


Gender and water policies in Africa

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- * In May 2011, The African Ministers Committee on Water (AMCOW) launched its Policy and Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Africa's Water Sector.
- * The strategy was culmination of 3 yr. consultative process
- * Stakeholders included government, civil society and donor organizations in 40 countries.

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- * The stakeholders' forum identified three key gender needs to realize gender equality in water.
 - * Women's equity,
 - * Women's economic needs
 - * Women's practical needs.



Equity needs refer to

- * the percentage of time women on the continent spend accessing water and sanitation services, compared to men
- * the percentage of women who participate in decision making and management about water and sanitation services compared to men.



Economic needs

- * the extent to which women have experienced an increase in income generated through the productive use of water compared to men
- * the percentage of men and women obtaining access to safe water infrastructure compared to men.





Finally practical needs refer to


- * the percentage of women users of safe, improved water and sanitation sources compared to men.


Examples


- * the ratio of girls to improved toilets compared to boy
- * the number of girl hours away from school due to lack of safe water and sanitation.

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- * The AMCOW gender policy is developed in relation to the Integrated Water Resources Management process
 - * fulfill AMCOW's commitments to the international and regional commitments on gender and water since the Rio Declaration of 1992
 - * Dublin principles
 - * Africa Water Vision 2025
 - * To meet gender requirements of Integrated Water Resource Management
 - * African Union's broader efforts to support gender mainstreaming


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- * IRWM highlights women's central place in water governance and use for economic efficacy.
 - * Women's key roles in water stresses the importance of the AMCOW gender policy and strategy and the necessary governance processes to ensure successful implementation.


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- * The gender policy serves as a framework for AMCOW member states and other stakeholders on mainstreaming gender in the water sector policies, programs, actions and investments

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- * The gender mainstreaming for Africa identified 6 objectives -


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- * **1. Mainstream Gender in Sector Policies.** African country member states assess sector policies and embrace best practice including strategies to support productive uses of water

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- * **2. Monitor and evaluate gender at country and regional level.** Member states collect sex-disaggregated data, undertake gender analysis and use outcomes for decision- making

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- * **3. Advocate for the mainstreaming of gender:** Partners advocate for the mobilization and allocation of financial and human resources (financial and human) for the promotion of gender in the water sector.

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- * **4. Build Capacity to mainstream gender.** Capacity built for sector stakeholders to identify, address and respond to gender issues in water supply, sanitation and resources management

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- * **5. Undertake research on the impacts and process of gender mainstreaming:** Research coordinated, learning and knowledge shared on gender in the sector in Africa

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- * **6. Use networks and partnerships to bring synergy to gender mainstreaming efforts:** networks and partnerships Strengthen and promoted to advocate gender issues in the water sector

The Gender and Water Policies Study: AIM

- * to examine the extent to which the AMCOW gender policy and strategy has been implemented -
- * in national states
- * in trans-boundary river basin agreements on the African continent.

Justification for the study

- * The study examines the extent of countries formal commitment to the AMCOW gender policy and strategy,
- * It describes how this commitment has translated into policy practice and implementation
- * It identifies gaps in implementation of gender mainstreaming and the obstacles that require attention
- * It is a baseline study that will provide a reference for similar studies in future.

Specific objectives of the study

- * To examine whether gender sensitive policies in water governance have been formulated,
- * whether and how such policies have translated into women's representation and decision-making in water governance,
- * To determine whether water governance officials have capacity to implement gender mainstreaming;

Specific Objectives of the study

- * To assess whether the creation and implementation of gender sensitive targets in WASH policies are created, monitored and evaluated across regional, national and local scales.
- * To assess whether gender mainstreaming is institutionalized through periodic assessment of policies, using research, and monitoring and evaluation processes.

Methodology

- * Five regional Principal Investigators were identified in West, North, Central, Southern and Eastern Africa
- * Required to identify seven countries as part of sample
- * Desktop reviews of existing policies
- * Draft reports presented at the International Water Association Conference in Nairobi Kenya Sept 2013
- * Final reports submitted Dec 2013

Challenges

- * Truncated timeline
- * Regional Principal Investigator replaced in West Africa
- * West Africa report submitted March 2014
- * Institutional change
- * Financial transfers negotiated across multiple financial bureaucracies and national borders

Regional research teams

- * Principal investigator and co-ordination team
- * Institute for Women's and Gender Studies
- * University of Pretoria, South Africa
- * Dr. Elaine Salo,
- * Ms.. Leah Chirwa,
- * Ms. Netsai Matshaka
- * Ms. Stella Mpisi

Regional Principal investigators: North Africa

- * Dr. Mey Ahmed
- * Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Sudan, Mauritania

East Africa

- * Ms.. Sarah Muzaki
- * Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda

Central Africa

- * Ms.. Monique Yizbadek
- * Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea
Gabon

Southern Africa

- * Dr. Jacqueline Goldin
- * Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe


West Africa

- * Mr. Tagbo Agazube
- * Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone
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Financial and advisory support

- * Water Research Commission South Africa
- * Ms. Eiman Karar
- * Global Water Programme
- * Dr Ania Grobicki

Analysis of findings: stages of Gender Mainstreaming



Stage 0

- * indicates the absence of a sustainable environment to initiate gender mainstreaming

Stage 1 Low level of gender mainstreaming Indicators

- * A stable political environment,
- * Constitutional prohibitions of gender or sex discrimination;
- * Official state endorsement of international and continental gender protocols.

Stage 2

Medium level of gender mainstreaming

- * Indicators
- * Gender quotas set for women's representation in government and all decision – making levels
- * Evidence of institutionalizing a gender machinery that consists of -
 - * a women's ministry,
 - * national gender policy and strategy
 - * gender focal point desks or officers

Stage 3

Advanced stage of gender mainstreaming

- * **Indicators**

- * Resource allocation for gender mainstreaming through gender budgeting process
- * Monitoring and evaluation processes in place –
 - * collection of sex-disaggregated statistics
 - * qualitative research in gender, water and sanitation
- * Appropriate time bound gender targets set
 - * continual evaluation of targets
- * Institutionalized feedback loops informing relevant gender machinery about progress in GM

Stage 4

Complete stage of gender mainstreaming

- * Extensive, sustained articulation across levels of government
- * between gender machinery and water, health environments
- * demonstrated by institutionalized programmatic collaboration and planning to assess gender targets
- * define necessary projects and progress.

Results: Stage 0

No evidence of Gender Mainstreaming

North Africa

- * Libya

West Africa

- * Mali

East Africa

- * Somalia; Djibouti

Central Africa

- * Central African Republic

Stage 0 River Basins

North Africa

- * Nile River Basin Initiative

East Africa

- * Fourth Nile River Basin Initiative

Central Africa

- * Economic Community of Central African States
- * Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
- * Lake Chad Basin Commission

Stage 1

Low level of Gender Mainstreaming

North Africa

- * Mauritania
- * Algeria
- * Morocco
- * Sudan

West Africa

- * Burkina Faso
- * Liberia
- * Sierra Leone

Stage 1

Low level of Gender Mainstreaming

East Africa

No countries

Central Africa

- * Chad
- * Congo
- * Gabon
- * Equatorial Guinea

Southern Africa

- * Zimbabwe
- * Angola

Stage 1

River Basins

West Africa

- * Niger Basin Authority
- * Lake Chad Basin Commission
- * Volta Basin Authority
- * Organization for the development of Senegal River
- * Organization for the development of the Gambia River

East Africa

- * Lake Victoria Basin Commission

Stage 2

Medium level of Gender Mainstreaming

North Africa

- * Egypt
- * Tunisia

West Africa

- * Ghana
- * Senegal
- * Nigeria

Stage 2

Medium level of Gender Mainstreaming

East Africa

- * Rwanda
- * Kenya
- * Uganda
- * Ethiopia
- * Tanzania

Stage 2

Medium level of Gender Mainstreaming

Central Africa

- * Democratic Republic of Congo
- * Cameroon

Southern Africa

- * Malawi
- * Zambia
- * Lesotho

Stage 2

River Basins

Central Africa

- * Convergence Plan of the Africa Forest Commission
- * International Commission of the Congo-Ubangi –Sangha Basin

Southern Africa

- * Orange Senqu River Basin
- * Basin wide commissions for Limpopo, Okavango, Zambezi rivers

Stage 3

Advanced level of Gender Mainstreaming

Southern Africa

- * Seychelles
- * South Africa

Stage 3 River Basins

* No river basins found

Stage 4

Complete level of Gender Mainstreaming

- * No countries
- * No river basins

Recommendations

- * Special attention to be paid to gender mainstreaming in national water ministries in those countries recovering from conflict or other social instability

Recommendations

- * Countries in stage 2 need to be supported to reinforce ongoing mainstreaming projects
- * to implement the necessary capacitation and institutionalization of the necessary monitoring and evaluation processes
- * Gender working groups could be instituted across the WASH sectors

Recommendations

- * Knowledge gaps in information related to gender in the WASH should be identified through research
- * Suitable research projects should be identified and funded through national and international partnerships
- * National and regional knowledge centers on gender as suitable partners

Recommendations

- * Customary authorities as well as all members of local water user associations should be recruited to the gender mainstreaming programmes
- * These authorities capacitated in skills of gender mainstreaming.
- * Gender mainstreaming should be promoted as both a strategic aspect and a poverty alleviation aspect

Conclusion

- * The incorporation of gender mainstreaming as a cross cutting policy and implementation process within a cross-sectorial water management arena is complex.

Conclusion

- * Countries across the African continent are endeavoring to make gender a key aspect of water governance and policy implementation with uneven results.

Conclusion

- * Commendable progress has been made in gender mainstreaming in the water sector in West, Southern and East Africa
- * more needs to be done in this regard in North and Central Africa

Conclusion

- * No progress in gender mainstreaming is possible when political and social stability are compromised.



* THANK YOU!

WRC, Local Organising Committee of the
conference, Global Water Programme