



# REPORT

## 2011

### Gender and Water Alliance

Progress Report



May 2012

**GWA Secretariat,** P.O.Box 114, 6950AC Dieren, **the Netherlands,**  
[secretariat@gwalliance.org](mailto:secretariat@gwalliance.org), [www.genderandwater.org](http://www.genderandwater.org)

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**ACRONYMS**

AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council of Water
CA	Cooperative Agreement
Cap-Net	International Network for Capacity Building in Integrated Water Resources Management.
DD	Deputy Director
DGIS	Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking
ED	Executive Director
FCM	Federation of Canadian Municipalities
2iE	International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering
GA	General Assembly
GEG	Gender Equity Gauge
GEWAMED	Gender and Water in the Mediterranean Region
GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
GWA-EA	Gender and Water Alliance – Eastern Africa
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IDRC	International Development Research Centre (Canada)
IEW	Institute of the Environment and Water (Kenya)
IFESNET	Africa Initiative for Environment sustainable Network (Nigeria)
IHE-UNESCO	Institute for Water Education
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre
IYS	International Year of Sanitation
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
KIST	Kigali Institute of Science and Technology
LVWATSAN	Lake Victoria Regional Water and Sanitation Initiative
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MoU	Memory of Understanding
MRC	Mekong River Basin Committee
MFS	Medefinancierings Stelsel (Co-financing system)
PAO	Public Aid Organisation (Iraq)
PNUD	Program of the Nations United for Development UNDP
RAIN	Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network
RFP	Regional Focal Point
RG	Resource Guide
RSP	Regional Strategic Plan
RSPW	Regional Strategic Planning Workshop
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
SC	Steering Committee
SER	Servicios para el desarrollo
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SuSanA	Sustainable Sanitation Alliance
TISS	Tata Institute for Social Sciences
TMF	Thematische Medefinancierings Fonds (Thematic Co-financing Fund)
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WAC	Water for African Cities
WA-NET	West Africa Capacity Building Network
WAsC	Water for Asian Cities
WEFC	Women in Europe for a Common Future
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme World Bank
WSP SA	Water and Sanitation Programme World Bank, South Asia
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WUR	Wageningen University and Research
WWC	World Water Council
WWW	World Water Week in Stockholm

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The achievements of the Gender and Water Alliance during the previous five years are reason for pride of both the quality and the quantity of the work. GWA is internationally well-known for the methodologies that were developed, her capacity building work and publications. GWA's work has resulted in the increasing international recognition of gender as crucial in water management. True as this may be, yet there is no cause to sit back admiring the results. There still is a great deal of need for the work of GWA worldwide. For example the demand for our capacity building efforts such as training of trainers' workshops is still as large as ever. When in one country the water policies are engendered, again in another country a new government gets installed that needs to learn from scratch. If gender is not given separate attention including a budget, it soon evaporates from policies and implementation. Also, there is not another organisation in this world that does the work for which GWA has a mandate. Some Gender and Climate Change organisations are coming up, of which GWA is also member, but *water* is hardly an issue in such organisations, because the focus is on high-tech mitigation, instead of at adaptation to the consequences of climate change for vulnerable women and men: floods and droughts, both water related.



Masai primary water management (Copyright Gerdien Langebarg)

In the field of sanitation progress towards reaching the Millennium development Goals is slow, and new facilities hardly keep up with the growth of population. Gender aspects are so crucial in the design, planning, construction, use, accessibility and maintenance of toilets, that without it programmes are bound to fail. So even in those places where the numbers of newly constructed facilities is high, many of them may not be used at all, keeping the impact on poverty reduction low.

After five years (2005-2010) of hard work to complete the ambitious programme funded with TMF funding of DGIS, the Government of the Netherlands, the Gender and Water Alliance is now finding new ways of realising its goal of

*achieving effective gender mainstreaming in the design and implementation of water management policies and practices, resulting in measurable positive impact on the lives of poor women and men.*

During 2011 the objective is pursued without financial support for core and specific activities of gender mainstreaming in water management. This new situation influences the work of the Secretariat, of the Steering Committee and of the membership. On the one hand substantial time has to be spend on fundraising and writing proposals replying to relevant calls of donor organisations, with similar objectives as ours. On the other hand contracts are entered into with various organisations, mainly international, for paid assignments. Such work also follows the GWA goals. Capacity building remains at the core of GWA's activities, even in contract work.



Ziraldo, GWA

Our expertise in Gender Mainstreaming has as consequence that most of our work is done in cooperation and partnerships with other organisations, reducing the say we have in the preparations and planning. It also means that we have to invest a lot in preparation of detailed plans which then may not be implemented or are used by others to apply for funding.

Because of substantially less income the staff at the Secretariat had to be reduced already in 2010. Again in 2011 three colleagues had to leave the organisation, leaving the remaining tasks to only a handful (total average of the year is 2,23 f.t.e.). Elections for the Steering Committee were postponed. Some of the activities in the framework of cooperative agreements with international organisations started during Phase II of GWA and continued in 2011.

During the whole year the income was low, and the liquidity even lower. That is because even the money which we had already earned was not transferred. A misunderstanding between DGIS and GWA resulted in delay of the payment of the final instalment of the TMF funding, which was not yet solved at the end of 2011<sup>1</sup>.

In short, 2011 has been a challenge to survive as organisation, but also a year in which we reflected about the continuous need for GWA, our members, our location and other variables.

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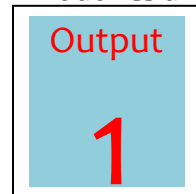
<sup>1</sup> On 16 March 2012 the final instalment of the GWA Phase II TMF funding was gratefully received.

This report follows the five outputs into which we divided our work since 2006, because they remain to be relevant and effective. Some of the activity numbers have changed.

- Output 1: Network of GWA members managed, strengthened and operating effectively
- Output 2: Knowledge and information on gender mainstreaming policies, practice, experience and tools collected, recorded and shared by GWA members and other key stakeholders
- Output 3: Capacity to mainstream gender in IWRM amongst targeted groups significantly increased
- Output 4: Significant progress in the incorporation of gender issues in the development and implementation of national water-related policies in targeted countries
- Output 5: Profile of gender equality issues at international water-related conferences and events and in international policy reinforced and promoted.



## 2. FIVE OUTPUTS: continuity and on-going work complemented by new initiatives and priorities

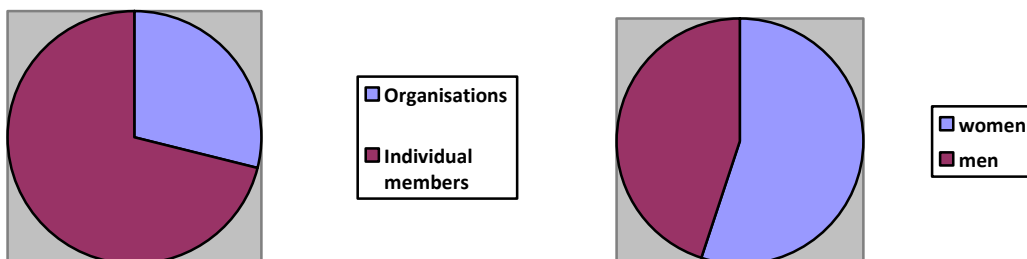


### 2.1 Output 1: Network of GWA and regionalisation

#### The network (1.1 – 1.4)

No extra effort was made to increase the membership. Nevertheless more than 100 new members joined the network. The proportion of male members remains 45% and of organisations versus individual membership is still about 30% : 70%. See Annex 1, for the full membership report.

The Secretariat remains to be asked by many international organisations for advice, for suggesting names of members with a particular expertise, for comments upon their draft documents and papers, etc. Before this was all possible because of staff time paid from core funding. This is now increasingly becoming more difficult. In general such requests are replied to, but especially for large reports the time cannot be made free in the current situation. It appears that no other organisations take up this responsibility as yet, resulting in international reports that don't all give due attention to gender relations.



#### GWA General Assembly (1,3)

During the Stockholm World Water Week one GWA members' meeting was held. The current situation and future opportunities were discussed.

#### Steering Committee meeting (1.6 – 1.7)

The costs of an SC meeting on location were regrettably forbidding. Skype was used to have two SC meetings in 2011. Regular reporting took care of keeping the SC informed about the processes of winding up completed TMF activities and about continuation and developing of new plans.



SC members Hycinth Banseka (Cameroun) and Meena Bilgi (India)

Regionalisation (1.8 – 1.13)

Efforts were done to formalise and institutionalise GWA-Eastern Africa. The ED spent a week in Nairobi for this purpose. During the week in Nairobi amongst others the Netherlands and Swedish Embassy were visited, where the response was rather positive, but in 2011 no commitment was received. Some of the other meetings were with the WSP (World Bank), GTZ, Italian Embassy, SNV, UN-Habitat and Heinrich Böll Foundation.

A future is aimed for in which the international GWA and GWA-EA would complement each other and not end up as competitors. All possible problems should be foreseen and prevented to actually occur, by clear structures, division of tasks and of geographical region, as well as guidelines that cannot be misunderstood. Regrettably this did not yet materialise. Also in other regions such processes could be started if reliable member institutions are found to be willing, and also otherwise responding to the other conditional criteria. The low liquidity is an additional factor slowing down further progress in regionalisation.

GWA Website (1.15 – 1.16)

After 2011 GWA the service agreement with IRC for the technical maintenance of the website ([www.genderandwater.org](http://www.genderandwater.org)) comes to an end. This occasion is used for the total renewal of the website. The members were sent a short survey with questions about the preferred design and technical possibilities, such as their access to fast internet, or the contrary. The outcome made us decide to host the GWA website on its own server and to start the transfer of the contents using a new content management system. Not only the system, also the whole design is changed. A few different plans were made and after selection and adaption of the first concepts, three different designs were sent to the members to give their opinions. The plan is to have the new website ready and in the air with July 2012.

A few draft designs of the new GWA website:

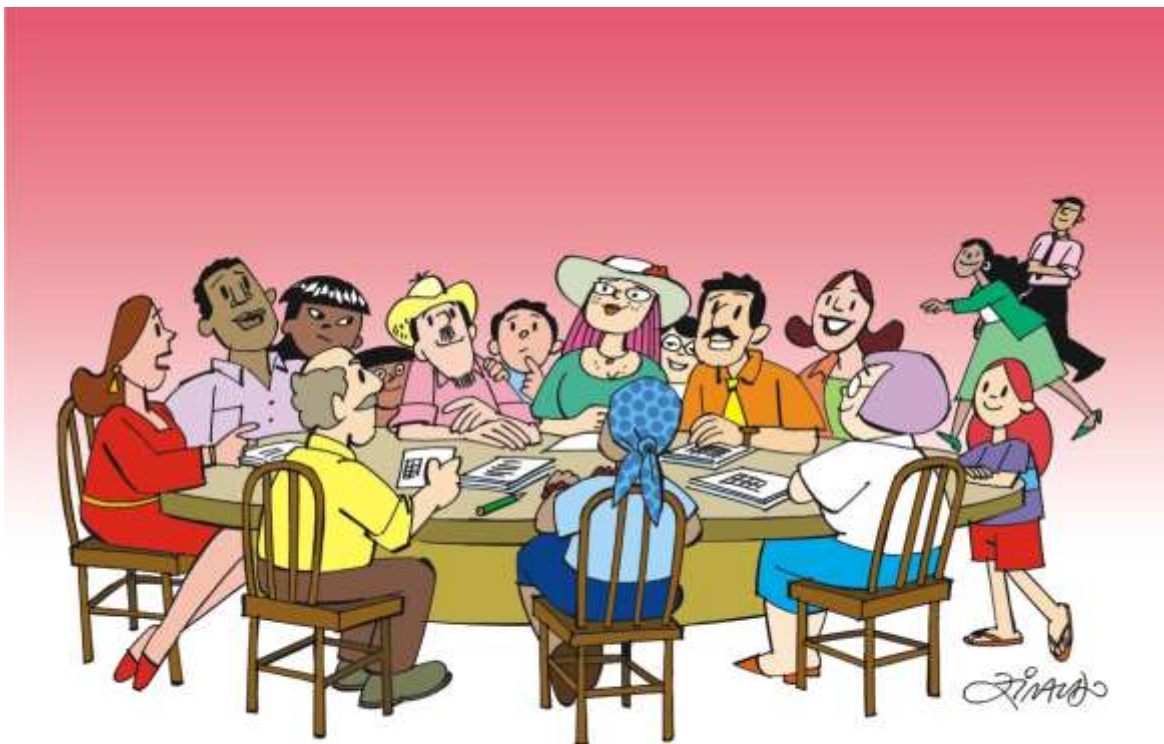




GWA Listserve (1.17)

The GWA listserve is particularly active in the English language, which undoubtedly is related to the lack of fluency in the other languages in the Secretariat. Some regional listserves are also active, although these often have a life of their own, not necessarily informing the international secretariat. The number of messages shared in 2011 were 140, of which 36 in the Spanish language group and 17 in French. Because the increasing number of international mailing lists related to water or to women, we try to limit the GWA messages to two per week, and to those that really relate to gender and water.

Training of staff (1.32)



- The DD participated in a one-day training on building partnerships with the corporate sector.
- The Membership Manager cum Financial Assistant participated in a one-day training for Human Resource Management.

Fundraising, applications and tendering (1.36 – 1.42)



Whilst earlier GWA focused on the working for the five envisaged outputs, in 2011 substantial time is used to approach donors and write proposals when a call for proposals is published. At first the larger donors are approached, GWA being an international and global organization, but later also smaller funds for opportunities of a more regional or even national character are written into.

Donors were paid visits to:

- In February the DD and the Regional Focal Point for Western Africa traveled to Stockholm to meet SIDA. They spoke with representatives of the Unit of Global Programmes, involved in water and sanitation. Although the conversation was positive and SIDA showed keen interest in the work of GWA, unfortunately this has not yet led to any concrete funding opportunities because SIDA was still to develop a completely new development policy.
- In the Stockholm World Water Week meetings were held with some of the donors and to more partner organisations.
- With DGIS it was not possible to have new discussions yet, because of the Appeals that were still ongoing, both about the rejection of the MSF proposal, and for the final installment of the TMF funding.
- In Nairobi, when informing partner organisations and donors including Embassies, about the plans to formalize GWA-EA, proposals to formalize GWA-EA were handed over. A number of organisations and Embassies showed keen interest. Some proposals were later adapted to the specific interest of the donors.



Applications, concept notes and proposals:

- The major opportunity for serious funding in this year was FLOW of DGIS: Fund for Leadership Opportunities of Women. The proposal we wrote suited exactly in all the priorities of the donor.
  - The second good opportunity was from the same section in DGIS: MRF Human Rights Fund. For about one year, water and sanitation are recognised as Human Rights. The Netherlands has been instrumental and active in achieving this goal. As such GWA's mandate fitted in this subject.
- Both proposals were rejected, although the reasoning was contradictive.

- For the USAID Innovations in Gender Equality to Promote Food Security Program we wrote a comprehensive Concept note, also clearly fitting in all the objectives of the Fund.
- The Sujal project in which GWA takes care of gender mainstreaming in the EU-India-funded programme implemented by a consortium of VRUTTI, DSC Gujarat, YFA Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, was approved.
- A scaling up of this same programme was applied for with USAID.

Tenders were written for:

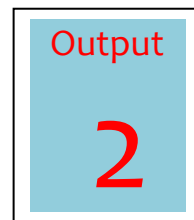
- The Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) of the World Bank in South Asia: a Gender Audit. This was assigned to GWA.
- For NICHE of NUFFIC (The Netherlands) GWA participated in the tender of a consortium for support to an institute for higher education in Kenya.
- For NICHE of NUFFIC (The Netherlands) GWA participated in the tender of a different consortium for support to an institute for higher education in Egypt.

Networking with potential partners:

- In a meeting where the Climate and Development Knowledge Network presented itself to look for possibilities for cooperation we explained how gender needs to be mainstreamed, and that GWA cannot write tenders on her own, only in partnership with implementing organizations. The representatives of CDKN were not interested in gender aspects.

#### GWA material and documents (1.38 a.o.)

Brochures, CDroms, manuals and booklets remain to be handed out by the Secretariat, when abroad, by the SC members and by members who receive sendings by post. In the Stockholm WWW particularly a lot of GWA material was handed out. Hard copies of the Resource Guide are now all brought into the office, reducing the costs for storage.



## **2.2. Output 2: Knowledge and Information**

### Case Studies (2.4)

Within the programmes implemented in partnership with UN-Habitat a number of case-studies were made related to WATSAN and Gender in Laos, Nepal, Cambodia and Vietnam.



### Gender Scan Methodology for Water Utilities (2.5)

The Gender Scan for Water Utilities has been further adapted and is now ready for use. It was shared during the World Water Week in Stockholm. Various Water Utilities and Water Companies show interest in the Gender Scan. Originally this activity was partly funded by ECO-Asia, in its turn financed by USAID, but USAID stopped financing this at short notice. GWA was able to finalise it with own inputs, mainly time of the Secretariat. Funding for testing it was still expected from USAID. Now this has still to be found elsewhere.

### Gender and Water Management in Agriculture (2.6)

New revisions were made in the joint booklet of FAO, GEWAMED and GWA “Passport to Mainstreaming Gender in Water Programmes: Key questions for interventions in the agricultural sector”. The revision process with FAO is lengthy and strict. This has been demanding of Secretariat time as well. Publication is foreseen in 2012.

### Influence International Organisations (UNEP, CSD, UN-Water, documents, etc.)(2.16)

- GWA participated on invitation in the AMCOW Gender and Infrastructure Workshop which was organized by the Multilateral Development Banks Gender Working Group in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia. The workshop was attended by around 100 participants working in the field of water and sanitation, irrigation, energy and transport from Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- Invited by WUNRN (Women’s UN Report Network) a presentation was written for the UN Human Rights Council Session 18, in Geneva.

### Gender Audit of WSP South Asia (2.19)

WSP and GWA signed a contract for a Gender Audit of WSP Water and Sanitation Program, South Asia in October after a lengthy negotiation process. GWA facilitators were recruited in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan and the inception phase of the project was started. The GWA facilitator in India, who was also the GWA coordinator for the project, had to be replaced, which resulted in an efficient and excellent team. Due to delay related to visa applications, the planned inception workshop had to be postponed to January 2012.

### New theme: Gender, Water and Tourism (2.23)

GWA was invited to participate in a stakeholder conference organised by KUONI on Water and Tourism. In the meeting GWA strived to include a gender perspective in the discussions on how to involve tourists in sustainable water management during their holidays. As a result of the conference KUONI started pilot projects in Kenya and Egypt to raise awareness of tourists and hoteliers and to develop standards for the supply chain with respect to saving of water with a gender perspective.

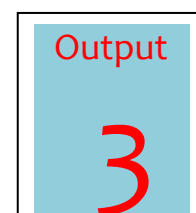
### UN Habitat Gender Disaggregated Data in WATSAN (2.24)

In August a Small Scale Agreement of Cooperation was signed with UN-Habitat, was signed, titled Gender disaggregated Data Review, to inventorise existing GDD in WATSAN in Africa. Two GWA members are appointed to do this work, which is on-going.



## 2.3 Output 3: Capacity Building

Various requests for training workshops worldwide reach us, which are included in the proposals we write, if possible and relevant.



National Gender and IWRM Training (3.5)

- Oxfam (GB) Sierra Leone: training of the staff in the villages. Gender, WASH and Sustainable Development, implemented by Margriet Reinders

Capacity Building in the LVWATSAN Programme of UN-Habitat in Lake Victoria Basin CA3 (3.7)

Most of the training material was prepared before 2011, and during this year the training was implemented in the ten towns, mainly by NETWAS, with GWA material. The training material for three different groups of trainees was adapted regularly, following the feedback of the trainings. All over the gender trainings were evaluated very positively, although more days would have been appreciated. After all training was completed, a CD was prepared with the training material. All further reports were completed, the financial report was audited. One final payment is pending. The programme has been very comprehensive and the methodology developed is really participatory and effective.

UN-Habitat is preparing for a second phase in 10 different towns, but financing has not yet been found, now that DGIS has backed out.



Training of Trainers, GEWAMED in Tunis (3.9)

GWA contributed by advising on the contents of the programme and GWA member Margriet Reinders was the head trainer.

People and Panchayat Led IWRM programme for Capacity Building, EU-funded, Administered by VRUTTI, India (3.12)

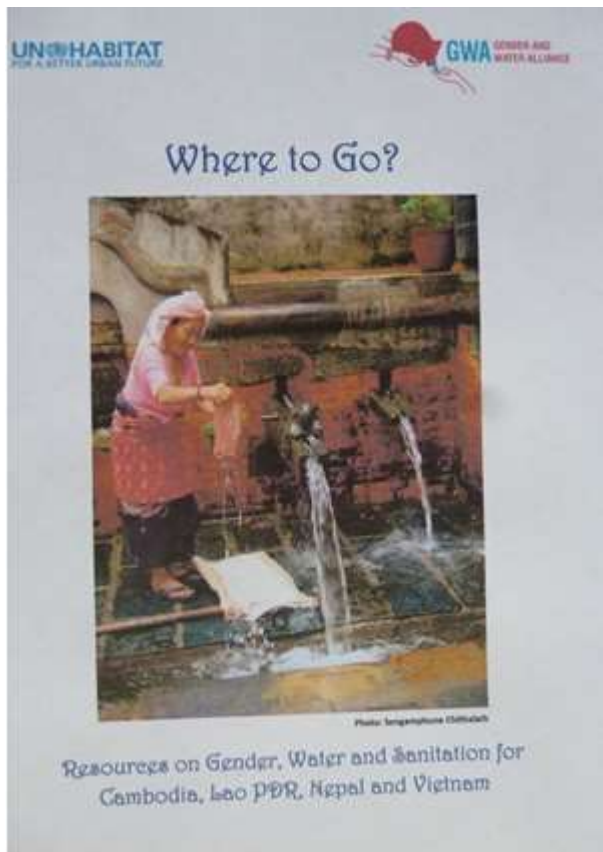
The four year programme started in March 2011, and it is implemented by a consortium of four organisations: VRUTTI (administration), DSC (implementation in Meghraj, Gujarat), YFA (implementation in Wanaparthy division in Mahabubnagar district, AP, and in Karnataka) and GWA (mainstreaming of gender and diversity). The new working title of the programme is Sujal, which means Good Water. Various Gender and IWRM training workshops were held. Suggestions were given to mainstream gender in the Action plans of the partners, and GWA participated in the Programme Steering Committee Meetings.

WATSAN in Latin American and Caribbean Cities UN-Habitat CA5 (3.19)

As planned, the main part of the year was spent on the coaching of the participants that had been trained in the workshops of 2010 in Bolivia, Ecuador and Mexico. Due to bureaucratic reasons it had to be decided to stop the programme in Nicaragua. In the three remaining countries it proved necessary to organise an extra workshop during the coaching period to enable better follow-up. The final national workshops were all organised in the last quarter of the year, and reporting on the process is taking place. The final regional workshop is foreseen for 2012.



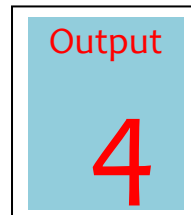
The GWA WasC - Mekong team



Capacity Building in Water for Asian Cities and the Mekong, UN Habitat, CA4 (3.14)

In 2011 this cooperation agreement was completed. From 31 May to 2 June the finalising regional workshop took place in Vientiane, Lao PDR. In this workshop the experiences within the programme were shared between the 34 participants from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal and Vietnam. The outcomes of the workshop were used to develop a framework for Gender and WATSAN in the region.

After the workshop a Gender Resource Book for the WATSAN programme of UN-Habitat was produced of which the CD will be published in 2012.



**2.4 Output 4: National Water-related policies and advocacy**

Evaluation of FAO’s role and work related to Gender and Development (4.12)

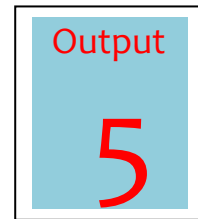
The contract with FAO for the contribution of GWA to the Evaluation started in 2010, and was completed in 2011. Because of its extensive expertise in gender and agricultural sectors and its wide member network, GWA was asked to provide advisory services on gender equality and to help identify and contract four out of eight consultants, including the team leader, for the evaluation team of the Evaluation of FAO’s role and work related to Gender and Development. The evaluation entailed the following activities:

- Visits to Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Congo (Republic), Dominican Republic, Ghana, Kenya, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Somaliland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda and Zambia to assess over 150 projects;
- Assessment of about 250 of FAO’s publications
- Desk study of 200 projects that FAO staff had assessed as not “gender and development” related

GWA completed the task of the desk study which was critical to the evidence and analysis of the extent to which FAO had incorporated gender concerns into its projects. GWA provided the following team members: team leader, Africa region and HIV and AIDS expert, Latin America and Caribbean Region expert, Gender and Agriculture expert. Recommendations were formulated based on the evidence illustrated throughout the report. The evaluation report is available on the FAO website.

Members’ activities influencing their governments’ policies (4.3)

Also in 2011 again many members have been actively involved, either outspokenly as GWA or in name of their own organisation, in assisting and advising their governments in developing policies related to water and sanitation, agriculture, environment, climate change, etc.



## 2.5 Output 5: International events

### Steering Committee international activities (5.1)

The SC consists of five members:

1. The Chairperson of GWA, Dr. Eva Rathgeber
  - Was invited as speaker to the Asia Pacific Regional Water Conference in Kuala Lumpur. Her presentation was on the Water Demand Management and Human Right to Water covering the gender aspects in every stage of food production and access to irrigation. She was invited to turn the presentation into a paper which was later published in the newsletter of the Malaysian Water Partnership.
  - Participated in the Stockholm World Water Week, having numerous meetings together with the ED, with donors and partner organisations.
  - Chaired the UN Expert Group on Women’s Economic Empowerment, making use of the occasion to meet with donors, including UN Women, FAO and IFAD and discuss the work of the GWA.
  - Meeting with CARE Canada, with the president of Action Aid to promote the work of GWA.
2. Hycinth Banseka, Secretary, has joined Plan International in Cameroun, provided advise on various requests.
3. Jan Reynders, SC member and treasurer:
  - Contributed to discussions with the accountants of GWA regarding amongst others:
    - a. the financial state of affairs,
    - b. calculating contributions in time and work by members and SC and
    - c. issues regarding GWA’s low real overhead expenses as different from labour intensive secretariat content and contact contributions to members and the functioning as network which is not to be calculated as overhead.
  - Contributed as SC member during Hearing at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands regarding non-payment of the final installment to GWA.
  - Spread the word about GWA, its content, functions, materials, training work and broad worldwide membership to
    - a. NGOs and activist groups in 10 countries in Asia and Africa, visited during 2011 for gender justice/education/SRHR work for a funding agency;
    - b. to women’s groups and networks in 11 countries in Europe through the WIDE women’ activist and advocacy network;
    - c. to board and members of the Dutch Gender platform: WO=MEN;
    - d. to members of the Karama network in the Arab region (dealing with women political participation/leadership and ending VAW.

Always had very positive responses and interest to visit the website of GWA for more info.

4. Shaima Ali, SC member:
  - Represented GWA in October in Ghana for the African regional workshop organized by the Ghana Aid Effectiveness forum (GAEF) and Ghana Anti Corruption Coalition (GACC) with the theme: Accelerating Ghanaian Civil Society participation for Development Effectiveness. This workshop was in preparation for the global High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea.
  - Represented GWA in the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) in December in Busan, Korea, where more than 3000 CSOs met to discuss on aid transparency, effectiveness and governmental bodies involvement in supporting civil society.
  - Publications that were posted by GWA secretariat were distributed at many side events in the forum, in other meetings and in Egypt. Various African attendants stated they like to register as members.

5. Meena Bilgi, member, provided advise on various requests, and is starting with her PhD on Women, Water and Work.

Staff Secretariat international travel (5.2)

1. ED Joke Muylwijk
  - Speaker in and co-organiser of the final GEWAMED Workshop in Brussels. See 5.11.
  - Stockholm World Water Week. Numerous partners and various donors were spoken to. Also a GWA members meeting was held. (1.3)
  - WSP session on Gender methodology for water utilities, in Stockholm
  - Visit in Nairobi various partners and Embassies, see Regionalisation, see 1.8.
  - Cap-Net Partners and Managers Meetings in Hyderabad India.
  - Programme Steering Committee Meeting Sujal, EU-IWRM project, administered by VRUTTI and visit YFA (Youth for Action).
  - Training of YFA staff Gender and IWRM in Mahbubnagar AP, India.



2. DD Esther de Jong
  - Speaker and presenter in the final GEWAMED Workshop in Brussels. See 5.11.
  - Visit to SIDA, Stockholm to give a presentation about GWA, and to suggest about collaboration. See 1.36.
  - 2.16 Influence International Organisations (UNEP, CSD, UN-Water, documents, etc)
  - AMCOW Gender and Infrastructure Workshop in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia. See 2.16.
  - Presenter KUONI workshop on Water and Tourism in Switzerland. See 2.23.
  - Final Regional Workshop of UN-Habitat-GWA project in Mekong and WAsC, in Vientiane, Lao PDR. See 3.14.
  - For the FAO Evaluation attended a workshop; and meeting in Rome. See 4.12
  - And a number of meetings in the Netherlands (The Hague, Delft, Wageningen).
3. SPO Christine van der Heijden:
  - Visit AECID, Madrid, to discuss the AECID funded programme in Latin America, and to hand in all the reports and outputs.
  - Attend NWP meeting on Development and Water in The Hague.

Travelling Exhibit (5.4)

- A number of new sets were printed for African countries (English and French).
- One exhibition was held during the meeting of UN-Habitat Governing Council GC23 in Nairobi (see picture). GWA's TE was exposed.
- With already many sets all over the world, not all information about exposure is available in the Secretariat. Apart from the A0 (90 X 150) version, there are als A3 laminated sets which are produced at the secretariat, and handed out whenever we travel.



UN-Habitat Water and Sanitation Trust Fund Advisory Board Meeting, Nairobi. (5.2)

GWA's ED was invited to take part in this Advisory Board Meeting, in which donors were informed about the current financial situation of the Water Branch of UN-Habitat, and solutions are being sought. She took part in the panel discussion as panellist.

GEWAMED workshop (5.11)

The Final International Workshop on the Integration of Gender Dimensions in IWRM: Lessons and Challenges of the Mediterranean Region was held in July in Brussels. GWA was an active co-organiser of this workshop. GWA provided one of the main facilitators as well as two presenters during the workshop. The ED spoke in the European Parliament in a meeting where the results of the project were shared, and Parliamentarians also expressed their opinion about the programme and about gender aspects of water management in general. The DD spoke about the importance of gender mainstreaming in irrigation on the second day where the results of the work of the last 1,5 years were shared and a way forward was formulated. The ED also gave a presentation about the need for Gender-disaggregated Data.

**3. DONOR RELATIONS**

In 2011 there is no donor in the sense of a government or non-government institution that provides subsidies. For the closing period of our Dutch TMF funding an amount of € 65,000 was reserved in 2010.

Because of a misunderstanding, the final instalment of the TMF funding was not received. An appeal was sent resulting in a Hearing. This problem was only solved in 2012.

Donors that were met and approached for subsidies or other forms of collaboration and the details, are described in paragraph 2.1., under “Fundraising, applications and tendering”.

For the EU-India-funded Sujal project in India which VRUTTI administers GWA has no direct contact with EU.

The AECID funded programme for Latin America ended on 31 December 2010, and the first months of 2011 were used for reporting.

**4. PARTNERSHIPS**

Many partners were spoken with on different occasions, many in the Stockholm World Water Week. We only discuss a few of them here.



CAP-NET

GWA's ED participated in the Partners' Meeting and in the Managers' Meeting of Cap-Net in Hyderabad, India. Various forms of further cooperation were discussed, but the lack of financing is a major obstacle, because Cap-Net provides 50% of the costs at most. Earlier, that was a very good opportunity, but now this is not possible.

Plans to discuss further work together were discussed with Zimbabwe and Kenya.



GWP

The Global Water Partnership starts to develop a Gender Strategy. A large group of gender experts work on it on a voluntary basis. Many of them are members of GWA. GWA is lauding this initiative and hope the plan, when approved will be implemented.

SNV

SNV follows a Value Chain approach. In some regions water and sanitation or agroculture is a priority theme. There GWA and SNV could work together. The SNV office in Nairobi was also paid a visit, to discuss the plans for support to the water sector by the Netherlands Embassy. The focus is very technical.

CREPA

CREPA West Africa approached us to discuss their new programme, and how gender could be mainstreamed in it. There would be need for training of many trainers. GWA has made a plan, but it was postponed for some time.



**5. FINANCE**

- A budget for 2011 was made based on the assumption that the final instalment of TMF funding of DGIS would soon be transferred. This was not the case: it was only received in 2012. Thus the spent amount was lower than the budget. The budget was € 343.990.
- The Financial Report of 2010 was approved and audited. Since 2010 was the final year of the TNF funding, this was also time to make a complete overview of all five years.
- The contracts of UN-Habitat Lake Victoria (CA3) and Asia (CA4) and FAO (4.12) were audited separately. Separate Financial Reports were written. The final two payments of the Lake Victoria programme have not yet been received at the end of 2011.
- Without donors, there is no need to prove co-financing this year: 100% is co-financing or own financing.
- The total actual income<sup>2</sup> received in 2011 is € 151,178, about 19% of an average year so far.
- The total actual amount<sup>2</sup> as spent in 2011 is € 204.806, about 25% of an average year so far.


**JM/0612**




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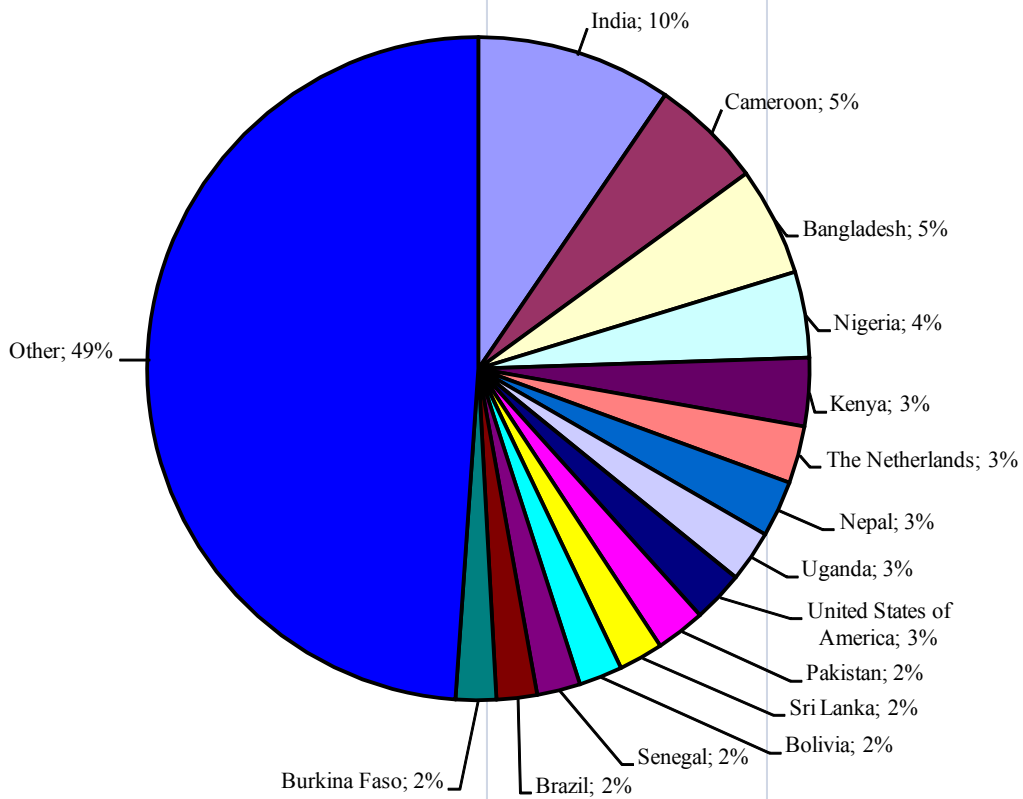
<sup>2</sup> In the financial report these amounts are different because there the liabilities and receivables are taken into account crossing the end of the year.

ANNEX I Membership Report 31 December 2010

 <b>Membership report</b>														
<b>31-12-2011</b>		<b>2076 Members</b> <b>123 Countries</b>												
<b>Membership type</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Quantity</b>												
Individual	70%	1453												
Organization	29,6%	615												
Individual/Organization	0,4%	8												
<p>A pie chart illustrating the distribution of membership types. The largest slice is Individual at 70%, followed by Organization at 29,6%, and Individual/Organization at 0,4%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Membership type</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individual</td> <td>70%</td> <td>1453</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Organization</td> <td>29,6%</td> <td>615</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individual/Organization</td> <td>0,4%</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Membership type	Percentage	Quantity	Individual	70%	1453	Organization	29,6%	615	Individual/Organization	0,4%	8
Membership type	Percentage	Quantity												
Individual	70%	1453												
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<b>Sex</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Quantity</b>												
Female	55%	1145												
Male	45%	930												
<p>A pie chart illustrating the distribution of membership by sex. The largest slice is Female at 55%, followed by Male at 45%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sex</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>55%</td> <td>1145</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>45%</td> <td>930</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sex	Percentage	Quantity	Female	55%	1145	Male	45%	930			
Sex	Percentage	Quantity												
Female	55%	1145												
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**Membership report**

Country, Top 15 / 31.12.2011	Percentage	Quantity
India	10%	198
Cameroon	5%	113
Bangladesh	5%	110
Nigeria	4%	87
Kenya	3%	69
The Netherlands	3%	58
Nepal	3%	57
Uganda	3%	52
United States of America	3%	52
Pakistan	2%	50
Sri Lanka	2%	45
Bolivia	2%	44
Senegal	2%	44
Brazil	2%	41
Burkina Faso	2%	41
Other	49%	1015



**Membership report**

**Increase of GWA Membership**

31-12-2011	2076 Members 123 Countries
2000	76
2001	161
2002	0
2003	41
2004	223
2005	13
2006	147
2007	410
2008	341
2009	434
2010	134
2011	102

