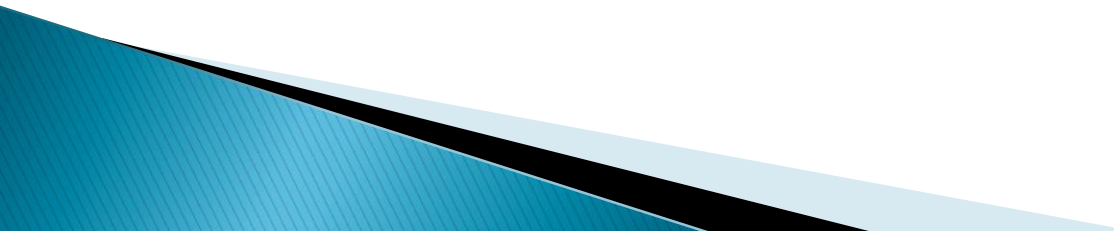


GENDER AND MULTIPLE USE OF WATER

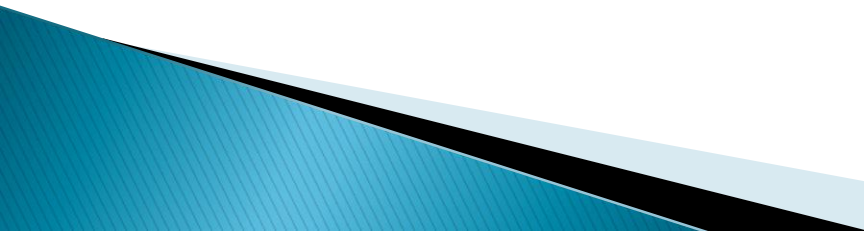
At the National Level Learning Alliance Platform (NLLAP)

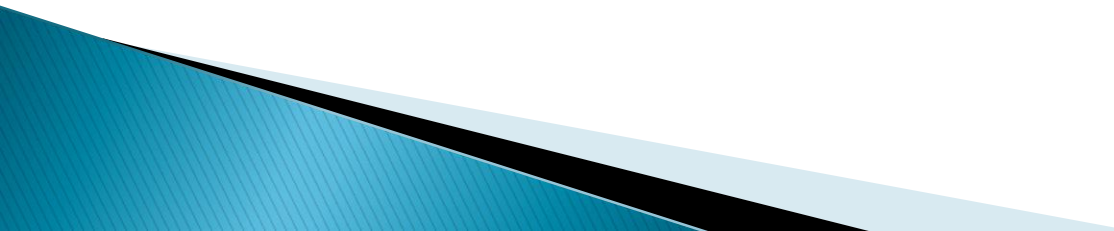
By Mrs. Victoria Norgbey, WaterHealth Int. Ghana office
2nd November, 2012

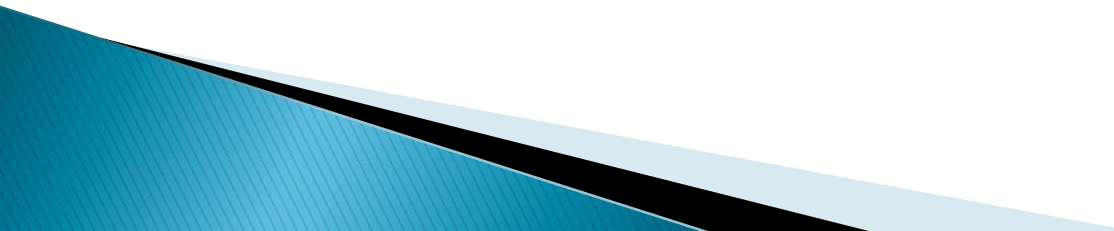
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

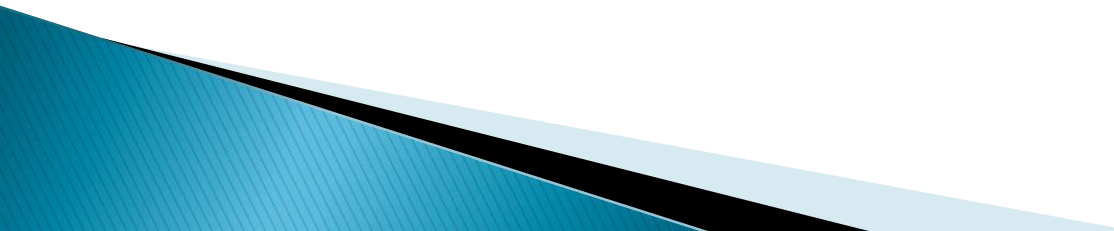
- ▶ Introduction
 - ▶ Multiple uses of water
 - ▶ AMCOW Gender Policy/Strategy
 - ▶ Rationale for Gender Mainstreaming Policy
 - ▶ Purpose of the AMCOW Gender Policy/Strategy
 - ▶ Policy Vision/Goals/Strategic objectives
 - ▶ Actions for achieving Strategic objectives
 - ▶ Conclusion
- 

INTRODUCTION

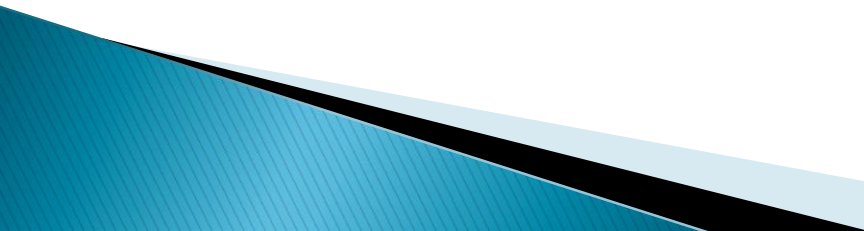
- ▶ In many rural communities in Africa, it is women and girls who collect water, protect water sources, maintain water systems, and store water
 - ▶ Women spend a significant amount of time with these activities and they also determine the use of water
 - ▶ Although women make decisions at the household level that has direct impact on the health of children and other family members, they do not have the same opportunity to do so in the public sphere.
- 

- ▶ A quick gender analysis of the water sector in Africa shows that women play a key role with regard to:
 - ▶ the multiple uses of water in and around households,
 - ▶ in the use and management of water, in agriculture, and in small-scale activities that allow both men and women to
 - ▶ grow more crops, vegetables and to rear livestock.
- 

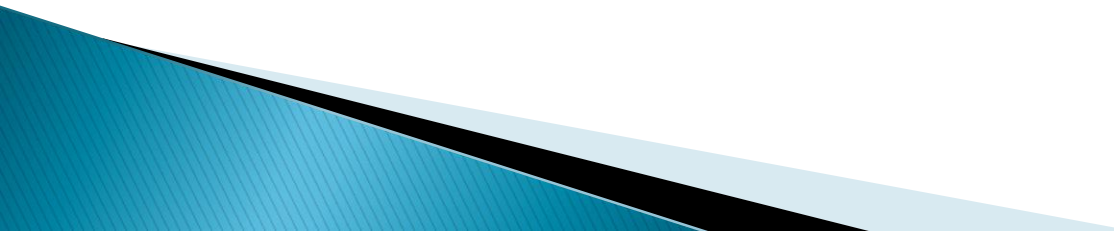
- ▶ It should be noted that women's water requirements extend beyond domestic boundary.
 - ▶ The African Water Vision 2025 calls for an “equitable and sustainable use
 - ▶ and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development, regional cooperation, and the environment”
- 

- ▶ Targets to achieve the vision include the mainstreaming of gender in water resources management,
 - ▶ with the vision calling on women to take on key positions and functions in decision-making on water issues and
 - ▶ for stakeholder involvement in water resources management by particularly women and youth in water resources management.
 - ▶ The vision encourages 100% gender sensitive national water policies by 2015.
- 

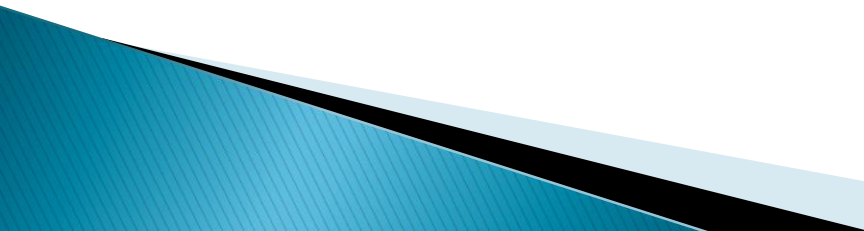
MULTIPLE USES OF WATER

- ▶ **Domestic** water use is probably the most important daily use of water for most people.
 - ▶ *Domestic* use includes water that is used in the home every day,
 - ▶ including water for normal household purposes, such as drinking, food preparation, bathing,
 - ▶ washing clothes and dishes, flushing toilets, and watering lawns and gardens.
- 

MULTIPLE USES OF WATER (contd.)

- ▶ **Industrial** water use is a valuable resource to the nation's industries for such purposes as processing, cleaning, transportation, dilution, and cooling in manufacturing facilities.
 - ▶ Major water-using industries include steel, chemical, paper, and petroleum refining.
 - ▶ Industries often reuse the same water over and over for more than one purpose.
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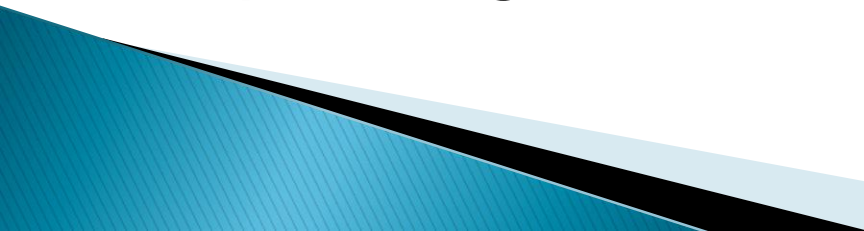
MULTIPLE USE OF WATER

- ▶ **Irrigation** water use is water artificially applied to farm, orchard, pasture, and horticultural crops, as well as water used to irrigate pastures, chemical application, crop cooling, harvesting, and for the leaching of salt from the crop root zone
 - ▶ **Nonagricultural activities** include self-supplied water to irrigate public and private golf courses
 - ▶ **Commercial** water use includes fresh water for motels, hotels, restaurants, office buildings, other commercial facilities, and civilian and military institutions
 - ▶ It also includes uses of water for building
- 

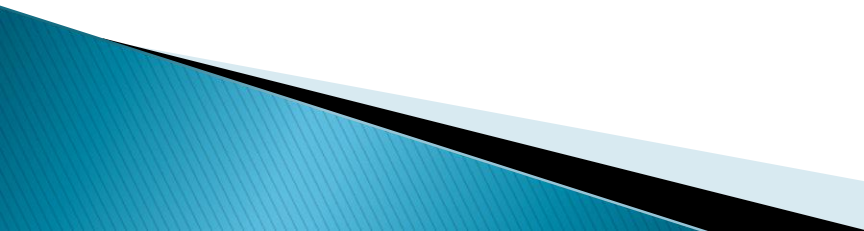
MULTIPLE USE OF WATER

- ▶ **Livestock** water use includes water for stock animals, feed lots, dairies, fish farms, and other nonfarm needs.
- ▶ Water is needed for the production of red meat, poultry, eggs, milk, and wool, and for horses, rabbits, and pets.
- ▶ Livestock water use only includes fresh water
- ▶ **Mining** water use includes water for the extraction of naturally occurring minerals; solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas.
- ▶ The category includes quarrying, milling (such as crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other operations as part of mining activity.

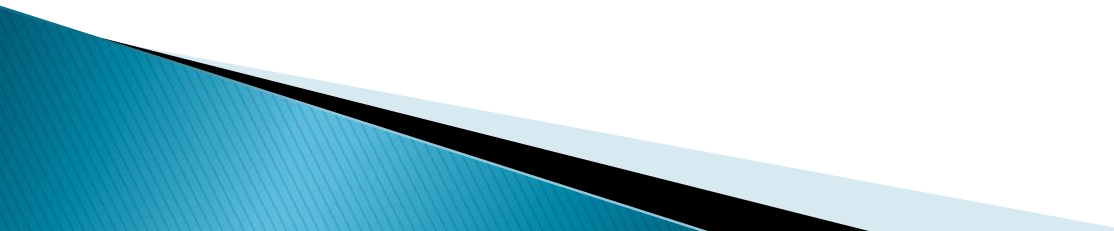
MULTIPLE USE OF WATER (contd.)

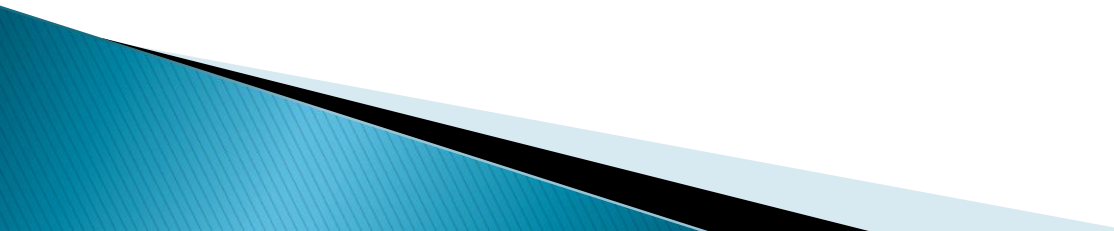
- ▶ **Public Supply** water use refers to water withdrawn by public and private water suppliers,
 - ▶ such as municipal water works, and delivered to users for domestic, commercial, and industrial purposes
 - ▶ **Thermoelectric Power** water use is the amount of water used in the production of electric power generated with heat.
 - ▶ They generate electricity by turning a turbine using steam power. After the steam is used to turn the turbines, it is condensed back to water by cooling it.
- 

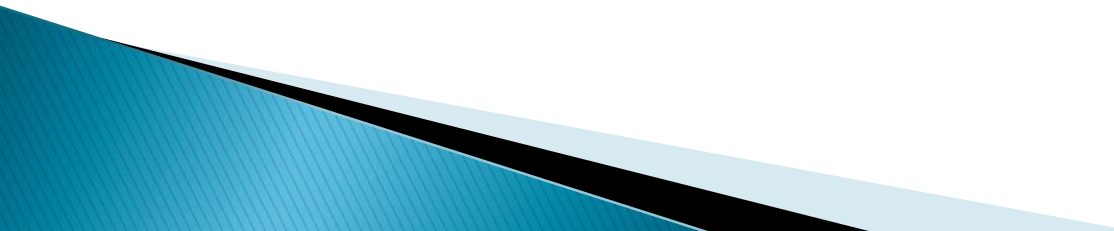
THE AFRICAN MINISTER'S COUNCIL ON WATER (AMCOW) GENDER POLICY/ STRATEGY

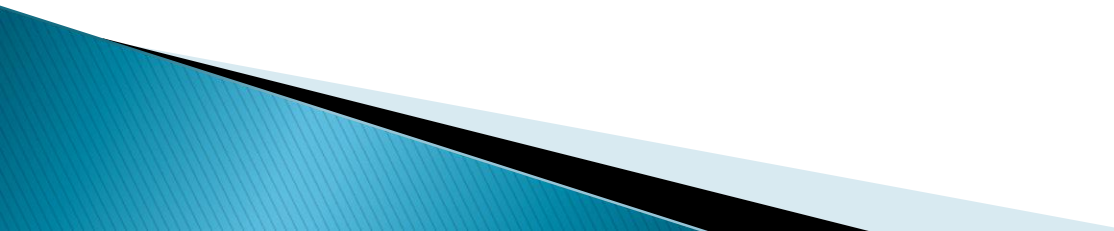
- ▶ The AMCOW Policy/Strategy to Mainstream Gender in the Water Sector in Africa is based on various commitments by member states
 - ▶ The Policy and Strategy are essential not only to support water ministers to implement international gender and water commitments, specifically, those made during the PANAFCON
 - ▶ but also to achieve gender equality in the water sector.
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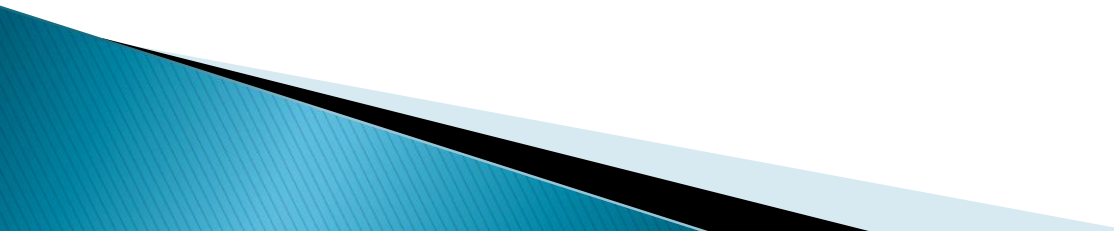
Rationale for the Gender Mainstreaming Policy

- ▶ It is estimated that nearly 51 per cent (300 million people) in sub-Saharan countries lack access to a supply of safe water and 41 per cent lack adequate sanitation.
 - ▶ Nearly 330 million of these people live in rural areas.
 - ▶ suffer greater deprivation from women and children not attending school or engaging in economic activities due to time and effort needed to fetch water.
- 

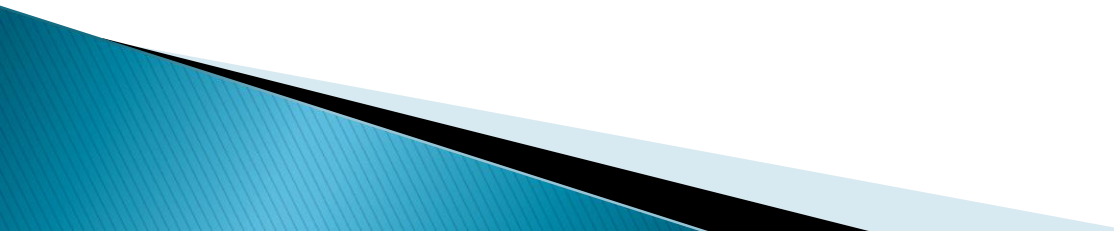
- ▶ Women's control over natural resources is limited because of societal values and practices that determine men as the 'guardians' of property, the 'heads of the household' and the decision makers in the public sphere
 - ▶ women need to take part in all levels of decision making and make use of their knowledge.
- 

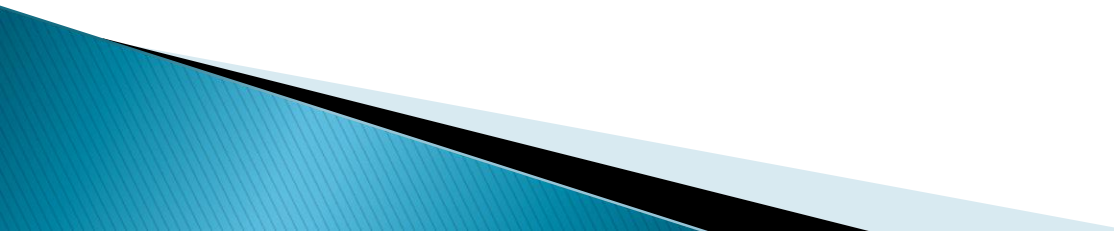
- ▶ Women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water resources
 - ▶ and they make great contributions in the water sector,
 - ▶ yet “women are seldom seen in the mainstream of decision making processes that relate to water management”
- 


- ▶ As such, this policy seeks to facilitate a process where women and men and their communities are empowered to determine their destiny within the context of water resources management to:
 1. address specific gender issues in integrated water resource management, transboundary waters, and water and sanitation;
 2. determine gender differentiated access to, use of, and control over water resources and
- 

3. address perceptions on the effectiveness of existing institutional arrangements to enhance equitable access, use and management of water resources
- ▶ by and for women and men while recognizing that, in most communities, water is treated as an economic good only when it is being controlled by men
 - ▶ but as a social one when it is used and managed by women
- 

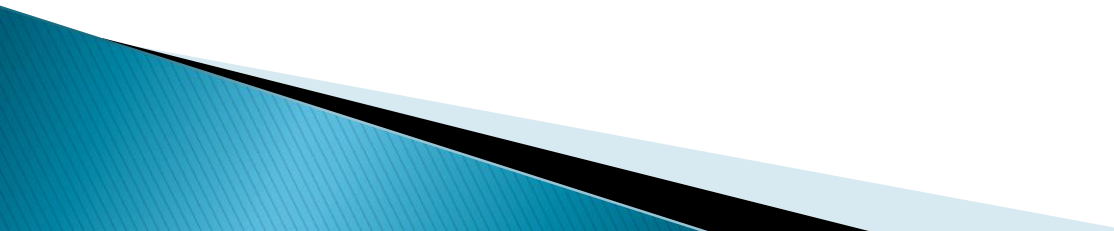
Purpose of the AMCOW Gender Policy

- ▶ The AMCOW gender policy is developed in the context of the African Union's efforts to
 - ▶ support gender mainstreaming within its organs and in Africa's development sectors including water and sanitation.
 - ▶ The policy serves as a framework for AMCOW, AU member states and other stakeholders on mainstreaming gender in sector policies, programmes, actions and investments.
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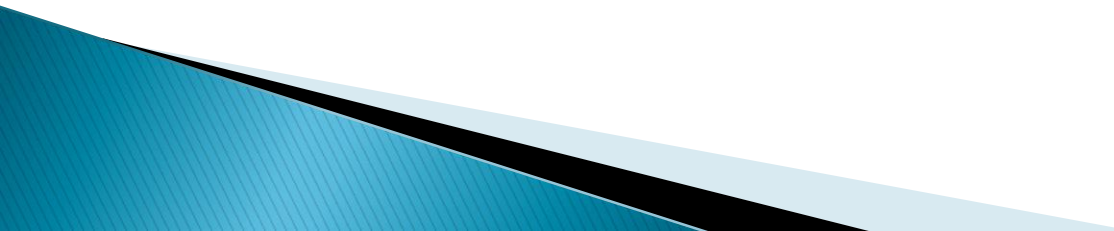
- ▶ It provides stakeholders with support on actions and approaches to incorporate the diverse needs and concerns of women and men,
 - ▶ and thereby lead to equitable access, use and management and use of water resources in Africa.
 - ▶ The gender policy is based on international and continental commitments to achieve gender equality in the water sector
 - ▶ and seeks to assist member states to meet these commitments.
- 

- ▶ The policy will address the following aspects:
 1. Institutional strengthening for gender mainstreaming in the Africa Water Sector at the continental, national and sub-national levels
 2. Recommend actions for implementation and achievement of the AMCOW gender commitments
 3. Strengthened partnerships for an AMCOW action plan of mainstreaming gender issues in water sector plans
 4. Enhanced sensitization on the importance of mainstreaming gender in water management at all levels (regional, basin, national, local).
- 


Policy Vision

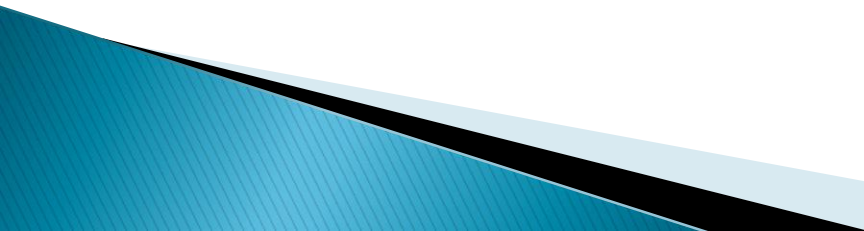
- ▶ The vision of the *AMCOW Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in the Water Sector in Africa*, is adopted from the Africa Water Vision 2025,
 - ▶ is “an Africa where there is equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources
 - ▶ for poverty reduction, socio-economic development, regional cooperation, and the environment”.
- 

Policy Goals

1. Achieve gender equality and equity as an integral part of AMCOW's socio-economic development and environmental sustainability goals.
 2. Enhance efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability in water resources management, transboundary and sanitation management in Africa.
- 

Strategic Policy Objectives

- ▶ The Gender Policy has identified seven objectives that are mutually reinforcing and should be pursued concomitantly by member states and water authorities:
 1. Policy positions on gender in the water sector in Africa supported and strengthened through policy formulation and implementation;
 2. Adequate human and financial resources allocated to gender mainstreaming through strategic resource mobilization activities
- 

4. Strategic research and collection of operational information on gender undertaken, produced, shared and used by stakeholders to inform evidence based responses;
 5. Human and institutional capacity developed to support gender equality interventions at all levels;
 6. Mechanisms to promote cooperation and coordination to mainstream gender in the water sector strengthened;
 7. Monitoring and Evaluation system and indicators to support gender equality interventions in the water sector developed and implemented
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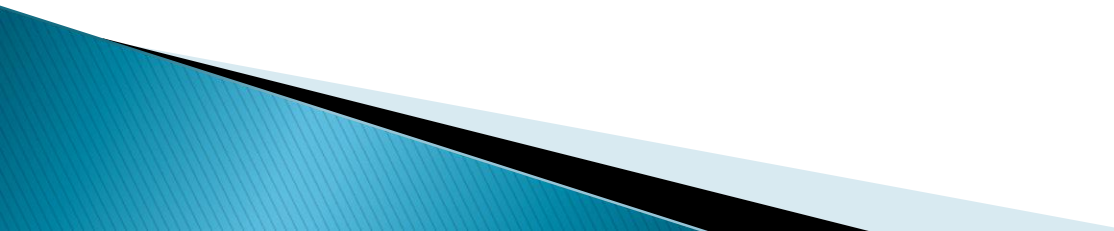
Policy Principles

- ▶ Following are principles of IWRM which have been adopted by AMCOW in the development of this Strategy:
 1. Freshwater is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.
 2. Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy-makers at all levels.

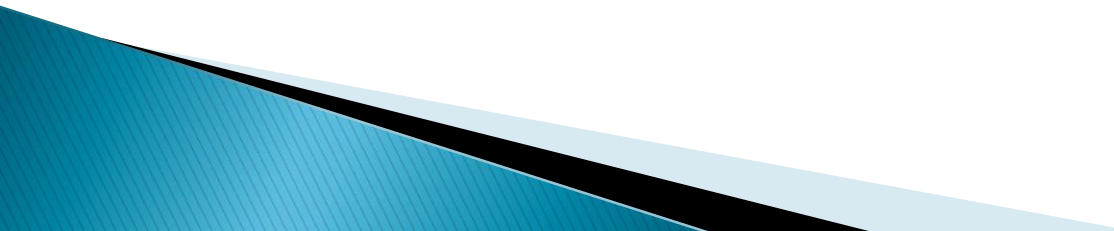
▪




Policy Principles (contd.)

3. Women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water
 4. Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognised as an economic good, taking into account affordability and equity criteria
- 

AMCOW GENDER STRATEGY

- ▶ This Strategy sets out the guiding parameters for stakeholders within the water sector in Africa.
 - ▶ It allows stakeholders to design their own gender priorities based on existing strategies and action plans to meet the overall objective of the Strategy
 - ▶ It is expected that this Strategy will catalyse improved gender responsive water governance through:
- 

AMCOW GENDER STRATEGY (Contd.)

- ▶ strengthened capacities of women and men to participate in policy planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of water sector programmes and projects
 - ▶ strengthened and more gender sensitive government policy and planning systems and financial frameworks, including social delivery in the water sector
 - ▶ and lastly, promote greater availability and use of gender relevant data to achieve the above.
- 

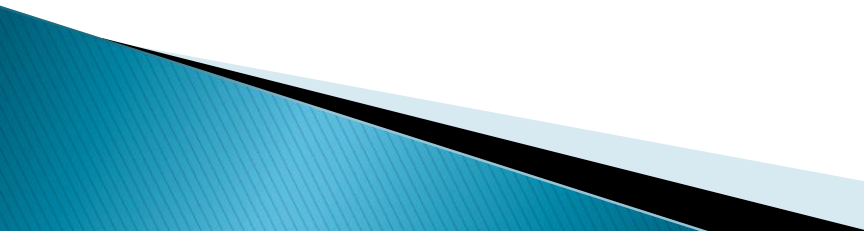
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

❖ Strategic Objective 1: Policy, Legal and Administrative Frameworks Strengthened

➤ *Actions for achieving this objective*

- a) Secure high level commitments to gender equality and water at all levels:
 - ▶ Build capacity of stakeholders including governments and media around gender and water issues
 - ▶ Raise awareness of and advocate for gender responsive water management
 - ▶ Advocate for inclusion of gender in high level natural resource management institutions' curricula.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (contd.)

- b. Support a gender responsive policy, legislative and administrative framework for the water sector:
 - ▶ Review policies, legal and institutional frameworks in the water sector and
 - ▶ Ensure gender perspectives are incorporated therein;
 - ▶ Establish mechanisms that enable vulnerable groups/people to have a voice in policy formulation
- 

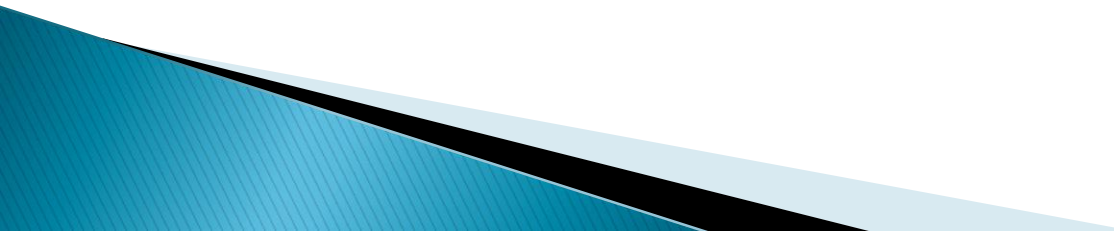
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (contd.)

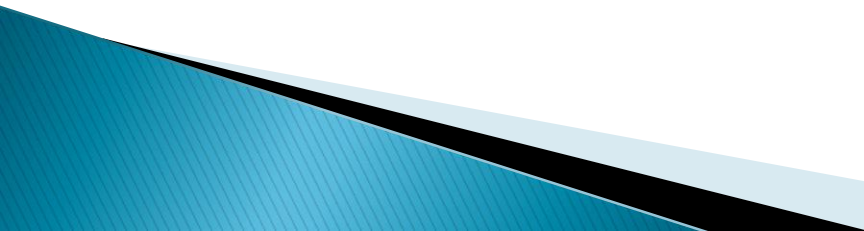
c. Promote the participation of women in decision-making positions in the water sector:

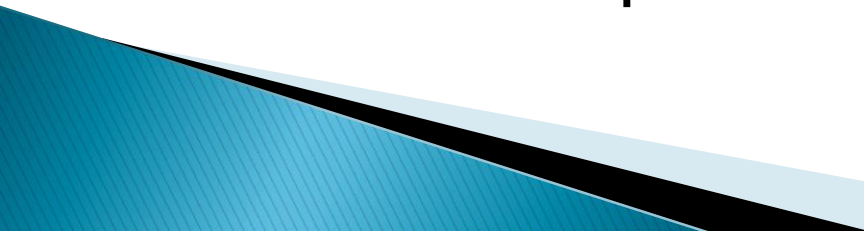
- ▶ Develop and support leadership training programmes for women;
- ▶ Develop and support technical training programmes for women.

d. Actively engage and coordinate with all stakeholders in the water sector:

- ▶ Organise stakeholder / consultative forums on water management; Undertake networking initiatives.

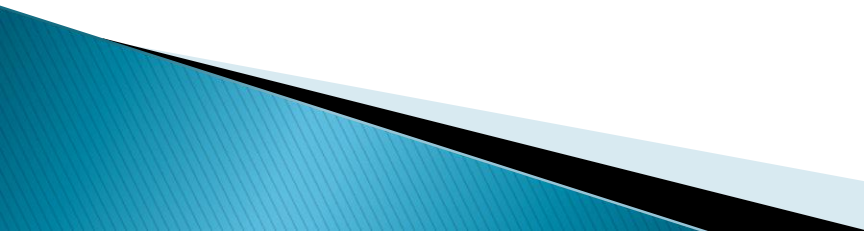
- ▶ **Strategic Objective 2: Adequate Human and Financial Resources Allocated**
 - ▶ *Actions for achieving this objective:*
 - a. Develop country-specific gender mainstreaming requirements broken down to levels that will enable active participation.
 - ▶ Undertake participatory and gender inclusive resources mobilisation;
 - ▶ Ensure technical capacity of stakeholders engaged in gender mainstreaming;
 - ▶ Training on Gender Responsive Budgeting.
- 

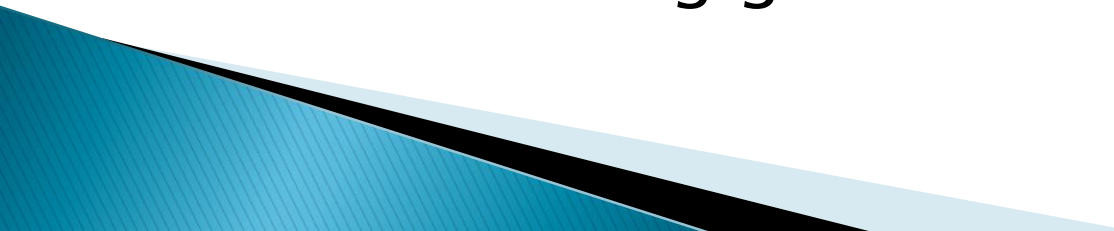
- ▶ **Strategic Objective 3:
Gender-Responsive Programme
Development and Implementation
Undertaken**
 - ▶ *Actions for achieving this objective:*
 - a. Undertake gender analysis as an integral part of planning, design and implementation activities (communication and awareness lever):
 - ▶ Conduct gender assessments/analyses;
 - ▶ Conduct baseline surveys .
- 


- b. Promote economic empowerment interventions (communication and awareness levers):
- ▶ Develop and support programmes for equal access to water for productive purposes;
 - ▶ Develop pilot projects aimed at equal access to water for productive purposes;
 - ▶ Document lessons learnt and good practices in economic empowerment of women in the water sector programmes;
 - ▶ Replicate, scale-up and institutionalise good gender practice at all levels;
 - ▶ Develop guidelines for integration of gender in water for production.
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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (contd.)

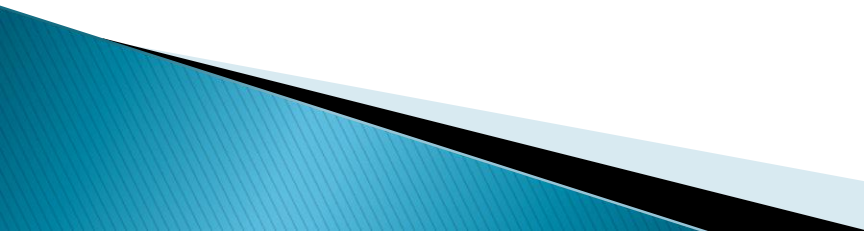
c. Develop and implement Gender & Water Action Plans that:

- ▶ Undertake community action plans on water projects that are gender responsive;
 - ▶ Mainstream gender in the national and lower level water sector plans;
 - ▶ Design water programmes and interventions that are gender responsive;
 - ▶ Establish country-specific guidelines for mainstreaming gender in the water sector.
- 


- ▶ **Strategic Objective 4: Gender and Water Research Undertaken and Supported**
 - ▶ *Actions for achieving this objective:*
 - ▶ Develop and promote adoption of a research framework to guide water sector stakeholders on generating sex-disaggregated data;
 - ▶ Allocate adequate financial and human resources to gender and water research;
 - ▶ Conduct research to create new knowledge on gender and water;
 - ▶ Disseminate and share knowledge on mainstreaming gender in the water sector.
- 

- ▶ **Strategic Objective 5: Capacity Strengthening Undertaken and Supported**
 - ▶ *Actions for achieving this objective:*
 - a. Support lead agency, gender management team, gender focal points / interministerial steering committee and gender equality commission/council to:
 - ▶ Advocate for establishment of structures and mechanism for monitoring reporting on progress of implementation of the Gender Strategy
- 

- ▶ Recruit male and female eminent persons / champions to advance the Gender Strategy.
 - ▶ **Strategic Objective 6: Partnerships and Networks Created or Strengthened**
 - ▶ *Actions for achieving this objective:*
 - ▶ Develop gender mainstreaming learning platforms and establish twinning programmes at regional and national levels;
 - ▶ Organise study tours to provide relevant stakeholders with exposure on good practices in gender and water issues.
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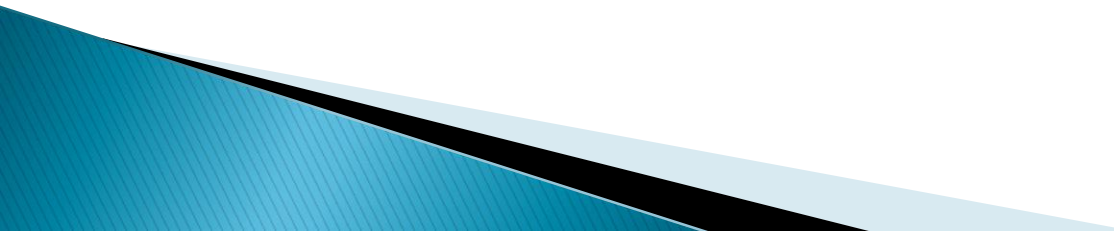
- ▶ **Strategic Objective 7: Monitoring and Reporting Undertaken**
 - ▶ *Actions for achieving this objective:*
 - (a) Establish/Strengthen Gender Management Information System (communication lever): Improve existing databases;
 - ▶ Develop an effective communication system at all levels.
- 

(b) Establish/Strengthen Performance Appraisal System (incentive/boundary lever):

- ▶ Develop checklist of tools;
 - ▶ Develop an M&E system for gender that provides input into the AMCOW reporting framework;
 - ▶ Identify key indicators and develop minimum standards for gender mainstreaming in the water sector;
 - ▶ Provide training on M&E and report writing.
- 

- (iii) Support international, continental and national political commitments for achieving AMCOW goals on gender; and
 - (iv) Support member states to establish required mechanisms for mainstreaming gender in pursuit of the MDG targets relating to water, sanitation and the WSSD Plan on Implementation
- 

Conclusion

- ▶ Domestic water availability and supply is universally acknowledged as not only a basic right, but a key development indicator.
 - ▶ It is also accepted as an excellent entry point to reaching the poorest, women, who have the responsibility of finding domestic water supplies.
 - ▶ It is also widely recognized that water is vital for multiple and universally agreed-upon aspects of human well-being, such as health, economic security and freedom from drudgery.
- 

- ▶ Poor women disproportionately bear the burden of the unpaid chore of fetching water for domestic uses.
- ▶ Water scarcity has a direct impact on the time that women and girls spend in water collection and hence on the time available for other works as well as on their access to water within the household.
- ▶ In order to have an overall increase in efficiency, impact and sustainability in the water sector women's participation at all levels of decision making process is imperative in achieving the Africa Water Vision 2025.

▶ THANK YOU



THANK YOU