

Bridging the Gap: Gender Dimensions in NB TWG

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Presentation outline



Introduction

Gender Dimensions and Gaps in 10 countries of Nile Basin

Existing Best Practices

Recommendations: Call to Action

Conclusion













Introduction



This paper delves into the gender dimensions of TWG Combines literature survey and compelling case examples.

Showcase diverse practices and case examples.













Focus on ten nations sharing the river Nile. Explore gender dynamics in Nile Basin TWG. Examine strategies for augmenting gender equality in water governance.













Gender Dimensions in Nile Basin: Gender inequality Index

Country	Score	Rank at Global Level	Rank at Sub-Saharan Region		
Burundi	0.763	35 th	5 th		
DRC	0.612	140 th	34 th		
Egypt	0.626	134 th	10 th Middle East and North Africa		
Ethiopia	0.711	75 th	13 th		
Kenya	0.708	77 th	14 th		
Rwanda	0.794	12 th	2 nd		
South Sudan	No Data Available				
Sudan	No data Available				
Tanzania	0.740	48 th	103 rd		
Uganda	0.706	98 th	154 th		













Gender Dimensions in Nile Basin



- Unequal participation of both women and men exacerbates gender inequalities in water access, usage, and decision-making (Jenniver Sehring et al 2022)
- •IUCN study (2018) reveals inadequate attention to gender equality and women's participation in shared water governance research and practical actions.
- •Women continue to face disparities in economic status and access to natural resources compared to men due to prevailing cultural norms and traditional gender roles(GWP, 2021

Country	Economic Participation&Opprtunity		Political Empowerment	
	Position	Score	Position	Score
Burundi	8 th	0.810	41 st	0.320
DRC	83 rd	0.676	116 th	0.111
Egypt	140 th	0.420	85 th	0.175
Ethiopia	116 th	0.587	135 th	
Kenya	16 th	0.791	75 th	0.209
Rwanda	67 th	0.699	9 th	0.541
Tanzania	53 rd	0.715	45 th	0.309
Uganda	102 nd	0.623	49 th	0.297









Best Practices of Integrating gender in NILE TWG



Gender-Responsive Policies

- several Nile Basin countries, including NBI, Uganda, Rwanda, Egypt, and DRC, have developed dedicated gender strategies for their water and environment sectors.
- These strategies aim to address gender disparities in water access, use, and management.
- Specific actions are outlined to promote women's participation and empowerment in water governance decision-making processes.

Inclusive Decision-Making Platforms

- Ethiopia has established multi-stakeholder platforms that ensure equal representation of women.
- These platforms enable meaningful participation of women in discussions related to transboundary water management within the Nile Basin.

Gender Mainstreaming in Institutions

- Uganda and Kenya have introduced gender units within water management authorities.
- These units are equipped with expertise to incorporate gender considerations into policies, programs, and projects.

Gender-Responsive Programs

• Most countries have designed and implemented gender responsive programmes

Capacity Building and Training

Gender training













Best Practices of Integrating gender in NILE TWG Cont'd



Gender-Responsive Programs

- Rwanda's Women Empowerment Initiatives focus on building the capacity of women in water management and leadership roles.
- These initiatives empower women to actively engage in transboundary water governance.

Data Collection and Analysis

- Uganda and Egypt prioritize the collection of sex-disaggregated data.
- This allows for a better understanding of the specific roles and needs of women and men in water management activities.

Gender-Responsive Budgeting

- Uganda and Sudan have adopted gender-responsive budgeting.
- This ensures that financial resources are allocated to initiatives that promote gender equality within water governance.











Best Practices of Integrating gender in NILE TWG Cont'd



Gender Sensitive Indicators

- Tanzania has developed a Gender-Sensitive Monitoring Framework.
- This includes gender-sensitive indicators, facilitating evidence-based decision-making for more equitable water management.

Women's Empowerment Initiatives

- Burundi and Uganda have established Women Leadership Programs.
- These programs empower women to take on leadership roles in water governance, promoting their influence in shaping water policies.

Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Exchange

- South Sudan has participated in cross-border exchange programs with neighboring countries.
- This facilitates the sharing of gender-transformative experiences and knowledge.

Public Awareness Campaigns

- Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo have initiated Gender Equality Campaigns.
- Challenge cultural norms and stereotypes, emphasizing the importance of women's participation in water governance.











Recommendations: A Call to Action



- Gender-Transformative Frameworks
- Gender Analyses in WRM Management
- Alignment with SDGs
- Dedicated Funding
- Gender Units
- Inclusive Platforms
- Address Cultural Barriers
- Capacity Building

- Promote Equal Rights to Resources
- Meaningful Participation
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Recognition of Women's Knowledge
- Capacity-Building and Mentorship
- Job Opportunities for Women TWRG













Conclusion: Key Points



Pivotal Role of Gender Equality:

Gender equality is pivotal in the productive use and management of transboundary water resources

Equal engagement of women and men in water decision-making yields numerous benefits, including heightened policy attention, improved economic outcomes, and advancements in GEWE

Transformative Potential:

Experiences and best practices from Nile Basin countries highlight the potential for transformative change when gender considerations are integrated into transboundary water governance.

Crucial for Cooperation:

Women's sharing of waterrelated knowledge is essential for cooperative planning and decisionmaking

Call to Action:

A compelling call to action is issued for the adoption of gender equality approaches within transboundary water governance.

Recognizing women as changemakers in water governance and harnessing their knowledge and participation holds the promise of achieving a more balanced and sustainable sharing of water resources, not only within the Nile Basin but also beyond.











