Gender Mainstreaming

- recognises diversity between gender; it also cuts across other kinds of differences, for example ethnicity, class, disability and age
- is not about adding a "woman's component"
- should be taken into account in all policies and activities: in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases

CHECKING GENDER RELEVANCE

- Does the proposal concern one or more target groups? Will it affect the daily life of parts of the population?
- Are there differences between women and men in this policy field (with regard to rights, resources, participation, values and norms related to gender)?

UN-HABITAT's 10 Gender Mainstreaming Principles

1. Initial definitions of issues/problems across all areas of the human settlement field should be done in such a manner that gender differences and disparities will be visible and diagnosed.

2. Assumptions that human settlement development is neutral from a gender perspective should never be made.

3. Gender analysis should always be carried out in both recommendations to policy and planning as well as in operational areas of work before implementation and decisions are made by UN-HABITAT.
UN-HABITAT's 10 Gender Mainstreaming Principles

4. Systematic use of gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and commissioning of sector-specific gender studies and surveys are required for all areas of UN-HABITAT's activity.

5. Responsibility for implementing the mainstreaming strategy is system-wide, and rests at the highest level within the agency, and its departments; and adequate accountability mechanisms for monitoring progress in UN-HABITAT’s interventions need to be established within each and every area of work. The staff and management are also to be committed to promote and ensure a gender perspective in their collaboration with partners and other agencies.

6. Political will from the Senior Management by providing competent leadership and enabling allocation of adequate resources for gender mainstreaming, including necessary additional financial and human resources in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

7. Gender mainstreaming requires that efforts be made to broaden women’s equitable participation at all levels of decision-making within the human settlement field. In all UN-HABITAT’s interventions care will be taken to ensure that women are consulted equally with men, and that women are involved in projects and programmes, decision-making processes on an equal basis with men. ...

8. Mainstreaming does not replace the need for targeted, women-specific policies and programmes, and positive legislation, nor does it do away with the need for gender units or focal points.

9. A specific gender mainstreaming strategy for UN-HABITAT should be formulated, and priorities for its interventions established within every branch and unit within the Programme.
UN-HABITAT’s 10 Gender Mainstreaming Principles

10. Provision of training to all personnel at UN-HABITAT headquarters and in the field is essential, as well as appropriate follow-up in order to reach strengthening of competence and knowledge regarding gender mainstreaming and awareness for staff and management.

Gender Mainstreaming in the Surveying Profession

- Land Management
  - Gender and environment are cross-cutting themes.
  - A high degree of complexity causes a lack of implementation of Gender Mainstreaming.
  - There are differences in gender roles, responsibilities and access to resource.

Gender Mainstreaming in the Surveying Profession

- Spatial Planning and Development
  - Places shape the way we live our lives.
  - Environments reinforce identity, but they can also alienate and discriminate.
  - Planning policies influence the lives of women and men in different ways and both perspectives are needed in the planning process.

Gender Mainstreaming

- in FIG Commission’s Work
  - FIG-Guidelines on Women’s Access to Land

- in FIG itself
  - Will it be possible to achieve equality for women and other minority groups with Gender Mainstreaming? Which other features do we need?