GENDER & MATER

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impact

Objectives



Demonstrate evidence of gender related policy approaches in contributing to water management issues

Demonstrate the intersection between water and gender and its

Why is Water Important



Essential role in every sector e.g., agriculture, transport, land management, and overall welfare



Gender relates to how society, laws, policies and institutions shape roles, decision making power, participation, leadership & access/control to resources for people in their diversity

Gender



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It is one of many social dimensions that shapes their vulnerability & privilege



Interacts with other social dimensions like age, sex, religion, geographical status adding layers of marginalisation & privilege

Gender



Issues related to gender change depending on the context

Perspectives Gender & Water

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Roles & Responsibility

Women travel up to 9 hours to fetch water on foot; Men - checking pipes, water supply, water location

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Laws & Policies <50 countries globally have policies or laws that mention women's participation in rural sanitation or water resource management

Unequal Power Relations Limit women's decisionmaking power-water points location, features

02



Women underrepresented <17% in WASH labour force in developing countries – UNICEF, 2014; Specific challenge in participation & consultation

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Im plication Gender & Water

05

Role & Responsibility

Health is affected, Missed economic, education opportunities & full potential is not realized; knowledge on water location, quality, safe storage

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Unequal Power Relations

This exposes women to conflict in cases of water scarcity – home & community

06 Women underrepresented

Their needs are not well captured in development efforts; Men use water for irrigation & livestock

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Laws & Policies

Health risks are high 1 million deaths due to unclean births; women exposed to abuse and assault

Gender Integration in Water

Deliberate consideration of gender dimensions in areas such as policies, programmes & institutions to mitigate against the impact of gender inequality

✓ Effectiveness & Sustainable Impact* ✓ Efficiency of Resources

*Resource Guide: Mainstreaming Gender in Water Management (UNDP, 2006)



Evidence of Im pact Case Study-Kenya

Context

- Mathare slums (urban informal settlement)
- Southeastern part of Nairobi.
- Population 87,097 (2019)

02

Challenge

- Lack of access to clean & safe water for men and women (2007)
- Public land-changed hands severally limiting public investment
- Illegal water connections cartels that diverted money utility companies

03

Solution

- Gender analysis & data
- Water committee-women participation-decision & planning
- Water collection points prepaid tokens-subsidised

Evidence of Impact

Govt of Malawi

1980s piping water project to low-income households; 90% men in water committees; reviewed to involve women when it failed; 24,000 low income hholds reached

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Uganda

Water Minister - Maria Mutagamb (2011-2012); gender strategy for w promoted women to take key posit in decision making; guidance on integrating women into WASH sectorsincrease access to safe water (51% to 61%) in 2 years

03

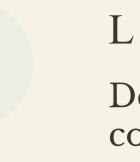
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Locally Led Action-

community set up rules on water access to promote equitable benefit from water & avoid conflict from water scarcity (women exposed to conflict due to gender roles)

Gender Related-Approaches



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In leadership and decision-making roles- representation of specific needs of both men and women

Gender Strategies Guide the integration & implementation of gender in water related policies

Laws & Policies

Develop gender policy that outlines commitment to gender equality

Women Representation

Gender Data

Collect, analyze and integrate context specific gender dimensions in policies related to water & related sectors

Guiding principles (programs)



Contextualize needs, gaps, barriers and opportunities based on group diversity; multisectoral approach in project delivery

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Gender Responsive M&E Indicators, Sex & Age Disaggregated data

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Leverage on Local Assets Women's knowledge, skills & capacity; Existing community groupswomen/men/youth...

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Address discriminating gender norms, behaviors, challenge unequal power relations e.g., Gender approaches- GMF, EKATA

Gender Analysis & Intersectionality

Social Norms & Power

Thank You

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