

**Report of GWA activities and participation of Esther de Jong, Deputy Director in
UNCSD Rio+20
14-21 June 2012**

Date	Activities	Outcome and Follow-up
14 June	Travel from Deventer to Rio de Janeiro	
15 June	Meeting at UN-Habitat Regional office with Victor Arroyo (Chief Technical Advisor WatSan LAC, WSIB, UN-HABITAT-ROLAC) and Diana Medina (Regional Gender Coordinator) to discuss progress of CA 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victor will check if he has received the signed hard-copy of the amendment sent by GWA in April. He will also check if he has received information from Nairobi that our CA will/has finish(ed) in June 2012. • Esther will send the chapters of the Resource book to Diana when they are in a stage that she considers them (almost) finished. • Esther will check if there is room in the budget to let the Resource book be designed by a company UN-Habitat works with regularly to make it look nice. Otherwise we will have to do it ourselves. If this is possible also depends if we can still enter into new contracts, which again depends on the duration of the CA (if it has ended we cannot enter into new commitments) (Follow-up Action 1)
	Registration for conference and look for possibilities to have a GWA members meeting	No location for a GWA member meeting could be found, so the idea of a meeting was replaced by meeting GWA members individually.
16 June	Attendance of side event: “Women’s Leadership in a Green Economy: Valuing Women’s Contribution” organised by WOCAN	Some GWA members were also present at this event and it was good to meet them there again and strengthen the existing ties. People met were: Meena Bilgi, Cecile Ndjebet, Feri Lumampao. Feri is a representative for UNFFC as well as for other networks (also in the water sector). She promised to keep GWA updated about her work and would also involve GWA when possible.
	Discussion with Jeannette Gurung and Meena Bilgi on possible cooperation between WOCAN and GWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of regionalisation WOCAN and GWA would be able to share offices. • Jeannette suggests that it would be good to see how we can work together as networks and maybe also together with ENERGIA as all three networks make a combination between gender and a technical field of work. • WOCAN and GWA could also explore if we can approach donors together for joint programmes. • WOCAN also offers to host GWA in their office in Thailand if that would be opportune.
17 June	Preparation for IUCN marketplace in session of June 21 “Partnerships for Advancing Gender Equality and Sustainability”	

Date	Activities	Outcome and Follow-up
18 June	Meeting with Ninon and Daniela (in long taxi trip), our Regional Focal Point and speaker for GWA in session today.	Daniela explained she is now working for the Government of Brazil and very busy in organising big conferences. She organised the Brazilian Pavillion at the World Water Forum in Marseille, France. She has organised the Brazilian Pavillion here in Rio+20 at the peoples forum, and now she has again to prepare for another big national conference. On top of that the ministry moved and e-mail connections have been affected. She is also involved in a national prize called “Celco Furtado” which is aimed at reducing inequalities between regions in Brazil.
	Attendance of session “Dublin Rio Principles – Bridging the Gender Gap in Water Resource Management – Where do we stand, What lessons have we learned? For which GWA is co-convenor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted Susan Bazili as a Session Reporter, • Supported Ninon and Daniela as GWA speakers in the panel. • Distributed GWA material to interested parties. <p>See Annex 3 for the programme of the session, and Annex 4 Press Release.</p>
	Meeting with GWA member Sisira Saddhamangala Withanachchi (Sri Lanka) and Meena Bilgi	Sisira was very interested to know how he could be of use for the GWA network. He would look for funding opportunities that we could apply to jointly. Currently he is in Germany for his PhD studies. (Follow-up Action 2)
	Preparation of panel speech in the session “Water and Sanitation as a Human Right” organised by UN-Water	I was approached by Bert Diphoorn to fill in a place in the panel as some of the invited panellists could not attend at the last moment.
19 June	Hub-leaders meeting for “Partnerships for Advancing Gender Equality and Sustainability”, IUCN session on Thursday, for further preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation about what was expected of the hub-leaders and possibility to ask questions. Further prepared gender-sensitive indicators and discussed with Jeannette Gurung about the specifics of partnerships to mainstream gender in a technical area. • Discussion with Francois Rogers about the possibilities and use of an online community support network for gender and partnerships by UN-DESA as this will be proposed during the session.
	Attendance of session of UN-Women	
	Meeting with Ritu Verma of ICIMOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ritu Verma is a long time member of GWA even before she joined ICIMOD. • She was interested to hear about the possibility of GWA to train engineers in gender aspects, as that is exactly what is lacking at ICIMOD. She asked Esther to send an outline of a training workshop so she could get an idea of the possibilities. • ICIMOD has also applied for some funds where water and gender are now more important than before. If these come through, Ritu will contact GWA to explore the possibilities for cooperation in these programmes. (Follow-up Action 3)
	Speaker in panel of “Water and Sanitation as a Human Right” organised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The speech made in the panel was adapted from what Joke had prepared earlier for a session in Geneva, which was cancelled.

Date	Activities	Outcome and Follow-up
	<p>by UN-Water: subject: Gender and the Human Right to Water and Sanitation, See Annex 1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the panel many people approached me, some members, some interested participants in the session. Some members were Archana Patkar (WSSCC), Suzanne Hanchett, but also Daniela Gaillard of WWC, Johan Kuylenstyrna of SEI, etc. • I managed to give information about GWA to the minister for the Environment of Iceland, Svandís Svavarsdóttir as well as to other interested parties. (Follow-up Action 4) • Dolores Flores Pirán, the press chef of Aysa (Agua y Saneamientos Argentinos S.A.) approached me to ask if I could give the same speech for their radio-programme or write a column about the topic in their magazine. I explained her that it might be better to ask one of our members from Argentina to do so in Spanish, and she was very enthusiastic. If she does not contact me it might be worth to contact her again as Aysa is a very big water utility in Argentina (one of the biggest). • Also Dra. Marcela Alejandra Ferreyra is a very interesting contact as she works with ALOAS, the Asociación Latinoamericana de Operadores de Agua y Saneamiento. We could see if they would be interested in our gender scan for water utilities. (Follow-up Action 5)
	<p>Discussion with Andre Dzikus of Un-Habitat (on bus)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andre Dzikus explained the changes that have taken place in Un-Habitat. Bert Diphoorn is promoted to be a special advisor to the board, he himself is now promoted to coordinator of the Urban Basic Services Branch (the position that Bert Diphoorn had, but with a new name). Graham Alabaster will be lent out to WHO and nobody will replace him within UN-Habitat. • The Latin American Branch will have to make serious attempts to find its own funding, which is not easy now Spain has stopped donating. It is not sure if they can continue if they cannot attract new funding • Andre Dzikus offered to mediate in case there were troubles in the payment of GWA because of all these changes. (Follow-up Action 1 Joke)
<p>20 June</p>	<p>Meeting with GWA members Gabriela Abarzua and Gladys D'Alfonso from Argentina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gabriela is aware of the difficult financial situation GWA is in, but would like to support GWA in every way she can. She is part of a relatively new organisation “fundación grupo Alba” and thinks that they should become a member of GWA and so has also taken the president of that organisation, Gladys D' Alfonso to join the meeting. They have projects in the field of water and gender, especially in urban areas. • They would like to put the GWA logo on their website showing they are a member of GWA, so I will send them a proper logo for doing so. (Follow-up Action 6) • They are also enthusiastic to organise a GWA members meeting in Argentina to get to know the other GWA members and see what can be done locally. I will check where most members are in Argentina to decide where the meeting can be held. They will then draft an invitation letter, that will be signed by GWA secretariat and the secretariat will provide them with contact details of

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		<p>the GWA members so they can be contacted by telephone in case the e-mail address bounces. (Follow-up Action 7)</p>
	<p>Attendance of side-event “Gender and Sustainable Development: Rio+20 Commitments” hosted by UNEP, and signing of Gender and Sustainable Development Rio+20 Commitments on behalf GWA. See Annex 5 and Annex 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWA had written commitments for the coming years, which Esther signed officially. • After the signing of the commitments I met with GWA member Vivianne Gunnarsson and I was approached by Caroline Usikpedo Omoniye of Niger Delta Women's Movement for Peace & Development who was very interested to join GWA
	<p>Meeting with Kees Leendertse and Themba Gumbo of CAP-Net</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cap-Net is interested to do something new in the field of gender together with GWA. When explained that GWA could not contribute to the costs, it became clear that if Cap-Net asks GWA to do something for them, it is not necessary that GWA contributes to the costs (like it is when something is done as a partnership). • Kees would like to do something different and more innovative than a training on gender and IWRM, and we have agreed to have a Skype meeting about to think of ideas we could develop together. (Follow-up action 8)
<p>21 June</p>	<p>Hub-leader “Water” at marketplace of the session “Partnerships for Advancing Gender Equality and Sustainability” of the Rio+20 Partnership Forum, organised by IUCN, UNDESA and UNEP. Travel home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display and distribution of GWA-materials at the interactive market place. • Discussed the elements and influencing factors of partnerships for gender mainstreaming in the water sector, and discussed gender sensitive indicators for the water-sector. • Reporter for discussions in the “Water hub” (see annex 2)

ANNEX 1:

GWA Opening speech at the panel for the UN–WATER session Human right to Water and Sanitation¹

For all people water is a daily necessity to survive. This is water for domestic use, for drinking, washing and cleaning. Daily needs are natural human rights, and it is a very important achievement that the right to water and sanitation is now increasingly recognised as a *human right*. This is important for all people, be it more for women than for men.

Men do not need less water than women; but it are the women who are responsible for getting water to the house, including the water for the men of their households. In those cases where households have no piped water system, women and their daughters have to fetch water and carry it on their heads or backs. Water always has to be carried up (as it flows down naturally), and is very heavy. Nevertheless it is seen as the responsibility of women in nearly all cultures.

Exceptions are when water is a paid-for commodity and when water is transported by animal draught or on wheels, then boys and men take over the fetching of water and they sell it.

As said, mostly the fetching of water is the work of women. Sometimes they walk for long distances, especially in the dry seasons. There are women in this world who hardly do anything else than carrying water over unpaved terrain. They fill their water tanks just a bit fuller than they can carry. Whilst carrying these heavy loads, they run danger from a health but also from a security perspective.

With respect to sanitation it are the women that benefit most from good sanitation facilities. When men need to relieve themselves, they can do that anywhere, whereas women need more privacy. When there are no toilets, women often wait until after dark to go out and relieve themselves or use plastic bags which they throw away in the vicinity. The health risks of both these practises are obvious and well documented, as well as the security risks of having to go out at night to remote places for sanitary needs.

Women who most need improvements in access to safe water and sanitation are women in urban informal settlements, where governments don't feel the obligation of supplying basic services, after all, these settlements are not recognised, so the people are left to look after themselves. Urbanisation is a fast process, and now half of the world population lives in large cities, many of them in such subserviced slums.

The other category of people who need more and better water urgently are those rural women in dry regions, who have to walk so far. Governments could improve the situation of these women and girls a lot, by constructing water points in the areas where there are so few.

For example, Samburu women in Kenya have to walk long days, even 10 – 20 km per day, just for one trip, and the same distance back, but now with a heavy load. If the Government of Kenya would take the *right to water* seriously, even a few more water points, perhaps at every 2 kilometre, would give these women a completely different life: they would be able to spend 4 or even 8 hours on other, productive, activities, giving them an income and decreasing the health and security risks they run. The daughters could be relieved of the task of carrying water, and would be able to go to school. In that school proper sanitation facilities would need to be available to prevent drop-out of these same girls as soon as they start menstruating.

This would mean an enormous change because they would be educated, and not forced to live the life of their mothers and grandmothers: carrying water every day whilst remaining in poverty, at risk of breaking bones or their neck, and at risk of being raped on their way. These girls would give their children a totally different upbringing, introducing them into the twenty-first century.

¹ This short speech was adapted from the talk Joke wrote for the Water as Women's Human Right in Geneva for the UN Commission of Human Rights in 2011, which at that time could not be attended.

Thus the *right to water and sanitation* is not only something on paper internationally. *Water as human right* can form the beginning of progress, an opening for the very poor and vulnerable people in this world, a chance for empowerment and of becoming less dependent on the rich and on the men of the families.

Water and sanitation as human right is no guarantee yet for improvement, but it is nevertheless very important that governments recognise this right. Many politicians are aware of the need for improved water supply and sanitation for their citizens. With *water and sanitation as human right*, citizens feel stronger in their demands to governments to deliver. It will not immediately change the situation for all poor women in the country, but it will enable politicians to get water supply and sanitation into the priority issues of the government and into the national budgets.

It is equally important that water is recognised as a *human right* at regional, district and local levels. Water utilities, either privatised or as the responsibility of lower governments, often lack knowledge of the need for water connections by the poor. It is often assumed that poor people better get no connections because they will not pay their bills. The truth is in most situations the opposite: if poor women have a water connection, they have much more time to earn an income, and they are more able as well as very motivated to pay their water bills. The alternative, to get water from vendors, or buy it at kiosks, is much more expensive. Worldwide poor people pay much more for water than rich people do. With *water recognised as a human right*, water utilities will have to give connections to all people, without discrimination, and can then disconnect according to who actually do not pay their bills, poor or not so poor, women or men.

Even within households there are fights about the access to water. Wells in the many areas where the groundwater table is continuously dropping, and therefore produce less and less water, the women need the scarce water for domestic purposes, whilst the men want it for their crops. There are examples that men throw pesticide or kerosene in the well, to make the water unfit for human consumption, but still suitable for their crops. This does not change the responsibility for their wives to get the water, who now can't use the nearby well, but have to start walking, perhaps quite far, and who thus diminish the time to earn an income, decreasing the total income of the household. Such men in the evening still say: "woman, give me a glass of water."

As toilet or latrine construction brings initial costs with it, women also need to bargain for sanitation facilities within the household. Men often do not appreciate a toilet as much as women do, and therefore they prefer to spend savings on a motorcycle or a cell-phone. Women then need to convince their spouses of the necessity of a toilet, which in some states in India has led to families refusing to marry of their daughters to families without a toilet.

Women are also responsible to take care of the sick people in the household. When safe piped water and proper sanitation is available, women can spend their time productively, of which the whole family benefits, but when they have to make do with doubtful quality water or lack proper sanitation, the chance is big that they also can't do their work, because of being ill themselves, or because of looking after the children and other family members, ill with water related diseases.

Water and sanitation are a basic *human right*, and the fact that this right is now increasingly recognised formally as *human right*, can, if implemented at an increasingly larger scale, lead to the empowerment of women, men, girls and boys, and thus to economic improvements, development and reduction of poverty. This is in the benefit of all.

ANNEX 2: Report of discussion in Interactive Learning Market Place by IUCN and UNEP: Water Hub in session “Partnerships for Advancing Gender Equality and Sustainability” by GWA

The group first discussed the different elements of partnerships in Gender and Water. These are like the building blocks of a partnership. After the discussion the group came up with the following elements:

1. Technical work in combination with gender

This immediately shows that **gender mainstreaming in the water sector can only be done in partnership**. Gender needs to be mainstreamed in work that is often technical, which is work of technical organisations, mostly done by men. The Gender and Water Alliance can assist them in mainstreaming gender into their work. This is different from partnerships between women’s or gender organisations. Partnerships are crucial for reaching GWAs objectives, as GWA is not involved in construction of infrastructure. This determines the target group and type of activities in the partnership.

2. Level of the partnership

A partnership can take place at very different levels, like:

- International organisations;
- State institutions;
- NGOs at different levels;
- Universities and research institutes;
- Private sector;
- CBOs;
- Other networks;

This determines the type of activities as well as the expected duration of the partnership

3. Geographic region

The size and level of the geographic region of the partnership can also be very different like:

- global level
- regional level
- local level

This influences the size of the partnership and the language(s) to be used.

4. Target Group of the partnership

A partnership can target different groups of people like:

- Policy makers/decision makers;
- Engineers and water professionals;
- Staff of (international) organisations implementing water programmes and projects;
- Women and men at field level;

The target group influences the type of activities, the materials and languages to be used

5. Type of activities

A partnership can consist of very different type of activities like:

- Capacity building
- Knowledge generation/sharing (e.g. action research, development of fact sheets)
- Gender scan/audit/evaluation
- Policy influencing/formulation
- Gender mainstreaming activities in programmes and projects

6. Experience/Background

The level of experience or background of the partners involved in the partnership can be very different, like:

- Technical partner has no experience in gender issues at all
- Technical partner has mainstreamed gender before, but in different type of activities
- Partners have never worked together before
- Partners have worked together but want to expand the partnership to other activities or regions

This influences the type of activities of the partnership, the geographic region, and the target group of the partnership.



7. Monitoring

The monitoring of activities can be done differently in partnerships, like:

- Monitoring of activities pertaining to the partnership is done in partnership
- Monitoring of activities pertaining to the partnership is done by one of the partners only
- Monitoring of activities not pertaining to the partnership is done in partnership
- Monitoring of activities not pertaining to the partnership is done by the partner responsible for that activity

This can be influenced by the level of trust between the partners

After the discussion of the elements a partnership consists of, the group discussed factors that influence a partnership. After the discussion the following factors had been gathered:

- Partners need to want to achieve the same objective, if not agenda's should be open (not hidden). Lip service for gender mainstreaming influences the partnership negatively as the organisation with gender expertise is not taken seriously, and only used to "tick the box" of "gender".
- Partners need to be complementary: GWA delivers the knowledge on gender in water sector, the partner has knowledge on technical aspects/funds/a programme where they want to mainstream gender.
- Partnerships are most effective if each partner contributes from their own strength.
- Decision making within the partnership should be done on an equal basis. One partner should not dominate the other just because they are bigger, provide the funding, etc.
- Open communication and transparency are crucial for success. Partners need to know the problems that are to be addressed as well as each other's position. E.g. GWA Works through its members and that has some specific conditions related to it.

- Individual actors can influence a partnership positively or negatively. Individuals sometimes do not see the need for the partnership and can therefore not cooperate. Also the “click” between individuals having to work together can be positive or negative and influence the partnership.
- Accountability for the partnership has to be shared between the partners. Both partners need to feel responsible for the success of the partnership, and should contribute to it. Partners should also acknowledge the work of the other partner(s) in the partnership and should not claim the results as theirs only.

Lastly the group discussed gender sensitive indicators for gender mainstreaming in the water sector. Many indicators were formulated, but the first 4 mentioned were considered as the main indicators by the group and presented in the plenary.

Gender sensitive indicators in water and sanitation

1. Number of women in decision making positions with respect to water. This refers to all levels from water user groups at field level up to water ministers at national level.
Rationale: Women are doing a lot of the work regarding to water management but are not involved in decision making. The aim is to achieve a gender balance in the field of decision making in water management.
2. Number of poor women and men engaged in planning and management of water and sanitation facilities
Rationale: water and sanitation facilities are often constructed without involving the end users in the planning and management processes. These are often poor people, and it leads to facilities that are not (properly) used as they do not take the needs of the end-users into account.
3. Number of women that have access to resources for construction of water and sanitation facilities (like finance and land)
Rationale: women tend to put a higher emphasis on good water and sanitation facilities as it affects their life most. However they (more often than men) cannot get access to finance or land to build the facilities on.
4. Number of women in technical professions related to water.
Rationale: The water sector is a sector that is still dominated by males. If more women could enter the sector it will be easier to incorporate the perspective of women. Not only by the fact that more professionals will be women, but also because there will be more opportunity for female end-users to talk to female engineers (women talk more easily to women)
5. Number of women and men having access to clean water and improved sanitation.
Rationale: This is of course the end goal: everybody having clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities.
6. Number of men engaged in advocating for gender equality in water management and sanitation
Rationale: As gender mainstreaming is mistaken to be a women’s issue by many people, it is important to involve men as well, showing the benefit of a gender approach.
7. Number of women and men victim of violent incidents related to water
Rationale: When fetching water or going out to relieve themselves women get attacked and/or assaulted in doing so. Also within the household gender-based violence occurs because of (lack of) water. In case of water scarcity physical fighting over water at the well takes place between both men and women.

Esther de Jong
Deputy Director
Gender and Water Alliance
11 July 2012

ANNEX 3 Programme Session



SaciWATERS

International
WOMEN'S
Rights Project



Dublin Rio Principles – Bridging the Gender Gap in Water Resource Management

– Where do we stand, What lessons have we learned?

18th June 2012 Time: 11:30-13:00

Venue: P3-6, RioCentro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



Gender equality and women's empowerment goals are part of the cornerstones of the four Dublin Principles (1992), the UN Conference on Environment and Development, (1992), the 2000 Millennium Development Summit and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). Principle 3 states "Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water". In addition, this institutional framework is upheld by the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action.

This event seeks to influence the Rio outcomes and implementation as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the post 2012 MDGs. It also contributes to the Gender and Sustainable Development RIO+20 commitments. It will facilitate information exchange on gender strategies, actions, and lessons learned, on gender mainstreaming in water resources management throughout the world. The event also seeks to share knowledge and support for the implementation of the African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW) gender strategy. We will explore the development of an Africa Network that will support AMCOW and provide a global model to bring these issues forward beyond RIO+20.

Women's empowerment is critical to improve water resources management. Regional and national level solutions thus require the development of water sector plans that are aligned with existing gender policy frameworks. Though considerable progress has been made, significant gaps prevail. Bridging this gender gap will require acceptance and implementation of Principle 3 of the Dublin Principles to promote positive policies, strategies and actions that seek to address women's needs; that equips and empowers women in ways defined by them.

Program:

Welcoming and introduction, 5 min
Presentation and Statements, 30 min
Panel debate and Discussion – open floor, 50 min
Summing up and Closing, 5 min

Chair: Hon. Rejoice Mabudafhai, Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa and Chair of the Network of Women Ministers and Leaders for the Environment

AGENDA

11:30-11:35	Welcoming and introduction	Brazilian Minister or Hon Rejoice Mabudafhasi , Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa and Chair of the Network of Women Ministers and Leaders for the Environment
11:35-12:05	Panelists Presentation: Statements and key note remarks	<p><i>The AMCOW Gender Strategy- priority areas for implementation, new ideas and concrete partnerships and resources for implementation</i></p> <p>Annika Markovic - Environment Ambassador, Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden. <i>Lessons from the Swedish Government's experience in implementing gender mainstreaming in water resources management</i></p> <p>Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary, Global Water Partnership (GWP) /Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister, Senior Officer Global Initiatives GWP. <i>The GWP Gender Strategy, Ideas that have come through consultative process involving the GWP Gender Reference Group and the GWP Network</i></p> <p>Veerie Vandeweerd, Director of Environment and Energy, UNDP. <i>Exploring the Nexus between Gender Equality, Growth and Sustainable Development: -Policy options, and - lessons from UNDP</i></p> <p>Janet Kabeberi-Macharia Senior Gender Advisor, UNEP. <i>Mainstreaming gender into ecosystem services: Lessons learnt from selected countries</i></p> <p>Elman Karar, Director Water Resources management, Water Research Commission, South Africa. <i>Gender dimension of mainstreaming gender into Water User Association, a WRC assessment</i></p> <p>Daniela Nogueira/and Ninon Machado, Gender and Water Alliance, Brazil. <i>How the integration of gender in water policies makes the development in Brazil sustainable</i></p> <p>Cristina Tirado, Director of the Center for Public Health and Climate Change at the Public Health Institute. <i>Integrating gender, water, food and nutrition security and health as key pillars of climate resilient development</i></p>
12:05-12:55	Panel debate and Discussion - open floor	Moderator: Hon Rejoice Mabudafhasi - Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa and Chair of the Network of Women Ministers and Leaders for the Environment
12:55-13:00	Summing up and closing	Hon Rejoice Mabudafhasi - Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa and Chair of the Network of Women Ministers and Leaders for the Environment

SPEAKERS



Hon. Rejoice Mabudafhai is the Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs in South Africa. Prior, she held the position as Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of the Republic of South Africa. Hon. Mabudafhai is a Member of National Executive Council (NEC) of African National Congress (ANC), Co-Chair of the Global Network of Women Ministers and Leaders of Environment, and Chairperson of the Mvula Trust Board.



Ms. Annika Markovic is the Environment Ambassador at the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sweden. Prior, Ms. Markovic served as the Ambassador for Sweden to Brazil as well as the Ambassador for Sweden to the Philippines. Ms. Markovic has a degree in Economics from Stockholm University.



Dr. Ania Grobicki is the Executive Secretary of the Global Water Partnership and her experience and knowledge of water is extensive, and includes work on the water needs of industry, agriculture and energy, as well as research and practice related to water supply and reuse; water quality; water and health; effluent treatment technologies; and integrated catchment management. Dr. Grobicki has degrees in Chemical Engineering from the University of Cape Town and in Economics from the University of South Africa, together with a Ph.D. in Biotechnology from Imperial College, London.



Dr. Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister is a Senior Officer, Global Initiatives, at the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm, and among her responsibilities is to provide leadership on gender. Prior, Dr Dikito-Wachtmeister served as Senior Network Officer for GWP Southeast Asia and GWP South Asia and has served on the Stockholm Junior Water Prize International Committee. Dr. Dikito-Wachtmeister served as an Ambassador on a Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation funded project

and was a co-editor of one of the series of Water Alternatives Journals. She holds a Ph.D. in the Political Sociology of Water Resources Management and a Post Graduate Diploma in Social Science Research.



Dr. Veerle Vandeweerd is the Director of the Environment and Energy Group at the UNDP. Dr. Vandeweerd oversees projects and funds that aim to protect the environment towards achieving the MDGs and promoting sustainable development. Before joining UNDP, Dr. Vandeweerd held leadership roles with the United Nations Environment Programme, and prior to joining the UN, Dr. Vandeweerd worked for Belgium's government as Director of Environment Reporting for the Flemish

Environment Agency. Dr. Vandeweerd holds a Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Antwerp.



University.

Dr. Janet Kabebere-Macharia is a Senior Gender Adviser at the UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. Dr. Kabebere-Macharia boasts a career spanning academia, non-governmental organisations, and international development organisations, and has over 20 years' experience in research, training, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of rights based programmes. Dr. Kabebere-Macharia holds a Ph.D. in Law from the University of Warwick and a Master in Law from Columbia



Management Division and a Member of WaterNet. Ms. Karar has an MSc in Environmental Sciences and a project management Diploma.

Ms. Eiman Karar is the Executive Director for Management of Water Resources at the WRC, South Africa. Previously, she was the Director in the Department of Water Affairs of South. Ms. Karar is a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Member of the Southern African Regional branch of the GWP, registered professional natural scientist with the South African Association of Natural Scientists, Member of the Water Institute of South Africa and Chair of the WISA Law subcommittee of the



human rights, citizenship, gender and budgetary control. Dr. Nogueira has a Ph.D. in Sociology with emphasis in Democracy, Gender and Water and a M.A. in Political Science.

Dr. Daniela Nogueira, Member of Gender and Water Alliance (GWA), Brazil, and a Public Policy Analyst at the Chamber of Regional Programs at the Ministry of National Integration Water for All, National Program Strategic Coordination. Dr. Nogueira is a Researcher coordinator of studies in political analysis and NGOs, evaluation of decision making processes, and implementation of governmental policies towards the consolidation of democratic institutions, local development,



and a Ph.D. degree in environmental sciences from Cornell University.

Dr. Cristina Tirado is the Director of the Public Health Institute's Center for Public Health and Climate Change, and is a leader and researcher in gender responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for health, water, food and nutrition security. Prior, Dr. Tirado has been working with the UN, WHO, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and universities for 20 years worldwide. Dr Tirado. is a doctor of veterinary medicine and obtained her MSc.



Dublin Rio Principles: Where do we stand, what lessons learned

Organized by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), GWP; UNDP; International Network for Capacity Building in Sustainable Water Management (Cap-Net); South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies, SaciWATERs, Public Health Institute (PHI), Center for Public Health and Climate Change, and the **Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)**

This event, moderated by Rejoice Mabudafhasi, South Africa's Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, discussed gender mainstreaming in the water sector and reviewed progress on strategies, actions, approaches and partnerships on gender mainstreaming. The event specifically addressed support for implementing AMCOW's gender strategy.

Annika Markovic, Swedish Ambassador to Brazil, drew attention to her country's leadership in gender equity, highlighting development projects funded by Sweden to train African women in water resource management. Referencing the Stockholm+40 Partnership, she added that policies and strategies must be both gender-sensitive and gender-responsive, in order to achieve justice, equality, economic growth and prosperity.

Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister, GWP, said that some countries still do not have gender mainstreaming and empowerment strategies, preventing full implementation of sustainable water resource management practices. She noted that the most important tool for assessing gender balance is the existence of shared indicators for bench-marking water and energy security.

Anne Marie Sloth Carlsen, UNDP, stressed that access to water is not only a human right but also a driver of human development. Noting that her organization supports gender equity in SDGs, Sloth Carlsen cited examples of projects in Africa where women are empowered in water resource management

Eiman Karar, South Africa's Water Research Commission, presented studies assessing gender equity in decision-making in agricultural water resource management in South Africa. She said that these studies revealed that water use associations have meaningful benefits, lamenting that patriarchal societies still prevented the active participation of women. She concluded that her research found obstacles still exist, including uncoordinated policies from different departments, despite commitment from South Africa's government and constitution to enhance gender equity.

Daniela Nogueira, Gender and Water Alliance, said principles of gender equality are important but implementation should respect socio-environmental contexts. She stressed the social ramifications of sustainable water management. Nogueira concluded there is a lack of national statistics on gender indicators for the water sector and that methodological frameworks are insufficient to assure that women's rights are observed when formulating and implementing water policy. She stressed that national governments need to listen to community-based water resource management cases that have achieved gender equality.

Dettina Menne, WHO, presented on climate change, water and health, and their impact on women. She lamented the risk natural disasters pose to women, saying that natural disasters disproportionately affect women. Noting that climate change can exacerbate droughts and malaria, she added that pregnant women with malaria and those living in violence prone areas following drought are particularly at risk. She urged to do more and better of what is already done to empower women in water resource management.

In the ensuing discussions, participants discussed barriers for women's participation such as institutional structures that marginalize women from lower castes in water resource management. One participant drew attention to the difficulties of keeping gender equality and water management in the draft text of the Rio+20 outcome document. Another commented that senior gender advisors from UNEP and UNDP have had their participation at Rio+20 cancelled.



Rejoice Mabudafhasi, South Africa's Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, said that the active participation of women can expedite the achievement of sustainable development.



Annika Markovic, Swedish Ambassador to Brazil, noted that the sustainable use and management of water resources requires a holistic perspective.

More information:
<http://www.gwp.org/>

Contact:
 Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister
 <Mercy.Dikito-Wachtmeister@gwp.org>

ANNEX 5 Commitments of GWA



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P.O.Box 114
6950AC Dieren the Netherlands
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secretariat@gwalliance.org
www.genderandwater.org

4. GENDER AND WATER ALLIANCE (GWA)

The Gender and Water Alliance is an International Network of over 2100 members, including 700 organisations. 45% of the membership are men and 55% are women all working for more equal management of water for people and for the environment. GWA is specialised in gender and water and as such contributed from its expertise to the Gender Strategy of the African Ministers Council on Water, signed by most African countries and now ready for implementation. GWA's overall objective remains women's and men's equal access to and control over improved water for all sustainable uses in a clean environment, to be reached by empowerment of all people.

GWA is committed to support the gender-related outcomes of Rio+20 by:

1. Building capacity of water professionals to enable them to mainstream gender in their work by taking the interests of the different users of their technology into account;
2. Working in partnership with national, international and civil society organisations to raise awareness worldwide regarding the gender aspects of sustainable development in an improved environment;
3. Contributing from the expertise of our members to the implementation of the AMCOW Gender Strategy.
4. Building the network of water and gender experts by sharing knowledge and information related to sustainable and equal development, focusing on food security, climate change and adaptation, water and sanitation, and good governance.



ANNEX 6 Programme UNEP



GENDER AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: RIO+ 20 COMMITMENTS

THEME: Gender equality and women's empowerment: the power behind successful sustainable development

**DATE: 20 JUNE 2012 . TIME: 15.00 – 16.45 PM,
VENUE: UNEP PAVILION, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL**

FACILITATOR: Ms Tomoko Nishimoto, Director, Division for Regional Cooperation, UNEP

Panelists:

Ministers for the Environment

HE Ms Lena EK, Minister for the Environment, SWEDEN; **HE Mrs. Hadiza Ibrahim Mailafia**, Minister of Environment, Nigeria; **HE Ms Sandra Denisse Herrera Flores** Deputy Minister of Environmental Regulation and Promotion, MEXICO; **HE Ms Rejoice Mabudafhasi**, Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, SOUTH AFRICA

United Nations Agency representatives

Ms Amina Mohammed, Deputy Executive Director, UNEP ; **Ms Lakshmi Puri**, Deputy Executive Director, UN Women ; **Ms Veerle Vandeweerd**, Director, UNDP Environment and Energy Group

International non-governmental organizations representatives

Ms Lorena Aguilar, Global Senior Gender Advisor, IUCN ; **Dr Letitia Obeng**, Chair, Global Water Partnership; **Ms Nathalie Eddy**, Coordinator, GGCA; **Ms Cate Owren**, Executive Director, WEDO; **Ms Sacha Gabizon**, Executive Director, WECF, Chair Women's Rio+20 steering committee and **Ms Esther De Jong**, Deputy Director, GWA

Commitments to ensure integration of gender perspectives in the implementation of the Rio+20 outcomes from global to national levels have been made by the Network of Women Ministers and leaders for the environment and 7 collaborating partners namely UNEP, IUCN, WECF/WICF, GWP), UNDP, WEDO, GGCA and GWA.

These commitments will be read out at a **HIGH LEVEL MINISTERIAL EVENT**, to be held on **June 20** at the UNEP Pavilion and will be followed by the launch of the **Global Framework of Action for Rio+20 and beyond (GFA)**. The **GFA** is a mechanism that will enable the implementing partners and other stakeholder to forge ahead the integration of gender perspectives into the Rio+20 processes and outcomes. By doing so, the **GFA** will address a key concern of Rio+ 20 being that of "Gaps in implementation" and in particular, the relevant areas pertaining to women's empowerment.





RIO+20
United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable
Development



Further, the implementing partners will explore opportunities to achieve a transformation towards gender responsive sustainable economic growth. The objective of Global Framework of Action is

To strategically address and ensure that in post Rio+20 outcomes, gender perspectives are fully integrated and ensuing commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment are matched with clear-cut implementation processes

The presentation today on the GFA will highlight the key milestones to be achieved over the next three and half years. A comprehensive framework will be complete by October 30 and thereafter disseminated widely.

Implementing partners:

The Network of Women Ministers and Leaders for the Environment (**NWMLE**); the United Nations Environment Programme (**UNEP**); the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (**IUCN**); Women in Europe for a common future /Women International for a Common Future (**WECF**)/**WICF**); Global Water Partnership (**GWP**); United Nations Development Programme (**UNDP**); Women's Environment and Development Organization (**WEDO**); Global Gender and Climate Alliance (**GGCA**) and Gender and Water Alliance (**GWA**) .



ANNEX 7 Programme Session IUCN and UNEP, with Water HUB for GWA

RIO+20 PARTNERSHIPS FORUM Partnerships for Advancing Gender Equality and Sustainability

Hosted by UNDESA, IUCN and UNEP

Program

Opening

- 10h00 Welcome
Elizabeth Thompson (Ms.), Master of Ceremony
Executive Coordinator, UNCSO Rio+20/Dedicated Secretariat
- 10h05 Opening Address
The Honourable Mr. Christian Friis Bach
Minister for Development Cooperation, Denmark
- 10h15 Keynote Address
(Ms.) Mary Robinson
Former President of Ireland, Member of The Elders and founder
of the Mary Robinson Foundation for Climate Justice (MRFCCJ)
- 10h25 IUCN Opening Remarks
- 10h30 UNEP Opening Remarks

Interactive Learning Market Place

- 10h35 Briefing and Introduction of Hub Leaders
- 10h40 Hub Discussions:
- Agriculture: WOCAN and OXFAM
 - Cities: Huarou Commission, TWCA, UNDP and WICI
 - Disasters: ISDR and GGCA
 - Energy: ENERGIA
 - Forests: CARE International
 - Jobs: WEDO
 - Oceans: Pacific Gender Coalition and Coastal Women for Change
 - Water: GWA

Online Community Support Network

- 11h45 Hub Leaders' Report Back

12h30 Brief discussion on the value of an online community support network for gender and partnerships

Closing

- 12h45 Closing Address
Margareta Wahlström (Ms.)
Special Representative of the Secretary General for
Disaster Risk Reduction
- 12h55 Closing
Master of Ceremony

genderandenvironment.org

IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, is the world's oldest and largest environmental network and a democratic membership union with more than 1,000 government and NGO member organizations, and almost 11,000 volunteer scientists and experts in some 160 countries.

For more than 20 years, IUCN has recognized the key role played by gender in biodiversity conservation and environmental sustainability. Thanks to its expertise, the IUCN Global Gender Office has now become the Scientific & Technical Centre of Excellence for organizations, Conventions, governments and others seeking advice on gender, promoting gender equality.

IUCN uses its knowledge and expertise to promote women as a force for positive change in the world and raise awareness of the value-added of efforts to realize the full creative and productive potential of women for achieving biodiversity conservation and sustainability. The IUCN Global Gender Office produces a wealth of information and tools, including documentation and publications, and training and workshop materials to assist stakeholders with development of gender plans and the implementation of their workplans.



un.org/esa/dsd

UNDESA, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, has extensively supported countries to meet their economic, social and environmental challenges, including their gender equality goals and objectives, for decades.

Since 2002, UNDESA has established a central hub for promoting partnerships to facilitate the implementation of sustainable development at the global, regional and local levels.



unep.org

UNEP, United Nations Environment Program, provides leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

The organization has also played a pioneering role in linking women and the environment for over 20 years. Since 1996, UNEP established policy-guiding principles on gender and in 2006 the organization embraced a comprehensive implementation strategy in the form of a Gender Plan of Action.

RIO+20 PARTNERSHIPS FORUM

Partnerships for Advancing Gender Equality and Sustainability



Forests, Disasters, Water, Cities, Jobs
Oceans, Agriculture and Energy



Thursday, 21 June 2012
10 AM - 1 PM

Room T-3, Pavilion T (Major Groups Pavilion)

In the Forest hub, CARE will introduce the REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES), a multi-stakeholder initiative to produce standards and guidance that can be used by governments, financing agencies and other stakeholders to support the design and implementation of REDD+ programmes that respect the rights of and generate benefits for different social groups. The Forest hub will serve as an opportunity to discuss and scrutinize the REDD+ SES from a gender perspective, and based thereon produce suggestions for gender equity in a forestry context.

Leader: CARE International

The Disasters Risk Reduction (DRR) hub will showcase recent research, analysis and case studies of effective partnerships to address DRR and gender equality such as the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA). GGCA members will share diverse DRR field experience.

Leaders: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)

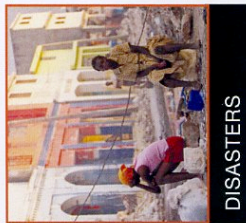
Partners: CARE International, ActionAid, Gender & Disasters Network and Public Health Institute

In the Water hub, the Gender and Water Alliance will demonstrate the strength of being a global network, in promoting gender equality in access to and management of safe and adequate water. The variety of products, languages, members and partners inspire to find more possibilities to convince and assist water professionals and decision makers in developing gender-sensitive programmes and policies.

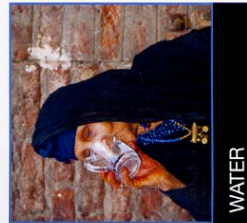
Leader: Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)



FORESTS



DISASTERS



WATER

The Cities hub will feature partnerships for gender equality for sustainable cities, including women's groups, local governments, service providers and other civil society actors. The partnerships will highlight approaches which demonstrate grassroots and community women's initiatives for inclusive policy and action that scale up resilient and prosperous cities.

Leaders: Huiarou Commission, Toronto Women's City Alliance (TWCA), UNDP and Women in Cities International (WICI)

Partners: ICLEI and UN-Habitat

The Oceans hub will focus on women in coastal areas and the impact of climate change both in adaptation and mitigation efforts – share experiences and discuss new ways of reducing the vulnerability of women and children. Action on climate change must be gender responsive: a gender analysis must consistently be applied and experts consulted at all levels in order for women and men's specific needs to be identified, prioritized and addressed.

This includes educating women on the impacts of climate change. In order to be effective, political will and adequate funding are essential.

Leaders: Pacific Gender Climate Coalition and Coastal Women for Change

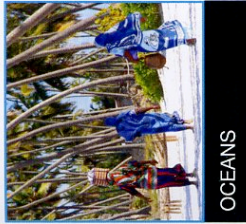
An interactive learning and networking space, the Jobs hub will share overview information and case studies of effective partnerships that both create new livelihood opportunities, as well as empower women and aim to address the gendered 'green job' gap. Examples will span North and South, urban and rural, and formal and informal sectors.

Leader: Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)

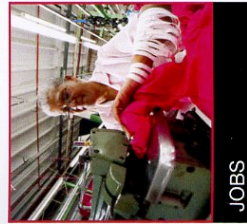
Partners: SustainLabour and International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)



CITIES



OCEANS



JOBS

WOCAN and OXFAM have identified and mapped women leaders, organizations and strategic processes (www.wocan.org/map) so that donors and partners can provide much needed assistance to upscale and expand their activities and enhance gender equality and women's empowerment for food security and climate change adaptation. Both organizations are also innovating in developing new kinds of partnerships and alliances at national level to promote gender equity in food and agricultural systems. With the GROW campaign, OXFAM has been building alliances with rural women's organizations, profiling the work of women farmers, and linking them with consumers and consumer rights organizations in urban areas. WOCAN and OXFAM have also been engaged in promoting gender equality within the Committee on World Food Security.

Leaders: Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture & Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) and OXFAM

The Energy hub led by ENERGIA will focus on:

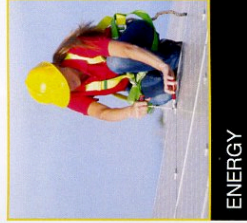
- Expanded energy access for women in developing countries;
- Engagement of women in the design and implementation of gender balanced energy policies, programs and enterprises;
- Adoption of clean, low-carbon energy sources and technologies that reduce threats of climate change.

Leaders: International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA)

Partners: Global Alliance on Clean Cookstoves and Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)



AGRICULTURE



ENERGY