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A Critical Consideration of the Implementation of Gender Policy and what it means for South Africa going forward?

Introduction



1405
The book of
the city of
the ladies

1847
Elementary school
for both genders
(Belgium)

1902
Footbinding
abolished (China)

1918
Bantu Woman's
League

1983
Equal Pay Act
(UK)

2006
Civil Union Act
(SA)

1788
Shakers Ministry

1870
Female Infanticide
Prevention Act
(India)

1938
Contraception
legalised (Sweden)

1960
UN Convention
against
discrimination in
Education

1997
Basic Conditions of
Employment Act
(paternity leave)

2014
Bias still
present

Introduction



✦ ***Gender Equality:***

- SA ranked 17th out of 136 countries (WEF)

✦ ***Political Engagement:***

- SA ranks 8th

✦ ***Parliamentary Representation***

- Since 2009, almost 50% representation of women in Parliament
- SA ranked 5th

✦ ***Female ministerial positions***

- SA ranked 11th

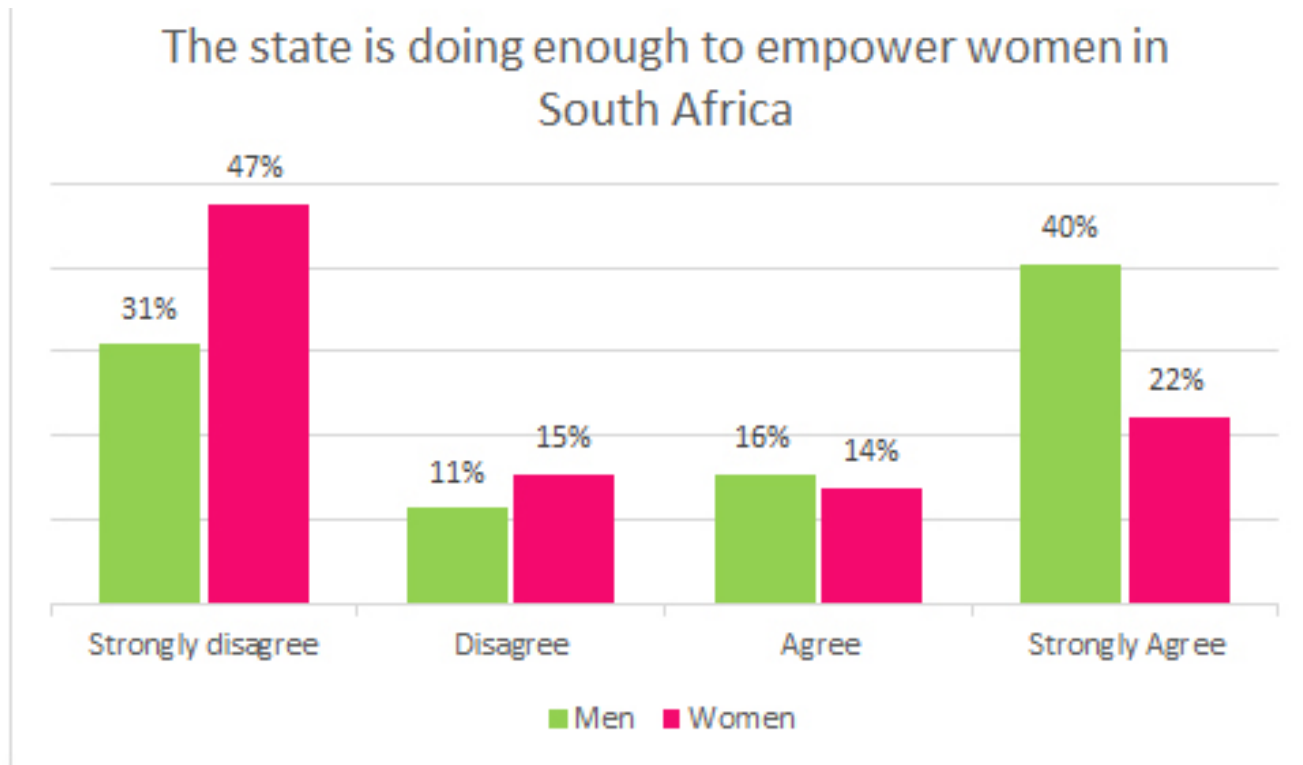
Introduction



➤ Numerous Policies/Strategies/Guidelines

- South African Constitution (1996)
- AMCOW Policy and Strategy for gender mainstreaming in the water sector in Africa (2011)
- SADC Gender Protocol (2008)
- South Africa's National Policy Framework for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality
- UNDP Mainstreaming Gender in Water Management
- UNDP Gender Equality Strategy

Introduction



Opinions gathered from VotingAid as to whether the government is doing enough towards empowering women in South Africa

Women in Water



- *“Gender balanced participation in governance processes not only refers to the **physical presence of men and women** “around the decision-making table”, but also to the **QUALITY of participation**, i.e. meaningful engagement which stems from a mutual respect for diverse opinions and standpoints.”*



Women in Water



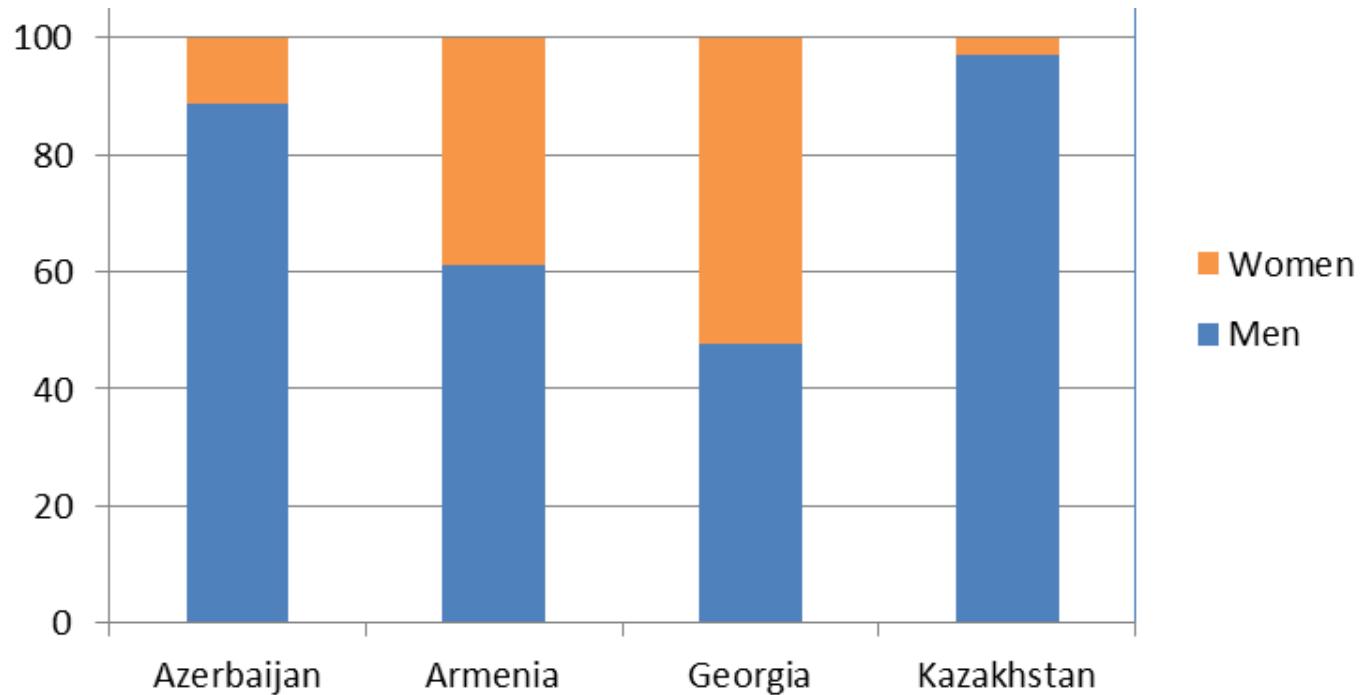
✓ The Dublin Statement (1992)

- **Endorsed** by over 100 countries
- **Recognizes** that women play a central part in the provision, management, and safeguarding of water resources.
- **Acknowledges** the pivotal role of women as providers and users of water and guardians of the living environment and
- **Advocates** for this reality to be reflected in institutional arrangements for the development and management of water resources

International Insight



Head of the Household



http://www.gwp.org/Global/GWP-CACENA_Files/en/pdf/gender_iwrm_eng.pdf

International Insight



- ✦ **Woman's status in a family**
 - Some believe women have equal status
 - There is a direct correlation with cultural beliefs
- ✦ **Decisions for the distribution of water**
 - Farm: Male dominated
 - Household: Female dominated
- ✦ **Transportation of water**
 - Mainly carried out by women
- ✦ **Right to land use**
 - Land management, crop selection, access to finance markets are all male dominated



WUA1: Central Breede River

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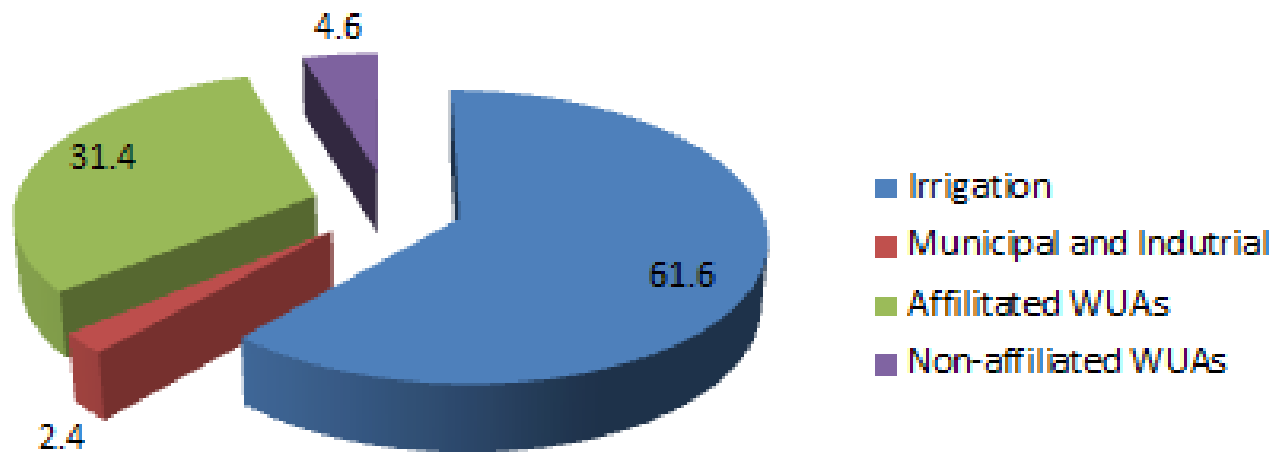


- Business case developed for 2012 to 2015
- Amalgamation of 4 existing irrigation boards
- The waterworks allows it to supply 220Mm³ of water
 - Of this water, there is 5 808 355 m³ (723,1 ha) of water available for Historically Disadvantaged Individual (HDI) projects:
 - 1 984 270 m³ (209,8 ha) has already been allocated to HDIs
 - A further 3 824 085 m³ (513.3 ha) have been reserved for HDIs

WUA1: Central Breede River



water use entitlement p/a (m³)



WUA1: Central Breede River



Manco: 2010

Categories	Black (M)	White (M)	Black (F)	White (F)	Disabled	Total
Commercial farmers: resource		19		3		22
Small emerging farmers	2					2
Individual users	1					1
Local Govt		2				2
Industry		1				1
Non-consumptive use		1				1
Total	3	23	0	3	0	29

WUA1: Central Breede River



➤ Proposed Manco: 2015

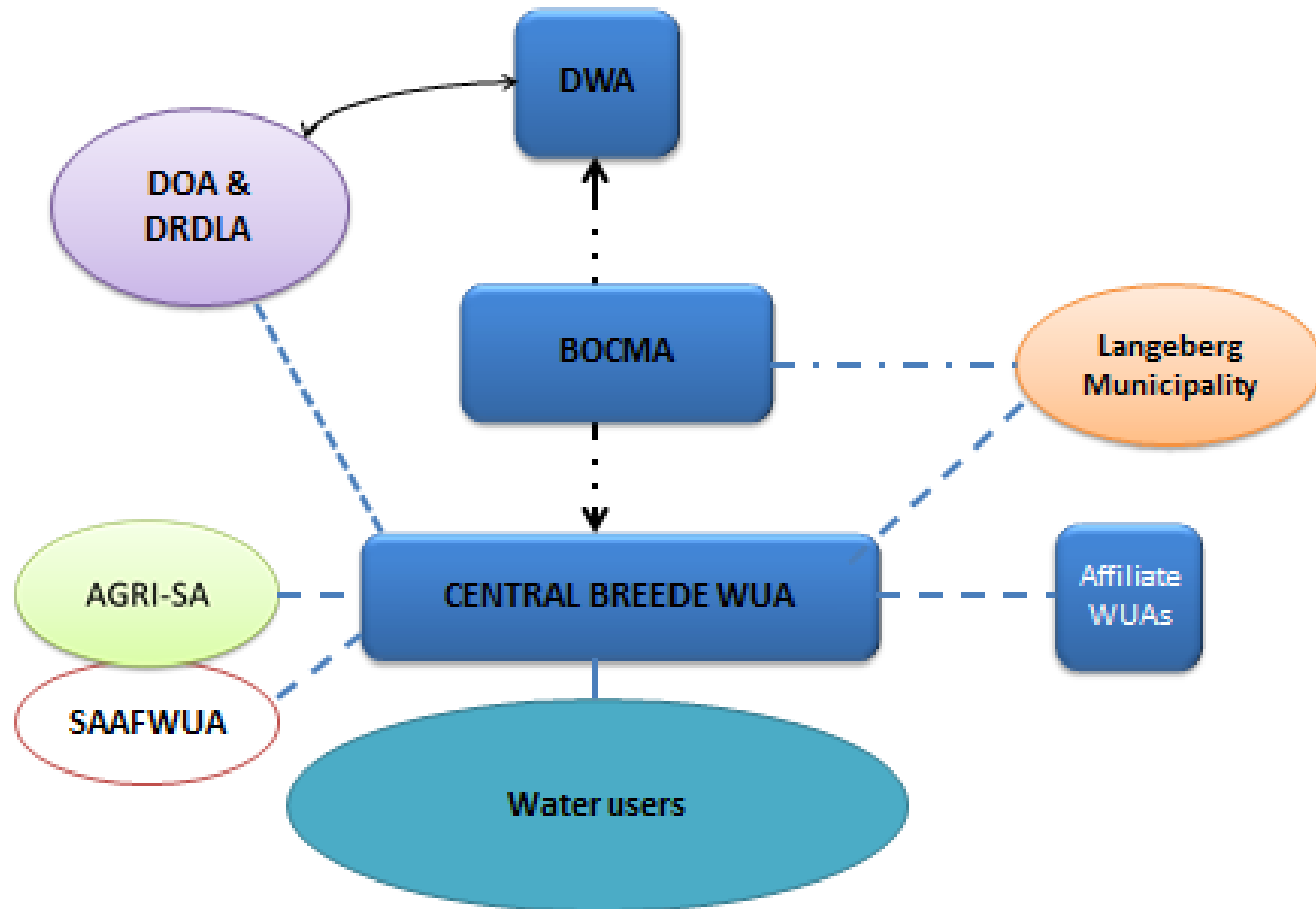
Categories	Black (M)	White (M)	Black (F)	White (F)	Disabled	Total
Commercial farmers: resource		21		3		24
Small emerging farmers	2		1			3
Individual users	1		1			2
Local Govt	2					2
Industry		1				1
Non- consumptive use	1					1
Total	6	22	2	3	0	33

WUA1: Central Breede River



PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	KEY PERFORMANCE PLAN			
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	
KEY STRATEGIC ACTIVITY 6: REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND HDIs ON MANCO					
% increase in representation of women and HDIs on MANCO	20.6 % of women and HDI representation on MANCO	20.6% of women and HDI representation on MANCO	24.2% of women and HDI representation on MANCO	33.3% of women and HDI representation on MANCO	

WUA1: Central Breede River





WUA2: Wynland

WUA2: Wynland



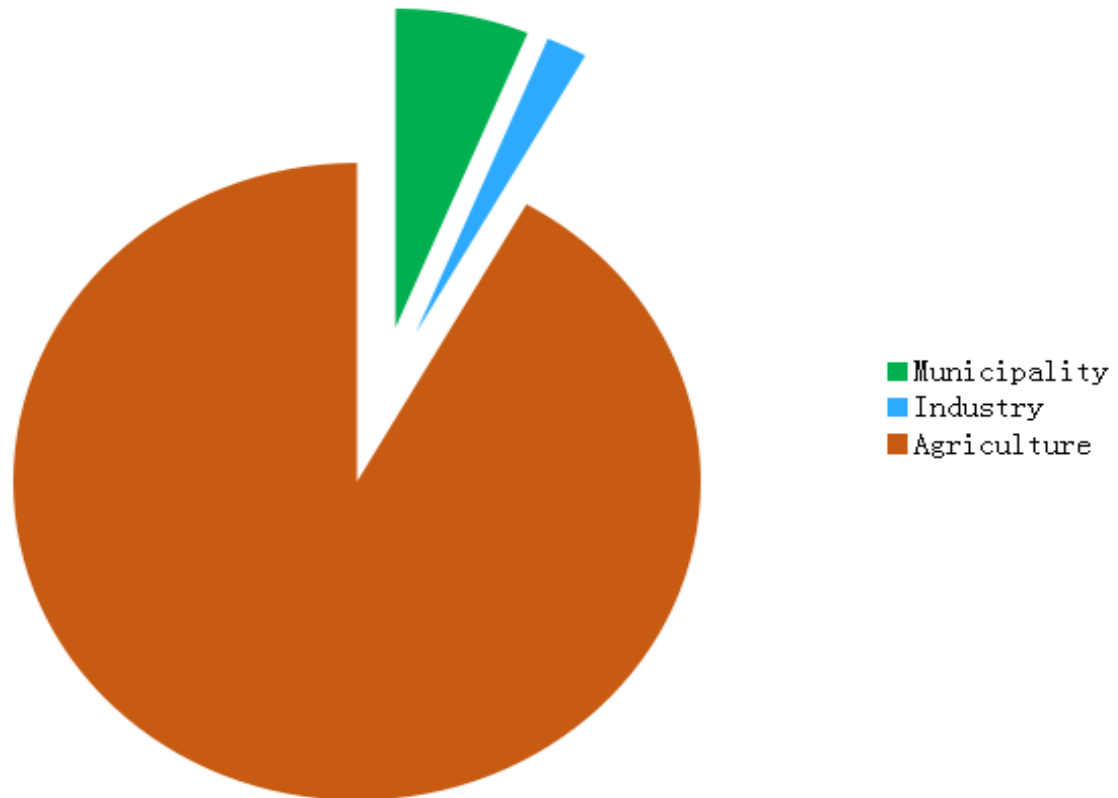
Water Users

Water User groups	Water use entitlement p/a (m ³)	Hectares
Farmers (irrigation)	24 017 600	6004.4
Municipality	1 642 000	410.5
Industrial Users	504 800	126.2
Total	26 164 400	6541,1

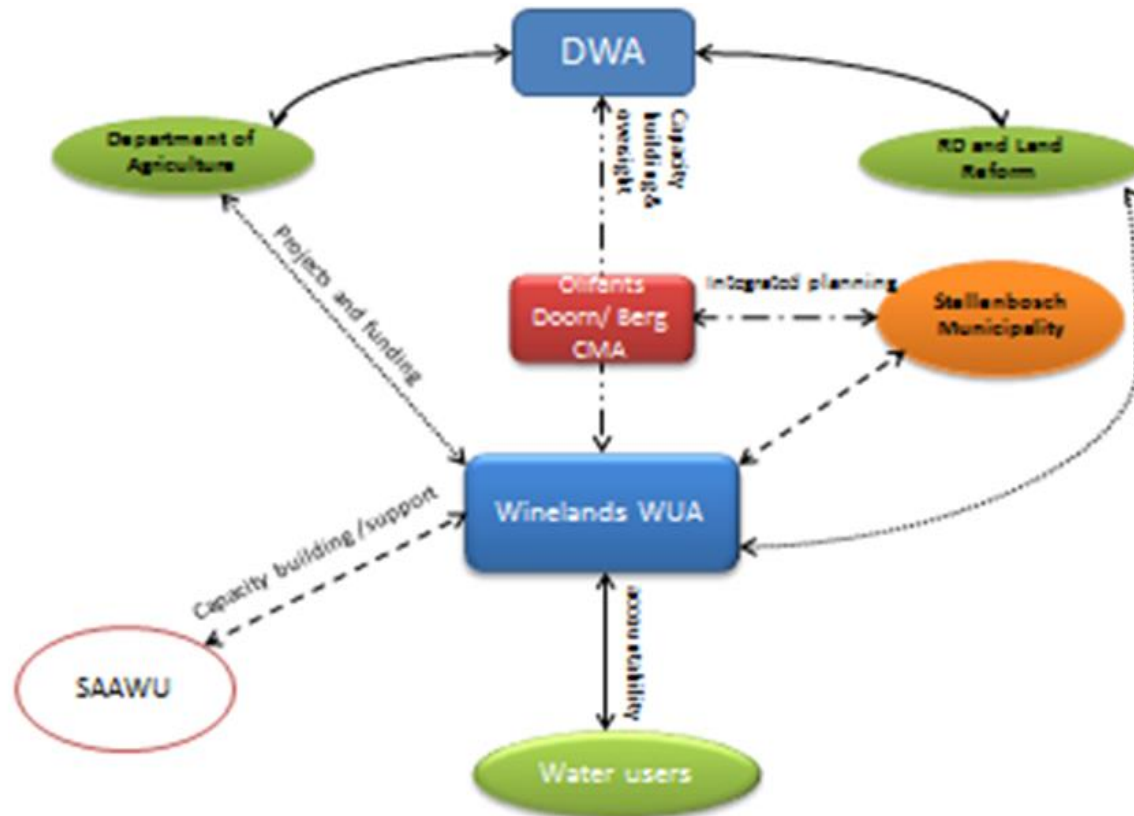
WUA2: Wynland



- ↪ Water available for HDI projects = 560 800 (140.2 ha)
- ↪ Water already allocated to HDIs = 264 000 (66 ha)
- ↪ Water reserved for HDIs = 88 000 (ha)



WUA2: Wynland



WUA2: Wynland



Manco: 2012

Categories	Black (M)	White (M)	Black (F)	White (F)	Disabled	Total
Commercial farmers: Stellenbosch sub-district		5				5
Commercial farmers: Helderberg sub-district		4	1			5
Commercial farmers: Eerste River sub-district		4				4
Small emerging farmers	2		1			3
Individual users	2		1			3
Local Authority: Stellenbosch		1				1
Prov. Department: Agriculture		1				1
Industry	1					1
Nature Conservation				1		1
Total	5	15	3	1		24

WUA2: Wynland



➤ Proposed Manco: 2015

Categories	Black (M)	White (M)	Black (F)	White (F)	Disabled	Total
Commercial farmers: Stellenbosch sub-district	1	4				5
Commercial farmers: Helderberg sub-district		4	1			5
Commercial farmers: Eerste River sub-district		3		1		4
Small emerging farmers	1		2			3
Individual users	2		1			3
Local Authority: Stellenbosch	1					1
Prov. Department: Agriculture		1				1
Industry	1					1
Nature Conservation				1		1
Total	6	12	4	2		24

Transforming Manco: Challenges



- ✦ There are 10 (of the 270 members) female-owned farms in the Association's Area of operation (Breede).
 - However the nature of the business of these farms are for lifestyle and/or tourism purposes
 - Low interest in water resource management activities
- ✦ The wives of farmers (married in community of property and who accordingly share ownership) have limited interest/knowledge in the business of the Association
- ✦ There are a very limited number of 100% HDI-

Transforming Manco: Solutions



- Possible amendment of the Association's Constitution.
- Assist several institutions with the settlement of beginner farmers from the previous disadvantaged groups.
- Cultivate amongst farm labourers, their wives and the wives of farmers, an interest in water use, water conservation, water demand management and the functions of the Association so as to encourage them to serve on Committees. Ensure appropriate empowerment.

Transforming Manco: Solutions



- To encourage local authorities to nominate women and members of the disadvantaged groups to serve as their representatives on the MANCO and to become involved in water use operations.
- To identify any associations established by disadvantaged groups that might have an interest in water use and encourage them to be represented on Committees.
- The constitution of this Association makes ample provision for representation from previous disadvantaged groups, as well as for gender representation – increased engagement to ensure appropriate representation.



➤ The need for enhanced coordination between policy frameworks and institutional arrangements

- Eg. Re-look at the allocation of water rights to previously disadvantaged women for productive use
- NWA & sectoral policies promote HDI in WUAs
- Women are not land owners, difficulty in voting them into Manco.
 - Result: Voting rights are limited.

Local Insights



✧ Lack of inter-governmental cooperation and coordination hinder gender equality

- DWA: custodian of water resources
- DLA: Men own majority of land
- DAFF: Women play crucial role in farming, but men own farmland
- DWCPWD: promotion of women's/gender rights
- CoGTA: Oversee implementation of national policies on the ground – but has limited success in facilitating inter-governmental relations



- Enhanced coordination of trans-sectoral gender framework
 - Gender framework is trans-sectoral, however, implementation is hamstrung
 - Available gender equity programmes are not addressing the issue in a holistic way
 - Ensure empowerment of both men and women