Gender Mainstreaming in the Environmental Management System in Jordan

National Workshop on “Gender Empowerment and Entrepreneurial Development in the Rural Context: The Role of Renewable Energy”

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The Global Context

The Global Gender Gap Index 2018

Ranked 138 (out of 149)

Gender Gap by Country

Closing the gap
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The Global Context

The Global Gender Gap Index 2018

Overall Index: 68%
Economic Participation and Opportunity subindex: 59%
Educational Attainment subindex: 95%
Health and Survival subindex: 96%
Political Empowerment subindex: 22%

Source: Global Gender Gap Index 2018.
Note: Population-weighted averages. Covers all 149 countries featured in the 2018 index.

Disparity
Parity
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(UNDP Gender and Environment, 2011)

FAST FACTS
United Nations Development Programme

Gender and Environment

MATTERS OF FACT
- The degree to which countries have succeeded in promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment plays an important role in determining their ability to adapt to climate change and respond to natural disasters.
- A growing literature supports the view that societies with greater gender equality may achieve better environmental outcomes.
- Civic activism and gender equity are positively associated with a more robust record of environmental governance.
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How UNDP does Gender

✓ Gender equality is a human right
✓ Within the framework of the SDGs, there are:

45 Targets and 54 Gender-related Indicators

(not only under SDG 5!)

✓ Gender Equality is one of the Six Signature Solutions of UNDP in which gender equality is localized and mainstreamed in programming including ENVIRONMENT
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What we found through programme implementation

✓ Environmental-related policies/strategies are not gender-sensitive

✓ Weak understanding among decision makers on the gender differentiated vulnerabilities to most of the environmental challenges in Jordan e.g. climate change, biodiversity loss...etc.

✓ Women in rural areas are the de facto managers of the natural resources and bearing the responsibility for its conservation, they have limited authority to do so
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Linking Conservation with Women Empowerment (Success Stories)

Disi Women Cooperative:
Reproduction of Al–Ghadha Native Plants in Wadi Rum Protected Area

Linking Conservation with Tourism for economic development
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Linking Conservation with Women Empowerment (Success Stories)

Al-Jawhara Charitable Society:
Rehabilitation of Natural Medicinal Plants and Pastural Lands
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Linking Conservation with Women Empowerment (Success Stories)

Badia Rangelands Cooperatives (11 RLCs):
Establishing a value-chain marketing system for sheep dairy products in Jordan Badia
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Linking Conservation with Women Empowerment (Success Stories)

Badia Rangelands Cooperatives (11) : sustaining livelihoods through enhancing production and quality of sheep wool in the Jordan Badia
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Access to Markets: Key Challenge

Establishment of Permanent Exhibition for Rural Products in Amman
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Lessons Learned

- Women are known for their role in rural resources management, but are rarely in the driver seat for rural development
- Women can drive local development in rural areas with higher enthusiasm ability to learn new skills
- Women in rural communities showed higher commitment to environmental programmes that involved livelihood opportunities
- Women-led organizations have higher ability for community penetration and awareness components
- Women-led organizations tend to have better programme continuation after funding ceases

Challenges that still exists

- Women-led organizations are still very limited in numbers, and are usually facing criticism
- Women-led organizations have limited access to funding due to mobility issues
- There still exists some gaps in the technical environmental knowledge for women in rural areas
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