

A woman in traditional brown clothing is using a hoe to dig in a field. The background is a vast, dry, brown landscape. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Considering social and gender aspects in transboundary assessments and cooperation

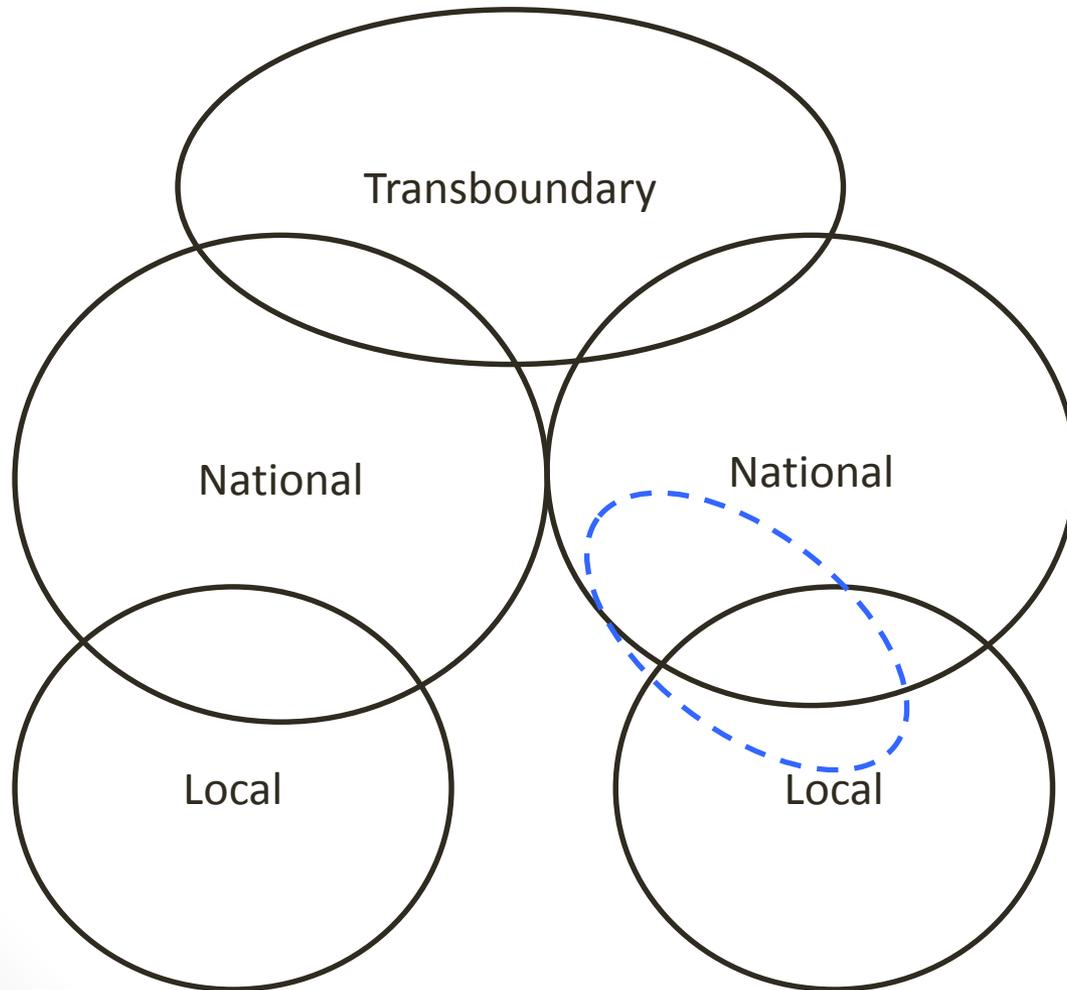
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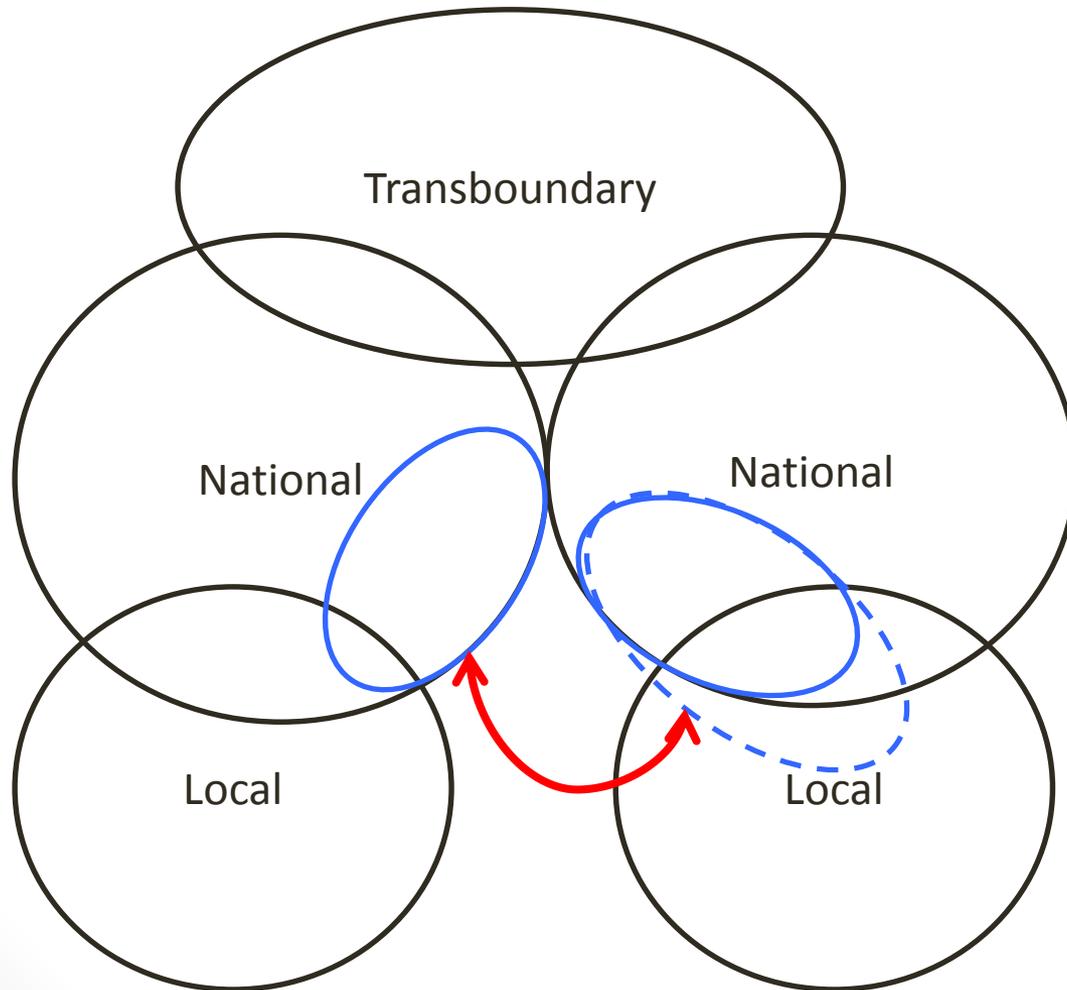
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Why cooperate on gender issues in groundwater management?



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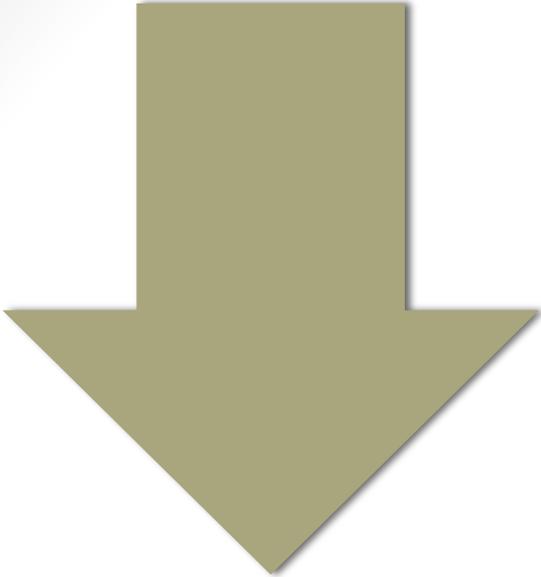


Are these issues addressed?

- Gap in knowledge on links between local and gendered livelihoods, and transboundary arrangements
- Gap in practice between international arrangements and the transboundary arrangements and practices
- Gap between what is called for and actual practices at local level

International Instrument	Access points for gender consideration
1992 UNECE Water Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of access to information • <u>Transboundary impact</u> can include effects on cultural heritage or <u>socio-economic conditions</u> • Best environmental practices and best available technology changes with economic and <u>social circumstances</u>
1997 Watercourses Convention	<p>In determining equitable and reasonable use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must consider <u>social and economic needs</u> of the watercourse states concerned • Must consider <u>population dependent</u> on the watercourse in each state concerned • Existing <u>and potential</u> uses • Special regard to <u>vital human needs</u>
2008 Draft Aquifer Articles	<p>In determining equitable and reasonable use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must consider <u>social and economic needs, present and future</u>, of the aquifer states concerned • Must consider <u>population dependent</u> on the aquifer or aquifer system in each state concerned • Existing <u>and potential</u> utilization • Special regard to <u>vital human needs</u>

International Instrument	Principles for Action
1992 Dublin Principles Principle 3	Need to address gender issues at all levels including the <u>transboundary level</u>
1992 Rio Declaration Principle 20	The <u>full participation</u> of women is essential to achieving sustainable development
1995 Beijing Platform for Action Strategic objectives and actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involve women actively in environmental decision making <u>at all levels</u> 2. Integrate gender concerns and <u>perspectives</u> in policies and programmes 3. Mechanisms to <u>assess the impact</u> of development and environmental policies on women
1996 Habitat Agenda Section IV B, 4	Para 38: women identified as a vulnerable group Para 93: <u>improve decision-making processes</u> within <u>national and international</u> enabling environments
2002 Johannesburg Plan Para 25(a)	<u>Capacity building</u> in a way that is ‘poor and <i>gender sensitive</i> ’
2016 Sustainable Development Goals Goal 5 - gender Goal 6 - water Goal 16 – law and institutions	<u>SDG 5</u>: Equal rights to economic resources; Access to ownership and control over land and natural resources; Participation <u>SDG 6</u> : implement IWRM at all levels through transboundary cooperation <u>SDG 16</u> : Strengthen institutions at all levels for equal access to justice for all

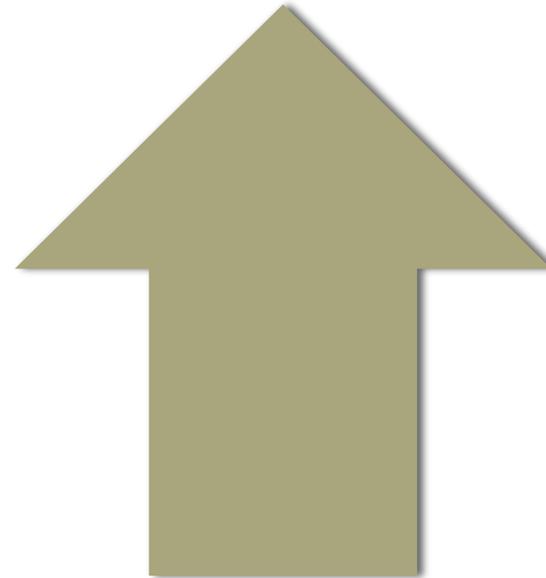


Procedural

- Gender sensitivity
 - Participatory processes
 - Representation
 - Non-discrimination in law and policy
 - Social impact assessments
- 

Distributive

- Access and control over land and resources
- Capacity-building/empowerment
- Equal rights



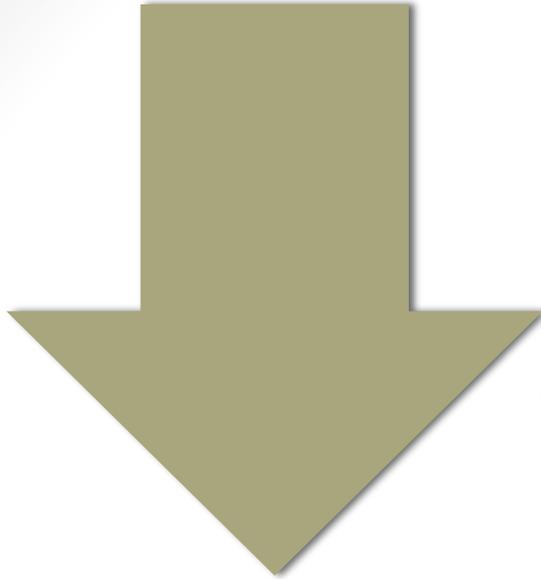
South Africa

Law/Policy	Gender Sensitive Provisions
1996 South African Constitution and Bill of Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-discrimination and gender equality • Gender representative legal and government institutions • Right to water
1997 Water Services Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender representative water board • Consider social equity in respect of tariffs • Equitable access to water services
1998 National Water Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender representative institutions • Redressing past gender discrimination in licensing • CMA duties to be mindful of past gender discrimination in achieving equitable access for all
2000 Municipal Systems Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender representative institutions
2001 Free Basic Water Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation (not gender specific)
2010 The Groundwater Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social equity (not gender specific)
2013 National Water Resource Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatially and socio-economically integrated, free of racial and gender discrimination and segregation in urban planning • the redress of race and gender water allocations for productive economic uses

Non-discrimination

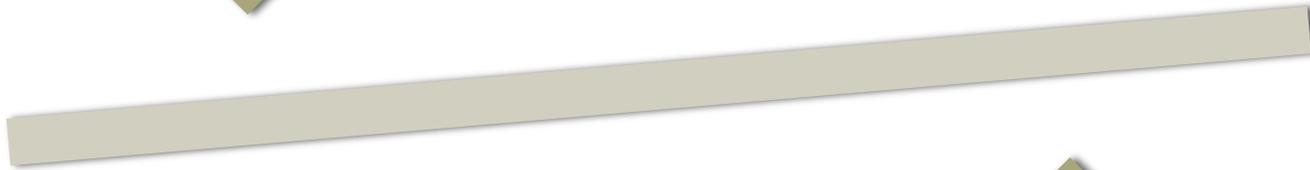
Gender representative institutions

Redressing past gender inequities



Procedural

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Botswana

Law/Policy	Gender Sensitive Provisions
1966 Constitution of Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from discrimination (not gender specific but a non-exhaustive list)
2005 Draft Water Bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking into account social and economic development patterns in water management
2011 Env'tl Assessment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Environment' includes the social aspects of the surroundings of a person
2012 National Water Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Gender and social equity in accessing water resources will be ensured and, in particular, women shall be empowered to participate fully in issues and decisions relating to sustainable development and management of water resources'
2013 Integrated Water Resources Management and Waste Efficiency Plan	<p>Calls for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an enabling environment (laws and policies) to institutionalize equitable participation of both men and women in the water sector • modification of institutional roles to be gender sensitive, for adequate expertise in gender analysis and mainstreaming, and full participation of women in decision-making in water management • management instruments that recognize the rights, needs and role of women in water use and management • Monitoring and evaluation to assess the success and failure of these adopted mechanisms

Participation

Recognition and rights

Institutionalized gender sensitivity

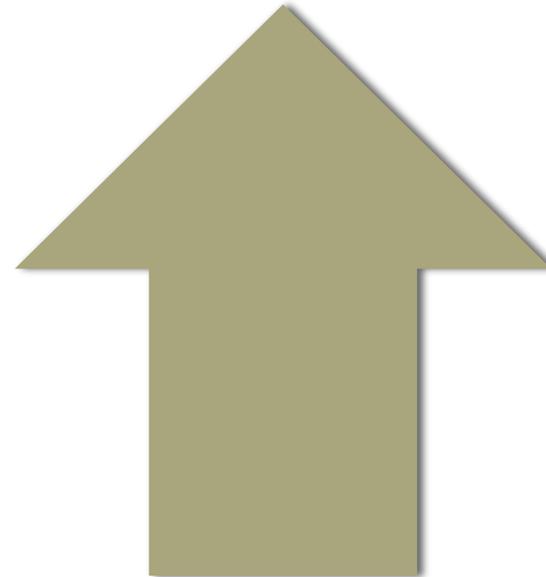
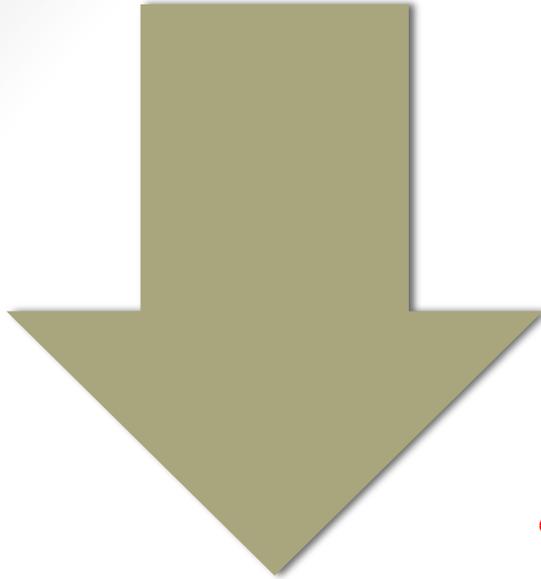
Measuring performance

Procedural

- Gender sensitivity
- Participatory processes
- Representation
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- Social impact assessments

Distributive

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- Capacity-building/empowerment
- Equal rights



Transboundary Level

Transboundary Institution	Gender Sensitive Provisions
LIMCOM	<p><i>Inter-generational equity principle</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transboundary impact assessment principle • Council to advise parties on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Equitable and reasonable utilisation of the Limpopo to support the sustainable development in the territory of each Contracting Party and the harmonisation of their policies related thereto;</i> • <i>The extent to which the inhabitant in the territory of each of the Contracting Parties concerned shall participate in the planning, utilisation, sustainable development, protection and conservation of the Limpopo and the possible impact on social and cultural heritage matters;</i>
SADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must take into account the social and economic needs of states when determining equitable utilization • RBMIs must stimulate public awareness and participation

Harmonisation of national policies

Transboundary social impact assessment

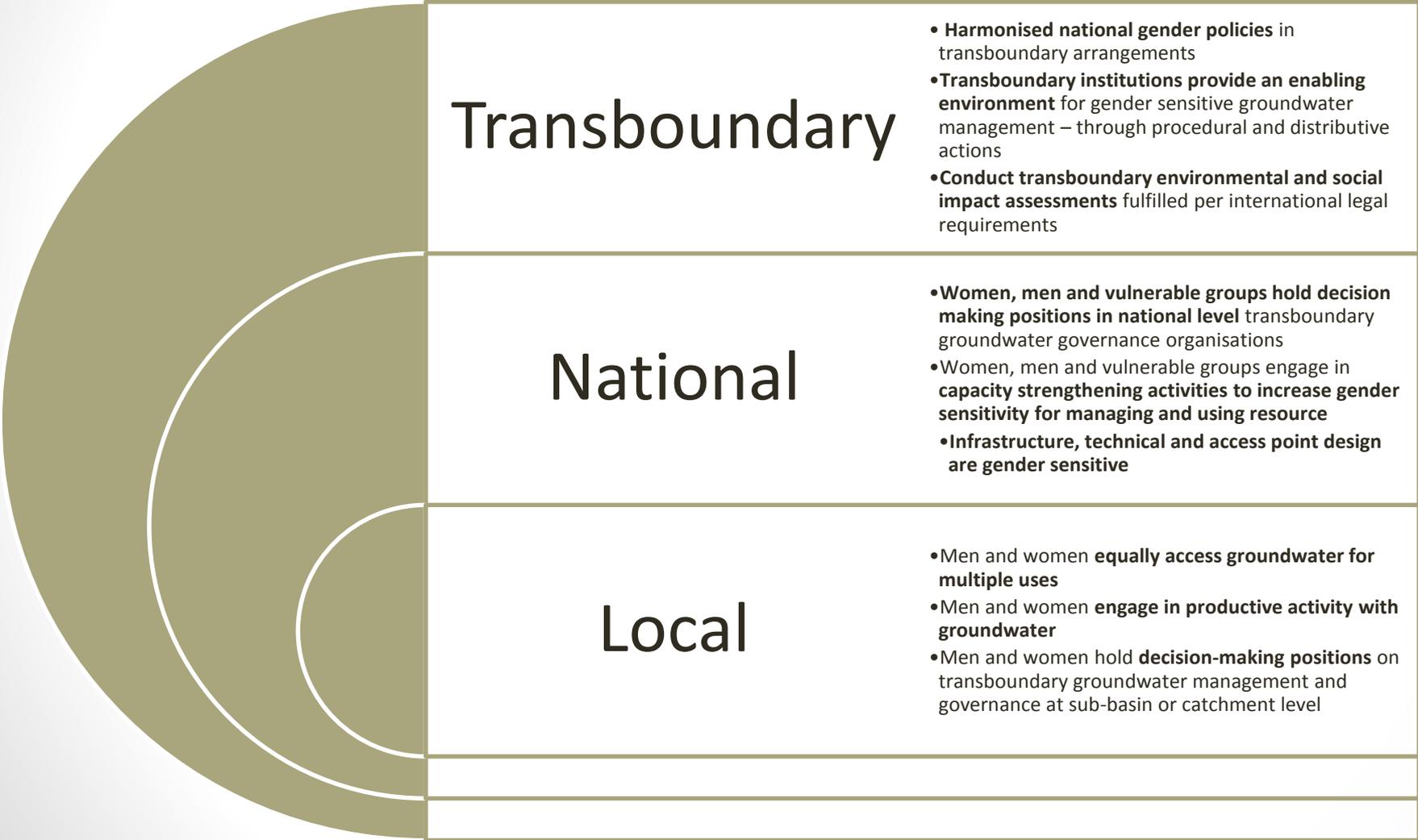
Local Level

Tool or Guide	Gender Sensitive Provisions
WEAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participation in decisions about agricultural production• Access to/decision-making over productive resources• Control over use of income• Leadership in the community• Allocation of time to productive, domestic tasks, leisure activities
FAO Socio-economic and Gender Analysis Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to resources: land and water, and other resources• Access to productive resources, assets and services• Multiple water uses and participation in defining water sources• Participation in decision-making; equitable in rules and practice• Equal access to training and equipment/technology/infrastructure
UNESCO WWAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M/W participate in water-related decision-making and policy making in public entities for water governance• Gendered access, use and priority setting within household• Gender capacities and inclusion in national water entities• Gendered inclusion/access to knowledge generating entities, projects and machineries at multiple levels• Gender-differentiated access to/control over water for agriculture

How to link transboundary to local in practice?

- Apply principles of international, national and local to the transboundary aquifer arrangements at transboundary level
- Integrating gender equitable arrangements in planning, management and governance of transboundary aquifer resources at nested levels (regional, basin, national, provincial, municipal, district)
- Outline specific actions that increase and then ensure local equity in benefits from the transboundary resource
- Monitor gender responsiveness with indicators at multiple levels

Potential Indicators



Transboundary

- **Harmonised national gender policies** in transboundary arrangements
- **Transboundary institutions provide an enabling environment** for gender sensitive groundwater management – through procedural and distributive actions
- **Conduct transboundary environmental and social impact assessments** fulfilled per international legal requirements

National

- **Women, men and vulnerable groups hold decision making positions in national level** transboundary groundwater governance organisations
- Women, men and vulnerable groups engage in **capacity strengthening activities to increase gender sensitivity for managing and using resource**
- **Infrastructure, technical and access point design are gender sensitive**

Local

- Men and women **equally access groundwater for multiple uses**
- Men and women **engage in productive activity with groundwater**
- Men and women hold **decision-making positions** on transboundary groundwater management and governance at sub-basin or catchment level

Potential Actions

- Dialogue to improve cooperation to achieve gender equitable benefits from resource
- National, Transboundary indicator developed and agreed
- Modalities for monitoring performance and improving learning
- Capacity development on gender-sensitive infrastructure and project design
- Capacity development on integrating gender-sensitive planning at multiple levels
- Integration into SAP as appropriate

Thank you

