

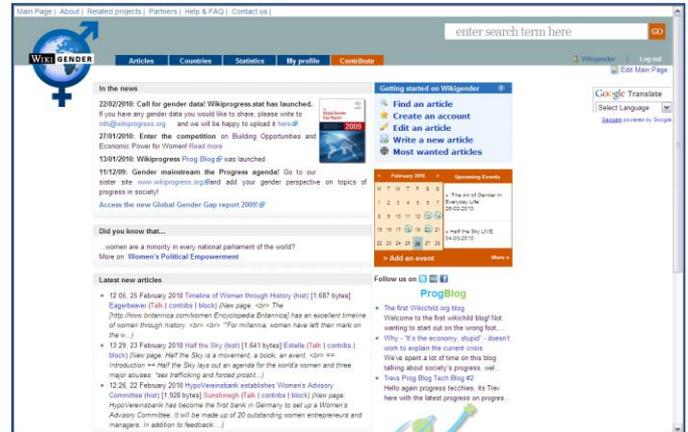


Wikigender community

The OECD Development Centre launched Wikigender on 8 March 2008 on the occasion of International Women's Day.

The site belongs to the gender community: anyone can join and take an active part in the project.

Wikigender has more than 1, 200 articles maintained by over 1, 100 users coming from over 170 countries.



Wikigender is

- an interactive online tool that covers a broad range of gender issues, while also focusing on statistics and measurements. A particular focus lies in Wikigender's efforts to gather empirical evidence and capturing data to measure gender equality.
- a collaborative website using "wiki" technology: it allows registered users to add, edit or discuss the information provided on the site.
- a place to share and discuss information on gender equality and women's empowerment (laws, statistics, organisations, research, events, publications, etc.)
- the precursor of www.wikiprogress.org, a global platform that seeks to invite all facets of society to participate in the debate on measuring social, environmental and economic progress. Wikiprogress is part of the OECD's Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies.



Your wikigender

Be part of the **movement for fairer societies** by going to www.wikigender.org to join, upload and update articles, post a comment, start a discussion, add an event, post multimedia material, connect with users of similar interests, add and share your ideas!

We are open to maintaining the site in collaboration with other organisations and welcome new partners to the project. We particularly look forward to welcoming partners from the developing world.

Wikigender can help you increase the visibility of your project, your publication, your research or your event ! Contact us at contact@wikigender.org.

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Create/edit/update an article

Editing Empowering Women through Microfinance: Evidence from India

[Disable rich editor] [Open Rich editor in new window]

Empowering women through Microfinance[?] is an article that appeared in the December 2007 issue of UNDP's *Poverty in Focus*. The article is authored by Ranjula Bali Swain and Fan Yang Wallentin from Uppsala University.

Context

Microfinance programs have been increasingly promoted in India for their positive economic impact and the belief that they empower women. Within the South Asian context, women empowerment is a process in which women challenge the existing norms and culture, to effectively improve their well-being. The article investigates the impact of microfinance on women's empowerment, using 2000 and 2003 Indian household survey data.

Most microfinance programs target women with the explicit goal of empowering them. However, their underlying premises are different. Some argue that women are amongst the poorest and the most vulnerable of the underprivileged. Others believe that investing in women's capabilities empowers them to make choices, which will contribute to greater economic growth and development. Finally, some proponents emphasize that an increase in woman's resources results in higher well-being of the family, especially children.

Conceptual Issues

Defining Women's Empowerment

Naila Kabeer defines women's empowerment as the process by which those who have been denied the ability to make strategic life choices acquire such ability. This ability to exercise choices incorporates three inter-related dimensions:

Add an event

< February 2010 > Upcoming Events

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

- * 'The Art of Gender in Everyday Life' 26-02-2010
- * Half the Sky LIVE 04-03-2010

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ProgBlog

- The first Wikichild.org blog
Welcome to the first wikichild blog! Not wanting to start out on the wrong foot,...
- Why - "It's the economy, stupid" - doesn't work to explain the current crisis
We've spent a lot of time on this blog talking about society's progress, wel...
- Trevs Prog Blog Tech Blog #2
Hello again progress tecchie's, its Trev here with the latest progress on progres...

Access country information

Gender Equality in Brazil

(Redirected from Brazil)

The 1988 Constitution of Brazil upholds the principle of equality between men and women, particularly within the family, and prohibits all forms of discrimination. It also sets forth the State's obligation to eradicate all forms of domestic violence. The government recently amended the 1916 Civil Code and the Penal Code of 1940, both of which included provisions that were sexist and discriminated against women. For example, the concept of an "honest woman" was removed and adultery was decriminalised.

In reality, gender-related discrimination remains the primary source of social and economic inequality in Brazil. The country is a federal state and many legal provisions are defined by state legislations. Women are increasingly present in the production sector and the job market in general, but professional segmentation on the basis of gender and wage inequality persists. Unemployment among Brazilian women is rising, and the situation of black women and women in rural areas is even more precarious. Violence is a major problem for women in Brazil.

Brazil	
Population (in M.)	188,1
Sex Ratio (m/f)	0,98
Life Expectancy Ratio (f/m)	1,12
Fertility Rate	2,3
Income Ratio (f/m)	0,57
Literacy Ratio (f/m)	1,00
Tertiary Enrolment Ratio (f/m)	1,32
Women in Parliament (in %)	8,6
SIGI Rank	24

Source: *GD Data Base (2008)*
More information on variables

Did you know that Brazil ranks number 24 of 102 countries on the OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index ? To learn more, see the official country note "Gender Equality and Social Institutions in Brazil" at genderindex.org :

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- 4 Ownership Rights
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Family Code [edit]

The Brazilian Family Code provides a moderate degree of protection for women in regard to family matters. The minimum legal age for marriage is 16 years for both women and men, on the condition of obtaining authorisation from the parents or a legal representative. The incidence of early marriage remains quite high in Brazil: a 2004 United Nations report estimated that 17% of girls between 15 and 19 years of age were married, divorced or widowed.

Talk:Community Portal

French feminist warns green movement forcing women to stay at home - comment -- Angini 09:10, 17 February 2010 (UTC) -- Angini 09:10, 17 February 2010 (UTC)

My comment on this article is that her argument leaves out WHY women (mothers and non mothers) are going green.

I thought this was going to be in reference to [Women and Green jobs](#) in which the draft report states that women might be left behind because green jobs tend to be in areas such as construction and engineering and the like. Here might be a reason the green movement might force some women to stay at home – lack of opportunity.

I think the issue here has more to do with why women don't TRUST what's in those baby food jars anymore rather than making this an issue of women going backwards.

They said it...

...What motivates you to take part in Wikigender?

"A large community using it" "User-friendly interface"

"Open source collaboration"

"Since I am living in a developing country in which gender equality has not been achieved, I would like to be part of the process for gender equality"

"I am a researcher and lecturer; my profession needs updated information. So it is my profession that motivates me to take part in Wikigender"

"I have been involved with gender-related research and studies in India for a long time, and I find Wikigender to be the right platform to share knowledge on gender issues"