

A photograph of two women walking up a steep, grassy hill. They are both carrying large, dark, weathered metal buckets balanced on their heads. The woman in the foreground is wearing a light-colored, long-sleeved sweater and a white headscarf. The woman behind her is wearing an orange long-sleeved shirt and a patterned skirt. The background is a lush green hillside with some wooden poles visible.

Overview of gender in chemicals and waste

21 June 2023
13:00 – 14:30 CEST, GMT 2
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Purpose

Raise awareness about gender-differentiated issues and impacts related to chemicals and waste management in NIPs.

Gender inequality globally

Of more than **1 billion** people living in the deepest levels of poverty, women are widely considered to be the majority.

SDG 8.5 calls for “equal pay for work of equal value.” Current estimates suggest that the **global wage gap ranges from 16% to 22%.**

UN Women estimates that **35% of women worldwide have experienced gender-based violence** at some point in their lives.

Sources: UNDP, UN Women, ILO, IPU and OECD.

Gender inequality worldwide



As of October 2022, **25.8% of all parliamentarians are women**—up from 23.3% in January 2017.

The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019 found that **women had the same legal rights and secure access to land resources** (without exceptions for some groups of women and without discriminatory customary laws/practices) as men **in 53 countries**.

Sources: UNDP, UN Women, ILO, IPU, and OECD.

Gender and sex

Sex



1

Sex is **biological** and assigned at birth:

- Anatomical and physiological characteristics.

Gender is **culturally defined**:

- Learned through socialization processes
- Influenced by what society defines as masculine and feminine
- Dynamic--it varies from society to society and evolves over time.

Gender



2

What are the
gender-based
constraints that limit
women's
contributions and
agency?



Gender-based constraints that limit women's contributions and agency

- Discriminatory laws and cultural practices.
- Limited access to, use of and control over resources.
- No decision-making power — not invited to participate or voices are not valued in decisions.



Gender equality vs. Gender equity

Gender equality refers to the notion that every individual is entitled to the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities, and they should not be discriminated based on their gender.



1

Gender equality vs. Gender equity

Gender equity refers to the process of treating women and men fairly, according to their respective needs, which can include specific measures to compensate for historical and structural disadvantages.



2

Equality in resources, but not equal outcomes.



Equity in resources, leading to equal outcomes.





Equity is often a means to true equality

Where the interests, needs, and priorities of every individual are taken into consideration and the diversity among people is recognized and celebrated.

**Achieving gender equality is
not just about women.**



Achieving gender equality is not just about women

Men are also subject to restrictive gender stereotypes about what they are supposed to do and how they are supposed to behave which can limit their personal and professional life choices.





What is gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is a globally agreed strategy to identify gender inequalities and advance actions toward gender equality.



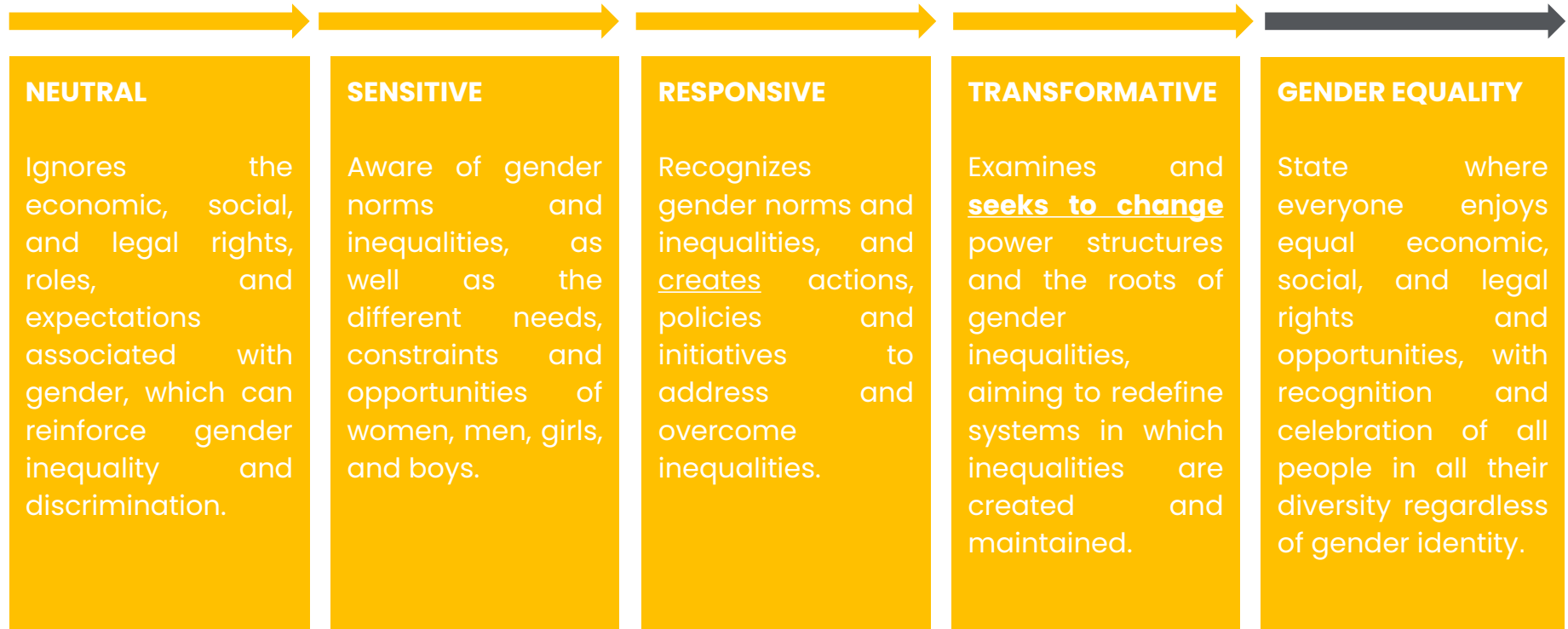


What is gender mainstreaming

Women and men are viewed and positioned as equal stakeholders, actors, and beneficiaries, including for sustainable development. This serves the interests of both women and men in its long-term purpose of eradicating inequities.



Overview of gender mainstreaming



Enabling conditions



An enabling environment includes...

01

Institutional arrangements:

Actively engaging the national gender machinery across sectors. Establishing and supporting government gender focal point structures or systems.

02

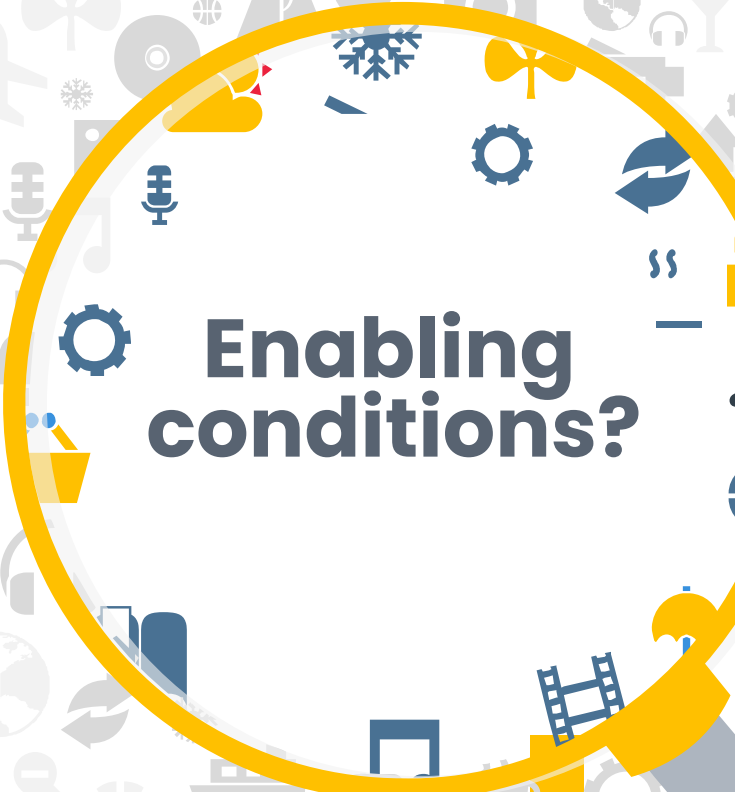
Stakeholder engagement:

Supporting equitable participation and active engagement of civil society, including women's rights organizations, women's and gender-related groups.

03

Policy harmonization:

Integrating gender considerations and responsive actions into national policies. Developing sector-specific gender strategies, policies, or action plans.



**Enabling
conditions?**

An enabling environment includes...

04

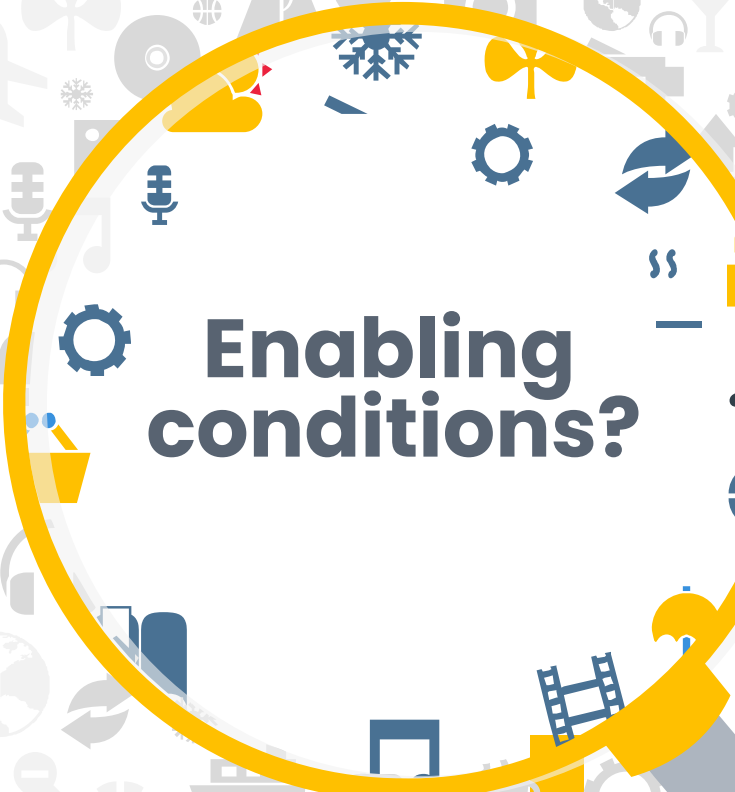
Financial resources

Allocating financial resources and developing gender-responsive budget policies and practices

05

Data collection and sharing

Prioritising sex-disaggregated data collection across sectors. Sharing knowledge to enhance understanding of gender issues.



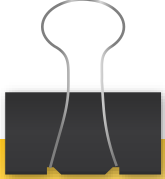
**Enabling
conditions?**

Focus area: Coordination, engagement and leadership

Objective: Strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration and engagement among stakeholders, especially with diverse and marginalized groups and local level stakeholders, for implementing gender-responsive approaches in chemicals and waste management.

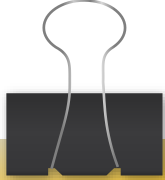


Institutionalizing Gender in NIPs

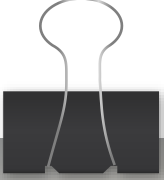


Ensure all posted positions and ToRs target women and men as potential candidates ("She/He"), with

provisions that women are encouraged to apply, and requesting a basic understanding of gender challenges and mainstreaming, as well as some previous experience in and commitment to working on gender equality and women's empowerment



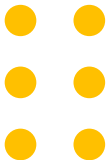
NIP Update National Coordinating Committees mainstream gender through membership of representatives of women's organisations, and representatives of ministries of women.



Development of gender sensitive inventories

Questions?





Welcome to Green Forum

