



Gender Equality in nexus policies

Fiorela Shalsi
Konsulente për çështjet gjinore, GëP-Med



Nexus Sectors

Nexus Sectors include:

- (i) Water resources management and water supply and sanitation
- (ii) Energy
- (iii) Food, Agriculture and Forestry
- (iv) Environmental protection

The logo for 'NEXUS' is displayed in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font. The letter 'N' is stylized with a blue and green water droplet shape on its left side. The letter 'X' is replaced by a stylized orange lightning bolt. The letter 'U' is replaced by a stylized plant with yellow and orange leaves. The letter 'S' is replaced by a stylized green leaf. A small orange vertical bar is located on the far left of the image.

NEXUS

WATER

National Strategy for Integrated Water Resources Management 2018-2027

Some preliminary findings



- Refers to gender emphasizing the importance of the different engagements it should have to address the needs and priorities of women and men.
- Refers to key Conventions related to gender equality such as CEDAW and the national strategy for gender equality.
- The strategy emphasizes the need to conduct a social and gender analysis of social changes related to the control and use of water resources
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- It also emphasizes the importance of equal distribution of benefits. This is quite important as it is the right way to start work to identify and understand the context before the interventions

Continuation...

- The strategy attempts to introduce gender-disaggregated data into initiatives such as project budgeting, equitable distribution of benefits, etc..
- The strategy aims to provide some data on the representation of women in the administration of water basins. It specifies that women occupy 40% of the administration, assessing this as an equal representation. But the strategy does not provide information on which positions this representation is in, ie at low, medium or high levels of decision-making. The strategy also aims to recognize the importance of women's participation in decision-making, but does not propose any concrete action to address this participation.
- However, the Strategy aims to integrate the principles of equality in both the vision and the mission of the strategy, which shows a concrete commitment to support progress towards gender equality.



Energy



Revised documents

- National Energy Strategy 2018 - 2030
- National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources 2018-2020
- National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources 2015 - 2020

Some preliminary findings

- There is no reference to gender or related issues in these strategies and action plans.
- Although the National Energy Strategy referred to the overall social development and improvement of the welfare of energy consumers, it did not provide any further reference.
- The strategy referred to international obligations such as the Paris Agreement, the UNFCCC Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. But no specific details or references to gender issues.



Food

Cross-cutting Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (ISARD) 2014 - 2020

- It has a good reference to gender equality and aims to identify key issues related to the situation as well as progress towards gender equality in the sector.
- It aims to identify challenges related to how women and men attend education, including those related to the sector.
- Provides a specific chapter on the legal framework to which the strategy is committed such as gender equality law, anti-discrimination law, etc.
- Refers to monitoring and evaluating the impact of the strategy on gender equality by emphasizing the equal participation of women and men. It also gives importance to the role of gender focal points and cooperation with relevant ministries
- Refers to the employment and growing trend of women's engagement in the sector and creates the opportunity to evaluate policies and schemes that can support equal participation



Ecosystems

Cross-cutting Environmental Strategy (DSNM) 2015-2020

- This strategy is "gender-blind", and in the general context, the language used is gender-neutral, making women's rights, inclusion, influence, power, access, control, and benefits almost invisible.
- The terms used are generally almost blind and, in some cases, may reinforce the typical gender stereotypes on resource control and traditional gender roles.

Continuation...

- Thus, the terminology that refers to “tradition” as 1. Ensuring the traditional right of use / ownership of forests ... etc., reinforces typical gender stereotypes when it comes to property rights, the right to use property, etc.
- Traditionally, men have had the status of gaining property rights, ownership and control over resources, while the status of women over these properties has always been linked to traditional gender roles - women could contribute to cleaning, maintenance, work and care in these areas, but traditionally they are not considered owners or persons who have full rights to control these properties.
- This language can be translated into concrete actions of the action plan of this strategy by risking the misuse of dedicated resources or projects within the implementation of this Strategy.



Continuation...

- The main medium or long term products, or resource allocation, do not provide any information about women and gender sensitive language in their formulation is completely missing.
- Gender-specific budget data are also lacking to guide their further translation into gender-specific budget programs (as required by the relevant Council of Ministers Decision and Instruction on gender budgeting).



Gender perspective

- When women and girls as well as other groups in society are hidden (or simply implied) in a policy document, it is easier to "forget" them during its implementation.
- Without possession of assets such as land, forestry and pastures, etc., women cannot access credit, extensions, and technology services - which affects their ability to support families and manage the other natural resources that lay the foundation for a stable production system.
- This in turn deepens their exclusion from participation in development projects, services and policy-making processes.



and gender integration in politics

- If we do not pay special attention from the beginning to clearly reflect and integrate the gender perspective in these policy documents, we will face many difficulties in their implementation. But also, while reporting on the impact in accordance with the national and international requirements on gender indicators that measure progress towards gender equality.



Thank you

Fiorela Shalsi

Senior Gender Advisor