Gender and waste – how to mainstream gender into national waste management policy

Our experience in the Waste Management National Plan in Uruguay

Chiara Fioretto

Ministry of Environment – Uruguay

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Agenda

- Uruguay: context information
- 2. National Waste Management Plan (2021)
- 3. Incorporating gender dimensions into the NWMP: experiences and lessons learnt



Overview of Uruguay







- **3.4** million inhabitants
- Montevideo is the capital city
- 87% agricultural land (over total land)

- GDP: 71.18 billion current US dollars in 2022
- GDP growth: **4.9%** in 2022
- Life expectancy at birth: 77 years



Unveiling Gender Inequalities

50%

of the Uruguayan women participate in the labor market and

They earn

31%

less than men for doing the same work or holding the same position.

Women own less than of

12%

companies

Management positions (*Minister, sub secretary and General Director*) in the **Executive Office:**

85%

are men

15%

are women (2019 data).

Women spend

20%

of their day doing domestic work - while it's only 9% in the case of men.

Unpaid domestic work represents

16%

of GDP



Introduction to the National Waste Management Plan (2021)





- A strategic planning instrument, aimed at improving waste management and fostering the transition towards a **circular economy**. It sets strategic objectives and lines of action for the next ten years (2022 2032).
- First waste management plan at a national level
- The process of developing the plan involved a wide range of stakeholders (nearly 30 organizations)
- Of the **209** people that somehow participated in the making of the plan (Ministry of Environment, social organizations, private sector, public sector, etc.), **73%** were women.



Integrating Gender Dimensions The role of our ministry



Consultation and exchange meetings with gender specialists

- Ministry of Environment
- Women OF Waste (WOW) a working group of ISWA



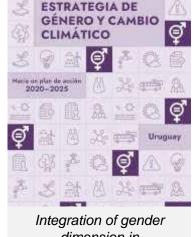
Integration of "INMUJERES" - the institute of the Ministry of Social Development that is responsible for gender policies in Uruguay - in the National Waste Management working group



First survey of the local government workforce dedicated to waste management, disaggregated by occupation and gender.







Integration of gender dimension in environmental policies



Integrating Gender Dimensions Results

- ✓ we integrated the National Strategy for Gender Equality as part of the regulatory and institutional framework
- √ we explicitly incorporated the gender perspective
- ✓ we defined "Gender and Generations" as one the strategic axes, which implies

"incorporating the **gender perspective in a transversal manner**, considering the **persistent inequalities between men and women** and **promoting the full exercise of their rights under equal conditions**"



- ✓ we integrated language considerations to avoid generating a gender bias.
- ✓ we designed follow-up indicators that consider disaggregation criteria by gender, age and ethnicity towards an alignment of the Plan with intersectionality concerns.



Mainstreaming gender in the NWMP Key successful factors

- Reviewing national and international precedents
- Articulate and make alliances with key agencies with competencies in gender equality issues and promote their participation in the process of developing the Plan.
 - Generate information on the current gender situation in the waste management system to put the issue on the table.

Key interventions

- Improve the working and living conditions of women working in the informal sector.
- Avoid further inequalities in the distribution of domestic work (women as users of waste management services at the household level).
- Collection of gender-segregated data for monitoring processes.

Process



Ongoing challenges

- Lack of capacity to drive strategic actions oriented to gender equality permanently in the national waste management, and to monitor the real gender impact of the National Waste Management Plan's actions.
- We are working on incorporating gender equality criteria in the conformation of roundtables and panels on waste management organized by our ministry.

In the transition to a more sustainable and circular waste management, we need to ensure that the actions we design to improve waste management not only do not increase existing gender inequalities, but also contribute to reversing them.



