**GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT**

**ASSIGNMENT 3**

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**SUMMITED BY:**

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1. **Examine the role of the UN in highlighting gender equality as a prerequisite of social Development in society**

While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the [Millennium Development Goals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/) (including equal access to primary education between girls and boys), women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but also a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Unfortunately, at the current time, 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15-49 have reported experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period and 49 countries currently have no laws protecting women from domestic violence. Progress is occurring regarding harmful practices such as child marriage and FGM (Female Genital Mutilation), which has declined by 30% in the past decade, but there is still much work to be done to complete eliminate such practices.

Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large. Implementing new legal frameworks regarding female equality in the workplace and the eradication of harmful practices targeted at women is crucial to ending the gender-based discrimination prevalent in many countries around the world.

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

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

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

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

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

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programmed of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

 Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

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

*The European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) are embarking on a new, global, multi-year initiative focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG) – the* [*Spotlight Initiative*](https://www.un.org/en/spotlight-initiative/)*.*

*The Initiative is so named as it brings focused attention to this issue, moving it into the spotlight and placing it at the center of efforts to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*

*An initial investment in the order of EUR 500 million will be made, with the EU as the main contributor. Other donors and partners were invited to join the Initiative to broaden its reach and scope. The modality for the delivery will be a UN multi- stakeholder trust fund, administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, with the support of core agencies UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women, and overseen by the Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General.*

**What are the affirmative steps taken by the government of your country for the economic**

**Empowerment of women in consonance with the CEDAW?**

South Sudan envisions keeping gender equality at the Centre of public policy and ending inequality by 2040

South Sudan remains committed to gender equality and women’s empowerment, which are at the Centre of public policy and initiatives. Even though it says it is lagging behind on many indicators around women’s empowerment, the country has taken steps to catch up with the rest of the world. Women’s health facilities have been built across the country, leading to a marked reduction in maternal and infant mortality rates. The vision and policy is to end gender inequality by 2040. Speaking at the Global Leaders’ Meeting on 27 September 2015, Vice-President James Wani Igga said: “Gender equality and women’s empowerment have been at the centre of our Government’s policy and initiatives. We are committed to that.”

Investing in women’s economic empowerment sets a direct path towards gender equality, poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth. Women make enormous contributions to economies, whether in businesses, on farms, as entrepreneurs or employees, or by doing unpaid care work at home.

However, they also remain disproportionately affected by poverty, discrimination and exploitation. Gender discrimination means women often end up in insecure, low-wage jobs, and constitute a small minority of those in senior positions. It curtails access to economic assets such as land and loans. It limits participation in shaping economic and social policies. In addition, because women perform the bulk of household work, they often have little time left to pursue economic opportunities.

## Our solutions

Many international commitments support women’s economic empowerment, including the [Beijing Platform for Action](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/), the [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx) and a series of International Labor Organization [conventions on gender equality](http://www.ilo.org/gender/Aboutus/ILOandGenderEquality/lang--en/). UN Women supports women’s economic empowerment in line with these, and with the growing body of evidence that shows that gender equality significantly contributes to advancing economies and sustainable development.

Working with a variety of partners, our programs promote women’s ability to secure decent jobs, accumulate assets, and influence institutions and public policies determining growth and development. One critical area of focus involves advocacy to measure women’s unpaid care work, and to take actions so women and men can more readily combine it with paid employment.

In all our economic empowerment programed, UN Women reaches out to women most in need, often by engaging with grass roots and civil society organizations. Particularly marginalized groups include rural women, domestic workers, some migrants and low-skilled women. Our aims are higher incomes, better access to and control over resources, and greater security, including protection from violence.

**Despite various national and international efforts status of women around the world has not**

**Improved remarkably why?**

From a sample of 10,329 women in mainland Tanzania, the study showed that 75.7% live in rural areas while 24.3% live in urban areas. Moreover, the age distribution showed that a much higher proportion of the population was in the younger age groups. Those aged between 15 and 19 years were 22.3%, and that 83% were below 40 years of age.

The majority of respondents were married (58.5%), followed by those not in a union (34.3%) that is, single and 7.2% were just living with a man. The education level among respondents was very low since the majority (60.7%) had primary level of education, 11.7% had secondary level of education and very few (0.1%) had university level of education.

**Level of Education**

Results show that women with post-secondary training level of education (79.5%), work more than those with post primary level of education and secondary level of education, (75.7%) and (39.9%) respectively. All women with post primary training and university levels of education can sell land without permission; while about slightly less than a half of the women at primary level of education could not do so. The chi-square test has shown significant difference between level of education and selling land without permission (chi-square value: 13.467 and p value 0.009). On the other hand, there is significant association between level of education and respondents operating an account, with the chi-square test giving a value of 20.107 and an extreme small asymptotic significant value. A large group comprises of women with post-primary training, post-secondary training and university levels of education, while women with primary and secondary levels of education constitute a small group.

The results show that women with pre-school level of education know nothing about loan programs. Around half of the post-primary trained women (50.4%) have knowledge of loan programs as well as the post-secondary trained (44.1%). The above test gave the chi-square value of 35.383 and extreme small asymptotic significant value. It thus shows that the relationship between education levels and women’s knowledge of loan programs as statistically significant. All women with pre-school and university levels of education had no any loan. The post-secondary training (15.9%) and primary level of education (2.9%) had loans. The chi-square test (with a value of 120.113) has shown significant difference in relationship between education level and women with a loan.

**Place of Residence**

The study shows that (85.5%) of women in Linda Region, (84.1%) in Rukwa and (28.4%) in Dar as Salaam are currently working. The rate of working women is more pronounced in rural areas (72.7%) than in urban (52.9%). Selling of land without permission is not restricted to particular region as far as women are concerned. The findings show that there is no significant association between place of residence and selling land without permission. The test gave the chi-square value of 2.790 and asymptotic significant value of 0.248 that shows the relationship is statistically insignificant.

Again, the results show that there is no significant association between the place of residence and operating an account. The test gave the chi-square value of 1.748 and asymptotic significant value of 0.186, which shows the relationship, is statistically insignificant.

Linda region respondents, (55.2%), have knowledge of loan programmers, followed by respondents in Dar as Salaam region (46.8%) and only 15.9% of respondents in Rukwa region. The test gave the chi-square value of 192.706 and

4. Research Article

Asymptotic significant value of 0.000 that shows that the relationship between region of residence and women’s knowledge of loan programs is statistically significant. However, knowledge of loan programs is greater among women in urban areas (42.4%) than in rural areas (24.5%). The test gave the chi-square value of 296.629 and extreme small asymptotic significant value, which shows that the relationship between types of place of residence and women’s knowledge of loan program is statistically significant.

The results show that (7.3%) of respondents in Dar-As-Salaam region were given loan, followed by Mwanza region respondents, (3.7%). The situation seemed to be worse in Rukwa region where only 1.7% of respondents were given loan. The results show that very few women were able to obtain loan, perhaps due to institutions requirements. The test gave the chi-square value of 24.653 and asymptotic significant value of 0.000 that shows that the relationship between place of residence and women with a loan is statistically significant. However, only 5.6% of urban women are given loans as compared with 2.3% of rural women, and that there is a relationship between place of residence and respondents receiving loan.

Age Group

The group of women found with largest working respondents was the one aged between 40 and 44 years old (84.6%), followed by a group aged between 45 and 49 years, (82.1%). The group with least women who were working was aged between 15 and 19 (43.6%). The findings have shown that age groups and respondents currently working are related, with chi-square value of 940.118 and extreme small asymptotic significant value.

Selling land without permission has shown to be high among women aged 40 to 44 years (73.9%) and very low in the age group of 15 and 19 years. The chi-square value of 24.293 was calculated and asymptotic significant value of 0.019 which indicated that the relationship between age groups and women selling land without permission as statistically significant.

Again, the results show that there is no significant association between age groups and operating an account. The test gave the chi-square value of 7.924 and asymptotic significant value of 0.244 that shows the relationship is statistically insignificant. However, knowledge of loan programmed is good among women aged between 40 and 44 years (36.2%), and the knowledge is almost the same for women aged 30 to 34 years (33.4%), 45 to 49 years (33.0%) and 35 to 39 years (32.7%). As a result, women aged between 40 and 44 years seemed to be given loans more than any other age group. Women aged 15 and 19 years (18.2%) have little knowledge of loan programmed. This is obvious since most of them are in the schooling age. The test for age group and knowledge of loan programmed gave the chi-square value of 186.630 and asymptotic significant value of 0.000 that shows the relationship is statistically significant.

**Religion**

There were many Christian women. (Catholics and Protestants) who have responded to be currently working followed by Muslim women and those with no religion. Though those with no religion were relatively few, a higher percentage of them were working, (77.9%), while Catholics, Protestants and Muslims were 75.1%, 74.4% and 58.7% respectively. The results show the relationship to be statistically significant between religion and respondents currently working with chi-square value of 328.046 and asymptotic significant value of 0.000.

**Marital Status** The percentage of women working is almost the same for both married women and those living with a man, (74.7%) and (75.3%) respectively and (54.8%) for those who are not in a union. The test gave the chi-square value of 425.268 and asymptotic significant value of 0.000 that shows that the relationship between marital status and women currently working is statistically significant. Many women who are living with men, not married, can sell land without permission, (68.1%) than those living alone (64.7%), whereas, married women who can sell land without permission are lesser, (54.9%). The test gave the chi-square value of 4.822 and asymptotic significant value of 0.009 that shows that the relationship between religion and women selling land without permission is statistically significant.

**Recommendations**

In general, the study on the factors that hinder women from participating in social, political and economic activities has observed that women are face with various constraints. As a result, policy makers and Government could intervene in the following areas

**What were the strategies adopted in the Nairobi conference to improve women’s' labor force participation?**

**The** **World Conference on Women, 1985** or the **Third World Conference on Women**

took place between 15 and 26 July 1985 in [Nairobi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nairobi), Kenya, as the end-decade assessment of progress and failure in implementing the goals established by the [World Plan of Action](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Plan_of_Action) from the [1975 inaugural conference on women](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Conference_on_Women,_1975) as modified by the [World Programmed of Action](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=World_Programme_of_Action&action=edit&redlink=1) of the [second conference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Conference_on_Women,_1980). Of significance during the conference, was the result of the [Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=United_Nations_General_Assembly_Resolution_40/108&action=edit&redlink=1) being adopted by [consensus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consensus_decision-making), unlike the previous two conferences? The conference marked the first time that [lesbian rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lesbian_rights) were introduce in a UN official meeting and the turning point for [violence against women](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence_against_women) to emerge from being a hidden topic into one, which needed to be addressed. Recognizing that the goals of the [Decade for Women](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Women%27s_Year) had not been met, the conference recommended and the General Assembly approved on-going evaluation of women's achievements and failures through the year 2000.

Was adopt by consensus because of a strategy developed, which allowed delegates to express reservations based on individual paragraphs, rather than of the document as a whole. Because of stronger transnational relationships, had been forged by the previous two conferencesincreased understanding by governments of the needs of their women constituents, a willingness of donors to help women integrate into development and increased effectiveness of NGOs in their activism, the list of topics covered in the Strategies was more extensive, including topics such as: agriculture, communications, constitutional and legal issues, education, employment, energy needs, environmental and water concerns, food security, health, housing, science and technology, social services, social and political equality as well as increased participation. The major themes development, equality, and peace retained, as were focuses on racism and refugees. The document endorsed new strategies moving to the year 2000 and replaced the words [Apartheid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apartheid) and with the more general term racism, to maintain the focus on women rather than polarizing issues.

Out of the conference forum, several women's groups emerged that would become influential: [Asian-Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Asian-Pacific_Forum_on_Women,_Law_and_Development&action=edit&redlink=1) (APWLD), [Comate de America Latina y El Caribe para la Defense de loss Derechos de la Muter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comit%C3%A9_de_Am%C3%A9rica_Latina_y_El_Caribe_para_la_Defensa_de_los_Derechos_de_la_Mujer) (CLADEM), [Women in Law and Development in Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Women_in_Law_and_Development_in_Africa&action=edit&redlink=1) (WILDAF), and the [Tanzania Media Women's Association](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania_Media_Women%27s_Association).[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Conference_on_Women,_1985#cite_note-46) These were indicative of the types of exponential growth in NGOs dealing with women and their issues, which were found after the conference, ended. Many of the organizations were information-sharing groups, which pooled their resources and strategies to create innovative solutions. These networks shifted the flow of activism and scholarship from the global North toward the Southern hemispheres and from top-down social structures to those, which forge coalitions across cultural, racial and social boundaries. The conference also marked a turning point in the silence regarding [violence against women](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Violence_against_women), which would ultimately lead to the passage of the [Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_on_the_Elimination_of_Violence_Against_Women) in 1993.Since the objectives of the Decade for Women had not achieved the goals set out in 1975, the [United Nations General Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_General_Assembly) made a decision after Nairobi to conduct world surveys on women every five years in a continuing effort to follow-up on the implementation of the Strategies for women. One of the most important outcomes was moving women out of obscurity and establishing specific mechanisms for measuring women's progress.

In 1972, the UN General Assembly proclaimed 1975 International Women's Year--IWY. The proclamation called for action to promote equality, the involvement of women in development efforts, and the recognition of the woman's role in strengthening peace and promoting friendly relations among nations.

The General Assembly's action came at the recommendation of the UN Commission on the Status of Women--CSW. Established in 1947, the CSW prepares reports and recommendations on women's rights and status and has served as the preparatory body for the UN conferences on women.

The World Conference of the International Women's Year was held in Mexico City in 1975. More than 1,000 delegates, representing 133 countries, participated; 75% were women.

The parallel conference for NGOs--the NGO Tribune--drew 6,000 women and involved information exchange, debate, networking, and leadership development. It was known as the world's largest consciousness-raising session ever and attracted extensive media attention.

The government conference adopted a World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year. The plan, drafted by the CSW, incorporated input from grass-roots organizations and women's groups around the world and set minimum goals, such as the eradication of illiteracy. The plan provided a blueprint to NGOs, governments, and international organizations for improving the status of women.

The conference also approved a draft Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. In force since 1981, to date it has been ratified by 139 countries. The United States signed the convention in 1980. Senate ratification remains a top priority for this Administration.

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