

Inclusiveness



Gender Perceptions

- Division of labour in roles and tasks assigned to W/M based on perceived characteristics, attributes, and traditions, instead of ability and skills
- W/G household and child-rearing responsibilities
- In general, these different roles usually result in W/G having different and less access and control than M/B to resources and decision-making processes
- Implications for life choices and opportunities
- Gender inequality in all areas of life
- Gender relations are the often unequal power relations between W/G and M/B in a given society

Emphasise the dignity of the task of women

- ✓ Household activities
- ✓ Raising children and taking care of the sick one
- ✓ Collecting food, fuel and water
- ✓ Crop production
- ✓ Raising small livestock
- ✓ Processing products for self-self subsistence and markets

Equal Rights for Women still to be implemented on the ground



Equality opportunities

- ✓ Everyone has human rights
- ✓ Poverty is a gender issue, 70% of world's poor are women and girls
- ✓ If half the population has restricted or limited access to relevant learning opportunities, a community's social and economic development will be limited
- ✓ Gender equality is linked with poverty reduction
- ✓ W/M are both drivers of social and economic development.

GENDER EQUALITY in rights applies to the right to

- ✓ Own land and water (for instance wells)
- ✓ Manage property;
- ✓ Equality in voice;
- ✓ Conduct business
- ✓ Be free from security risks (risk of domestic violence and conflict, physical and cultural isolation and marginalization)
- ✓ The right to make decisions about their own health, body, sexuality and reproductive life without fear.

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- to be knowledgeable and skillful
 - to be confident of own abilities
 - to do productive and satisfying work
 - to have control over one's income and benefit from it
 - to travel in search for opportunities

GNP Gaps

- ✓ The GNP “Gross national product” measures often do not reflect the productive activities that are especially important for women, who may work, for example, primarily in subsistence farming, fishery, marketing self-employment activities and domestic work.

Why give women a central place in development programs?

According to statistics from the World Bank:

- ✓ women usually reinvest 90% of their income in their families and communities compared to men who reinvest just about 30% to 40% of their income.
- ✓ Food security and well-being

Assessment and Strategy

- ✓ Gender mainstreaming does not replace the need for targeted, women-specific policies and programs or positive legislation
- ✓ Gender Planning refers to the process of planning programs and projects that are gender-responsive and which take into account the impact of differing gender roles and gender needs of W/M in a community/sector
- ✓ Undertake programs that specifically improve the well-being of women



How to integrate woman?

- ✓ Discuss with women groups directly
- ✓ Understand the specific well-being for women
- ✓ Tool for collecting and processing information about gender
- ✓ Provides data disaggregated by sex
- ✓ Looks at gender roles make a distinction between female headed households and women-spouses Special attention to widows, divorcees etc
- ✓ To ensure W/M benefit from resources and development (policies/programs)
- ✓ Anticipate and avoid negative impacts

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- ✓ Emphasize the solidarity among women
 - ✓ Making use of re-usable water opportunities
 - ✓ Safeguarding specific knowledge and input
 - ✓ Recognise own knowledge and capabilities
 - ✓ Identifying action
 - ✓ Capacity building
 - ✓ See how this can be linked to WUGS and possible pilot activities.

Women make essential contributions to the rural economy of countries as farmers laborers and entrepreneurs



Integrating

- ✓ Changing socio-cultural values, beliefs and attitudes takes time and often meets with resistance
- ✓ Resistance because there is difficulty seeing that a problem exists
- ✓ Change is required at the individual, community, institutional and societal levels

Empowerment from local to Global Level

- ✓ Existing power structures must change
- ✓ Community
- ✓ Policy makers
- ✓ Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- ✓ Integrate women at local and regional level.

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