

IMMUNIZATION AGENDA 2030



WHY GENDER MATTERS

Why gender matters: immunization agenda 2030

ISBN 978-92-4-003394-8 (electronic version)

ISBN 978-92-4-003393-1 (print version)

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Suggested citation. Why gender matters: immunization agenda 2030. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021.

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Acknowledgements

This document was developed collaboratively by the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Gavi, with input from the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Bank, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Core Group and Civil Society Human and Institutional Development Programme–Pakistan, with Sini Ramo as the lead author of early drafts.

Acronyms

BCG	bacillus Calmette–Guérin
BeSD	behavioral and social drivers of vaccination
CTC	controlled temperature chain
DTP3	three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccines
GBV	gender-based violence
GPEI	Global Polio Eradication Initiative
HepB	hepatitis B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	human papillomavirus
IA2030	Immunization Agenda 2030
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
LGBTQI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex
NIS	national immunization strategy
NITAG	national immunization technical advisory group
RITAG	regional immunization technical advisory group
SARS	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRHR	sexual and reproductive health and rights
TT	tetanus toxoid
UHC	universal health coverage
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF ROSA	UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Definitions

Term	Definition
Sex	Sex is typically assigned at birth and refers to the biological characteristics that define people as female, male or intersex.
Gender	Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, norms, behaviors that a given society considers appropriate for individuals based on the sex they were assigned at birth. Gender also shapes the relationships between and within groups of women and men.
Gender identity	Gender identity refers to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex assigned at birth or the gender attributed to them by society.
Gender equity	Gender equity is the process of being fair to women and men. It recognizes that men and women have different needs, power and access to resources, which should be identified and addressed in a manner that rectifies the imbalance. Addressing gender equity leads to equality.
Gender equality	Gender equality is the absence of discrimination based on a person's sex or gender. It means providing the same opportunity to each person, including access to and control of social, economic and political resources, with protection under the law (such as health services, education and voting rights).
Gender norms	Gender norms refer to beliefs about women, men, boys and girls through socialization. Gender norms change over time and in different context. Gender norms lead to inequality if they reinforce mistreatment of one group or sex over the other or lead to differences in power and opportunities.
Gender relations	Gender relations refer to social relations between and among women, men, boys and girls that are based on gender norms and roles. Gender relations often create hierarchies and unequal power relations between and among groups of men and women, disadvantaging one group over another.
Gender roles	Gender roles refer to what men, women, boys and girls are expected to do (in the household, community and workplace) in a given society.
Gender analysis	Gender analysis identifies, assesses and informs appropriate responses to different needs and barriers, and asks critical questions to uncover root causes of gender-based inequities.
Gender mainstreaming	Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing implications for women, men, girls and boys of any planned action including legislation, policies or programmes at all levels. It refers to a strategy for making women's and girls', as well as men's and boys' concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes so that women and men and girls and boys benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated (1).
Intersectionality	Intersectionality refers to an approach to understand the complex interaction of different social markers to disadvantage and oppress different people depending on their characteristics and contexts. Gender intersects with age, race, ethnicity, class, socioeconomic status, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity, geographical location to shape social inequalities.

Term	Definition
Intersectional gender analysis	Intersectional gender analysis is an approach to identifying and addressing the interaction of different social categories and power hierarchies that result in health inequity.
Gender-sensitive	Gender-sensitive programmes show an awareness of gender roles, norms and relations while not necessarily addressing inequalities generated by them. No remedial actions are developed.
Gender-responsive	Gender-responsive programmes or policies are ones where gender norms, roles and inequalities have been considered and measures have been taken to actively address them. They go beyond gender sensitivity, and include gender-specific and gender-transformative actions.
Gender-specific	Gender-specific programmes intentionally target a specific group of women or men for a specific purpose, but don't challenge gender roles and norms.
Gender-transformative	Gender-transformative approaches are those that attempt to redefine and change existing gender roles, norms, attitudes and practices. These interventions tackle the root causes of gender inequality and reshape unequal power relations.
Gender-based violence (GBV)	Gender-based violence (GBV) is violence directed against a person because of their gender and is rooted in gender inequality. Most GBV is directed at women and girls at the hands of men; however, men can experience gender-based violence too. Transgender populations also experience unique gendered GBV. GBV includes, for example, physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence.
Caregiver	Caregiver is a person who regularly or intermittently cares for an infant or child, for example mothers, fathers, grandparents and siblings.
Empowerment	Empowerment is the expansion of people's capacity to make and act on decisions affecting all aspects of life - including decisions related to health - by proactively addressing socioeconomic and other power inequalities in a context in which this capacity or choice was previously denied. Programmatic interventions often focus specifically on empowering women because of gender inequality.
LGBTQI	LGBTQI Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex persons and others.

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