




**UN
WOMEN** 

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

Role of Partners and Key Interventions

- Roles of partners
- UN Women's mandate
- Areas of intervention

Gender Equality is a collective agenda

- National Gender Machinery :
 - Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)
 - Gender Monitoring Office (GMO)
 - Forum of Women Parliamentarian (FFRP)
 - National Women Council (NWC)
- ONE UN in Rwanda
 - Gender in the UNDP aligned with the National Development Strategy
 - Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 “Leave no one behind”
 - Gender Scorecard in the UN Country Team

UN Women Mandate

- Dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women
- Support Countries
 - Set global standards for achieving gender equality
 - Work with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed
 - Monitor progress on gender equality
- Impact areas:
 - Eradicating poverty;
 - Addressing climate change;
 - Improving adolescent and maternal health;
 - Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;
 - Ensuring greater availability and use of disaggregated data for sustainable development;
 - Emphasizing that development is a central goal in itself,

Key elements to achieve gender equality

- Global standards
 - 1979 : Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
 - 1995 : Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action
 - 2000 : UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security
 - 2003 : Maputo Protocol
- Partnerships
 - Governments,
 - Civil Society,
 - Regional and Global Institutions,
 - UN Agencies
 - Donors and Development Partners
 - Society

- Accountability Frameworks
 - Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) - monitor, review and appraise progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration
 - 2017 – CSW 61 on the theme "Economic Empowerment in the Changing World of Work"
- Pooling together of resources and expertise
- Gender Responsive Budgeting
 - Ensures greater consistency between economic goals and social commitments
- Engaging men in the journey towards more equality
 - Changing mindsets and stereotypes
 - “To act like a girl” or “To be bossy”
 - Creating generations that are conscious of gender issues and takes action against

GENDER ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

- Gender pay gap is still closing at a slow pace. Globally women are only now earning the amount men did in 2006, it will take the world another 118 years – or until 2133 – to close the economic gap entirely
- When more women work, economies grow. When the workforce is diverse, companies thrive.
- The world of work remains structurally clustered between traditional male roles and traditional female roles
- Women form the majority of agriculture workforce but have little ownership of land, capital, access to loans, knowledge of climate change effect... still impedes the agricultural productivity and their farming practices

It's not only about formal access to the world of work...



- Unpaid care work
- Double (triple?) workload
- Work Life Balance
- Self limitations
- Higher number in informal work

Gender equality is fundamental for sustainable development and all stakeholders share the responsibility and are accountable to make it happen...

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

TURIKUMWE !

