Gender Equality and the High-Level Panel on Water

Melita Grant, Juliet Willetts and Chelsea Huggett.
This presentation will cover.....
1. The Research
High Level Panel on Water

Each Panel Member will appoint a Sherpa that will represent them for day-to-day matters

* To be confirmed

Co-convened by:

UNITED NATIONS

WORLD BANK GROUP

Mark Rutte
Prime Minister, Netherlands

Janos Ador
President, Hungary

Brnislav Rahmanov
President, Tajikistan

Manuel Pulgar Vidal
Minister, Peru

Go-chairs

Enrique Pena Nieto
President, Mexico

Ameenah Gurib-Fakim
President, Mauritius

Jacob Zuma, TBC
President, South Africa

Unified Advisory to the Panel

Dr. Han Seung soo
Former prime Minister, South Korea

Hani F. Mulki *
Prime Minister, Jordan

Shibli Hasina
Prime Minister, Bangladesh

Malcolm Turnbull
Prime Minister, Australia

Secretary-General United Nations

Jim Yong Kim
President, World Bank Group

WaterAid
Report authors:

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Research methodology: Interlinkages between SDG5 and SDG6

Sustainable Development Goal 5

Sustainable Development Goal 6
Research methodology: HLPW Action Plan

Makes three key recommendations:
1) Participation
2) Integrated SDGs
3) Good data and the use of data

Draws out connections between gender equality and the elements of the HLPW Action Plan
Gender equality in water resource management, sanitation and hygiene

Men will be champions of equality

More marginalised people in engineering and water governance professions

Gender disparities in each context are understood

Inclusive global forums

Equal access to land and water rights

WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

All global forums dedicated to water resource management and WASH will be socially inclusive and provide platforms for women and gender-discriminated peoples to provide input and influence.

Men will be champions of equality and involved in all levels of gender mainstreaming so that change is owned by men and women alike.

More marginalised people in engineering and water governance professions

Women will have access to land, water rights and finance at the same level as men.

Women and children will no longer bear the burden of carrying heavy water from far away.

Gender disparities in each cultural context will be revealed from the outset, and all decisions around water governance and WASH will be made to work through and beyond these constraints.

Women and children, transgender and intersex people will no longer be raped or suffer sexual harassment as they travel to the toilet outside of the home.

Women, particularly in developing contexts, will be taking up more places in the fields of engineering, government, law and science to support their engagement in the water and sanitation governance sectors.

Women and gender-discriminated people will hold positions of leadership and power in water and sanitation focused organisations.

Women’s organisations will be engaged and consulted.

Women, girls, boys and men will all be working together after a natural disaster, including those resulting from climate change.

There will be fewer babies dying as a result of mothers giving birth in unhygienic environments.

All water governance and WASH programming will pay special attention to the most vulnerable people in our societies.

Every girl and woman will have access to appropriate information about sexual and reproductive health and rights and appropriate menstrual hygiene management products and services.

Prepared by the UTS Institute for Sustainable Futures and WaterAid for the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
2. Advocacy
Established in 2007, in response to a perceived lack of priority given to WASH

Founded by WaterAid, ISF-UTS, IWC, World Vision, Oxfam and Plan.
Australian WASH Reference Group presented findings of the report to the Australian Parliamentary Group on Population and Development
Report launch in Stockholm at World Water Week
3. Policy and Practice Change
• Australian WASH Reference Group held meetings with senior DFAT staff (including the nominated Sherpa)
• The first version of the HLPW Action Plan contained less than five mentions of women, girls, gender or marginalised peoples.

• The final version of the HLPW Action Plan contains:
  • Women and girls: 8 mentions
  • Gender: 15 mentions
  • Inclusion/inclusive: 10 mentions.
Where to from here?

- Supporting DFAT work with other HLPW member countries to advance action on gender equality within the activities and statements of the HLPW.
- Use the HLPW to engage the PM and advisors in advocacy conducted by the WASH Reference Group.
- Promote the report (and its recommendations) through the members of the WASH Reference Group.
Thank you