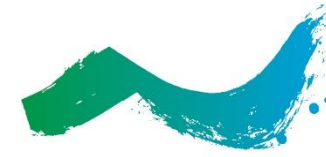




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Global Water
Partnership
Mediterranean



Gender Equality

Ma. Fiorela Shalsi
Senior Gender Advisor
GWP - Med

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www.gwpmed.org

Overview

- Why do we need to know about gender?
- What are some basic concepts?

Gender concepts

Sexual
orientation

Equity

Division
of labour

Stereotypes

**Gender
identity**

Diversity

Equality

Gender-based violence

Gender
socialization

Mainstreaming

Women's empowerment

Discrimination

1. Gender is about women only

- True
- False

- Gender is not only about women. It is important to understand that gender and women is not an interchangeable concept.
- Gender refers to both women and men and also to the often-unequal relationships between them.
- In practice debates around gender often focus on women because they as a group have been mostly affected by gender inequality and discrimination.
- However, both men and women have important roles to play towards gender equality.
- Consequently, gender perspective does not mean women's perspective.

2. Gender means the same thing as sex

- True
- False

- Gender and sex do not mean the same thing
- Sex refers to the physical and biological characteristics that distinguish females and males
- Gender refers to the roles, behaviors, attributes and activities that a given society, at a given time considers appropriate for men and women
- So Gender is ‘socially constructed’ and assigned!

3. Men are concerned about private goods, are competitive, confrontational, competitive and independent

While women are concerned about public goods, are group oriented, are caring, nurturing and cooperative

- True
- False

- Gender Stereotypes are simplistic generalizations about the gender attributes, differences and roles of women and men.
- These assumptions are not supported by science but are part of how we are socialized to perform our gender roles as women and men.
- Stereotypes are often used to justify gender discrimination more broadly and can be reflected and reinforced by traditional and modern theories, laws and institutional practices.
- Gender Roles refer to social and behavioral norms within a specific culture considered widely to be socially appropriate for individuals of a specific sex. This often determine the traditional responsibilities and tasks assigned to women and men as well as boys and girls.

4. Gender equality means equal enjoyment of right for women and men

- True
- False

Gender equality is when both women and men, boys and girls enjoy equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities regardless of the fact that they were born females or males.

5. Gender mainstreaming is also about taking away men's power in decision making

- True
- False

Gender mainstreaming means taking up a gender perspective to:

- Include women and men's concerns and experiences
- Assess the different implications that any planned actions has for women and men
- Ensure that women and men benefit equally
- Make sure that gender inequality is not perpetuated

The [1997 agreed conclusions of ECOSOC](#) defined gender mainstreaming as: “The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.”



Thank you

