

**Gender Mainstreaming in
social inclusion policies:
Achievements and challenges**

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II

“Gender mainstreaming is the (re) organisation, improvement and evaluation of policy processes, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and at all stages, by the actors normally involved in policy-making”

III

“National Action Plan of the Republic of Lithuania for Struggle against Poverty and Social Exclusion for 2004-2005” (hereinafter called the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion) and 2) ***“The Consolidated List of Activities for 2005-2006 for the Action Plan of the Republic of Lithuania for Struggle against Poverty and Social Exclusion”*** (hereinafter called the List of Activities for Social Inclusion)

IV. The objects of the programmes:

- Identification of the most vulnerable groups of individuals**
- Defining of the economic and socio-cultural reasons of social exclusion that allow discrimination of men and women**
- Subjecting the statistics, segregated by sex**

V

The analysis of both programmes reveals that gender aspect was taken productively into consideration. Inclusion of gender perspective made it possible to predict the consequences that one or another proposed activity or means might have for men and women

VI

Labour market

The level of unemployment in Lithuania among women and men has dropped from 18,8% for men and 13,9 for women in 2000, to about 8% in 2005. In 2005, men's unemployment was 8,2%, and women's – 8,3%

VII

One of the most serious reasons of social exclusion is the increasing number of people aged 65 or more.

An average old-age pension in Lithuania constitutes only 40.8% of the average wage.

VIII

In 2005 employed women in the age group 55-64 considered almost 42% compare to 33% in 2000

IX

Combining family life and career

- **The survey of Lithuanian politicians and state officers shows changing attitudes towards male participation in childcare**
- **More than 2/3 of the politicians approved of a proposal to legalize the greater participation of men in childcare in Lithuania**
- **Almost half of the members of the Parliament stated that would support if the duration of paternity/maternity leave were extended from 1 year to 2 or even 3 years**

X

Education

- **In 2005, 65,7% of women and 34,3% of men graduated from bachelor programmes in Lithuania**
- **In 2000 among PhD students both men and women comprised 50%. In 2005 this balance has changed. Now female PhD students comprise 57,5% and male Ph.D students – 42,5%**

XI

The author of the book suggested including such an anecdote in the textbook for children:

A teacher was trying to explain the meaning of the number “0”. He told: “‘0’ means nothing, children. However if we put the number ‘1’ before ‘0’, it becomes the number ‘10’. It is a little bit complicated to explain, but I will bring some example here: before marrying me, my wife was nothing, so to speak, a ‘0’. However, when she married me, she became a wife and Ms”

XII

Trafficking in Human Beings

Governmental programme: “Prevention Programme for Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution for 2002-2004”

XIII

- **Psychological help was provided to 58% of all trafficking victims, 34% of whom received psychological help in groups, and 84% - individually. Psychological help by telephone was provided for 556 victims**
- **2516 persons participated in the programme, both victims of trafficking and prostitution, and personnel: psychologists, social workers and medical workers, as well as lawyers**

XIV

- **In 2004, a research called “The Mechanisms of Girls’ Involvement in Prostitution” was carried out. The research has surveyed 800 girls and both qualitative and quantitative analyses were performed**

XV

The Ministry of Education organised:

- **7 seminars for social educators, schools psychologists, and teachers from educational institutions**
- **a seminar for school psychologists “Prevention and Intervention: Psychological Crises of Children and Teenagers” (42 participants)**
- **series of training seminars “*Self-knowledge. Development of the Safety Skills*” for girls and boys**
- **Series of seminars “*Threats of Coercive Prostitution*” for children from foster homes (136 participants)**