

Date <b>5</b> November 2014		
	<b>SESSION / PANEL DISCUSSION: SESSION 18</b>	No
	<b>Rapporteur name:</b> Elizabeth Kruger	
	<b>Session chair:</b> PANGARE Theme: Human and Institutional Capacity Developed to Support Gender Equality Interventions at All Levels	
	<b>Presentation:</b> Cortobius Learning from our mistakes. Adversities in the gender work of water governance programmes. SIWI UNDP water Governance Facility	
Please capture & summarise the 5 most important points (consult with Chair & Vice chair)		
1	<b>Empowering women is intrinsically political and can engender strong reactions. Backlash to gender programmes that can cause conflict as a result of gender interventions important to consider</b>	
2	<b>Due to funders's pressure, gender intervention programs can choose to only report on positive impacts of a programme, but not the negative aspects</b>	
3	<b>Challenges of gender implementation can provide important lessons for organisations attempting to do gender related work in order for it to be more effective</b>	
4	<b>It is important for top management to take gender considerations seriously as well as the negative impacts of programmes</b>	
5	<b>Gender related work should be instituted from the outset of a programme with the input of a gender expert for best results and least harm to women</b>	
	<p>Q: Makedza: - to Moa: what we have learnt, but didn't get idea what SIWIs procedures are - these are ethical issues. Has SIWI changed their approach to ensure programmes benefit gender?</p> <p>A: Moa -Siwi idoes not implement projects. Lessons are for ourselves and what we should promote but we can't take them off... We bring these issues to the table when working with other organisations, share our experiences that need to be taken into consideration. Short history of working with gender, need improvement. Working on strategies and seeking best forms to do that. Institutional weaknesses e.g. Needing support, monitoring - really pushing for this with the prgrammes and organisations we work with</p> <p>Q: Sikumbe... - when you engage with communities on gender issues - often touch on power and power bases - challenge status quo and culture issues, egos... I need to know who can help us strengthen our capacity by including conflict resolution as an integral part of gender mainstreaming - appease people and not make them feel threatened... Esp if the programme brings problems to women. Gender practitioners esp with communities and trying to change visibly status of women, need to think carefully about our work and prepare ourselves for the eventuality of working with men to release omen and take equal standing as them in a dignified manner. - not question, sharing experience.</p> <p>Q: Lebenwale from DWS: to Kikembo</p>	

	<p>- statement that people pay for use of latrines. What is the role of gvt in service delivery</p> <p>- provision of sanitation and water are human rights issues - access to dignity and water. Do you encourage cooperatives where women can engage in building those toilets to make a living, and to assist gvt to roll out service delivery to ensure dignity.</p> <p>- men in developing countries, local gvt challenged to extend services. Have will but not always capacity to do that. Calls in private sector to provide services where gvt is weak. Need to look into pvt sector to provide services. Women might not be able to afford it. That is another question. This is a business community. There are people coming in to trade from outside. People are ready to pay for services - we propose it could be provided privately. Business models are being developed that can be demonstrated with women's organisations about the possibilities and challenges. At the university we generate knowledge and research - findings provided to civil society and government.</p>	
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Date <b>4/5 November 2014</b> (Please delete inappropriate dates)		
	<b>SESSION / PANEL DISCUSSION:: # 18</b>	<b>No</b>
	<b>Rapporteur name: Elizabeth Kruger</b>	
	<b>Session chair: as above</b>	
	<b>Presentation: Curnow Women, water and leadership</b>	
Please capture & summarise the 5 most important points (consult with Chair & Vice chair)		
<b>1</b>	<b>Gender issues should not just focus on what women lack, but rather what is lacking in institutions or organisations that minimise women's equality and access to decision-making power</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Women can be empowered, but changes need to be made at the institutional level as well in order for gender issues to be addressed.</b>	
<b>3</b>	The metaphor of 'leading role' is helpful to unpack aspects of leadership to highlight entry points for women to participate as leaders in various sectors (technical, community and bureaucratic).	
<b>4</b>	what support do you need for women - leadership needs to be promoted at different levels - eg. Education, pipelines and preparation for leadership, depending on the role that is being promoted. This can be financial, knowledge, education - financial and capacity building. Also need political and policy responses to ensure gender in water leadership e.g. Quota system.	
<b>5</b>	Pipelines and opportunities need to be created for women into leading organisational change and social and cultural change to value female leadership and women in gnl.	
	No Questions	

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	<b>Rapporteur name: Elizabeth Kruger</b>	
	<b>Session chair: as above</b>	
	<b>Presentation: Kakembo Business Models for engaging marginalized fishing communities in wastewater recycling in Uganda at Ndejje</b>	

	<b>University in Uganda</b>	
Please capture & summarise the 5 most important points (consult with Chair & Vice chair)		
<b>1</b>	<b>Question of whether sanitation services should be paid for or not by users</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Provision of biogas digesters for sanitation provides potential economic, environmental and social benefits to users at the village level (case study of Kakembo).</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Sanitation and water waste can be revalued as valuable rather than simply discarded</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Challenges to such a model can include socio-cultural barriers to the use of human faecal waste for energy and composting</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Harnessing the economic potential of wastewater recycling can benefit women e.g. Employment, investment, engaging in commercial agriculture and other kinds of associated service provision.</b>	
	<p>James Warungo, Zambia</p> <p>Q: did you study in target communities to ensure that the waste would not have an impact on the communities and expose them to health risks. What were the findings? Is there training planned to handle the waste?</p> <p>A: second phase will involve communities at every stage including training. Intend to ensure that all risks are catered for.</p> <p>Q: Raj Pillay UFH:</p> <p>- to Fred: water hyacinth - how big a problem is it? Can you sort it?</p> <p>A: it's a big problem in Uganda. Govt has tried to remove it physically but it can't reach all places. People can't fish. If it could be harnessed for economic use then people could find value in harvesting it.</p> <p>Q: ???</p> <p>- in Uganda, payment for latrines has worked. There was an abolition of this by the president but public latrines got very dirty, and had to revert to payment. In trading centres, these are not residents and they can afford to pay. Yes govt has responsibility to provide - pay as you defecate. Plan to upscale this in trading centres. Govt can't afford to maintain facilities for all communities - maintenance requires private sector govt can't handle alone.</p> <p>Q: Molungi, Zambia</p> <p>- comment: Nb to ID backlashes origin. Loved presentations. These can start with the institutions. Working on gender can be lonely. She trained gender experts. But often people felt it was difficult to integrate gender issues into programmes. Especially in infrastructure projects</p> <p>Q: Masinja</p> <p>- to Fred: carbon credits from UN funds - how does this work in Uganda?</p> <p>A: being discussed and disseminated - trending now. But not yet seen an organisation benefiting from this. Being told that it is in process</p> <p>??? in Uganda, carbon credits are working. I have biogas digester at home. But not benefiting from carbon credits. Got it from an organisation supporting communities to construct these plants. So this organisation benefits from carbon credits. It depends on the acreage you have. But it is in process already.</p>	

Q: ???? Lesotho - NGO dealing with biogas: in proposed model, gives advice: you are dealing with marginalised communities. How much gas will be produced ... It won't be good to go into bottling: compression is more expensive than what you will get. It is just advisable to use the gas. Can be converted into elect, but compression is very expensive and probably not possible

FRED: comments

- reemphasise that drive to promote gender, water and development: need synergies between agencies and academia has been left out in the past. There are studies that can be done cost effectively by universities that could assist civil society and gvt etc. E.g an initiative to bring water to women's homes - women may still prefer their older sources - sociological issues that could need to be considered