CHAPTER THREE

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT (GAD)

GAD and WID Approaches

- **In the 1950s and onwards different theories and frameworks on development and women were discussed and presented from different perspectives.**
- **Among these theories WID (women in development) ; GAD (gender and development) ; and empowerment were considered and adopted as most important approaches.**

WID
(WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT))

- Esther Boserup (1970) for the first time used the term WID in her work Women's Role in Economic Development.
- "WID," mean the integration of women into global processes of economic, political, and social growth and change,

- **Later on, WID, began to be articulated by American liberal feminists :**
- **It assumed that women were not participating in development; traditional roles were inhibiting (hindering) their self-development.**
- **Thus, to attain full participation in national development woman need to join productive employment in the modern sector.**

- **The women in development (WID) further have been examined into three categories, including,**

  - **Equity; and**
  - **Anti-poverty;**
  - **Efficiency**

  categories.

❖ EQUITY AS APPROACH IN WID:

The bases of this approach are on the assumption that economic development negatively effects upon females.

Therefore, it suggested that benefits from development should equally be distributed among men and women.

- **In conclusion it can be said that the equity approach discusses the inequality between men and women, asks for political and economic equity for women.**

ANTI-POVERTY APPROACH IN WID

- **It is known as the milder kind of the equity approach.**
- **This approach got popularity in early 1970s.**
- **Anti-poverty approach paid attention to the reduction of income difference rather reduction in differential among women and men.**

- **This approach looks at women with low income with the aim of poverty reduction.**

❖ EFFICIENCY APPROACH IN WID

- ✓ **This approach got popularity in 1980s and still has the same popularity.**
- ✓ **Accordingly, this approach ensures of making development further successful as well as efficiency by means of women's economic**

- **Major philosophy of the approach is that the more the economic participation the more will be parity.**

GAD
(GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT)

- **The GAD concept appeared during 1980s as result of disapprovals on the former idea of the WID.**
- **It finds its theoretical roots in socialist feminism (SF) and**
- **SF identified the social construction of production and reproduction as the basis of women's oppression.**

- **It focus on the relationship between women and development processes rather than purely on strategies for the integration of women into development. Or**
- **Focused attention on the social relations of gender,**
- **It examine why women systematically have been assigned to inferior and/or secondary roles.**

- **The GAD approach starts from a holistic perspective,**
- **GAD is not concerned with women perse but with the social construction of gender and the assignment of specific roles, responsibilities, and expectations to women and to men.**

- **The GAD approach welcomes the potential contributions of men who share a concern for issues of equity and social justice.**
- **GAD also puts greater emphasis on the participation of the state in promoting women's**

- **The GAD approach sees women as agents of change NOT passive recipients of development assistance.**
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A key focus of GAD

- **Strengthening of women's legal rights, including the reform of inheritance and land laws ,**
- **Coexistence of customary and constitutional legal systems in many countries and**
- **The tendency for these to have been manipulated by men to the disadvantage of women.**

COMPARISON OF WID AND GAD

- **WID**
- **An approach that views the absence of women in development plans and policies as the problem**
- **The focus on Women**

- **GAD**
- **An approach to development that focuses on global and gender inequalities**
- **The focus on Socially constructed relations between women and men, with special focus on the subordination of women**

COMPARISON OF WID AND GAD

- **WID**
- **The problem : the exclusion of women (half of productive resources) from the development process**

- **GAD**
- **The problem: Unequal power relations (rich vs poor; women vs men), which prevents equitable development and women's full participation**

COMPARISON OF WID AND GAD

- WID
- Its goal : more efficient, effective development that includes women.

- GAD
- Its goal : Equitable, sustainable development, with women and men as decision-makers

COMPARISON OF WID AND GAD

WID

- Its strategy focus on: women's projects, on women's components of projects, and on integrated projects
- Increase women's productivity and income

GAD

- Its strategy focus on : Reconceptualize the development process, taking gender and global inequalities into account