

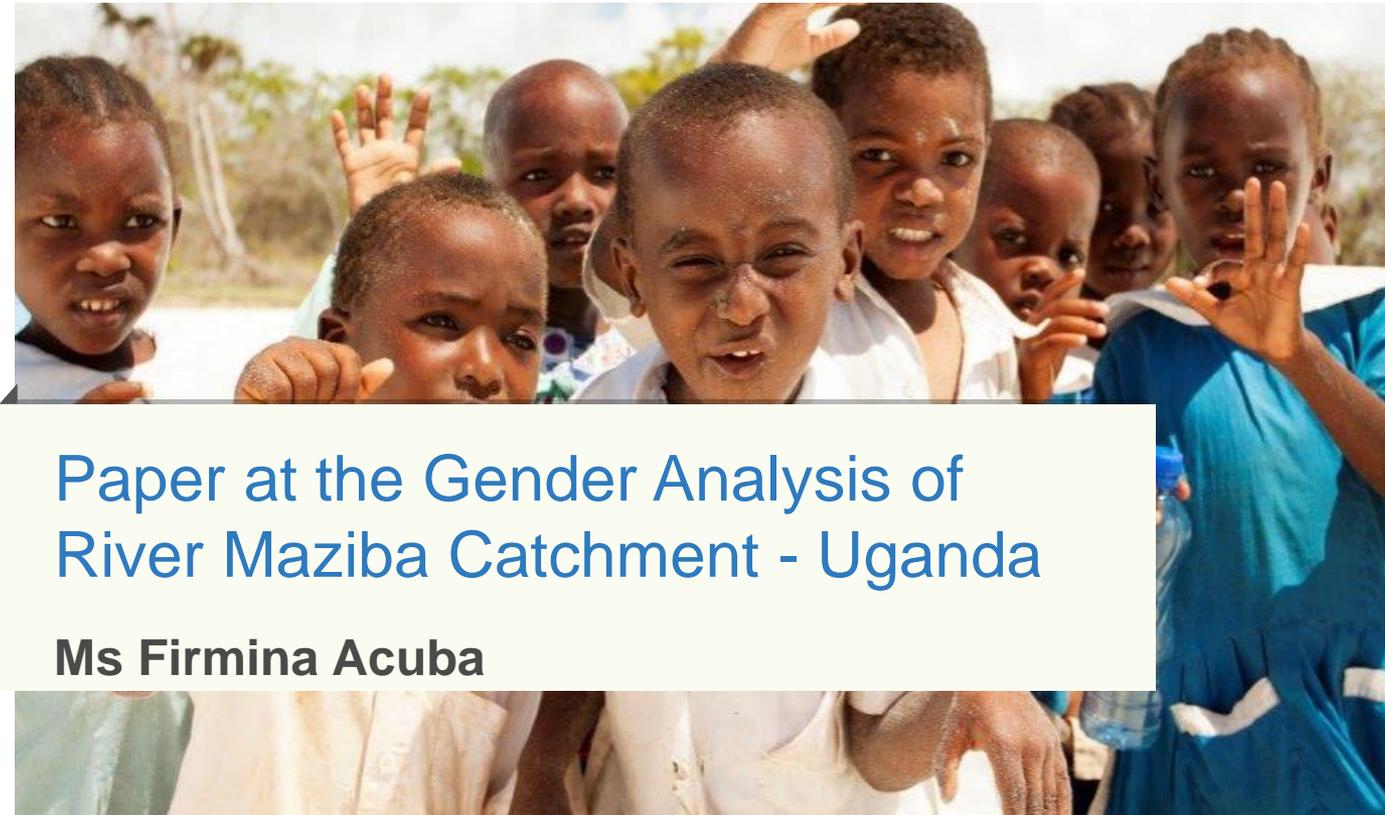


NILE BASIN INITIATIVE
INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL



7TH NILE BASIN DEVELOPMENT FORUM

Theme: Deepening Nile Cooperation: Accelerating the Achievement of SDGs in a Changing Climate
Host Country: Uganda
When: October 2023



Paper at the Gender Analysis of River Maziba Catchment - Uganda

Ms Firmina Acuba

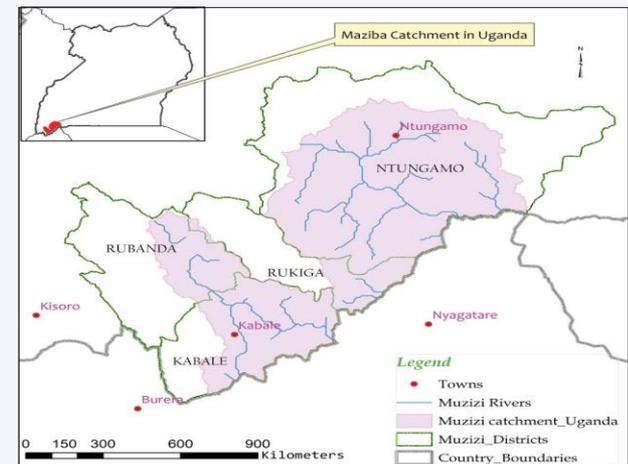
Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Overall Context
- Objectives of the Gender Analysis
- Methodology
- Findings

Introduction

There is inadequate consideration of gender transformational needs in;

- Planning
- Investment decision making and institutional processes for climate resilient water interventions / investments
- **Study Location** : Kagera/ Lake Victoria basin, close to the Uganda-Rwanda Boarder. The River traverses 4 Local Governments /



Overall Context

Goal 5 of SDG: Achieve gender equality and empower of all women and Girls. This is also ;

- **Human right**
- **Precondition for achieving all goals of SDG agenda by 2030**
- Government of Uganda recognizes this and it has a Gender Policy in place.
- **There is acknowledgement that gender and climate issues need to be integrated, and there are gaps that need to be addressed including;**
 - Need to demonstrate how gender inequalities in water related adaptation actions at local level can be addressed to learn from, for possible scale up at transboundary and regional levels beyond Maziba Catchment provided this opportunity



Objectives of the Gender Analysis

- To enhance understanding of how gender dynamics influence the ability of women, men, boys and girls participate in climate resilient water investment programming [focus].
- Inform the development of a Gender Action Plan (GAP).
- To engender the Maziba Catchment Plan (CMP) which
- Build capacity of relevant staff.



Methodology

Quantitative and qualitative methods employed

1. Desk review
2. Interview of stakeholder and key informant
3. Focus Group Discussions
4. Gender analysis tools;
 - Harvard Analytical framework
 - Roles, access and control planning matrix
 - Practical and Strategic gender needs
 - Gender equality and empowerment framework



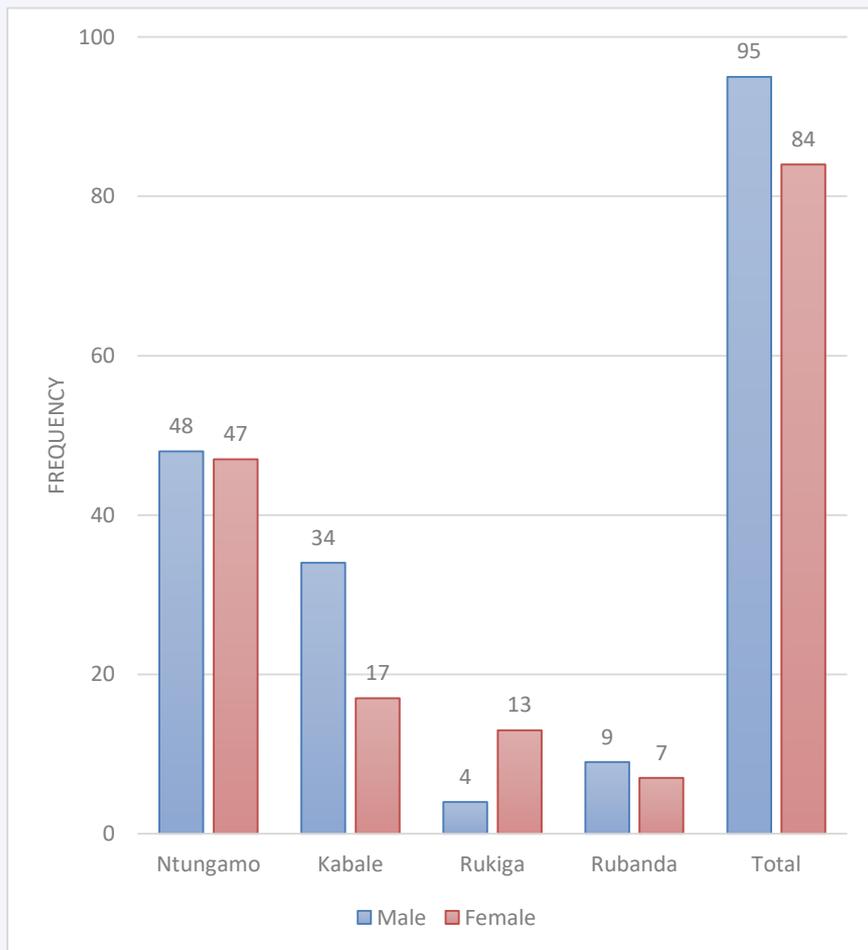
The Findings of the Analysis

Focused on climate/ IWRM related concerns

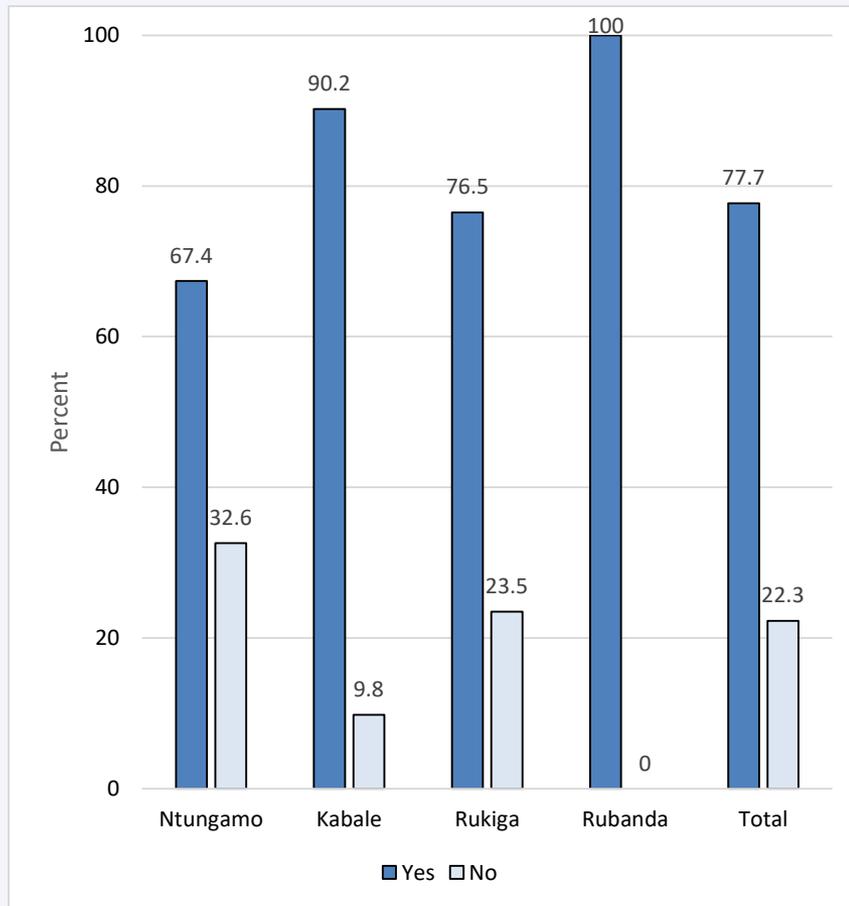
- Drinking water [safe water]
- Fuel wood
- Disease burden
- Decision making
- Livelihoods [agriculture, food,]
- Water related hazards [floods, draught, water pollution]



Distribution of respondents by sex and Location

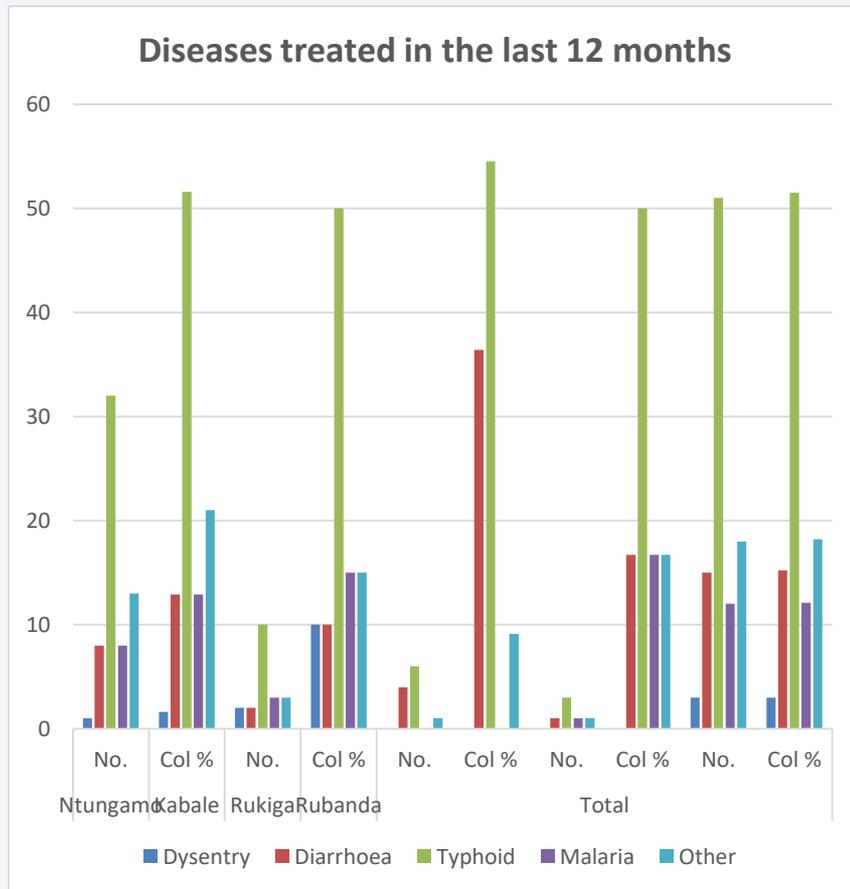


Access to safe water within the catchment area by District



- The water within the catchment area is mainly for domestic use as demonstrated by the respondents 67.4% in Ntungamo, 90.2% in Kabale, 76.5% in Rukiga and 100% in Rubanda reported having access to safe water for domestic use.

Disease Burden



- The common diseases experienced by respondents in the last 12 months were: 51.5% typhoid, Dysentery 15.2%, Malaria 12.1% and others . All water borne / related diseases. The burden of caring for the sick is borne by women

Who makes key decisions concerning domestic water ?

	Ntungamo		Kabale		Rukiga		Rubanda		Total	
	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %
Father	27	28.4	12	23.5	7	41.2	2	12.5	48	26.8
Mother	49	51.6	17	33.3	7	41.2	8	50	81	45.3
Both parents	18	18.9	22	43.1	3	17.6	6	37.5	49	27.4
Children	1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6

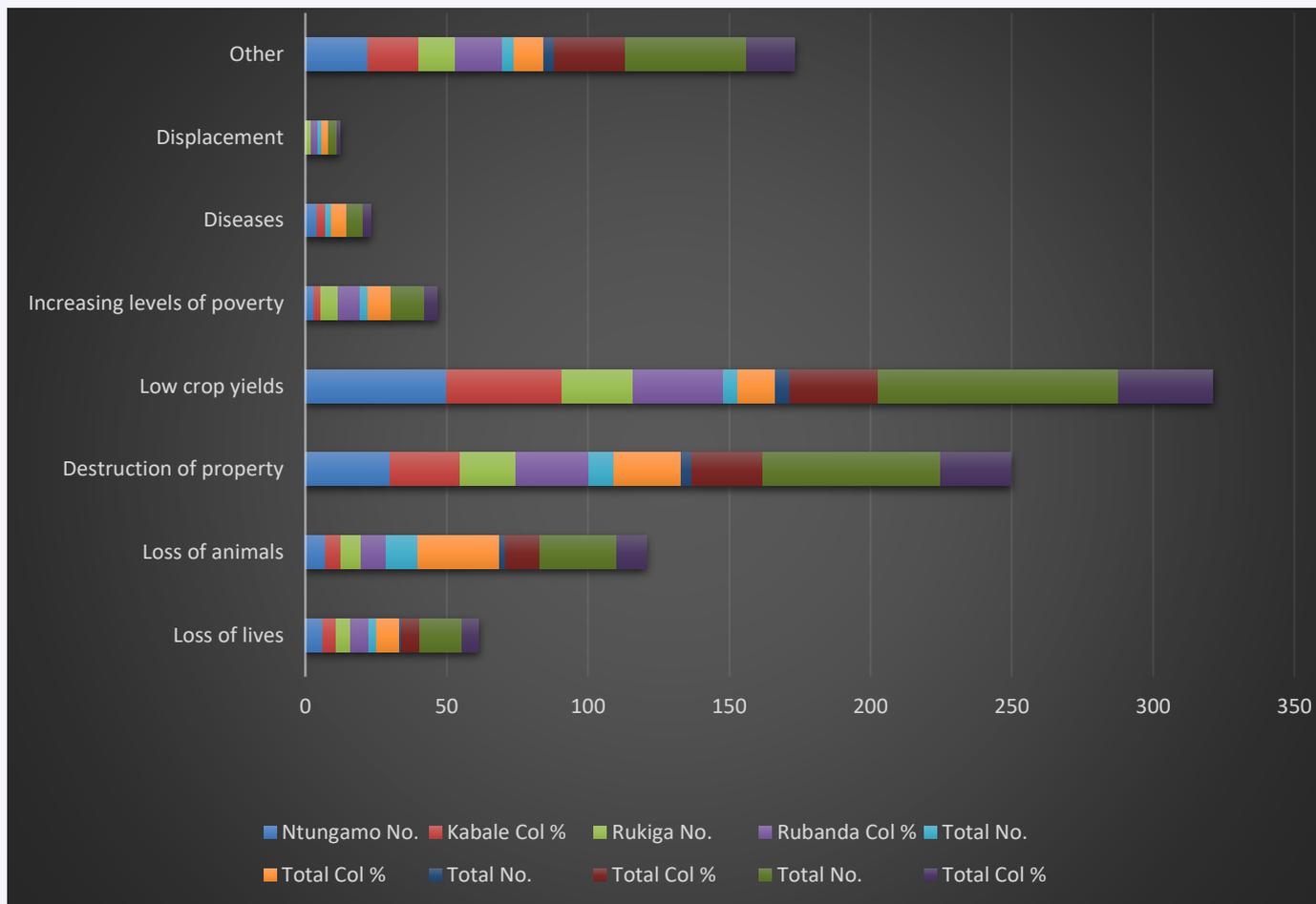
- Domestic water decisions mostly by Women
- Water scarcity due to draught is their responsibility
- Water scarcity in some areas like led to early marriages.
- Some young girls prefer to get married than continue trekking long distances daily in search for water.
- The risks of GBV also increase

Reasons for not protecting the ecosystem

	Ntungamo		Kabale		Rukiga		Rubanda		Total	
	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %
Limited land so we settle in wetland / reserve areas	5	23.8	2	28.6	3	37.5	1	25	11	27.5
Poor waste management in the district	0	0	0	0	2	25	1	25	3	7.5
No resources to plant trees	7	33.3	1	14.3	1	12.5	1	25	10	25
Limited knowledge on how to protect the ecosystem	0	0	1	14.3	1	12.5	0	0	2	5
I don't make decisions concerning the environment	2	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Other	7	33.3	3	42.9	1	12.5	1	25	12	30

- Women cannot make decisions over protection of natural resources
- Culturally they have no say over land
- They can only access land
- women hardly practice skills learned for climate smart / eco friendly due to lack of control and ownership over use of land.
- The decisions on what crops to plant or how to use land is a preserve of men.
- The household burden / reproductive role limits women's time
- Use of fuel wood

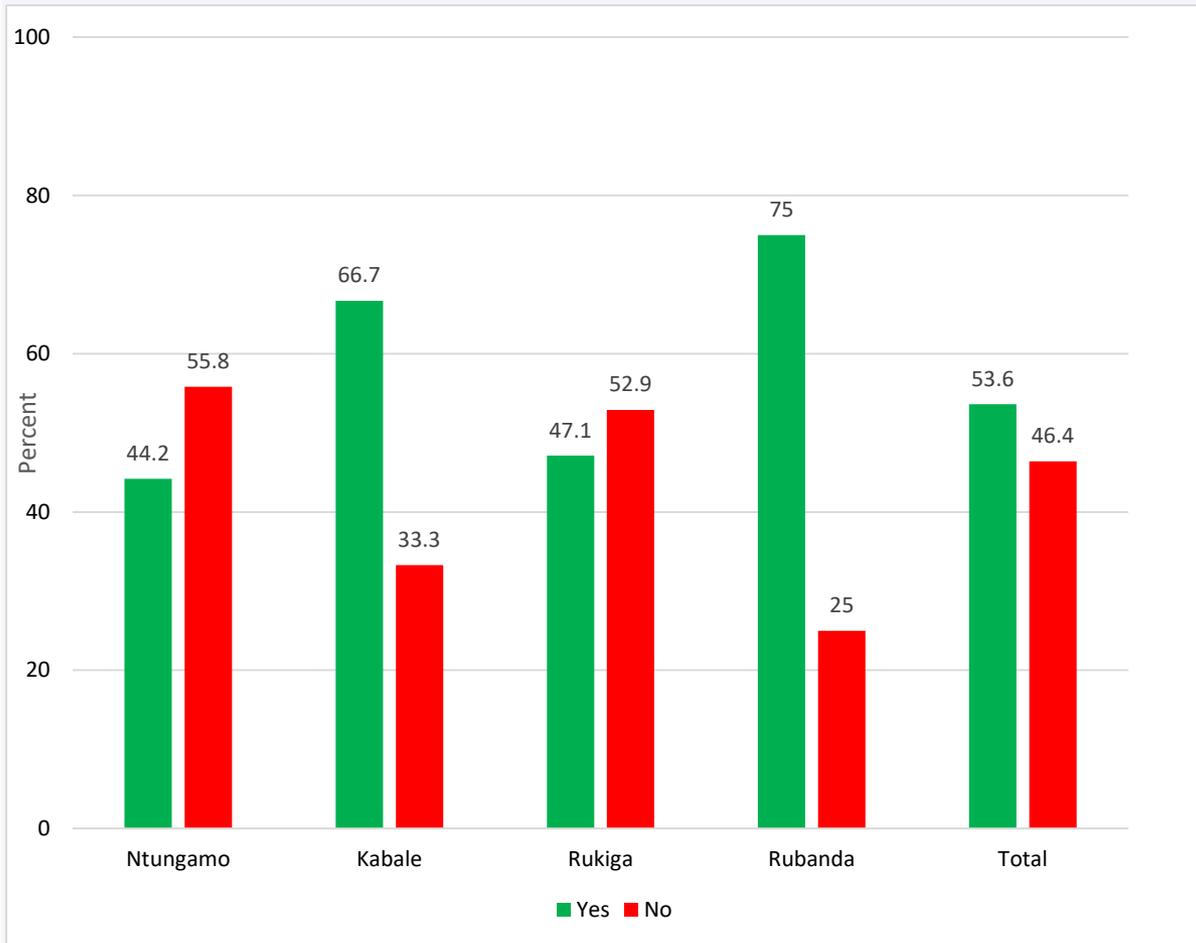
Impact of water related hazards on the community within Maziba catchment



The water hazards affect women more compared to men

- reproductive and productive roles of women. Care work at household and provider of food.
- Care givers of the sick
- Search for water
- Gender based violence
- Less visible

Sufficiency of water for economic activities



- Men have access, control and ownership of most of the land within the catchment area.
- over 90% are involved in agriculture women who do most of the work.
- women are not beneficiaries of their labour
- alternative sources of income to protect the wetlands swamps like crafts, small scale business.
- Irrigation during draught necessary
- Financial empowerment programs that target women

Practical and Strategic gender needs of the

	Practical Needs	Strategic Need
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to water - Safe water - Short distance to water source - Proper water storage - Knowledge on safe water chain - Good hygiene practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills for treatment or purification of water - Bringing water sources closer - Water harvesting techniques - Separation of water sources for animals and domestic use - Skills for financial empowerment to meet practical needs
Ecosystem protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wood fuel - Waste disposal - Tools for environmental protection like hoes, seedlings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative sources of fuel - Waste management system - Empower communities to clean up the water sources - Training on good ecosystem protection practices
Water hazards	<p>Drought</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water - Food - Control of diseases - Pastures for animals 	<p>Drought</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge on drought resistance pastures for animals - Skills in climate smart agricultural technologies - Irrigation - Agricultural insurance - -Harnessing other non pasture alternatives.
	<p>Floods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety of lives and property - Housing - Medication - Food - Pastures for animals 	<p>Floods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills in disease management for both animals and humans - Skills in land use management to reduce effect of floods - Agricultural insurance - Timely relief from government and partners - Information on early warning signals
	<p>Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessing safe water for domestic use - Access to safe water for animals - End environmental pollution practices 	<p>Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment of water - Proper waste disposal - Bio sand filters for purification - Sensitization on good environmental practices.
Economic Activities & development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water for production - Water for animals - Safe water for human use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water for production regardless of season - Access to water resources ability to make decisions concerning resource usage. - Build synergies with existing projects to leverage on their benefits. - Value chain development in agriculture so that both women and men can be beneficiaries in the production process.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Lessons Learned

- Ownership of land by men influences women’s participation in eco system Protection and socio-economic activities.
- Heavy women’s burden deters them from engaging effectively in ecosystem program activities
- Domestic violence affects women’s esteem and their participation in especially community and project work.
- Women are hardly involved in decision making except for female headed households.
- Information and technology gap for especially women affects their empowerment..
- Limited ownership of land by women limits their access to resources and credit facilities
- Population growth escalates ecosystem degradation

Recommendations

- i. Sensitize men and women to enable them have rights to use land for;
 - a) active participation on ecosystem protection
 - b) climate smart agriculture
- ii. Promote Initiatives for alternative sources of livelihood.
- iii. Introduce financial empowerment programmes targeting women [PDM]
- iv. Reduce women’s burden by promoting energy saving stoves , irrigation etc
- v. Promote male champions
- vi. Skill women and men in water diplomacy
- vii. Network, partnership, Collaboration



NILE BASIN INITIATIVE
INITIATIVE DU BASSIN DU NIL

**THANK
YOU!**