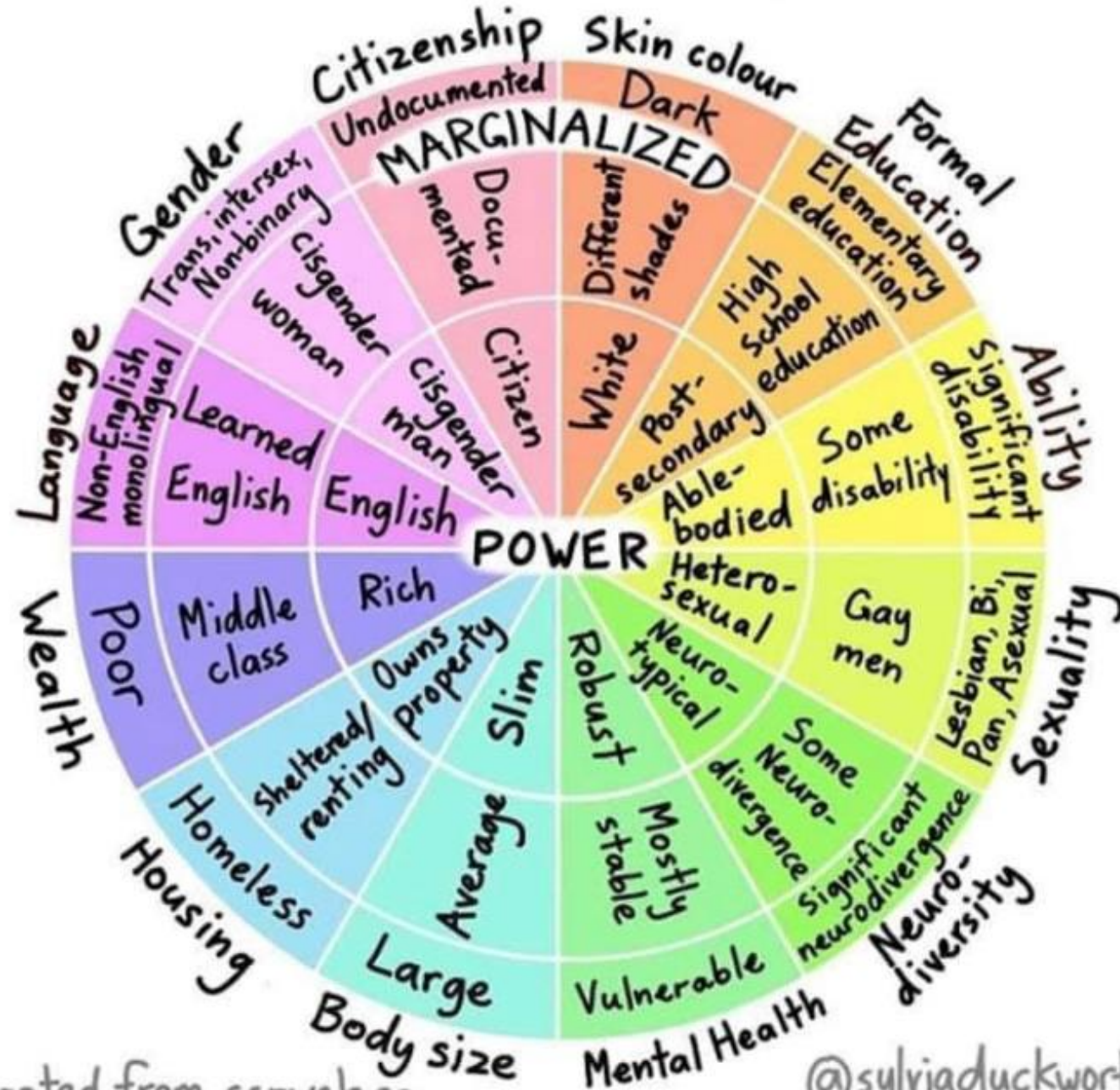


GAMIFICATION WORKSHOP GENDER

8-9 October 2024
Sabine Muscat & Conny Hoffmann

WHEEL OF POWER/PRIVILEGE

Note: Different versions of this wheel exist, with different categories.



Adapted from ccrweb.ca

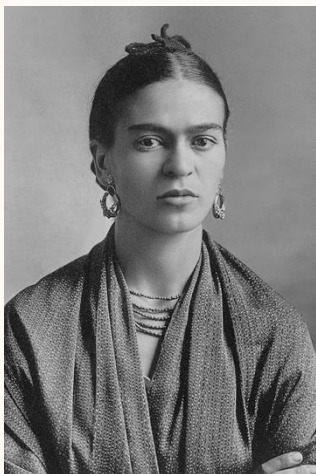
@sylviaaduckworth

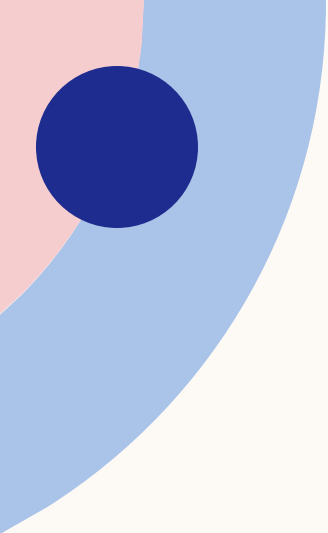
GENDER POLICY PUB QUIZ

Test your knowledge on:

- History of international women's rights
- Feminist Foreign Policy
- International gender and development strategies
- Gender mainstreaming in digital cooperation

Who are they?





Why are these years 20th century milestones in the global movement for women's rights?

1915

International Congress of Women in The Hague

1946

Founding of Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), UN

1975

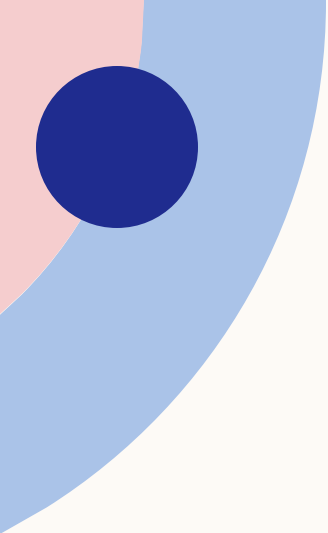
UN First World Conference on Women in Mexico City

1995

UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing

Which Women's Conference was held in Africa?

Third, Kenya 1985



Which UN treaty is often described as the international bill of rights for women?

Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

When was it adopted?

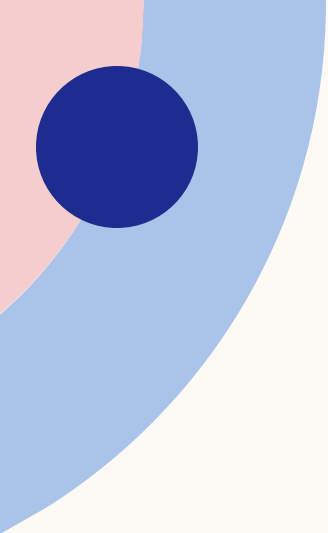
1979

Name one country that has signed but not ratified?

United States, Palau

Name up to 3 countries that have not signed.

Iran, Sudan, Somalia, Holy See, Tonga



Which important UN document forms the basis for the Agenda for Women, Peace and Security?

Security Council Resolution 1325

When was it adopted?

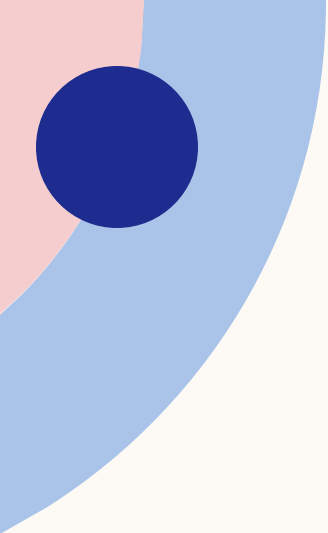
2000

How many resolutions form the WSP agenda?

10

What are the four pillars of the agenda?

Participation, Prevention,
Protection, Relief & Recovery



What is the role of gender and digital in the UN Sustainable Development Goals?

How many SDGs are there and how many specific targets?

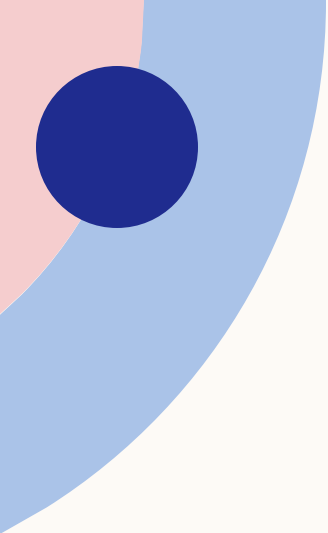
17

Which one is the gender SDG?

Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)

Which SDG target combines gender and digital?

Target 5.b (Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.)



Which was the first country to announce a feminist foreign policy?

Sweden

When was it adopted?

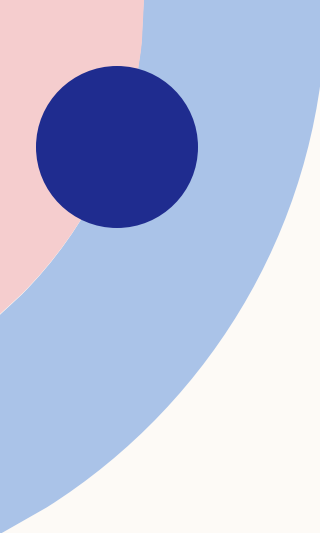
2014

When was it dropped?

2022

Name other countries with FFP?

Canada (2017), France (2019),
Mexico (2020), Spain (2021),
Luxembourg (2021), Germany
(2021), Chile (2022), Colombia
(2022), Netherlands (2022),
Argentina (2022), Liberia (2022)
Slovenia (2023)



What percentage of EU external actions should contribute to gender equality according to EU GAP III?

60%

1. By 2025, **85%** of new EU actions should contribute to achieving this objective, with more actions including it as a main objective

75%

2. Working in a Team Europe and multistakeholder approach

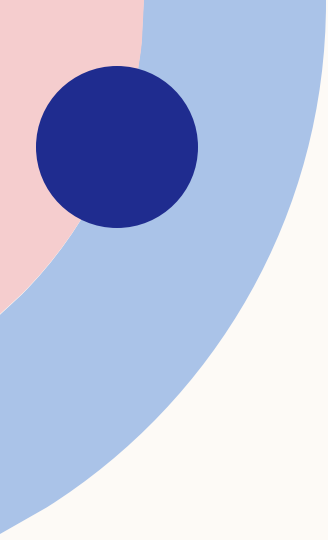
85%

3. Accelerating progress in key areas of engagement

100%

4. Leading by example (gender-responsive and balanced leadership)

5. Focus on results, accountability and transparency through qualitative, quantitative and inclusive monitoring

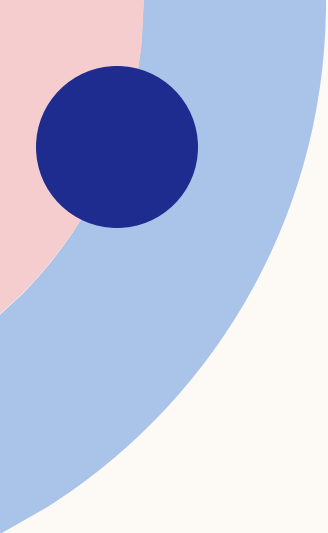


What are the three principles of EU GAP III?

Gender-transformative

Intersectionality

Human rights



Which 3 are NOT key areas of engagement in EU GAP III?

Ending gender-based violence

Equal access to health and education

Eradicating women and child poverty

Equal participation and leadership

Women, peace and security

Closing the digital gender divide

Ending gender-based violence

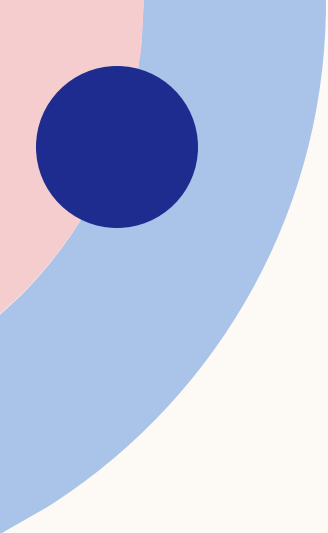
Sexual and reproductive health and rights

Economic and social rights + empowerment

Equal participation and leadership

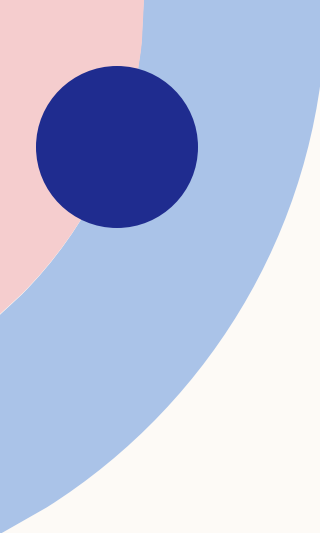
Women, peace and security

Green and digital transformations



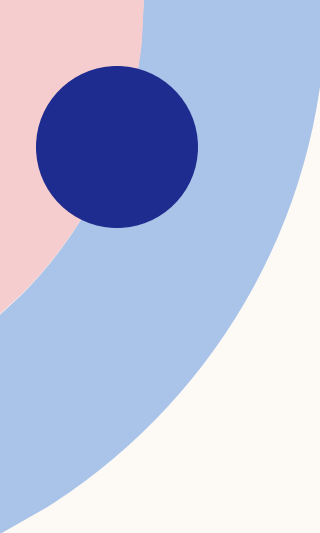
What are leading gender rights policies and strategies in cooperation regions?

Africa	Maputo Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women (2003) AU Strategy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2018-2028)
Asia-Pacific	Asean Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework (2021-2025)
LAC	Regional Gender Equality Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean (2023-2025)
NEAR	???



Let's talk about digital divides

	Africa	Europe	World
Share of women (vs. men) using the internet	32% (vs. 42)	90% (vs. 92)	65% (vs. 70)
Share of youth (15-24) (vs. rest)	81% (vs. 50)	98% (vs. 90)	79% (vs. 65)
Share of rural population (vs. urban)	23% (vs. 57)	88% (vs. 92)	50% (vs. 81)



What are the main opportunities and what are the main risks of digital technologies for gender equality?

Digital/ online education opportunities

Access to services (health, payment)

Access to information (weather, politics)

**Tools for advocacy/ mobilisation/
participation**

Financial inclusion/ access to markets

Job opportunities in gig economy

Gender divide due to lack of access and skills

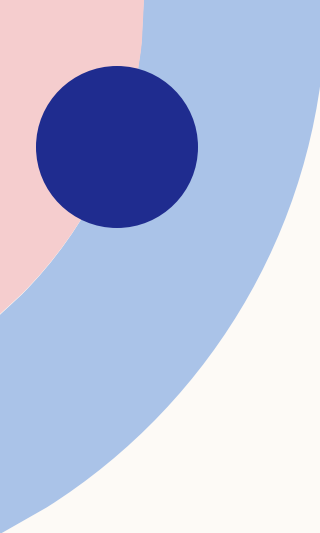
Algorithmic discrimination

Harmful mis- and disinformation

Online gender-based violence

Loss of manual or care jobs

Exploitation in digital economy



Which UN document from 2023 addresses digital gender divides as well as opportunities and risks of digital technologies for women?

CSW Conclusions on “Innovation, technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls”

Promotes full, equal and meaningful access, participation, decision-making, and leadership

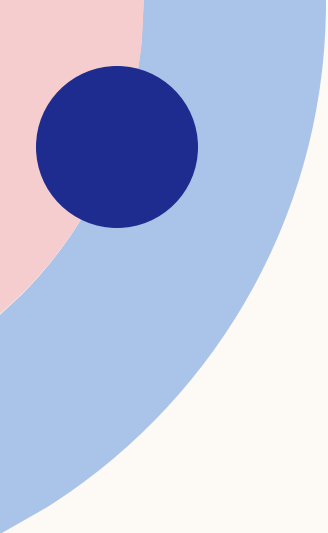
Addresses “gender stereotypes and negative social norms” as barriers to digital equality

Devotes a lot of space to address all sorts of gender-based violence, offline and online

Lists vulnerable groups: disabled, indigenous, migrants, widows, older women, CSOs

Calls for gender-responsive climate change solutions, science education, technology creation

Addresses the gender data gap (imbalanced or non-representative data)



Which most recent UN document builds on the SDGs to address the global digital divide?

Global Digital Compact (Pact of the Future)

What are the 5 main objectives?

- 1. Close digital divides (connectivity, skills, DPI)**
 - 2. Inclusion**
 - 3. Human rights (internet governance, digital trust and safety, information integrity)**
 - 4. Data governance**
 - 5. AI governance**
-

Discuss the role of gender in the GDC. Do you think the outcome is progressive?

GENDER CONTINUUM

unaware

ignore gender considerations altogether

exploitative /
negative

reinforce or take advantage of gender inequalities and stereotypes

aware

analyse and acknowledge that different genders are impacted differently, but doesn't challenge

responsive

reflect awareness of the needs & vulnerabilities of different genders (incl. gender minorities)

transformative

seek to transform gender relations, change the root causes

4 R – TOOL FOR GENDER ANALYSIS

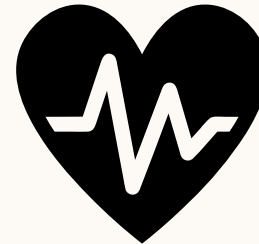
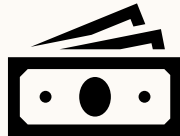
Representation

Rights

Resources

Realities

4 R – TOOL FOR GENDER ANALYSIS



OECD GENDER MARKERS

0: NOT TARGETED

Project has been screened against the gender marker but has not been found to target gender equality.

1: SIGNIFICANT

Important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project: gender equality mainstreamed in the project.

2: PRINCIPAL

Main objective of the project and fundamental in its design and expected results. The project would not have been undertaken without this objective.

Scholarships and imputed student costs where half of the beneficiaries are girls/women but which are not specifically targeted at supporting girls/women's enrolment in education.

0: NOT TARGETED

A project to educate and mobilise men and boys to become advocates against gender-based violence in their community.

2: PRINCIPAL

A project designed to respond to adolescent's sexual and reproductive health needs and rights by setting up a clinic where they can access information, HIV testing and prevention services, family planning advice, and which includes differential services for girls and boys.

1: SIGNIFICANT

A project that focuses specifically on girls' access to and performance in education and/or vocational training, with the main objective of empowering women and girls and reducing inequalities between boys and girls.

2: PRINCIPAL

A project to prevent alcohol abuse and alcoholism among disadvantaged men through the setting up of support groups and counselling, which might have as an unintended side-effect a reduction in the frequency and severity of intimate partner violence.

0: NOT TARGETED

GENDER INDICATORS

Sex disaggregation vs. gender statistics

- how women and men interrelate,
- their differences in access to and use of resources,
- and how they react to social changes, and policies at large.

→gender inequalities or differences

→changes in gender norms, attitudes and behaviours.

GENDER INDICATORS

Sex disaggregated data	Gender statistic
Labour force participation rate, % male	Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)
Labour force participation rate, % female	
Qualitative indicator: “Level of Confidence in the National Justice System” Differences in opinions of men and women, e.g.: - confident - a bit confident - not confident	Existing discriminating laws Presence of discriminatory laws, laws that do not protect women’s human rights, or customary laws and practices that preserve gender inequalities

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