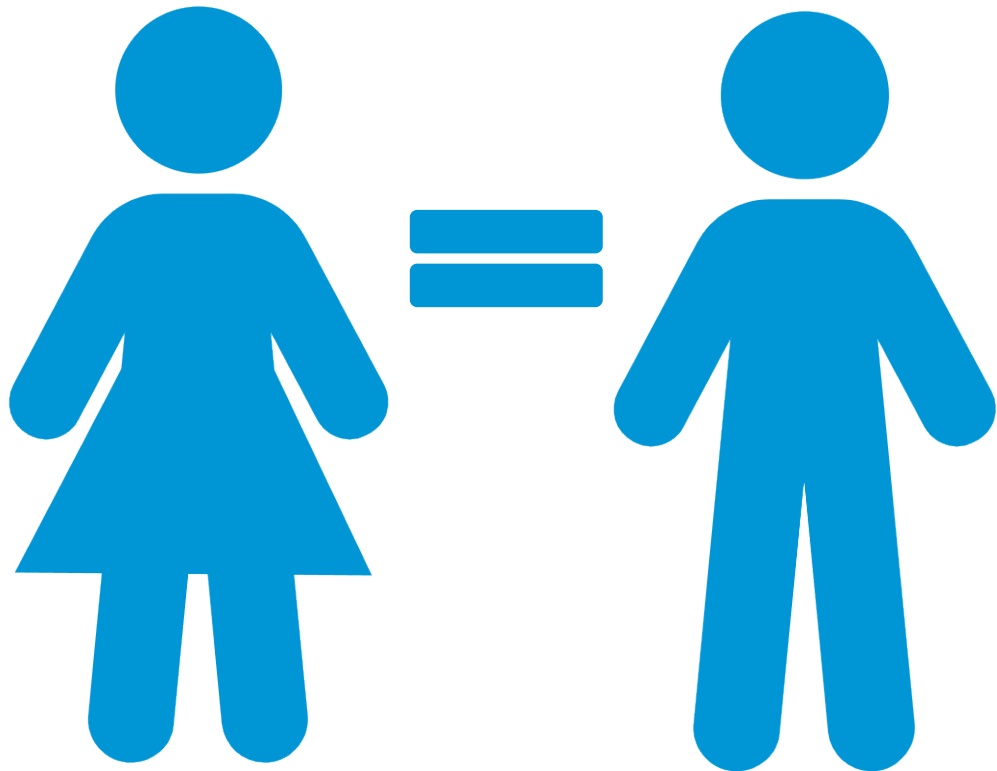




Power and Gender Inequality

What is gender equality?

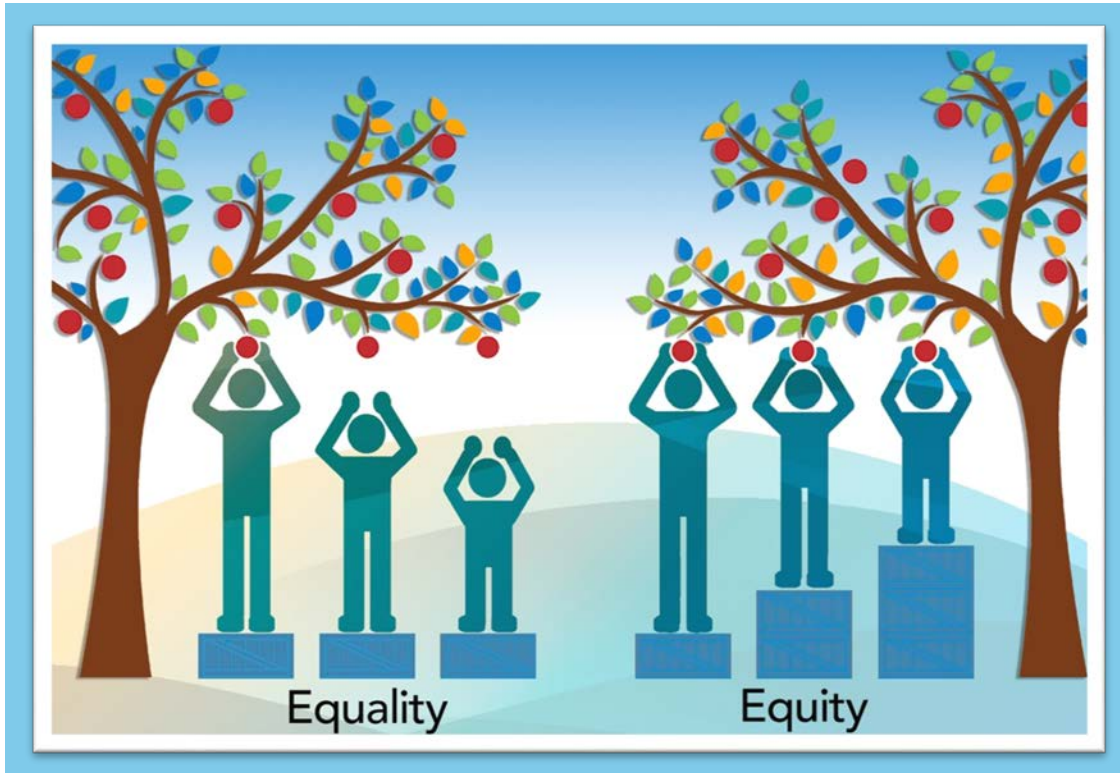


Access to rights and opportunities is not affected by a person's gender

Men and women both benefit from gender equality

Linked to improved human development outcomes for households and societies

Gender equity: The road to equality



Equality

Everyone is treated the same

Equity

Everyone is provided the necessary resources to achieve similar levels of well-being

Gender equity takes into account **past injustices** and **existing inequalities**.

It puts the focus on **fairness and justice** by regarding the benefits and needs of women and men, girls and boys.

How do we measure gender inequality?

Gender inequality exists in all societies to varying degrees

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed the Gender Inequality Index (GII) to measure the degree of—and changes in—gender inequality

The GII
measures:



Reproductive
Health

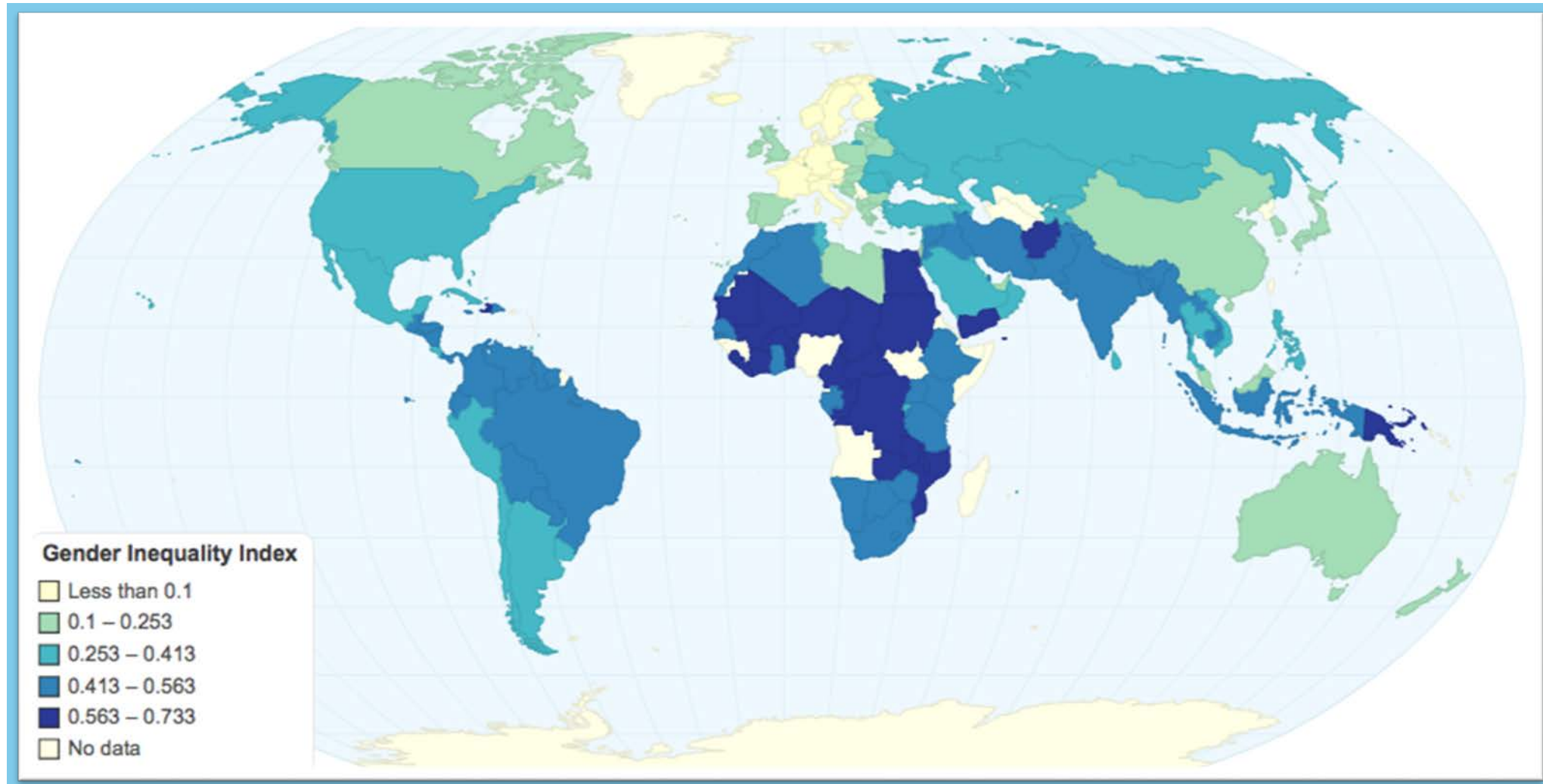


Female
Empowerment



Economic
Well-being

How do we measure gender inequality?



Gender roles and responsibilities

Mountain Region of Country X

	Roles	Responsibilities	
Adolescent Girls	Home-oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Fetch water, firewood● Do the laundry● Feed the chickens● Accept guidance from others	Learned behaviours
Adolescent Boys	Externally oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Take care of the household's cattle● Generate income for the family● Defend/protect the family	Learned behaviours

Female roles may be devalued

Sometimes rigidly defined

Care work



Women and adolescent girls typically do more care work than men:

- Cooking
- Cleaning
- Washing
- Collecting water and fuel
- Taking care of children, elderly, sick and disabled persons

Care work/reproductive labor
All the work done in the household to sustain
the household members

Care work



Women and adolescent girls typically do more care work than men:

- Cooking
- Cleaning
- Washing
- Collecting water and fuel
- Taking care of children, elderly, sick and disabled persons

Women and adolescent girls face a triple burden:
productive work + care work + community service work

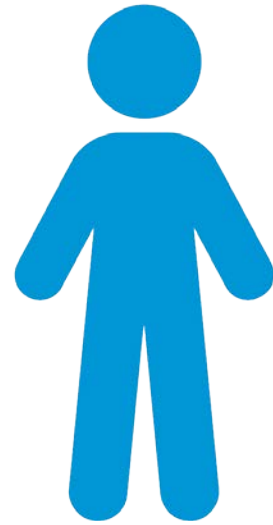
Power: A key dimension of gender inequality

Types of Resources:

- Land
- Tools
- Food
- Bicycles, motorbikes, trucks
- Money
- Cellphones

Control over resources means being able to **own** resources or have **exclusive rights** to resources, as well as being able to **decide** who can use those resources

Gender power dynamics



Land
Equipment
Education
Training
Income
Cash
Health
Political Power

Access



Land
Equipment
Education
Training
Income

Control



Land
Health
Water
Equipment

Access



Health
Water

Control

Four types of power

Power Over

Power With

Power Within

Power To

A person or group controlling or dominating others



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Four types of power

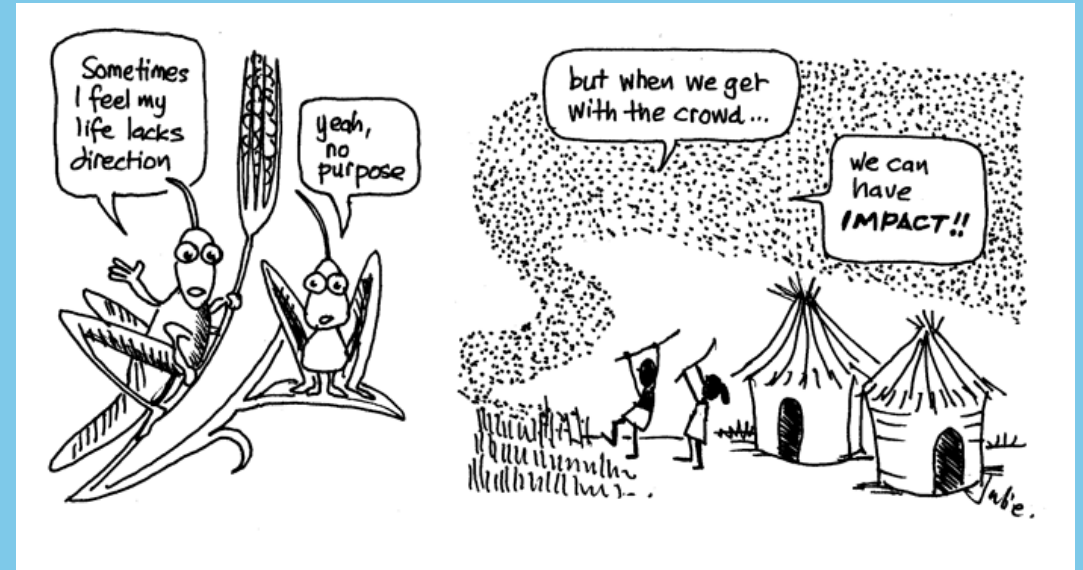
Power Over

Power With

Power Within

Power To

When people join together to do something that would be hard or impossible to do alone



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Four types of power

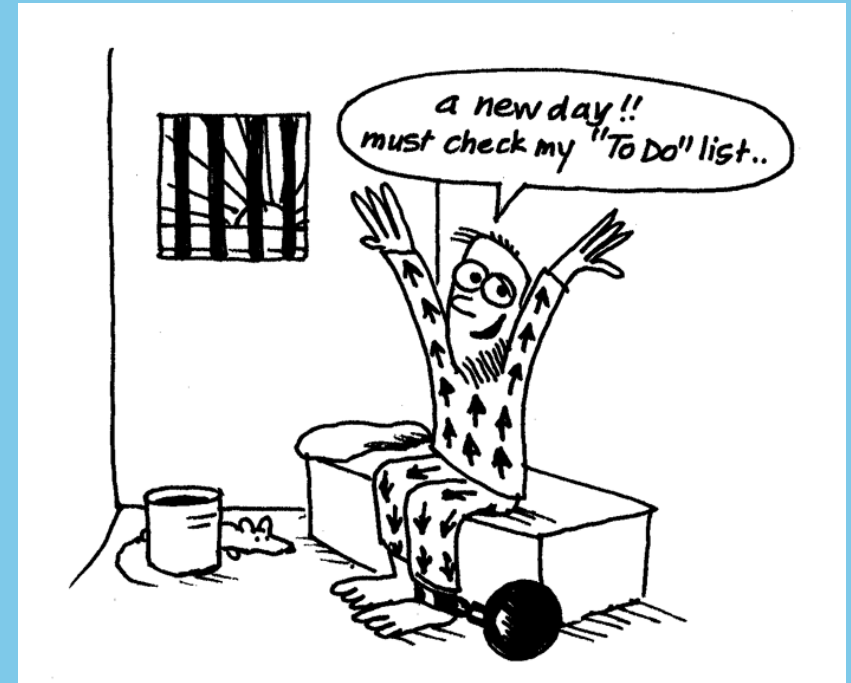
Power Over

Power With

Power Within

Power To

Developing the self-confidence to act



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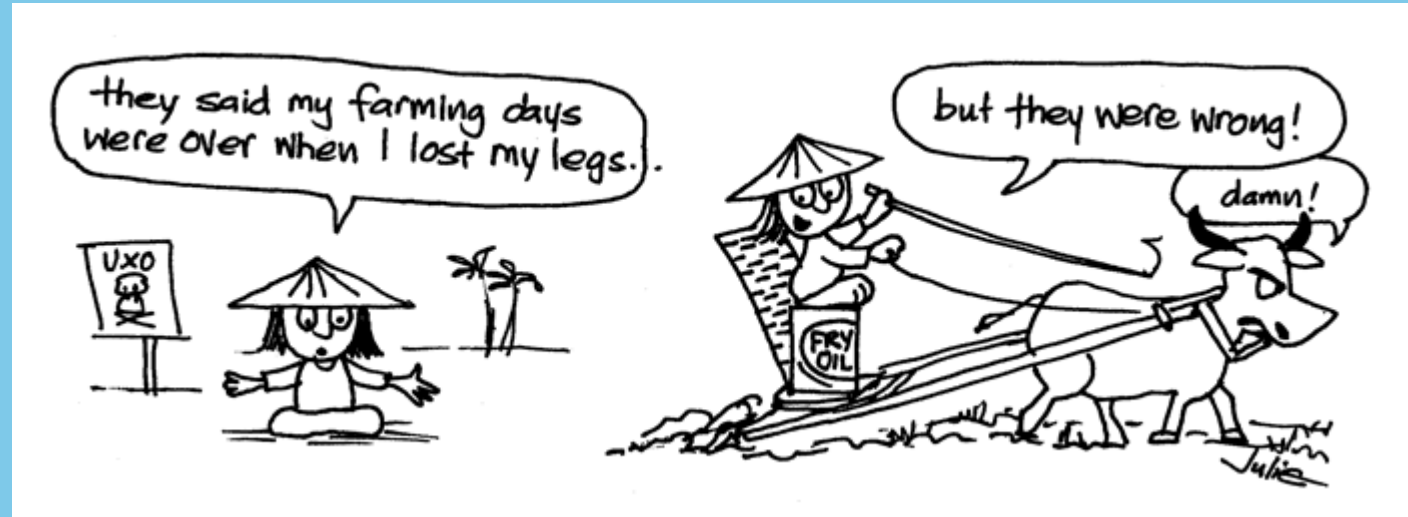
Four types of power

Power Over

Power With

Power Within

Power To



When people start mobilizing to bring about social change

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