

## 2.8 References

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[www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/8525711600526F0A8525711900618E1C?OpenDocument](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/8525711600526F0A8525711900618E1C?OpenDocument)

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Narayan, D., 1995. *Contribution of People's Participation: Evidence from 121 Rural Water Supply Projects*, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Quisuimbing, A. R., 1994. *Improving Women's Agricultural Productivity as Farmers and Workers*, World Bank Discussion Paper Series No. 37. Quoted in FAO, *SEAGA Sector Guide: Irrigation*, 1998. Available at [www.fao.org/sd/seaga](http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga)

Shah, M. K., 1998. "Gendered Perceptions of Well-being in Darko, Ghana," in I. Guijt and M.K. Shah (eds.) *The Myth of Community: Gender Issues in Participatory Development*

Thomas, H., 1993. "Building Gender Strategies for Flood Control, Drainage and Irrigation in Bangladesh", in *Proceedings of the Workshop on Gender and Water Resources Management. Lessons Learned and Strategies for the Future*, 1994. Two Volumes. (Report from a seminar held in Stockholm, 1-3 December 1993, SIDA).

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2004. *Women and the Environment. Policy Series*.

Wijk-Sijbesma, C.A. van, Mukherjee, N. and Gross, B., 2001. *Linking sustainability with demand, gender, and poverty: A study in community-managed water supply projects in 15 countries*. International Water and Sanitation Reference Centre, Washington, D.C. and Delft, the Netherlands.

Zwarteveen, M., 1997. 'Water: From Basic Need to Commodity: A Discussion on Gender and Water Rights in the Context of Irrigation,' *World Development*, 25(8): 1335-1349.

## Additional Resources

Abu-Ata, Nathalie., 2005. *Water, Gender and Growth in the MENA region or the Cost of Gender Exclusion*, World Bank MENA development report on water.

The purpose of this background paper is to provide an analytical framework and illustrative cases on the linkages between water, gender and poverty alleviation in the MENA region in preparation for the forthcoming flagship MENA development report on water. This paper argues that it makes economic sense to make sure that women and female farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs have the same access to water as men and male farmers both for domestic and irrigation purposes, while at the same time highlighting the challenges and limits of doing so.

Ahmed, S. (Ed.), 2005. *Flowing Upstream – Empowering Women through Water Management Initiatives in India*, Centre for Environment and Education, Ahmedabad. Foundation Books, New Delhi.

Alléy, D. Drevet-Dabbous, J. Etienne, J. Francis, A. Morel À L’Huissier, P. Chappé, G. Verdelhan Cayre, 2002. *Water, gender and sustainable development : Lessons learnt from French co-operation in sub-Saharan Africa*. pS-Eau, Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Agence française de développement and World Bank.

Aureli, A. and C. Brelet, 2004. *Women and Water: an ethical issue*. UNESCO series on Water and Ethics, Essay 4. UNESCO, Paris, France.

Examines the ethical issues arising from the special role of women in water use, including the role of women in natural resource management, and fresh water as a fundamental human right.

Available at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001363/136357e.pdf>

Bennett, V., Davila-Poblete, S. and M. Nieves Rico (eds.), 2005. *Opposing Currents: The Politics of Water and Gender in Latin America*, University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburg.

Boelens, R. and P. Hoogendam (Eds), 2002. *Water Rights and Empowerment*, Assen (the Netherlands), Koninklijke Van Gorcum.

CapNet, No date. *Tutorial on Integrated Water Resources Management*.

This is a brief and succinct introduction of the rationale for IWRM and the key principles behind it. The on-line tutorial provides arguments and examples to make the case for IWRM and to counter those who may oppose it on institutional or sectoral grounds.

Available at: [http://www.cap-net.org/iwrn\\_tutorial/mainmenu.htm](http://www.cap-net.org/iwrn_tutorial/mainmenu.htm)

CEDARE, 2004. Status of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plans in the Arab Region. Available at: <http://www.arabwatercouncil.org/firstmeet/IWRM%20study.pdf>

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Cleaver, F, 2000. ‘Analysing gender roles in community natural resource management: Negotiation, life courses and social inclusion’, *IDS Bulletin*, vol. 31, no. 2, pp. 60-67.

Coles, Anne and Tina Wallace, 2005. *Gender, Water and Development*. Oxford, Berg.

Crow, B, 2001. *Water, gender and material inequalities in the global South*, Centre for Global, International and Regional Studies, WP No. 5, Santa Cruz, University of California. Available at: <http://repositories.cdlib.org/cgirs/CGIRS-2001-5/>

D’Cunha, J, 2002. ‘Gender and water’, *Water Resources Journal*, no. 32, pp. 75-85.

Davila-Poblete, Sonia, 2004. *Women's Participation in Lake Basin Management from a Gender Perspective*. Available at:

<http://www.worldlakes.org/uploads/Women's%20Participation%2022Jun04.pdf>

Department for International Development (DfID), 2002. *Gender Issues in the Management of Water Projects*. Final Report, April.

Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), 2005. *Women 2000 and Beyond: Women and Water*. United Nations, New York. Available at: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/Feb05.pdf>

Eglal Rached , Rathgeber, Eva, Brooks, David, Rathgeber, Eva, 1996. *Water Management In Africa And The Middle East: Challenges And Opportunities*, IDRC.

In this book, scientists take stock of the crisis, identify key issues and trends, and map out strategies for further research and action. They take a close look at the problems that beset different regions: from drought-prone East Africa to the Middle East — where water is a major factor in regional conflicts — to tropical areas — where water quality is a concern and water-borne diseases are endemic. They examine the roles of governments, international agencies, NGOs, and community organisation, and look at the costs and effects of large-scale projects for irrigation and drinking water supply. Finally, they identify means to affect closer cooperation between governments and communities, and to bring more attention to water conservation, without which strategies to manage water in Africa and the Middle East will be neither sustainable nor equitable. The contributors are, for the most part, scientists who live and work in Africa and the Middle East, and who deal on a daily basis with the water crisis in those regions of the world.

Available at: [http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-9334-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-9334-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html)

Fong, M.S., W. Wakeman and A. Bhushan, 1996. *Toolkit on Gender in Water and Sanitation*, Gender Toolkit Series No. 2, Gender Analysis and Policy, Poverty and Social Policy Department, UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, TWUWS, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Gender and Water Alliance (GWA), 2002. *The Gender Approach to Water Management. Lessons Learnt Around the Globe*.

Findings of an electronic conference series convened by the Gender and Water Alliance. It provides very useful and insightful discussions and contributions by members on the challenges to gender mainstreaming in the water sectors as well as examples of successful and difficult experiences in doing so. Discussions were held in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

Available at: <http://www.genderandwater.org/page/300>

GWA, 2003. *The Gender Approach to Management: Lessons learned around the globe*. Gender and Water Alliance. Available at: <http://www.genderandwater.org/page/156>

GWA, 2003. *The Gender and Water Development Report: Gender perspectives on policies in water sector*. Published by WEDC for the GWA, Loughborough University, Leicestershire, UK.

This report is a first step in examining the development of gender-sensitive policies. It looks at how the fine rhetoric on gender mainstreaming that won favour in the Hague is being translated into policy by governments and donors two years later. GWA members have looked critically at changes in water legislation, policies and programmes around the world, to assess whether they respond to the gender messages.

Available at: <http://www.genderandwater.org/page/156>

GWA, 2003. *Tapping into Sustainability: issues and trends in gender mainstreaming in water and sanitation*. A background document for the Gender and Water Session, 3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum, Kyoto, Japan. March.

This document gives a glimpse of the work that has taken shape in gender mainstreaming at all levels through shared knowledge and action with a range of stakeholders including governments, NGOs, research centers, universities, and community based organisations'. It also provides an analysis of the remaining gaps for enhancing gender mainstreaming. Despite some progress, there is a continued sense that not enough is being done, and that there has not been effective translation of theoretical concepts about gender into tangible action and measurable changes on the ground. How can we identify and seize opportunities both to strengthen and consolidate current work, while continuing to push and expand the gender agenda? How do we become more strategic, more powerful in linking the important issues of gender with development, and in truly integrating and mainstreaming these issues into our daily work?

GWA. 2003. *Gender Mainstreaming in IWRM. Training of Trainers Modules*. Gender and Water Alliance.

These are six training modules. They cover the ABCs of gender, gender and IWRM, and gender mainstreaming project cycles and institutions. They are useful for a wide range of constituencies and are also adaptable for use either together or as individual training modules.

Available at: <http://www.genderandwater.org/page/766>

Global Water Partnership (GWP), 2004. 'Integrated Water Resources Management', *TAC Background Paper No. 4*. GWP, Stockholm. Available at: [http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/IWRM at a glance.pdf](http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/IWRM%20at%20a%20glance.pdf)

GWP, 2003. 'Poverty Reduction and IWRM'. *TEC Background Paper No. 8*, GWP, Stockholm.

Green, Cathy with Sally Baden, 1994. *Water Resources Management: a macro-level analysis from a gender perspective*. An issues paper prepared for the Gender Office, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, UK.

Drawing on the wider body of research concerning gender and the environment, this paper suggests some ways in which the conceptual framework adopted by the World Bank is deficient in terms of gender analysis. This paper summarises the approach embodied in water resources management policy and then provides a critical look at some of the key themes and policy directions from a gender perspective.

Available at: <http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports.html>

Green, C. and Sally Baden, 1995. "Integrated Water Resources Management: A Gender Perspective", *IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 26, No. 1.

Hamdy, Atef, 2005. *Gender Mainstreaming in the Water Sector: Theory, Practices, Monitoring and Evaluation*. CIHEAM.

Lahiri-Dutt, Kuntala, 2006. (ed.) *Fluid Bonds: Views on Gender and Water*. Stree Publications, Kolkata, India.

Khosla, Prabha, 2002. *MAMA-86 and the Drinking Water Campaign in the Ukraine, for the Gender and Water Alliance*. Asian Development Bank, Dhaka Workshop on Water and Poverty, September.

The paper describes the water sector organising of MAMA-86 in the Ukraine. It outlines their various campaigns and successful strategies in water provision, water quality and quantity, pricing and access and control over water resources.

Available at: <http://www.genderandwater.org/page/293>

Khosla, Prabha. Christine van Wijk, Joep Verhagen, and Viju James, 2004. *Gender and Water. Technical Overview Paper*. IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre.

A fundamental principle of any gender-sensitive approach is that it does not just focus on changing the role of women. It is natural that many of the advocacy messages and policy recommendations should emphasise the need to enhance women's involvement in decision making and management of water programmes. Almost always though there is an implicit change in the established role, behaviour and practices of men. Gender equality does not mean that men and women have to do the same things. It means that the strengths and attributes of both sexes should be used to full advantage. That applies at all levels, from the household to the highest levels of management. Usually it means that power structures, working practices, timings of meetings, legislation and financing systems need to be reviewed to create greater opportunities for women's talents and skills to be mobilised, but without adding to their existing heavy workloads. This paper revisits some of the arguments that have led to the international pressure for gender equity in human and social development. It provides a refresher course for those whose commitment to the gender cause has been frustrated by inaction at government or agency level, and a primer for those coming new to the topic of gender and water.

Available at: <http://www.irc.nl/page/15499>

Kunst, Sabine and Tanja Kruse, 2001. *Integrating Gender Perspectives: Realising New Options for Improved Water Management*. Cross-Cutting Thematic Background Paper. International Conference on Freshwater, Bonn, Germany.

MAMA-86, 2002. *Drinking Water in Ukraine: Communication and Empowerment for Local and International Action*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Kyiv.

Maharaj, Niala et al. 1999. *Mainstreaming gender in water resources management: Why and How*. Background Paper for the World Vision Process, Paris, France. World Water Vision Unit. Available at:

[http://www.worldwatercouncil.org/fileadmin/wwc/Library/Publications\\_and\\_reports/Visions/GenderMainstreaming.pdf](http://www.worldwatercouncil.org/fileadmin/wwc/Library/Publications_and_reports/Visions/GenderMainstreaming.pdf)

Mehta, L., 2000. *Water for the Twenty-first Century: Challenges and Misconceptions*, Working paper no. 111, Institute of Development, Sussex.

Meinzen-Dick, R. S., Brown, L.R., Feldstein, H.S. and A.R. Quisumbing., 1997. 'Gender, Property Rights and Natural Resources', *World Development*, Vol. 25, No. 8, pp. 1303-1316.

Meinzen-Dick, R. and Zwarteveen, M., 1998. 'Gendered participation in water management: Issues and illustrations from water users' associations in South Asia', *Agriculture and Human Values*, Vol. 15, pp 337-345.

Mishra, R. and F. van Steenberg, 2001. *Legacy in Distress: Weaving Community Alliances for Integrated Water Management*. Facilitators' report on a methodological perspective. Centre for the Development of Human Initiatives (CDHI), Pandapara, Bowbazar, Jalpaiguri – 735101, West Bengal, India

Murshid, Sharmeen, 2000. *Water Discourses: Where Have All the Women Gone?* Available at: [http://www.iiav.nl/nl/ic/water/water\\_vision.html](http://www.iiav.nl/nl/ic/water/water_vision.html)

Naser I. Faruqi, Asit K. Biswas, and Murad J. Bino, 2001. *Water Management In Islam*, IDRC/UNU Press.

The book explores the Islamic perspective on a number of proposed water management policies, such as lifeline water tariffs, water conservation, wastewater reuse, community-based water management, fair pricing, and water markets. These measures are generally accepted, with certain provisos, to lead to more equitable, efficient, and sustainable water management. By studying these issues in the context of Islam, workshop participants were able to derive Islamic water management principles that were in harmony with currently accepted principles of sustainable water management.

Available at: <http://www.idrc.ca/openebooks/924-0/>

NEDA, 1997. *Rights of Women to the Natural Resources Land and Water*, The Hague: Netherlands Development Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Rathgeber, Eva M, 1996. Women, Men, and Water-Resource Management in Africa, *Water Management In Africa And The Middle East: Challenges And Opportunities*, IDRC.

This paper examines some of the concerns that have motivated African governments and donors to become involved with water projects. Although there is general recognition of the needs of "communities" for reliable water systems, it is argued that the different attitudes, perspectives, and needs of women and men with respect to water access and use have been given little focused attention by environmental planners and water-resource managers in Africa. More specifically, it is suggested that throughout the 1970s and 1980s, although concerted efforts were being made to increase water accessibility, little effort was made to integrate the economic roles of women into water-resource planning.

Available at: [http://www.idrc.ca/fr/ev-31108-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.idrc.ca/fr/ev-31108-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html)

Schreiner, Barbara., Ndileka Mohapi, and Barbara van Koppen. *Strategies for Gender-Inclusive Integrated Water Resources Management in South Africa*. Paper presented at the 3rd WATERNET/WARFSA Symposium: Water Demand Management for Sustainable Use of Water Resources IWRM; Arusha, 30 – 31 October 2002. Available at:

<http://www.waternetonline.ihe.nl/docs/Papers2003/Warfsa-WaterNet%20Theme%203/Strategies%20for%20Gender-inclusive%20Integrated%20Water%20Resources%20M.pdf>

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), 1997. *A Gender Perspective in the Water Resources Management Sector: Handbook for Mainstreaming*, (Helen Thomas, Johanna Schalkwyk & Beth Woroniuk prepared in close cooperation with the Department for Natural Resources and the Environment), Publications on Water Resources, No. 6.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2003. *Empowering Women in Water Management and other Development Initiatives. A Training Manual: Focusing on Rainwater Harvesting*. EarthCare Africa Monitoring Institute, Nairobi, Kenya.

Water and Sanitation Program. *Linking Sustainability with Demand, Gender and Poverty. A study in community-managed water supply projects in 15 countries*. World Bank and IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, January 2001.

Women for Water, Water for Women. 2004. *The Clash between Principles and Practices*. The Hague, Netherlands.

A short and concise paper developed for the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) meeting of 2004. It provides a very useful analysis that links international commitments to gender equality and IWRM to their practical application on the ground. Also see: [www.womenforwater.org](http://www.womenforwater.org)

World Resources Institute, 2003. *Women, water and work: The success of the Self-Employed Women's Association*. A series of short bulletins on SEWA's Water Campaign. Available at: [http://governance.wri.org/pubs\\_content\\_text.cfm?ContentID=1869](http://governance.wri.org/pubs_content_text.cfm?ContentID=1869)

## French Language Resources

Mame Dagou DIOP, 2003. « Pour un document cadre axé sur l'intégration du genre dans la gestion des ressources en eau en Afrique de l'Ouest ». *Running water n 11* pp 12-15. Partenariat Ouest Africain de l'Eau (WAWP/GWP). Disponible à: [http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/Maq%20Running%20N11\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/Maq%20Running%20N11_PDF.pdf)

Maria Arce, 2003. Etablir les bases pour un plan d'action Africain. *Running water n 11*, pp 17-19 Partenariat Ouest Africain de l'Eau (WAWP/GWP). Disponible à: [http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/Maq%20Running%20N11\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/Maq%20Running%20N11_PDF.pdf)

Joséphine Ouédraogo, 2003 : « Femmes et gestion des ressources en eau en Afrique de l'Ouest ». *Running water n 11* pp 20-23, Partenariat Ouest Africain de l'Eau (WAWP/GWP). Disponible à: [http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/Maq%20Running%20N11\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/Maq%20Running%20N11_PDF.pdf)

D. Allély, O. Drevet, J. Etienne, J. Francis, A. Morel-à-l'Huissier, G. Verdelhan Cayre, P. Chappé (1999). Eau, genre et développement durable. Expériences de la coopération française en Afrique subsaharienne

Basé sur l'expérience de la coopération française, cet ouvrage présente les évolutions majeures survenues depuis les années 1970 en matière de rencontres internationales, recherche, terminologie, d'approches spécifiques visant à intégrer les femmes aux processus de développement.

Alan Gelb, 2001. « Genre et développement : Un potentiel occulté en Afrique ». *Development Outreach, Vol. 3, N°2*, printemps 2001. Institut de la Banque Mondiale. Disponible à: [http://www.genreenaction.net/article.php3?id\\_article=3443](http://www.genreenaction.net/article.php3?id_article=3443)

OCDE, 1995. Le rôle des femmes en Afrique dans la gestion des ressources en eau : le regard de l'OCDE. Document de travail de l'OCDE d'après séminaire

Élizabeth Côté, Les femmes et les défis de la gestion de l'eau à Bamako, Mali. Disponible à: <http://www.ceci.ca/fra/information/histoires/popup/eaufem.htm>

## Spanish Language Resources

Género y Agua, Informe de Desarrollo sobre Género y Agua 2003. *Perspectivas de Género en las Políticas del Sector de Agua*. Gender and Water Alliance. Publicado para la Alianza de Género y Agua.

El análisis del manejo sostenible de los recursos hídricos y la equidad de género en el campo del manejo del agua, provee de argumentos para afirmar que: i) Involucrar a hombres y mujeres en roles influyentes en los diferentes niveles de decisión puede acelerar la consecución de la sostenibilidad en el manejo de los escasos recursos hídricos, ii) La gestión del agua realizada de una manera integrada y sostenible, puede contribuir significativamente a mejorar la equidad de género porque aumenta el acceso a los recursos hídricos y a los servicios relacionados con el agua, tanto de mujeres y hombres para cubrir las necesidades básicas. Así se aborda el progreso que los gobiernos y las agencias de cooperación han logrado en la aplicación de estos argumentos.

Disponible en: [www.es.genderandwater.org](http://www.es.genderandwater.org)

IDRC - CIED PERU, 2002. *Perspectiva de Género y Rol de la Mujer en la gestión de los recursos Hídricos en el Altiplano*.

Presenta diferentes experiencias sobre conceptos, metodologías y actividades que permiten la implementación de los proyectos de agua y saneamiento y de riego en las zonas andinas de

Latinoamérica, resaltando las experiencias exitosas en la búsqueda de incorporar la perspectiva de género. Disponible en: <http://www.ciedperu.org/publicaciones/frapublica.htm>

UICN y HIVOS, *La Fuerza de la Corriente. Cuestión de cuencas hidrográficas con equidad de género*. Disponible en:

<http://www.aprchile.cl/pdfs/La%20Fuerza%20de%20la%20corriente.pdf>

WSP – GWA, 2005. *Construyendo una Visión para la Acción. Avances y desafíos de la transversalización del Enfoque de Género en la Gestión Integrada de los recursos Hídricos en América latina*. Bolivia.

Ofrece recomendaciones importantes para la construcción de una visión común en América Latina sobre la transversalización del enfoque de género en la gestión integrada de los recursos hídricos, visión que puede servir como un conjunto de lineamientos orientadores para las instituciones y organizaciones interesadas en contribuir a la construcción de una sociedad más justa, donde hombres y mujeres gocen del beneficio de una mejor calidad de vida.

Disponible en: <http://www.es.genderandwater.org/page/2209>

[http://aprchile.cl/pdfs/lac\\_construyendo.pdf](http://aprchile.cl/pdfs/lac_construyendo.pdf)