



## PROCEEDINGS

*of the Session on:*

### **Concrete Actions: Advancing the Integration of Gender, Water and Food Security**

*At the*

**World Water Week in Stockholm  
27 August 2012**

**Convener:** Global Water Partnership (GWP)

**Co-conveners:** African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

*Prepared by:*

**Bancy M. Mati**

## Commitments: Summary of Concrete Actions for Implementation of Gender Water Strategy

The way forward from this Session is summarized through these commitments made by the key partners present at the meeting, to support implementation of AMCOW Gender Strategy:

Organization	Commitment to AMCOW Gender Strategy
AMCOW	The Gender Strategy will be mainstreamed into the AU reporting mechanism and thus into the AU Heads of States Summit. The first report will be released in January 2013.
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the ANCOW gender strategy.</li> <li>• Strengthen government technical and functional capacities to address gender inequality in the agriculture sectors, by reinforcing the capabilities of national organizations and an enabling environment to address gender discriminations under the law and the institutional set up.</li> <li>• <u>A portfolio of CD instruments is offered</u>: training, policy advice, organizational analysis, knowledge management, network creation, coaching, knowledge sharing and pilot new approaches. Several tools including the Passport to mainstreaming gender in water programmes: Key questions for interventions in the agricultural sector and the Agri-gender Database<sup>1</sup> could be adapted to national/regional contexts.</li> </ul>
GWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the implementation of the AMCOW gender Strategy in concrete ways, through the GWP multi stakeholder platforms in Africa</li> <li>• Together with WSP/WB, IWMI, WRC, UP, undertake Africa wide research programme on gender and multiple water policies and actions and women's empowerment, with a focus on rural areas. This work is complementary to the WSP/WB study and also bench marks indicators to be used for the implementing of the AMCOW gender strategy.</li> <li>• Together with other partners, contribute to the preparations and hosting of the international Freshwater Conference in Natal and the Women's Summit.</li> </ul>
IFPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has developed indicators e.g. WEAI <a href="http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index">http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index</a></li> <li>• Will contribute to the research agenda. IFPRI has an extensive research agenda on gender and assets</li> <li>• Also, provide a toolbox on methods for assessing the gender gap in assets. (<a href="http://gaap.ifpri.info/">http://gaap.ifpri.info/</a>)</li> </ul>
IWMI	Collaborate with Water Research Commission and GWP in an Africa-wide benchmarking study on gender and water in rural areas, complementary to the WSP/WB study and the Water Research Commission's research in Southern Africa.
PLAAS	Participation in the convening by WRC of the Gender Network in Water, in preparation for the Gender and Water Global Summit in 2013.

<sup>1</sup> A statistical toolkit for the production of sex-disaggregated agricultural data.

SEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with AMCOW within the field of indicators for sanitation and safe use of human waste into agriculture.</li> <li>• Connect the AMCOW gender work with the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (<a href="http://www.susana.org">www.susana.org</a>) who have special work on gender and indicators for Sustainable Sanitation.</li> <li>• Facilitate the Gender Strategy to be presented at the AfricaSan conference</li> </ul>
UNECA	<p>ECA working with UN Women will work on the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a program based on the Pretoria Gender &amp; Water Action Plan.</li> <li>• Through the African Centre for Statistics of ECA, initiate inclusion of Gender dis-segregated water information in a revamped African Water Information Clearing House (AWICH).</li> <li>• Include Gender and Water activities in the implementation on the Water components of the UN-AU Ten Year Capacity Building Action Plan (TYCBP).</li> </ul>
University of Pennsylvania	<p>Would use their knowledge sharing portal and journal wH2O to facilitate scientific knowledge filters into the process</p>
WSP/WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake an analytical multi country assessment in Africa on gender and WSS and economic empowerment through water for domestic uses in urban areas between 2012 and 2014. This work provides bench mark indicators against which the implementation of the AMCOW gender strategy will be monitored and measured.</li> <li>• Work with AMCOW, GWP &amp; IWMI to host a high level intergovernmental meeting to facilitate consensus on the monitoring indicators and how the reporting will be done by end June 2013.</li> </ul>
WWAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support through fund raising for development of the indicators</li> <li>• Fundraise for a "group of women organizations" and not for WWAP itself.</li> <li>• Provide technical skills to the overall process under the form of a coordinating person (WWAP Gender Focal Point).</li> <li>• Assist in the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the AMCOW gender strategy</li> </ul>

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
AMCOW	African Ministers Council on Water
AU	African Union
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PLAAS	Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies of South Africa
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
USAID	United States of America International Development Agency
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WfWP	Women for Water Partnership
WRC	Water Research Commission of South Africa
WSP/WB	Water and Sanitation Programme of the World Bank
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme

## 1. INTRODUCTION

GWP was the lead convener of a special session on Gender Water and Food Security at the World Water Week in Stockholm on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2012. The co-conveners of the session were the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW), , the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and International Water Management Institute (IWMI) . This Session was entitled “**Concrete Actions: Advancing the Integration of Gender, Water and Food Security**”. In addition to the co-conveners, the partners who shared their work included the Water and Sanitation Programme of the World Bank (WSP/World Bank), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Women for Water Partnership (WfWP), Water Research Commission of South Africa (WRC) and Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies South Africa (PLAAS). The session was attended by a high level panel of presenters, discussants and participants. The forum facilitated the sharing of partners’ work on how to develop, implement, monitor and measure concrete targets on gender, water and food security in the context of the AMCOW Gender Policy and Strategy<sup>2</sup>.

The AMCOW Gender Strategy addresses gender equality in all water-related spheres in a holistic manner. It recognizes that poor rural women are key food producers in agriculture in African and other developing countries, holding vital knowledge on crop production, biodiversity, soils and water resources management. Also, aware that women are usually excluded from decision-making processes and thus miss out on new technologies, approaches, projects and initiatives. Moreover, women’s domestic water chores continue limiting their time for farming and providing for household and national food security. Thus, the Strategy offers new opportunities to catalyse evidence-based exchange, learning and actions on implementation of common targets on gender, water and food security for both domestic and productive uses. The strategy has relevance to other continents of the world, and it can thus inform and be informed by international experiences. For this reason, the participants were drawn from within Africa as well as from the wider international community.

### 1.1 Objectives of the Session

- 1) To catalyse a common understanding of evidence-based and livelihood-oriented targets on gender, water and food security to support AMCOW gender strategy implementation as well as to catalyse similar actions by other continents;
- 2) To facilitate partnering and cross-sectoral synergies to develop gender indicators, and
- 3) To identify follow-up cooperation actions.

### 1.2 Expected Result

- 1) Agreement on initial broad minimum shared indicators
- 2) Identify follow up cooperation actions by AMCOW, GWP, FAO, IWMI and the session cooperation partners, namely IFPRI, WSP/World Bank, SEI, WfWP, WRC and PLAAS South Africa, and other partners.

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<sup>2</sup>African Ministers Council on Water (2010). *AMCOW Policy and Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in the Water Sector in Africa*

The Session was chaired by Hon. Dr. Betty Atuku Bigombe, State Minister for Water Resources, Uganda. The Rapporteur was Prof. Bancy Mati, water expert and consultant, Resource Plan, Kenya. The full Programme is presented as Appendix 1 in this report.

## **2. Main Presentations Deliberations**

The presentations made can be grouped as follows:

- (i) Speech by the chief Guest/Chair
- (ii) Presentation of the Gender strategy and policy by ANCOW,
- (iii) A setting the scene presentation by GWP
- (iv) Subject matter presentations by representatives from FAO, IWMI, WSP-WB, IFPRI, and WfWP
- (v) Discussants remarks on concrete cases by experts from SEI, PLAAS and Resource Plan,
- (vi) Final plenary discussion to identify concrete actions for follow-up.

The salient points from these presentations are summarized in the following sub-sections.

### **2.1 Speech by Hon. Betty Atuku Bigombe, Session Chair**

As Chair of the Session, the Hon. Dr. Betty Atuku Bigombe, State Minister for Water Resources, Uganda welcomed the delegates to the session. In her opening speech, she described the background against which the AMCOW Gender and Water Strategy had been developed. She articulated the historical milestones various stakeholders had worked through in order to deliver the Strategy. The Hon. Minister noted that gender mainstreaming was coined in 1995 in Beijing, and after so many meetings activities and campaigns, fatigue was creeping in, yet so much remained to be done. Quoting an African saying: *“If you want to go fast travel alone, but if you want to go far, travel together”*, she emphasized the need for collaboration towards implementation of the Strategy, and to remember externalities such as climate change. Thanking all the partners for putting together the forum, she pledged the support of AMCOW and close collaboration of African Governments towards meeting the targets set by the Strategy. She welcomed open debate during the meeting and identification of *concrete actions* as stipulated in the Session’s theme. The full speech is appended in Annex 1.

### **2.2 Key Note Presentations**

These presentations by AMCOW, GWP, FAO, IWMI, WSP/WB, covered what each organization had done or was doing towards supporting Gender and water issues, summarized here as follows:

#### **2.2.1 Context of GWP gender strategy and cooperation with AMCOW**

- This presentation was made by Dr Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister, Senior Officer Global Initiatives, GWP, Sweden. As the lead convener of the session, she clarified the expectations of the session so that participants could contribute ideas and also be engaged in identifying their niches in the implementation of the AMCOW Gender and Water Strategy. She informed that as the AMCOW gender strategy is at early stages of implementation, one of the most important tools in pushing implementation is the existence of key minimum target and shared indicators for benchmarking purposes against which countries can jointly report on gender, water

and food security—She emphasised that the session was about pulling together and synthesizing a lot of work that has already gone on in various organisations, for more consensus on broad targets on what is meant by gender equality concretely in the water arena. She emphasised that the session was **creating a forum for more collaboration** on this area through the AMCOW gender strategy, and that if we did not operationalise matters this way, gender equality becomes lip service. She clarified that the most important output of this meeting was to seek an understanding of gender indicators and identifying concrete ways forward to help implement the Strategy.

- She stated that GWP welcomes and supports the AMCOW gender strategy, that it provides the Pan African framework and that it is informing the GWP Gender Strategy to be launched in December 2012. She underlined the role of GWP as major partner in the multi-stakeholder platform in Africa, and other regions
- , Describing the evolution of gender indicators, from Infrastructure approach, neoclassical theories of the 1970s, to social indicators with aid organizations of the 1980s, she asserted the need for today’s push for indicators, indexes and milestones which are quantitative, qualitative and participatory. She described the main types of Indicators as input indicators, process indicators, Output indicators and Outcomes which are longer term gender related and impact indicators. Her full presentation is provided in Annex 2.

### **2.2.2 AMCOW Gender Policy & Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in the Water sector in Africa**

This paper was presented by Ms. Phoebe Luwum, Programme Officer for Eastern Africa & Gender Focal Point, on behalf of Mr. Bai-Mass Taal, the Executive Secretary of the African Minister’s Council on Water (AMCOW). She started with an overview of the process of developing the Strategy, from the first draft in 2009 in Entebbe to its launch in Kigali in 2011. Summarizing the contents of the Strategy, she presented the seven Strategic Objectives, clarifying the importance of each one. They include:

- 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
- 3) Gender approach to implement project interventions at all levels within the water sector, including economic empowerment through equal access to water for productive purposes developed and adopted,
- 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) M&E system and indicators to support gender equality interventions

In addition, she described the **Gender Management Structure, which was presented diagrammatically. She called for the allocation of adequate** human and financial resources



to gender mainstreaming through Strategic research and collection of operational information on gender.

### **2.2.3 FAO: Women in Agriculture, Gender and Water Indicators**

This presentation was made by Dr. Ilaria Sisto, Gender and Development Officer at the FAO Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division, Italy. Her paper provided an overview of gender, water and food security indicators and tools. Describing the gender gap in agriculture and water, she stated that in Sub-Saharan Africa, women spend about 40 billion hours/year collecting water. She presented data to show that women are a key resource in agriculture, yet women farmers produce less per unit of land because they have less access to resources and opportunities. She explained what could be the economic and social gains from closing the gender gap in agriculture, in terms of gains in agriculture productivity and food security and the benefits for the society as a whole. She described gender-sensitive indicators in water resources management at national level across four domains which include:

- (i) Management of land and water resources,
- (ii) Access to paid employment,
- (iii) Educational attainment, and
- (iv) Institutional empowerment.

Further, FAO has a new Policy on Gender equality, which represents the framework to guide FAO's efforts to achieve gender equality in all its technical work and assess results in Member countries. One of the commitments is to achieve 30% of total agricultural aid committed to gender equality and women by 2025. One of the standards for gender mainstreaming is strengthening the capacity of Member countries in policy analysis, gender equality planning and evaluation. She briefly mentioned some of the Minimum standards for FAO gender mainstreaming by 2015 and provided some examples of available tools that could support Member countries in gender mainstreaming in water resources management in agriculture. FAO would continue to support AMCOW with gender strategy implementation and capacity development. Her full presentation is in Annex 4.

### **2.2.4 IWMI: Integrated approach to AMCOW gender strategy: multiple water uses**

This presentation was made by Dr. Barbara van Koppen, Principal Researcher on Poverty, Gender, and Water with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). Stating that water is a difficult resource, she defined the meanings of 'gender equality in water', across (i) Equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities in economic, social, cultural and political aspects of water development and management, (ii) equal valuing of gender similarities and differences and (iii) Indicators towards equality: assess gender gaps and set ambitious, time-bound indicators for closing the gaps. She emphasized the need for indicators that encompass water users' livelihoods beyond the domestic-productive divide. Giving examples of the various water uses such as irrigation, drinking, fisheries, livestock, environmental services, she gave an example of indicators for a village water use. A possible gender indicator is whether domestic uses are prioritized, also by other sectors than WASH such as canal design which is also used for domestic use. For gendered water uses, it is crucial to also consider the many other factors that enable beneficial use of water, in particular land tenure, but also access to markets, training, credit etc. She further distinguished access to and control over water technology assets and access to and control

over naturally available water resources. For both, there are gender issues at the user level and as professionals and thus, the full presentation is on Annex 5.

### **2.2.5 WSP/WB: Gender Indicators from the WASH angle**

This presentation was made by Ms. Rosemary Rop, Water and Sanitation Specialist, Water Supply Program of the World Bank, Kenya. The presentation focused on describing the key indicators for gender in WASH (water, sanitation and health) in reference to AMCOW's Gender Management Framework. She stated that indicators were necessary for mapping out an enabling environment, following up on processes and action plans, as well as identifying opportunities moving forward. To emphasize the role of gender mainstreaming in WASH, she gave three examples drawn from a small urban area in Peru which had used as indicators; (i) Law of equal Opportunity, (ii) Partnership between municipality, (iii) PO and community board, (iv) 50:50 gender balanced community oversight board, transparent elections and responsive communication, (v) competitively appointed private operator, (vi) tariff setting through separate male – female consultation and consensus, and (vii) water for multiple uses. Using examples, from Uganda, Indonesia and Senegal, she identified gender management system for WSS to be driven by (a) an enabling Environment: policies, resources, inclusion of women and civic groups, (b) Processes: develop and implement gender action plans, (c) Mechanisms: awareness levers (training, M&E), incentive and boundary levers (performance contracting, accountability), and (d) Institutions and HR: Lead agency, working groups, gender focal points. She recommended future opportunities to be (i) Regional M&E framework to facilitate awareness of indicators and focus to gender targets, (ii) South – South exchange and benchmarking of AMCOW 7 point strategy, (iii) Research to provide evidence based responses, and (iv) Gender working groups and virtual community of practice. The full Presentation is in Annex 6.

## **2.3 Invited Presentations**

### **2.3.1 WWP: Gender indicators for women's empowerment in water and food security**

This paper was presented by Dr. Alice Bouman-Dentener, President, Women for Water Partnership, the Netherlands. She started by defining indicators (CIDA, 1997) as criteria are measures against which changes can be assessed. They may be pointers, facts, numbers, opinions or perceptions – used to signify changes in specific conditions or progress towards particular objectives. Referring to page 17 of the Gender Strategy which traces its policy principles to the Rio-Dublin principles, she said that water and women's empowerment are mutually supportive. She suggested that the AMCOW gender policy would improve institutional strengthening for gender mainstreaming, strengthen partnerships and enhance sensitization at all levels. The recommended actions for implementation and achievements of AMCOW gender commitments should involve the women's major groups as equal partners.

### **2.3.2 IFPRI: Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI): Lessons for Water**

This paper was presented by Dr. Ruth Meinzen-Dick, Senior Research Fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA. She described the WEAI which was developed by IFPRI, USAID and OPHI as an index to measure the inclusion of women in agricultural sector growth that has occurred as a result of US Government intervention

under the Feed the Future Initiative. It will be used to assess the impact of Feed the Future's impact in 19 countries. She said that WEAI is an aggregate index in two parts: (i) empowerment Index which has five domains (5DE) and (ii) Gender Parity Index (GPI), which reflects the percentage of women who are as empowered as the men in their households. Giving an example of the scoring system, she said that a woman who has achieved 'adequacy' in 80% or more of the weighted indicators is empowered. She explained that WEAI can be used to: (i) understand major areas of disempowerment, (ii) show how to increase women's empowerment, (iii) track changes over time, and (iv) monitor progress toward gender equality. In conclusion, she listed the 5 domains of empowerment for water as follows (see Annex 8 for full presentation).

- **Production:** Involvement in different water-related activities/uses, and decision-making related to each water use
- **Resources:** Ownership and decision-making power over productive resources (or focus on water-related infrastructure and water rights?)
- **Income:** Sole or joint control over the use of income and expenditures (how relevant for water?)
- **Leadership:** Group membership (all or water user groups?), comfort in speaking in public, feel able to make changes in water-related infrastructure or institutions?
- **Time:** productive and domestic tasks and satisfaction with the available time for leisure—very relevant for water, and may show value of improved domestic or garden uses, close to home

## ***2.5 Statements by the Discussants***

Three experts presented short case study notes as remarks to set the discussion on course, as follows:

### **2.5.1 Remarks by Mr. Linus Dagerskog**

Mr. Linus Dagerskog is a research fellow at Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). His remarks were on water and sanitation: use and re-use. He emphasised the need to think beyond the provision of taps and toilets and consider the full system including the possible safe reuse of waste water and excreta in agricultural production. There are more and more examples in Africa where such a holistic approach is implemented, and it is therefore important to include gender indicators to make sure that women's needs are catered for and that extra work and benefits are shared. Possible indicators could be around the following domains:

- Equal access to information and training on the approach
- Toilets should cater for women's needs (especially menstrual management)
- Sharing of the extra work that can be required to assure adequate treatment of sanitation products
- Sharing of the benefits, from the reuse of sanitation products.

(See Annex 9 for full presentation).

### **2.5.2 Remarks by Dr. Barbara Tapela**

Dr. Barbara Tapela is a Senior Researcher at the Institute for Poverty Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), University of the Western Cape (UWC), South Africa. Her remarks were on

gender in productive water uses and water resource management. She stated that water security should be considered as part of the social construct. She showed two documentary videos of both rural women and men, to emphasize the gendered struggles for access to water in South Africa. She suggested the need to manage the diversity, complexity and dynamism of the many contexts as a way to contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of institutional interventions and the governability of water-linked ecosystems. Answers to this question will contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of institutional interventions and the governability of water-linked ecosystems (see Annex 10 for full presentation).

### **2.5.2 Remarks by Prof. Bancy Mati**

Prof. Bancy Mburu Mati is an expert on Land and Water Management at Resource Plan, and Professor at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) in Kenya, Kenya. Her remarks were on gender and water for economic uses. Stating that much had been said about seeing women as victims and recipients of development, it was time to question whether there was gender equity in interventions where water generated revenue. To illustrate this, she presented a list of 20 water-related business opportunities and services, where women and men could benefit from the broader water sector (full list in Annex 11).

## **3. SYNTHESIS OF THE DELIBERATIONS**

This Plenary Discussion was facilitated by Dr. Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary of the Global Water Partnership. The salient points from these deliberations are presented in bulleted form as follows:

- Recommendation to AMCOW at the pace of bringing the Gender Strategy to completion.
- There is need for indicators at national level and how to transform those indicators into information that can be used for decision making by respective governments
- Question of how the indicators are translated at grassroots level so that the rural poor can understand them, and contribute to M & E
- Observation that there are gender inequities in Mediterranean countries which require attention.
- To support the indicators presented, it would be good to look at a policy tool used in the USA called ABCD, i.e. Asset Based Community development index.
- The need to incorporate and support social enterprise thus empowering local people to mobilize water for themselves
- Importance of promoting technologies that are gender sensitive, for instance, treadle pumps are not considered gender sensitive enough among certain African cultures.
- Reminder to focus on the reason for the meeting, which was for partners to deliberate and suggest ways of assisting AMCOW implement the Gender Water Strategy.
- Observation that Chapter 3 of the Gender Strategy had an Action Plan under the “Roles and responsibilities of key institutions and stakeholders” (see Appendix 2)
- Call on the delegates to contribute ideas as part of the concrete actions that their organizations would pledge to support AMCOW in the implementation of the Strategy.

### Concluding remarks

The concluding remarks were made by Hon. Bigombe, the Chair of the Session. She reminded participants of the need to incorporate national Governments so as to give the process political will and ownership. She expressed the need for benchmarking so that set targets are clear as to what governments should do and achieve, thus making it easier to draw commitments from them. She recommended that the organizers of the convening should assign certain individuals roles to follow up with the linkages and actions required to move the Strategy from paper to action. She suggested that Bancy Mati, Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister and Rosemary Rop take this work forward.

### 4. PARTNER COMMITMENTS TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION

This section summarizes the pledges made by the representatives of the organizations present at the Gender, Water and Food Security Session, committing future support towards the implementation of the Gender Strategy of AMCOW. The List also includes statements received via e-mail by the rapporteur soon after the convening and before the close of the World Water Forum in Stockholm. The statements constitute the Way Forward.

Organization	Commitment to AMCOW Gender Strategy
AMCOW	The Gender Strategy will be mainstreamed into the AU reporting mechanism and thus into the AU Heads of States Summit. The first report will be released in January 2013.
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assist in the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the ANCOW gender strategy.</li><li>• Strengthen government technical and functional capacities to address gender inequality in the agriculture sectors, by reinforcing the capabilities of national organizations and an enabling environment to address gender discriminations under the law and the institutional set up.</li><li>• <u>A portfolio of CD instruments is offered:</u> training, policy advice, organizational analysis, knowledge management, network creation, coaching, knowledge sharing and pilot new approaches.</li></ul> Several tools including the Passport to mainstreaming gender in water programmes: Key questions for interventions in the agricultural sector and the Agri-gender Database <sup>3</sup> could be adapted to national/regional contexts.
GWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support the implementation of the AMCOW gender Strategy in concrete ways, through the GWP multi stakeholder platforms in Africa</li><li>• Together with WSP/WB, IWMI, WRC, UP, undertake Africa wide research programme on gender and multiple water policies and actions and women's empowerment, with a focus on rural areas. This work is complementary to the WSP/WB study and also bench marks indicators to be used for the implementing of the AMCOW gender strategy.</li><li>• Together with other partners, contribute to the preparations and hosting of the international Freshwater Conference in Natal and the Women's Summit.</li></ul>

<sup>3</sup> A statistical toolkit for the production of sex-disaggregated agricultural data.

IFPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has developed indicators e.g. WEAI <a href="http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index">http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index</a></li> <li>• Will contribute to the research agenda. IFPRI has an extensive research agenda on gender and assets</li> <li>• Also, provide a toolbox on methods for assessing the gender gap in assets. (<a href="http://gaap.ifpri.info/">http://gaap.ifpri.info/</a>)</li> </ul>
IWMI	Collaborate with Water Research Commission and GWP in an Africa-wide benchmarking study on gender and water in rural areas, complementary to the WSP/WB study and the Water Research Commission's research in Southern Africa.
PLAAS	Participation in the convening by WRC of the Gender Network in Water, in preparation for the Gender and Water Global Summit in 2013.
SEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with AMCOW within the field of indicators for sanitation and safe use of human waste into agriculture.</li> <li>• Connect the AMCOW gender work with the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (<a href="http://www.susana.org">www.susana.org</a>) who have special work on gender and indicators for Sustainable Sanitation.</li> <li>• Facilitate the Gender Strategy to be presented at the AfricaSan conference</li> </ul>
UNECA	<p>ECA working with UN Women will work on the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a program based on the Pretoria Gender &amp; Water Action Plan.</li> <li>• Through the African Centre for Statistics of ECA, initiate inclusion of Gender dis-segregated water information in a revamped African Water Information Clearing House (AWICH).</li> <li>• Include Gender and Water activities in the implementation on the Water components of the UN-AU Ten Year Capacity Building Action Plan (TYCBP).</li> </ul>
University of Pennsylvania	Would use their knowledge sharing portal and journal wH2O to facilitate scientific knowledge filters into the process
WSP/WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake an analytical multi country assessment in Africa on gender and WSS and economic empowerment through water for domestic uses in urban areas between 2012 and 2014. This work provides bench mark indicators against which the implementation of the AMCOW gender strategy will be monitored and measured.</li> <li>• Work with AMCOW, GWP &amp; IWMI to host a high level intergovernmental meeting to facilitate consensus on the monitoring indicators and how the reporting will be done by end June 2013.</li> </ul>
WWAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support through fund raising for development of the indicators</li> <li>• Fundraise for a "group of women organizations" and not for WWAP itself.</li> <li>• Provide technical skills to the overall process under the form of a coordinating person (WWAP Gender Focal Point).</li> <li>• Assist in the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the AMCOW gender strategy</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 1: PROGRAMME OF THE SESSION

**Chair:** Hon. Dr. Betty Atuku Bigombe, State Minister for Water Resources, Uganda.

**Rapporteur:** Prof. Bancy Mburu Mati; Land and Water Expert, Resource Plan, Kenya

- 15.45 Welcome and introduction by the chair, *Hon. Dr. Betty Atuku Bigombe, State Minister for Water Resources, Uganda*
- 15.55 Context of GWP gender strategy and cooperation with AMCOW. *Dr Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister, GWP, Sweden*
- 16.05 The AMCOW gender strategy and its 7 objectives. *Ms. Phoebe Luwum, Programme Officer for Eastern Africa & Gender Focal Point, AMCOW, Nigeria*
- 16.20 FAO contributions to the AMCOW gender strategy implementation: overview of gender, water and food security indicators and tools. - *Dr Ilaria Sisto of FAO Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division, Italy*
- 16.35 The advantages of an integrated approach to implementing the AMCOW gender strategy. *Gender indicators from the angle of productive and multiple water uses. Dr Barbara van Koppen, International Water Management Institute, South Africa*
- 16.50 Gender indicators from the WASH angle. *Rosemary Rop, Water Supply Program World Bank, Kenya*
- 17.05 Break – tea/coffee
- 17.20 Gender indicators for women’s empowerment strategies in water and food security. *Dr. Alice Bouman-Dentener President Women for Water Partnership, the Netherlands*
- 17.35. Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index: its contribution to implementation of AMCOW gender strategy. *Dr Ruth Meinzen Dick - International Food and Policy Research Institute, USA*
- 17.50 Discussants’ and participants’ feedback on indicators for implementing the AMCOW strategic objectives on:
- Water and sanitation: use and reuse (Mr Linus Dagerskog Stockholm Environment Institute, with Water Sanitation Africa, Sweden)
  - Gender in productive water uses and water resource management (Barbara Tapela, Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies, WRC, South Africa)
  - Gender and economic water uses (Prof. Bancy Mati, Consultant, Kenya).
- 18.30 Way forward – concrete follow up actions and partnerships (AMCOW; GWP, IFPRI, FAO, IWMI, SEI, Women for Water Partnership, WSP/World Bank)
- 18.45 Closure- *Dr Ania Grobicki, GWP, Sweden.*

## **APPENDIX 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY INSTITUTIONS & STAKEHOLDERS<sup>4</sup>**

Implementation of the Strategy actions will be based on three levels of activity – country, sub-regional and regional. A brief overview of the roles and responsibilities of the identified stakeholders and partners is as follows:

### **Roles and responsibilities at continental level**

The following stakeholders will directly support the implementation of this Strategy in their respective capacities:

1. The minister responsible for water will champion gender mainstreaming and will liaise with the AU Commission. AMCOW TAC will localize AUC policy and guidelines on gender for national application.
2. The Regional Working Group (comprising GWP, WSP, UNICEF, UNEP, UN-Habitat and GWA) will support TAC to prepare succinct performance reports for AMCOW and the AUC, which will in turn endorse the water sector gender performance indicators, track progress and take note of challenges.
3. TAC, with support from the Regional Working Group will prepare reports and mobilize counterpart funding; TAC/Regional Working Group, will prepare performance reports for AMCOW; Regional Economic Commissions will undertake assessments, peer reviews, case studies, and document good practices.
4. The AMCOW Region's Executive Committee Chair, TAC Chair, and REC secretariat departments are responsible for promoting gender mainstreaming and coordination with partner organizations.
5. All the RECs (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, IGAD, ECCAS, and Arab Water Council) and NEPAD will implement the Strategy as part of their existing partnerships with AMCOW.

### **Roles and responsibilities at national level**

- The minister responsible for water will drive policy implementation and lead resource mobilization.
- TAC will form multi-agency national working groups, prepare the Gender Action Plan, maintain a list of stakeholders, and prepare and disseminate progress reports.
- TAC and working groups at the national level will organize learning platforms and leverage funds.
- National governments and ministers of water will institutionalize the GMS structures and mechanisms for implementing gender actions in the water sector.

### **Roles and responsibilities at sub-national level**

1. TAC will support preparation and implementation of gender action plans and programs with the appropriate organs, for example, district councils, technical officers, water utilities and catchment committees.
2. ANEW, a regional networking body of African civil society organizations (CSO) with over 150 members is actively involved in the field of sustainable water management, water

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<sup>4</sup>Excerpted from the AMCOW Policy and Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in the Water Sector in Africa (2010), Section 3.2.5, page 30.



supply and sanitation. ANEW has a membership of more than 200 WSSCSOs from all over Africa and is officially recognized by AMCOW and its partners as representing African CSOs working on water and sanitation issues.

3. AMCOW, Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have created structures at sub regional levels to consolidate outputs from their collaboration in water issues.

### **Roles and responsibilities at the local level**

1. TAC & working groups at the national level will prepare indicators and criteria for selection of pilot interventions at the local level.
2. The minister will publicize gender accountability and recognize water management authorities or other organizations at the local level, by awarding them a trophy for best performance.
3. District council(s) will support and review gender performance for lower level project implementation.

For more information, please contact:

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