
**Study on the Current Status and Methods of Development for
the Specific Gender Impact Assessment and Analysis**

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This study aims to examine the current status of the Specific Gender Impact Assessment and Analysis(GIA) and seek methods to develop and enhance its effectiveness. Specific GIA has been implemented by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family(MOGEF) since the introduction of the GIA Act in 2012. It is controlled by the MOGEF under Article 10 of the GIA Act, and is designed to enable professional researchers to undertake substantive analysis of policies whose improvement is critical to the achievement of gender equality, chosen amongst ordinances being currently implemented, policies undertaken by central and local governments, and programmes run by public bodies.

The Specific GIA aims to draw suggestions for policy improvement from the research outcomes and for these recommendations to be used by the relevant administrative body to enhance the effectiveness of the policy for gender equality. During the four years between 2012 and 2015, there have been twenty seven research tasks carried out and policy improvements implemented, and yet so far no research has been conducted on the results of the overall institutional operation of the Specific GIA.

In order to meet the goals of this research, research methodologies and contents include a national and international literature review on public policy impact assessment, analysis of the operational structure and features of research tasks undertaken by the Specific GIA, analysis of current operations and case studies of policy improvement, and interviews and questionnaires of researchers involved in and civil servants in charge of targeted programmes for the Specific GIA to collect information about perceptions of its outcomes, its current situation, and paths for its development.

Based upon this research, methods for the development of the Specific GIA are suggested as follows. Firstly, four basic directions for the development of the Specific GIA are illustrated in Figure 1, as below.

Secondly, there is a need to prepare a legal rationale to enable local governments to implement the Specific GIA. Thirdly, GIA contents and the roles of civil servants should be detailed in the GIA guidelines provided annually by the MOGEF. Fourthly, in a long-term perspective the policies targeted for the Specific GIA need to be selected well in advance, and the targeted policy should be confirmed at the latest by September of the year prior to the research. Also, adequate budgets need to be supplied for each research task, and the research duration needs to be flexible according to the features of the task. Fifthly, there is a need to provide a central manual for the Specific GIA for the researchers involved to use in common. Sixthly, incentives should be offered to the civil servants who are in charge of policy improvements

related to Specific GIA by including them in the prize for 'Best Administration' and 'Best Example of GIA', or by giving them opportunities for overseas training. Finally, it is recommended that the Specific GIA should be included in the general GIA education programme should be provided given to civil servants.