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Date 4/ November 2014 (Please delete inappropriate dates)		
	SESSION / PANEL DISCUSSION: Session 6 - Project approaches at all levels gender sensitive and resource allocation	No
	Rapporteur name: Ms Joanna Fatch	
	Session chair: Ms Dora Ndaba Co-chair – Ms. Refilwe Mofokeng	
	Presentation: The allocation of human and financial resources for gender mainstreaming in the water sector – The case of Cameroon Presenter Mrs Monique Bisseck	
Please capture & summarise the 5 most important points (consult with Chair & Vice chair)		
1	Head of State instruction for the integration of gender in a circular letter to ensure better planning and Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in order to accelerate the reduction of gender inequality in the country	
2	There exist a National Gender Policy to guide development initiatives for reducing inequalities between men & women as well as Gender Focal Point in every Ministry in Cameroon	
3	Cameroon has strengthened the capacity of national staff in planning and Gender responsive budgeting through awareness and training seminars	
4	Ministry of Commerce has allocated a budget line to address gender gaps in its program budget	
5	Gender budgeting introduced in 2005 by UNIFEM in partnership with MINPROFF, UNDP and UNFPA to sensitise ministries	

Questions and comments

1. *Sangi Ncube – DEA*
 - Is there a sectoral approach to the budget lines of all ministries or is this specific to the commerce ministry?
 - o Gender budgeting has always happened although limited to gender ministries in central Africa but is new in other sectors but not in other sectors. Gender focal person are supposed to see to it in the water sector.
 - Have studies been conducted on consequences of gender mainstreaming and what are some of the highlights of those?
 - o I am not aware, however capacity building of gender in the water ministry has been done to take into account the gender aspect in programming and projects. However, there has not been a study.
2. *Sindiswa Gomba – Buffalo city municipality*
 - How does the government proclamation cascade to the local government?
 - o Local government is involved in the project and the mayor is also looking at how to involve women in other projects.
3. *Thabiso – Water Commission Lesotho*
 - Comment- Was hoping to hear more on how financial and technical resources, if available, enable transformation
4. *Alexandra Kruger –*
 - How does bottom-up information influence policy responses?

- there are a lot of NGOs working on gender issues and workshops have been organized at the local level that provide recommendations from the local to the top

5. *Refilwe Mofokeng – University of Zululand*

- what are the sources of funding for gender mainstreaming
 - Local government and sometimes central government support women. Civil society is dynamic and as such the state is very sensitized about gender

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Rapporteur name: Ms Joanna Fatch		
Session chair: Ms Dora Ndaba Co-chair – Ms. Refilwe Mofokeng		
Presentation: Should women be involved in planning and implementation of water and sanitation projects? Lessons from Balaka, Malawi.		
Presenter: Tendai Mayani		
Please capture & summarise the 5 most important points (consult with Chair & Vice chair)		
1	Integration of gender- sensitive approaches to development yield positive impact	
2	Develop strong mechanisms for effective targeting and verification of vulnerable groups	
3	Women tend to discourage each other from participating in projects as they are already overloaded with other domestic chores	
4	Provision of gender-appropriate training/ awareness that involves men and women however, high illiteracy hinders women to effectively understand their roles during the trainings hence the need for adult literacy classes or peer education (friends in the community who can volunteer themselves to teach others)	
5	Women's and men's roles and responsibilities have to be discussed in an open forum	

Questions and comments

1. *Osuolale Olayinka – University of Fort Hare*

- Can one adapt the traditional method of learning?
 - The ministry responsible for gender issues trains people on the cultural aspect / issues that affect and influence gender and looks at balancing it out. The ministry has a programme that looks at addressing cultural barriers to gender equality

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Rapporteur name: Ms Joanna Fatch		
Session chair: Ms Dora Ndaba Co-chair – Ms. Refilwe Mofokeng		
Presentation: Mobilising and managing resources through a social franchise approach, redressing sanitation gender disadvantage at schools in the Eastern Cape		
Presenter : Ethne Davey		
Please capture & summarise the 5 most important points (consult with Chair & Vice chair)		
1	Operations and maintenance is a challenge across the continent – we build but forget to maintain	
2	Budgets for infrastructure development are not ring-fenced for the maintenance	
3	Social franchising – how do companies like KFCentucky/McDonalds work. - Look at that model and bring it to the local level in sanitation management especially at the local level	
4	Life certainties – Death and taxes and should include sanitation	
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Questions and comments

1. *Merlyn – voda*

Paying attention to operations and maintenance is crucial to water and sanitation

- Are there plans to use this approach in other areas?
 - o We would like to expand it and hope others can do it as well as francisors.

2. *Elana Potter – IRC*

- Who actually pays for the service? Where is the income from?
 - o The department for education

3. *Betso – University of Johannesburg*

- How safe is the disposal method
 - o We trench into the ground and we fence and cover it off. Over time the sludge would have composited

4. *Zara – DWS*

- If the sludge is disposed of safely, is it possible to grab the methane gas? Do you have digester?
 - o You have to start somewhere. We are looking at bio-gas digestors and other ways of using sanitation productively
- After cleaning a school, do you go back to check on uptake of whatever you teach the pupils and teachers?
 - o It is continuous. The franchisees have a contract and they go back after a number of days. We have found out that the children start to clean on their own
 - o The franchisees also do repairs – doors are fixed and trim the grass. The clean environment make it easier for girls to use the toilets when menstruating

5. *Alexandra Kruger – Purmaculture*

We have experience with using bio-gas digestors at the household level and it works perfectly

6. *Kevin Wall- university of Pretoria*

The idea can be implemented for a range of other services especially the operations and maintenance aspect for instance in solid waste management and RDP houses. One has to think of how do commercial franchise organisations work but remove the profit model that makes. However, use the commercial principle.

7. *Osuolale Olayinka – Uni of Fort Hare*

- What is the basis of your selection of sludge disposal sites
 - o They communicate with the communities in choosing a site so as minimize possible effects

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	Presentation: Small to broad scale water harvesting strategies in permaculture design and implementation Presenter : Ms Alexandra Kruger	
Please capture & summarise the 5 most important points (consult with Chair & Vice chair)		
1	Making landscape more effective for harvesting water to contribute to environmental management	
2	Technophobia limits the extent to which people work and in measuring landscapes therefore use low tech for high technical results	
3	Water in the soil is more effective and can contribute to household nutrition	
4	Grey water is a very important resource- changes can be implemented at the household level	
5	There are plenty simple solutions for what seem like complex problems	

Questions

Zara – DWS

- is it possible to have a storm water drainless city given extreme events?

Session 10

Date 4/ November 2014		
	SESSION: 10 PANEL DISCUSSION Strategic resource mobilisation	No
	Rapporteur name: Ms Joanna Fatch	
	Session chair: Ms Dora Ndaba Co-chair – Ms. Refilwe Mofokeng	
	Gender, water and development in deep rural areas – are our needs being satisfied? Panel: Nokwanda Langazana and Mzamo Dlamini Discussion was based on a documentary film by Dr Laurel Adler titled <i>Shosholozza- using the power of movies to obtain international donations for water projects.</i>	
Please capture & summarise the 5 most important points (consult with Chair & Vice chair)		
1	The inequities of the past still play out in the country today especially in the deep rural areas away from the corridors of power	
2	Selling off previously traditional land exacerbates the plight of already poor communities	
3	The private sector is either not being regulated or is too powerful which has resulted in the government and municipality now seeing us as enemies	
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Context – the plight of the people in the Pondoland

Questions and comments

1. *Desree – UNISA*

The video makes it real

- What resources has the casino brought to the village and what changes if any have occurred
- ### 2. *CSIR (young lady under the governance group)*
- Zamo as a human rights activist, what have you done to ensure that people from your community get first preference as employees at the casino? What have you done?
 - o The casino claims that the community is illiterate although some are employed part time – 2days/week
 - o Land restitution act after 1994 - the matter is in court where the community is trying to get back its land
- ### 3. *Muchumang – DWS*
- Does the municipality know about the situation – access to water?
 - o The municipality knows. We have also written to the parliamentary committee on water
- ### 4. *Beso - University of Johannesburg*
- This is something to be presented in the face of the minister of water as this is a huge matter
- ### 5. *Eugene – Ministry of agric Namibia*
- What has been shown resonates with what is happening in Namibia as well. In Namibia, however, the government drilled boreholes and water committees have been formed
- This is a violation of human rights and there is need for quick action. The water is there and it is a matter of bringing the water close to the people

6. *CSIR (young lady)*

This is a reality in more areas in the South Africa.

- Why are our needs not being met?

7. *Cathy – USA (women for water partnership)*

There is a disconnect between what the ministry claims to be doing and the reality. Clearly young people young people are feeling like the government is not doing enough and as such taking matters in their own hands to address problems that they experience everyday

8. *Earthchild*

- Mining especially is very destructive. There has not been much benefits from the mining taking into account land dispossession, pollution and the plight of local communities.

9. *Christina – German development corporation*

- Are you already in contact with the companies (the Casino for example)?

10. *Lady with green*

You can harvest water from thatched roof (see poster downstairs)

In some areas where there are boreholes, the presence of Jojo tanks improves access to water for both domestic and productive (food gardens for instance) uses

11. *Dr Pillay – University of Fort Hare*

Given academic merit of what is happening, a masters or honours student can investigate this further.

12. *Joanna Fatch – UWC*

- We have to speak more about the youth and their role in development and especially the water sector. While appreciating the inequalities experienced by women, we have to, in speaking about gender, expand the gender definition and agenda more to include youth.

Chair – she will look at how to get the deputy minister can see that