



a water secure world

Third African Young Water Professionals Forum (Af-YWPF)

Online, 18-22 October 2020

Within the 3rd Cairo Water Week

Training Session 5
Why Gender Transformative Approach for Water
Security and Investments in Africa?

Dr. Anthi Brouma

Deputy Regional Coordinator

Theme Leader on Governance, Sustainable Financing and Diversity

What are we going to talk about?

- ✓ Why gender?
- ✓ Gender transformative approach
- ✓ Responding through action



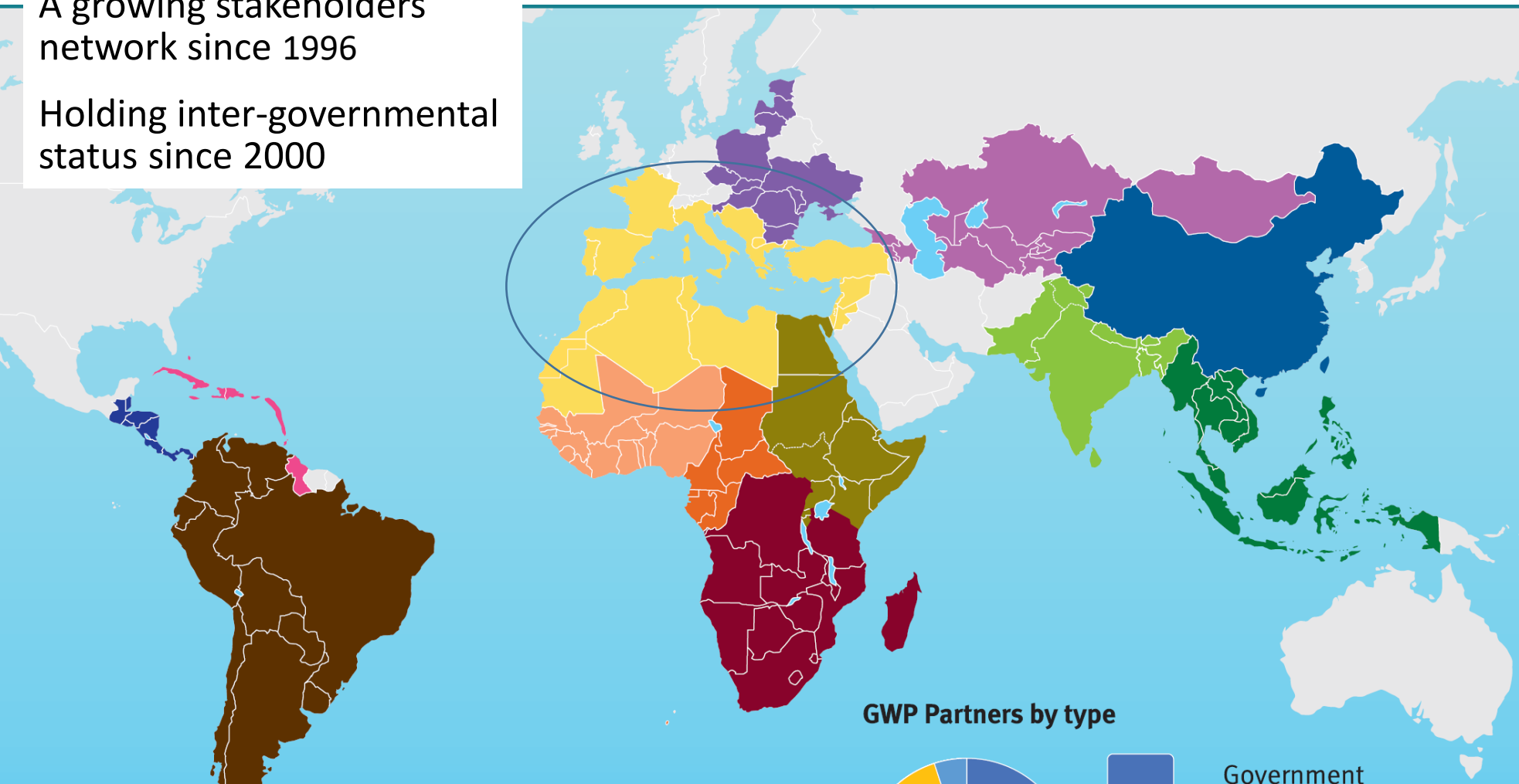
**GWP's vision is to achieve
a water secure world.**

**Its mission is to advance
governance and management of
water resources for sustainable
and equitable development.**



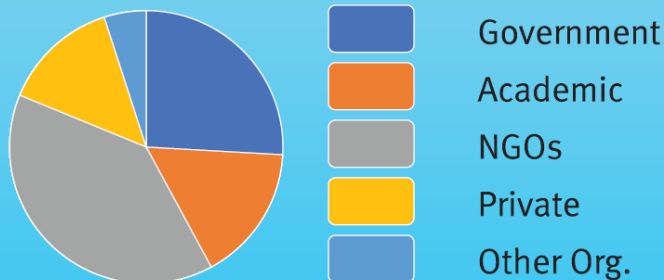
A growing stakeholders' network since 1996

Holding inter-governmental status since 2000



GWP-Med Countries (in yellow)

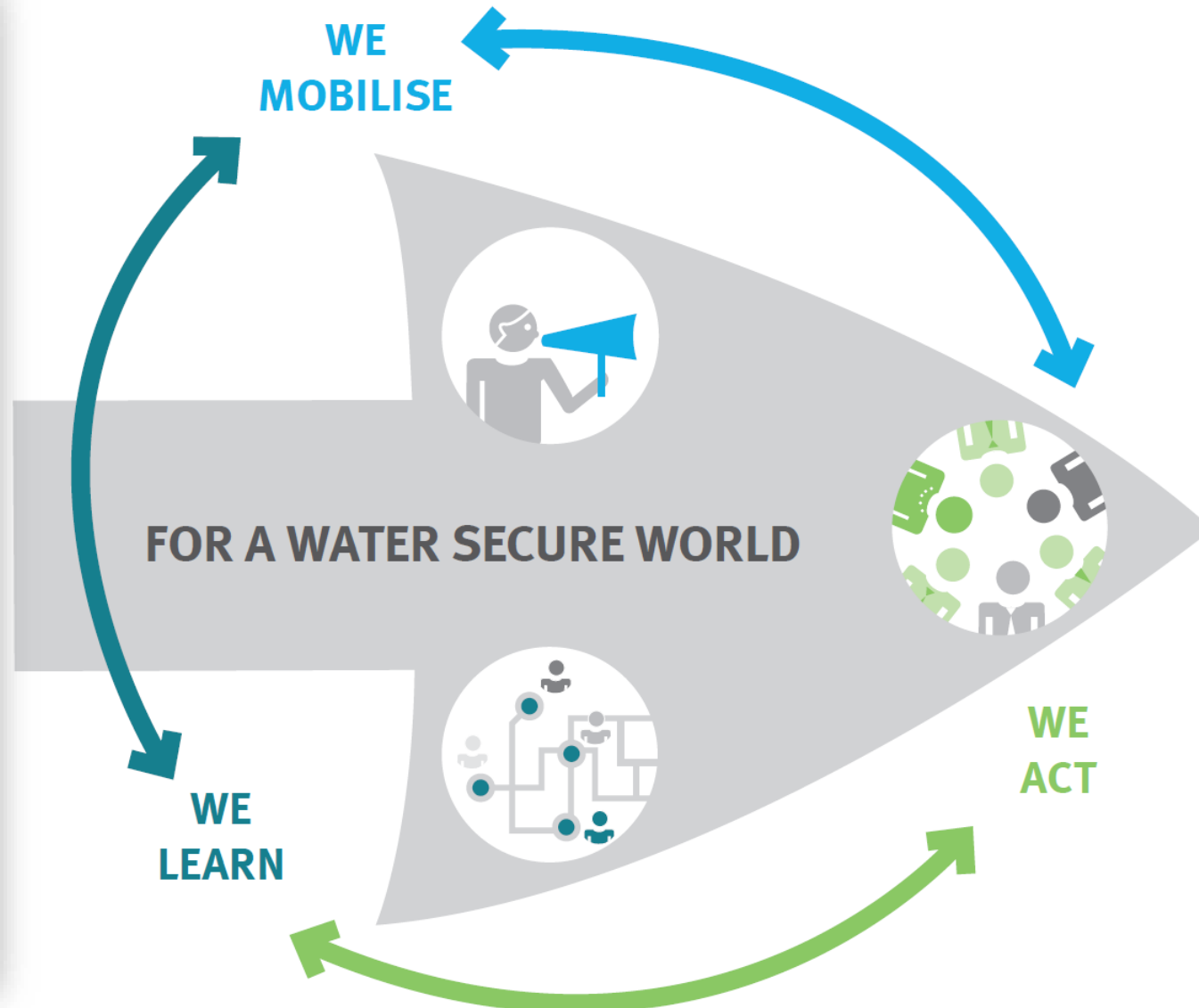
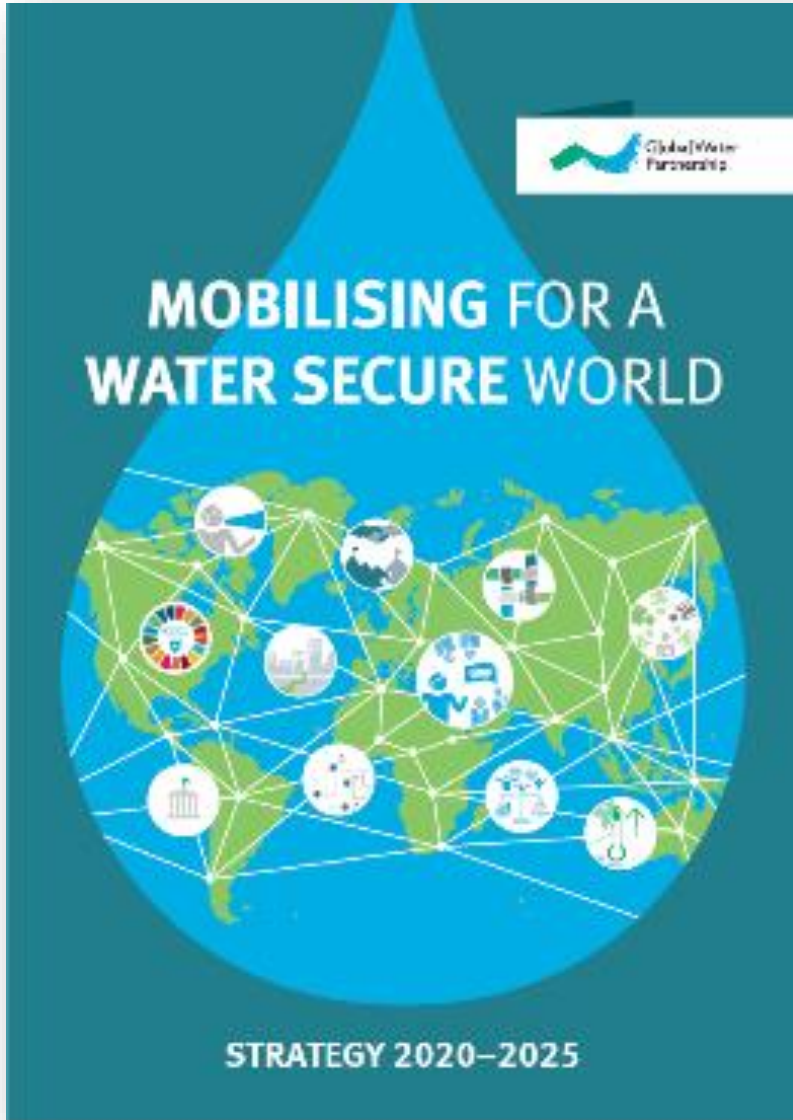
GWP Partners by type

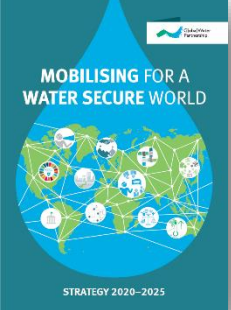


13 Regional Water Partnerships
85 Country Water Partnerships
3000+ Partners in 178 countries

GWP Region (in 2019)	No. of Partners
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GWP Strategy 2020-2025



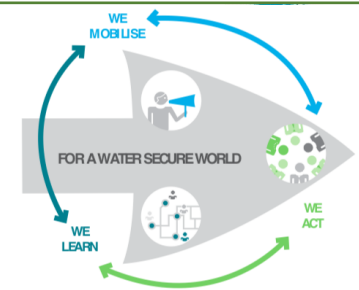


The GWP Strategy 2020-2025

3. Strategy: leverage global policy frameworks, mobilize, act and learn

1. The water crises needs attention and coordinated action for SYSTEM CHANGE

2. GWP can instigate needed SYSTEM CHANGE through its unique value proposition



Water Resources Management: climate change, ecosystem degradation, pressure from population growth, urbanization & development

Water Governance: fragmented, silo approaches, not all stakeholders engaged, gender inequalities,

Water Development: inadequate water investment, finance

- **Reach:** across multiple countries
- **Network:** connections, credibility
- **Knowledge:** unique knowledge base, anchored in implementation
- **Approach:** Multi-Stakeholder/ IWRM
- **Business model** - delivery regional/ country WPs

GWP in Africa: AIP with three sub-program

Water Solutions for the SDGs

Climate resilience through water

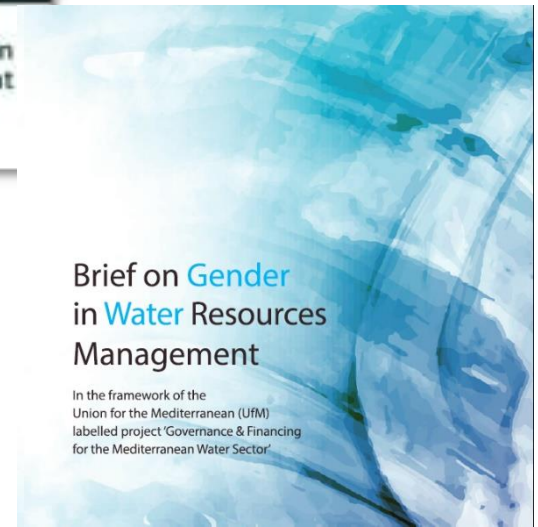
Transboundary water cooperation

Mobilize youth

Work towards gender equality

Engage the private sector

Related ongoing work on Gender & Youth



The GWP-Med basics



- **Mission:** to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development in the Mediterranean.
- **Constituency:** a partnership of more than 100 organization, including the 10 major regional water stakeholder networks. Part of the GWP global structure.
- **Actions:** services to its beneficiaries are through
 - *leadership activities:* technical assistance to policy making, technical assistance on specific country objectives, advocacy, knowledge management, capacity development, awareness raising, etc.)
 - *technical demo solutions:* implementation of practical solutions, aiming for replication/upscale

Two major Euro-Med institutions that provide key political reference to GWP-Med

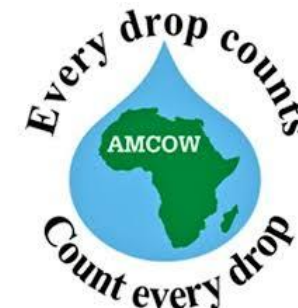


Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)



UN Environment / Mediterranean Action Plan

Further key political affiliations



GWP-Med thematic agendas (2002-2020)

Transboundary Water Management

Water Governance

Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus

SDGs

Non-Conventional Water Resources Management/Urban

Climate resilience

Source-to-Sea Management

Water-Employment-Migration

Stakeholders engagement

Water Financing incl Private Sector engagement

Knowledge

Technical solutions

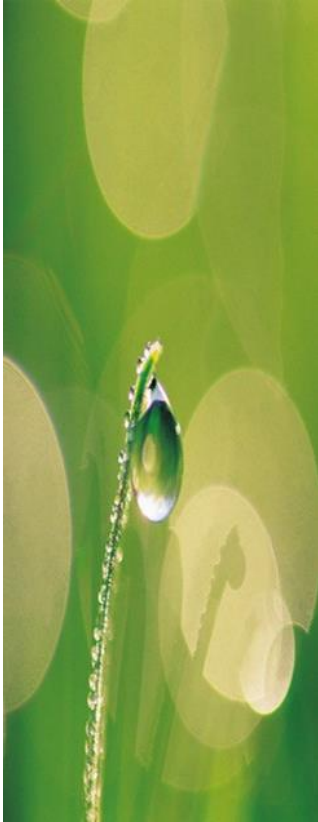

Gender

Youth

Awareness & Education

Transparency





Why the fuss over gender?

Women are 47% more likely to suffer severe injuries in car crashes because safety features are designed for men

In a study of more than 45,000 crash victims over 11 years, researchers from the University of Virginia found women drivers were much more likely to be injured in a crash than men, because car safety features had been designed for men. The positioning of head restraints, as well as women's shorter height, different neck strength and musculature, as well as their preferred seating position, meant they were more susceptible to injury.

33,000 girls become child brides Every Day

Globally, **12 million girls** each year get married before the age of 18 - roughly 33,000 every day, or one every two seconds. There are some **650 million women** alive today who were child brides. The reasons behind it vary between communities, but it's often because girls are not valued as highly as boys and marrying them off at a young age transfers the 'economic burden' to another family.



<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/03/surprising-stats-about-gender-inequality/>

Only 6 countries give women equal legal work rights as men

The World Bank's recent [Women, Business and the Law report](#) measured gender discrimination in 187 countries. Only Belgium, Denmark, France, Latvia, Luxembourg and Sweden scored full marks on eight indicators - from receiving a pension to freedom of movement - influencing economic decisions women make during their careers.

A typical economy only gives women three-quarters the rights of men in the measured areas.

22% of Artificial Intelligence professionals are women - and it could be down to lack of confidence

In a [study of students at Cornell University](#) in 2003, psychologists found that women rated their scientific abilities lower than men, even though they performed roughly the same in a quiz.

The researchers said: "Women might disproportionately avoid scientific pursuits because their self-views lead them to mischaracterize how well they are objectively doing on any given scientific task."

For every female film character, there are 2.24 men

The [Geena Davis Institute analysed](#) 120 theatrical releases in 10 countries - and found that of the 5,799 speaking or named characters, less than a third (30.9%) were female and more than a third (69.1%) were male.

It will take another 95.5 years to close the gender gap

Across the 106 countries covered since the first edition of the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report, the biggest gaps to close are in the economic and political empowerment dimensions, which will take 202 and 107 years to close, respectively.

Women in rural parts of Africa spend collectively 40 billion hours a year collecting water

Average hours per week spent fetching wood and water in rural areas of selected Sub-Saharan African countries

	Guinea (2002-03)	Madagascar (2001)	Malawi (2004)	Sierra Leone (2003-04)
women	5.7	4.7	9.1	7.3
men	2.3	4.1	1.1	4.5
girls	4.1	5.1	4.3	7.7
boys	4.0	4.7	1.4	7.1



Women and Water

Women and children [fetch](#) the majority of water for household uses in rural areas. Often this keeps them from attending school or working at a job.

The average distance that [women and children walk](#) for water in Africa and Asia is six kilometers (3.7 miles).

Women [carry heavy loads](#) of water (about 20 liters) on their heads in some locations in the world. This causes severe damage to the neck and spine over time.

- Women make most household water and sanitation decisions, but they are [rarely invited to be involved](#) in planning or management of water and sanitation systems.
- Water projects that involve women in planning and management are [proven](#) more likely to succeed.



Women and Water

In many places in the world, women's land rights are not recognized, and they are [unable to access water for agricultural uses](#).

On average, [women work twice as long as men](#) for unpaid work (housework, cleaning, cooking, washing, etc.) than men.

Women are primary [caretakers of the millions of children that fall ill](#) each year from water-related illnesses. This reduces time spent working or on education.

For [mothers and pregnant women](#), an improved water supply and proper water storage is essential to protect lives and ensure good health.

Women are [under-represented in water and sanitation sector jobs](#) with men having most jobs in this field.



Why does GE matter?

Gender Equality has a fundamental bearing on whether or not economies and societies thrive. Developing and deploying one-half of the world's available talent has a huge bearing on the growth, competitiveness and future-readiness of economies and businesses worldwide.

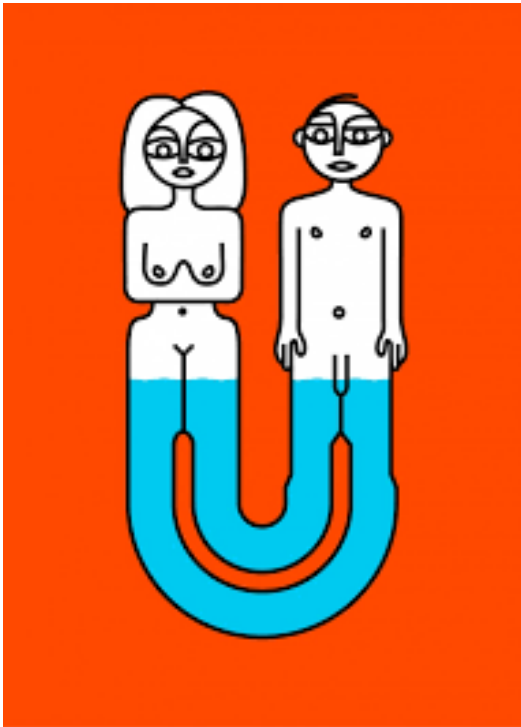
Gender Inequality is a key factor in the **persistence of poverty**. When women and men do not have equal access to resources or equal opportunities to take part in decision-making, there are direct economic and social costs.

Some clarifications on definitions

- **Gender:** refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/ time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context. Other important criteria for sociocultural analysis include class, race, poverty level, ethnic group and age.



Some clarifications on definitions



- **Gender equality:** Gender equality implies that the interests, needs, rights and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women's issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development.
- **Gender mainstreaming:** The systematic consideration of the differences between the conditions, situations and needs of women and men in all Community policies and actions and the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve Gender Equality. In short, analysis and subsequent action are key elements of gender mainstreaming.

Defining Baseline for Gender Transformative Change

Gender Transformative

Addresses the underlying causes of gender-based inequalities and transforms harmful gender norms, roles and relationships

Gender Mainstreaming

Includes statements around gender across the program but does not focus on gender norms or harmful practices

Gender Sensitive

Acknowledges gender differences but does not address gender inequalities

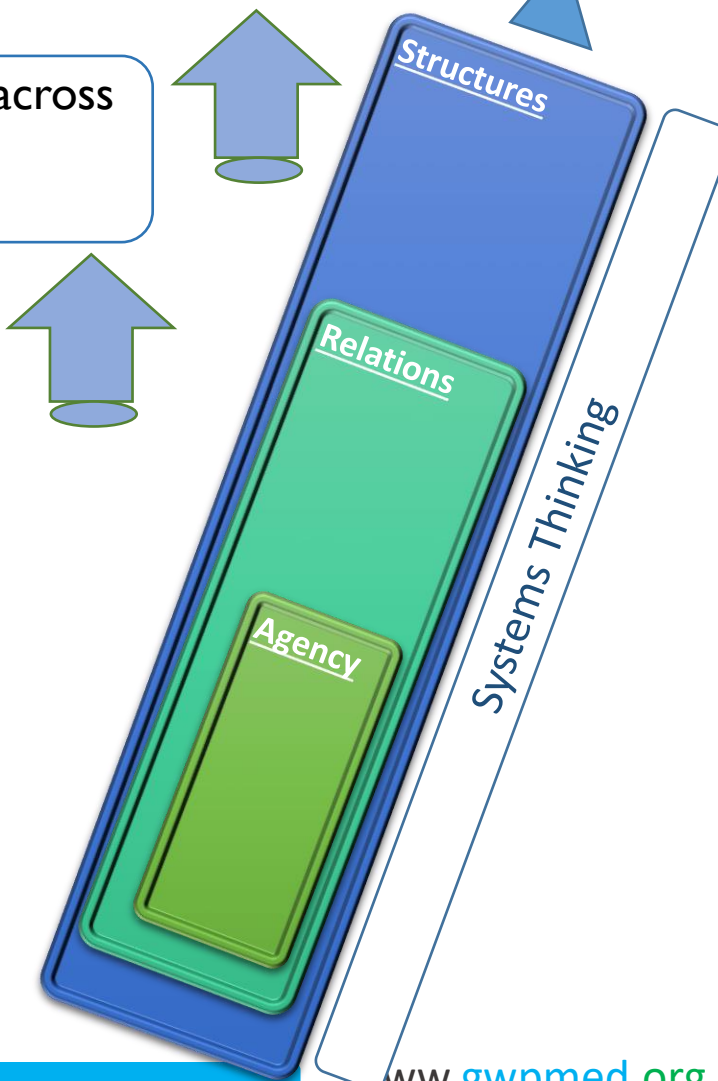
Gender Neutral

Vague, erratic or insubstantial effort

Gender Blind/Unequal

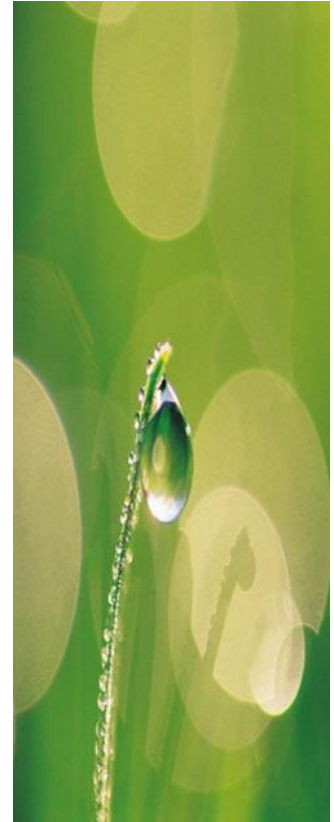
No attempts to address gender inequalities. likely perpetuates gender inequalities

Gender Equality



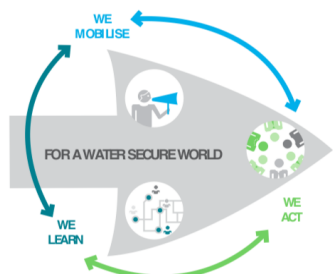


Responding through action



GWP Strategy: leverage global policy frameworks, mobilize, act and learn

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AIP

- Water Solutions for the SDGs
- Climate resilience through water
- Transboundary water cooperation
- Mobilize youth
- Work towards gender equality
- Engage the private sector

AIP WACDEP-G

✓ ✓ ✓

✓

GWP Climate Program in Africa

From WACDEP to WACDEP-G

- Water Security: water resources management, water investment...key for adaptation
- Gender Equality is critical for sustainable C-resilience building
- Future programs need to contribute to addressing gender inequalities in water security and climate resilience.....

Influencing policies and laws
(including customary) to recognize
gender inequalities

Influencing development of Climate
Resilient Water Investments

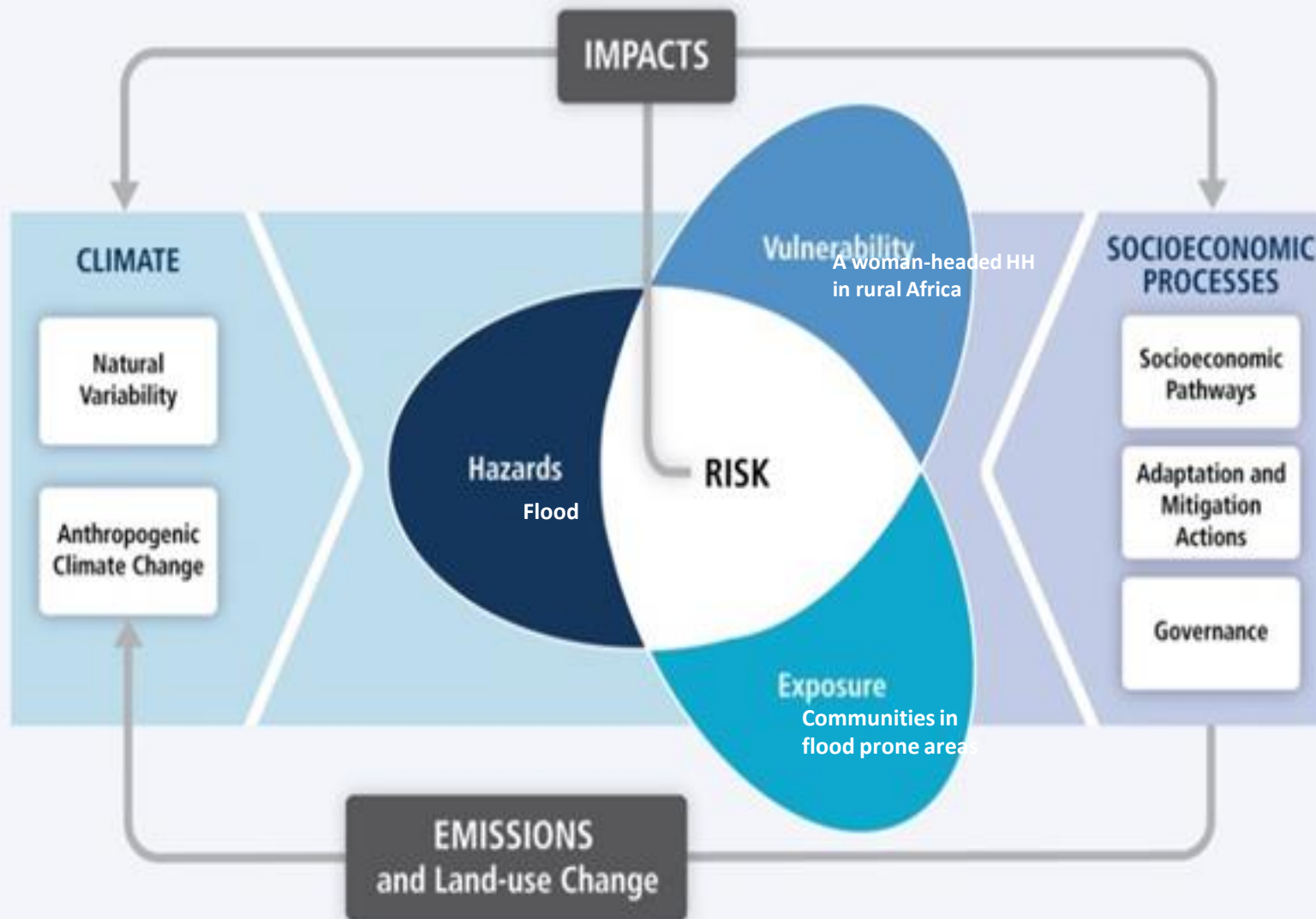
Capabilities, knowledge, skills, jobs,
roles/responsibilities

Access to services

Access to Information and Technology

Access to and control of natural
resources

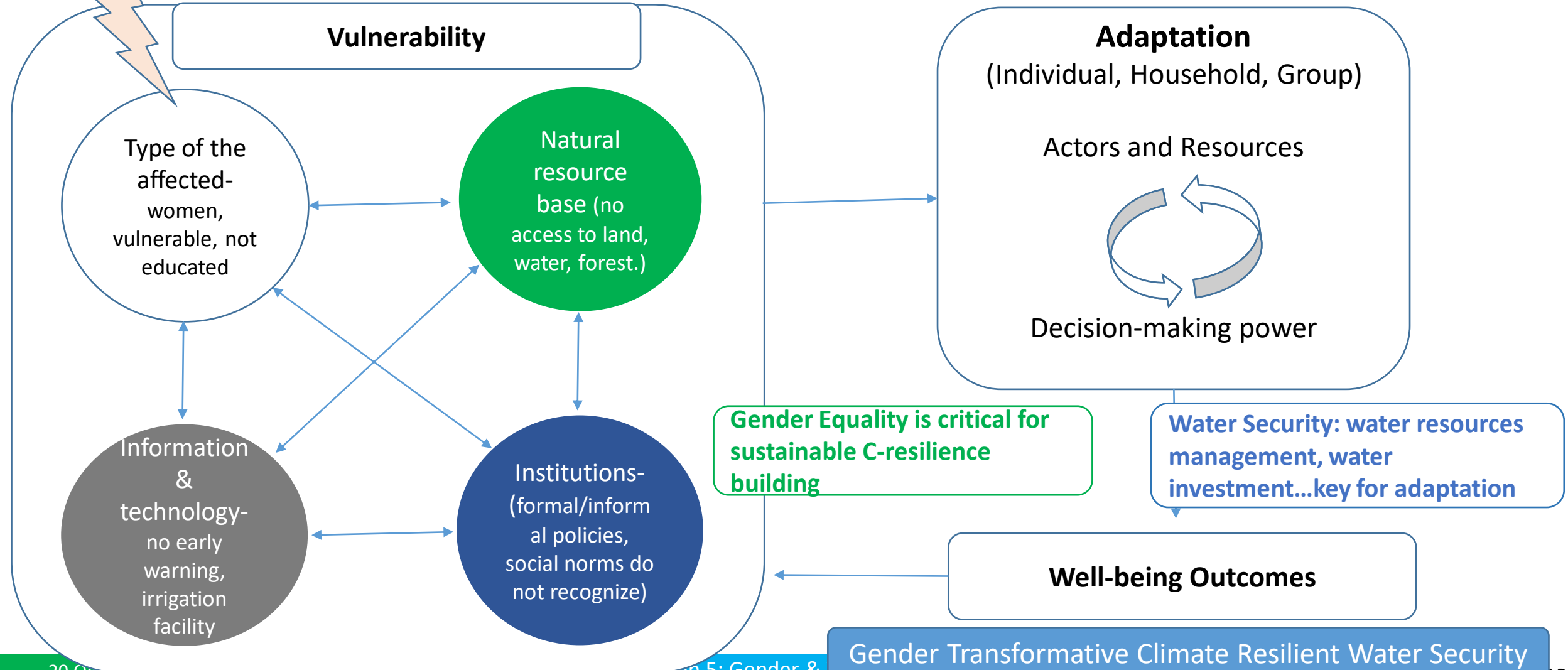
Key Concepts - Disaster Risk, Climate Change and Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development.



Climate disasters occur when **extreme climatic events** interact with **vulnerable social, economic and environmental conditions** leading to **severe alterations** in normal functioning of a community or a society.

Gender Differences in vulnerability and adaptive capacity (analytical framework)

Climate change



Dimensions of Gender Transformation and WACDEP-G

Structures

Transformative Change - 'Control'

Address unequal power structures and seek institutional and societal changes at scale

(political engagement)

Relations

Minimum Compliance - 'Voice'

Address practical needs, relations and vulnerabilities of marginalised groups

(collective responsibility)

Agency

Empowerment - 'Choice'

Build assets, capabilities and opportunities for climate-vulnerable and marginalised groups (individual agency)

COMP 1: Gender-transformative change for implementation of climate-resilient water investments

WKP1: Political commitment and shared vision for gender-transformative action

WKP2: Institutional and societal level change to remove systemic barriers

WKP3: Business case for institutional change in decision making and financing of water investments

COMP 2: Partnerships and building motivation, capabilities and opportunities for transforming structurally embedded unequal power relations

WKP4: Map practices, social norms and regulations governing access to and control of assets/services

WKP5: Increase women's agency, decision making power, choices and access to information

WKP6: Gender-transformative water investment index, knowledge and analytics

COMP 3: Agile learning from implementation of local pilots

WKP7: Social and gender analyses to assess opportunities, risks and impact of interventions

WKP8: Preparation and implementation of local projects

WKP9: Gender-responsive M&E systems for experiential learning

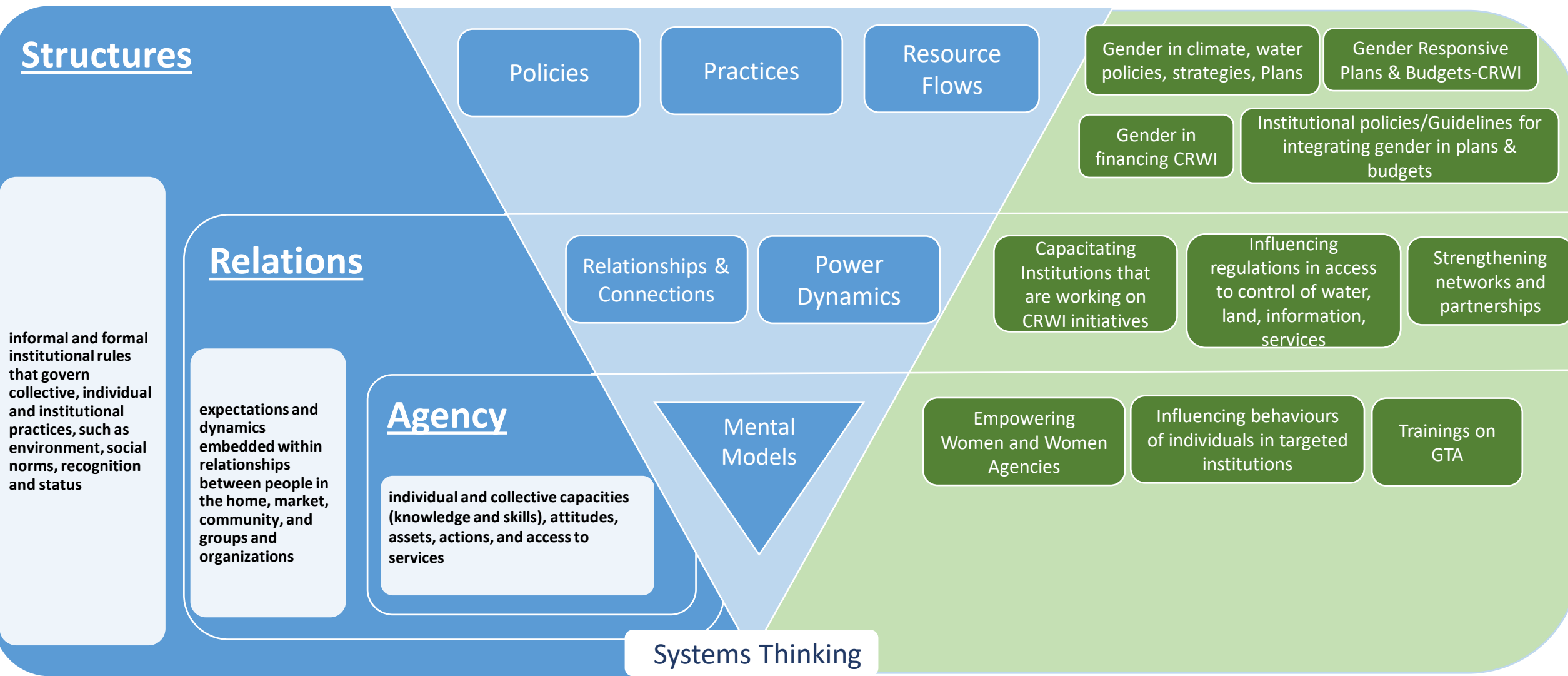
Levels of Gender Transformation, Dimensions of System Change and WACDEP-G Interventions



Levels of Gender Transformation

Dimensions of System Change

WACDEP-G Targeted Interventions



Impact

Gender equal and climate resilient development in Africa

Goal

Gender transformative planning, investment decision-making and institutional building for climate-resilient water investments in Africa

Objectives

Component 1: Gender-transformative change for implementation of climate-resilient water investments

Component 2: Partnerships, knowledge, capabilities and opportunities for transforming unequal structures

Component 3: Agile learning from implementation of local pilots

Proposed Interventions

Develop gender transformative/ responsive climate resilient water investment policies, programs, plans & foster strategic iterative planning and implementation

Develop capabilities for gender responsive climate resilient water investments addressing gender inequalities in new/ongoing water & climate projects

Demonstrate how to address gender inequalities in water-related adaptation actions at local level

Gender Gap

Across Africa, planning, decision making, and institutional processes are not gender-transformative and reflect the structurally embedded cultural norms, practices and gendered power relations.

Structural gender inequalities addressed

Structure: informal and formal institutional rules that govern collective, individual and institutional practices and status

Agency: individual and collective capacities, knowledge, skills, attitudes, assets, access to services

Relations: gendered expectations and dynamics embedded in structural relations

Access to services

Access to Information

Access to and control of natural resources

WACDEP-G Programme in target countries/regions

18 countries in 5 river basins

Initially starting with 5 pilot countries



Tunisia/North-West Sahara Aquifer System



Benin/ Volta Basin



Cameroon/ Lake Chad Basin



Uganda/ Kagera/Lake Victoria Basin



Zambia/ Zambezi River Basin

GWP
Africa
Coordi
nation
Unit

- Update NAP, NDcs
- Gender into development planning
- NDP

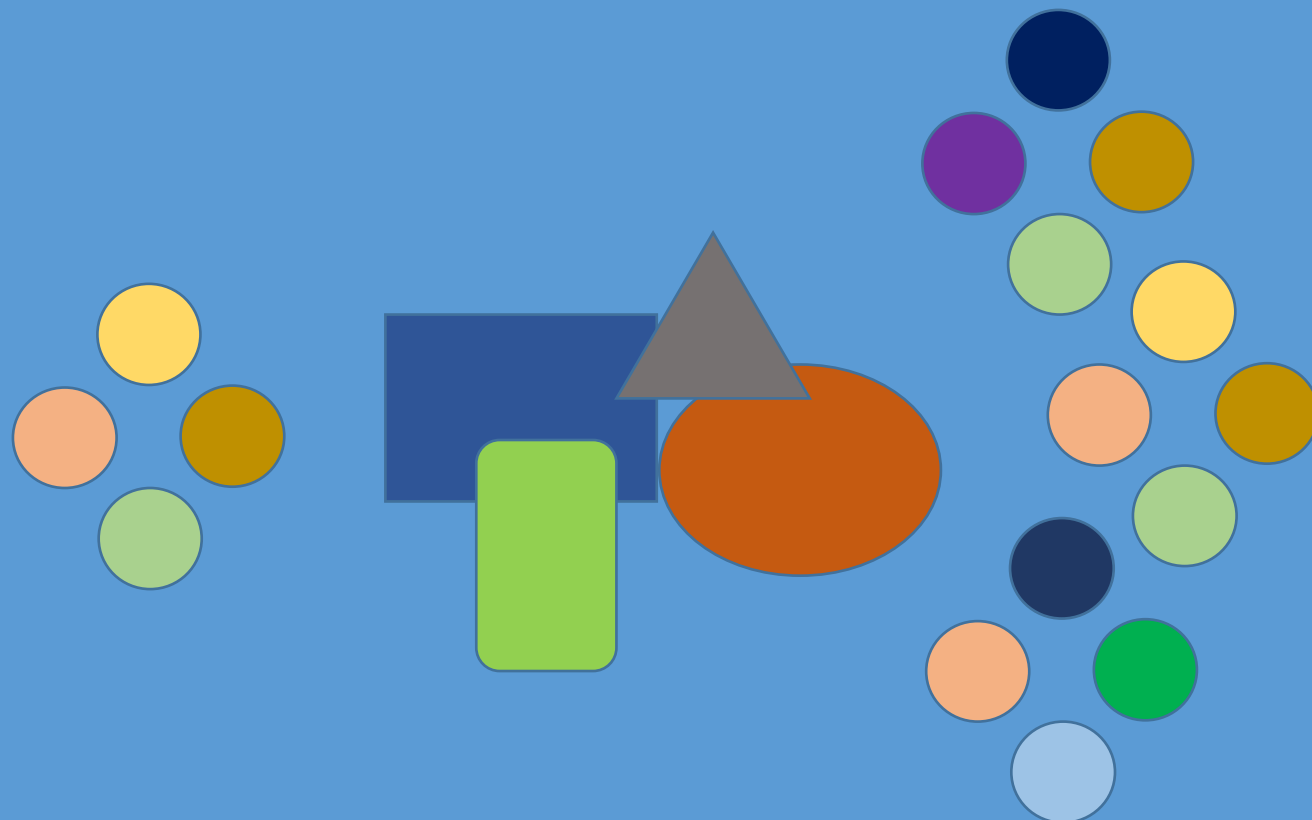
- Gender into NAP
- C-finance
- Gender at local level planning

- Gender into NAP
- C-finance
- Review Gender policy (1997)
- NDP

- Update NAP (2015)
- Gender into development planning
- NDP

- Gender into NAP
- C-finance
- SADC-Climate Policy
- NDP

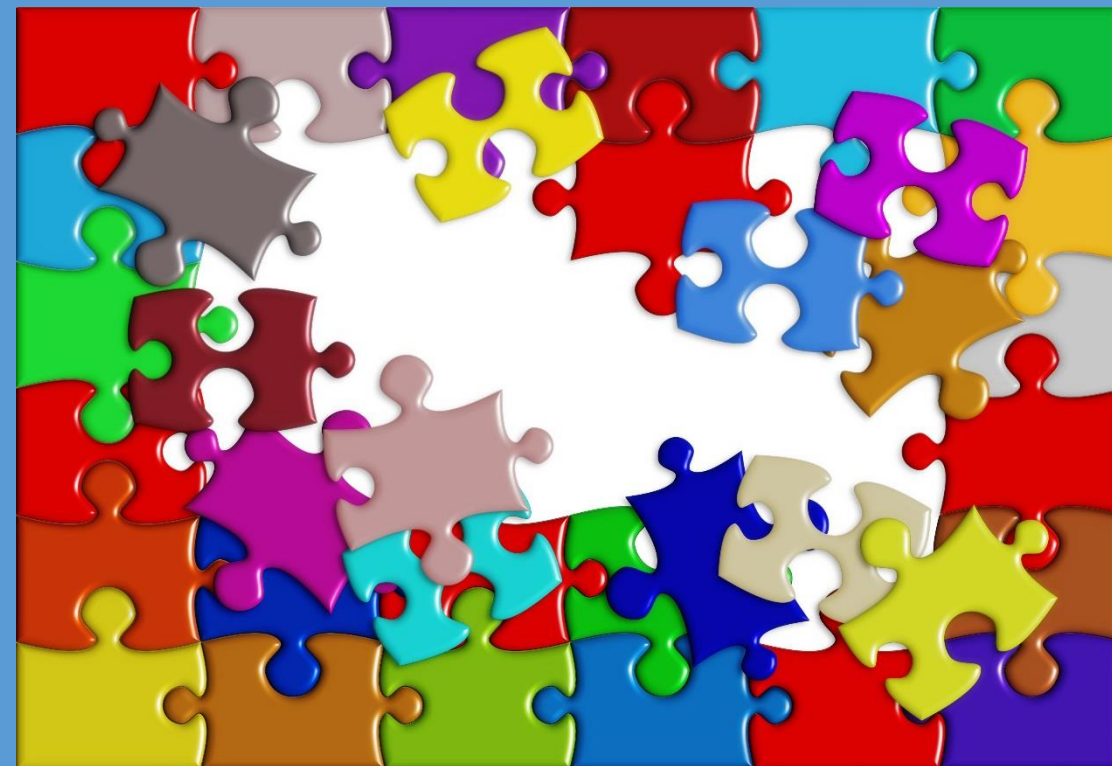
Synergies, synergies and...synergies again



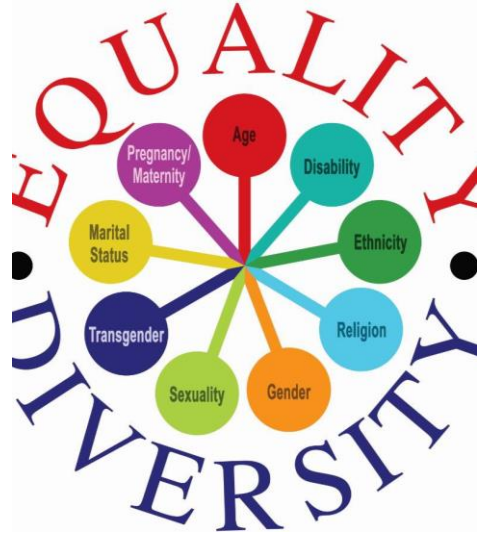
Partners
together

On-going and
new actions

More
Partners



Coordinated action of on-going and
new for countries' benefits



"There is an amazing beauty and strength in diversity. Everyone has something special to offer, everyone has a gift that can add value to the organisation, community and even the world.

People with different tribe, race, religion and nationality can come together and accomplish something extraordinary. The key is the culture of unity and team work."

Farshad Asl

مع خالص شكري
وامتناني

*Thank you
for your kind attention*

*Merci pour
votre attention*