Strategies for Improving Women’s Participation in Development.

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Outline

• Introduction
• Objectives
• Method
• Theory
• Results
• Recommendations
• Conclusion
Introduction

Definition of Development:

“implies movement from one level to another, usually with some increase in size, number, or quality of some sort.”
Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Global partnership for development
Objectives

➢ To demonstrate different theories for women and development.
➢ To identify the different policy approaches which assist women in South Africa.
Method

• Desk-top study
  – review of theories and policies assisting women in South Africa.
  – review of indicators monitoring the development of women in South Africa.
Theoretical Framework

- Women in Development (WID)
- Women and Development (WAD)
- Gender and Development (GAD)
Women In Development

- Focuses on modernisation and economic development
- Reasons for lack of participation
  - Social roles of women
  - Colonialism
  - Lack of education
  - No acknowledgement of women’s dual roles in society
WID cont...

• Strategies for inclusion
  – Income generating projects
  – Government Departments for women
Women And Development

• Marxist view: labour focus
• Women always part of development
• Capitalism reinforces gender imbalances
• Problem: roles are not acknowledged
• Strategies:
  – Establishment international organisations
Gender And Development

• Inclusion of MEN in discourse
• Reject current indicators of key development
• “does child rearing have a direct monetary value?”
• Strategies
  – Empowerment through legislation
  – Grow women’s organisations
Section 9: The state may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth.
Redress, Equity & Transformation

- Department of Women, Children and persons with disabilities
- Affirmative action
- Quotas
- Social Welfare
- Improving education access
Gender and Development

Equity

Welfare

Education
Equity

• Affirmative action
  – Section 15, of the Employment Equity Act stipulates that employers must make sure designated groups (black people, women and people with disabilities) have equal opportunities in the workplace. These designated groups must be equally represented in all job categories and levels.
  • 30% of new recruits to the senior and middle management echelons must be women.
## Number of women in Parliament

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total seats</th>
<th>Women's seats</th>
<th>% women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: www.gov.za*
## Employment

Table 1: Employment* by industry and gender, South Africa, 2000-2007 (x1,000 headcount, aged 15-64).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>% of Female</th>
<th>% of Male</th>
<th>% of Female</th>
<th>% of Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Agriculture</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mining</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Manufacturing</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Utilities</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Construction</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Wholesale and retail trade</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Transport, storage and communication</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Finance, insurance, business</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Community, social, per. Serv.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Domestic workers</strong></td>
<td><strong>82</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>74</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Total</td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>55</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Statistics South Africa
Welfare

- Social security grants
- State sponsored institutions
## Welfare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of social grant</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old age pension</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability grant</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child support grant (linked to child)</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care dependency grant</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster care grant</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant in aid</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social relief</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple social grants</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N=</strong></td>
<td>504846</td>
<td>542806</td>
<td>1047652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Community Survey 2007
**Education**

**Gender Parity Index:** ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender Parity Index (primary)</th>
<th>0.97 (2008)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender Parity Index (Secondary)</td>
<td>1.06 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Parity Index (Total)</td>
<td>1.01 (2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no education by sex: 1996, 2001 and 2007

Census 1996

Census 2001

CS 2007

Female

Male
Education

Safety and Security
• In 2004/05, there were more than 55,000 reported rapes in South Africa.
• 40% of reported rapes were committed against children during 2004/05.

HIV/AIDS
• 10.2% of young South Africans aged 15–24 are infected with HIV.
• Girls and women are four times more likely to be HIV-positive than boys and men.

Sources: UNICEF and the South African Police Service.
Discussion

• Equity
  • Policies that allow the upward mobility of women in the workplace

• Welfare
  • Better services for women example day care centers, free legal advice, better access to basic services.

• Education
  • Make schooling environment more secure
  • Promote sex education programmes school curriculum
Recommendations

• Better Indicators
  – Number of women who own property in South Africa
  – Number of people trained in gender mainstreaming programmes
  – Number of services and facilities available to women (rural areas)
  – Measurement of the quality and number of public education and training programmes established for police in dealing with gender based violence
Conclusion

Women and Development

• Policy Development post 1994
• Reduce Gender Inequality in all sectors
• Better Monitoring Systems
“LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER”

Thank You

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