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They have taken the following specific measures: to coordinate the monitoring of all kinds of MDA: The sub-sector will improve the ability of decentralized generally functions to effectively promote the agenda gender dimension; Issuing of a national affirmative action policy and control of compliance: The sub-sector will operationalize and monitor the compliance with the Constitution of Kenya 2012 provision of no more than 2/3 of a gender representation in all appointive and elective positions; Development and implementation of the National Gender and Development Policy: The sub-sector will develop and implement a national gender and development policy in line with COK 2012 and the commitments and instruments related to international and regional general; Sex disaggregated data to guide the decision-making process of the policy: The sub-sector will collect, analyze and use gender disaggregated data to update the index of gender development; Institution Gender Research and Documentation Center: The sub-sector will establish and equip the center with the necessary resources; Establishment of centers of response to violence of a sexual arrest and on the basis of generally integrated in all health facilities in Kenya. The proposed center will offer medical, legal and psychosocial victims of SGBV; awareness campaign against FGM, early and forced marriages: The sub-sector will develop and implement a sexual politics and violence of national general and operational sub-FGM 2011. The Act will work closely with the National Commission, and generally for par-themed sanctions and recommend criminal on cases of gender discrimination. In your paper, you write about how the Kenyan government has allocated funds for women so they can participate in business activities and gain financial independence. However, many of the women who were able to access these funds came from more privileged backgrounds. How can the government ensure that these programs reach marginalized and minorities? EA ¢ s on how the funds are advertised. People who have access to this information are often more educated and have a deeper understanding of how the work of the systems. So, women in rural areas rarely, if ever, hear about these opportunities. And when they do, even when access to the funds, which gives know what to do with them. You donâ t get the training or equipment needed. Rarely go in developing their business ideas that leads them further into debt and puts them in a worse position than they were before. Do you think that increased representation of women in public life would help Kenya achieve its gender equality objectives? What challenges are there for the women running for office in Kenya? I believe that greater representation of women in government at various levels would be differential impact on the lives of women and children, because © are the most marginalized in society. 2017 was one of the most violent elections that women took part and cases of kidnapping and sexual harassment have been increased. Women have been specifically targeted in very general ways and a lot of women supported the elections. The environment is not favorable for women and access was extremely problematic especially at party. Even within the same party structures, women are able to make their voices heard, and they need someone to a very high level of endorsing them. There are a lot of integrity policy that a woman must juggle. You must be married and must be that of a man of means who is respected in society. You must have children. She must be a woman who is free from scandal. And, mind you, the scandal can be interpreted in many ways, including a who refuses to fit into boxes that was put in the company. What about a woman who is singles or divorced? There are many challenges that women face when they want to engage in politics. A lot of it is politically politically but itÃ ¢ s share as well. We have a constitution that is allowing gender parity. But a constitution is just a piece of paper if it is not implemented a s if the letter of the law is not respected. In addition to fighting gender inequality, KenyaÃ ¢ s 2010 constitution also called for the devolution of governance, financial and administrative autonomy transferred to 47 county governments. This was designed to bring government services closer to the people and meet the needs of minorities and women. EA ¢ since this reform has been seven years has been implemented in 2013 Ã ¢ as is the decentralized system made so far in achieving these goals? The results were a bit 'disappointing. While no one else has been more participation, we see that the representation and responsiveness to women has remained exceptionally low. And if you look at the numbers, even when it came to the last election, the number of women who have been elected to the office was still quite low Ã ¢ for the county assembly members was only 96 in 1450. In Kenya, running for office is extremely expensive. If you do not have the financial support to do so, it is likely that there will not even get heard. As you know, women are still struggling to make ends meet. A good example of this is that, even though women make up 80 percent of farm workers and manage 40 percent of the countryâ ¢ s small farms, they only own about one per cent of agricultural land. When it comes to devolution, sometimes we are donating to corruption, especially at the lower levels of government, the more country is, the more defined the paternalistic structures. Youâ ¢ will notice that the county governments undertake only women when it comes to conversations around maternal health care, breastfeeding or markets. When it comes to things that still affect Womena s life, such as repairing roads, thereâ ¢ s rarely a woman at the meeting. Yet most of the women walking to fetch water or the journey to health facilities are women. Theyâ ¢ re the ones who take their children to school, so why © not possibly be involved in this conversation? Women are not involved, theyâ ¢ is not represented and budgets and policies are not sensitive to their needs. Search.. | Site Map | Home Ã ¢ Â ¢ Ã Â Ã ¢ Ã About us Contact Ã Â ¢ Ã Â Ã ¢ Ã Events Resources Ã Â ¢ Ã Â ¢ Ã ¢ Links ILO Standards Definition of Gender Mainstreaming the concept of bringing gender issues into the mainstream of society was clearly established as a global strategy for the promotion of gender parity in the platform for action adopted at the fourth World Conference on women, held in Beijing (China) in 1995. It highlighted the need to ensure that gender equality is a primary objective in all areas (s) of social and economic development. In July 1997, the Council of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) defined the concept of gender mainstreaming as follows: "The integration of a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in any area and at all levels. This is a strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women and men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all policy areas, economic and social, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. the ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender parity . " Mainstreaming includes specific activities and affirmative action generally, whenever Women or men are in a particularly disadvantageous position. Gender-specific interventions can affect women exclusively, men and women together, or only men, to allow them to participate and benefit in equal development efforts. These are temporary measures necessary to combat direct and indirect consequences of past discrimination. Transformation from mainstreaming Mainstreaming is not about adding a "woman of Or even a "component of gender parity" in an existing activity. Beyond the increase in women's participation; It means bringing the experience, knowledge and interests of women and men to the bear to the agenda. It can lead to identify the need for changes on that day. You can request changes to objectives, strategies and actions so that men and women can influence, participate, and benefit from development processes. The objective of integrating gender parity is therefore the transformation of the discrete social and institutional structures into equal structures and only for men and women. Basic Principles of Mainstreaming The responsibility for the implementation of the mainstreaming strategy is at the system level, and remains at the highest levels within the agencies, according to Carolyn Hannan, director of the United Nations division for the progress of women. Other principles include: mechanisms Ã ¢ â ¢ Ã, adequate responsibility to monitor progress needs to establish. Ã ¢ â ¢ Ã Ã, initial identification of matters and problems in all areas (s) of activity must be such that gender differences and disparities can be diagnosed. Hypothesis is Ã ¢ â ¢ Ã, that matters or problems are neutral from the parity point of view between the sexes should never be done. Ã, â ¢ a gender analysis must always be carried out. Ã, â ¢ a clear political will and the allocation of adequate resources for integration, including additional financial and human resources, if necessary, are important for the translation of the concept in practice. Ã, â ¢ Ã, gender mainstreaming requires us to work for the fair participation of women to expand at all levels of the decision-making process. Ã, â ¢ Ã, integration does not replace the need for targeted women-specific policies and positive programs and legislation; Néca finished with the need for gender unit or focal points. Ã, Ã, the following five principles apply to all gender mainstreaming activities and implementation measures. 1. The texts in gender-sensitive that refer to or addressing men and women must make women and men just as visible. This applies to, among others, modules, documents, telephone directories, texts on the intranet and internet network, advertising for events, folders, posters and films. Attention must also be lent to a choice of gender of images during the preparation of public relations of material. Leitfaden FÃ¼r Geschlechtergechtes Formulieren und Eine DiskriminierungsFreie BildSprache: 1.4 MB PDF (German) 2. The collection of specific data for gender and data analysis must be collected, analyzed and submitted according to gender. Social dimensions, such as age, ethnicity, income and level of education should be reflected, where possible. Specific gender analysis of the initial situation must provide the basis for all decisions. Gender-sensitive statistics: Make Reality LifeÃ ¢ s visible: 2.4 MB Excellence PDF Data in the city of Vienna Administration: Gender statistics and data on the parity: 155 KB PDF 3. Party of access and the use of services and products services It must be evaluated as to their different effects on men and women. It is important to identify: who uses services (women or men or both)? Who are customers (women or men or both)? Who are the target groups? Do women and men have different needs? Are the different circumstances of men and women taken into consideration during planning and designing services? Have all target groups access to the same sources of information? Who draws more advantage? Which group would have suffered most if they could not use the services offered? It is the offices that provide the rendering service structurally and barriers, (ie waiting areas, lighting, access without Signage)? 4. Women and men are equally involved in the decision-making process there are binding goals for a balanced gender relationship at all levels of the decision-making process. The measures and strategies oriented towards a balanced gender relationship must be taken at all levels of the decision-making process. This is also important in the constitution of work groups, project teams, project, And advisory committees, as well as when the organization of events, for example when selecting the speakers. The workplaces must be structurally and gender barriers where possible (such as gender signs, sufficient lighting, avoiding potentially scary situations as in the basement archives difficult to access, without access steps, social rooms for different occupations). 5. Treatment parity is integrated into steering steering steering processes include quality management and gender budget, among others. It is important to note that: pay attention to the different situations of women and men increases the success rate, efficacy and maximum use of personnel and funds. All the objectives relating to people are defined in terms of full equality and the objectives achieved are therefore presented by sex. Routine check As a matter of course includes specific assessment kind of results and a systematic steering of the gender relationship, in other words, the development and implementation of (new and adapted) objectives, strategies and measures. Publications In 2010 posters depicting "more creative" excuses and folders on the principles of gender integration were published in support of the "Keine Ausreden! Wien Instaste Mainstreaming" campaign. " (Excuse - Vienna is the integration of the gender dimension). Contact us for this page: city of Vienna | Office for mainstreaming module

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