● Biographies of Speakers

● Keynote Speech

■ Translating the Vision of the SDGs into a Reality for Asia-Pacific's Women and Girls 17

Kaveh Zahedi Deputy Executive Secretary for Sustainable Development, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

● Session 1, SDGs and Gender in the Asia Pacific Region

■ Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: A Perspective from the Asian Development Bank 27

Smita Nakhoda Senior Results Management Specialist, Strategy, Policy and Review Department,
Asian Development Bank

■ Ending Violence against Women and Harmful Practices and Achieving Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Women and Girls to Accelerate SDGs in Asia and the Pacific 35

Sujata Tuladhar Technical Specialist on Gender Based Violence, United Nations Population Fund

■ Leveraging Gender Equality to Accelerate the SDGs Achievement 47

Koh Miyaoi, Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub

● Session 2. SDGs, Gender and National Perspectives

- SDG #5 - Sweden's Implementation 63
 Anne Höglund, Ambassador, Embassy of Sweden in Korea

- Gender and SDGs: An Australian Perspective 67
 Ravi Kewalram, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of Australia in Korea

- Gender Equality: A Fundamental Pillar of Sustainable Development in Tunisia 71
 Fakhri Amamri, First Secretary, Embassy of Tunisia in Korea

- SDGs, Gender and Korea: KWDI's Role as a Bridge in Achieving SDGs 77
 Eun Ha Chang, Director, Center for International Development & Cooperation, KWDI

● Session 3. SDGs and Gender from the Field Experiences

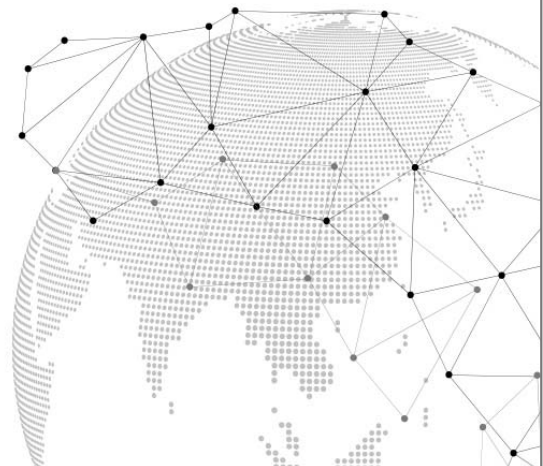
- KOICA's Experience in Empowering Girls and Young Women through Education in the Asia-Pacific Region 89
 Eunjung Chang, Education Specialist/Manager, KOICA

- Universal Health Coverage and Promotion of Gender Equity: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 99
 Sangchul Yoon, Director, Center for Global Health & Innovation, National Medical Center, Korea

- Save the Children's Efforts to Achieve SDGs and Gender Goals: Girls Education Program 117
 Hyunju Kim, Team Leader, International Program Department, Save the Children Korea

■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Biographies of Speakers



Kaveh Zahedi

Deputy Executive Secretary for Sustainable Development
United Nations Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific, UNESCAP



Kaveh Zahedi is the Deputy Executive Secretary for Sustainable Development of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). He oversees ESCAP's work on social development, environment, energy, disaster risk management and information communications and technology.

Prior to ESCAP, Mr. Zahedi was Regional Director and Representative for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). He managed UNEP's technical and policy support programmes and represented the organization in the region.

Mr. Zahedi has previously served as Deputy Director of UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP-DTIE), overseeing work on green economy, resource efficiency and climate change. At UNEP-DTIE he also set up and headed the Climate and Clean Air Coalition for reducing short lived climate pollutants.

Over two decades Mr. Zahedi worked in UNEP's offices in Kenya, Mexico, UK, France and Thailand. Before UNEP, Mr. Zahedi worked at an NGO as project manager for micro credit and development projects.

An Iranian and British national, he holds a Master's degree from the Fletcher School, Tufts University, USA, and a BSc first class degree in Economics & Geography, from University College London.

Twitter: @donkaveh1

Linkedin: www.linkedin.com/in/Kaveh-Zahedi-ESCAP-DES

Website: <http://www.unescap.org/>

Changrok Soh

Professor

Graduate School of International Studies

Korea University



Member of United Nations Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

Director, Korea University Human Rights Center

President, Human Asia

Professor Changrok Soh is currently professor of Korea University Graduate School of International Studies as well as the Director of Human Rights Center. He is also a member of the advisory committee of UN Human Rights Council (UN HRC) and the President of Human Asia (a Human Rights NGO). He has a special interest in the field of human rights and human security, especially in East Asia where he has published many notable papers on such as “Multilateral Cooperation to Advocate Human Security in East Asia,” “Extending Corporate Liability of Human Rights Violations in Asia,” “Regional Governance of North Korean Human Rights,” and “Human Rights, Official Development Assistance (ODA), and Globalization: Quantitative Studies and the Case of South Korea”. He has furthered his research by organizing international conferences and monthly forums on human rights through SSK (Social Science Korea) Human Rights Forum, an inter-university research group on human rights funded by the National Research Foundation of Korea. Professor Soh has thrived to reflect his research on human rights into the policy through his role in the advisory committee of UN HRC, where he provides expertise on human rights protection and promotion to the Council. After graduated from the Department of International Relations at Seoul National University, he received his Ph.D. as well as MALD from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University in the US. He had served as Dean of Graduate School of International Studies and Division of International Studies at Korea University in 2006- 2008.

Smita Nakhooda

Senior Results Management Specialist
Strategy, Policy and Review Department
Asian Development Bank



SMITA NAKHOODA is a Senior Results Management Specialist in the Results Management and Aid Effectiveness Division of the Strategy and Policy Department of ADB, and serves as ADB's focal point on the Sustainable Development Goals. Prior to joining ADB, Ms. Nakhooda was a Senior Research Fellow at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London, the UK where she led the team working on climate change and finance. Her work focused on understanding and strengthening the effectiveness of finance for environmentally sustainable development. Previously she was a Senior Associate at the World Resources Institute in Washington DC, USA from 2003 to 2011, where she led work on energy governance and environmental finance. Ms. Nakhooda is an Indian national. She holds an M.Sc. in Environmental Policy and Regulation from the London School of Economics, and a B.A. in Government and Environmental Studies from Dartmouth College, USA in 2003.

Sujata Tuladhar

Technical Specialist on Gender Based Violence
United Nations Population Fund, UNFPA



Ms Sujata Tuladhar is the Technical Specialist on Gender Based Violence (GBV) for UNFPA Asia Pacific Regional Office leading the GBV portfolio both for humanitarian and development context. Prior to UNFPA APRO, Sujata worked with Asian Development Bank as Gender consultant and UNFPA country offices in Philippines, Pakistan and Nepal on gender and GBV programming and coordination in both development and humanitarian settings. Sujata received her Masters Degree in International Relations from The Fletcher School, Tufts University, US and her BA in International Relations from Connecticut College, US.

E-mail: stuladhar@unfpa.org

Koh Miyaoi

Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader
UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub



Koh Miyaoi has worked as gender expert in the UN Division for the Advancement of Women, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, UNDP Thailand Country Office, UNDP Regional Centre Colombo, UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre, and UNDP Sub-Regional Response Facility for Syria-related Crisis. She became UNDP's Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader, based in UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub, in December 2014. Koh brings to her current position a wide range of skills, insights and experiences to support UNDP Country Offices in the region in delivering gender equality results. Her expertise includes analysis and development of policies, programming and project management, advocacy, and institutional capacity development, for the advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women in the broader context of sustainable development.

E-mail: koh.miyaoi@undp.org

Eun Mee Kim

Professor

Graduate School of International Studies

Ewha Womans University



Dr. Eun Mee Kim is former Dean and Professor at the Graduate School of International Studies, Director of the Institute for Development and Human Security, and Director of the Ewha Global Health Institute for Girls at Ewha Womans University. She has served as a civilian member on the Committee for International Development Cooperation under the Prime Minister's Office, the Policy Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Policy Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. In 2009, she received the World Class University Research Grant as the PI from the National Research Foundation of the Republic of Korea entitled, "Cross-National Comparative Analysis of the Effectiveness of Development Assistance." She served on the Board of Samsung Electronics as an external board member (2013-16).

In 2012, she received the Service Merit Medal from the Republic of Korea for her contributions to the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.

In 2013, she received the first research grant to a university in South Korea from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation on her research project entitled, "Advocacy for Korean Engagement in Global Health and Development."

- Fields of Interest: International Development Cooperation, Foreign Aid, Political Economy of Development, Globalization and Multiculturalism.
- Publications include: *The South Korean Development Experience: Beyond Aid* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2014); *Adapt, Fragment, Transform: Corporate Restructuring and System Reform in South Korea* (Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, 2012); *South Korea Advances toward a Multicultural Society* (Nanam, 2012); *Multicultural Society of Korea* (in Korean; Nanam, 2009); *The Sociology of the Economic Crisis: Transformation of the Developmental State and Business Group Networks* (in Korean; Seoul National University Press, 2005); *Big Business, Strong State: Collusion and Conflict in South Korean Development* (State University of New York Press, 1997); and *The Four Asian Tigers: Economic Development and the Global Political Economy Development* (Academic Press, 1998).
- Visiting Scholar: Harvard University and Brown University.
- Education: B.A. Ewha Womans University (Sociology); M.A. & Ph.D. Brown University (Sociology)

Anne Höglund

Ambassador

Embassy of Sweden in Korea



Biography

Born on 1 April 1960, married with three children

Education/Degree

1987 BA in Political Science, International Politics, Stockholm University
Language studies in Rome and Paris

Appointments

1990 Joined the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Sweden
1990-91 Diplomatic training at MFA
1991-93 Vice Consul at the Swedish Consulate General in Barcelona, Spain
1994-95 Department for International Development Co-operation, Head of Section South Asia
1996-98 Department for the European Union
1999-2001 Office of the Director General for Political Affairs
2001-2003 Department for Africa, Head of Section South Africa
2003-2006 Department for Asia and the Pacific Region, Head of South Asia
2006-2010 Department for Asia and the Pacific Region, Deputy Head of Department
2010-2013 Head of Mission, Swedish Ambassador to Cambodia
2013-2015 Department for Asia and the Pacific Region, Ambassador, Regional Trade Promotion
2015(Sept) Ambassador of Sweden to the Republic of Korea

Ravi Kewalram

Deputy Head of Mission
Embassy of Australia in Korea



Appointments

- Deputy Head of Mission, Australian Embassy, Seoul (29 September 2014 -)
- Assistant Secretary, Trade Law Branch, Office of Trade Negotiations (from 20 Feb 2012 to 20 June 2014)
- Assistant Secretary, Legal Counsel Branch, Free Trade Agreement Division (FTD; from Feb 2011 to Feb 2012)
- Senior Adviser to Minister for Trade, and then to Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade (Sep 2009 to Sep 2010)
- Assistant Secretary, Pacific Regional and New Zealand Branch (Nov 2008 - Sep 2009)
- Head (Counsellor-level), Political and Trade Policy Branch, London (Aug 2005 to Sep 2008)
- Director, WTO Disputes (May 2001 - July 2005)
- Executive Officer, Office of Trade Negotiations (WTO Services; then Disputes) (Mar 1999 to May 2001)
- Second Secretary, Wellington (Dec 1995 - Feb 1999)
- Desk Officer, APEC Branch (Dec 1994 - Dec 1995)
- Graduate Trainee, New Zealand Section and study (Feb - Dec 1994)

Educational and professional qualifications

- Master of Arts (Foreign Affairs and Trade), Monash University
- Master of Laws, University of Sydney
- Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice, University of Technology, Sydney (Subsequently admitted as a Solicitor in NSW)
- Bachelor of Laws, University of Sydney
- Bachelor of Economics, University of Sydney

Fakhri Amamri

First Secretary

Embassy of Tunisia in Korea



Education/Degree

May. 2013 Graduated from the Diplomatic Institute for Training and Research, Tunis, Tunisia

Jun. 2006 Graduated from the Department of English (M.A in Linguistics), Tunis

Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Tunis, Tunisia

Professional Career

Oct. 2016 First Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Tunisia, Seoul, Korea

May. 2013 First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Consular Affairs Department, Tunis, Tunisia

Mar. 2012 First Secretary, Diplomatic Institute for Training and Research, Tunis, Tunisia

Mar. 2007 Administrative assistant in AlShaya Company, Kuwait

Sep. 2006 Teacher of English in Attawfik High school, Rades, Tunisia

Eun Ha Chang

Director

Center for International Development and Cooperation

Korean Women's Development Institute



Eun Ha Chang is Director at the Center for International Development and Cooperation, KWDI. Prior to joining KWDI three years ago, she was a Research Fellow at the Center for International Studies at Yonsei University. She was also a lecturer at Yonsei and Korea University.

Her research interests include gender and development, international humanitarian assistance, and refugee policies.

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Mijeong Lee

Director

Research Center for Women's Human Rights

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The areas of expertise of Dr. Mijeong Lee lie in issues related to violence against women in Korea. She wrote policy reports on protecting victims of sexual violence in Korean military (2016), supporting child, youth, and disabled victims of sexual violence (2015), preventing campus sexual harassment and strengthening victim protection (2015), reviewing achievements and challenges 10 years after the enactment of Special Law to Prevent Sex Trafficking and Protect Victims (2014), improving support system for sexual assault for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Dr. Lee has been involved in other professional duties such as Editor in Chief of the Gender Studies and Policy Review, Chairperson of the Monitoring Committee of the Headquarter to support Woman and Child Victims of Violence. She holds a Master's degree from Stanford University and a Doctor of Sociology degree from UCLA.

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Sangchul Yoon, M.D., is an Ophthalmologist. He is the Director of the Center for Global Health and Innovation at the National Medical Center of South Korea and also the Director of Project BOM affiliated with the Department of Ophthalmology at Yonsei University College of Medicine where he has another professorship as an Adjunct Professor. He served at Ras Desta Hospital in Ethiopia for three years as a volunteer doctor of the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and managed a capacity building program to primary eye health, where efforts in Ethiopia were awarded by the Prime Minister of South Korea through the Medal of Honor. He has accumulated years of experience afterwards with Project BOM for clinical and field-based research in public health, especially for universal health coverage utilizing innovative solutions including mHealth (mobile health).

Hyunju Kim

Team Leader

International Program Department

Save the Children Korea



Hyunju Kim joined the Save the Children Korea in 2012, currently, serves as the team leader of international program department. In that role, she has focused on design, implementation and evaluation of the ‘School me’ program that aims to ensuring every girl’s right to education and promoting empowerment in the West African countries. She also worked as the International Advocacy team leader. Hyunju had a B.A. in political science and international relations studies from the Sungyunkwan University and received her master’s degree in international development studies from the University of Birmingham in the UK.

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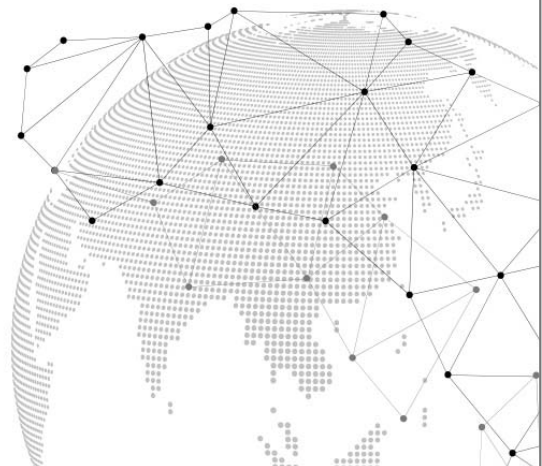
■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Keynote Speech

Translating the Vision of the SDGs into a Reality for Asia-Pacific's Women and Girls

Kaveh Zahedi

Deputy Executive Secretary for Sustainable Development
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific





**Keynote address by Mr. Kaveh Zahedi
Deputy Executive Secretary of
the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**

“Translating the vision of the SDGs into a reality for Asia-Pacific’s women and girls”

The Ninth Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

***Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
Regional Perspectives and National Implementation***

Tuesday, 4 July 2017

Excellencies,
Distinguished representatives,
Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour and an immense pleasure to address the Ninth Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender.

I wish to thank our long-standing partner, the Korean Women’s Development Institute, as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Korea International Cooperation Agency for hosting this important Forum to address the pivotal theme of Gender and Sustainable Development Goals in Asia-Pacific.

Our meeting here is very timely. Governments and stakeholders will come together at the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development in New York next week to take stock of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. One of the six SDGs that will be reviewed in depth is Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality and women’s empowerment. The review of SDG5 provides an ideal opportunity not only to take stock of progress, but also to identify ways forward to ensure that development interventions in our countries uphold women’s rights and achieve the promise of an

inclusive, prosperous and sustainable world.

But how do we translate the ambitious vision of the SDGs into a reality for Asia-Pacific's women and girls?

Firstly, by seizing the unique opportunity provided to us by the 2030 Agenda

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides us with a transformative agenda for achieving gender equality. It recognises that a departure from business-as-usual is required to achieve our global objectives. And it provides for an integrated agenda where interlinkages and interdependencies are evident across the Goals.

Framing gender equality and women's empowerment within the context of human rights, the 2030 Agenda has affirmed that the achievement of women's rights is an indispensable foundation for inclusive and sustainable development. We are not talking about an agenda for women like Beijing but a development agenda with women's economic empowerment, rights and role imbedded at its core.

This may not come as a surprise to many in the room who have been advocating for "mainstreaming" of the gender agenda for years and decades. We know from a growing body of evidence that gender equality has multiplier effects across the spectrum of development. If we are to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is clear that our efforts to advance gender equality cannot be confined to the stand-alone SDG on gender equality, but must be a cross-cutting priority throughout the other Goals.

Compared with its predecessor, the targets under SDG5 on achieving gender equality focus on more structural components of gender inequality, including ending discrimination, violence and harmful practices, recognizing and valuing unpaid care work, promoting participation and leadership in decision-making, as well as enhancing access to economic resources, ICTs and legislative frameworks.

The SDGs provide us with an ambitious and comprehensive development framework that can draw upon and be enriched by other frameworks and human rights conventions. In terms of gender equality, there are clear synergies with international and regional agreements and reviews of the Beijing Platform for Action, the International Conference on Population and Development and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the United Nations Framework on Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, as well as G20 Summits have acknowledged the centrality of gender equality to achieving inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development.

It is through harnessing these synergies, strengthening opportunities for structural change and maximising the interlinkages with other areas of development, that the 2030 Agenda provides a global blueprint for transformative change for women.

Secondly, by demonstrating that persisting inequalities facing women and girls will undermine the achievement of many SDGs

When we look at key development challenges facing Asia-Pacific today, we can see the urgency for gender-sensitive responses in addressing the needs of the region.

Continued discrimination faced by women in the workforce, manifests itself in unequal pay, opportunities and outcomes. A staggering 78% of women workers in South and South-West Asia and 60% of women workers in South-East Asia are concentrated in vulnerable employment, with low wages, no formal contracts and often hazardous working conditions.¹⁾

The proportion of **women entrepreneurs** is relatively high across the region – with the Philippines leading the way as 69% of firms have female participation in ownership.²⁾ However, women continue to face fundamental barriers in the set-up, management and expansion of their businesses. Women entrepreneurs are generally concentrated in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). But these MSMEs, while vital for the region’s economies, are faced with barriers to growth. Some \$900 billion to \$1.1 trillion of SMEs’ credit requirements are unmet in East Asia, and this has a disproportionate impact on women entrepreneurs.³⁾ Moreover, a recent ESCAP study indicates that the overall lower level of women entrepreneurs’ access to education and training can negatively impact business development, including in terms of low growth orientation, limited degree of innovation of products and services, and constrained capacity to transfer research and development outcomes to their enterprises.⁴⁾ Achieving SDG8 on sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productive employment and decent work for all is impossible unless it addresses the barriers faced by women

1) ESCAP calculations based on ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (Geneva, 2016)

2) World Economic Forum (2016) Global Gender Gap Report <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/>

3) US-ASEAN Business Council and USAID (2014) Beyond AEC 2015: Policy Recommendations for ASEAN SME Competitiveness

4) ESCAP (2017) Fostering Women’s Entrepreneurship in ASEAN: Transforming Prospects, Transforming Societies

entrepreneurs.

As the world of work evolves, women will need to meet demands for different skillsets, particularly with rapid evolutions in technology. Already at a disadvantage due to the digital divide, there is growing concern that technological innovations risk leaving women even further behind. The increased **automation of production processes** will lead to losses in low-skill and middle-skill jobs; jobs in which women currently predominate. For instance, in the field of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, where jobs are expected to be created, women will gain only one job for every 20 jobs lost in other areas, compared with one job lost for men.⁵⁾

The Asia-Pacific region is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world, exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. Different gender roles and responsibilities often render women more exposed and less resilient to disaster situations and climate change. In the 2004 Asian tsunami, an estimated 70% of victims were women and children trapped in their homes.⁶⁾ If we are to significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses caused by disasters, our resilience policies, strategies and actions must be gender sensitive.

Women are also more vulnerable to environmental change as they are often less involved in the decision-making processes that govern their lives, have access to fewer assets and rely more heavily on natural resources for their livelihoods. For instance, it is notable that less than 10 per cent of women hold agricultural land in several countries across the region.⁷⁾

And of course, the Targets of SDG 5 will remain just that, distant targets, without addressing fundamental challenges:

Inclusive growth is hampered by the disproportionate burden of **unpaid care work** borne by women (Target 5.4). On average, women in Asia-Pacific spend between 2.4 hours to 6 hours per day on unpaid work, compared to the 18 minutes to 2.3 hours per day spent by men on these activities.⁸⁾ This burden on women not only limits economic choices, but also reduces time that could be spent in learning, public activity, or leisure.

Across Asia and the Pacific, women also continue to be **underrepresented in national parliaments**.

5) ESCAP and UN Women (2017) Background paper for Asia-Pacific Dialogue on Women's Economic Empowerment in the Changing World of Work; UN (2017) E/CN.6/2017 Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work. Report of the Secretary-General

6) UNDP (2017) Gender and Climate Change: Overview of Linkages between Gender and Climate Change

7) ESCAP (2016) Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific.

8) ESCAP (2017) Sustainable Social Development in Asia and the Pacific: Toward a People-Centred Transformation

Although there have been some improvements over the past 20 years, the region is performing poorly, with an average 18 per cent of women parliamentarians.⁹⁾ In the Pacific only one head of Government is a woman – President Heine of the Marshall Islands. The rate of change may not be enough for us to reach full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (Target 5.5).

Thirdly, by harnessing the potential of gender equality as a powerful catalyst for achieving sustainable development.

The challenges before us may be significant but they are not insurmountable. Through advancing gender equality, we have a potentially powerful catalyst for inclusive and sustainable prosperity.

Available data from Asia-Pacific demonstrates that countries with higher gender equality often fare better in terms of gender outcomes as measured by the Human Development and Gender Inequality Indices.¹⁰⁾ A 0.1 reduction in gender equality as measured by the Gender Inequality Index is associated with almost 1 percentage point of higher economic growth.¹¹⁾ As economies across Asia Pacific show signs of stagnation and downturn, gender equality may be a key for sustaining growth.

In addition, closing the gaps in hours worked, participation and productivity between men and women can reap economic dividends. In East and South-East Asia (excluding China), for example, it is estimated that this could result in GDP gains of up to 30% by 2025.¹²⁾

Evidence also suggests that when more women are engaged in decision-making and leadership, they can shift dialogue and action towards more inclusive, transparent and socially impactful outcomes. Countries with higher representation of women in parliament are more likely to protect land areas and ratify multilateral environmental agreements.

One example is from India, where an increased presence of women in local government councils (gram panchayats) is changing the way public budgets are spent towards, for example, providing safe drinking water. Higher representation of women in the Cambodian government has also helped foster more

9) ESCAP (2017) Sustainable Social Development in Asia and the Pacific: Toward a People-Centred Transformation

10) ESCAP (2015) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Asia and the Pacific: Perspectives of Governments on 20 Years of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

11) Gonzales et al. (2015) Catalyst for Change: Empowering Women and Tackling Income Inequality. IMF Staff Discussion Note.

12) Woetzel, J et al. (2014). Southeast Asia at the crossroads: Three paths to prosperity. McKinsey Global Institute.

dialogue with different sectors of society and steer policies to address gender issues.¹³⁾

What are the practical levers for change?

In view of the development priorities facing the region and gaps in upholding the rights of women, I would like to propose a few practical levers for change.

1. Enhance women's economic empowerment, including through entrepreneurship.

Women's entrepreneurship is a key pathway to advance women's economic participation with positive ripple effects on decent employment, poverty eradication and economic growth. The promotion of women's entrepreneurship also requires tackling broader structural barriers to promote women's economic empowerment.

Through research, advocacy and capacity-building efforts, ESCAP is working with with Governments and other stakeholders to promote the access of women entrepreneurs to financial services, credit, technology, accurate market information, networks and other services, whilst addressing discriminatory social norms and ensuring gender-responsive policies in enterprise development and promotion. But the needs are vast and we need a much broader engagement of stakeholders.

2. Enhance the evidence-base for gender-responsive policy formulation and implementation.

The lack of adequate gender-sensitive and sex-disaggregated data severely hampers the implementation of evidence-based policies and monitoring of the SDGs. Region-wide analysis can identify good practices and lessons learned to strengthen the formulation of effective development interventions.

ESCAP, along with some of the partners represented in this room, is leading efforts to coordinate and build capacity of national statistical offices on gender statistics, including through the adoption of core gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific. We are also conducting in-depth analysis on critical enablers that address structural barriers to gender equality, such as women's leadership, as well as on the nexus between gender and the environment.

3. Strengthen institutional capacities to advance the gender equality agenda.

National institutions are at the forefront of implementing the legislative, policy and programmatic changes to create an enabling environment to promote gender equality. However, with a few exceptions,

13) UNDP (2011) Human Development Report 'Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All'; WEF (2015) Why gender equality will make or break the Global Goals <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2015/09/8-reasons-why-gender-equality-will-make-or-break-the-sdgs/>; The Institute for Inclusive Society (2009) Strategies for Policymakers 'Bringing Women into Government'

national women's coordination mechanisms tend to lack institutional leverage, resources and capacity in emerging areas such as ICT, to effectively advocate for and implement their agenda. ESCAP is working with National Women's Coordination Mechanisms to help strengthen their capacity and coordination role within governments, including through the provision of an online knowledge through the Asia-Pacific Gender Portal.¹⁴⁾

We are also providing technical and institutional capacity development, including using ICT. ESCAP has developed an online training programme for women entrepreneurs and policy stakeholders through its Women and IT Frontier, WIFI, initiative led by our Asia Pacific Centre of ICT for Development (APCICT) based here in Korea. In service delivery and governance, ESCAP has developed a toolbox to promote gender-responsive digital government. These initiatives and many more are vital to ensure that the emerging digital divide does not become yet another source of inequality of access for women and girls.

4. Increase sustainable financing for gender equality.

Securing adequate domestic and international resources to finance the gender equality agenda remains a significant challenge. Resource mobilisation for gender equality, particularly in non-conventional sectors remains lacking. Despite the central importance of women's economic empowerment to development, OECD DAC aid assistance targeting women's economic empowerment as a primary objective represents a mere 2% of overall aid to the economic and productive sectors.¹⁵⁾

Effective and responsive domestic resource mobilisation to promote gender equality is imperative across the 2030 Agenda. Gender-Responsive Budgeting has played a pivotal role in tracking financial allocations on gender in national budgets, as well as enhancing the quality and quantity of budgetary allocations towards gender across line ministries.

Recognising the instrumental role of sustainable financing, ESCAP has been working to support member States in formulating and implementing effective strategies to apply gender-responsive budgeting in their national contexts. Underpinning this approach is an in-depth gender analysis to foster solid understanding of the impact of public expenditure on root causes and consequences of inequalities between men and women.

14) <http://asiapacificgender.org/>

15) OECD (2016) Tracking the money for women's economic empowerment: still a drop in the ocean <http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Tracking-the-money-for-womens-economic-empowerment.pdf>

5. Forge stronger partnerships between diverse groups of stakeholders.

The SDGs have been unprecedented in galvanising stakeholder engagement from formulation to follow-up reviews. As highlighted by SDG 17, partnerships with civil society, stakeholders and the private sector will be pivotal to its success.

Starting closer at home, together with UN Women, ESCAP coordinates regional UN interagency efforts to promote gender equality, through its Asia-Pacific Regional Thematic Working Group on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, particularly coordinating efforts in gender statistics, violence against women and women's leadership. We look to partner with many more of you to deliver on the ambitious agenda of the SDGs.

Conclusions

By some estimates, it could take 83 years to close gender gaps and as many as 170 years to achieve economic parity for women.¹⁶⁾ However, with the 2030 deadline fast approaching, the urgent challenges facing Asia-Pacific compel us out of complacency and conventional approaches to development. Natural disasters, climate change and technological innovation will not wait for us to address barriers to gender equality. If we approach the SDGs gender blind, we will simply fail to deliver on a once in a generation opportunity for transformative change.

Our responses to development challenges can no longer afford to neglect one half of humanity. Let us use this timely opportunity afforded by this Forum to accelerate our efforts – at the national, regional and global level – in closing gender gaps towards fully realising the vision of the SDGs for our men and women, boys and girls. ESCAP stands ready to partner with you in translating this ambitious agenda into a concrete reality.

Thank you.

16) World Economic Forum (2016) Global Gender Gap Report <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/>

■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Session 1,
SDGs and Gender in the Asia Pacific Region

Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: A Perspective from the Asian Development Bank

Smita Nakhooda

Senior Results Management Specialist
Strategy, Policy and Review Department
Asian Development Bank



Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals

A perspective from the Asian Development Bank

Smita Nakhooda

Senior Results Management Specialist
Strategy, Policy and Review Department



ASIA'S GREATEST POTENTIAL CAN BE FOUND IN ITS WOMEN AND GIRLS





SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY

WHAT?

- 1  End discrimination against all women and girls
- 2  Eliminate violence against all women and girls
- 3  Eliminate all harmful practices such as child marriage
- 4  Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
- 5  Ensure women's participation and leadership in decision-making
- 6  Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights

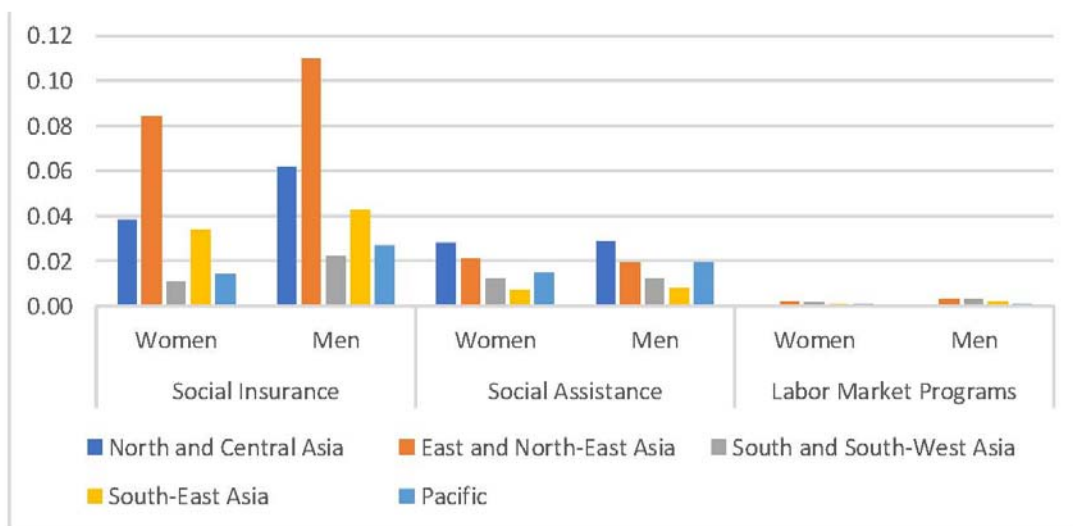
SDGs provide a new results framework for development



- 85 gender relevant indicators across the SDGs
- Only 40% are Tier 1 (methodology accepted and data widely available).
- Data and methodology lacking for 1 in 3 indicators including 5 of 14 SDG 5 indicators

BIG GAPS IN THE DATA NEEDED TO ASSESS PROGRESS ON GENDER EQUALITY

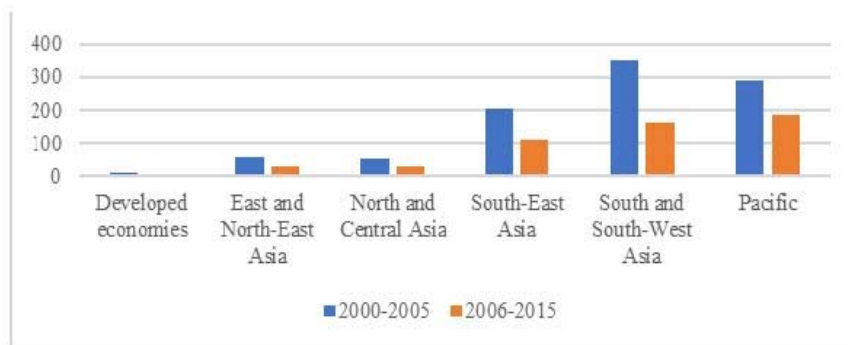
GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty



ADB Social Protection Index 2009

WOMEN LESS LIKELY TO HAVE SOCIAL PROTECTION COVERAGE. BUT MORE LIKELY TO BE VULNERABLE

GOAL 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Wellbeing



Maternal Mortality Rate by Sub-Region

The maternal mortality rate is **126** in **100,000 women**, **43 deaths** higher than the MDG target



UNFINISHED AGENDAS FROM THE MDGS, THOUGH WE HAVE BETTER DATA

REALISING THE PROMISE OF GENDER EQUALITY



Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, including land



Enhance the use of information and communication technology



Adopt and strengthen policies and legislation

ADB's APPROACH TO GENDER EQUALITY

STRATEGY2020
The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008-2020

Midterm Review of Strategy 2020
Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Operational Plan, 2013-2020
Moving the Agenda Forward in Asia and the Pacific

ROAD TO 2030

Consultations on ADB's New Strategy

Better: Gender Equality

Level 1 – DMCs transforming gender relationships, gaps remain

Parity in Education

Health targets missed

Delivery of gender equality results

60%: 2012-2014

70%: 2013-2015

74%: 2014-2016

2016 target of 70% achieved, second year in a row

Completed projects

Increasing success rates of gender equality project components

More action required

Gender equality in design

Mainstreaming targets met – Three year average

Drop in 2016 due to infrastructure



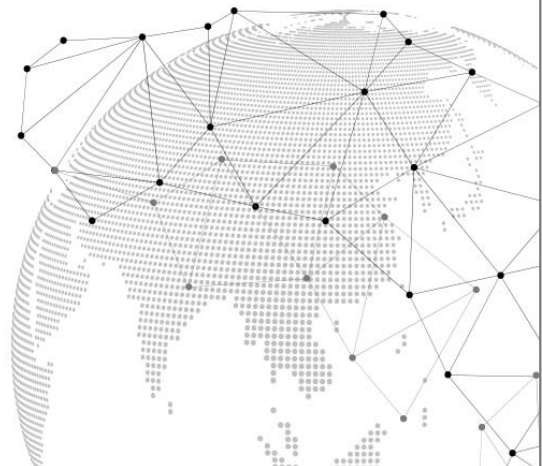
■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Session 1,
SDGs and Gender in the Asia Pacific Region

Ending Violence against Women and Harmful Practices and Achieving Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Women and Girls to Accelerate SDGs in Asia and the Pacific

Sujata Tuladhar

Technical Specialist on Gender Based Violence
United Nations Population Fund



Gender and SDGs: Ending Violence against Women and Harmful Practices and Achieving Sexual and Reproductive Rights for Women and Girls



Sujata Tuladhar
Technical Specialist – Violence against Women



MDGs to SDGs – what’s different for Gender Equality?

MDGs	SDGs	ICPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on poverty – getting “halfway” to ending poverty and hunger • North-South – “rich” donors aiding “poor” recipients • Development – human and social • Limited gender goal • Progress measured at aggregate (national) level • ODA as source of financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on inequality – leaving no one behind • Universal– all are accountable • Three dimensions of sustainable development • Explicit grounding in human rights – inequality and non-discrimination • Strong gender goal including ending GBV and harmful practices, universal access to SRHR • Disaggregation across the framework • Financing from all available sources including domestic budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brings together human rights and development. • Gender equality and rights of women and girls central to development. • Non-discrimination applies to everyone. • Centrality of SRHR to health and development. • Special focus on men’s shared responsibility for SRH. • Critical importance of sustainable development & sustainable production and consumption - more than 20 years before the SDGs.

Key SDG Indicators for Gender Equality

SDG Goal	SDG Indicators
# 5 Gender Equality and Empowerment of women and girls	5.2.1 Proportion of ever partnered women and girls aged 15 yrs or older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months , by form of violence and age
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 yrs and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months , by age and place of occurrence
	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union before age 15 and before age 18
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age
	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Gender equality in the SDGs

Key **gender sensitive targets** included under other Goals; including:

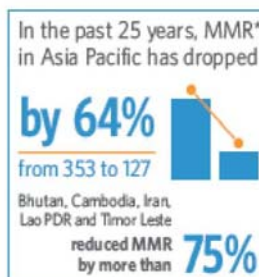
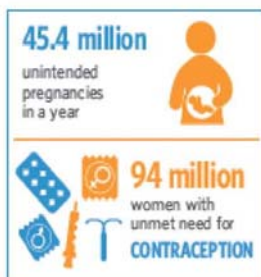
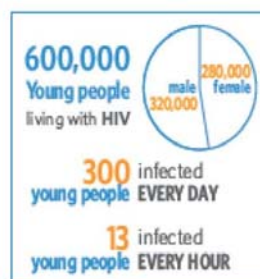
- **Goal 1 (Poverty):** Target 1.4 *Equal rights to economic resources, access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, new technology, micro-finance*
- **Goal 3 (Health):** Target 3.1 *reduce global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births*; Target 3.7 *ensure universal access to SRH services and integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes*;
- **Goal 4 (Education):** Target 4.5 *eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training*
- **Goal 8 (Growth and Decent Work):** Target 8.5 *By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men*
- **Goal 11 (Cities and Human Settlements):** Target 11.7 *by 2030 provide universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, green and public spaces in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities*
- **Goal 16 (Peaceful and Inclusive Societies):** Target 16.1 *Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere.*



Scope of the problem



5.6: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights



5.6 Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Maternal Mortality Ratio – 1990-2015

	1990	2015	Percentage Drop
World	385	216	~44%
East Asia & Pacific	159	59	~73%
East Asia & Pacific (excluding high income)	168	63	62.5%
South Asia	558	182	~67%
Pacific Island Small States	176	75	~57%



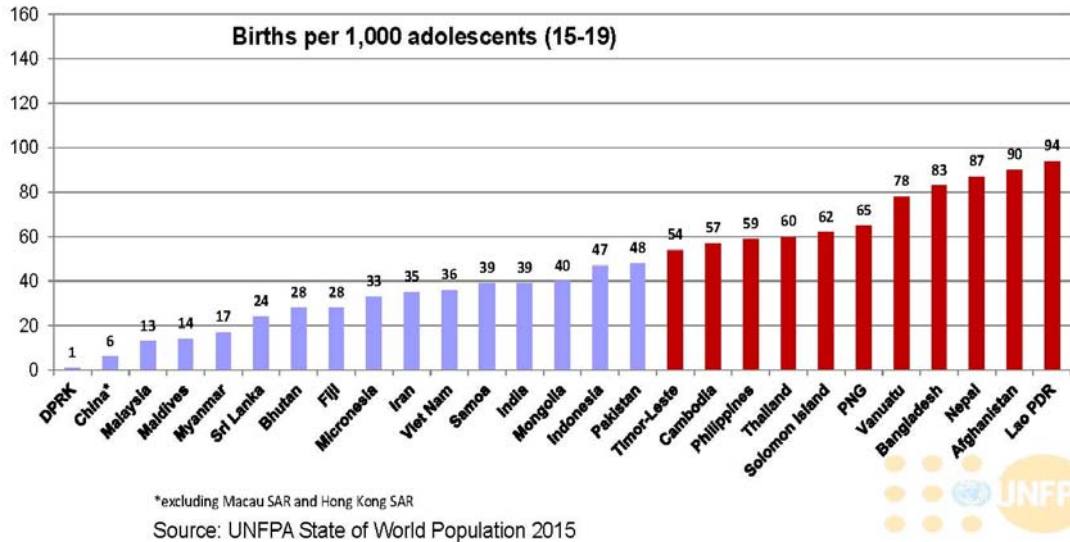
5.6 Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)– 1990-2015

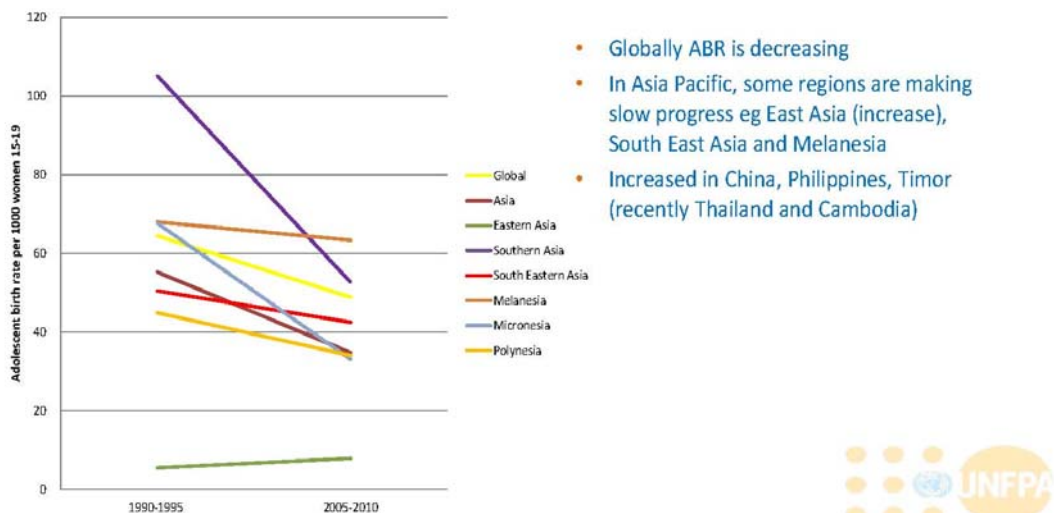
	1990	2015
World	55.3	63.6
Eastern Asia (with China)	78.2	~82
Eastern Asia (excluding China)	72.5	74.7
Southern Asia	39.1	58.6
Southern Asia (excluding India)	31.1	54.4
South-Eastern Asia	48.4	64.1
Oceania (excluding Australia & NZ)	28.5	38.6

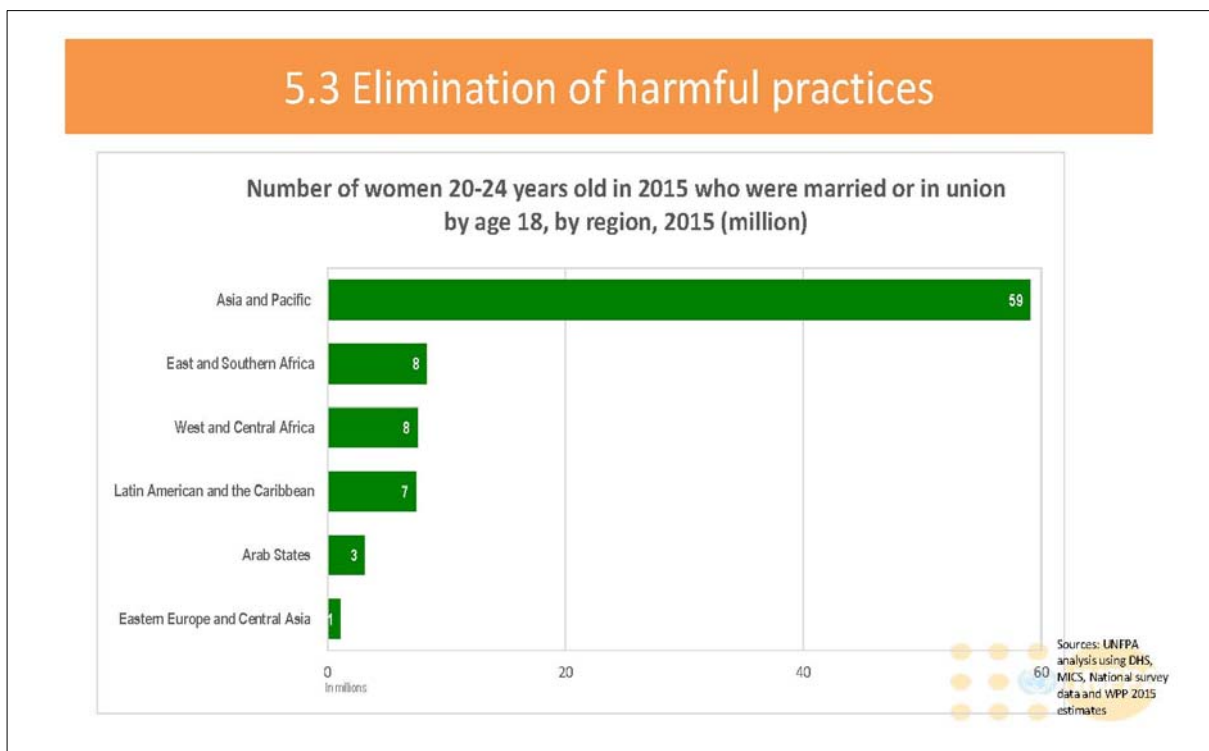
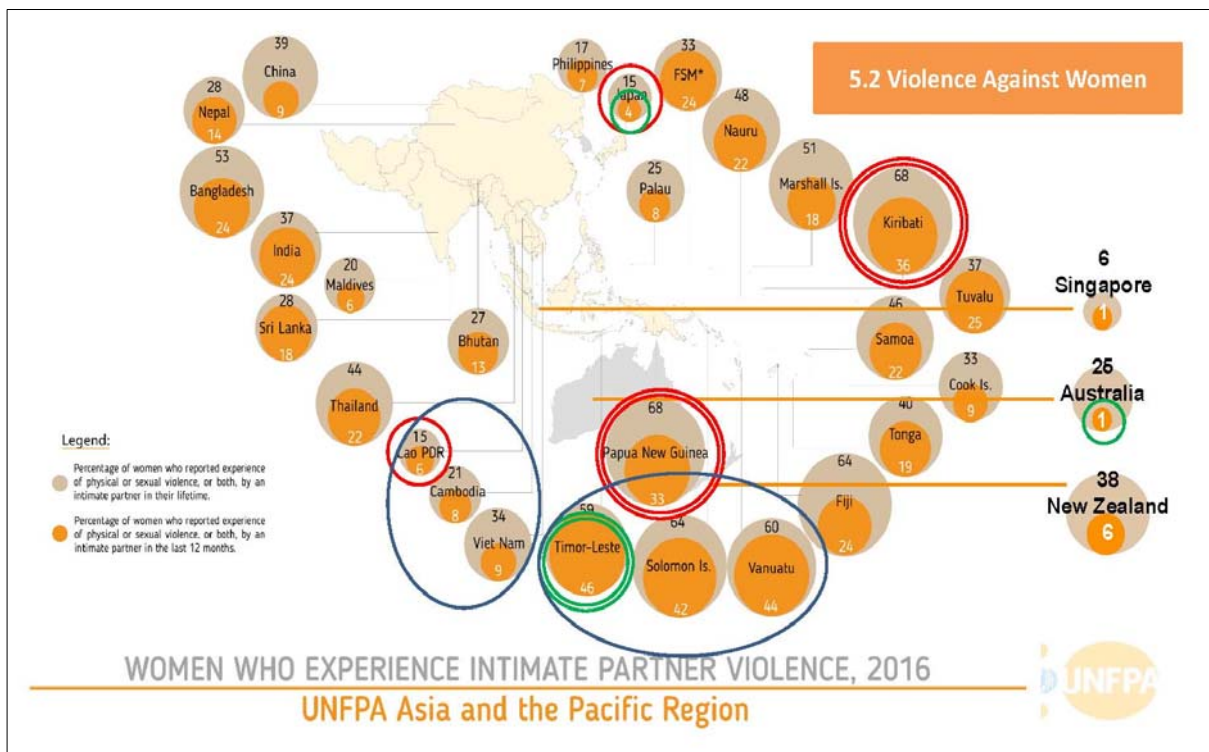


Adolescent birth rates in Asia Pacific – 5.4 million births per year



Asia Pacific Adolescent Birth Rate





5.3 Elimination of harmful practices

Number of women 20 to 24 years old who will marry or enter into union before age 18, if current levels of child marriage persist for the next 15 years (million)

Region	2015	2020	2025	2030
Asia and Pacific*	59	54.6	54.3	55.2
Arab States	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8
East and Southern Africa	8.3	9.4	10.8	12.2
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Latin American and the Caribbean	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2
West and Central Africa	7.6	8.7	10.1	11.6
Global	86.8	84.6	87.2	91.2
Global per year	17.4	16.9	17.4	18.2

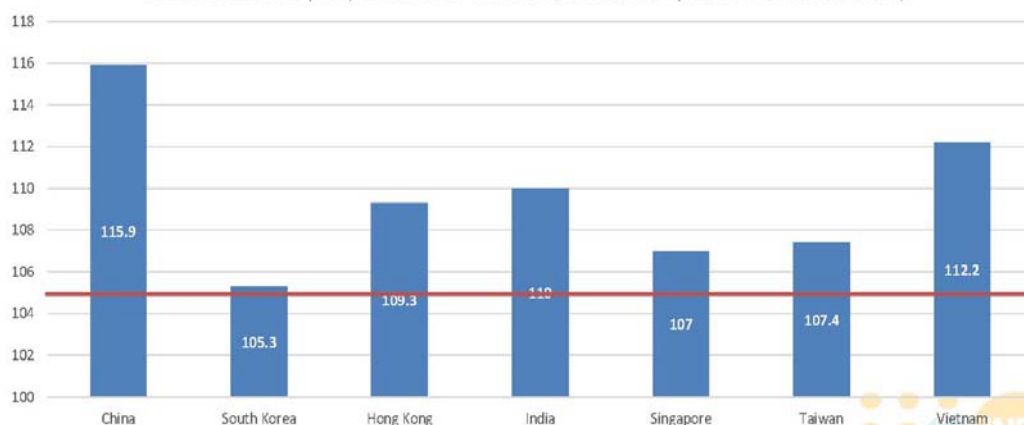
* Excluding China

Sources: UNFPA analysis using DHS, MICS, National survey data and WPP 2015 estimates

5.3 Elimination of harmful practices

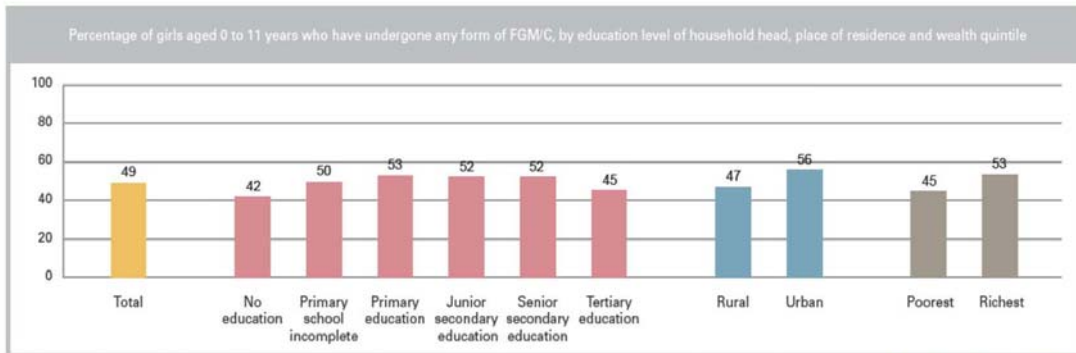
- Gender biased sex selection is prevalent in India and East Asia

Sex ratio at birth (SRB) in selected countries, 2008-2014 (Source: Guilhoto 2015)



5.3 Elimination of harmful practices

- Nearly half of girls in Indonesia under the age of 12 have undergone some form of FGM/C:



Source: UNICEF 2016
UNFPA

Key Priorities for Asia Pacific



UNFPA

Challenges



- Push back on human rights including the legitimacy of gender equality and human rights commitments and standards.
- Shrinking space for civil society, including organisations working on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender based violence prevention and response.
- Humanitarian crises, including natural disasters and protracted crises exacerbating gender based violence.



Recommended Strategies

Allocate adequate budget to address SRH, VAW, harmful practices

Raise awareness for demand generation

Invest in health systems and workforce to be survivor centred

Comprehensive sexuality education

VAW prevention and response

Engaging with young men and boys on positive masculinity

Invest in gender transformative strategies that work at multiple levels

Foster enabling legal and policy framework for addressing SRHR, VAW and harmful practices



UNFPA Regional Programme Priorities 2018-2021

Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

- Policies, including financial protection systems, that prioritize access to SRHR information and services by those left furthest behind
- Quality integrated family planning, comprehensive maternal health and STI and HIV information and services
- Policies and plans for building an effective health workforce for quality and integrated SHR services
- Policies and plans that accelerate family planning sustainability.
- Improved regional and national accountability mechanisms for SRHR by engaging key stakeholders at all levels

Adolescents and youth

- Young people, in particular girls, have the skills and knowledge to make informed choices on their SRHR and well-being
- Tackle determinants of adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, development and well-being.
- Young people are able to claim their rights and to lead and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and sustaining peace.

Gender equality, human rights and women's empowerment

- Policy, legal and accountability frameworks advance gender equality and empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights and to be protected from violence and harmful practices.
- Prevent and address gender-based violence with a focus on data, health, psycho-social support, and coordination
- Eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, Female Genital Mutilation and son preference.

Data systems and demographic intelligence

- Improved national population data systems to map and address inequalities, advance achievement of the SDGs and ICPD, and inform interventions in times of humanitarian crisis.
- Demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy.

THANK YOU!

UNFPA Delivering a world where

every pregnancy is wanted,



every childbirth is safe and



every young person's potential is fulfilled.



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■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Session 1.
SDGs and Gender in the Asia Pacific Region

Leveraging Gender Equality to Accelerate the SDGs Achievement

Koh Miyaoi

Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader
UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub



Leveraging Gender Equality to Accelerate the SDGs Achievement

Koh Miyaoi, Asia-Pacific Gender Team Leader

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

WHAT MAKES the SDGs DIFFERENT?



The three "pillars" of sustainable development



Solutions that are compatible across all three strands

The 2030 Agenda is 'indivisible' – countries should avoid 'cherry picking' goals. It is important to assess the interlinkages across goals and targets.

There is a strong **emphasis** on the importance of monitoring based on **disaggregated data**.

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SDG AGENDA PRINCIPLES



UNIVERSALITY

- Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors: integration
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)



INTEGRATION

- Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions: social, economic growth and environmental protection
- An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets



'NO ONE LEFT BEHIND'

- The principle of 'no one left behind' advocates countries to go beyond averages.
- The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.
- Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key

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JOINING THE DOTS: UNDP's VALUE ADD



- Multi-sectoral nature of our work enables us to **connect the dots** across the sustainable development sphere and **break down traditional silos**
- **Capacity to design and implement development pathways** that can address the connected issues of multidimensional poverty, inequality and exclusion, while enhancing productive capacities that reduce risks and sustain social and natural capital
- Bring **valuable lessons** that can be applied in implementing the SDGs drawing from our **in-depth experience** in supporting over 150 countries during the MDG-era
- **Boots on the ground** in nearly every developing country and a presence in 136 countries, helps **link global processes** with our country presence
- **Backbone of the UN Development System** with the **coordination mandate**, connecting with more than 36 other UN agencies at country, regional and global levels

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SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXTS



- The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development is universal and relevant for **“fragile” states**. It acknowledges that sustainable development and peace are interlinked
- **Inclusion, justice, security and equality** are global development goals and targets in their own right, and success in these areas is linked to achieving all other development goals
- The localization of the 2030 Agenda is especially crucial in fragile settings where the reach of central authorities may be limited or non-existent
- There is momentum now behind drawing the UN’s development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding actors closer together through more sharing of analysis and joint planning and programming

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A ROADMAP TOWARD SDG IMPLEMENTATION

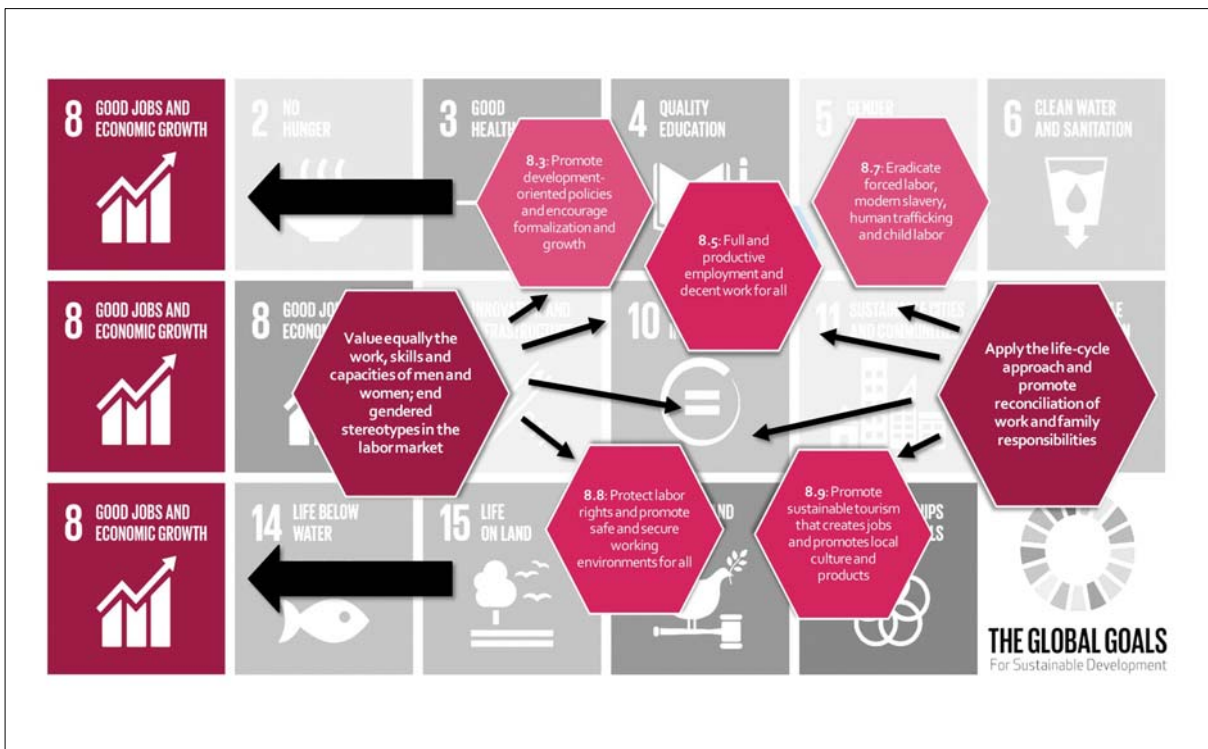
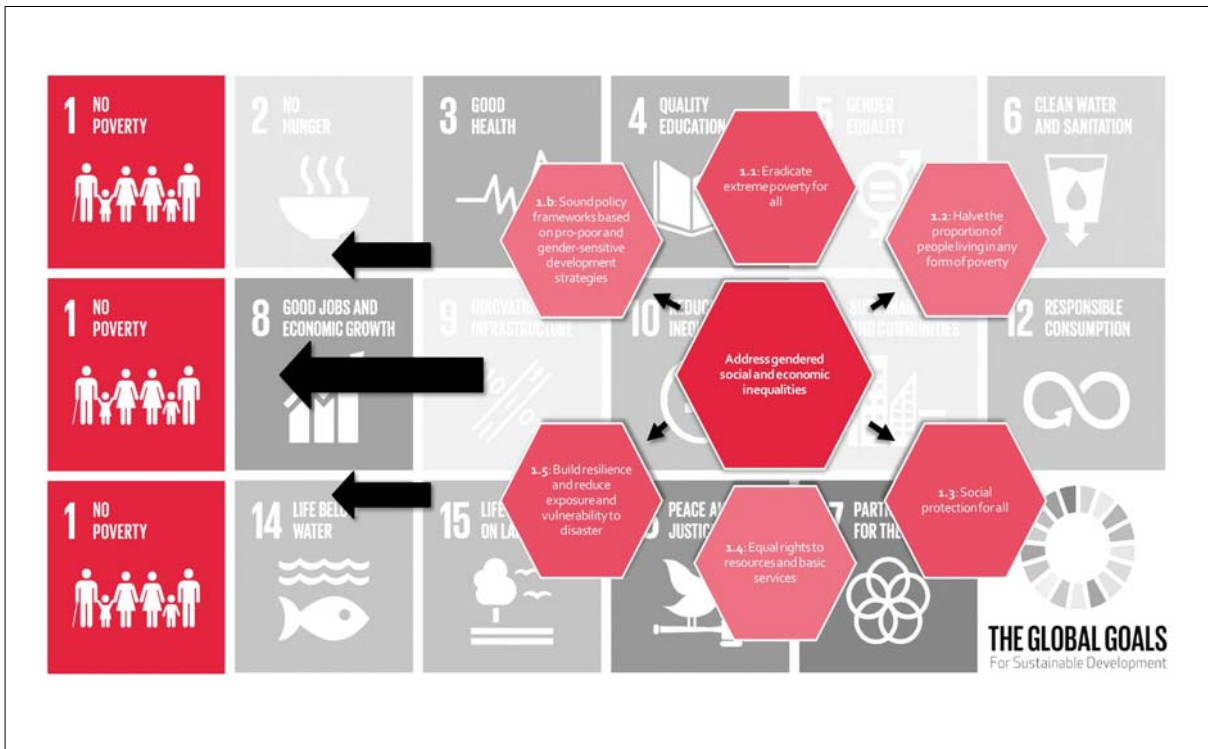


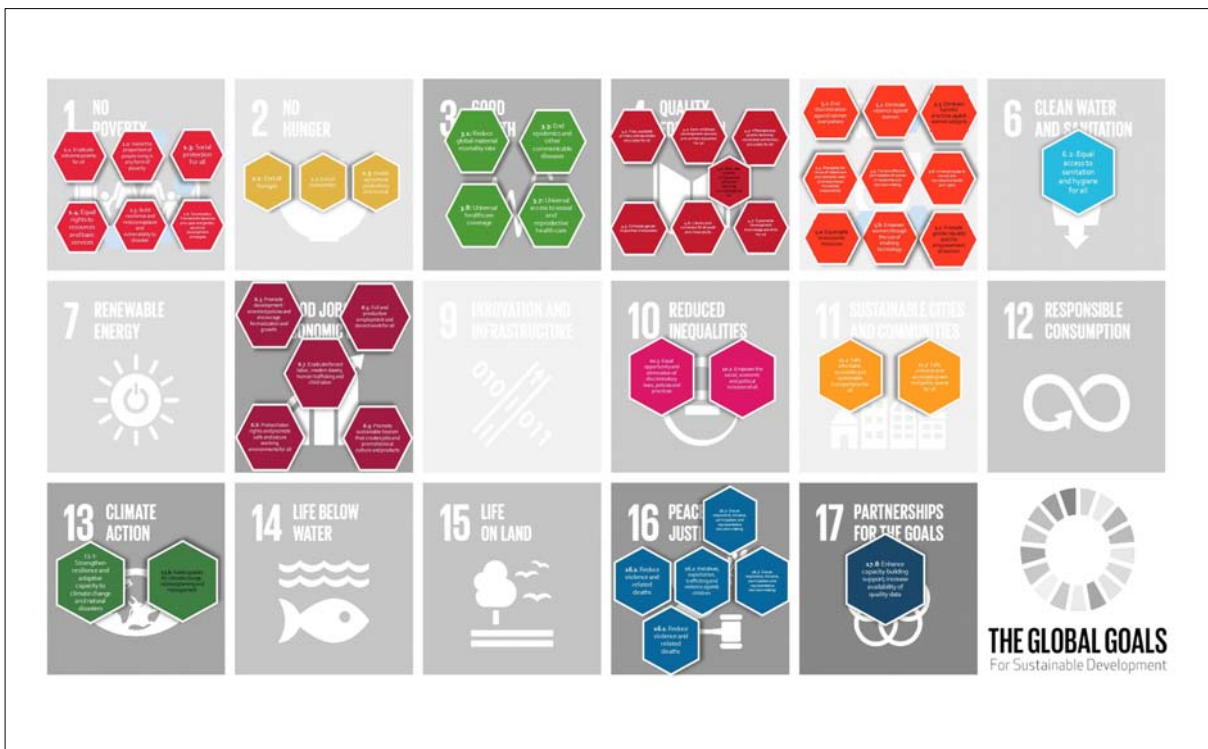
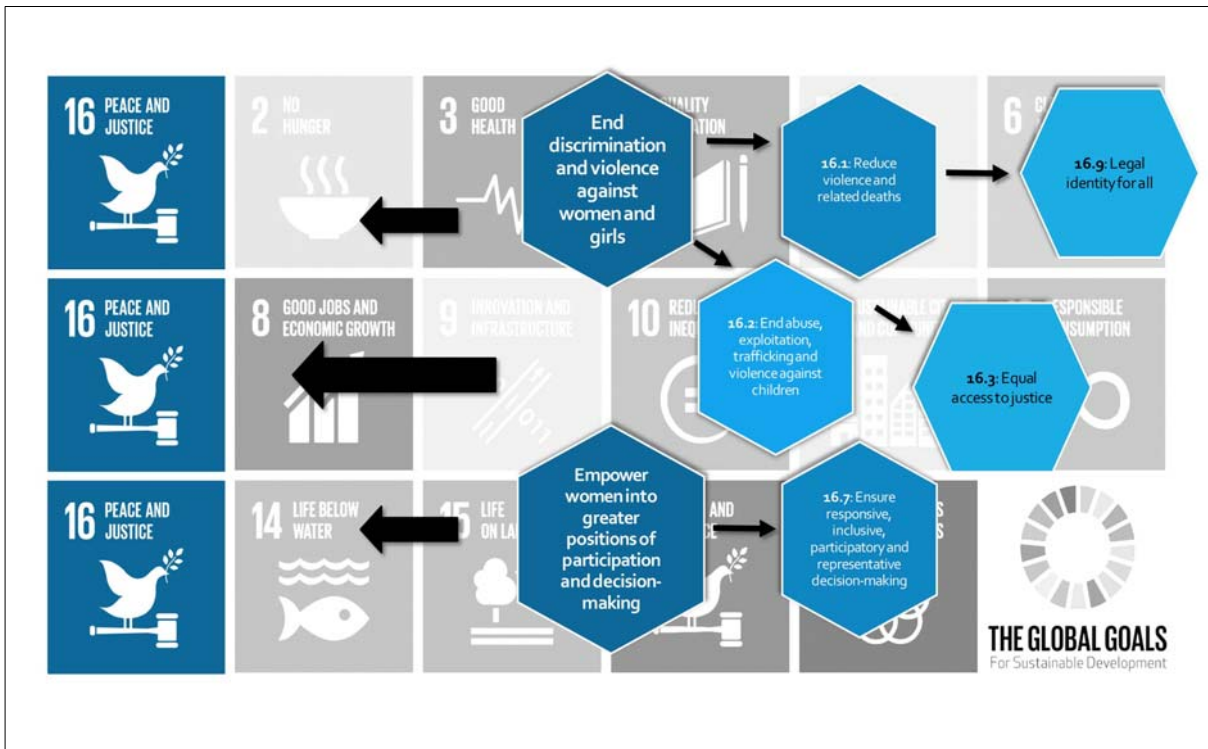
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Resilient nations.



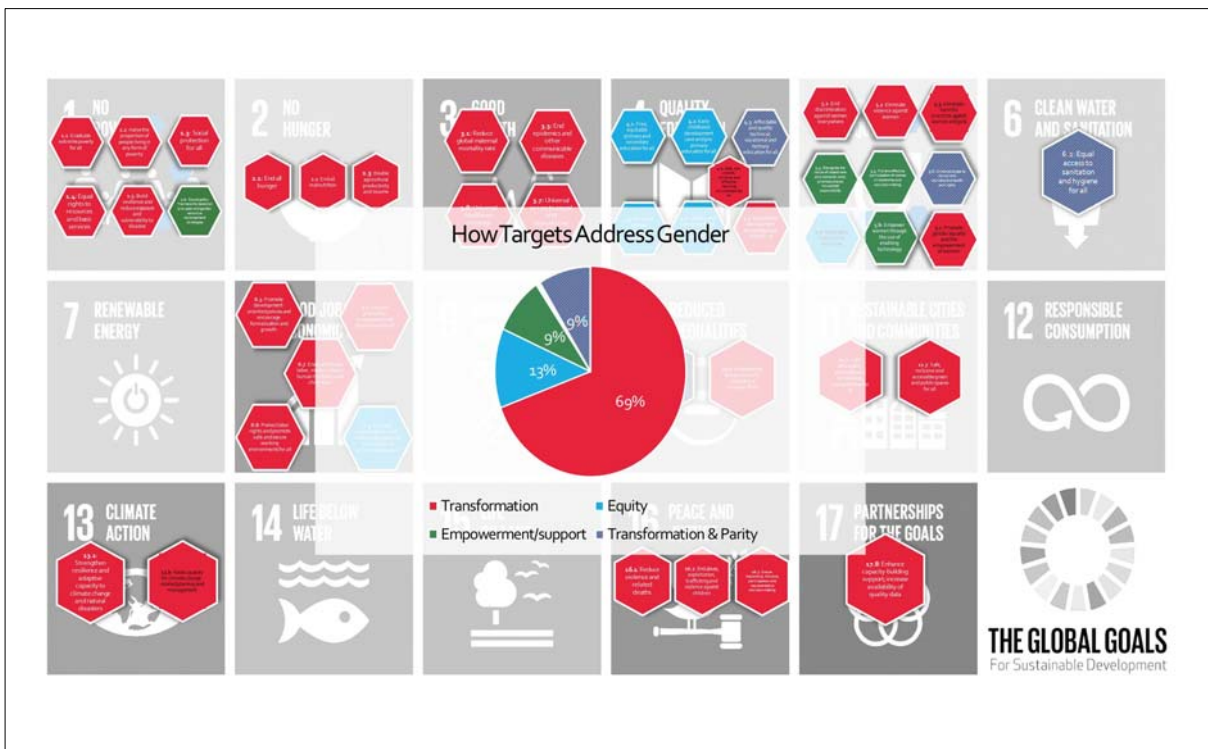
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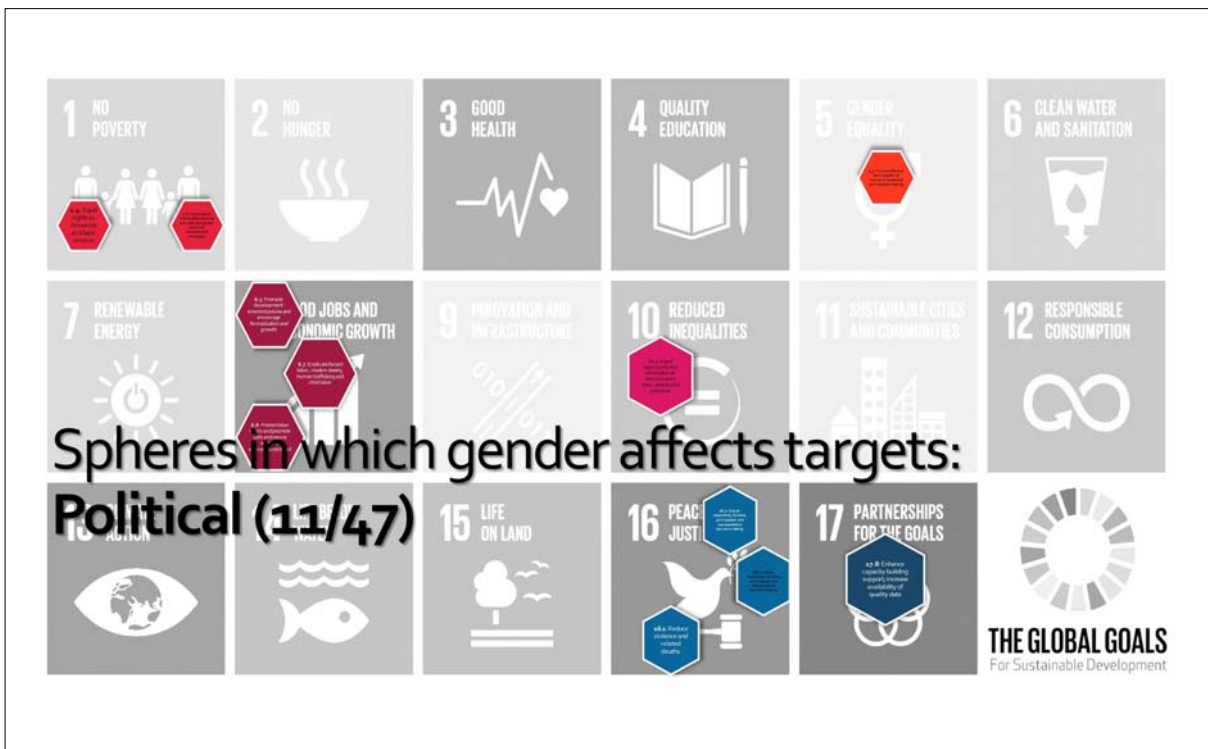


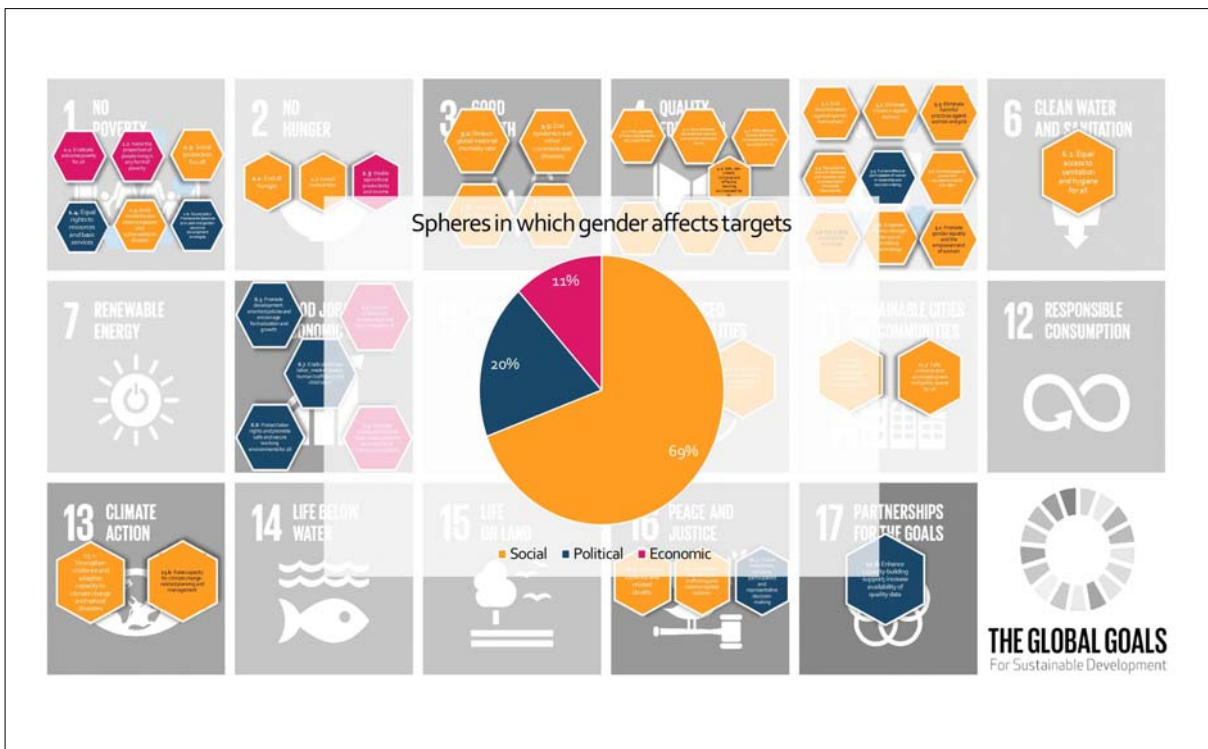












GENDER AS ACCELERATOR

- Not only is gender **essential** to SDG achievement, but it acts as an **accelerator** through which we can enhance other components of the process.
- Example: In enhancing access to justice, we must also **address the social constraints** that keep women less educated and out of the public sphere
 - ~~end discrimination~~ >> **equal social value** >> **equal school attendance** >> **equal literacy** >> **equal access to public sphere** >> **women's participation** >> **equal access to justice**

GENDER AS ACCELERATOR

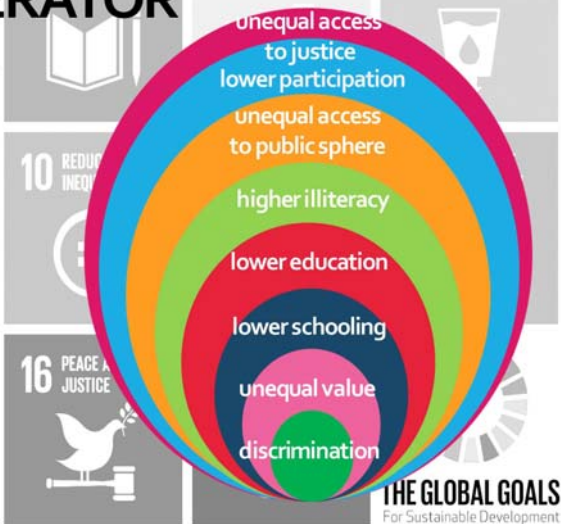
- Inversely, if we **do not** take gender into consideration, **we cannot expect full SDG achievement.**
- Example: If we **do not** address women's confinement from the public sphere, access to education, knowledge and justice will **remain unequal**
 - ~~end discrimination~~ >> **unequal social value** >> **lower school attendance** >> **lower education quality** >> **more gendered illiteracy** >> **unequal access to public sphere** >> **no women's participation** // **equal access to justice**

GENDER AS ACCELERATOR

• Inversely, if we **do not** take gender into consideration, **we cannot expect full SDG achievement.**

• Example: If we **do not** address women's confinement from the public sphere, access to education, knowledge and justice will **remain unequal**

• ~~end discrimination~~ >> unequal social value >> lower school attendance >> lower education quality >> more gendered illiteracy >> unequal access to public sphere >> no women's participation // **equal access to justice**



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

ACCELERATION



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- Not all goals can be pursued equally and at the same time
- Pursuit of catalytic actions with impacts across multiple SDG targets



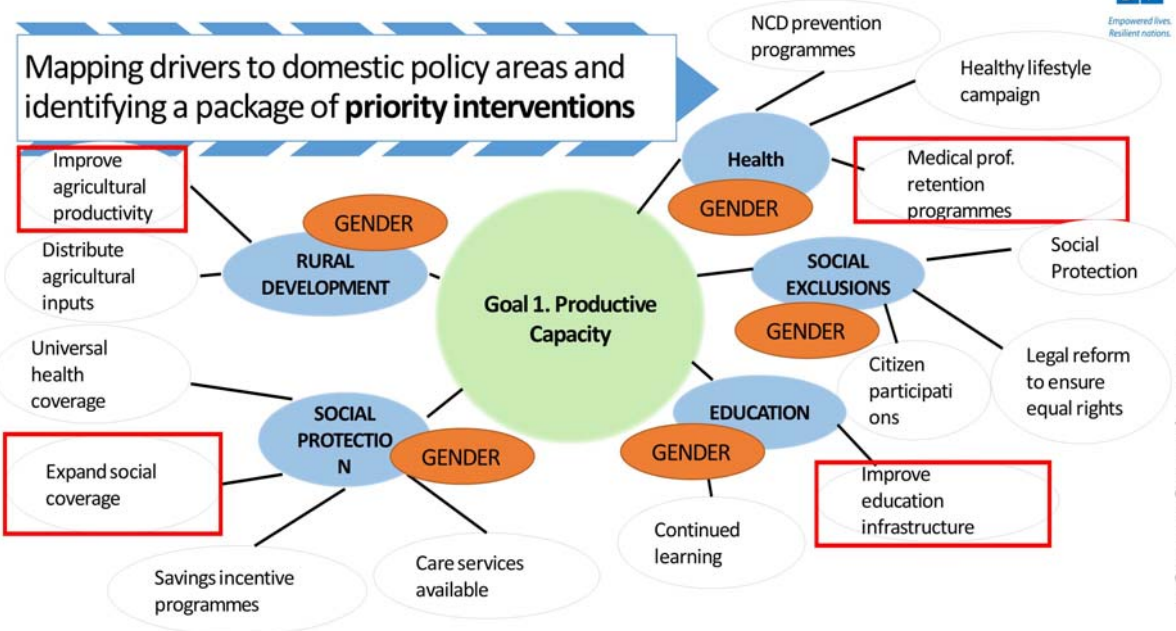
- Inspiring cross -sectoral collaboration, **breaking down silos**
- **Identifying and investing in 'accelerators'** – intervention areas that can yield multiple dividends (women and girls' empowerment, energy access, water access)
- Identifying the **bottlenecks**
- **Adapting innovative acceleration solutions** across countries

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IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING ACCELERATORS



Mapping drivers to domestic policy areas and identifying a package of **priority interventions**



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Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Session 2.
SDGs, Gender and National Perspectives

SDG #5 - Sweden's Implementation

Anne Höglund

Ambassador
Embassy of Sweden in Korea



■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Session 2,
SDGs, Gender and National Perspectives

Gender and SDGs: An Australian Perspective

Ravi Kewalram

Deputy Head of Mission
Embassy of Australia in Korea



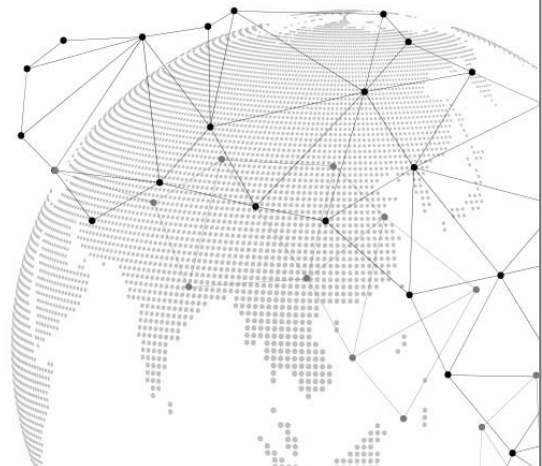
■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Session 2,
SDGs, Gender and National Perspectives

Gender Equality: A Fundamental Pillar of Sustainable Development in Tunisia

Fakhri Amamri

First Secretary
Embassy of Tunisia in Korea



Embassy of Tunisia
Seoul



سفارة الجمهورية التونسية
سيول

Gender Equality: A fundamental pillar of Sustainable Development in Tunisia.

Presentation by Fakhri AMAMRI, First Secretary at the
Embassy of Tunisia in Seoul

Gender Equality in Tunisia: A Historical Overview

Equality between men and women is a recurring theme in Tunisia that seems to affirm distinctiveness in the Arab region.

Since the early 20th century the gender equality question has been engaged in a process of reforms establishing its connection to society in a modern national perspective.

Tunisian women played a key role in securing the independence of their country. August 13, 1956, marked the promulgation of the Code of Personal Status (CPS) that included progressive laws aiming at the institution of gender equality.

Under Tunisia's first post-independence leader, President Habib Bourguiba, important advances in women's legal rights and female education were made, unmatched by any other Arab nation.

As early as 1956, the government had amended the former family code, **banning polygamy** and repudiation, promoting consensual marriage and introducing equal divorce proceedings. Further amendments to the personal status code, Labor code, and criminal code further strengthened women's rights in Tunisia.

The enrolment of girls in primary and secondary schools was accelerated, and by the 1980s, enrolment rates for both girls and boys were very high. That said advancement in ensuring women's rights and access to education has not translated into women's economic empowerment, as women's participation in the economic sphere remains low.

Reforms to the Personal Status Code, Labor Code, and Penal Code undertaken in 1993 further reinforced women's social, cultural and political rights in Tunisia. Tunisia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1985, but with reservations to Article 9,

regarding the right of a woman to pass her nationality to her children; Article 15, regarding the right of the woman to choose her own domicile; several paragraphs of Article 16 related to marriage and divorce; and Article 29, regarding arbitration of disputes arising from the convention.

All specific reservations were removed in 2014; however the government maintains the right to not take any action that conflicts with Chapter I of the Tunisian Constitution. The Optional Protocol was ratified in 2008. Tunisia has yet to ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the rights of women in Africa.

In January 2014, Tunisia's parliament officially adopted a new constitution. Following critiques on the part of women's rights advocates in 2012 for language that referred to "complementarity" as opposed to equality between the sexes, the new charter now recognizes equality between men and women for the first time. Article 21 of the constitution reads, "All male and female citizens have the same rights and duties. They are equal before the law without discrimination."

On July 13, 2016 the Council of Ministers in Tunisia has adopted a bill to fight violence against women. This process led by the Ministry of Women, Family and Children, and supported by UNFPA, was initiated back in 2013 and it is the result of a participatory process.

Importance of Gender Equality as one of the Millennium Development Goals in Tunisia

With the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Tunisia was one of the 193 member states of the United Nations that committed themselves to gender equality as an important aspect of sustainable development. The goal of gender equality is firmly established in the agenda: as a stand-alone goal, SDG 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls to self-determination - and as a cross-cutting theme throughout several other SDGs Promote gender equality and empower women.

*** At the political level:** Tunisia moves closer to achieving gender equality in politics

Tunisia's Parliament has approved an amendment ensuring that women have greater representation in local politics. This amendment, which applies to both municipal and regional elections, includes a proposal for "horizontal and vertical" gender parity in Article 49 of the electoral law.

Horizontal parity requires that municipal election lists across Tunisia have equal number of both men and women, while vertical parity requires that men and women alternate within each list. Both were adopted by the Assembly of Representatives of the People (ARP), the Tunisian parliament, on 15 June 2016. Out of 134 representatives, 127 agreed to the new measure.

"The adoption of the new electoral law on parity aligns with the democratic path that the country has chosen to take," said Bochra Belhaj Hamida, a parliamentarian and member of the Commission of Women, Family, Children, Youth and Seniors. "For the first time, 73 women parliamentarians, from different parties, backgrounds and political ideologies voted unanimously and conducted their own lobbying in favor of the

horizontal and vertical parity.”

According to the Gender Gap Report 2015, Tunisia is ranked 69th in terms of political empowerment out of 145 countries. Enshrining horizontal and vertical parity in the electoral law increases women’s chances of being elected in the upcoming local elections planned in March 2017, and will allow for better representation in municipal and regional councils. It constitutes significant progress towards inclusive government, equal opportunities and gender equality.

“Besides being a first in our region, the adoption of horizontal and vertical parity in electoral law is a timely achievement because it will guarantee effective participation of women in the upcoming decentralization process in Tunisia,” said Leila Rhiwi, UN Women Maghreb Representative.

These efforts are in line with UN Women’s “Step It Up” initiative. At the Global Leaders’ Meeting on 27 September 2015, Tunisian Ex-Prime Minister Habib Essid pledged to expand women’s ability to participate in politics and public affairs, saying: “Our experience in democratic transition recently is witness to the fact that women should be represented in all legislative bodies. Hence, we enhance women’s ability to participate in politics and in public affairs. This is a commitment.”

*** At the social and economic levels:**

Women’s access to health, education and paid employment in Tunisia has shown sustained improvements between 1990 and 2014 and beyond. These improvements illustrate and are the result of women’s empowerment. There were significant improvements in women’s health and girls’ access to education. Tunisia’s Total Fertility Rate (TFR) halved in the immediate post-independence period from 7 in 1960 to 3.5 in 1990 and 2.3 in 2011. Similarly, girls’ access to education increased steadily in the first few decades after independence and recorded significant progress between 1990 and 2010, with gross enrolment of girls in secondary school rising from 38% to 94%. While there remains inequality in educational levels between rural and urban areas and across different regions, there have been improvements across the board. There have also been advances in women’s economic participation. Between 1990 and 2010, women’s representation in the total formal labor force increased from 20.8% to 25.3% despite an overall rise in unemployment during this period.

Conclusion

In the end of my presentation I would express my sincere thanks to South Korea and namely to KWDI for their exerted efforts in the field of women’s empowerment and making reference to the successful organization of the International Forum on Gender Equality and Constitution as well as the KWDI-CREDIF joint workshop and MOU renewal ceremony held in March 8, 2017, I would on behalf of my country reiterate Tunisia’s commitment to be involved in any initiative or collective effort for the sake of the

implementation and consolidation of gender equality all over the world, and by this occasion I would remind that Tunisia will organize an important event in next November that is a **16 days campaign of activism against gender-based violence** and forward the invitation of **the organizing institution the Tunisian Center of Research, Studies, Documentation and Information on Woman(CREDIF)** To KWDI To take part in this event and enrich it by the presence and participation of its president and another member.

■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Session 2.
SDGs, Gender and National Perspectives

SDGs, Gender and Korea: KWDI's Role as a Bridge in Achieving SDGs

Eun Ha Chang

Director
Center for International Development & Cooperation
Korean Women's Development Institute

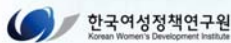


The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Session 2. SDGs, Gender and National Perspectives

SDGs, Gender and Korea: KWDI's Role as a Bridge in Achieving SDGs

July 04, 2017

Dr. Eun Ha CHANG
Director
Center for International Development Cooperation
Korean Women's Development Institute

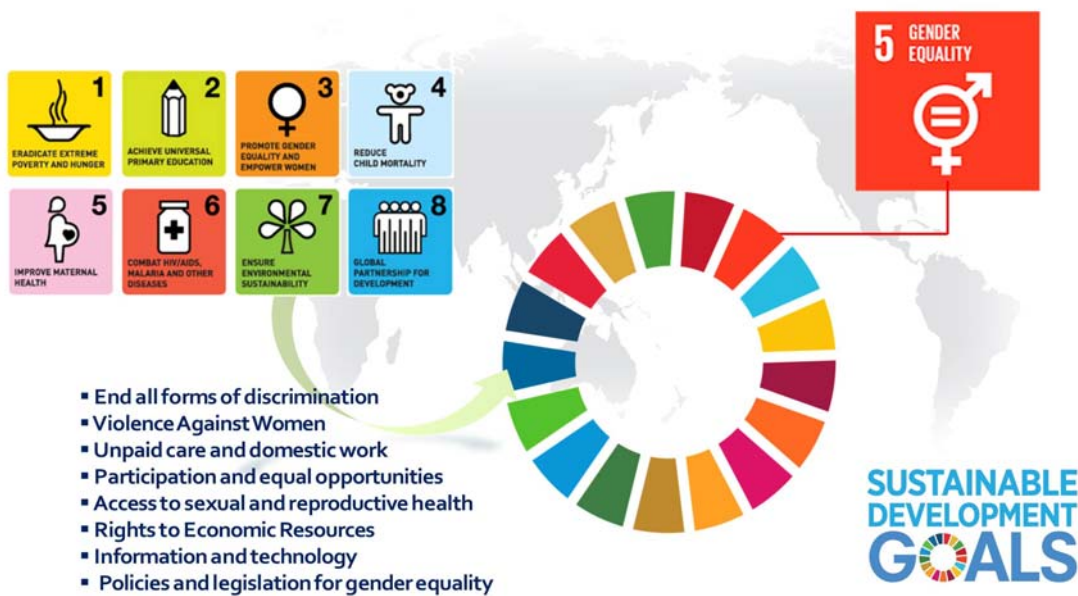


◆◇ Contents

- I. Women and Girls in SDGs
- II. SDGs and Gender Equality in Korea
- III. SDGs and Korean Women's Development Institute

I. Women and Girls in SDGs

Women and Girls in SDGs (1) : Stand-alone Goal



Reference: Esplen(2015)

4

Women and Girls in SDGs (2) : Cross-cutting Goals



Photo: Zero Hunger Challenge, WFP(left) No to Violence against Women, United Nations(middle), Peer Water Exchange, Care International(right)

II. SDGs and Gender Equality in Korea



Birth Rate : **1.24** in 2015 (0.03 risen from 2014)

Life Expectancy: **85.5** yrs in 2014 , 6.5 higher than men's life expectancy of 79.0 yrs.

Age of first marriage for women: **30.0** yrs (up from 24.8 yrs in 1990)

Economic participation rate: **49.9%** in 2015.
Biggest obstacle for women's economic participation is childrearing

Source: 2016 통계로 보는 여성의 삶 (통계청, 여성가족부)

Girl's college entrance rate **74.6%**
(higher than that of the boys, 67.3%)

Women elementary school teachers : **76.9%** in 2015,
whereas women principals only 28.7%

Rate of women civil servants: **43.9%** in 2014
4th level or higher: 9.7%

Percentage of Women in the National Assembly of
ROK : **17%**

Source: 2016 통계로 보는 여성의 삶 (통계청, 여성가족부)

8

III. SDGs and Korean Women's Development Institute(KWDI)



9

Korean Women's Development Institute



10

KWDI as a Research Think Tank : Organization



SDGs and KWDI's Research Goals



5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Reinforce gender equality culture and increase awareness

- Strengthen gender equal values of female youth groups for preparing their future
- Develop agendas to reinforce gender equality in political and social fields.



5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Eliminate violence against women and promote women's human rights

- Strengthen policy infrastructures to construct a social environment relating to the prevention of violence against women
- Uncover blind spots that are victimized by violence and reinforce prevention policies

SDGs and KWDI's Research Goals



5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Create female employment policy responding to economic and social changes

- Settle policies for compatibility of work and family life and improve work culture
- Recipe for active employment of females according to each period of their lives
- Enhance support in policies for employment of women in disadvantaged class



Responses to changes in family environment, develop new family policy agenda and improve effectiveness

- Strengthen support for compatibility of work and family life through spreading family friendly corporate policies

13

SDGs and KWDI's Research Goals



5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Support female talents in public/private sector and strengthen women's representativeness

- Foster and support female administrators in companies
- Foster and build up experience for female talents according to life cycle
Improve and utilize competency customized according to each individual



14

SDGs and KWDI's Research Goals



5.6 Ensure universal access to **sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights**

Enhance women's safety and reinforce women's healthcare and maternity protection

- Set the basic direction of female safety policies closely related to everyday lives and construct an infrastructure
- Research health-risk factors for women according to the period of their lives and their gender, and seek recipes to reform related policies
- Systemize the care for women's health and enhance protection of motherhood
- Research social issues regarding content pregnancy and childbirth and draw up a recipe to reform related policies



15

SDGs and KWDI's Research Goals



5.c Adopt and strengthen **sound policies and enforceable legislation** for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Promote gender equality in national policies and enhance effectiveness of gender mainstreaming policies

- Establish the direction for a long term development of gender equal policies and discover policy issues
- Discover agendas to actively fulfill gender equality in local communities
- Modify legislations related to women's rights and family lives, and improve their effectiveness



16

SDGs and KWDI's Research Goals



Improve effectiveness of gender budgeting policies on promoting gender equality



Establish and apply gender statistics for gender mainstreaming and to realize gender equality



KWDI ODA Research Project:

"Strengthening Gender Equality Policy Infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific Region"(2011~ present)



KWDI's Role as a Bridge in Achieving SDGs



19



Thank you

Photo: Development Diaries

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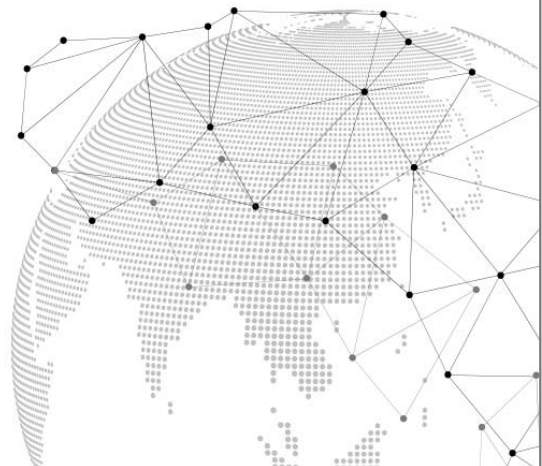
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Session 3.
SDGs and Gender from the Field Experiences

KOICA's Experience in Empowering Girls and Young Women through Education in the Asia-Pacific Region

Eunjung Chang

Education Specialist / Manager
Korea International Cooperation Agency



KOICA's Experience in Empowering Girls and Young Women through Education in the Asia-Pacific Region and Beyond

"Girls' Right to Dream"

Eunjung "EJ" CHANG, Ph.D.

Education Specialist/Manager
Social Development Department
KOICA

The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender

Session 3. SDGs and Gender from the Field Experience

Hosted by Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI)

Sponsored by MGEF Korea,
KOICA Korea International Cooperation Agency

ODA Strategy in Korea



- **Country Partnership Strategy(CPS) in Korea**
 - Asia (11 countries)
 - Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Mongolia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Pakistan
 - Africa (7 countries)
 - Ethiopia, Rwanda, Ghana, Senegal, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda
 - Middle East and CIS (2 countries)
 - Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan
 - Latin America (4 countries)
 - Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru

ODA Strategy in Korea

• Countries with Education as Priority Sectors for CPS

- Asia (11 countries)
 - **Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Mongolia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Pakistan**
- Africa (7 countries)
 - **Ethiopia, Rwanda, Ghana, Senegal, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda**
- Middle East and CIS (2 countries)
 - Azerbaijan, **Uzbekistan**
- Latin America (4 countries)
 - Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru

Current State of Korean ODA

• Korea's ODA budget in 2017

- Total ODA Volume : 2,635,900M KRW (roughly 2,292M USD)
- 42 ODA implementing organizations (incl. Ministries, local governments, aid agencies, others) have 1,243 programs in total.
- Loan 45%, Grant 55%
 - Loan : Transportation(26.8%), Water and sanitation(22.5%), Health(12.8%), Public administration (9.1%), Energy(8.4%), Agriculture&(8.1%)
 - Grant : **Education(12.0%)**, Health(11.6%), Agri.&(11.5%), Pub Admin(10.0%), Humanitarian Assistance(7.7%), Industry&Energy(6.0%)
- Education budget 8.7%
 - 185,900M KRW (roughly 161M USD)

• Korea's Education ODA in 2017 (budget based)

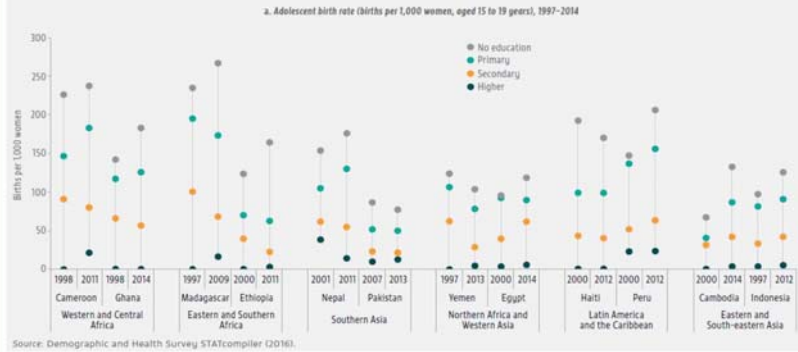
- Total ODA Volume : 2,635,900M KRW (roughly 2,292M USD)

Why KOICA focuses on Girls' Education?

- because education is

...

Education is positively associated with desirable development outcomes



The 9th AP Forum Session 3.

Presenter : EJ Chang (KOICA)

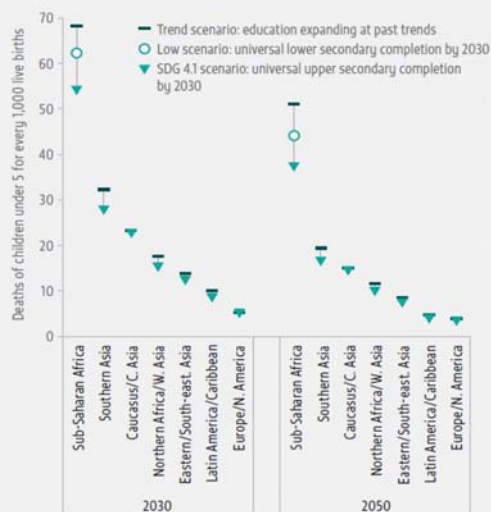
Source : UNESCO GEM Report (2016)

5

Why KOICA focuses on Girls' Education?

- because education is...

Increasing educational attainment for women of child-bearing age would save millions of children's lives
Under-5 mortality rates in the 'trend', 'low' and 'SDG 4.1' scenarios by region, 2030 and 2050



The 9th AP Forum Session 3.

Presenter : EJ Chang (KOICA)

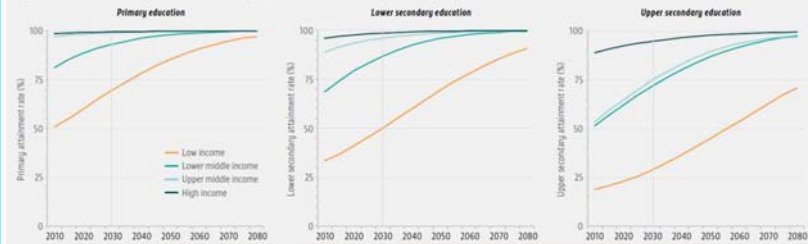
Source : UNESCO GEM Report (2016)

6

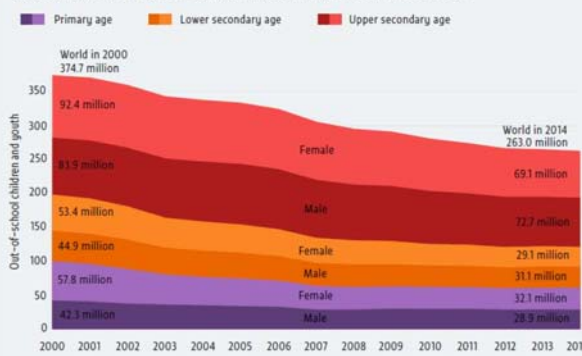
Why KOICA focuses on Girls' Education?

- BUT, now we see...

Not even universal primary completion will be achieved by 2030 in low and lower middle income countries, on past trends
 Projected attainment rates of 15- to 19-year-olds by education level and country income group, 2010-2080



Global number of out-of-school children and youth, 2000-2014



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics database.

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Presenter : EJ Chang (KOICA)

Source : UNESCO GEM Report (2016)

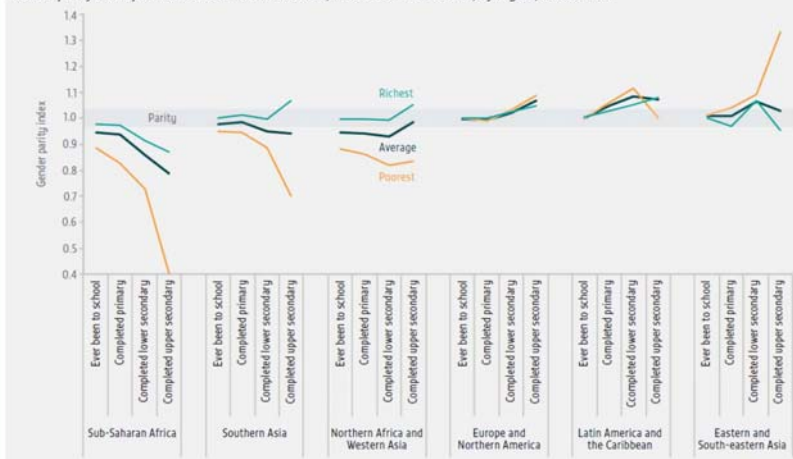
7

Why KOICA focuses on Girls' Education?

- BUT, now we see...

Gender disparity is higher among the poorest

Gender parity index for selected education indicators, interaction with wealth, by region, 2008-2014



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Presenter : EJ Chang (KOICA)

Source : UNESCO GEM Report (2016)

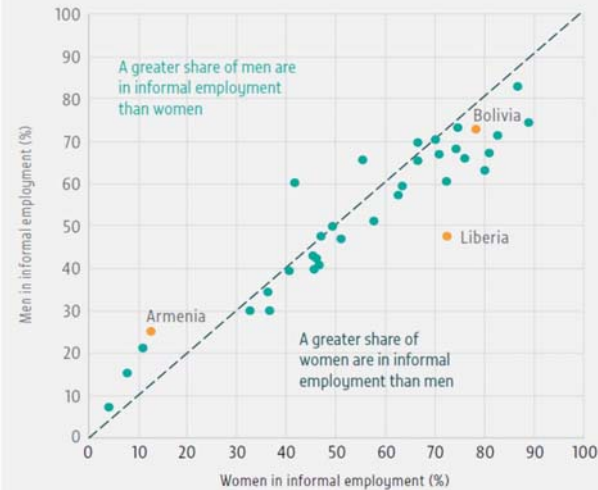
8

Why KOICA focuses on Girls' Education?

- BUT, now we see...

Women do more unpaid work than men, and often are more likely to be employed in the informal sector

Women's and men's share of informal work in total employment, 2004-2010



Source: ILO and WIEGO (2014); United Nations (2015b).

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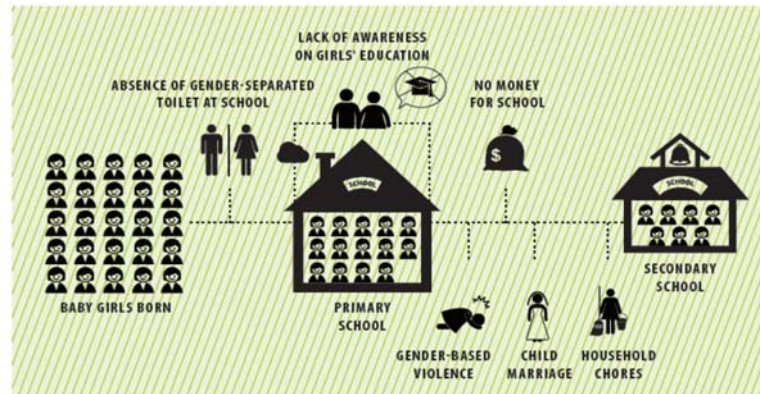
Presenter : EJ Chang (KOICA)

Source : UNESCO GEM Report (2016)

9

Why KOICA focuses on Girls' Education?

- Therefore we believe that...



- Despite global progress toward UPE, many girls are still out of school due to...
- Unsafe learning environment (lack of proper hygiene facilities, GBV, etc.), early marriage and teenage pregnancy pose life-changing constraints on girls' right to...
- Girls' and young women's right to work has not yet been fairly or fully realized due to inadequate education and unequal opportunities women, resulting in a disparity between genders not only in income, but also in welfare.

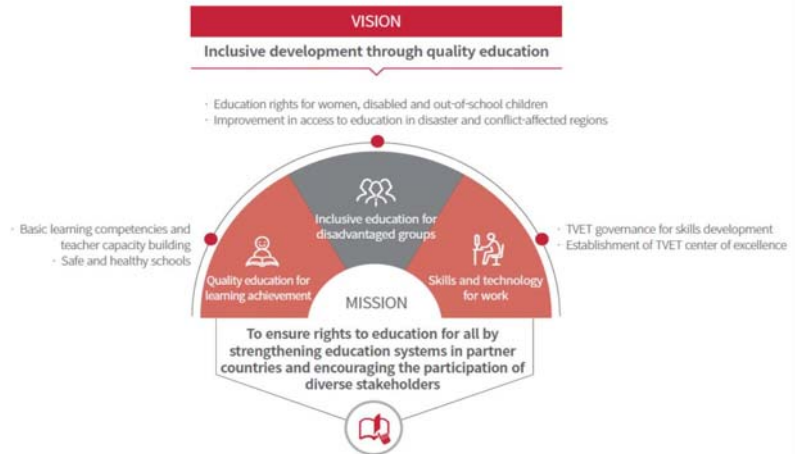
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10

KOICA's Response to the Issue

KOICA's Education Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2020



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11

KOICA's Response to the Issue

SO 2 Inclusive education for disadvantaged groups

SDG 4.5

- Improve access to education for marginalized people who are left out of public education systems, including girls, people with disabilities, out-of-school children and students from poor households
- Provide the educational facilities and equipment necessary to normalize and operate public or alternative educational programs in a safe and equitable manner in events of disaster and conflict

- Major programs
- Education rights for women, disabled and out-of-school children
 - Improve access to education in disaster and conflict-affected regions

Outcomes	12.1 Education rights for women, disabled and out-of-school children	Main Indicators	• Number of schools with adapted infrastructure including basic sanitation facilities
	12.2 Improvement in access to education in disaster and conflict-affected regions		• Number of students who completed the education program (girls, disabilities, out-of-school children)
			• Number of schools with adapted infrastructure including basic sanitation facilities
			• Number of students who completed the education program

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12

KOICA projects for Girls and Young women's Education in Asia-Pacific region and Beyond

- KOICA projects for Girls and Young Women's Education in Asia-Pacific region and Beyond
 - 20+ projects in 22 countries (2016~present)
 - Roughly 140+M USD
 - Strong partnership with multilateral organizations
 - 10+ projects, 45+% of total program budget
 - Partnership with CSOs
 - 10 projects with close community engagement
- Current Portfolio of KOICA Girls and Young women's Education program
 - Bilateral projects in Vietnam, Angola, Jordan
 - Multilateral projects in Cote D'ivoire, Mozambique, Philippines, Nepal, Ghana, Tanzania, Mali, Palestine, Cameroon, Fiji, Chad, Madagascar with UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, UNRWA
 - CSO partnership project in Laos, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Mongolia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Multi-country

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13

Case.

Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women through the Provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education and a Safe Learning Environment in Nepal

- Project Overview
 - 2016-2020, 5M USD
 - Project location: Achham, Bajura, Sunsari. Rautahat, Sarlahi districts in Nepal
 - Beneficiaries : 300,000 adolescent girls and young women (aged 10-24) in and out-of-school
 - Implementing agencies : UNESCO Office in Kathmandu in coordination with Nepal's Ministry of Education
 - Under the framework of the UNESCO-UNFPA-UN Women Joint Program for the Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women through Education
 - In Cooperation with Department of Education (DoE), Non Formal Education Center (NFEC), Curriculum Development Center (CDC), National Center for Educational Development (NCED), District Education Offices (DEOs), Community Learning Centers (CLCs), Education Training Centers (ETCs), Resource Centers (RCs), schools



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14

Case.

Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women through the Provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education and a Safe Learning Environment in Nepal

- 1. Develop [capacity of key institutions and actors](#) to mainstream comprehensive sexuality education and gender-based violence
 - Review existing policies, plans, program, and curricula
 - Strengthen existing EMIS
- 2. [Enhance access to](#), participation, transition and achievement in [education and functional literacy](#)
 - Conduct functional literacy and mother-tongue based program in 500 CLCs
 - Map out-of-school adolescent girls and young women
- 3. [Increase access for vulnerable, out-of-school adolescent girls and young women](#) to comprehensive sexuality, gender-based violence
 - Establish and promote adolescent friendly learning spaces in 50 schools, 25 CLCs, communities
 - Sensitize and train 3000 teachers, CLC facilitators, social mobilizers and peer educators, and communities on comprehensive sexuality education and reproductive health, GBV, WASH
 - Conduct TVET skills development program for 4,000 girls and young women
- 4. Foster a [safe and healthy environment](#) which is conducive to adolescent girls' and young women's learning
 - Capacity development for school feeding related program at schools, community nutritional program at CLCs
 - Support the up-scaling of 40 school facilities for healthy food, safe water and basic sanitation facilities

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15

Thank you

Eunjung CHANG, Ph.D.

Education Specialist/Manager
Social Development Department
KOICA

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16

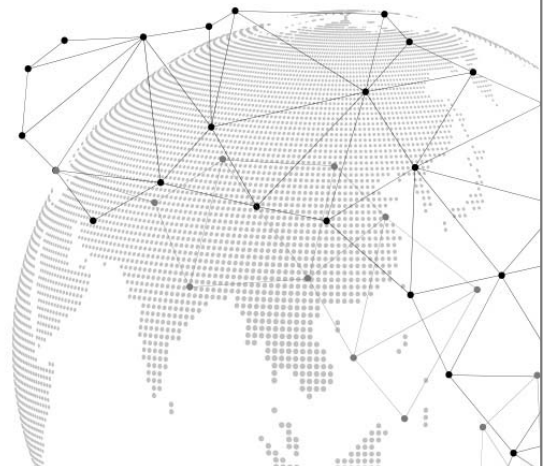
■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Session 3.
SDGs and Gender from the Field Experiences

Universal Health Coverage and Promotion of Gender Equity: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

Sangchul Yoon

Director
Center for Global Health & Innovation
National Medical Center, Korea





Universal Health Coverage and Promotion of Gender Equity

: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
Center for Global Health & Innovation, National Medical Center,
Project BOM, College of Medicine, Yonsei University
Sangchul Yoon



Universal Health Coverage



Ensuring that all people obtain the health service they need, of good quality, without suffering financial hardship when paying for them

WHO, Universal Health Coverage : Supporting Country Needs,

Universal Health Coverage

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO GET, BE AND STAY **HEALTHY?**

- CAN YOU GET HELP FROM A WELL-TRAINED HEALTH WORKER?
- CAN YOU GET TREATMENT THAT HELPS YOU GET BETTER, AND IS SAFE?
- CAN YOU GET THE MEDICINES AND OTHER HEALTH PRODUCTS YOU NEED?
- WHO WILL PAY FOR IT?
- ARE THERE POLICIES IN PLACE TO MAKE QUALITY SERVICES AVAILABLE TO EVERYONE, EVERY TIME?
- DOS YOUR GOVERNMENT HAVE THE INFORMATION IT NEEDS TO MAKE THE RIGHT DECISIONS ABOUT THE WHOLE SYSTEM?

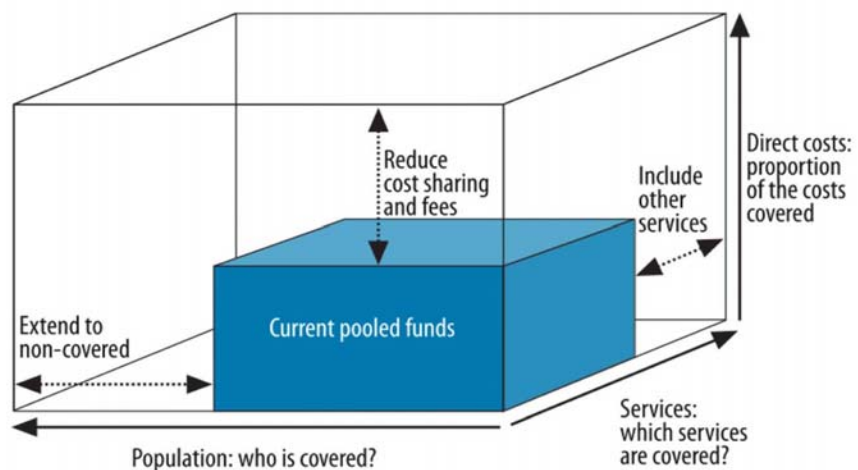
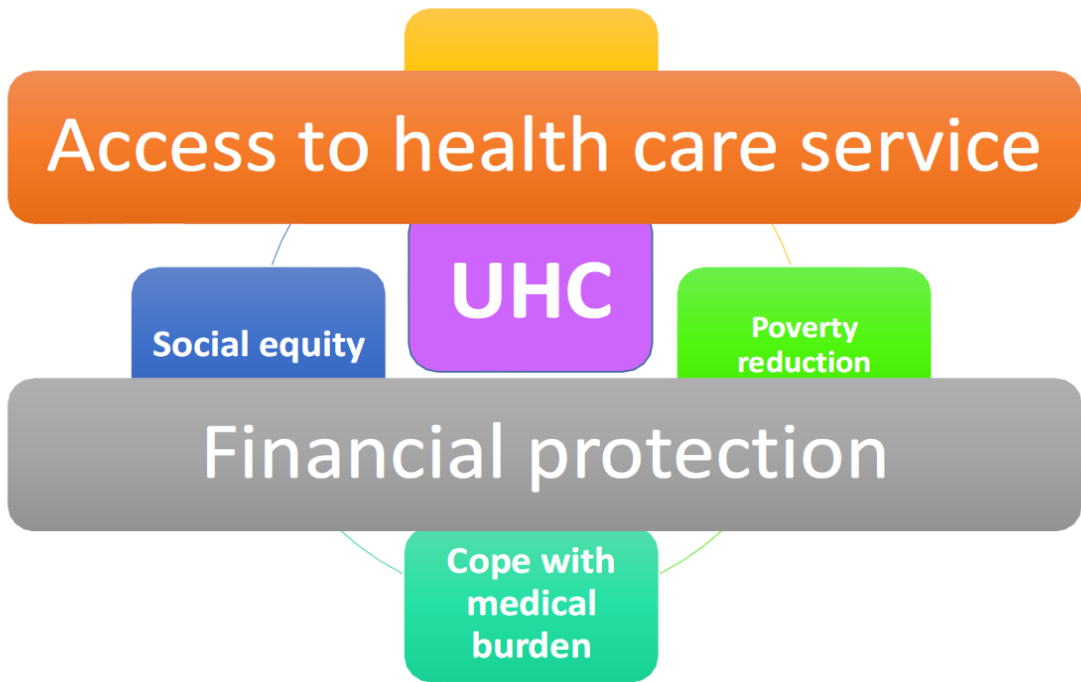
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IS WORKING AROUND THE WORLD SO THAT ALL PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES RECEIVE THE QUALITY SERVICES THEY NEED, AND ARE PROTECTED FROM HEALTH THREATS, WITHOUT SUFFERING FINANCIAL HARDSHIP.

THAT'S WHAT WE CALL **UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE**

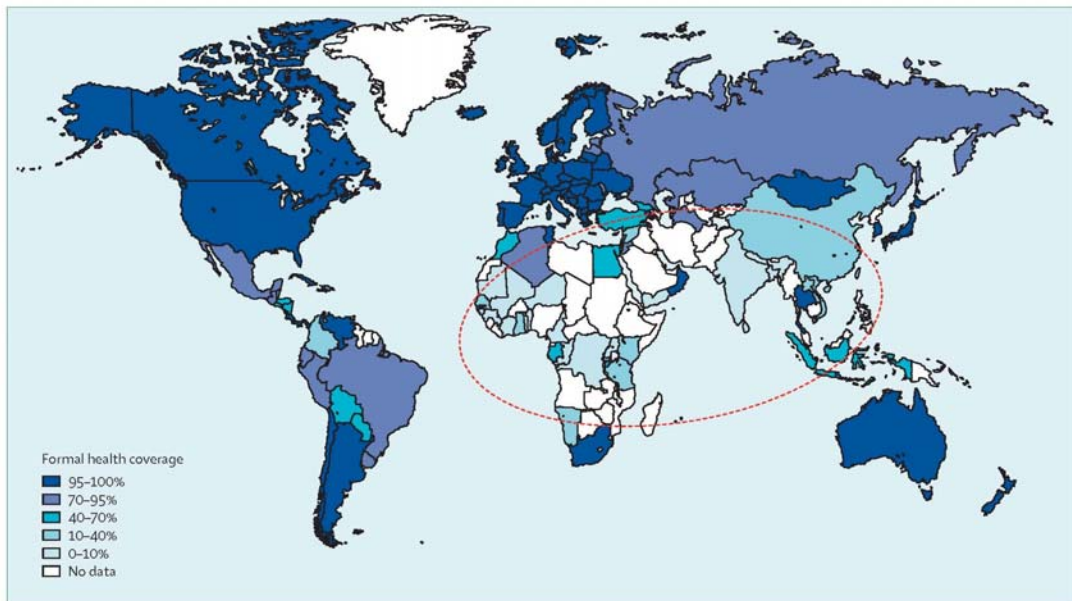
WWW.WHO.INT/UHC

World Health Organization

Overarching framework
for health system reforms
In UN post-2015 agenda

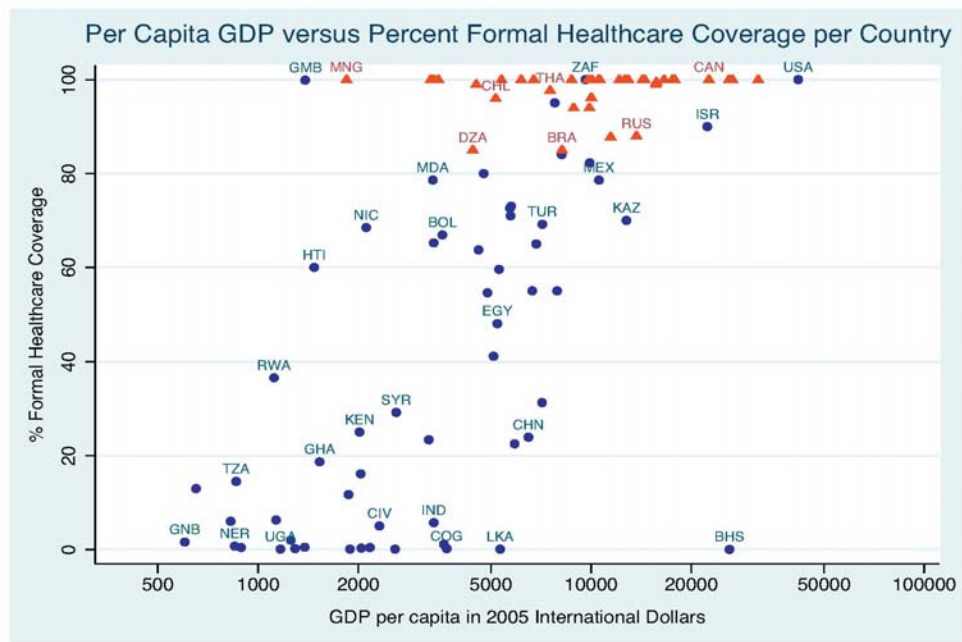


Universal Health Coverage : Challenge



Lancet, All for universal health coverage 2009

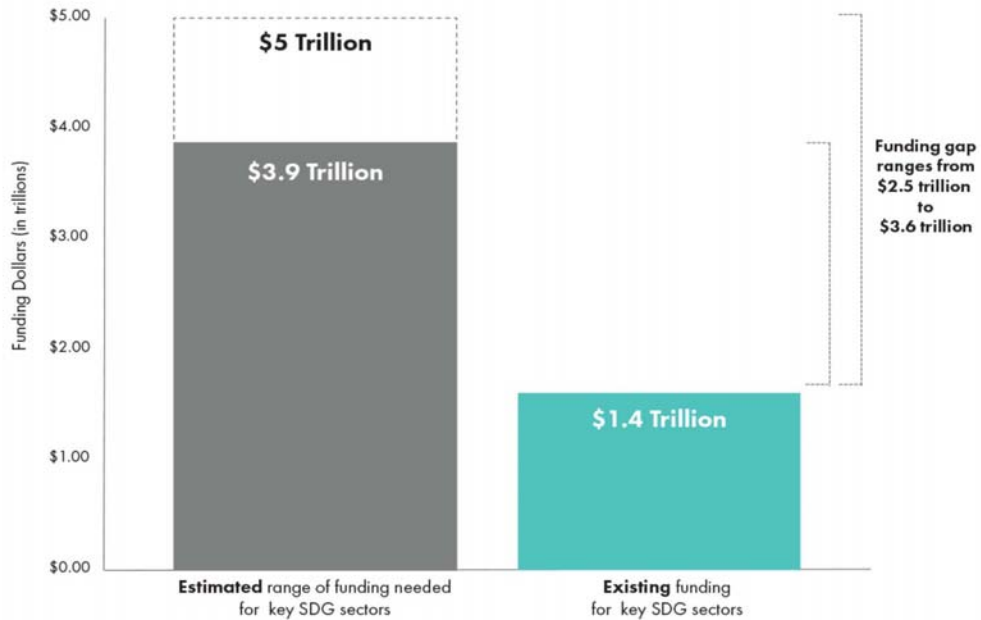
Universal Health Coverage : Challenge



Health Policy, 2013

Universal Health Coverage : Challenge

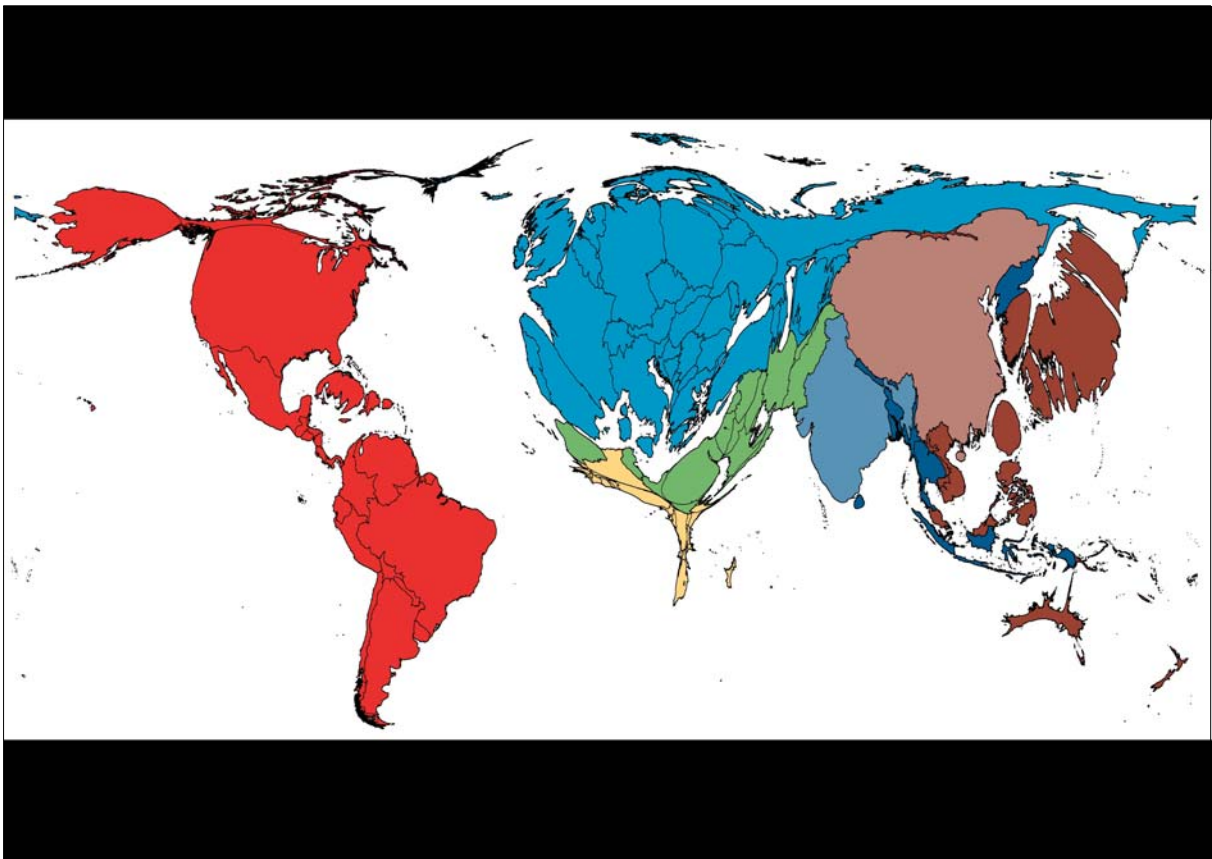
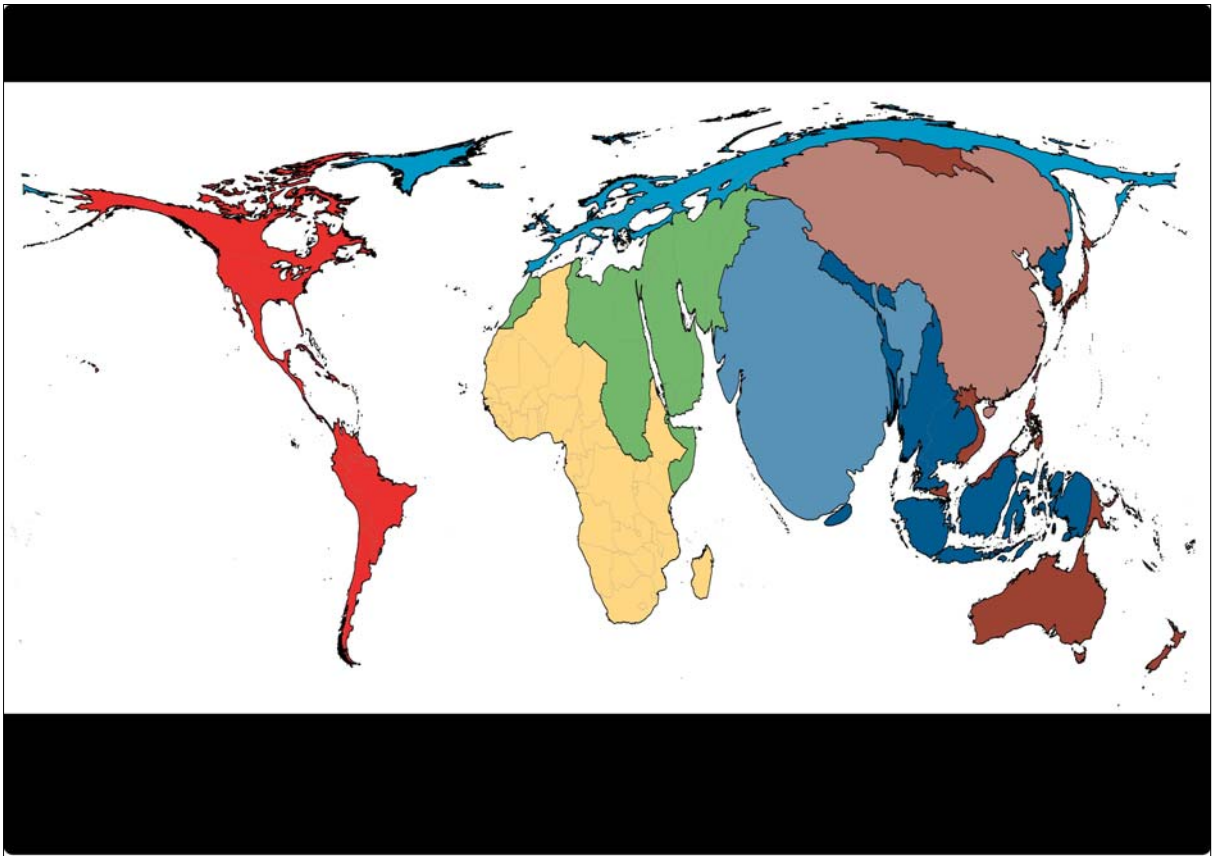
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Funding Gap



Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, June 23, 2014

Universal Health Coverage : Solution ?

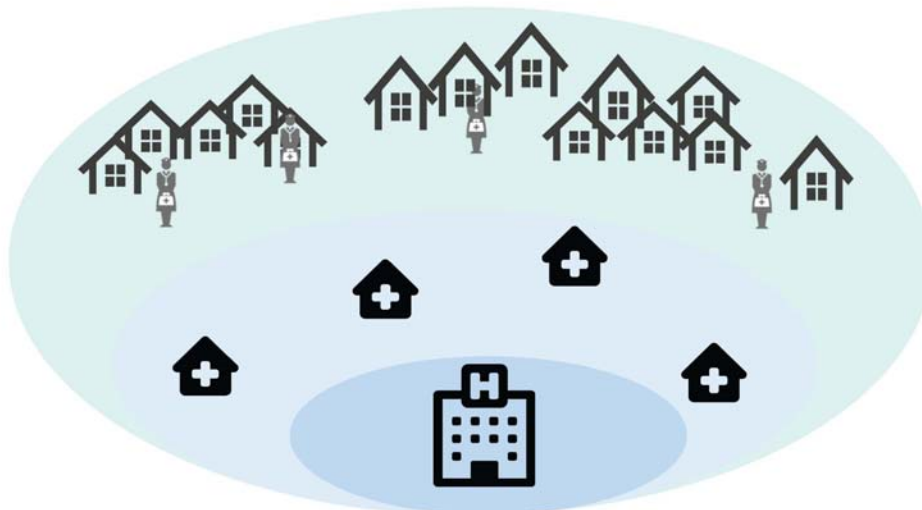




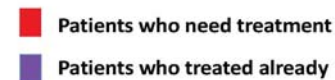
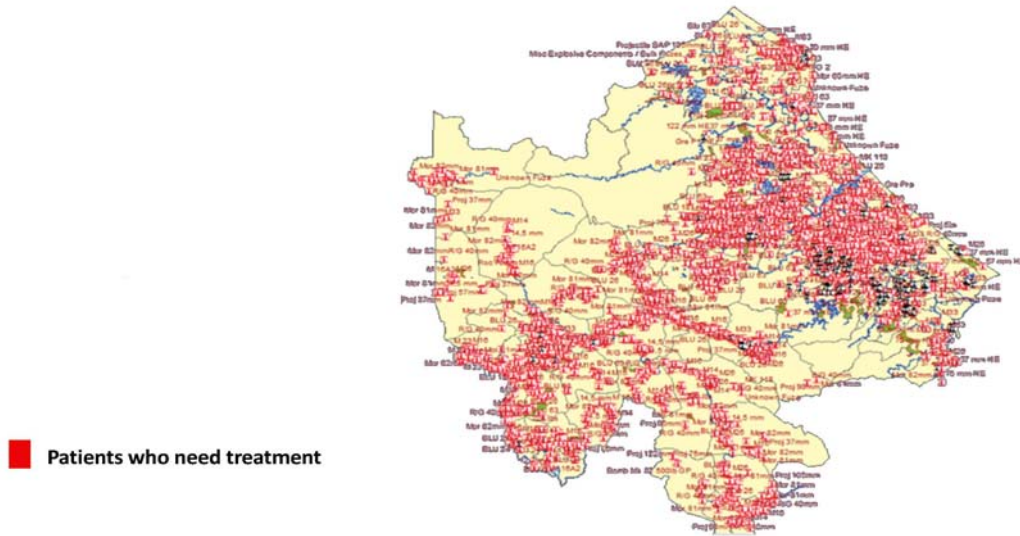


Expansion for community eye health

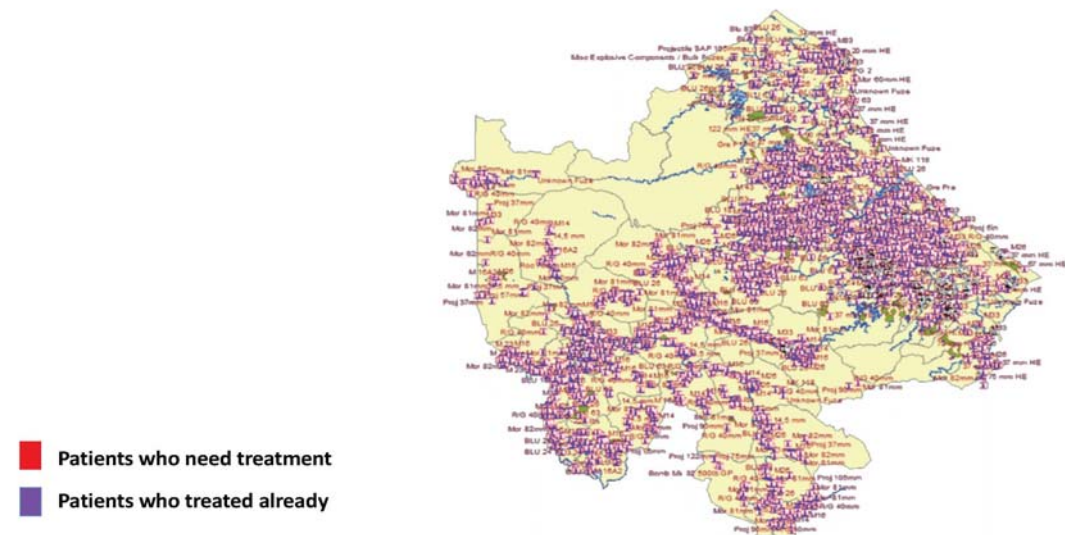
BOM Project BOM
Blindness Zero Movement



Expansion for community eye health

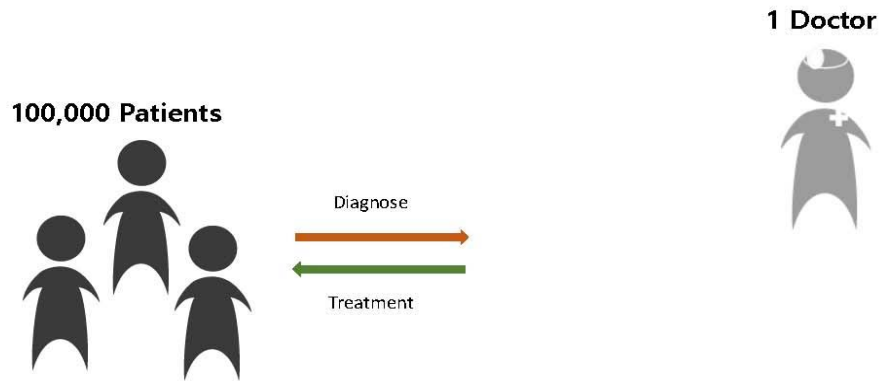


Expansion for community eye health



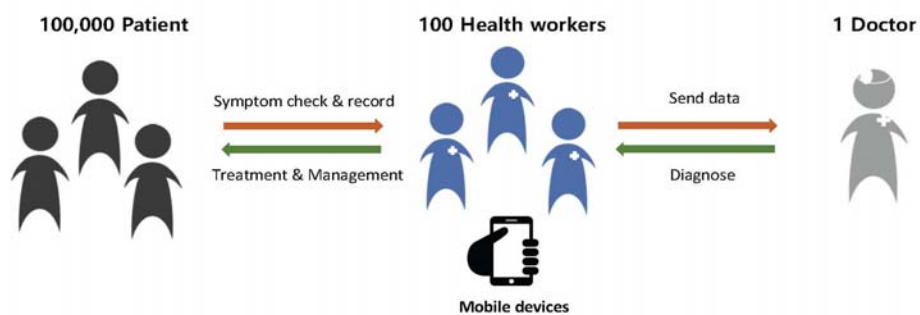
Problem Statement - Accessibility

- Currently 1 ophthalmologist has given medical treatment for 100,000 African patients, so it is impossible to cover all patients by only doctors.
- To eliminate Trachoma, pre-screening and treatment is very important. But it is even difficult to figure out the number of patients in Africa because of poor health care system.

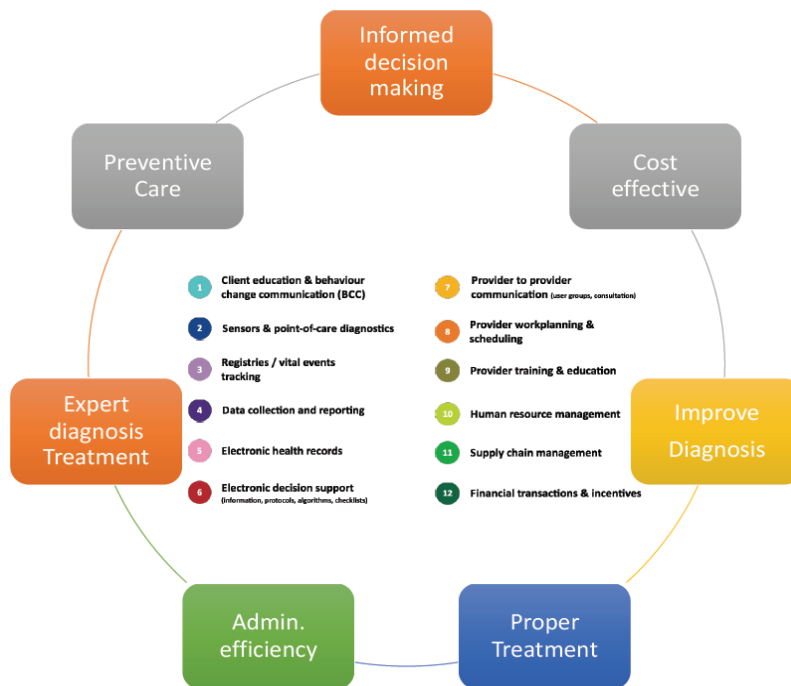


Solution

- Trained health workers check and record symptoms to support doctors through mobile devices
- Doctors can diagnose the patients through online



Telemedicine : mHealth / eHealth



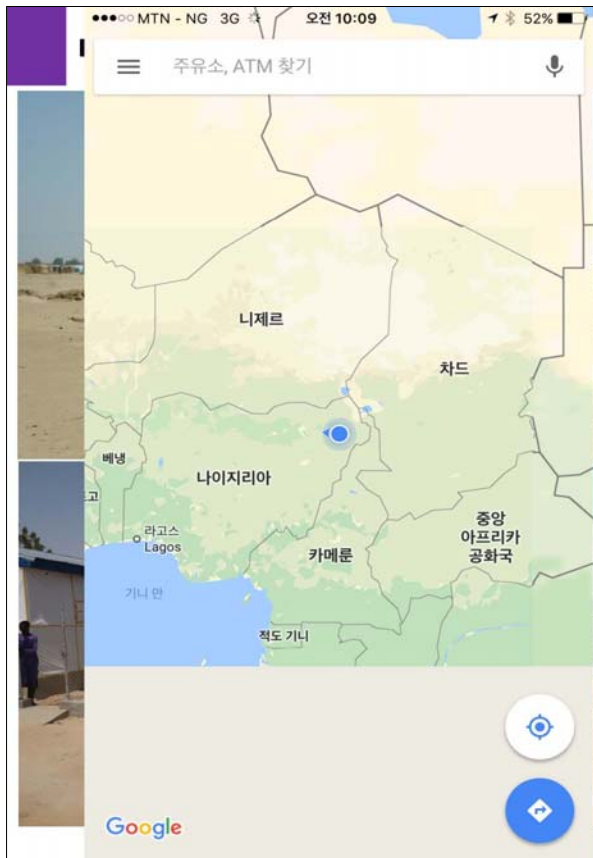
Internet Innovation Alliance, 10 Benefits of Telemedicine, eHealth and Health IT. 2011

What we have now

80%

50%

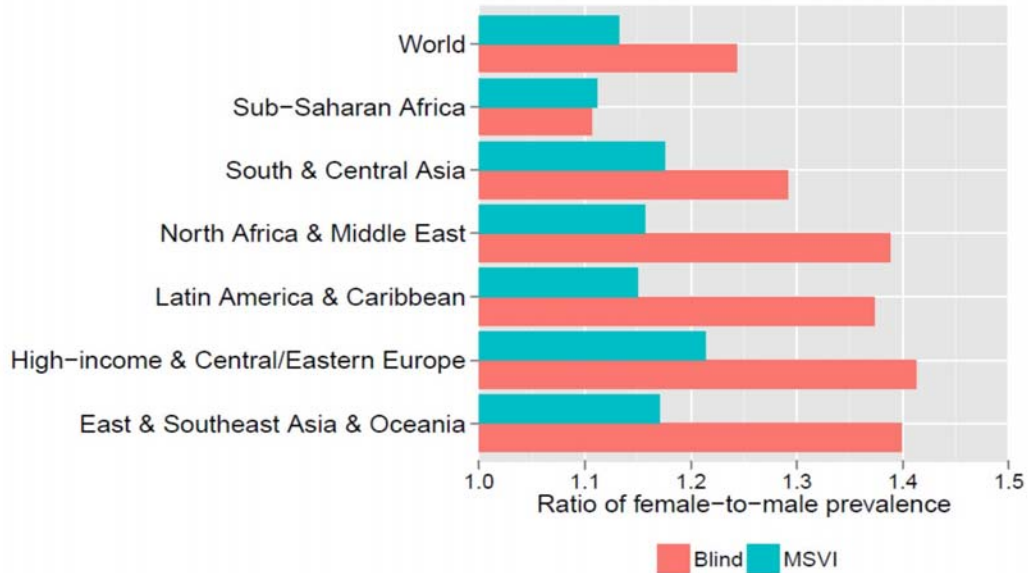




Gender and Health
: Exploring the Dimensions of Inequality



Gender and Health : Eye health



Gender and Health : Gender biased blindness

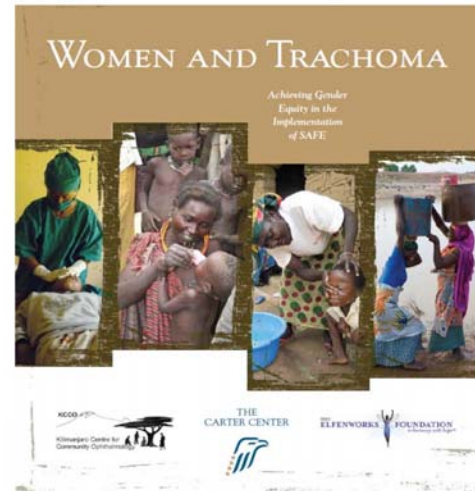
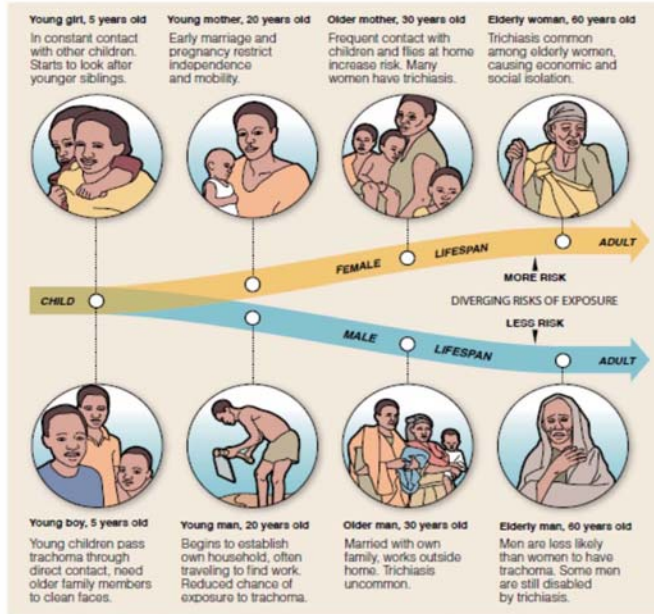


- 2/3 of total blind people
- 3/4 of trachoma-related blindness



- Assigned the task of helping her grand father as guide attendant
- She is a full time guide/attendant

Gender and Health : Neglected tropical disease case



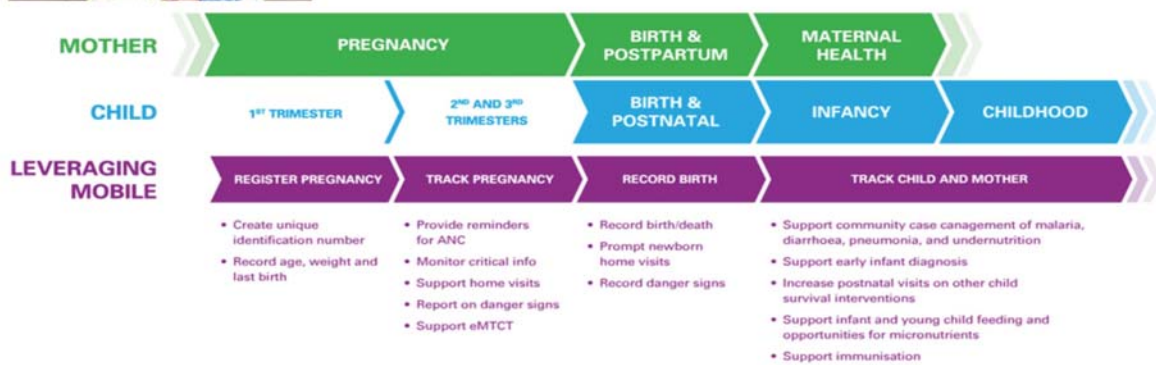
Gender and Health : Neglected tropical disease case

A collage of logos for various organizations involved in trachoma research and treatment:

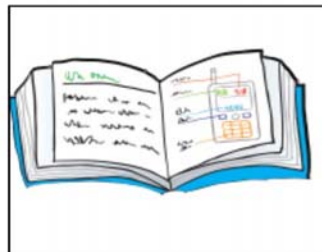
- SciDevNet
- lepra: Fighting disease, poverty and prejudice
- The Fred Hollows Foundation
- THE CARTER CENTRE UNITED KINGDOM
- GLOBAL ATLAS OF HELMINTH INFECTIONS
- ORBIT: saving sight worldwide
- THE LEPROSY MISSION England and Wales
- Feederbox (on an airplane)
- Sightsavers
- SABIN FOUNDATION EUROPE
- foot work PODO.ORG
- the overseas disability charity cbm: together we can do more
- PCD: The Partnership for Child Development
- WaterAid
- UKaid from the Department for International Development
- LONDON CENTRE FOR NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH
- USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Strong Partnership

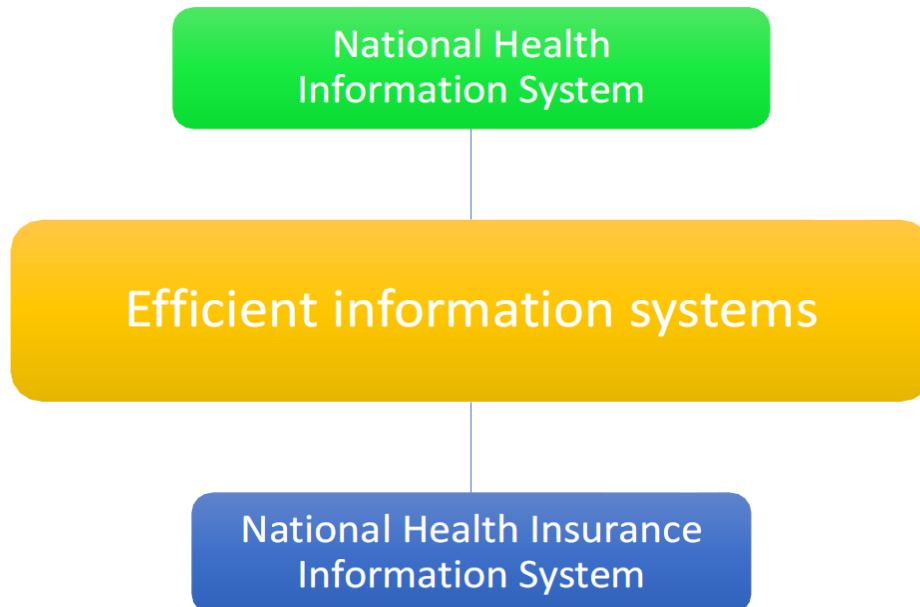
Gender considerations for mHealth interventions : Maternal & Child health – Unicef case



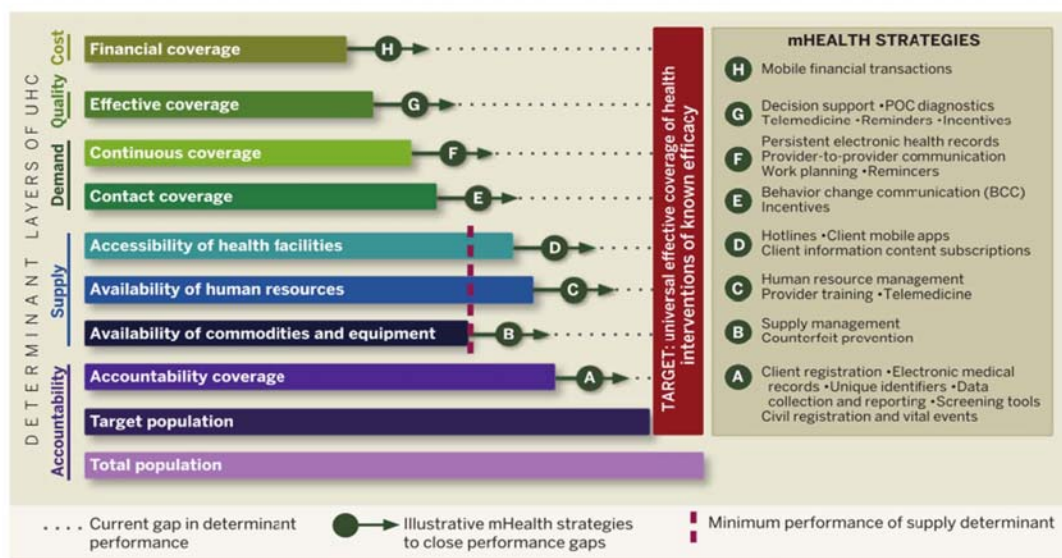
Considerations for mHealth interventions



**Telemedicine : mHealth / eHealth
: Health information**



Integrated mHealth strategies for achieving UHC



Science, Prioritizing integrated mHealth strategies for UHC, 2014

Conclusion

➤ **m/eHealth : Back to basic**

- Information
- Transparency
- Quality improvement & control in limited resources
- Efficient tool for realizing UHC

➤ **Women & m/eHealth**

- Framework approach : gender issue as default
- Be beneficiaries : as mothers and health workers

eHealth is not only a technical development, but a commitment to 'networked, global thinking

Vincent Duclos, Medicine Anthropology Theory 2

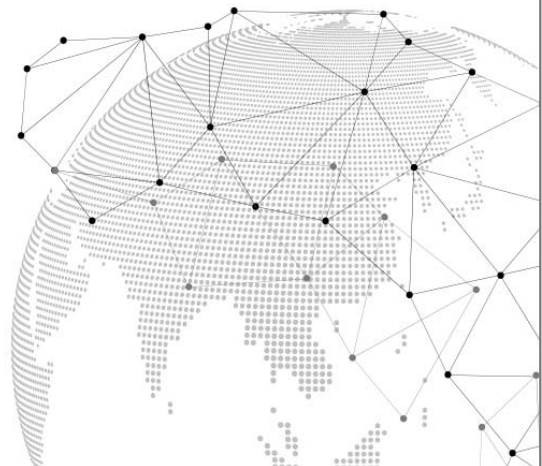
■ The 9th Asia-Pacific Forum on Development and Gender
Gender and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Regional and National Perspectives

Session 3.
SDGs and Gender from the Field Experiences

**Save the Children's Efforts
to Achieve SDGs and Gender Goals:
Girls Education Program**

Hyunju Kim

Team Leader
International Program Department
Save the Children Korea

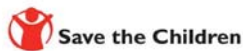




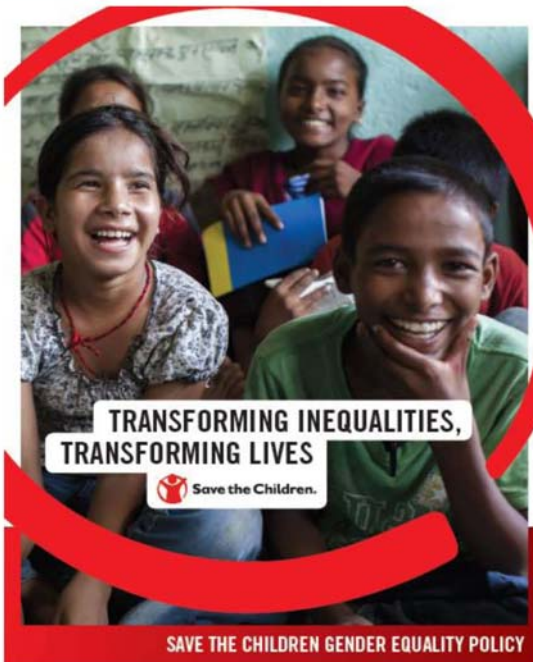
세이브더칠드런 여아 학교보내기 캠페인

Save the Children's Efforts to Achieve SDGs and Gender Goals: School Me Program

Hyunju Kim, Team Leader
International Program Department
Save the Children Korea
Hyunju.kim@sc.or.kr




Envisioning Gender Equality



- Gender equality policy
- Gender equality global working group
- Gender equality program guidance and toolkit (2015)
- Gender equality marker (Part of the Quality Framework, KPI) (2017)

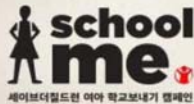


 Save the Children

CENTENARY COMMITMENTS: GIRLS' EDUCATION



 Save the Children 3




나도 학교가자

빈곤, 사회적 약습, 편견으로 인해 교육의 기회를 빼앗긴 아프리카 여아들을 지원합니다.

Girls voice their rights for quality education, school me!

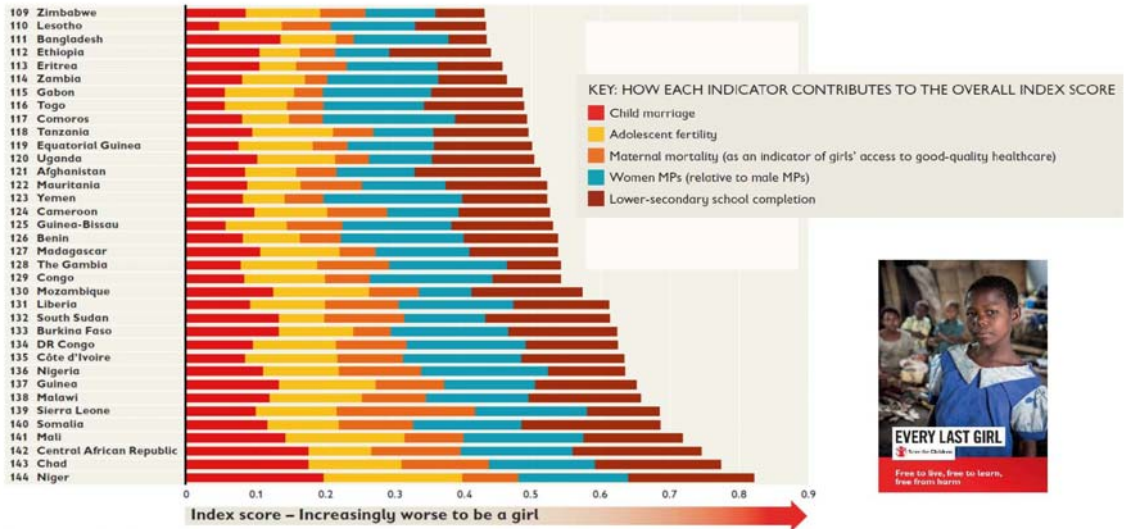
Save the Children Korea (SCK) launched the school me campaign in 2012 with the goal of **ensuring every girl's right to education**.

The second phase (2016-2018) program is implemented **in West Africa** in the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and Liberia, which has a high prevalence of practices that perpetuate gender inequality such as girls drop out, child marriage and early pregnancy.

 Save the Children

Every Last Girl

- West Africa region consistently identified as one of the most challenging places in the world to be a girl



(Save the Children 2016; with data from WHO, UNICEF, UNFP, World Bank, UN Population Division, UNICEF, MICS, DHS, and UNESCO)

29-Jun-17 CIES 2017

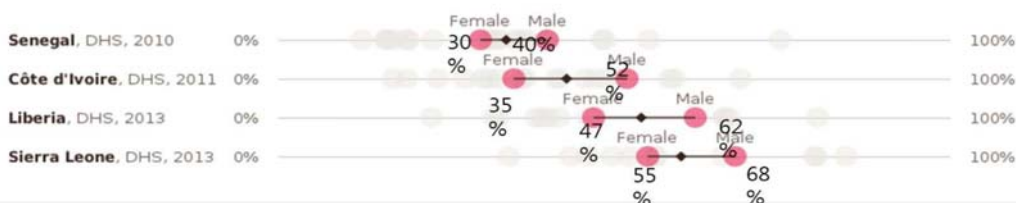
Gender Gap in Learning Outcome



Source: <http://www.wid.world>

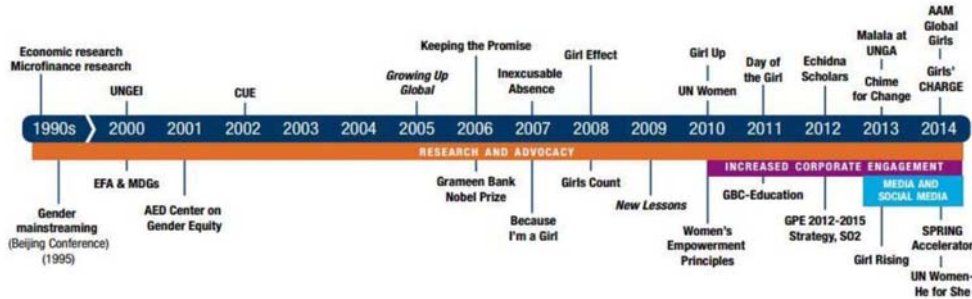
Primary completion rate

Percentage of (i) children and young people aged 3-5 years above primary school graduation age and (ii) young people aged 15-24 years, who have completed primary school.



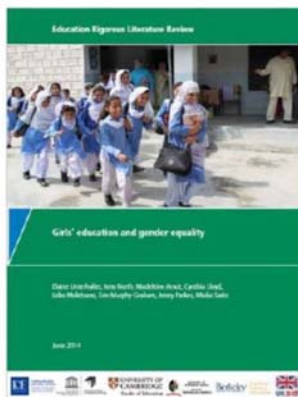
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Figure 20. Timeline of Research, Advocacy and Media Milestones for Girls' Education



Very contemporary studies suggest that, although the **advocacy** in support of women, gender, children and the girl child has drawn attention to various and serious forms of gender discrimination in childhood, there have been **fewer interventions that have made a difference** to the survival, lives and life choices of girls (Croll 2007)

Ackerman (2015) Innovation and action in funding girl's education, Global economy and development Working paper 84, Brookings



Interventions to enhance girls' education and gender equality: A rigorous review of literature by Unterhalter, E et al (2014).

Methodology

1350 studies since 1991 -> 177 were reviewed
74 studies dealt with resources and infrastructure interventions
94 studies dealt with changing institutions
57 studies dealt with changing norms

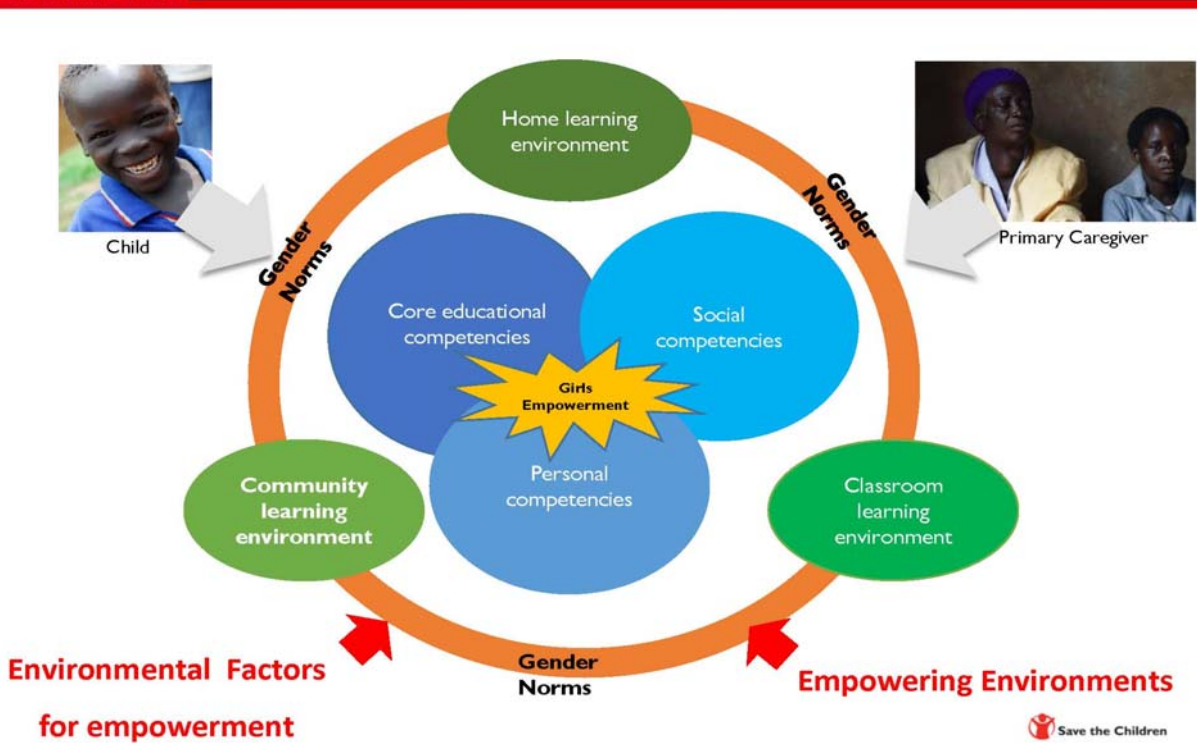
Key findings

Interventions to **shift gender norms** are under-researched. Girls' clubs, engaging faith communities, working with boys, and strategies to include marginalized women in decision-making appear promising.

More evidence needed on whether **work with boys** has potential to build support for gender equality or understand aspects of their sexual identity

Achieve gender equality in basic education by creating an empowering environment for girls in the community, school, and home.

1. Gender sensitive teachers and teaching
2. Safe and quality learning environments
3. Peer and community support for quality girls' education



How:

- Girls and women’s voices for empowerment (ensuring girls and women have leadership roles in implementing solutions and monitoring progress)
- Boys and men as champions of change
- Community leadership for girls education
- State (MoEd) responsibility for systematic change

Activities:

- Community-driven needs assessments and gender awareness activities
- Behavioral change communication and positive role model/mentor relationships
- Training for communities and schools in child rights and protection
- Teacher training in improved literacy and numeracy pedagogy with a gender lens
- MoEd incorporates gender sensitivity into in-service and pre-service teacher training.

What students think about adult gender norms



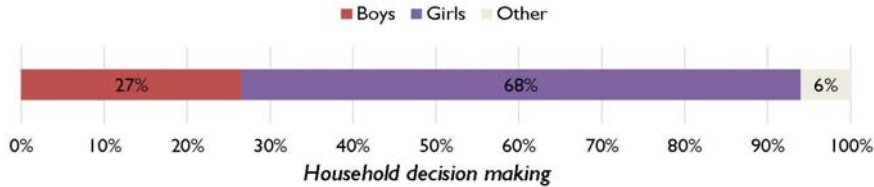
What students think about child gender norms



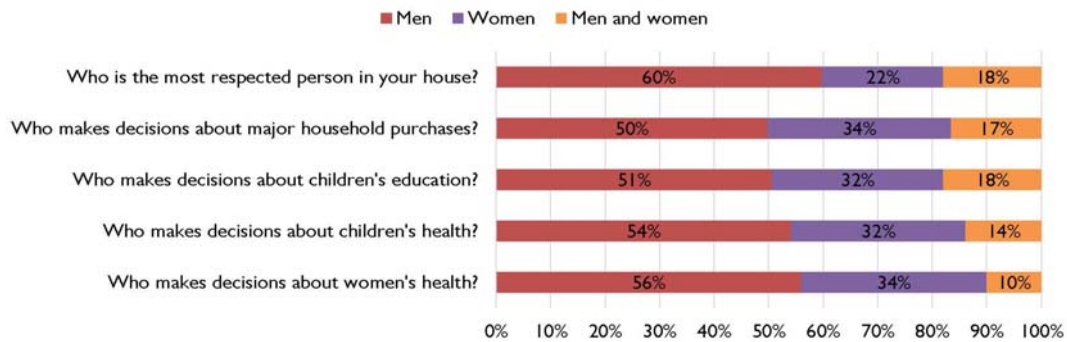
PCA factor analysis indicates 2 factors: adults v. children
Cronbach's alpha = 0.54 (scale 1), 0.68 (scale 2), 0.64 (overall)
Scale is adapted from GEMS Scale, ICRW, 2015

Baseline Results - Gender norms

Who should go to school if there are limited resources?



Household decision making



Cronbach's alpha = 0.85
Scale is adapted from STEPS World Bank, 2015

School Me Baseline Results

Transforming perceptions and behaviors on gender



Gender Champion Training toolkit

- School Me staff
- Training of Trainers
- Head teachers

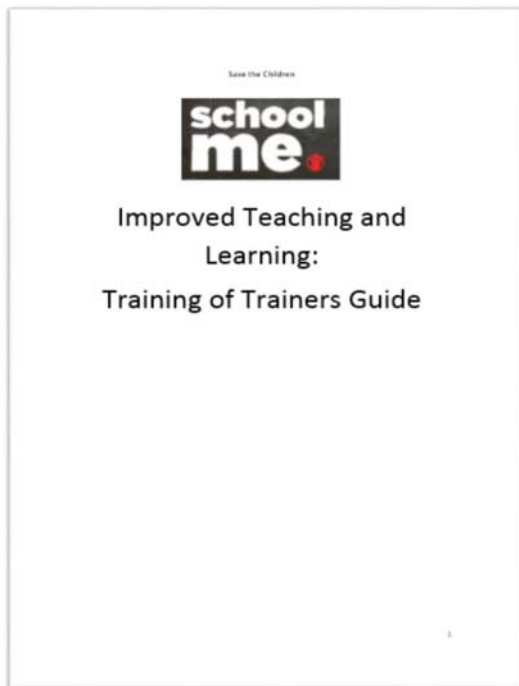


- Community core group
- Child group
- Mother, Father group and SMC

Transforming perceptions and behaviors on gender



Gender sensitive teachers and teaching



Gender sensitive teaching

- School Me staff
- Training of Trainers
- Head teachers MOE, MEST



- teaching learning circle



End of Document

