

Gender mainstreaming

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If you want to learn how gender equality relates to your area of work, you have come to the right place. In this section we highlight gender challenges in 19 policy areas, ranging from fisheries to culture. We also give recommendations on how to best address these challenges. We have developed many practical tools to help you integrate a gender perspective into all stages of policymaking and strategic planning. Our step-by-step toolkits will guide you through the process. Feel free to use them to make your organisation more gender-sensitive.

[What is gender mainstreaming?](#) →

[Relevance of gender in 19 EU policy areas](#) →

[Step-by-step toolkits for institutions](#) →

[More gender mainstreaming tools and resources](#) →

[Gender perspective in all stages of policymaking](#) →

[Good practices on gender mainstreaming from the EU](#) →

[Gender equality institutions and structures in the EU](#) →

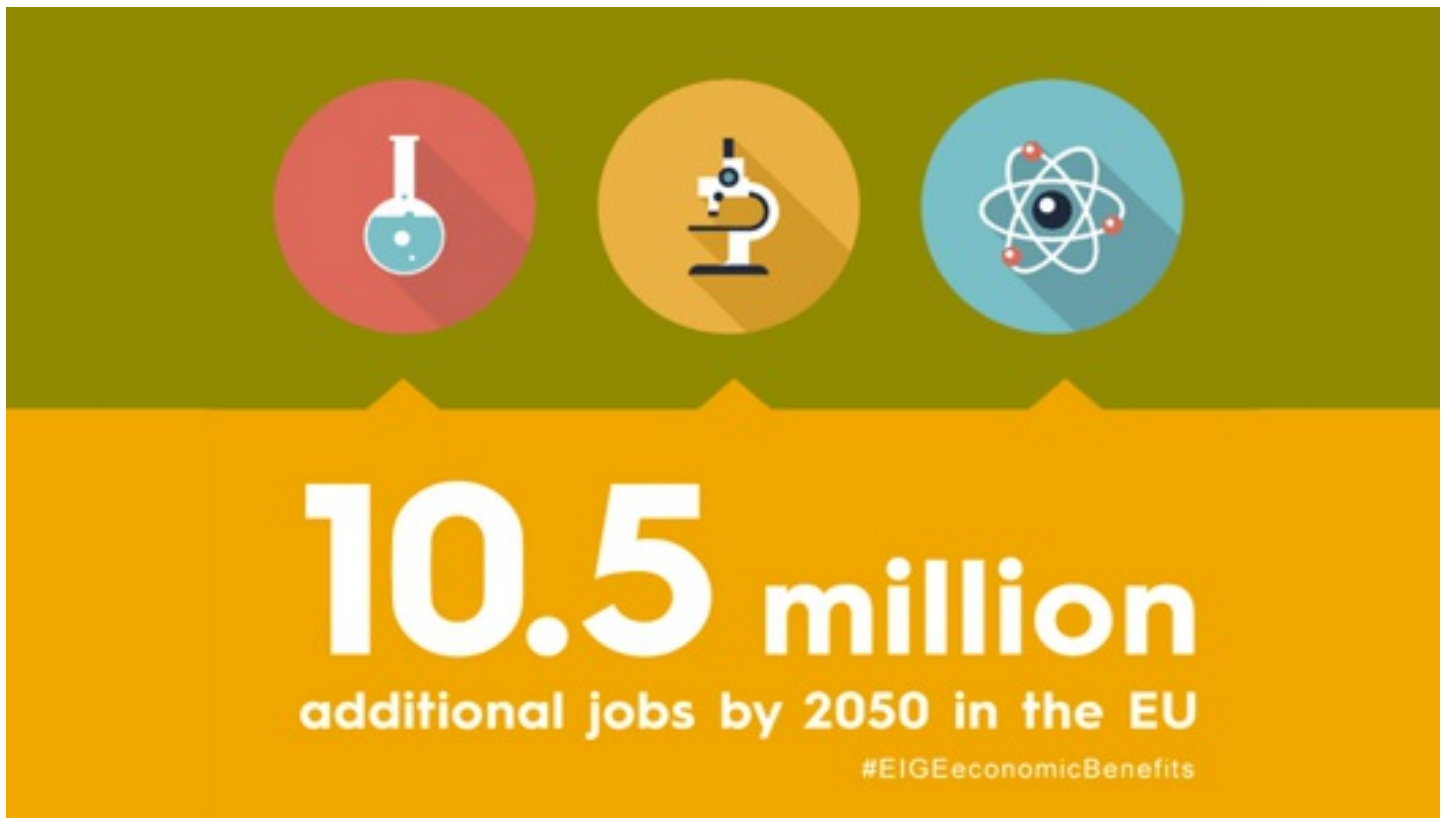
[Glossary of gender mainstreaming concepts](#) →

Featured



Gender equality deserves more than 1%

The EU's budget can be a powerful force for growth and development. EU funds have helped transform less-developed regions and reduced inequality across the European Union.



Economic Benefits of Gender Equality

A more gender equal EU would have strong, positive GDP impacts growing over time, higher level of employment and productivity and could respond to challenges related to the ageing population in the EU.

Gender mainstreaming publications



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Gender-responsive public procurement



HEALTH, POVERTY, REGIONAL POLICY, TRANSPORT

Benefits of gender equality through infrastructure provision: an EU-wide survey

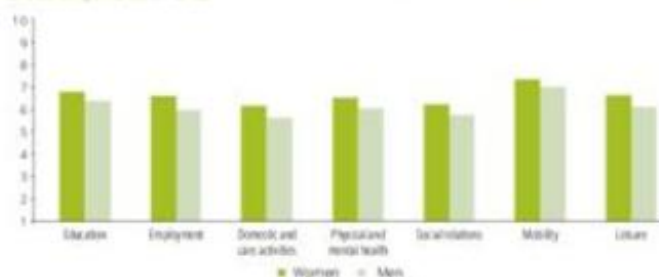


In a survey on the benefits of gender-sensitive infrastructure carried out by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), respondents were asked to rank these four types of infrastructure in relation to urban mobility:

- public transport,
- parking and footpaths,
- street lights,
- parking.

The results show that women perceived all four infrastructure as more important in enabling their everyday life than men.

Figure 1: The importance of urban mobility services in enabling participation in different life activities on an ascending scale from 1 to 10



HEALTH, POVERTY, REGIONAL POLICY, TRANSPORT

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