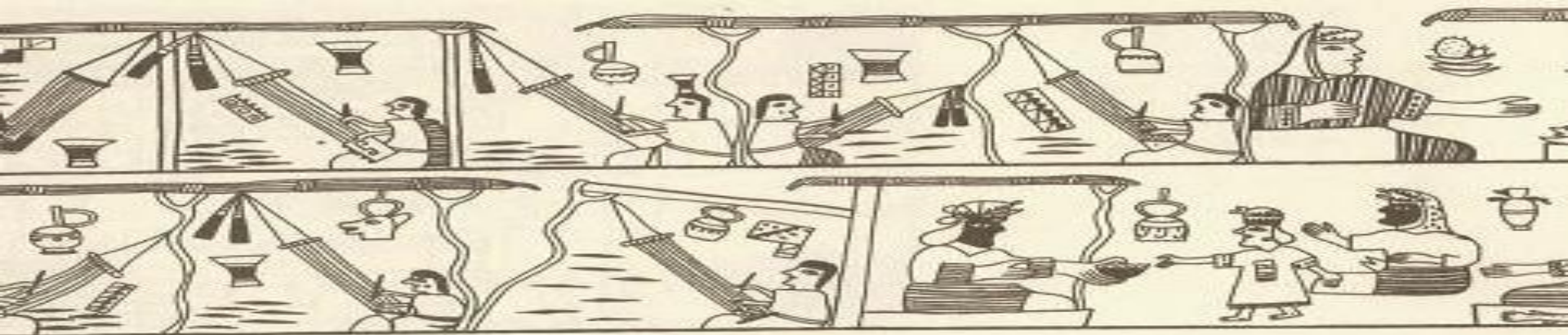




North Africa Gender and Water Policies, Findings - IWRM

Dr. Mey Eltayeb Ahmed





Presentation Overview

1. North African Multiple Country Group Description.
2. List of Nam Regional Country Groupings.
3. Nam Collaborative Projects.
4. Research Challenges.
5. Nam Socio-Economic and Cultural Context.
6. AMCOW Policy and Approach.
7. Nam Gender Approach.
8. Mainstreaming Gender in National Water Policies.
9. Disseminating Gender into IWRM – Country Rankings.
10. Best Practice Case Studies – Egypt and Tunisia.
11. Regional Overview.
12. Conclusions.

Sudan, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania

North Africa – Multiple Group (NA_m)



List of Regional Country Groupings for NAm

- **CEDARE** – Mediterranean countries of EU and Arab region: including Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, Morocco.
- **N-AMCOW** – Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.
- **IGAD** - Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and Djibouti.
- **Senegal River Basin Organization (OMVS)** – Guinea, Senegal, Mali, and Mauritania.



A selection of Nam collaborative water projects

- **Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)** - [Egypt](#), [Sudan](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Uganda](#), [Kenya](#), [Tanzania](#), [Burundi](#), [Rwanda](#), the [Democratic Republic of Congo \(DRC\)](#), as well as [Eritrea](#) as an observer.
- **MEWINA Project** - Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco & Tunisia.

Research Challenges

- North African group countries do not correspond well over email – obtaining willing participants for non-face-to-face interviews has been particularly difficult. Interviews are ongoing as a result.
- There is quite a bit of secondary information, but it has been difficult locating actual IWRM's online; Mauritania has been especially difficult.
- The countries do not fit within the same regional grouping in terms of regional agreements and policies.
- Due to the intersections of gender, research and analysis has to dig much deeper than simply relying upon the presence of women in documentation or plans – actual implementation is more likely to reveal the true impact of such policies and plans.



NAm Socio-Economic and Cultural Context

- Water shortage;
- heavily impacted by desertification;
- Women's Rights issues; and
- Conflict, revolution, and oppressive or non-democratic regimes.

AMCOW Policy and Approach

Regional

- AMCOW Members monitor and exchange best practice in gender mainstreaming
- Partnership, knowledge management and research

Country

- National focal point in ministry provide leadership
- Stakeholder working groups address gender in policy, strategy
- National sex disaggregated M&E, IEC
- Resources mobilized for capacity building and implementation

Sub Sector

- Subsector gender action plans
- Pilots and lesson learning



NAm Country Gender Approach

Gender Focal Point	Burkina Faso, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique	16
Laws	Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique	18
Creation of National Committees	Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Togo	12
Observatory	Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa	7
Gender-responsive Budget	Angola, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Zimbabwe, Mozambique	10
Ministerial gender equality groups	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Togo	18

Mainstreaming of Gender in National Water Policies and key National Water Strategies





Best Practice Case Studies - 1

■ Egypt's EMPOWERS Project



Problem tree for Manyal Hani in Egypt



Visioning and scenario building meeting

Best Practice Case Studies - 2

■ Tunisia's Rural Water Supply Project I and II





Regional Overview - NAm

Africa	
Main National Instruments and other federal strategies that may contribute to promoting IWRM	Countries of N Africa score significantly higher on main national instruments while countries of S Africa score higher on plans with IWRM components and on sustainable development strategies
Water resources development	Note: several issues (eg desalination and coastal fog harvesting) not relevant to many countries - otherwise very similar responses
Water resources management	Very similar responses overall except for N Africa which, as would be expected in arid environments, has higher scores on groundwater, desertification and irrigation issues
Water use	Northern Africa consistently higher scores than other African regions which display similar responses
Monitoring, information management and dissemination	N Africa consistently higher scores than other African regions which display similar responses
Capacity building and enabling environment	Similar responses - N Africa highest on some responses
Stakeholder participation	N Africa generally highest, E Africa lowest
Financing	N Africa generally higher scores; not many differences for other African regions



Conclusions



- ❑ A water policy exists in each country.
- ❑ The policy covers water supply and other issues in addition to water resources management.
- ❑ The polluter pays principle is inherent to each policy.
- ❑ Water is a property of state (ownership is not variant).
- ❑ A water law or code exists in each country.
- ❑ Only Egypt's IWRM mentions gender, but only in terms of overriding principles.
- ❑ Gender is dealt with as a “social” issue and women are often grouped in a “vulnerable” category, with elderly and children.

Thank you...

