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Advanced Certificate in Global Humanitarian Partnerships

## Gender Mainstreaming in Humanitarian Projects

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### **\*\*Gender Mainstreaming:\*\***

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy that aims to ensure that gender perspectives and impacts are considered in all policies, programs, and projects. It involves assessing the different needs, priorities, and capacities of women and men and integrating them into the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of humanitarian interventions. Gender mainstreaming recognizes that women, men, girls, and boys have different experiences, roles, and responsibilities in society, and that these differences must be taken into account to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment.

Related terms: Gender equality, Women's empowerment, Sex disaggregated data, Gender analysis.

### **\*\*Capacities:\*\***

Capacities refer to the abilities, skills, knowledge, and resources that individuals, organizations, and communities have to achieve their goals and respond to challenges. Capacities can be physical, financial, social, or institutional, and they can be strengthened or weakened by various factors, including education, training, experience, infrastructure, policies, and cultural norms. In the context of gender mainstreaming, capacities can refer to the ability of women, men, girls, and boys to participate in decision-making, access resources, and enjoy their rights.

Related terms: Capacity building, Capacity development, Empowerment, Participation.

### **\*\*Challenges:\*\***

Challenges refer to the obstacles, barriers, and constraints that prevent individuals, organizations, and communities from achieving their goals and realizing their potential. Challenges can be internal or external, individual or collective, temporary or permanent, and they can be caused by various factors, including social, economic, political, cultural, environmental, and technological. In the context of gender mainstreaming, challenges can refer to the gender-based discrimination, violence, stereotypes, and inequalities that hinder the progress and development of women, men, girls, and boys.

Related terms: Barriers, Constraints, Discrimination, Inequality, Violence.

### **\*\*Discrimination:\*\***

Discrimination refers to the unfair or unjust treatment of individuals or groups based on their gender, age, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or other personal characteristics. Discrimination can take many forms, including exclusion, marginalization, stigmatization, harassment, and violence, and it can occur in various settings, such as education, employment, health, housing, justice, and media. In the context of gender mainstreaming, discrimination can refer to the gender-based discrimination that affects the

opportunities, choices, and outcomes of women, men, girls, and boys.

Related terms: Gender-based violence, Inequality, Stereotypes, Unfair treatment.

**\*\*Empowerment:\*\***

Empowerment refers to the process of enhancing the abilities, opportunities, and dignity of individuals, organizations, and communities to make choices, claim rights, and exert control over their lives and environments. Empowerment can involve various aspects, such as awareness-raising, skills-building, voice-giving, resource-mobilizing, and accountability-ensuring, and it can be achieved through various means, such as education, training, advocacy, networking, and innovation. In the context of gender mainstreaming, empowerment can refer to the process of empowering women, men, girls, and boys to challenge gender norms, roles, and relations, and to promote gender equality and women's rights.

Related terms: Agency, Capacities, Choice, Control, Dignity, Rights.

**\*\*Gender analysis:\*\***

Gender analysis is a methodological approach that aims to identify and understand the gender-based differences, inequalities, and power relations that affect the lives and experiences of women, men, girls, and boys. Gender analysis involves collecting and analyzing sex-disaggregated data, examining gender norms, roles, and relations, and assessing the gender-specific impacts and outcomes of policies, programs, and projects. Gender analysis can inform the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of humanitarian interventions, and contribute to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Related terms: Sex disaggregated data, Gender-based differences, Gender-based inequalities, Gender-based power relations, Gender-specific impacts, Gender-sensitive outcomes.

**\*\*Gender equality:\*\***

Gender equality is a principle and a goal that aims to ensure that women and men, girls and boys, have equal rights, opportunities, and

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resources to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from all aspects of society, without any discrimination or prejudice. Gender equality involves challenging and transforming the gender-based norms, roles, and relations that perpetuate inequality and discrimination, and promoting the empowerment and agency of women, men, girls, and boys. Gender equality is a fundamental human right and a necessary condition for sustainable development, peace, and justice.

Related terms: Women's rights, Men's rights, Gender-based discrimination, Gender-based violence, Gender justice.

**\*\*Gender-based discrimination:\*\***

Gender-based discrimination refers to the unfair or unjust treatment of individuals or groups based on their gender, which results in the violation or denial of their rights, opportunities, or resources. Gender-based discrimination can take many forms, such as stereotypes, stigma, prejudice, exclusion, marginalization, and violence, and it can occur in various settings, such as education, employment, health, housing, justice, and media. Gender-based discrimination is a violation of human rights and a major obstacle to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Related terms: Discrimination, Gender equality, Gender-based violence, Human rights, Inequality.

**\*\*Gender-based violence:\*\***

Gender-based violence refers to any act of violence or threat of violence that is committed against individuals or groups based on their gender, and that results in physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm or suffering. Gender-based violence can include various forms, such as domestic violence, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, sexual harassment, stalking, trafficking, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation. Gender-based violence is a violation of human rights and a major obstacle to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Related terms: Discrimination, Gender equality, Gender-based discrimination, Human rights, Violence.

**\*\*Gender justice:\*\***

Gender justice is a concept and a practice that aims to ensure that women and men, girls and boys, have equal access to and control over resources, rights, and opportunities, and that they are free from gender-based discrimination, violence, and injustice. Gender justice involves challenging and transforming the gender-based norms, roles, and relations that perpetuate inequality and discrimination, and promoting the empowerment and agency of women, men, girls, and boys. Gender justice is a necessary condition for sustainable development, peace, and justice.

Related terms: Women's rights, Men's rights, Gender equality, Gender-based discrimination, Gender-based violence, Human rights.

**\*\*Inequality:\*\***

Inequality refers to the unequal distribution of resources, opportunities, and outcomes among individuals, groups, or societies, based on various criteria, such as gender, race, ethnicity, class, age, disability, or location. Inequality can take many forms, such as income, wealth, education, health, employment, housing, political power, and social status, and it can have various consequences, such as poverty, exclusion, marginalization, conflict, and violence. Inequality is a major obstacle to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Related terms: Discrimination, Gender-based discrimination, Gender equality, Gender-based violence, Human rights.

**\*\*Men's rights:\*\***

Men's rights refer to the rights and entitlements of men, as individuals and as a group, to enjoy equal opportunities, resources, and protections, and to be free from discrimination, violence, and injustice. Men's rights can include various aspects, such as health, education, employment, social welfare, legal protection, and political participation, and they can be promoted and realized through various means, such as advocacy, research, education, and policy reform. Men's rights are an integral part of gender equality and human rights.

Related terms: Women's rights, Gender equality, Human rights, Men's rights movement.

**\*\*Participation:\*\***

Participation refers to the active and meaningful involvement of individuals, groups, or communities in the decision-making, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies, programs, and projects that affect their lives and interests. Participation can take various forms, such as consultation, collaboration, cooperation, partnership, and self-determination, and it can have various benefits, such as empowerment, accountability, sustainability, and innovation. Participation is a fundamental principle and a necessary condition for gender mainstreaming and humanitarian action.

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