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This article incorporates text from a free content work. Licensed under CC BY-SA IGO 3.0 (license statement/permission). Text taken from World Food and Agriculture Statistical Yearbook 2023, FAO, FAO. Seftaoui, Jamila, ed. (2011). Mending inequalities: men and gender equality in the OSCE region. OSCE. p.94. ISBN9789292345440. OCLC839098547. Bojarska, Katarzyna (2012). "Responding to lexical stimuli with gender associations: A CognitiveCultural Model". Journal of Language and Social Psychology. 32: 4661. doi:10.1177/0261927X12463008. S2CID145006661. Lelia Schneps and Coralie Colmez, Math on trial. How numbers get used and abused in the courtroom, Basic Books, 2013. ISBN978-0-465-03292-1. (Sixth chapter: Math error number 6: Simpson's paradox. The Berkeley sex bias case: discrimination detection") Higgins, M. and Reagan, M. (n.d). The gender wage gap, 9th ed. North Mankato: Abdo Publishing, pp.911Sato, Sayaka; Gyga, Pascal Mark; Randall, Julian; Schmid Mast, Marianne (2021). "The leaky pipeline in research grant peer review and funding decisions: Challenges and future directions". Higher Education. 82 (1): 145162. doi:10.1007/s10734-020-00626-y. PMC7532736. PMID33041361. Portal, SocietyRetrieved from "Brother and sister Mubaarik, 8, and Marwa, 9 from Somalia. Image credit: Plan International / Iziia Bethdavid. Gender bias is the preferential treatment and prejudiced assumptions directed towards individuals based on their gender. This bias manifests through entrenched social norms and power dynamics that favour certain genders over others, influencing the distribution of resources, roles, and responsibilities within society. Gender bias not only reinforces gender stereotypes but also significantly hampers efforts towards achieving gender equality by limiting the opportunities available to certain genders and affecting their ability to fully participate in and benefit from societal processes. Gender inequality in the workplace takes many forms unequal pay, disparity in promotions, incidents of sexual harassment, discrimination, and racism. In developing countries, girls jobs are often vulnerable, informal and unprotected. Girls are more likely to be paid lower wages if they are paid at all and be the first to lose their jobs. Globally, women receive 23% less remuneration than men for the same work, and frequently endure poorer working conditions than their male counterparts. Most of the work girls and young women carry out is unseen and undervalued. They perform the majority of care and domestic work, and prior to COVID-19, they doubled or even tripled the length of their working day, an unfair burden that rose during the pandemic. Girls also face unique barriers to benefiting from the digital economy and are 5 times less likely than boys to even consider a career related to technology. Women own less than 20% of the worlds land yet than 400 millionof them farm and produce the majority of the worlds food supply. Female farmers lack equal rights to own land in more than 90 countries. Twenty-two-year-old Aseel from Jordan advocates for education that prioritises student needs for the 21st century, to prevent the most vulnerable from being left behind. Gender discrimination is the unfair or unequal treatment of individuals based on their gender. This includes any action or attitude that systematically disadvantages or marginalises individuals because of their gender identity or sex, affecting their rights, opportunities, and access to resources. Gender discrimination is rooted in and perpetuated by entrenched social norms and power imbalances that privilege some genders while disadvantaging others. It is a pervasive issue that intersects with various forms of social exclusion, compounding the challenges faced by those affected, particularly women and girls. What are the effects of gender discrimination in society and how does this affect girls and women, children and young people in all their diversity? Girls and women suffer most of the negative impact of rigid gender norms and roles. They are more likely to: Have their freedom and mobility restrictedExperience epidemic levels of violence and harassmentHave fewer opportunities to choose how to live their lives. This can include when or whether to get married and have children, which then traps them into a cycle of poverty. Boys and men suffer too. Ideas about what it means to be a man force boys and men to behave in very limited ways which can harm their full development. Negative masculinities encouraged in boys serve to perpetuate the cycle of discrimination and inequality and hinder the progress of society as a whole. Gender inequality and gender discrimination begin in childhood. From the moment they're born, girls and boys face unequal gender norms as well as social norms which determine expectations and access to resources and opportunities, with lifelong consequences in their homes, schools and communities. For example, the worlds boys are often encouraged to go to school and get an education to prepare for work, while girls carry heavy household responsibilities that keep them from school, increasing the odds of child marriage and pregnancy. Gender inequality solutions How to stop gender inequality? To stop gender inequality, we must: Invest in girls participation in decision-making.Tackle the causes of gender-based violence. Because the practice is informal, the numbers are invisible. A great way to make a big effect in the pursuit of gender equality is to join with others. Seek out local campaign groups. Join or set up school or university societies for gender equality and female leadership. There is strength in numbers, more voices tackling a particular issue means they are more likely to be heard. Helping to raise the profile of campaigns by other marginalised groups is a vital part of ending discrimination. For example, girls from a minority or indigenous community may experience racism as well as sexism, and members of the LGBTQIA+ community may also be experiencing homophobia. Be their allies and lend your voice to their causes. Not a single country in the world has achieved gender equality.At the current rate of progress, the WEF estimates it will take 131 years before gender equality is achieved.12 million girls marry before the age of 18 each year almost one every 2 seconds. If we don't act now, more than 150 million girls will become child brides by 2030.1 in 3 women are affected by violence, and, on average, 120 million girls have suffered some form of forced sexual contact before the age of 20 years.129 million girls are currently out of school which has devastating consequences for girls life opportunities placing them at risk of teen pregnancy, child marriage, female genital mutilation and other forms of gender-based violence. Gender equality means equal outcomes for women, men and gender-diverse people. Gender equity is the process to achieve gender equality. Gender equity recognises that women and gender-diverse people are not in the same starting position as men. Plan International contributes to gender justice by addressing the root causes of inequality and exclusion which are rooted in sexism, ageism, racism, ableism and heteronormativity, and all other forms of discrimination. We believe that we can achieve this by examining how intersecting systems of power and oppression, such as patriarchy and colonialism, are interconnected and impact the people we work with, especially girls and women. Plan International's global strategy focuses on striving to create a world where we are all equal, by breaking down the barriers and discrimination girls and young women face every day. Learn more about our Global Strategy Nester, 24, is a fully-trained expert in sexual and reproductive health and rights, who has helped up to 500 young people access contraception, support and v Teresa, 15, and a friend plant trees to prevent landslides in rural Timor-Leste. If the digital world grows without the input and participation of girls and women, we risk leaving them even further behind. This is our 4-step guide towards Gender is usually assigned to people usually based on the appearance of their sex characteristics at birth, whereas a person's sex refers to the 'biological characteristics' that define humans as female or male. Gender is highly complex, constantly shifting and encompasses many categories beyond the binary ideaof girl/boy. Gender diversity/nonconformity refers to the extent to which a person's gender identity, roleor expression differs from the cultural norms prescribed for people of a particular sex.(World Health Organization (WHO))Gender inequalities exist due to systemic and historic biases as well as discrimination. The sociallyconstructed differences between women and men - including expectations of roles and responsibilities, as well as differences in patterns of employment and unpaid work - means that inequalities faced by women start at birth and follow them for life.Gender inequality is measured in the six domains shown below. This report will touch on these themesand how they impact on women in Gateshead. We must also ensure we consider a wide set of principles that practice fairness and inclusion, addressingbackground inequalities and accepting that we do not all start from the same place.(European Institute for Gender Equality. (2022). Gender Equality Index)It's important to havepolicies and practices in any institution that directly prevent both explicit and hidden forms of inequity, andwhich challenge the many years of gender inequity in our society. (Equimundo. (2022). The State of UK Boys. Understanding and transforming gender in the lives of UK Boys. Washington, DC: Equimundo)Improvements have been made through international commitment to advancing gender equality,including girls going to school, fewer girls forced into early marriage, more women serving in political andleadership positions, and laws that are being reformed. But despite our international progress, genderinequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress.In some countries, discriminatory laws remain, as well as widespread social normsWomen are still under-represented at all levels of political leadershipWomen, in general, perform a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic workWomen are still paid less than men, a greater proportion of women work part time and women aremore often unpaid carersGender-based violence is a major public health, equality and human rights issue that cuts across allsocial groupsThere is some evidence that the Covid-19 pandemic reduced many of the positive changes that had beenmade in the gender equality arena because of the restrictions fell heavily on women. (EuroHealthNet. (2022). Gender, health, and inequities before and after the pandemic: Where do we go from here.In 2020, the UN Secretary urged governments to put women and girls at the centre of their Covid-19recovery efforts. This was to ensure that the limited gains in gender equality and women's rights did notroll back due to the response of the pandemic.(United Nations (2022). Covid-19 response. 'Put women and girls at the centre of efforts to recover from Covid-19.'It is important that as we work together across Gatesheadto recover from the impact of Covid-19, we put women and girls at the centre of our health, wellbeing andeconomic recovery plans. This will enable us to drive forward more sustainable outcomes for all.It's vitally important that we have gender equality in Gateshead. Not only because it is a fundamentalhuman right, but because it is essential for a healthy society - from reducing poverty to promoting thehealth, education, protection and wellbeing of girls and boys.Gateshead strives to be a place where everyone thrives, and where together, we are fighting for a betterfuture through good jobs, homes, health and friends. Through our Health and Wellbeing Strategy, wehave made a commitment to work together with our communities and break down boundaries betweenorganisations and services.To deliver real change by working together across our whole system, we can enable the women and girlsof Gateshead to lead prosperous and healthy lives and have true gender equality.This report addresses gender inequalities and gender inequity in Gateshead through the Gateshead Health and Wellbeing Strategy priorities, taking a life-course approach.Throughout the report, we will review the facts and figures, evaluate the progress that has been made inGateshead to support women and girls and consider opportunities for action.Chapter 1: Give every child the best start in life

What is gender inequality. Definition gender. What does gender inequality mean. What is the definition of gender inequality index. How do you define gender equality. What is the best definition of gender inequality.

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