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DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

DCD/DAC/GEN/M(2000)1/PROV  
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**Working Party on Gender Equality**

**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE INFORMAL MEETING OF THE WORKING  
PARTY ON GENDER EQUALITY**

**held on 9 December 1999 in Bangkok.**

*The main agenda items discussed at this meeting were: Joint UN-DAC Workshop on Human Security and Women's Empowerment, 7-8 December 1999; Progress Reports on Work Programme Activities; The DAC Review of the Architecture and Mandates of the DAC Subsidiary Bodies, 2001-2002; and Beijing + 5 Preparations.*

*This provisional summary record is submitted for CONSIDERATION and APPROVAL at the 20th meeting of the Working Party on Gender Equality which will be held on 14-15 April 2000.*

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Summary Record of the Informal Meeting of the Working Party on Gender Equality  
(Bangkok, 9 December 1999)..... 3

Introduction..... 3

1. Joint UN-DAC Workshop on Human Security and Women’s Empowerment, Bangkok,  
7-8 December 1999..... 3

    a) Workshop..... 3

    b) Future actions/events ..... 4

2. Progress Reports on Work Programme Activities ..... 4

    a) Progress and lessons learned since the Gender Equality Statement ..... 4

    b) Promoting gender equality in SWAPs..... 4

    c) Engendering the Poverty Reduction Guidelines..... 5

    d) Gender Equality and Economic Reform in Development Co-operation ..... 5

3. The DAC Review of the Architecture and Mandates of the DAC Subsidiary Bodies, 2001-2002 ..... 6

4. Beijing + 5 Preparations ..... 6

    a) Information sharing and communications ..... 6

        i) Discussion of a Bureau proposal for information co-ordination among WP-GEN Members. 6

        ii) Information sharing on Members’ current activities in preparation for Beijing + 5 ..... 7

    b) DAC contribution and presence at the UN Beijing + 5 Special Session ..... 7

Annex One: Communiqué from the workshop on “Women’s Empowerment in the Context of Human  
Security”..... 8

Annex Two: Summary of Proceedings and Conclusions from the DAC WP-GEN Workshop on  
Gender in Sector Wide Assistance and Investment Programmes in Agriculture ..... 10

Annex Three: List of Documents ..... 13

Annex Four: List of Participants ..... 14

**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE INFORMAL MEETING OF THE WORKING PARTY  
ON GENDER EQUALITY (BANGKOK, 9 DECEMBER 1999)**

**Introduction** [DCD/DAC/WID/A(99)3 and Room Document No. 7]

1. The agenda was adopted, and the Chair (Ms. Diana Rivington, Canada) thanked Japan for hosting the meeting. Recommendations made during the informal meeting will be forwarded to the WP-GEN prior to the next meeting on 13-14 April 2000. (Room Document No. 7, an updated listed of documents, was circulated.)

**1. Joint UN-DAC Workshop on Human Security and Women's Empowerment, Bangkok, 7-8 December 1999** [Room Document No. 4]

**a) Workshop**

2. In order to build on the dynamic momentum created by the workshop<sup>1</sup> and its communiqué, Members agreed to explore ways of implementing the recommendations. These include placing the communiqué on the DAC gender web site, and forwarding it as appropriate to institutions, partners NGOs, the media, the Red Cross societies, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and academia. (Canada, Ireland, Norway, United States, UNIFEM, World Bank). Key components that donors can support to further women's empowerment in the context of human security include: encourage wider use of CEDAW<sup>2</sup>, especially during policy dialogue; devise ways to identify and then support leadership and innovative roles for women in conflict resolution; create data bases on post-conflict reconstruction and related women's organisations for use in future rehabilitation/reconstruction exercises. The Chair thanked the Netherlands for submitting Room Document No. 4 "The New Paradigm for Peace, Security and Development - A Gender Perspective - Framing the Debate", and Sweden for the two background papers addressing gender equality, human security and empowerment, provided to the UN in advance of the workshop.

3. Other suggested follow-up activities included applying the recommendations in:

- Decision-making processes linked to East Timor (Australia, United States).
- A Swedish parliamentary committee meeting to discuss CEDAW; seminars and national panels on CEDAW. A panel discussion on a gender analysis of the Dayton Accords (Sweden) in March 2000.
- JICA's future guidelines on peace and conflict, and the Tokyo Symposium on "Human Security and Women's Empowerment" (13 December 1999 Japan).
- Restructuring exercise for the Belgian development co-operation system.

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1. The Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality (IACWGE) and the DAC Working Party on Gender Equality (WP-GEN) held a joint workshop on 7-8 December 1999, hosted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia - Pacific (Bangkok). Entitled "Women's empowerment in the context of human security" the workshop brought together gender and conflict experts from the UN and its agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors. The workshop produced a communiqué (see Annex One).

2. Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence Against Women.

- United Nations processes and agencies' efforts to underline the "new" focus on "human security" and not just women in armed conflict.

**b) *Future actions/events***

4. A joint panel on gender analysis in the Dayton Agreements will be set up during the 44<sup>th</sup> Commission on the Status of Women (New York, 28 February – 19 March 2000). Ms. Gerd Johnsson (Sweden) has agreed to carry work forward under the auspices of the WP-GEN, the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) and UNIFEM and with the assistance of Norway and the United States. Information on pertinent related activities will be provided by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy and New Zealand. International Alert might be brought into the process as a useful resource.

5. The 4th IACWGE/WP-GEN workshop, which could take place in September or October 2000 in New York, Japan or in an African country, could address "Governance, Empowerment of Women and Poverty", using as a basis the *DAC Orientations on Participatory Development and Good Governance* (1996), the draft guidelines on poverty reduction, and the *DAC Gender Guidelines*. An alternative topic suggested was "Indicators, Monitoring and Evaluation" based on the findings of the self-assessment report on progress [see 2a) below] and the recent Working Party on Aid Evaluation workshop on gender and evaluation (November 1999, Stockholm).

**2. *Progress Reports on Work Programme Activities***

**a) *Progress and lessons learned since the Gender Equality Statement [Room Document No. 1]***

6. The conclusions and recommendations presented in the draft self assessment report on progress made since the Gender Equality Statement (1995) were found useful and generally endorsed (Room Document No. 1). [This report is being prepared by BRIDGE, based on the responses from Members to the questionnaire on progress (DCD/DAC/WID(99)13)]. Such analytical reviews are useful beyond the bilateral agencies, for example to UNIFEM and to the UN system as a whole. The longer version will be revised according to suggestions received from Members in January, and circulated for approval. A shorter version with key policy orientations will be produced for the DAC. Once revised it will be presented at the 11-12 May 2000 DAC High Level Meeting. A slightly modified version will be forwarded, it is hoped, to Beijing +5. Members are invited, at the 20<sup>th</sup> meeting of the WP-GEN (13-14 April 2000), to indicate strategic uses of the principal findings both internally in agencies and in international fora.

7. Specific comments on Room Document No. 1 were made by Australia, Belgium, Japan, Sweden, UNIFEM, and United States. These were forwarded to BRIDGE for integration. General comments touched on expanding the education section, revising the executive summary and using the responses in the DAC "Questionnaire for Review of Subsidiary Bodies" [DCD/DAC(99)34] which was filled out by all Chairs of subsidiary bodies as a contribution to the 29 February-1 March 2000 DAC review of subsidiary bodies and the overall architecture of the DAC.

**b) *Promoting gender equality in SWAPs [DCD/DAC/WID(99)14 and Room Document No. 2]***

8. To facilitate the systematic integration of gender equality dimensions in Sector Wide Approaches (SWAPs), the DAC Working Party on Gender Equality set up a task force in February 1999. The objective of this task force<sup>3</sup> is to derive conceptual and practical insights on gender in SWAPs, by bringing together relevant experience, approaches and tools. The official version of the Terms of Reference for the task force [DCD/DAC/WID(99)14] was circulated for information. The task force will draw on case studies of gender in three sectors: agriculture, education and health. Findings from each will be summarised in sector overview papers. These will, in turn, be synthesised into a cross-sectoral overview note for mainstreaming gender in SWAPs, to be completed in summer/fall 2000. In its capacity as leader of the sub-group on agriculture, the World Bank sponsored a workshop on “Gender in Sector Wide Assistance and Investment Programmes in Agriculture”, held in Washington on 28 October 1999. A brief overview of the workshop and its conclusions are attached in Annex Two.

**c) *Engendering the Poverty Reduction Guidelines***

9. The chapters for the DAC poverty reduction guidelines<sup>4</sup> are currently under revision. Gender equality technical input continues to be strategically provided to the DAC poverty network at each critical stage by the gender experts, as well as by some members of the task force. However, as the process continues towards the next draft it remains important to continue to advocate for gender-related texts to remain in the revised and shortened versions of each chapter. The Chair thanked the United States for leading this activity and continuing to provide the process with adequate funds, resources and time to ensure its success. She went on to underline how important it is for the working party to continue sharing key information on major topics related to poverty reduction. At the same time, she underlined the importance of working with other subsidiary bodies to help them integrate gender perspectives.

**d) *Gender Equality and Economic Reform in Development Co-operation*  
[Room Documents No. 3 and 6]**

10. Over the last several years a task force on programme assistance and macro-economic reform commissioned research from a team of experts (including Diane Elson), who examined in-depth linkages between gender and public expenditure, macro-economic reform, programme aid and financial liberalisation. This work, presented in over 20 papers, was collated into 6 workshop papers discussed in 1998 during a workshop held by the WP-GEN, in which some agency economists participated. The WP-GEN then agreed to merge these into a more reader-friendly note. This process has taken some time and the final draft is pending. The informal meeting did not discuss Room Document No. 3 (Gender Equality and Economic Reform in Development Co-operation) but several participants pointed to the usefulness of the work covered. Members agreed to share the document for written commentary with agency colleagues, including economists. Comments received in January will be integrated into a final version.

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3. The task force is led by the Netherlands (Ms. Rita Tesselaar). Other Members are: Denmark, the European Community, France (AFD), Germany (GTZ), Sweden (Sida), Switzerland, United Kingdom (DfID), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United States (USAID), and the World Bank. The Secretariat provides guidance and ensures linkages with the Network on Institutional Capacity Development (I/CD).

4. The guidelines are being produced by the DAC Informal Network on Poverty Reduction, with input from the WP-GEN. The initial draft chapters are being revised and condensed.

11. A new gender website <http://www.worldbank.org/gender> provides papers and statistical information that will be compiled into a future World Bank publication on gender equality. Comments or suggestions should be provided to Ms. Valdivieso or Ms. Monica Fong (World Bank).

**3. The DAC Review of the Architecture and Mandates of the DAC Subsidiary Bodies, 2001-2002** [Draft Response to DCD/DAC(99)34]

12. The DAC will review all subsidiary bodies, as well as its overall architecture, at its meeting on 29 February – 1 March 2000. The Chair of each subsidiary body will report on work accomplished and future possible directions for 2001/2002 based on responses provided to a questionnaire [DCD/DAC(99)34], to be submitted to the Secretariat by 10 January 2000. The Chair presented elements of a first draft response to which participants provided comments and suggestions for revision. Many elements were drawn from the draft report on the self-assessment review of progress since 1995 (Room Document No.1), and suggestions on how to ensure that the work is clearly linked to both the DAC goals and Members' international commitments to gender equality.

13. Participants highlighted key issues for consideration in the DAC review. These included a recognition that the DAC structure appears complicated and that different cross-cutting elements could be better integrated into major DAC products. They also pointed out that in order to help the DAC to make its work more effective, the WP-GEN would need certain additional elements: earlier information regarding ongoing work in the DAC, systematic mechanisms for influencing other DAC products, and more joint workshops/products.

14. Several Members pointed out that the task of gender mainstreaming in policy formulation is incomplete, and underlined the value for the working party to continue as a formal entity. Members agreed on the importance of ensuring that national positions during the DAC architecture review reflect an in-depth decision-making process in capitals, in which all the issues would have been discussed thoroughly.

**4. Beijing + 5 Preparations** (5-9 June 2000, New York)

*a) Information sharing and communications* [Room Document No. 5]

*i) Discussion of a Bureau proposal for information co-ordination among WP-GEN members.*

15. In preparing for the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century" (Beijing +5), a proposal to track funding requests directed at donors was made by the Bureau in response to a request from Switzerland. This would help reduce funding duplications and ensure more widespread assistance. Members agreed on the importance of such an information sharing mechanism, but agreed that in light of the heavy nature of the previous exercise of a similar nature (the Beijing Facilitation Initiative), which required a full time external co-ordinator, it was best to share such information on an informal bilateral basis.

16. A new handbook "Gender on the Agenda Moving Forward" has been produced by UNIFEM. It aims to improve strategic reflections for the Beijing + 5 process. Members were encouraged to use available website information-sharing mechanisms on a regular basis, including the websites from: UNIFEM, Women's Watch, and the UN Division for the Advancement of Women, respectively: [www.unifem.undp.org](http://www.unifem.undp.org); [www.un.org/womenwatch/news](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/news) ; [www.un.org/womenwatch/daw](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw).

*ii) Information sharing on Members' current activities in preparation for Beijing + 5*

17. Participants briefly discussed the lessons raised in Room Document No. 5 "ECA Press Release No. 92/100: Dakar and Beijing opened possibilities but the road ahead is long". These point to a slowing down of the political momentum behind the implementation of the Beijing *Platform for Action* in the Africa region.

18. A brief overview of current preparatory activities by different Members included: consultations with NGOs in OECD and developing countries in order to ensure that Prep-com and Beijing + 5 negotiating positions include their priorities; review of lessons learned from other + 5 processes; consultations in Africa to discuss a number of sensitive issues – political commitment, political and land rights, the need to link better with NGOs, and publication of a book on how mainstreaming in different areas has taken place (Sida, March 2000). The 2000 version of UNIFEM's "Progress of the World's Women" will include how to hold governments accountable using meaningful gender indicators. This should help make national commitments more concrete.

*b) DAC contribution and presence at the UN Beijing + 5 Special Session*

19. Optimal strategies to link local level initiatives with global and national gender objectives, establish time-bound achievable objectives and monitor results will be at the centre of discussions during the 44<sup>th</sup> Session of the CSW (28 February - 19 March 2000) and the Beijing + 5 event (5-9 June 2000). Much has been done for creating an enabling environment, but the next decade must be one of implementation. At the same time, it is important to recall that the Social Summit Declaration contained important gender equality objectives for review in the +5 process. Closer links with the other UN + 5 reviews is essential to ensuring efficient use of scarce resources. Participants agreed to address these issues in their preparations.

20. A high level statement from the OECD, based on conclusions from its review of DAC Members' progress and lessons learned since 1995, and outlining strategies for tackling the remaining challenges ahead, could provide important impetus to the Beijing + 5 process. It was agreed that such a statement would usefully be made by a high level OECD official, such as the Deputy Secretary-General Ms. Sally Shelton-Colby.

21. The 20<sup>th</sup> meeting of the WP-GEN will be held at the OECD on 13-14 April 2000.

## ANNEX ONE

### **Communiqué from the workshop on “Women’s Empowerment in the Context of Human Security”**

**7-8 December 1999, ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand**

On 7 – 8 December 1999, the third annual joint workshop of the United Nations Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality and the OECD-DAC Working Party on Gender Equality met at ESCAP in Bangkok. The meeting focused on Women’s Empowerment in the Context of Human Security and it brought together participants from a broad range of UN organisations, representatives of DAC Member countries, and the World Bank.

Building on the two previous joint workshops – addressing Gender Mainstreaming (Geneva 1997) and the Rights-based Approach to Gender Equality (Rome 1998) – and in the context of the UN Special Assembly to review the Beijing Platform for Action, the discussions focused on concrete actions to promote the inter-linked issues of women’s empowerment, gender equality and human security.

A home, enough to eat, good health, education, freedom from violence, safety during natural and man-made disasters, democracy, good governance and respect for human rights are all basic elements of human security. The evolving concept of human security also includes:

- Shifting the emphasis from the security of states to the security of people.
- Re-emphasising the obligations of states to ensure the security of their citizens.
- Recognising the ways in which problems cross borders and boundaries.
- Recognising the importance of non-state actors.
- Requiring accountability for violations of human rights and humanitarian law.
- Acknowledging the need for multi-faceted responses to human security issues in times of peace and conflict, including conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction.

One missing element, however, in human security discussions has been an understanding of the fundamental differences and inequalities between women’s and men’s security. In order to address gender equality goals and objectives effectively, there are five specific and inter-related issues that need to be incorporated into the discussion of human security:

- Violence against women and girls.
- Gender inequalities in control over resources.
- Gender inequalities in power and decision-making.
- Women’s human rights.
- Women (and men) as actors, not victims.

Participants stressed that while threats to women’s human security during times of war and even in times of peace, represent grave dangers. Millions of women and girls daily confront threats to their security in both the public and private spheres. United Nations organs and bodies concerned with peace and conflict resolution should be encouraged to take a broader view of human security to include gender equality. Workshop participants emphasised that good governance is a prerequisite for promoting security for both the individual and the state, and that a vision of good governance incorporates the full citizenship of women.

During the course of the workshop, participants emphasised that gender mainstreaming strategies pursued in human security interventions should be designed to promote women's empowerment. Participants stressed the inter-linkages between freedom from fear and want. For human security to encompass empowerment and rights, it is critical to consider three stages: survival, security and autonomy.

Given gaps in gender awareness of both policy and practice, the following actions were recommended in order to promote women's empowerment in the context of human security:

#### **At the policy level**

- Incorporate gender-sensitive legislation and adherence to CEDAW in policy discussions and actions.
- Build on experience in facilitating policy dialogue that benefits from the interaction of NGOs and other actors in civil society with governments to promote women's leadership.
- Establish effective accountability mechanisms for gender equality through more consistent documentation and dissemination of experiences and collection of data disaggregated by sex to influence policy formulation and operational activities.
- Recognise the leadership and innovative role that women are taking in conflict resolution and peace-building, and support and incorporate these efforts in conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction.

#### **At the level of practice**

- Create an enabling environment that supports women's empowerment and provides resources to organisations, including NGOs, that are actively involved in this process.
- Facilitate capacity development and improve legal literacy to ensure more effective use of the CEDAW mechanism and its Optional Protocol.
- Ensure women's participation and full gender mainstreaming in mandates and missions related to peace promotion and post conflict reconstruction.
- Ensure that all reporting to intergovernmental bodies on peace building, peacekeeping and reconstruction gives consistent attention to gender equality.
- Work to create a common database of materials relevant to gender equality and human security, including lessons learned, good practice, guidelines, terms of reference, training materials, research results and codes of conduct.

## ANNEX TWO

### **Summary of Proceedings and Conclusions from the DAC WP-GEN Workshop on Gender in Sector Wide Assistance and Investment Programmes in Agriculture,**

**World Bank, 28 October 1999, Washington, D.C.**

#### *Introduction*

There is a strong interest in sector wide approaches (or sector programmes) among donors, partly in response to perceived shortcomings in project-led approaches. The donor community is currently exploring approaches for effective sector wide assistance programmes (SWAPs). The OECD/DAC Institutional and Capacity Development Network meeting on “Sector Wide Approaches, Multi-sectoral Approaches and Partnership” in Ottawa, 3-5 May 1999, for example, identified the positive contributions that sector approaches can make towards improved partnership, co-ordination and development effectiveness. It concluded that sector wide approaches can foster local ownership and sustainability, when developed in support of a locally defined agenda. Difficulties include the engagement of relevant stakeholders over the long term, capacity constraints in prioritising, implementing and sustaining reforms, as well as the lack of adequate gender analysis and capacity at all government levels.

To facilitate the systematic integration of gender equality dimensions in SWAPs, the OECD/DAC Working Party on Gender Equality set up a task force on gender equality and sector wide approaches in February 1999. The objectives of this task force<sup>5</sup> is to derive conceptual and practical insights on gender in SWAPs, by bringing together relevant experience, approaches and tools. The task force will focus on three sectors: agriculture, education and health, and will draw on case studies of gender in SWAPs in each sector. Findings from each sector will be summarised in a sector overview paper. The sector overview papers will, in turn, be synthesised into a cross-sectoral overview paper of orientations for mainstreaming gender in SWAPs, to be completed in autumn 2000.

In its capacity as leader of the sub-group on gender in agriculture sector programmes, the World Bank sponsored the workshop on “Gender in Sector Wide Assistance and Investment Programmes in Agriculture”, held in Washington, D.C. on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1999.

#### *Agenda*

The agenda of the workshop included an overview of the characteristics of sector programmes in agriculture, their advantages and disadvantages, issues of public sector reform and their relation to successful sector wide approaches, an examination of the experience to date on integrating gender in sector wide approaches in agriculture, and a discussion of process issues in mainstreaming gender in SWAPs. This was followed by a discussion of the implications for gender mainstreaming in agriculture SWAPs and

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5. The lead of the task force is the Netherlands (Ms. Rita Tesselaar). Other members are: Denmark, the European Community, France (AFD), Germany (GTZ), Sweden (Sida), Switzerland, United Kingdom (DfID), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development, the World Bank. The Secretariat provides guidance and ensures linkages with the Network on Institutional Capacity Development (I/CD).

in sector programs generally, with particular reference to education and health. A luncheon discussion on gender in the context of rural development provided additional perspective.

The experience to date focussed on two case studies: “Gender Equality Integration in the Agricultural Sector, Kenya”, prepared by the Netherlands, and “Mainstreaming Gender in Sector Investment Programs, Zambia”, prepared by Germany, and an overview paper “World Bank Experience in Agriculture Sector Programs: An Overview”, prepared by the World Bank.

### *Conclusions and Recommendations*

A lively and energetic discussion brought out a number of issues related to gender mainstreaming in sector wide assistance programs, drawing upon the case studies, the overview paper and the presentations. Many points raised and discussed are generic to SWAPs and not specific to gender equality, though they effect and are, in turn, affected by them.

From the limited experience to date, it was possible to draw only preliminary lessons for integrating gender in SWAPs. This experience suggests that integrating gender in agricultural sector policy dialogue and programmes could bring significant benefits to SWAPs in terms of efficiency, equality and sustainability. As more sector wide assistance and investment programs integrate gender issues, more lessons will emerge.

Mainstreaming gender could be used to **increase the efficiency of agriculture SWAPs** by reinforcing and supporting overall SWAP objectives in several important ways. Poverty alleviation, institutional development, increased food security, private sector development, and land tenure programs are among the many aspects of an agriculture SWAP benefiting from gender analysis and action.

Promoting **gender equality as a development goal** in its own right had received somewhat less attention in agriculture SWAPs to date and needed further attention. However, there were notable examples of promoting gender quality in the Kenya GEMS programme and in several agriculture SWAPs addressing the crucial area of land reform.

Agriculture SWAP sustainability was greatly enhanced through consultation and ownership building with both men and women at national, regional and community levels. **Capacity building** on gender needed to be directly linked to consultation in order to create and sustain ownership of gender action in Agriculture Sector Wide Programmes (ASP) (also termed agriculture sector wide approaches), as shown in the Kenya GEMS initiative.

In the effort to integrate gender in the ASP, **mainstreaming** and **participation** stood out as the keys to success in integrating gender. Mainstreaming was relevant both to the process of ASP development and to the integration of gender issues throughout the different elements of the ASP. Participation involved, on the one hand, building strong partnerships with stakeholders in the community, the private sector and civil society.

The experience to date clearly brought out the **catalytic role of bilateral donors** in mainstreaming gender in ASPs. Bilateral donors had played an important role in fostering and responding to government interest in introducing gender issues in agriculture sector programmes. Their continued interest and support was likely to prove vital in sustaining gender mainstreaming pilots at the sector policy level.

The issues of mainstreaming and participation may require further inputs. For example, it may be necessary to take special measures to promote and support the participation of women, such as gender task

forces, special budget lines, etc. Regarding participation, it is important to consider which stakeholders are most strategic in a given setting at a given point of time to carry forward the gender orientation in the SWAP process.

However, the experience with integrating gender into SWAPs remained limited, and in the majority of ASP programmes the potential benefits from gender mainstreaming, i.e. increased efficiency and greater sustainability as well as greater equality, were as yet insufficiently explored. The next step would be to mainstream gender in ASPs on a larger scale, evaluate these efforts more systematically and in greater depth, compare experiences between countries, as well as the experience in mainstreaming gender across other sector wide programmes.

**ANNEX THREE****List of Documents**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised Annotated Agenda for the Informal Meeting of the WP-GEN</li> <li>• Updated List of Documents</li> </ul>	DCD/DAC/WID/A(99)3 Room Document No. 7
Item 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The New Paradigm for Peace, Security and Development: A Gender Perspective – Framing the Debate</li> </ul>	Room Document No. 4
Item 2 a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress and Lessons Learned since the Gender Equality Statement</li> </ul>	Room Document No. 1
Item 2 b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress Report on SWAPs Work</li> <li>• Terms of Reference for the Task Force on Mainstreaming Gender Equality in Sector-Wide Approaches</li> </ul>	Room Document No. 2 DCD/DAC/WID(99)14
Item 2 d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Equality and Economic Reform in Development Co-operation</li> <li>• Gender Equality and Economic Reform in Development Co-operation: Publication Options</li> </ul>	Room Document No. 3 Room Document No. 6
Item 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response to Preparations for the 2000 Review of the Architecture and Mandates of the DAC Subsidiary Bodies Questionnaire</li> </ul>	Response to DCD/DAC(99)34
Item 4 a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECA Press Release No. 92/1999: Dakar and Beijing Opened Up Possibilities But the Road Ahead is Long</li> </ul>	Room Document No. 5

**ANNEX FOUR**  
**List of Participants**

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