



WORKSHOP ON

**TOWARDS A MINIMUM AGENDA FOR EFFECTIVE
GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN WATER
MANAGEMENT**

5 -6 December, 2005
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

WORKSHOP REPORT

In Collaboration with
Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)
The BOTH ENDS
The Comprehensive Assessment (CA)

Sponsored by:
NOVIB-Oxfam, The Netherlands

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction.....	3
2.	Organization of the workshop	4
3.	Presentation Session	6
3.1	Presentation by <i>Pranita Bhushan Udas</i> on ‘Message from Nepal’	6
3.2	Informal presentation by <i>Violet Matiru</i>	7
3.3	Presentation on ‘Towards a minimal agenda for effective gender mainstreaming in water management’ by <i>Juana Vera</i>	8
3.4	Presentation by <i>Meena Bilgi</i> on the issue ‘Why mainstreaming gender in Water Management’	9
3.5	Informal presentation by <i>Balaram Raju Nikku</i>	10
3.6	Presentation on the Comprehensive Assessment (CA) by <i>Domitille Vallee</i>	
4.	Summary and Discussion on Review findings.....	12
4.1	The Negotiated Approach	12
4.2	The Comprehensive assessment (CA).....	13
5.	Evaluation of the Gender guidelines and manuals	15
6.	Consolidation of main findings	17
7.	Working group session	18
7.1	Formulation of Minimum agenda.....	18
7.1.1	Minimum agenda suggested for PRACTITIONERS	19
7.1.2	Minimum agenda suggested for POLICY MAKERS.....	19
7.1.3	Minimum agenda suggested for RESEARCHERS.....	20
7.1.4	Minimum agenda suggested for ACTIVISTS.....	21
8.	Conclusion, next step and Recommendation for future.....	21
9.	Evaluation of the workshop.....	22
	Annex-1: Workshop program	23
	Annex-2: List of participants	25
	Annex-3: Evaluation of the Guidelines and manuals	26
	Annex-4: CA Chapters	31
	Annex-5: Presentation	31

1. Introduction

Current development initiatives are increasingly considering gender aspects in their programmes and projects in order to maximize benefits, alleviate poverty and combat social inequity. Water, as a natural resource vital for human well-being, has become an issue which has to be dealt with along with other development aspects. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) underpins the importance of addressing cross-sectoral issues as well as the participation of men and women in development initiatives. The approach attempts to promote the coordinated development of water, land and related resources, in order that the resultant economic and social well-being are distributed in an equitable manner without compromising the vital systems of the environment (GWP, 2000).¹ Gender persists as a major issue in the efficient management of water resources and including women in the process and having them participate actively is considered the best way forward. Recently donors have claimed that Gender Mainstreaming (GM) in water management can have tremendous impact on the livelihood of the respective population. The International Conference on Water and Environment in Dublin in 1992 emphatically adopted the gender issue in Principle 3, by recognizing the central role played by women in the provision, management and safeguarding of water and calling for policies supporting women's specific needs and empowering women to participate at all levels of water resources programs.

Since the Mar del Plata conference (UN, 1977), efforts have continued to develop sustainable water resource management such as the 2nd World Water forum in The Hague in 2000 which focused on gender mainstreaming and acknowledged the challenge in meeting the basic needs through participatory management of water resources. Particular attention was given to the involvement of women in securing the food supply, protecting ecosystems, coping with risks and governing water wisely. Fulfilling the objective of integrating water resource management into sustainable natural resource management requires a wide range of national, international and local level involvement and support. Although currently Integrated Water Resource Management discourse has succeeded in pinpointing many aspects which are considered vital for sustainable development and poverty alleviation, there is a little recognition of the important role of mainstreaming gender in the sector. The workshop on "Towards a minimum agenda for effective gender mainstreaming in water management" is a step forward in mainstreaming gender in IWRM and might facilitate the process of understanding the significance of gender issues in the development process.

The purpose of the workshop on "Towards a minimum agenda for effective gender mainstreaming in water management" was to develop new initiatives on the process towards mainstreaming gender in water management in agriculture. The workshop developed out of the concept paper on "Effective gender mainstreaming in water management for sustainable livelihood: From guidelines to practice" formulated

¹ GWP, 'Integrated Water Resources Management', TAC Background Papers No. 4, Stockholm, 2000

by Both Ends (an NGO), Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) and Comprehensive Assessment (CA) in August 2005 in Srilanka. The process as an effective gender mainstreaming in water management in agriculture attempted to involve concerned NGOs and community based organizations, practitioners, policy makers as well as experts and researchers to assess gender processes, guidelines and approaches to assess the knowledge base on water and agriculture and find out a common ground. In order to act towards achieving long term outcomes, the Both Ends, the GWA, and the CA jointly organized the workshop on “Towards a minimum agenda for effective gender mainstreaming in water management (in agriculture).” The workshop collaborated to meet some specific objectives are;

- Examine current impediments for GM in water management for agriculture
- Analyze key issues, dilemma and opportunities of GM in water management for agriculture
- Draft a minimum agenda for practical GM including key messages to follow up

The workshop also taken into account to address the themes developed under one joint project concept paper on “Effective gender mainstreaming in water management for sustainable livelihood: From guidelines to practice” organized by the Both ENDS, the GWA, and the CA in August 2005 followed by the CA synthesis workshop in September 2005 to shape the activities as an agenda for future implementation. Since the initiation of the project, work is continuing on bridging the gap in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) of incorporating gender issues with cooperation of relevant agencies. The aim is that complementary skills would be utilized in the development of project by GWA through developing tools, methodologies, guidelines and also by campaigning and the inclusion of people to disseminate and share the achieved ideas. The Both ENDS associates with other partners in strengthening NGOs and other civil society organizations by delivering key messages on the respective area in sustainable development. The CA provides a platform to synthesize knowledge regarding water management in agriculture as well as enabling outreach of its network to researcher and practitioners.

The seminar acknowledge the initiative from the Dublin principle of water management in 1992, Gender and water seminar in the Netherlands in 2000 to prepare a common ground for sustainable water management by re-examining and reassessing the previous initiatives and seeking to adapt them to local situations. The project concept paper formulated by the three different organizations together sought to identify the major obstacles, limitations and scope of water management regarding gender aspect. Since gender aspect occupies a major concern in the program and project sustainability, the workshop has considered gender issues and the incorporation of gender for the sustainability of water resources management projects.

2. Organization of the workshop

The workshop on “Towards a minimum agenda for effective gender mainstreaming in water management” took place at Both ENDS office in Amsterdam over two days from 5th to 6th

December'2005.² The Workshop was convened with the participation of experts, practitioners and researchers from water management, agriculture, gender and other relevant areas.

The workshop was opened by *Sjef Langeveld*, the Director of Both ENDS. The session also addressed by *Joke Muylwijk*, Executive Director of the GWA, *Irene Dankelman*, Lecturer in Sustainable Development of the Radboud University, who also acted as a moderator of the workshop. Additionally, participants from different relevant backgrounds attended and contributed in the sessions by sharing their experiences and ideas. *Mr Sjef Langeveld* inaugurated the workshop by welcoming all participants and facilitators, host organizations, donors and he expressed his hope that the workshop would be fruitful in achieving outcomes through the interaction among participants on the issues IWRM in agriculture. He stressed his fascination with the link between women and water, the relationship of people and water management, the crucial role of women in water management and made the observation that we are all gender sensitive. *Annelieke Douma* of Both ENDS mentioned that during her study of IWRM in Delft she had never heard the word gender, which was very significant from the development perspectives and expressed her interest to understand 'how' do we mainstream gender in a real and practical way. *Pranita Bushan Udas* showed her interest in understanding how women organisations and gender aspect turn into practicality, and acknowledged that it is sometimes difficult to realize this in the development activities. *Domitille Valle* expressed her view that there is a need to help people to identify what they should look at and where the main gaps are in the local development process where gender is an important factor.

The initial plenary session provided an introduction which set the scene by *Irene Dankelman* followed by individual presentations by *Pranita Udas*, *Violet Matiru* and *Juana Vera*. The next session followed by the presentations of *Meena Bilgi* and *Balaram Raju Nikku* and followed by a plenary discussion on an introduction of the main findings. Each presentation was followed by a plenary discussion and a summary at the end of the plenary. The third session exclusively covered the Introduction of the CA presented by *Domitille Vallee* on the Comprehensive Assessment which identified the key issues of 'how' a knowledge base could be useful into realizing gender mainstreaming in water management in agriculture. The session was followed by the plenary on evaluation and discussion on review findings. The fourth plenary continued to consolidate the main findings –through the with presentations by *Annelieke Douma* and *Manirul Islam* which were followed by a plenary discussion on the remaining pros and cons of relevant issues. In the fifth plenary participants were divided into two groups: each group sought to elaborate the key messages for policy makers, practitioners, researchers and for activists which developed from the previous discussions in the plenary. The sixth plenary concerned the feedback of the two groups on key messages in formulating and drafting a minimum agenda for policy makers, practitioners and researchers as well as activists. The concluding session consisted of preparing a work plan, possible items for web based discussion, preparing a synthesis report and prognosis from the plenary.

² NOVIB-Oxfam (Netherlands) makes the project possible by financial support

In the presentation session participants focused on different issues regarding water management in agriculture and mainstreaming gender articulated through their own field of experiences. They attempted to cover the points which are crucial for gender mainstreaming in water resources management. The key thematic issues covered in the presentation session included:

- Describing empirical evidence regarding gender mainstreaming in water management in the context of different countries
- Determining and describing the influential factors in sustainable water resources management
- Identifying the existing problems in GM of water resources management and possible measures that could be taken in the area
- Establishing a common ground based on experiences of overcoming the current impediments in water resources management in agriculture

3. Presentation Session

3.1. Introduction to the Presentation by *Pranita Bhushan Udas* on ‘Message from Nepal’

In the presentation by *Pranita Udas* on the topic ‘Message from Nepal’ attempts were made to highlight the obstacles and opportunities existing in the local contexts regarding GM in water resources management. She outlined her experience in water and irrigation in strengthening water users association in Nepal and acknowledged the importance of local perception on gender as well how culture and policy issues impacts on gender. Her experience explored the gap on gender issues regarding ground water irrigation management projects where lack of knowledge and understanding on GM and Gender and Development (GAD) among different practitioners as well as among the local community. She observed several impediments such as traditional belief, lack of clear perception on gender, segregation of household roles and relationships which have cumulative negative influence in mainstreaming gender at the local level. She found that the guidelines and tools which are now using in mainstreaming gender do not answer ‘how to mainstream gender’ in the local development work. *Pranita* pointed out the needs to establish appropriate local meanings of gender which would be suitable in the local socio-cultural context.

Summary of Discussion

Pranita stated that although some progress has been made through the successful implementation of water management projects by some donor agencies, it is not clear ‘how’ gender could be mainstreamed in water management projects. In Gender mainstreaming the concept of *Huzur*³ lies as social barrier as well as lack of understanding among stakeholders on how gender can negatively impact on the situation. *Margreet Zwarteveen* commented that low professional work and understanding problem on gender issue only can not be solved by developing tools and that it is important to build a culture of rewarding professionals who are involved in gender mainstreaming. *Deirdre C. Casella* commented that although

³ Local culture and customs for the protection and respect of women

tools are not enough and it is still important how gender specific information can be incorporated in the tools and methods. Suggestions also were made on how people and practitioners could be helped by providing proper tools and manuals which are gender sensitive. The outcomes of discussions among the participants to review and identify ways of overcoming the current impediment were as follows;

- Proper tools and guidelines may facilitate in understanding GM among practitioner as well as among the local community at grass roots level
- A focus is also needed to overcome local traditional perception as traditional perceptions regarding gender might not be compatible to the development process
- Providing reliable guidelines as well as incorporating the answers to ‘how’ in the guidelines
- Developing manuals would help to change individual’s attitudes towards gender mainstreaming
- Including men as well as women as facilitators in GM of water resources management.

3.2 Introduction to the informal presentation by *Violet Matiru*

The informal presentation by *Violet Matiru* explored the key questions for gender mainstreaming, the importance of gender mainstreaming, dilemma in gender mainstreaming developed through her personal experiences with different organizations. She stated that difference between men and women lies with regard to role, contribution and needs and that this ultimately has effects on the sustainable development. Mainstreaming Gender also faces challenges not only from the literal understanding of the term but also from the lack of communication between actors, as well as from the complexity of gender relation, meaning of indicators and addressing emotional, social issues in an academic manner. From the presentation proposals for addressing challenges in mainstreaming gender were as follows;

- Provide facilitation to the grass root population and stakeholder instead of only expertise
- Provide guidelines as tools for assisting and facilitating a process for communities to understand themselves
- Create a forum for common sharing and addressing the relevant issues as women could empower and organize themselves
- Ensure active involvement of men as well as women in the process of developing strategies, designing options and promoting the position of women, re-engineering communities etc.
- Use of case studies coherent with GM to get into insights into women’s practical situation
- Address the broader aspects of gender relation such as; role of religion, social culture, socialization etc. in how to incorporating GM in water resource management.

Summary of Discussion

Gina Castillo stated that although gender is considered a donor issue, local women organizations appreciate the process from the viewpoint that they can see changes in their livelihood. As much as other relevant issues also influence the process of gender mainstreaming, proposals were made in order to identify which issues are vital and need to be prioritized from this perspective. The opinion was that the development aspect should be seen as a package and needs to be integrated with major cross cutting areas. *Kemi Awoyink* pointed out that poverty, cultural impediment, class, caste, religion etc. aspects are core and root causes for development which need to be valued and addressed in GM. She also raises the

point that often gender is seen as promoting the idea that women and men do all the same things, which takes away the dignity of roles in many cultures. To overcome the class and poverty problem it was proposed that the community should be involved in order to perceive the problem from their standpoint, Participatory learning and support from the peer group is needed since peer groups are powerful learning environments. It was also noted that access to resources, consumption and equitable sharing of assets are root causes for unequal gender relation, which might be linked with governance system.

3.3 Introduction to the informal presentation on ‘Towards a minimal agenda for effective gender mainstreaming in water management’ by Juana Vera

Juana Vera attempted to highlight and contrast the scenario regarding mainstreaming gender in water management in *Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador* at the policy level, intervention level and local level. She identified that at the level of policy, gender neutral intention and laws have effectively made women invisible, and pointed out that it is considered as a male domain where men are recognized as having access to control over water resources which effects both male and female positions negatively. She stated that Bolivian local cultural systems and traditional division of labor has consequently denied women equal rights to resources. At the level of intervention (by GOs, NGOs and others) water management especially irrigation practices are considered and addressed as a male domain. Although women participations in water management is increasing, women are prohibited both professionally and technically in taking part in strategic decision making. At the local level women lag behind in access to control over land and water due to the traditional nature of division of labor. Men still resist assuming domestic activities despite the fact that women participate equally in productive and management activities.

Summary of Discussion

Juana stated that although local ethnic groups (e.g. in *Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador*) claim that they have harmonized gender relation but practically inequalities and disregard towards women have been observed. Since unequal gender relation exists, comments was that it is necessary to change the legal access of women to property, like land and water, as well as in addition access to other resources should be ensured in order to achieve real equity between men and women. Stress should also be given to integrating issues such as the redistribution of resources and wealth together with a need for a suitable indicator to assess and monitor gender aspect in water management projects. The indigenous movement in *Bolivia, Ecuador* and *Peru* claim their rights to water and land to reaffirm their ethnic identity. They also claim that gender relations in their culture are harmonious, so that they don't need the western influence of gender mainstreaming. Despite this claim, there is a lot of violence against women, which is acknowledged by indigenous women leaders. *Joke* warns against the demand for land rights to women, as a change over from communal rights. This is for the reason that women lose out when land is privatised. If land is privatised anyway, one has to make sure women also get their share of land, but often this is not possible

in patri-local systems. *Margreet* also saw the globalisation of privatisation as a threat. *Juana* also commented that men and NGOs disregard women rights and suggested that women's access to forums or associations would enable them to make their voices heard. *Paul Wolvekamp* proposed that ethnicity and gender issue need to be addressed in a cumulative way in the development practice.

3.4 Introduction to the presentation by *Meena Bilgi* on the issue 'Why mainstreaming gender in Water management'

Throughout the presentation attempts were made to establish answers to 'Why mainstreaming gender in Water management?' as this has been identified as a key question for practitioners, policy makers as well as for stakeholders. Water was described as a common property resource and as a scarce resource which is related to the fact that lack of access to and control over it is associated with class, caste and gender discrimination. The rationale for mainstreaming gender in water management is to make equal distribution of benefits, and equal rights on resources since overall empowerment of women has a positive effect on the poor situation of women as well as on wider sustainable development issues. The problem encountered in mainstreaming gender in water resources management is not only a lack of perception among people and practitioners. It is also a lack of proper initiatives by concerned agencies in planning, budgeting and optimizing through positive intervention which could actually bring the utmost benefit to the people. It was stated that with the improvement of current policies and guidelines there should be provision to include men with women in the process of water management to ensure sustainable development. Gender sensitivity needs to be measured from the initiation of the project with mass campaigns and meticulous efforts in the process of GM. Proposals were made to elaborate current approaches and guidelines were as follows;

- Mass activities, campaign and rigorous efforts needed for effective gender mainstreaming in water resources management
- Ensure involvement of men and women in all activities of GM
- Decision makers and project personnel need to be gender sensitive from the beginning of the project or plans
- Policy makers and practitioners need to be clear on the current approaches and guidelines of GM
- An attempt is needed to refine approaches and guidelines on a 'continual basis' rather than sporadic attempts

Summary of Discussion

Meena Bilgi reported about her interviews with many technical water people in Gujarat and Mauritius. She argued that due to the lack of gender planning and budgeting, gender mainstreaming is often added as an after thought to meet requirements of the donor's policy and guidelines which has minimum effects in the process. Following on from previous discussions it was established that gender should be treated as a cross-cutting theme that needs to be addressed at the beginning of the process, but also that there is the parallel need for a gender specialist. To date gender aspect has not been considered as a domineering issue in the development reports when compared to budget and infrastructural aspects. A Crucial matter

in mainstreaming gender is the scarcity of gender sensitive indicators to measure whether women voices are being heard, as well as methods for measuring the degree of participation of women in the practice.

Meena also commented that gender is lightly used in the local development intervention and the symbol used locally for male and female (♂♀) indicates a superior male position compared to the female. The plenary discussed the need for qualitative and quantitative gender indicators, including a few about attitudinal change. Examples were; to ask if one agrees or disagrees with the following questions: opinions: "Should women inherit land of fathers?"; "Should women inherit land of husbands?". The fact is that although donors request gender mainstreaming, that after many years, the gender part collapses when the donor leaves, which is not very encouraging. *Domitille* suggested LAST Livelihoods assets status tracking, as a very useful system to monitor participation in a quantitative way. *Deirdre* commented that it is important to deal with qualitative information to make people use and develop a system to convert convenient qualitative data into quantitative information.

3.5 Introduction to the informal presentation by *Balaram Raju Nikku*

The presentation related the speakers experience with an NGO in *Tamilnadu, India* which is managed by women and focused its work on women; especially the disadvantaged. As a male worker he was responsible for the logistics of trainings, and discussions that the organisation conducted. He then became familiar with core element of gender aspect which lead him to understand the oppressed and disadvantageous position of women's, which is despite the fact that they represent half of the population and are responsible for more than equal labour in the society. *Balaram* stated that gender issue became important because of women's disadvantaged position in the society. Working closely with women colleagues he attempted to explore worries, views about the issues in the society and realized how differently he thinks about an issue compared to them. Having experience of working with female naturalists and biologists he had the chance to participate in workshops on gender where he observed the changes in the thinking over Gender which have become more and more vital to the development debates.

Summary of Discussion

During the discussion among the participants *Balaram* has pointed out some dilemmas in mainstream gender in irrigation sector in *Andra Pradesh (AP)* while local bureaucrats made claims that AP irrigation reform policy is gender neutral which might not true at all as there is no more scope for women to contest in the election process or participate in the Water Users Association (WUA). He argued that it is crucial when women have to have a piece of land to be a member of WUA or public representative whether the local social system only allows them to be owner of a piece of land as a result after of the death expire of their husband or as a dowry of their father. To make women members as equal participation in the local irrigation it is was suggested in the plenary to change that the Irrigation Act or land right laws should be changed to enable as women have an equal opportunity for women to be involved in the local decision making process irrespective of their land ownership.

3.6 Introduction to the presentation on the Comprehensive Assessment (CA) by *Domitille Vallee*

Domitille Vallee presented an introduction to the Comprehensive Assessment (CA) which has emerged as the key agency aiming to ensure sustainable resource management such as water, agriculture and environment in order to progress the alleviation of poverty and sustainable development. The CA attempts to establish unilateral platform consisting of multidisciplinary specialists who are involved in studying solutions to current dilemmas on water, agriculture and environment with including gender aspect towards effective interaction in the assessment process. It takes into account the development of water in the past as well as addressing current challenges and the solutions people have developed in the relevant areas. Gender and poverty issues are also addressed by CA in formulating a knowledge base in water management in agriculture as well as making policy, strategy and approach in this respect towards achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The CA has program has initiated an improvement in knowledge on water management in agriculture through an assessment of synthesis reports, an assessment of research documents, tools and information, development of capacity building as well as study of a community practice and networks of water, food and environment partners. It outlines that an assessment of Water, food, livelihood and environment need to be linked with Evaluation of past investments and also stakeholder experiences, knowledge and analysis of future scenarios. The Comprehensive Assessment has attempted to take into account trend, conditions, scenarios of a set aspect of natural resources management as well as articulating key messages, encouraging stakeholder participation and disseminating initiatives among a globally diverse team of experts in the relevant areas.

Domitillee also mentioned that the CA also has defined Gender issues as a major concern for all development activities and stated that mainstreaming gender needs to taken into account parallel to addressing other socio-economic factors. The CA also seeks to include Gender as a major cross cutting issue in their assessment process together with water, food, environment to alleviate poverty and ensure sustainable development. According to *Domitillee* the key messages on gender mainstreaming by the CA mainly includes;

- Recognizing women's contribution to agriculture and consequently establishing their rights to land, water, services
- Women's knowledge need to tapped for improved Natural Resources Management (NRM)
- small scale mix farming needs to be supported with an IWRM approach as part of a poverty reduction program
- Investment on institutional development, capacity building, policy strengthening and stakeholders accountability
- Ensure women and men's interests in domestic water use
- Provide gender segregation of data in agriculture and water use

4. Summary and Discussion on Review findings

A number of guidelines and manuals related to gender and water and agriculture were reviewed by technical participants of the workshop and by partners. The procedure for reviewing the guidelines involved sending out a questionnaire and also interviewing water technicians working at different levels in agriculture. Since August 2005 a group of about 13 gender experts have given comments in detail to the chapter authors for the CA chapters. However the inclusion of gender issues in the chapters still lags behind. Also a number of chapters were screened especially by gender specialists or from a gender perspective specifically for this workshop. The GWA and Cap-Net Tutorial which was included by GWA in the list of homework for this workshop has yet to be reviewed. The Negotiated Approach for River Basin Management of Both Ends and partners have been reviewed by two persons from GWA.

4.1 The Negotiated Approach

The Negotiated Approach (NA) was developed by the Both ENDS and partners and was an initiative to create an ideal approach in which people are involved from the start and all stakeholders, local government, NGOs, CBOs, WUAs were involved in the process in an attempt to address local conflict, learning. The concept of the approach is to ensure stakeholder participation in negotiation since their participation can help to shape opinions of those involvement in the process on Sustainable development, Care for the environment, Diversity etc. Since River Basin Management focused mainly on technical aspects rather gaining people's opinions, the NA throughout the approach has attempt to address RBM from social perspective where heterogeneous examples were illustrated in the study.

Joke Muylwijk reviewed the different chapters of the NA and pointed out that this can be considered as absolutely the right methodology for inclusion of gender interests and for making use of women's and men's specialized knowledge. She noted that it is obvious that gender perspective could logically be incorporated in the NA from the significance of the NA perspective but she wondered about the reality since in the whole document gender aspect is only assigned one paragraph. She articulated her reasons for the incorporation of gender in the NA chapter in that women tend to control the informal sector of water management and to make a truly representative sample for negotiations. Moreover she pointed out her arguments for the incorporation of gender in the NA process as follows;

- Research on water management and women in Asia and Africa has proven the significance of women's contribution in the sector
- It is logical to involve more women than men as stakeholders in the process as often women need the water for more purposes than men
- Women have a lot of indispensable knowledge and skills in relation to biodiversity and wetlands.
- Women have a strong interest in the future of their families.
- Women have clear negotiating and conflict resolution skills, different from men, and therefore their contribution is fundamental to this negotiated approach.
- Recognizing that only real level is the lowest level and act accordingly.

It was pointed out that the Negotiated Approach is a very promising methodology, even though there is ample space for improvement. This could be achieved by including one vital step down into households and families, including gender relations. This will make the results more sustainable, more efficient and lead to more equity and an opportunity for broad development. A clear suggestion was made by the participants that gender aspect should be incorporated in the NA chapters. It has been found that water management has major implications for land and women rights, and that in order to deal with the matters like redistribution of land, womens easy access to land etc. the problem could be best overcome through involvement of local people, NGOs, local elites and learning organizations. It was also felt that the opinions of different stakeholders and agencies could be formulated by incorporating a holistic approach in the NA. In conclusion, to date gender has not been addressed appropriately in the NA approach due to a lack of understanding and it was therefore proposed that gender aspect should now be incorporated in the chapters of the NA.

4.2 The Comprehensive assessment (CA)

Although attempts have been made to incorporate the gender aspect in the individual chapters, there is still a quandary as to how to incorporate gender in the CA chapters. It was deemed by the plenary as urgent to be clear about the overall concept and also the inclusion of concepts in each chapter where key messages needs to be incorporated. From the review it is suggested that;

- Important issues to be identified, incorporation of the exact key messages for SDM also important for a comprehensive development
- Activities and assessment procedure of CA needs to be improved
- Concerned experts and agencies needs to be consulted to ensure that critical elements and aspects are included in the chapters.

In the CA, a number of chapters have been written which concern natural resource management having major impact on poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Throughout the plenary participants had the chance to raise the most important issues which needs to be incorporated in the each chapter.

Regarding the chapter on **River Basin Management** it was proposed that;

- The Negotiated Approach needs to be reflected in the chapter to integrate and involve the beneficiaries with the hydrological cycle
- The situation of women and children may be worsened through the intervention of River Basin Management and this needs to be checked and incorporated in the chapter after gender analysis

Joke Muylwijk articulated intensive comments concerning gender aspect on the chapter of Land, Policy and Institution, Marginal quality and water resources, Livestock, poverty and ecosystem. The **Land chapter** of CA could be developed since suggested improvements from the previous review were not included in the Land Chapter of CA. It was suggested that issues on access to and rights over land associated with poverty needs to be incorporated in the Land chapter. It has argued that whilst locally most of the work is done by women, as a result of the lack of participation of women in policy making most of the rights to land and decisions were executed by men.

The **Policy and Institutions** chapter has successfully incorporated the gender aspect in mainstreaming which could be an useful example to follow in other chapters. The chapter on **Marginal Quality Water Resources** has made an attempt to relate Gender to implications in using wastewater on health e.g. exposure to pathogens worse for women because of their work in that water, after which they cook the food and transfer disease to rest of the family. It has been observed that;

- This is also worse for women themselves, because they are more sensitive to lots of germs, in relation to reproductive functions
- Women are the ones who have to care for the sick. Marginal water has more gender aspects to it: when water is polluted, women have to walk further to collect water

The **Livestock** sector also largely influences women life and gender relation. It has been argued that whilst women have greater involvement in rearing and caring of livestock usually they are excluded from the decision making processes and from earnings of the products. This work by women is neither recognized nor appreciated and often remains invisible. It has been pointed out that livestock nurturing needs to address water and gender relations as livestock varies in culture to culture with resulting overburden in women. Observations made regarding the incorporation of the important gender issues in the Livestock chapter were;

- Engendering the knowledgebase of Livestock is one of the key-messages that needs to taken into account for mainstreaming gender in this respect
- Supporting livestock production does not necessarily result in gender equity. Changes in the existing systems by interventions can end up negatively for women by giving her more work, less access to benefits, and less decision-making power.
- Interesting methodology regarding Livestock Water Productivity with inclusion of gendered perspective would help to overcome the dilemma
- Equal access of men and women in Livestock water productivity should be ensured

Lack of information in the chapter on **Ecosystems** regarding gender and social categories **was also identified** by *Joke Muylwijk* and by *Irene Dankelman*. *Joke* pointed out that the ideas on gender concerning human and ecosystem and the way **each** influences **the** other need to be incorporated in the chapter. *Irene* noted that gender has not been tackled well from the environmental point of view in the relevant chapters, the technical approach is prioritized while there is very limited reflection on social and human wellbeing aspects. *Irene* also **saw** the impact of changes in ecological services such as quantity/quality of water, climate change, production function on equality where gender are not considered at all; similarly bio-diversity changes, water rights etc. She pointed out that amongst **the** rural poor who depends mostly on free ecological services for their livelihoods, women are over-represented. Women as environmental actors not considered in (water) management, local knowledge, activism (e.g. anti-dam); organisation of women etc as well. Disease vectors in ecosystems is also another issue related to the gender specific aspects which needs to be incorporated in the chapters.

Regarding the chapter of **Poverty Joke** stressed the importance of women's access and control over resources to overcome gender inequality as she assumed that unequal distribution of resources and benefits have effected on women's situation. Observations made by *Joke* on the poverty chapter regarding gender mainstreaming were noted as;

- The poor in general and women in particular are portrayed as rather inferior. e.g. for the poor, water is irrespective of its designed designations
- The conclusions only promote irrigation, which does not acknowledge the harm that irrigation has done to the poor by excluding them from access to water and land
- The word "poverty alleviation" shows that the objective of the author(s) is to console the poor, but not to work towards equity
- The meaning of the term "the right gender balance" is not clear to the reader
- Women have a lot of knowledge which should be tapped into in the fighting against poverty.
- Needs to describe women's significant contribution in poverty alleviation as women do much more than that which has already incorporated in the chapter
- The term feminisation of agriculture needs to be explained on the grounds that the knowledge about women's work is lacking, since 1970 onwards so much research has been done, in most places in this world on the subject.
- Since livestock activities are mostly women's activities, targeting livestock sub sector would be one way to reach rural women with income generating activity by recognising their comprehensive contribution in the area
-

5. Evaluation of the Gender guidelines and manuals

Guidelines are considered as a combination of the practices and theories of regarding aspect to manage a specific condition. It is intended that guidelines should contain the terms, approach and analysis to manage and address a certain problem and help the practitioner to implement accordingly. There are many gender guidelines but those for gender and water management in agriculture are very few. They don't reflect local needs, because they have been written by global organizations, meant to suit all.

The Plenary attempted to examine and screen the guidelines and manuals on the basis of some set criterion. Feedback from participants on the evaluation of each guideline regarding water resources management has noted the drawback and advantages for future exercises. The purpose of screening the guidelines was to find an appropriate one which was adequate and both contextual and which could be adapted in a way compatible with local development activities.

5.1 Summary of evaluation on Guidelines and Manuals⁴

The **SEAGA sector guide Irrigation (FAO) Socio-economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) Programme, 2001**, was reviewed by *Domitille Vallee* and she found the guideline clear, which followed the logic of irrigation design and implementation and where gender related question was included for all stages of projects. This guide incorporated gender power relations as well as socio-economic issues which are compatible for policy making. It has been evaluated as useful for practitioners, researchers and for policy makers as it incorporates relevant issues. *Annelieke Douma* evaluated the **Gender and Agriculture: Guiding Questions Working Paper, DANIDA (1999)** in which gender perspective mostly focuses on equal rights and access to and control over resources and division of men and women by social groups. The guideline may be partially useful for policy and research but practically the ‘how’ is not answered or incorporated in the report. The document provides a list of relevant questions plus proposed actions and examples of this problem/action for different types of issues which will lead the reader to identify the gaps, to assess the foreseen and unforeseen impacts of a (sector) program on men and women as well as to understand what action is needed. *Joke Muylwijk* reviewed the **Gender, Water and Urban Agriculture, Felicity Chancellor, in UA Magazine (2004)** and she noted that the guideline is not appropriate for water professionals although gender aspect in the paper is dealt with from various socio-economic perspectives. The guideline is more suitable for South Africa and might be useful for policy and research rather than for practical implementation issues.

The **Land, Environment: Agriculture, Fact sheet by AUSAID for OECD (1997)** was also reviewed by *Joke Muylwijk*. She commented that, from the gender perspective, information on power relation, violence and security matter was not taken into account well in the guideline. Consequently, although this guideline is suitable for policy making, it would be difficult to use it for research and practice. Regarding **Land, Environment: Irrigation, Fact sheet by SIDA for OECD (1998)** *Joke Muylwijk* noted that certain gender aspects of irrigation are not highlighted sufficiently although women’s vulnerability and their relation towards sustainability and food security is acknowledged in the fact sheet. The fact sheet is suitable for practice, research and policy making but cannot be considered as guidelines or a manual, rather it could be considered as a brief paper since few issues are related to gender in irrigation.

The **Gender strategy in agriculture and rural development to the year 2010, ADB/ Ministry of agriculture and rural development Vietnam (2003)** was reviewed by *Manirul Islam* and he noted that gender perspective in the guideline was not explained in a comprehensive way, and instead it focused on limited areas like land, water, credit and labor time etc. The guide was also not found to be relevant for policy, research and practice due to lack of appropriate data and information and since the answer of ‘how’ was not well incorporated in the guideline. The **Fact sheet: Building Gender Responsive Water User Associations of ADB** was reviewed by *Pranita Bushan Udas* and in the fact sheet women

⁴ Details of evaluation on each guideline and manual could be found in the Annex.

participation has been highlighted rather than addressing gender issue appropriately regarding water management. The fact sheet may help in making policy and doing research although there are omissions in relevant data, but it may be useful for practitioners to use as a reference guide. This guide fails to address gender aspect properly also it would not be enough to understand local situation. *Balaram Raju Nikku* reviewed the **Practical guide to mainstreaming gender in water projects: consultation exercise conducted in Mumbai, India (2000) WEDC, UK**, and he found that the guide may not carry any great value for the researchers and also would not be very useful in terms of practicality. There is not any specific approach regarding gender in this report which used explicitly defining the concerning issues. Four case studies in this report only may be useful for drinking water and sanitation engineers as well as it would be applicable in the local situation.

6. Consolidation of main findings

The session attempted through the plenary to articulate and consolidate some key points from the presentation, Introduction on the CA and gender, Review and Evaluation of concerning gender aspects which took place during the past sessions. The points which were established as important for developing the principles in GM of water management in agriculture were noted as;

- There is a lack of knowledge on GM and the ‘know-how’ needs to be incorporated into the process of mainstreaming gender in water resources management
- Clarity needed on the terms ‘Gender’ and ‘Mainstreaming’ and difficulties needs to be addressed arising from the translation of the terms in the local language
- Men need to be involved together with women in gender mainstreaming
- Gender perceived as a donor driven issue which also has positive side as well needs to be contextualized with local situation and demands
- Limited communication between practitioners and researchers considered as a major obstacle in GM
- Gender mainstreaming is a process which requires time to be developed and implemented in the development initiatives
- Need appropriate guidelines to facilitate the process-although from a variety of tools available while a very few are applicable in the concerned area
- Need sharing of knowledge and experiences by bringing practitioners together and an enhancing possible efforts to influence policy
- Differentiate the levels between policy makers, practitioners, researchers and activists as well as contextualize gender aspect in all levels and areas
- Need analysis of key issues and address gender aspect to mainstreaming on the basis of findings
- There is a lack of qualitative indicators which are required to improve and develop gender research
- Need to conduct in-depth study in all relevant aspect of GM
- Necessary to look at the root cause-effect relationship in gender mainstreaming including gender power relations

7. Working group session

The working group, on the basis of some key questions, sought to adapt the minimum agenda for future advocacy and implementation in mainstreaming gender regarding water resources management in agriculture. The key questions posed among the participants were;

- Is the lack of access to knowledge the main constraint for effective GM?
- How to explain the concept that gender is important in water management?
- How to contextualize the guidelines and knowledge base?
- How is gender mainstreaming different in water management compared to other sectors?
- How do we could make our message heard to gender ambassadors?
- How can you make policy makers accountable?

7.1 Formulation of draft Minimum agenda

This minimum agenda for gender mainstreaming in water management (in agriculture) attempts to provide practical and feasible recommendations on steps to take by water practitioners, policy makers and researchers working in the field of water and agriculture, to facilitate and advance the process of genuine gender mainstreaming in water management. It should be stressed that policy makers and researchers play a crucial role in enabling practitioners to effectively mainstream gender in water management. Apart from these three actors, activists should play their own role in this process by promoting a good balance between water as a human right and as a commodity for agriculture, and by continuing the struggle against powerful private actors for men, women and marginalised groups rights (access to water for production) thereby contextualizing the debate and ensuring it is gender specific.

The long plenary session and working group session articulated a minimum agenda on the basis of the main findings and key question posed among the participants. The minimum agenda refers to policy makers, practitioners and to researchers to carry on the process of mainstreaming gender especially in water resources management in agriculture. The objective in articulating the minimum agenda is to provide input for WWF4 in Mexico, and World water week in Sweden. The approach refers to what is needed from socio-economic interference, what is feasible, necessities and steps forward which need would be taken by different actors in this respect. The plenary also suggested the steps forward at key stages required by different actors to “engender” their work in water management in agriculture, ensure equal male and female access to water, disclose existing knowledge and expertise and establish a minimum set of criteria.

The minimum agenda was formulated as an outcome of discussion on terms ‘what do we want to change’ and ‘how do we want to change it’ and ‘what are important gender issues’ in water management in agriculture with reference to practitioners, policy makers, researchers and activist.

7.1.1 Minimum agenda suggested for POLICY MAKERS

Since the gender aspect refers to different socio-economic factors, the plenary attempted to elaborate on the issues which can be realistically implemented in order to mainstream gender in water management in agriculture. The issues which need to be taken into account for policy making in GM were noted as;

- Avoid gender neutrality. Gender sensitivity should be reflected in policies, laws and budgets, through:
 - Collecting and using sex disaggregated data
 - Making the different local & non local users visible
 - Making the rights & responsibility of men, women & other socio-economic groups explicit.
 - Building upon existing studies and cases.
 - Exposure on expertise from local level
- Provide explicit provisions on gender equity for water and agriculture within policies and laws and be accountable in ensuring equal rights for men and women;
 - Women & weak groups need extra public protection
 - Ensure the balance between water as a basic right and as a commodity.
- Policies should be based on carrying out a comprehensive social analysis and gender impact analysis through a process of dialogue (negotiated approach) in a consultative way with the ability to take corrective actions
- Take notice of and use the expertise at the local level and stimulate expertise and knowledge sharing between practitioners, academics and policy makers on gender issues and mainstreaming efforts.
- The sharing of knowledge and information should be institutionalized.
- Ensure right to be informed and for information on Gender Mainstreaming in water mgt in Agriculture
- Develop mechanisms to reward positive gender practices with regard to water management for institutions and individual practitioners and build these into performance appraisals.

In order to policy making to be able to full fill the above criteria the following would be needed:

- Clear arguments and cases on gender mainstreaming in water management in agriculture
- Expertise/case studies tailored for policy/decision makers

7.1.2 Minimum agenda suggested for PRACTITIONERS (hands on, having contact with grass roots)

A fruitful discussion took place among the participants to find out ‘how’ the knowledge base could be useful for practitioners in mainstreaming gender in water resources management project. Gender issue needs to be contextualised at the local level and there should be sufficient rationale for the practitioner as to why gender would be included in irrigation projects. It is understood that the problem in gender goes far beyond then local issues as the matter influences other social issues and activities. Proposals were made to bring the practitioners together to share their views and experiences and establish detailed orientation on key lessons, strategies and policies on gender mainstreaming. From learning and messages it needs to be considered when revising the policies and programs regarding gender aspect. The term gender may remain the same but the interaction regarding male and female can change. A knowledge base on gender mainstreaming in water management would facilitate practitioners in revising their activities as well as building an understanding of possible outcomes through intervention.

It has been suggested that water practitioners should at least have to have:

- A comprehensive social analysis, including a stakeholder analysis, agency analysis (ways and strategies to informally access resources), water use analysis
- Spheres of influence, facilitation, monitoring (e.g. water foot print, + gender specific data).
- Collect and make use of gender disaggregated data in implementation and monitoring of water and agriculture projects.
- Stimulate expertise and knowledge sharing among practitioners and academics and policy makers on gender issues and mainstreaming efforts. The sharing of knowledge and information should be disseminate and institutionalized.
- Reward positive gender practitioners (or acknowledge) and build these criteria through performance appraisal

In order for the practitioner to be able to do this the following would be needed:

- Essential gender training to familiarise the practitioner with terminology, key concepts as well as knowledge on socio-economic issues i.e. social disparity, gender inequality, class, caste etc.
- Simple tools for comprehensive analysis, stakeholder analysis, gender analysis, etc.
- Access to information on rights and responsibility for women and men regarding NRM
- Clear arguments for gender mainstreaming for enabling them in policy making
- To enable and stimulate by policy makers to mainstream gender, see below.

7.1.3 Minimum agenda suggested for RESEARCHERS

Mainstreaming gender into operations and research is fundamental to the promotion of sustainable development and poverty reduction. There is a growing need to explore the implications of using a gender mainstreaming framework to analyze and address gender issues in water management. It is of overarching importance to conduct more research on gender regarding water resources management to strengthen the activities and implement them in gender related development work. The plenary identified the issues necessary for researchers as follows;

Researchers should at least:

- Make sure that research is participatory and gender sensitive ensuring that local men and women knowledge are taken into account and applied.
- Knowledge and expertise sharing and dissemination between practitioners and researchers and among researchers of different disciplines;
- Gender specific and disaggregated data in all disciplines
- Researcher's knowledge should not remain in isolation but should be contextualized to local needs and uses → de-package for different uses;
- Enhance gender content of disciplines,
 - Providing gender specific critics of existing theory and models;
 - Updating conventional social sciences with state of the art in gender studies;
 - Updating existing curricula to include more social and gender issues especially in technical training courses.

To be able to do this they require:

- Guidance on a minimum set of specific & gender-disaggregated data

7.1.4 Minimum agenda suggested For ACTIVISTS

The Plenary noted some key points about what is needed for activists as follows;

- Promote the idea of a balance between water as a right and as a commodity for agriculture
- Recognize the role of activists and encourage them to take up the debate but to contextualize the debate and make it gender specific
- Should continue the struggle for men, women and under-favoured groups rights (access to water for production) but contextualize the debate and ensure it is gender specific.
- Ensure struggle against powerful actors-private.
- Use information and evidences tailored to change specific policies
- Identify the gaps in information for advocacy work and request could be made for this from expert networks.
- Gender as recognition and awareness but also as women's daily struggles against powerful actors, such as from the private sector, therefore there is need for massive campaigns and advocacy

What they need

- Case studies/evidences tailored to their needs

8. Conclusion, next steps and recommendation for the different partners

The outcomes from the workshop through the discussion in the plenary enabled some next steps to be formulated with key points to follow for future implementation. The recommendations were referred to CA, the Both ENDS, the GWA and as well as to the participants. The Recommendations for **the CA** were noted as;

- Gender needs to be incorporated with key issues as well setting out clear arguments as to why gender is important in agriculture and water management
- Chapters to be developed by participants on the basis of comments on the specific chapters and overview of workshop
- The CA gender sensitivity needs to be enhanced so as to incorporate multi-disciplinary ideology that includes both technical people and practitioners.
- The CA should consider having a particular chapter on gender in addition to including necessary information to mainstreaming gender within each individual chapter
- The CA should facilitate on-line discussions on the Guidelines, Minimum agenda e.g. what should be added, what are the back-up arguments, how do we make the minimum agenda operational
- The short-term on-line discussion could be used to develop ideas on the way forward
- The workshop report should be finalized and distributed to all participants.

The Recommendations for **the Both Ends** noted as;

- Feedback from the partners on the minimum agenda will be done through the on-line discussions
- The Negotiated Approach partners will be included in this process to enable them to understand the lessons learned on the process of mainstreaming gender and also to understand possible ways to identify missing gender issues in different negotiations and processes
- The guidelines collected a lot by CAP-NET need to be redistributed for comments and revision

The Recommendations for **the GWA**

- The minimum agenda would be sent through the list for comments after revising it among participants. It will also involve GWA partners into the web discussions
- GWA would be responsible in making gender information accessible to practitioners

The Recommendations for **the Participants**

- Participants will make their comments, in “track changes” mode on the minimum agenda
- Participants comments on the CA to be sent to the CA (*Domitille Vallee*) and copies would have to be forwarded to the GWA (*Joke Muylwijk*)
- Participants would make comments on the CAP-NET guidelines
- Participants would share their products among them and the CA will provide the work space in doing such activities.

9. Evaluation of the workshop

The Amsterdam workshop was unique event, where all major issues related to mainstreaming gender in water resources management in agriculture were objectively, comprehensively and critically discussed. The participants were all positive about the workshop. The group represented a wide breadth of experience, and there was a good opportunity to share it. The commitment of the male participants was especially appreciated. Many mentioned that the workshop was a useful learning opportunity, and the scale was global which gave interesting points of view and broadened perspectives *Deidre* stated that the workshop broadened her knowledge on the water and agriculture sectors and with a lot of ideas she can support the process. *Domitille* stated that it was a great opportunity to go deeper than just the buzz words but that there still needs to be an extra push to progress the results of the discussions raised in the sessions. *Joke* mentioned that local actions were very interesting and local cases are also very important to gain insights into the process of mainstreaming gender. *Irene* as a facilitator thanked everybody for providing their expertise, knowledge and involving themselves in the process and giving the workshop a human face. The organisers thanked the participants for their commitment and the participants thanked *Irene* for her pleasant and professional facilitation and *Annelieke* for the practical organisation of the workshop.

Annex-1: Workshop program

Workshop “Towards a minimum agenda for effective gender mainstreaming in water management”

Date: 5th and 6th of December 2005

Meeting room:

December 5: Both ENDS office, Nieuwe Keizersgracht 45, Amsterdam

December 6: IVN Nederland, Plantage Middenlaan 2c, Amsterdam (3 minutes walk from Both ENDS)

Hotel: Rembrandt Hotel: Plantage Middenlaan 17, Amsterdam (3 minutes walk from Both ENDS)

Main objectives of the workshop

1. Examine current impediments for gender mainstreaming in water management for agriculture, based on:
 - feedback from water practitioners working in the field;
 - an analysis of the results of a questionnaire on water, agriculture and guidelines for gender mainstreaming;
 - an evaluation of a number of existing guidelines on gender mainstreaming in water in agriculture; and
 - an assessment of the knowledge base on gender in water and agriculture, in particular a review of the CA chapters and an assessment of the Negotiated Approach from a gender perspective.
2. Analyse key questions, dilemmas and opportunities with regard to gender mainstreaming in water management.
3. Draft a minimum agenda for *practical* gender mainstreaming in water management for agriculture, including key messages towards both practitioners and policy makers.

Input before the workshop (will be send asap)

- The review report from the gender group who assessed the CA chapters from a gender perspective during a workshop in Sri Lanka from 26-30 September 2005.
- All draft CA chapters for quick reading to all participants.
- A list of gender guidelines and manuals to be reviewed by the participants (one/two each).
- Document with main findings and recommendations/key issues based on the feedback from the interviews/questionnaire.
- Document with main findings from an assessment of the Negotiated Approach from a gender perspective, developed by GWA.

Output of the workshop

- Joint document synthesising the findings from the assessments and the discussions of the workshop.
- A draft minimum agenda, including a set of supporting performance criteria and key messages for practitioners and decision makers.
- A list of key questions for the web-based discussion.
- Work plan on the way forward after the workshop.

Agenda

Day 1: Monday December 5th

- 9.00 Coffee, tea
- 9.15 Introduction round and welcome by Irene Dankelman: setting the scene
- 9.30 Presentation Pranita Udas *
- 9.50 Presentation Violet Matiru *
- 10.10 Presentation Juana Vera *
- 10.30 Coffee/tea break
- 10.45 Presentation of Meena Bilgi *
- 11.05 Presentation of Parineeta Dandekar *
- 11.25 Introduction of Joke Muylwijk on main findings questionnaire
- 11.35 Evaluation of and discussion on gender guidelines and manuals
- 12.30 Lunch break
- 13.30 Introduction by Domitille Vallee on the CA and gender review, and key questions on how the knowledge base could feed into practical gender mainstreaming (as a basis of the discussion that follows).
- 13.45 Evaluation of and discussion on review findings
- 14.45 Coffee/tea break
- 15.00 Consolidation of main findings and remaining questions from presentations and discussions so far by Manirul Islam and Annelieke Douma (as a basis for the discussion that follows).
- 15.15 Discussion of these findings and questions
- 16.15 Division in two groups: one to elaborate on key messages to practitioners, one to elaborate on key messages to policy makers.
- 17.30 Closing by Irene Dankelman
- 19.00 Dinner (*optional*)
- * *Presentation of around 10-15 minutes plus 5 minutes questions.*

Day 2: Tuesday December 6th

- 9.00 Continued discussions in the two groups
- 10.30 Coffee/tea break

Feedback of two groups in plenary

- 11.00 Brainstorm on minimum agenda, including a set of supporting performance criteria, and outreach.
- 11.45 Drafting of minimum agenda
- 12.30 Lunch
- 13.30 Drafting of minimum agenda
- 15.00 Coffee/tea break

- 15.15 Discussion on key questions for the online discussion & logistics
 16.15 Way forward/ work plan (synthesis report, WWF4, etc)
 17.30 Closing by Irene
- 17.45 Drinks (*optional*)

Annex-2: List of Participants

	Name	Organisation	Address	Postal Code City	Country
1	Domitille Vallee	IWMI/ CA	P. O. Box 2075	Colombo	Sri Lanka
2	Gina Castillo	Novib	PO Box 30919	2500 GX Den Haag	Netherlands
3	Joke Muylwijk	Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)	P.O.box 114	6950 AC Dieren	Netherlands
4	Paul Wolvekamp	Both ENDS	Nieuwe Keizersgracht 45	1018 VC Amsterdam	Netherlands
5	Annelieke Douma	Both ENDS	Nieuwe Keizersgracht 45	1019 VC Amsterdam	Netherlands
6	Meena Bilgi	PhD Wageningen University	A2/33 Goyal Intercity, opp. Durdarshan, Thaltej	Ahmedabad 380054; Gujarat	India
7	Pranita Udas	PhD Wageningen University	Daksinmurthy Marg 61, WN 7 Mitrapark	Kathmandu	Nepal
8	Violet Matiru	Environment Liaison Centre International (ELCI)	P.O. Box 72461-00200	Nairobi	Kenya
9	Juana Vera	PhD Wageningen University			Peru
10	Parineeta Dandekar	Gomukh Environmental Trust	92/2, Durga, Ganagote Path Erandwane,	Pune 411 004 Maharashtra	India
11	Irene Dankelman (facilitator)	IRDANA	Hatertseweg 41	6581 KD Malden	Netherlands
12	Md Manirul Islam (synthesis writer)	Ökumenisches Wohnheim E.V.	Vahrer Strasse 249, Room No.57	28329, Bremen	Germany
13	Margreet Zwarteveen	Wageningen University	Invited		Netherlands
14	Kemi Awoyinka	Wetlands International	Invited		Netherlands
15	Henri Roggeri	IUCN Netherlands	Invited		Netherlands

Annex-3: Evaluation on Gender guidelines and manuals

SEAGA Sector Guide Irrigation/ FAO /Socio-economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) Programme, 2001, Reviewed by <i>Domitille Vallee</i>	
Clarity	very clear and follow the logic of irrigation design and implementation
Contents	Suggests questions for every stage of the irrigation design, planning and development that relate to gender issue. Propose a TOR for a “gender specialist” joining an irrigation team. Suggests a series of simple tools that can be used to develop disaggregated data
Gender Perspective	It looks at men and women, roles, control responsibilities and power relations. It also links to the other aspects : age, ethnicity etc.
Language and jargon	Clear, terms defined in a simple language
Viability	A lot of suggestions on what to do, practical and that stimulate the thinking. It is built step wise so can be used in sections and objectives can be adapted.
Relevance for policy	Relevant as it has links with socio-eco issues
Relevance for practitioners	Practical tool to improve their gender mainstreaming but probably still need somebody to take the leading role to make it happen
Relevance for research	Practical tools also when working on analysis of these type of systems or even at basin management studies
Practicality	Is self sufficient, probably too big; could be separated in sub-docs. Main problem is that people do not know it existence and do not use it even if they were the target group
Suitability for local situation	It brings out general questions and also numerous examples from different regions of the world.
Mark(1-10, one is lowest and 10 is best)	8
Gender and Agriculture: Guiding Questions Working Paper, DANIDA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs DANIDA/ S.Q, 1999, Reviewed by: <i>Annelieke Douma</i>	
Clarity	Clear: three columns with clear short questions, actions and examples, divided in three themes and subcategories/issues per theme. No background or supporting cases has incorporated
Contents	Contents is good and specific regarding access to credit and savings
Gender Perspective	Mostly focuses on equal rights and access to and control over resources etc. but also encouraging women to take leadership roles. Division of women and men by social group has noted well
Language and jargon	Overall quite easy to understand, but sometimes unclear what is exactly meant by e.g. social group, women’s crops, gender sensitisation and sustainable reporting and monitoring.
Viability	Suggested actions seem viable and some suggestions and examples on the ‘how’ are provided, although some will need further elaboration of tools.
Relevance for policy	Relevant for awareness on what are the main issues to consider, some clear policy recommendations
Relevance for practitioners	Very relevant for program planners and managers
Relevance for research	Relevant for awareness on what are main issues to consider engender in agriculture. Research is one of the issues has mentioned. Suggestions made to collect gender disaggregated data, ensure women’s needs and priorities are included in program related research and to involve women in action-oriented research.
Practicality	The questions will lead someone to find out the gaps, to assess the foreseen and unforeseen impacts of a (sector) program on men and women and what is needed. The ‘how’ has not sufficiently addressed.
Suitability for local	The questions are open and could apply to any context.

situation	
Other Remarks	They may serve as a tool and a help for staff of the Regional Departments and at the Embassies and external consultants in course of the process of sector programming. The document provides a list of relevant questions plus proposed actions and examples of this problem/action for different types of issues (needs, access and control, labour input, research etc. with regard to Credit & savings, gender & irrigation and gender & livestock.
Mark	8
Gender, Water and Urban Agriculture, Felicity Chancellor, in UA Magazine, 2004, Reviewed by Joke Muylwijk	
Clarity	Clear, but not appropriate for water professionals. It would be better if gender issues are included in the guidelines
Contents	Contents are Interesting, for example the gender issues of having cash: every day a little bit instead of less often a larger amount, Safety and security risks of women in peri-urban agriculture
Gender perspective	Gender is dealt with from various sides: women are more vulnerable, women have fewer rights, women are strong to cope with poverty and reality, women take responsibility for family, women can be very successful in dealing with vulnerability and lack of right etc.
Language and jargon	No problem, the language is open and understandable for all
Viability	Very viable, but not directed at the real practical work of water managers
Relevance for policy	Important gender issues are mentioned and recommendations are relevant for politicians and policy-makers, such as the warning for strict legislation. It becomes clear that this form of agriculture contributes a lot to feeding the poor. The involvement of women in policy-making for the sake of efficiency could have been included.
Relevance for practice	For practical implementation this knowledge is important, but it does not give any suggestions or support for him/her to know HOW to take care of these issues, apart from forming groups.
Relevance for research	The fact sheet/article reveals important gaps in knowledge and points at need for gender disaggregated data that should always be gathered
Practicality	This paper does not pretend to be a recipe for water practitioners
Suitability for local situation	More suitable for Sub-Saharan Africa, because that is where the cases are relevant. Even so, most issues mentioned there have rather global relevance, be it in various degrees
Other	It compares three studies, lists options and problems for women in urban and peri-urban agriculture. Recommendations are social and political and relate to: Gender-disaggregated data, Promotion of group activities such as in urban-producer associations, Unequal access to land and water: better use of small parcels and of storm water, Access to information, Risk of tighter legislation resulting from narrow health and environmental focus, a lot of the women's agriculture is illegal, but feeds a substantial part of the poor.
Mark:	8,5
Land, Environment: Agriculture, Fact sheet by AUSAID for OECD, 1997, Reviewed by Joke Muylwijk	
Clarity	Perhaps not to those who need to be addressed
Contents	Well known approach and methodology

Gender perspective	The gender perspective lacks attention of power-relations, especially within the households. It focuses on gender roles and tasks, including access to resources. Differences between women are mentioned, also the importance of age. The points of view of the decade between 1985 and 1995, but without the sensitive gender issues such as violence and security.
Language and jargon	Somewhat unclear language for those who don't specialize in gender
Viability	Viable
Relevance for policy	For policy-makers a number of the listed questions apply, not all
Relevance for practice	For practitioners, if working in the framework of a project, this is a relevant introduction and list of questions, but for the lowest level it gives, only questions if, no suggestions on the "how?"
Relevance for Research	Hardly this guideline could be used for policy making. For research a more open mind is needed than the Harvard framework. Nevertheless, for real gender-blind researchers, it would be useful to read this. I hope and am sure more suitable guidelines for researchers exist
Practicality	Yes, if it is used in the framework of a project cycle
Suitability for local situation	The questions are open and would apply to any context
Other:	
Mark	4
Land, Environment: Irrigation, Fact sheet by SIDA for OECD, 1998, Reviewed by Joke Muylwijk	
Clarity	Clear
Contents	Interesting
Gender Perspective	Certain gender aspects of irrigation are not highlighted sufficiently: security and safety; the shift away from subsistence to cash crops which is related to irrigation and which often ends up with less food for the family. That women are vulnerable, but also themselves as part of the solution towards sustainability and food security is acknowledged
Language and jargon	Understandable and not too jargonistic
Viability	The mentioned topics are viable. The examples are very interesting but rather uncommon situations, which as such explain that globally the variety is large.
Relevance for policy	The argumentation to falsify biases will make policy-makers realize that irrigation situations are complex and think twice about easy solutions
Relevance for practice	For practice at the management-level this is relevant, but those who implement and maintain irrigation infrastructure need more tangible and down to earth guidelines
Relevance for research	Very relevant: researchers are encouraged to find interesting gender aspects in certain contexts, which differ from the generalisations
Practicality	The examples are practical by showing the lowest level and how men and women are influenced differently, but also how women and men react differently to interventions in irrigation.
Suitability for local situation	Suitable, in the sense of making people think for themselves, and pointing at more success and better environmental sustainability if gender issues are included in a serious manner
Other:	This paper cannot be considered as guidelines or manual, but it is very

	suitable to take away preconceived ideas, and make people look for themselves. This is a brief paper with some relevant issues related to gender in irrigation, and a list of common assumptions and the arguments explaining why they are (often) false
Mark	7
Gender strategy in agriculture and rural development to the year 2010, ADB/ Ministry of agriculture and rural development Vietnam, 2003, Reviewed by <i>Manirul Islam</i>	
Clarity	Clear
Contents	The contents are very general but a wide description has made on gender equality in rural areas, vision and strategic objectives of the government and condition of implementing organization.
Gender perspective	Gender perspective has not incorporated in the report in a comprehensive way rather it focused on some specific areas like land, water, credit and labor time etc. Inequality regarding gender has attempted to measure based only on quantitative method
Language and jargon	Language is easily understandable and not jargonic
Viability	Not so much viable as partial analysis has made and the task to implement gender project by concerned agencies not disposed depending on own institutional capacity. Not seen as optimistic as it has not described the drawbacks in implementing program and projects and as well terms are not contextualized.
Relevance for policy	As the gender related data and information are not reflecting the overall gender scenario in the sector, it would be difficult to formulation policy on the basis of existing data
Relevance for practice	It is not elaborated the 'how' gender gap could be incorporated in the practice. Lack of tools to facilitate the practitioner in use.
Relevance for research	Partially relevant for researcher as the guide did not incorporated the overall gender scenario in the sector
Practicality	It has only shown the percentage of recent achievement regarding gender aspect where gap between men and women has reflected in the concerned sector.
Suitability for local situation	Suitable for understanding the differences between men and women nationally but would not help to contextualize the local needs.
Other:	
Mark:	5
Fact sheet :Building Gender Responsive Water User Associations (Pulley, Tulin Akin; Shareen Lateef and Ava Shrestha), Asian Development Bank, Reviewed by <i>Pranita Udas</i>	
Clarity	The document is clear as a story line.
Contents	It briefly mentioned why the project failed to address gender in the past. Address the issue that gender mainstreaming has to go in integration at the level of organization involved in implementation, so that it will be effectively addressed at users' level.
Gender perspective	One of the drawbacks of this document is that it addresses gender as women and women as a homogenous group. Cultural factor as well lack of access and control over productive resources are highlighted in the chapters. Heterogeneity within women, class & caste differences and the ways to create equitable distribution and participation is not addressed at all. Rather the paper is about increasing women participation in the users' organization than addressing gender issue in water management.
Language and jargon	The terms like GENDER RESPONSIVE WATER USERS' ORGANISATION, INNOVATIVE PRACTICES and GENDER ACTION PLAN are frequently used in the document without proper

	explanation. Since the concept of gender is used in a very narrow sense to increase women participation only, it has remained as the major limitation of the paper.
Viability	Not so much viable as the sustainability of the approach is not known, the question of replication remains limited. The concept of gender remains limited regarding women awareness and participation. The ‘availability’ is not well defined either in the policy document or in any other government document.
Relevance for policy	The document can be a reference material for policy making. But one of the limitations of the document is that the inside of content does not mainly focus on these recommendation points
Relevance for practice	It could not be consider as a manual neither guiding documents. Practitioner can take it as a reference material.
Relevance for research	For researcher, the document is useful to understand how funding agency flag their approach. The critical analysis of the process is missing in the document.
Practicality	I think for practitioner, they need to look for another manual as it is not very helpful to work in the field.
Suitability for local situation	It is not helpful to understand whether it works in local situation or other situation or not.
Other:	Use of words like Gender Responsive, Gender Action Plan, but at the same time limitation on the understanding of gender as women, has made this document a weak document in mainstreaming gender in water management.
Mark:	4
Practical guide to mainstreaming gender in water projects: consultation exercise conducted in Mumbai, India, 2000 (Sue Coates and Archana Patkar) WEDC, UK, Reviewed by <i>Balaram Raju Nikku</i>	
Clarity	Yes
Contents	I find that the statement of purpose is very general and broad. To be precise in its present form, the guide will not be able to serve the stated goals. Though it claims suitable for a wide range of users, the participant engineers were only drawn from the Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran (formally the Maharashtra Water and Sewerage Board).
Gender perspective	I do not see any specific approach that this report explicitly uses.
Language and jargon	English and not loaded with gender, development and engineering jargon
Viability	The suggestions for action are mainly meant for MJP (p.16) hence can not be generalized. No specific description regarding recommendations action
Relevance for policy	In some extent useful for Drinking water engineers or administrators
Relevance for practice	Yes. More suitable for water sector engineers, more specifically for drinking water engineers. The four case studies discussed in the book are useful.
Relevance for research	Can gain some good idea on using consultation as a method. But content in the practical guide may not carry any great value for the researchers
Practicality	It is not a manual. So I do not see it very useful in terms of practicality or ready to use.
Suitability for local situation	It clearly mentioned that the exercise was conducted in Mumbai, India, hence suitable for the local situation.
Other:	In my view a manual or guide should be clear in its end users and aims. It should be like a reference book specially one providing some new ideas, skills and instructions.
Mark:	4

Annex- 4: CA Chapters and Readers

	A	B
1	CA chapter on:	Read by*:
2		
3	Policy	Domitille
4	Poverty	Annelieke/Joke
5	Environment	Kemi/Irene
6	Marginal Quality Water\	Juana
7	Rice	Joke
8	Land	Meena
9	River Basin	Parineeta
10	Irrigation	Margreet
11	Water productivity	Gina
12	Fishery	Violet
13	Livestock	Joke
14	Groundwater	Paul
15		
16	*Suggestions for questions to keep in mind while reading:	
17	How is gender addressed in this chapter?	
18	Are important gender issues for the theme of the chapter sufficiently tackled? Are the issues discussed in Habarana adressed?	
19	If yes, are they well documented?	
20	If no, what should be adressed? And is there evidence that support this and can be provided to the chapter team?	
21	Is this knowledge helpful to field implementers? How could this knowledge feed into practical gender mainstreaming?	

Annex-5: Presentation

PRESENTATION BY PRANITA BUSHAN UDAS



Towards a Minimum Agenda for Effective Gender Mainstreaming in Water Management

Message from Nepal

Pranita Bhushan Udas
PhD Candidate Wageningen University
Tribhuvan University/NWCP



Who am I ?

Agriculture graduate

Work experiences
High hills of Nepal
Women organization, working on hills and Terai

Higher study in Irrigation

PhD : looking at irrigation and drinking water program



What do Water Professional Think?

Field work from 1999

Discussion with 3 officers at center level,
2 officers at eastern region,
13 officers at sub/division,
5 officers at field level, on surface irrigation

Explore gender issues in ground water irrigation project

Interview/field visit/ two focus group discussions



Gender in Development

AO Equal participation, equal development, equal involvement of women in all sectors

Eng Equal responsibilities of sharing duties in any kind of development work without any sociological barrier

Socio equitable participation of male and female in development process (from the beginning to the end based on the benefit sharing between male and female)



Gender Mainstreaming in Irrigation

AO To take both male and female together in the path of equity

Eng To include women in irrigation to make the irrigation project effective, efficient and equitable resource sharing

Socio Include gender in development



Resistance on Gender Mainstreaming

Obstacle within- Changing ourselves
 protective role vs. progressive role
 caring role vs. controlling role
 The concept of *Hajur*

Unclear on why should be Gender in Water
 Not being able to see gender as a developmental problem

Cultural Factor
 economic relationship associated with women work
 Case of IMTP in Terai



Supportive Documents/Guidelines/Manual

NO ?

Access to the guidelines
Practical use of this manual/guidelines
Content of the guidelines



Future Action

How best can we help individual/ourselves to be gender sensitive?

Try to give real meaning of gender in local language

Developing manual that would help to change individual's attitude towards gender mainstreaming?

Inclusion of 'How to mainstream' in such manual is crucial than what has been achieved (flagging)

Informal Presentation

Key Questions

- Background, organisation and current activities
- Why gender mainstreaming in water management is important
 - Value added
- Problems with Gender Mainstreaming
- What is needed;
 - How current approaches and guidelines could be improved

Background, organisation and current Activities

ELCI' mission: Making information a useful tool for environmental improvement

Current programmes

- Environmental governance
- Ecoforum magazine on env. solutions
- Health and Environment programme
- Kenya Organic Agriculture Network
 - and the Organic Agriculture Marketing Programme
- African Civil Society Network on Water;
- International Advocacy at CSD, CBD, UNCCD

Personal Experiences

- M & E Adviser for CIDA-GESP
- Evaluating NRM Projects/Programmes
- Evaluating Gender aspects of Programmes/Organizations
- Capacity building
 - On use of indicators, LFA, reporting
- Facilitating lessons learning and experience sharing

Importance of Gender Mainstreaming

- Gender issues permeate everything, mainstreaming only means addressing them consciously/positively;
- Not mainstreaming gender is counter productive – everybody suffers
- Need to recognise differences between men and women with regard to;
 - Roles,
 - Contribution (both positive and negative)
 - Needs
- For development to be sustainable it needs to be inclusive

Mainstreaming Gender: Challenges

- Terms not well understood;
 - Gender
 - Mainstreaming
- Gender misconceptions
 - It's about women;
 - Promotes women to “sit on men”
 - A Western/donor concept.
- Mainstreaming misconceptions;
 - its “add women and stir”
 - Same as having a Gender programme;
 - It's the responsibility of women;

Challenges (Contd.)

- Limited communication between the practitioners and the “thinkers”
- Old project/programme model not supportive of gender mainstreaming;
 - Time needed to understand gender relations
 - Need to show results quickly
 - Limited time-frame = limited time for reflection

CHALLENGES (contd.)

- **Ignoring the positive contribution that men can make in gender mainstreaming**
- **Complexity of gender relations**
 - Underlying causes of existing relations
- **Meaning of indicators;**
 - Increasing number of women participating?
 - Increasing women's incomes?
- **Communication between men and women**
 - Few Forums for men and women to discuss emerging issues
 - Focus on survival

CHALLENGES (contd.)

- **Gender messengers: elite to poor (rural & urban), developed to developing**
 - Everybody has gender issues;
- **Addressing emotional, social and sometimes irrational issues in an academic manner**
 - Spiritual aspects of gender: role of religion
 - Appropriateness of strategies used; “demonizing men” “women as victims”
 - Men and women, within a context e.g. household, community, nation, world.

Suggestions for Addressing Challenges

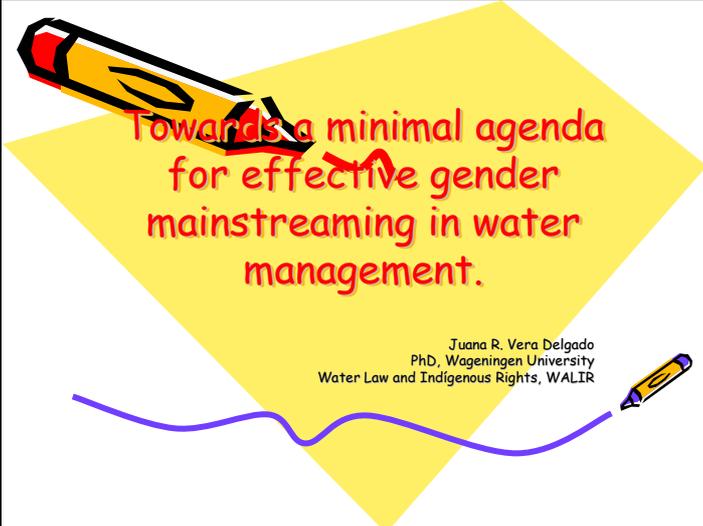
- **Outsiders to be facilitators and not “experts”**
- **Guidelines as tools for assisting in facilitating a process for communities to understand themselves as opposed to manuals;**
- **Creating of forums for sharing and addressing issues;**
 - E.g. ABC programme and the peer groups
 - May need to have separate forums for men and women; Also mixed groups

Suggestions (contd.)

- Active involvement of men in;
 - Developing strategies for addressing gender issues;
 - Designing options that are more equitable
 - Promoting the position of women
 - Re-engineering communities
 - As role models and mentors
- E.g. Poverty alleviation in agriculture;
 - Role of middle men (increased production does not translate into increased wealth)

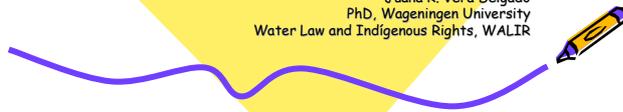
Suggestions (contd.)

- Implications of Emerging issues
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Disasters e.g Tsunami, climate change
 - GMOs
- Use of case studies & examples, positive and negative (e.g. equitable households)
- Need to address the “spiritual” aspects of gender: role of religion, socialization
- Gender mainstreaming is long term



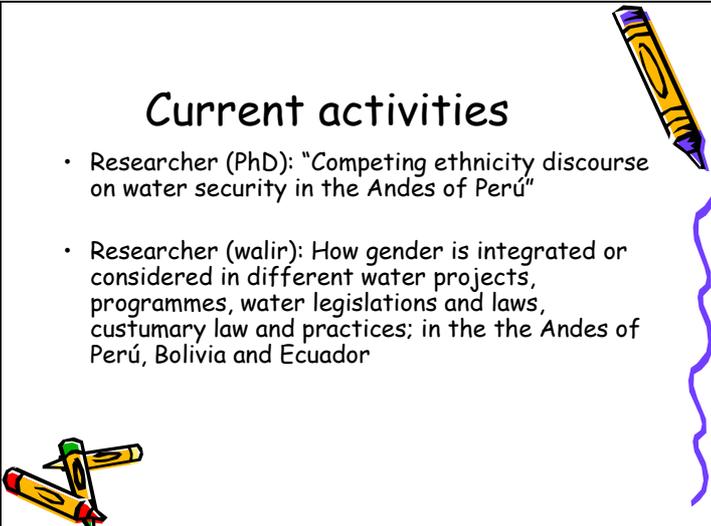
Towards a minimal agenda
for effective gender
mainstreaming in water
management.

Juana R. Vera Delgado
PhD, Wageningen University
Water Law and Indigenous Rights, WALIR



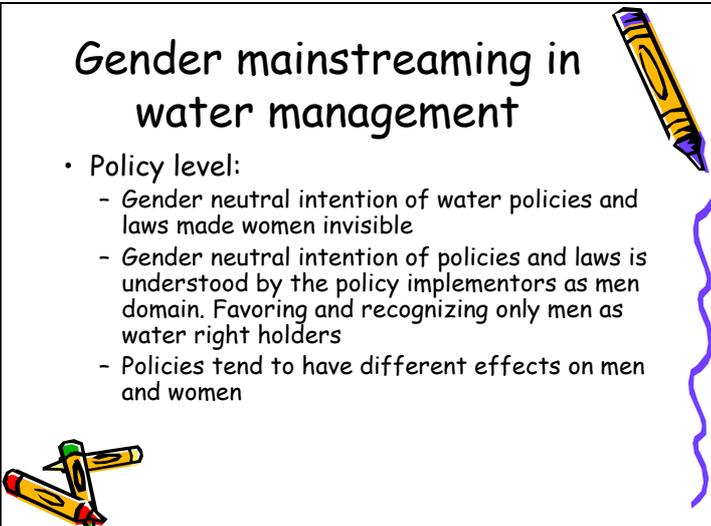
Current activities

- Researcher (PhD): "Competing ethnicity discourse on water security in the Andes of Perú"
- Researcher (walir): How gender is integrated or considered in different water projects, programmes, water legislations and laws, customary law and practices; in the the Andes of Perú, Bolivia and Ecuador



Gender mainstreaming in water management

- Policy level:
 - Gender neutral intention of water policies and laws made women invisible
 - Gender neutral intention of policies and laws is understood by the policy implementors as men domain. Favoring and recognizing only men as water right holders
 - Policies tend to have different effects on men and women





- **Intervention level**

(GOs, NGOs and others):

- Water professionals tend to interpret and address water management, especially in irrigation practices, as masculine domain.
 - Day-to-day practices show that both men and women are involved in water management
 - Sometimes, unconsciously, professionals and technicians don't allow women's participation in strategic decision-making
- 

- 
- Sometimes water professionals constrain women's access to strategic resources, as land and water.
 - The legal and bureaucratic culture, as well as the traditional labour division, put men as 'head' or 'representative' of the household
- 

- **Local level:**

- Predominant discourses on gender labour division, impede women to ready access to land and water.
 - In practice, women, like men, are fully involved in productive and management activities, besides their domestic tasks. In the mean time men still resist to assume domestic activities.
 - Local culture and practices put men as the 'head' or 'representative' of the household
- 

Problems with gender mainstreaming

- It concentrates mainly on the **recognition** of gender differences between men and women, and the **formal equality** (basic and political rights); omitting issues like **redistribution** (property rights) and the **real equality** (in material terms)



To achieve real equity between men and women it is necessary to change the legal access of women to property, like land and water, as well as access to other resources that empower.



- Sometimes gender mainstreaming is nicely described and explained in different documents at the policy level of the NGOs, but the practice is still far away from what is written in these papers.



Why???

- Lack of indicators, especially in water management
- Lack of monitoring
- Gender mainstreaming intentions clash with the "machista" and bureaucratic culture of professionals
- Gender mainstreaming success has to do not only with good manuals, guidelines, policies and plans, but mainly with individual compromise and behaviour.



Remaining questions

- How to deal with the local culture of gender bias?
- How to get attention for integrating issues such as: redistribution and 'substantive equity', at the level of indicators?
- How to create commitment to gender mainstreaming?



About myself

- Meena Bilgi from Gujarat, Ahmedabad, India
- Consultant in Gender and Social development.
- Master's of Philosophy in Social work plus courses in Statistics, Research.
- 20 years of work experience.

- Full time Employment with Agakhan Rural Support Programme (India) to give gender focus in Land, Water and Forests
- Asian Centre for Organization Research and Development; Health, Agriculture, Drinking water
- Freelancing since 9 years; Focus on Gender Mainstreaming and Social issues across sectors; Natural Resources Management, Rural Livelihoods, Health, Disaster Management etc.
- Working closely with Governments, NGOs, INGOs; UNFPA, DFID, DUTCH, CIDA, SIDA, WORLD BANK, AUSAID, WS ATKINS, PRICE WATER & COOPERS, ARCADIS (JPS), OXFAM, FORD FOUNDATION, AGAKHAN FOUNDATION ETC.
- Visiting Fellow to schools in Germany for summer semesters
- Written Papers & published
- Participated as Resource persons in Many National and International Forums ; Gender mainstreaming, PRAs, Participatory monitoring & evaluations etc.

Why Gender Mainstreaming in Water Management

- Water is common property resource
- Water is scarce
- Unequal access and control over water ; class, caste and gender discrimination
- Women more involved in managing water in all arena; drinking, agriculture, animal care, forests, aquaculture, other enterprises
- Gender mainstreaming adds value in equal distribution and benefits, judicious use of the resource, equal rights, overall empowerment

Problems encounter

- MANY
- Not easily accepted as gender professional
- The word “Gender” creates lot of restlessness and anxiety. It is like “devil”; no proper word/translation in Hindi and other languages
- In spite of explaining the word, it is still understood as “working for women”
- “Gender” is used loosely; “We have gender in our project”, “Oh! She is gender, she knows all, ask her”
- Symbols designating male or female sex too interpreted differently
- Agencies think; one or two trainings would bring miraculous changes overnight,
- Higher authorities think; gender trainings & responsibilities are ONLY for staff working under them
- Lack of gender planning, budgeting and audit across projects
- Suddenly “Gender mainstreaming” becomes important; Donor driven
- A lot is written, somehow get lost in the main reports, only few lines would be there.

Current approaches/guidelines could be improved ??

- Massive activism, campaign, rigorous efforts; not for name sake but serious; gender has become a fashion ?? “ There is lot of money in poverty and gender, so better go for this”
- Only women seems to be talking about gender equality ?? Men need to be involved extensively
- Decision makers/projects need sensitivity from the stage of developing the projects/plans
- Seems to be lack of understanding on current approaches/guidelines (people do not know them at first place), even if they know; those are not adhered to on a “continuing basis”; Only sporadic attempts are made.

PRESENTATION BY BALARAM RAJU NIKKU

I am trained in Social Work education during 1992-1994 at Masters level. That is the time I think I was introduced the word/term/concept called gender. Later I had the chance to work in NGO named Kalanjium in Tamil Nadu. This NGO is managed by women and focused its work on women especially the disadvantaged. I was the only male worker and my role was to look after the logistics for the trainings, discussion that the organisation conducts. This work experience gave me an opportunity to experience the core elements of gender. I could understand that time that the women are so much oppressed and at disadvantageous position though they represent half of the population and are responsible for equal if not more labour in the society. Hence when we discuss about gender though it is not only about women, the issue comes to fore because of their disadvantage position. Working closely with women colleagues, I could feel and sense their worries, views about the issues in the society and realized how differently I think or look at an issue than them. After eight months I was politely told that the organisation has decided that I should move on to another job if I like. As a result of course I opted to leave and join in research team in which again I had the opportunity to work with female naturalists and biologists. In later years I had the chance to participate in workshops that were organized on the theme of Gender. I see there has been changes in the thinking and Gender work have become more and more vital to the development debates.

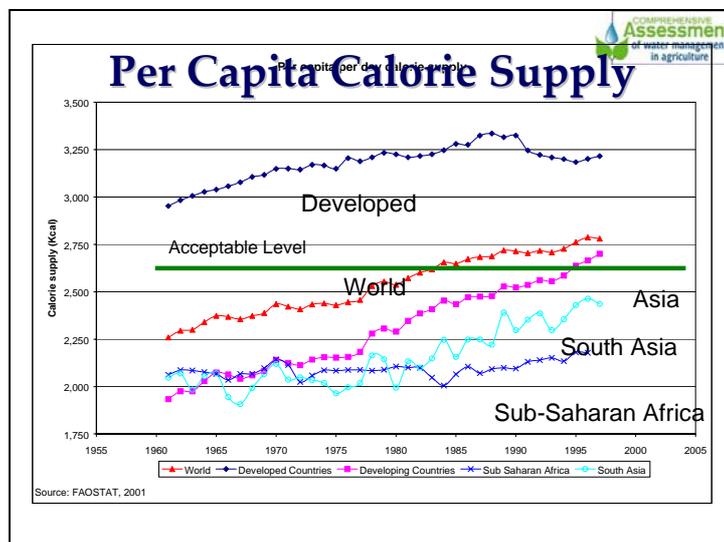
COMPREHENSIVE Assessment of water management in agriculture

The Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture

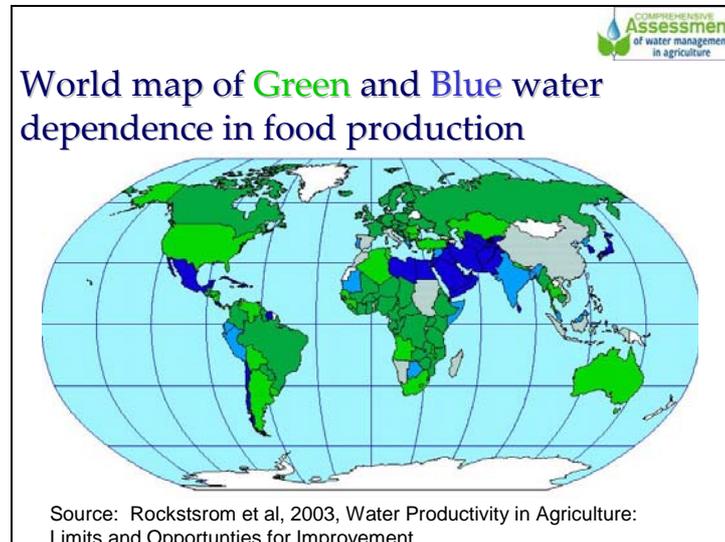
AN OVERVIEW

COMPREHENSIVE Assessment of water management in agriculture

Why the CA?



An achievement of humanity is the ability to produce enough food globally for a growing population. But there is a problem of distribution, and malnourishment and poverty lingers, especially in South Asia and Sub-saharan Africa.



THE GREEN MAP

The water and food story is much more than a story of irrigation.

~ 70 % of the countries are GREEN

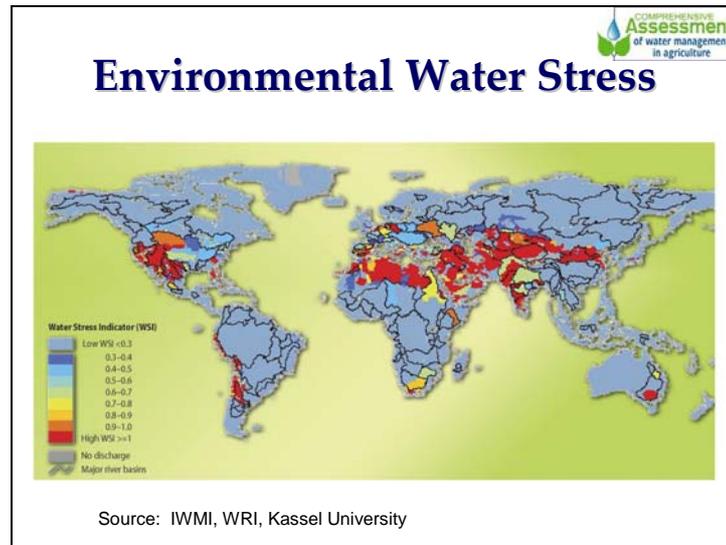
~ 80 % of the World's cultivated land is rainfed depending on green water flow.

GREEN WATER WILL CONTINUE IN A FORSEEABLE FUTURE TO BE THE DOMINATING SOURCE OF FOOD FOR GROWING POPULATIONS

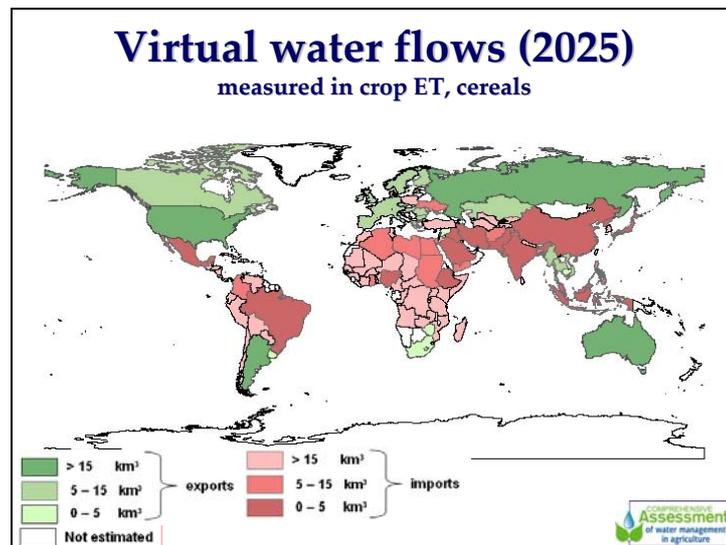
WHO WILL BE THE BIGGEST CONTRIBUTORS? THE SMALL-SCALE FOODMAKERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Observe the – non-coincide overlap between the BLUE countries and the countries assessed as suffering from “physical water scarcity”

The water resource assessments carried out to date – have all been BLUE water analyses and thus capture “only” blue water scarcity.



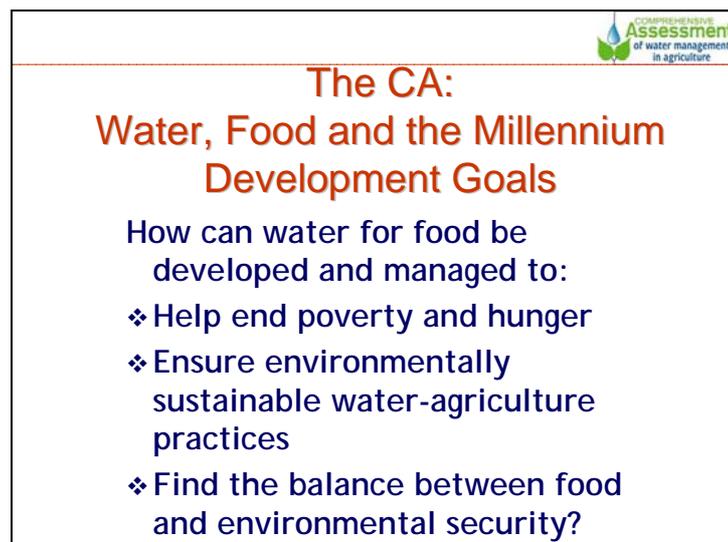
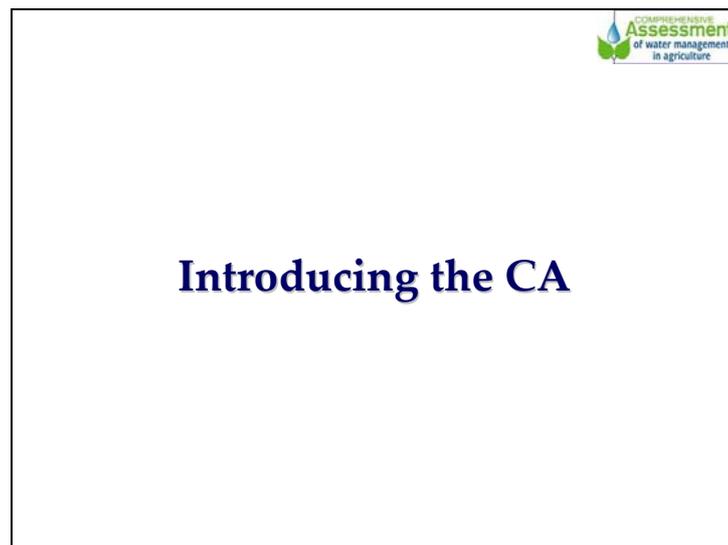
Growth in withdrawals for irrigation though has led to another problem – stress on the environment. This global map shows environmental water stress. The areas in red represent those basins where withdrawals for human needs have stressed river systems to a degree that there is not enough water to meet other environmental functions. The map shows a view of “environmental” water scarcity.



Virtual water flows are expected to increase. Under this scenario of IFPRI, trade in virtual water will be important in providing food for the world’s population.

But can virtual water meet the needs of the rural poor who cannot readily purchase food grains from other countries. Access to water for food for poor remains an important livelihood and food security strategy.

Furthermore, water stress does not drive virtual water trade, rather other economic factors such as comparative advantage in producing material. It is important to consider the ecological impacts of trade by such calculations.



The Assessment brings together
**researchers, water managers,
development professionals, policy
makers** to take stock of:

- ❖ the **impacts** of the past half-century of water development for agriculture
- ❖ the **water management challenges** communities are facing today
- ❖ the **solutions** people have developed

For Better Investment and Management Decisions

By farming communities,
governments, and donors to meet
food and environmental security
goals in the near future
considering their impact over the
next 25 to 50 years

The CA Program

For an improved knowledge on water management in agriculture

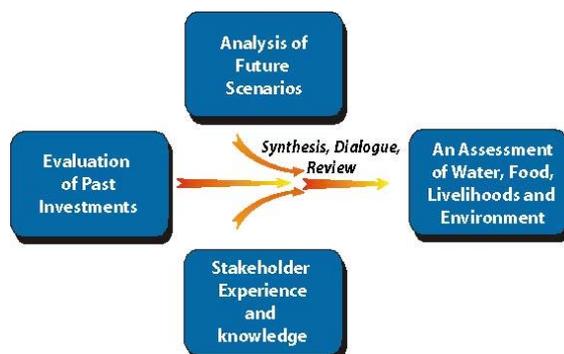
- ❖ an *assessment synthesis report*
- ❖ *assessment research* documented in a CABI book series, research reports, journal articles, discussion papers, working papers, briefs, and other outlets.
- ❖ *Assessment tools and information* including models (e.g. WaterSim), data and information tools (global map of irrigated areas, environmental flow map, information on virtual water trade), literature reviews (irrigation impacts).
- ❖ *Capacity building*
- ❖ Buildup of a community of practice and *networks of water, food and environment partners*

A first phase of the project sponsored 65 research projects done by 180 people from 149 institutes. Results are documented in a variety of publications



Where are we now?

- ❖ Synthesize CA research and any other relevant experience and knowledge.





	Review	Assessment
<i>Audience</i>	Scientists	Decision-makers
<i>Conducted by</i>	One or a few	Larger and varied group
<i>Issues/topic</i>	Simple and narrow	Broad and complex
<i>Identifies gaps in</i>	Research: driven by curiosity	Knowledge for implementation: problem-driven
<i>(Un)certainly statements</i>	Not required	Essential
<i>Judgement</i>	Hidden, more objective	Required and clearly flagged
<i>Synthesis</i>	Not required	Essential to reduce complexity
<i>Coverage</i>	Exhaustive, historical	Sufficient to deal with main range of uncertainty



The Assessment

- ❖ Trends, conditions, response options, scenarios
- ❖ As comprehensive as possible on water-land-food-livelihoods-environment
- ❖ Credible, authoritative key messages
- ❖ Built by a process that encourages stakeholder participation and buy-in
- ❖ Transparent, inclusive, globally diverse teams of authors
- ❖ Delivered as a technical volume and an overview for policymakers.

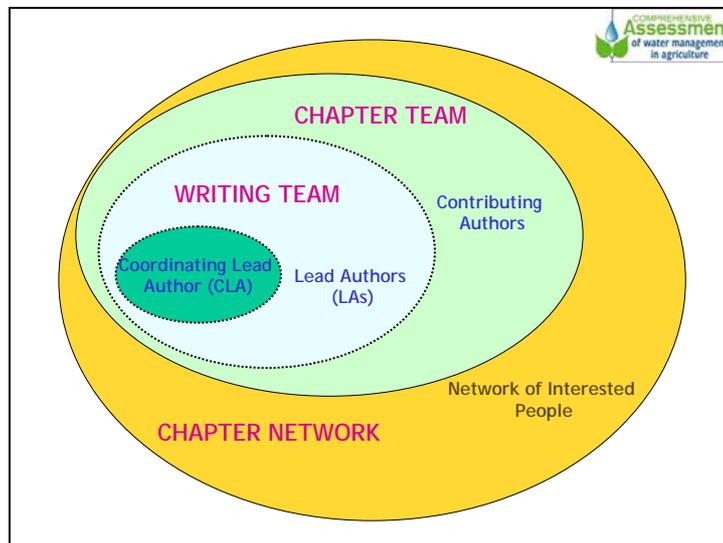


Outline

- ❖ Section 1
 - ◆ Introduction
 - ◆ Conceptual Framework
 - ◆ Impacts of WMA
- ❖ Section 2 –
 - ◆ Rainfed
 - ◆ Irrigated
 - ◆ Groundwater
 - ◆ Low Quality Water
 - ◆ Fisheries
 - ◆ Rice
 - ◆ Land
 - ◆ Basins
 - ◆ Livestock
- ❖ Section 3 –
 - ◆ Water Productivity
 - ◆ Ecosystems
 - ◆ Policies & Institutions
 - ◆ Poverty
- ❖ Section 4
 - ◆ Scenarios
- ❖ Section 5
 - ◆ Overview for Policy makers

Building the Assessment

- ❖ Participatory approach engaging communities of practices to develop chapters around each CA question and cross cutting issue
- ❖ Each chapter has author team 10 - 20 with 3 to 4 lead authors including one coordinating lead author (CLA), plus larger consulting network (100+)
- ❖ Teams from a diverse background - experience, gender, location
- ❖ Thorough and extensive scientific and stakeholder review process for credibility



Cross Cutting Issues

- ❖ Ecosystems, Policies & Institutions, Poverty, Gender, Health, Climate Change, Productivity
- ❖ Gender, Health, and Climate Change –
 - ◆ Incorporated across chapters
 - ◆ Working groups on these to:
 - ◇ Identify issues for chapters
 - ◇ Provide content/evidence for chapters
 - ◇ Extract key messages for SDM

Key messages on gender



- ❖ Women contribution to agriculture recognized and consequently rights to land, water, services granted
- ❖ Women knowledge tapped for improved NRM
- ❖ For poverty reduction, support small scale mix farming with IWRM approach.
- ❖ Investments on institutional dev, capacity building, policy strengthening, stakeholders accountability
- ❖ Women and men's interests in domestic water use
- ❖ All data in agriculture and water use segregated by gender

How well is gender profiled in the CA?

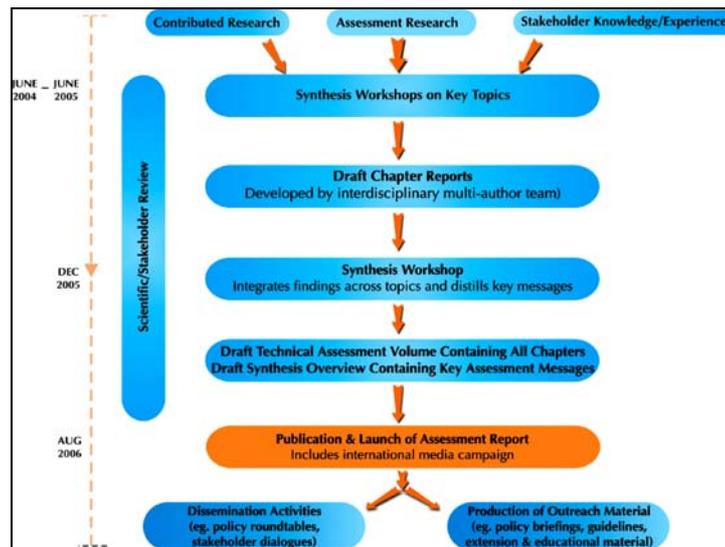


- ❖ are the right issues addressed?
- ❖ Are they well illustrated?
- ❖ Are there critical gaps?
- ❖ Is it linked to lack of knowledge/evidences or lack of recognition?
- ❖ Key indicators?
- ❖ Key messages?

Gender in CA chapters?



- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ❖ Conceptual framework | ❖ Livestock L10, 47, 54, 60, 105-147, 476-501 + table, P 29 |
| ❖ Rainfed | ❖ Policy L71, 422, 662, 844, 874, 908, 1129 |
| ❖ Irrigation L765-788 | ❖ Poverty L67, 123, 210, 325, 350, 539, 556,668, 689, 702 |
| ❖ Groundwater L571-604 & L 1553 | ❖ Ecosystems |
| ❖ LQW L296-306 | ❖ Water productivity L100 |
| ❖ Fish L278-300 & 931 | |
| ❖ Rice L 340, 978-981, 1227, | |
| ❖ Land L 49, 449, 504-516 | |
| ❖ basins | |



Detail of the Timeline

- ❖ Nov 2005 to April 2006: chapter finalization with internal reviews across chapters, scientific review and wide consultations and reviews with chapter networks
- ❖ April 2006 - editing and publishing
- ❖ Through July 2006 - editing, layout,
- ❖ August 2006- delivery of the Summary for Decision Makers (SDM) in Stockholm
- ❖ Aug - Sep 2006 - publishing
- ❖ Sept/Oct 2006 - delivery of assessment at a launch (to be organized)

Co-sponsors

- ❖ **FAO, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the CGIAR**
 - ◆ Provide questions and issues for the assessment
 - ◆ Accept assessment report and transmit it to their government constituents
- ❖ **In discussion with Ramsar/CBD and CGIAR/CPWF to make a special report**
- ❖ **Linked to IAASTD**

CA Program Support

- ❖ Governments of Netherlands, Switzerland, and World Bank Support to the CGIAR for System Wide Initiatives for “core” support of assessment activities.
- ❖ Grants to assessment activities by: Governments of Netherlands, Sweden (through the Swedish Water House), Switzerland, Taiwan, Japan, EU (through the ISSIIM project), and Austria, the OPEC foundation, FAO, the CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Numerous in-kind contribution by participants of the assessment program and process.

Steering Committee

- ❖ Patrick Dugan, Worldfish
- ❖ Suhas Wani, ICRISAT
- ❖ Eiman Karar, DWAF, South Africa
- ❖ Johan Rockstrom, SEI, Sweden
- ❖ Gina Castillo, Novib-Oxfam, Netherlands
- ❖ Jean-Marc Faures, FAO
- ❖ Bas Bouman, IRRI
- ❖ Theib Oweis, ICARDA
- ❖ David Molden, IWMI

Co-sponsors

- ❖ FAO, CGIAR
- ❖ RAMSAR, CBD