

# SETTING THE STAGE FACTS AND FIGURES

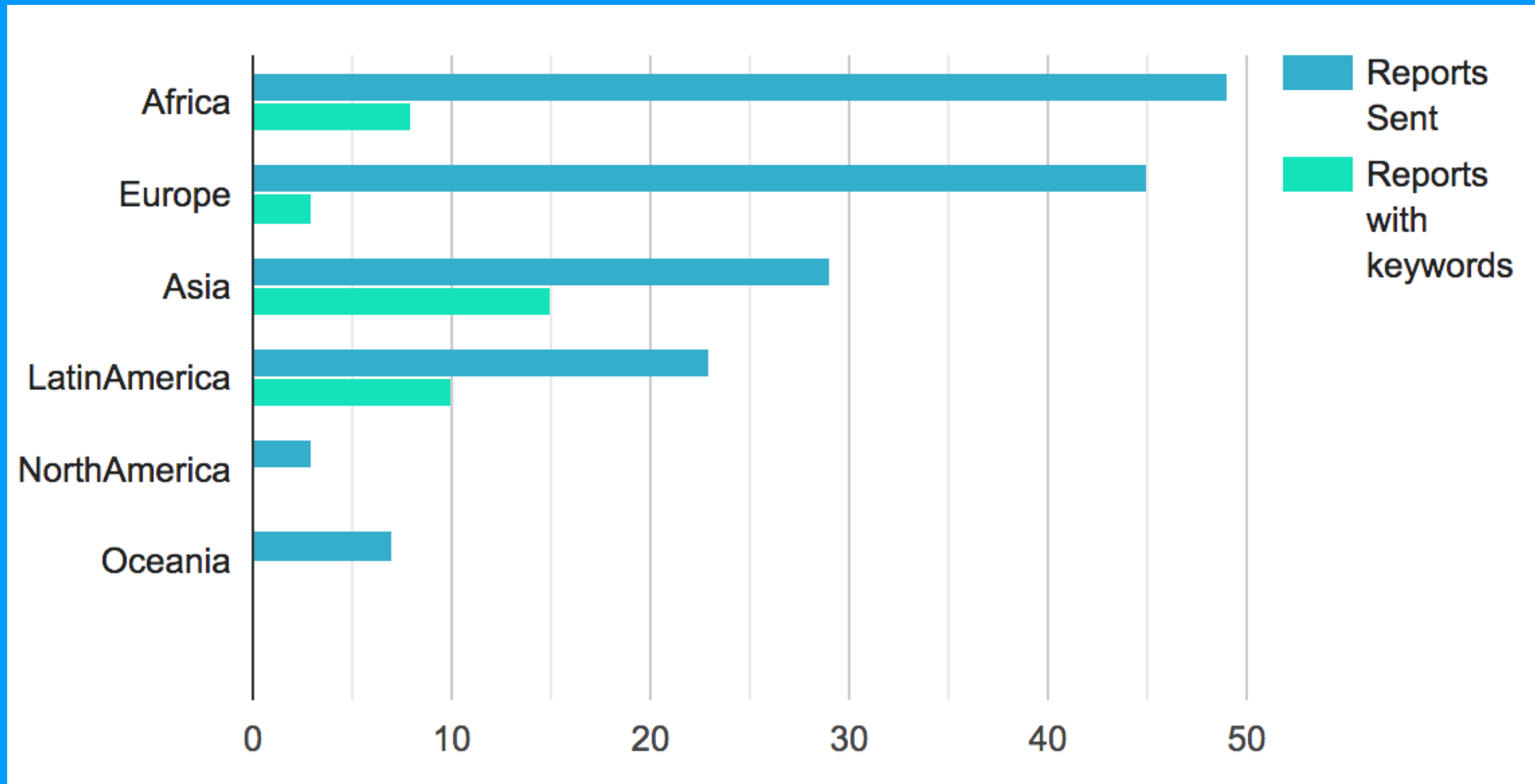


Percentage of the 2018-19  
National Reports under  
Ramsar Convention that  
mention women/gender?

- a. 14.7 %
- b. 12.3 %
- c. 10.5 %
- d. 98.9%

**Answer**

a. 14.7%



No clear regional trend. Africa and Europe submitted the highest number of reports to the dataset, however, reports from Asia contained the most keyword mentions. The LAC region also contributed with 10 mentions (23 reports). Oceania and North America no mentions.

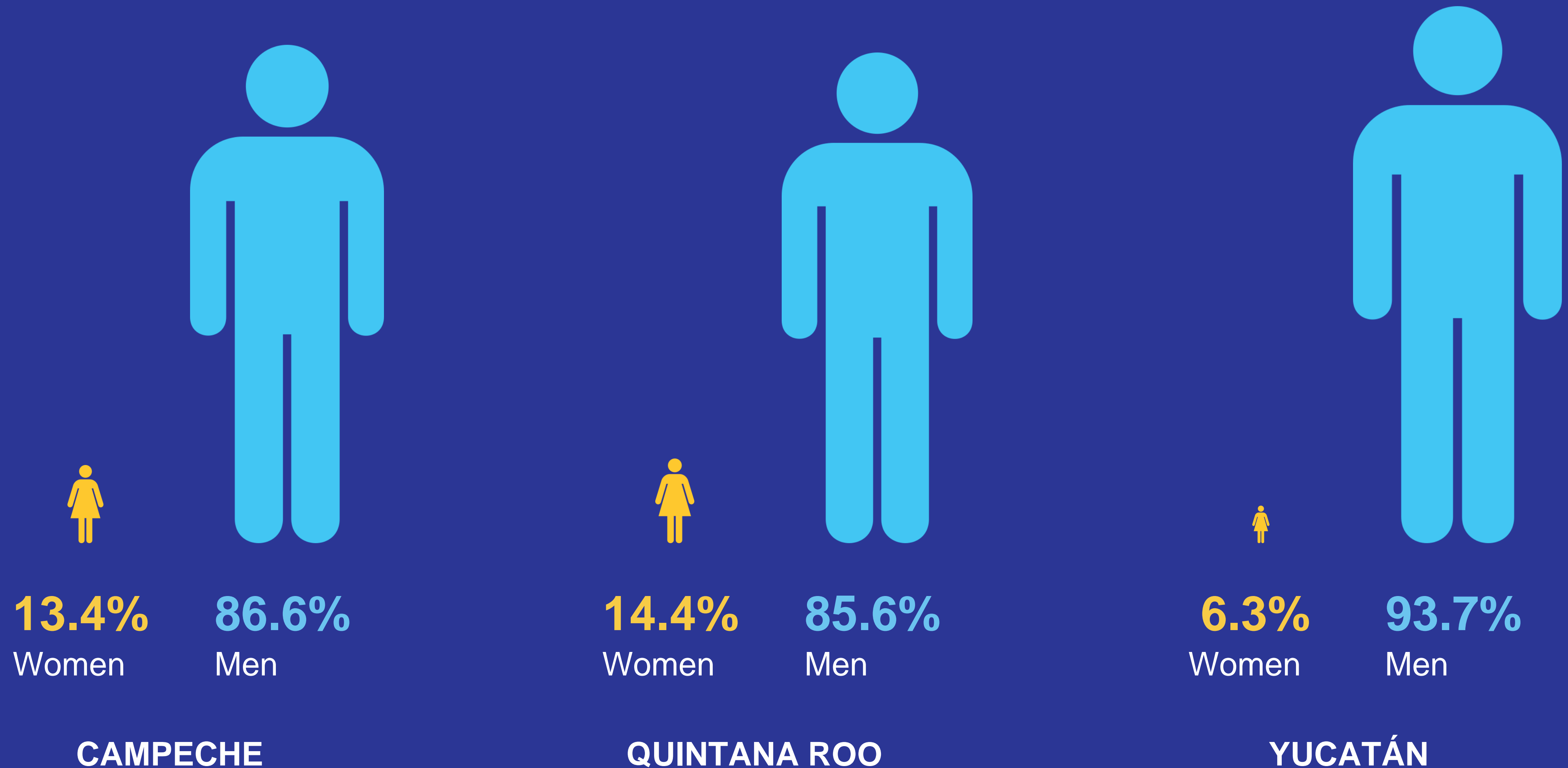
In how many countries do women have the same legal rights as men to own and access land?

- a. 83
- b. 54
- c. 28
- d. 15

**Answer**

c. 28

# Land Property Rights Yucatan Peninsula-2014



What percentage of NDCs mention gender/women?

- a. 2%
- b. 5%
- c. 35%
- d. 40%

**Answer**

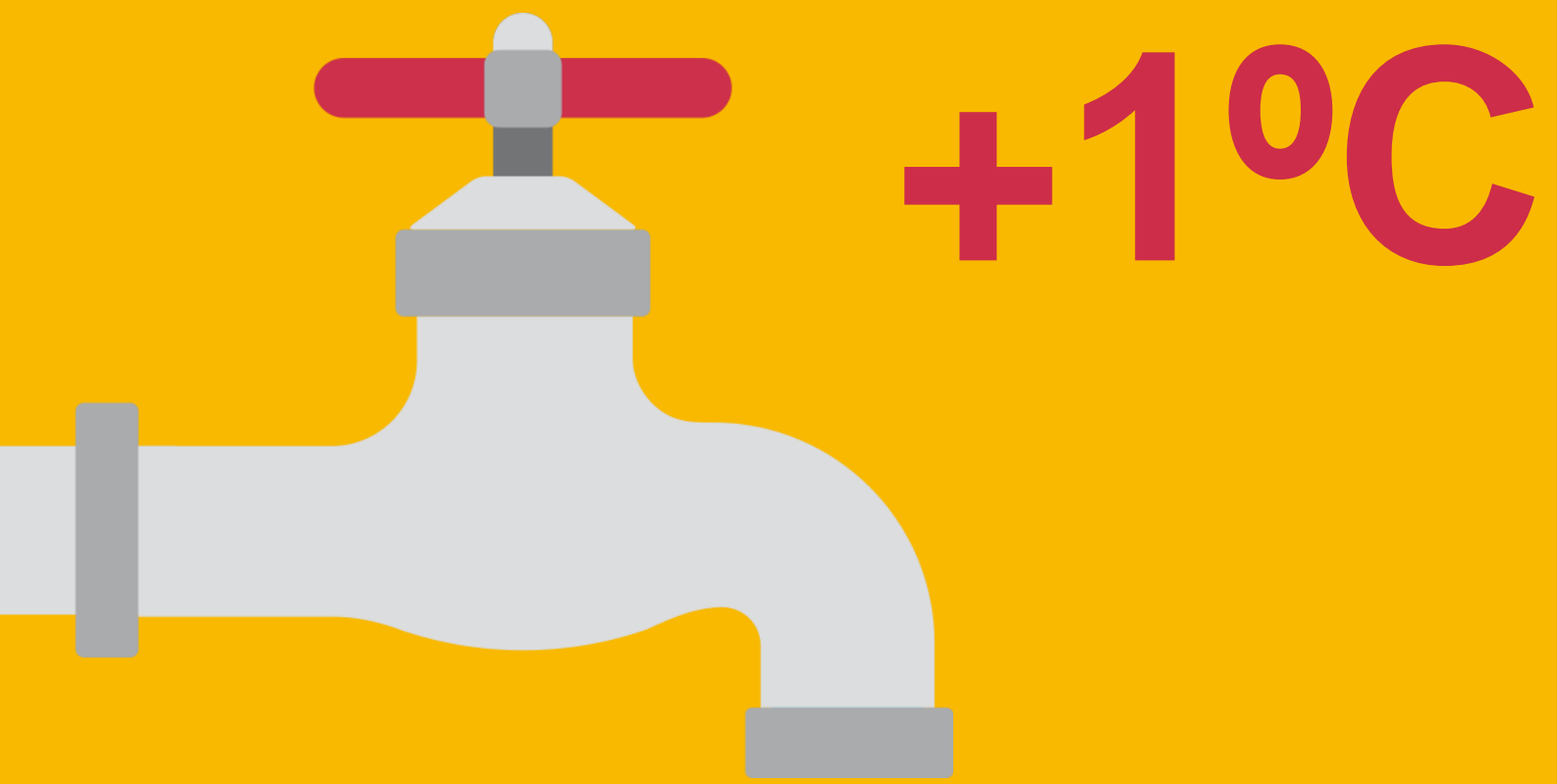
d. 40%

Hours spend by women  
worldwide collecting water?

- a. 500 million hours
- b. 200 million hours
- c. 100 million hours

**Answer**

b. 200 million hours



+2°C

An additional  
**350 million**  
city dwellers worldwide  
will face  
**water shortages**

**411 million**  
people





**MAINSTREAMING GENDER EQUALITY  
IN THE WORK UNDER  
THE RAMSAR CONVENTION**



# Content Presentation

- Background and process
- Concepts
- Explanation of the four priority areas of the guidance document
  - National
  - Governance
  - Knowledge and enhance competencies
  - Synergies
- Case studies



# Background

COP 13 - Gender and Wetland Resolution XIII.18 tasked STRP to explore the benefits to wetland management and wise use that derive from taking a gender perspective and develop guidance on how to integrate gender issues in implementation of the Convention



# Process

- Analysis of mandates, policies, workshops, meetings, gender action plans, guidelines produced by or for the Rio Conventions related to gender/women in the past 20 years
- Review of literature
- Call for case studies



# Gender

Refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women

These attributes, opportunities, and relationships are socially constructed, context/ time-specific, and can change over time and vary widely within and across cultures. Gender is part of the broader sociocultural context, including class, race, ethnic group, and age



# Gender Mainstreaming

Refers to conveying the perceptions, knowledge, contributions, priorities, and needs of both women and men to enrich development

Includes assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It makes men's and women's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, and monitoring of policies and programs in all political, economic, and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated

The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality



# Gender-Responsive

Recognizes and acknowledges gender norms and inequalities and responds to them by creating actions, policies, and initiatives to address the different needs, constraints, opportunities and gender gaps of women and men

A gender-responsive approach ensures that women and men's differential needs are addressed; that participation of women and men is equitable; and that distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights are equitably addressed



# Guidance Document



National

Governance

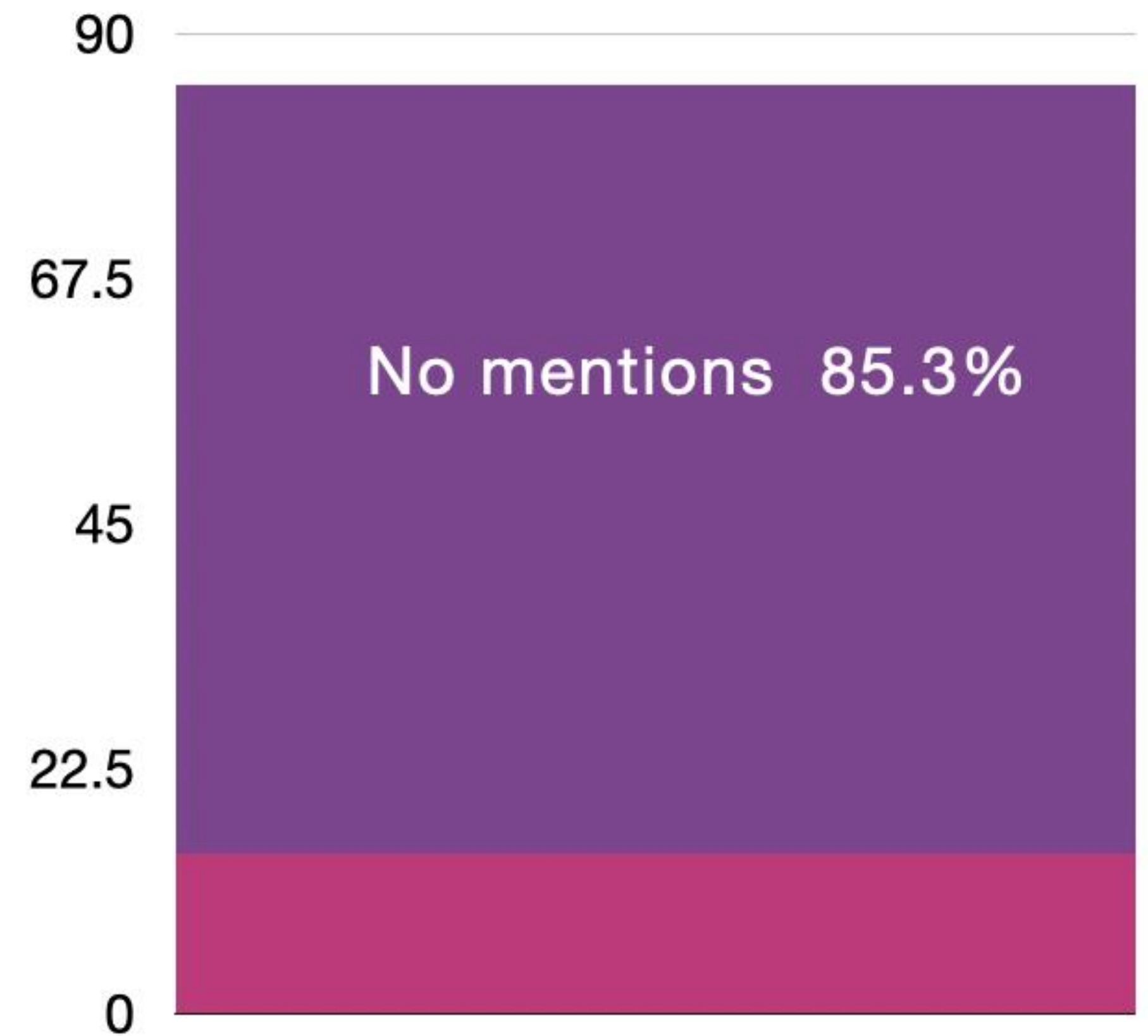
Knowledge  
management and  
enhance  
competencies

Synergies



# National Reporting

- 156 reports studied, only 23 reports (14.7%) contained keyword mentions
- Review Ramsar's reporting templates, beyond gender balance
- Awareness-raising amongst Focal Points at the national level
- Parties to exchange information on actions taken to mainstream gender into their reports



NATIONAL

# Golden Rules

1. Project teams with technical expertise
2. Inclusion national gender policy
3. Women and women's organizations represented in consultations
4. Conduct gender analysis



# Gender analysis

Critical examination of differences in gender norms, roles, power structures, activities, needs, opportunities, and rights affect men, women, girls, and boys from the various socio-economic groups

Collecting and analyzing sex-disaggregated to understand gender differences and gaps, determine gender-differentiated impacts and risks, identify measures to avoid adverse gender impacts, and uncover and act on opportunities to address gender gaps and inequalities relevant to the activity



# Golden Rules

5. Equal rights to access and benefits from the use, management, and conservation of wetlands
6. Full, equal, and effective engagement of women and men in decision-making and all actions
7. Adequate resources for implementation of gender-responsive interventions, policies, and programs
8. Ensure the results framework is gender-responsive



# Added Value

- Enhanced ability of women and men to realize their full human potential, rights, and freedoms
- Awareness of diverse roles, knowledge, and experiences of women and men, to better address their needs and priorities
- Poverty reduction
- Innovation





NATIONAL

# Added Value

- Reductions in gender inequality throughout various society segments and greater social and economic prosperity
- Greater resilience and adaptive-capacity to unexpected changes and shifts in wetland ecosystems
- Increased project/program effectiveness and outcomes as they effectively respond to women's and men's different needs



NATIONAL

# Efficiency & Effectiveness

A World Bank review of 121 rural water supply projects found that women's participation was among the variables strongly associated with project effectiveness

Furthermore, it was found that the failure to take gender differences and inequalities into account could result in failed projects

# Risks

- Exacerbate gender inequalities by failing to take into account the differences between men and women
- Jeopardize initiatives efficiency and sustainability outcomes by failing to understand the whole picture
- Increase women's workload without proper compensation
- Imprecisely identify primary stakeholders





# Risks

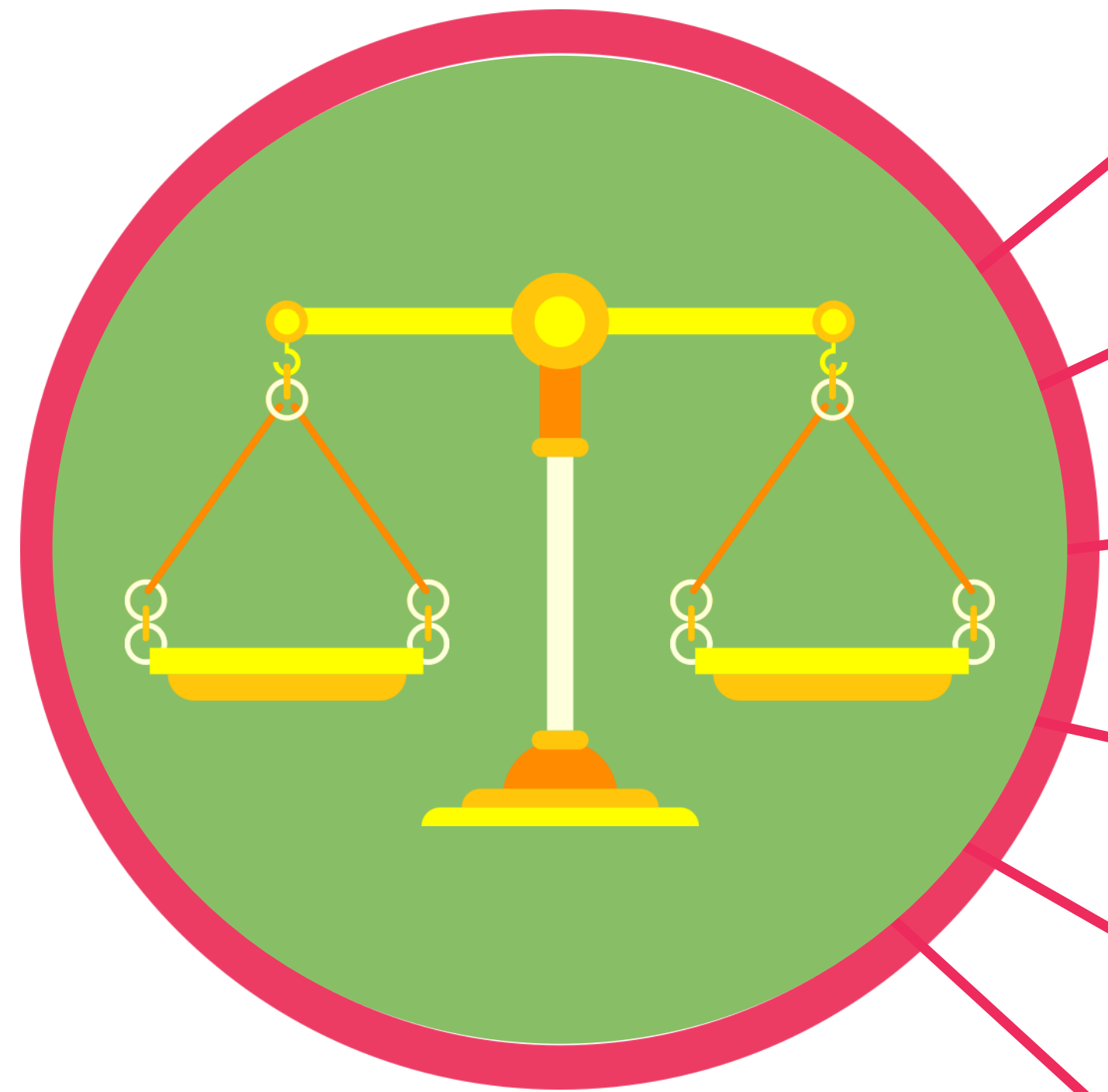
- Limit sustainability and long-term effectiveness of wetlands management
- Establish and/or reinforce inequitable systems for the sharing of benefits
- Increase the marginalization of women in decision making
- Exacerbate violence and conflict, including GBV



# Governance

- Advance gender balance goal and improve women's participation in Ramsar negotiations and the representation within Constituted Bodies
- Heighten the institutional capacity for mainstreaming gender
- Strengthen the coherence on gender considerations within the work of the Convention





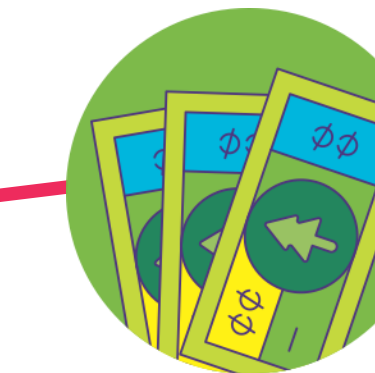
## Gender Balance



Strive for gender balance in delegations



Encourage more women to be candidates for positions within Constituted Bodies



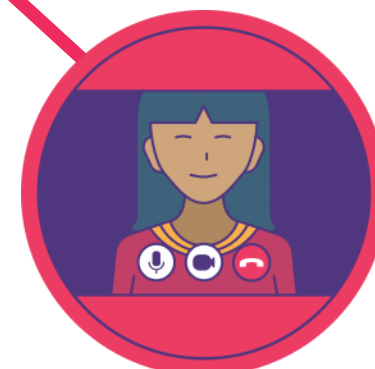
Women delegate travel fund



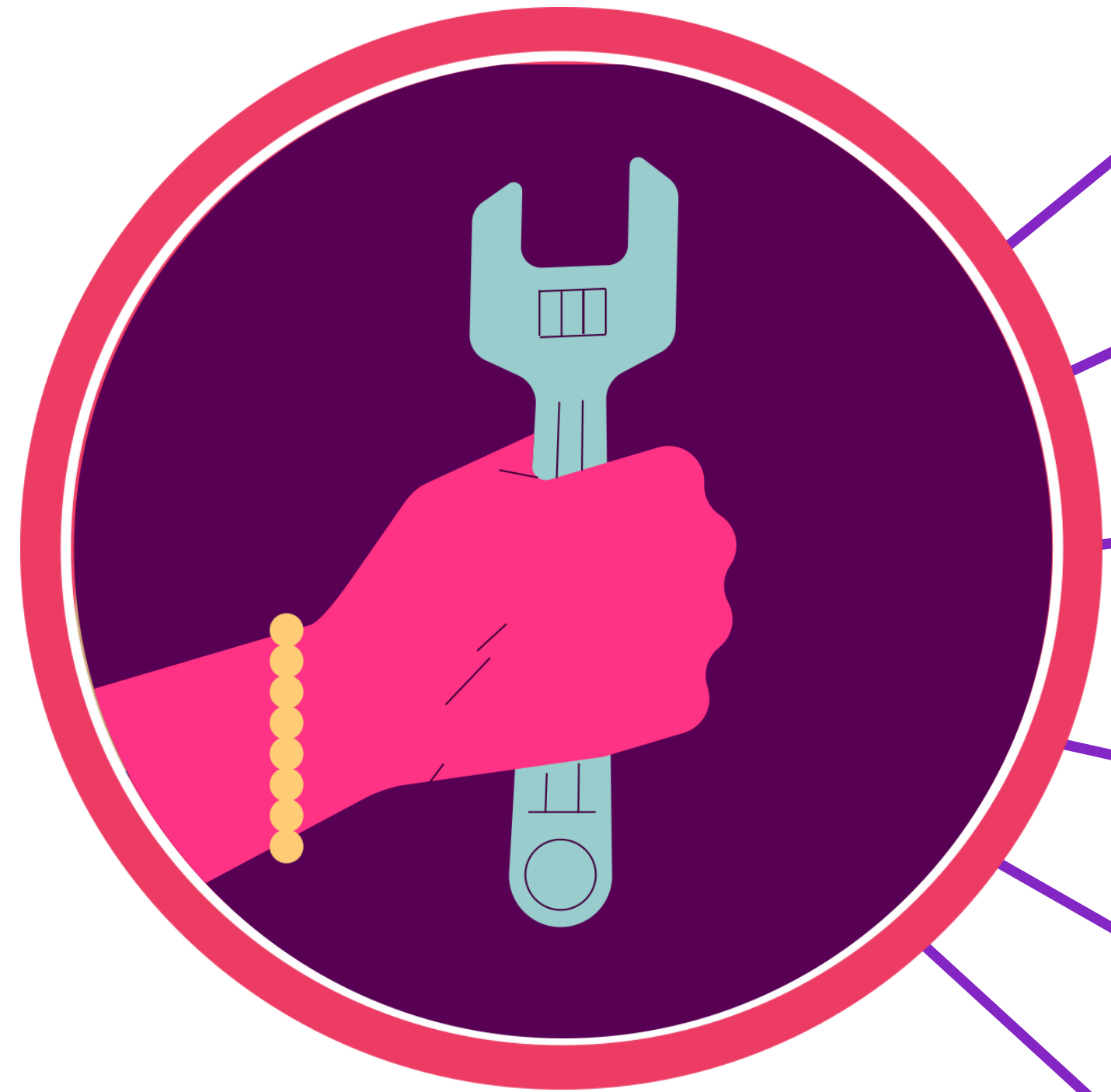
Data to assess progress made on participation of women delegates



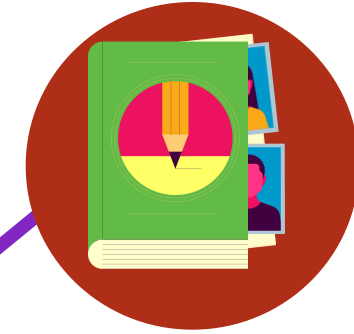
Participation of women development of national reports



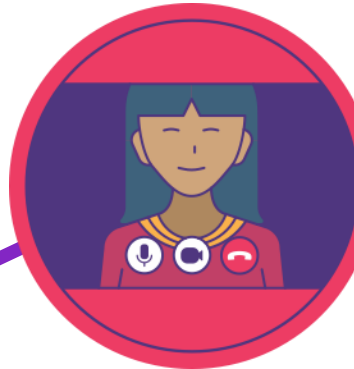
Participation of women design and implementation wetlands projects, policies, and plans



## Institucional Capacity



Development of proposals



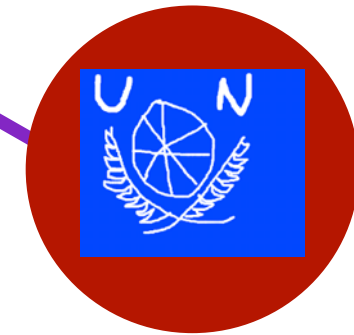
Full-time gender focal point



Provide capacity-building to  
Constituted Bodies and Secretariat



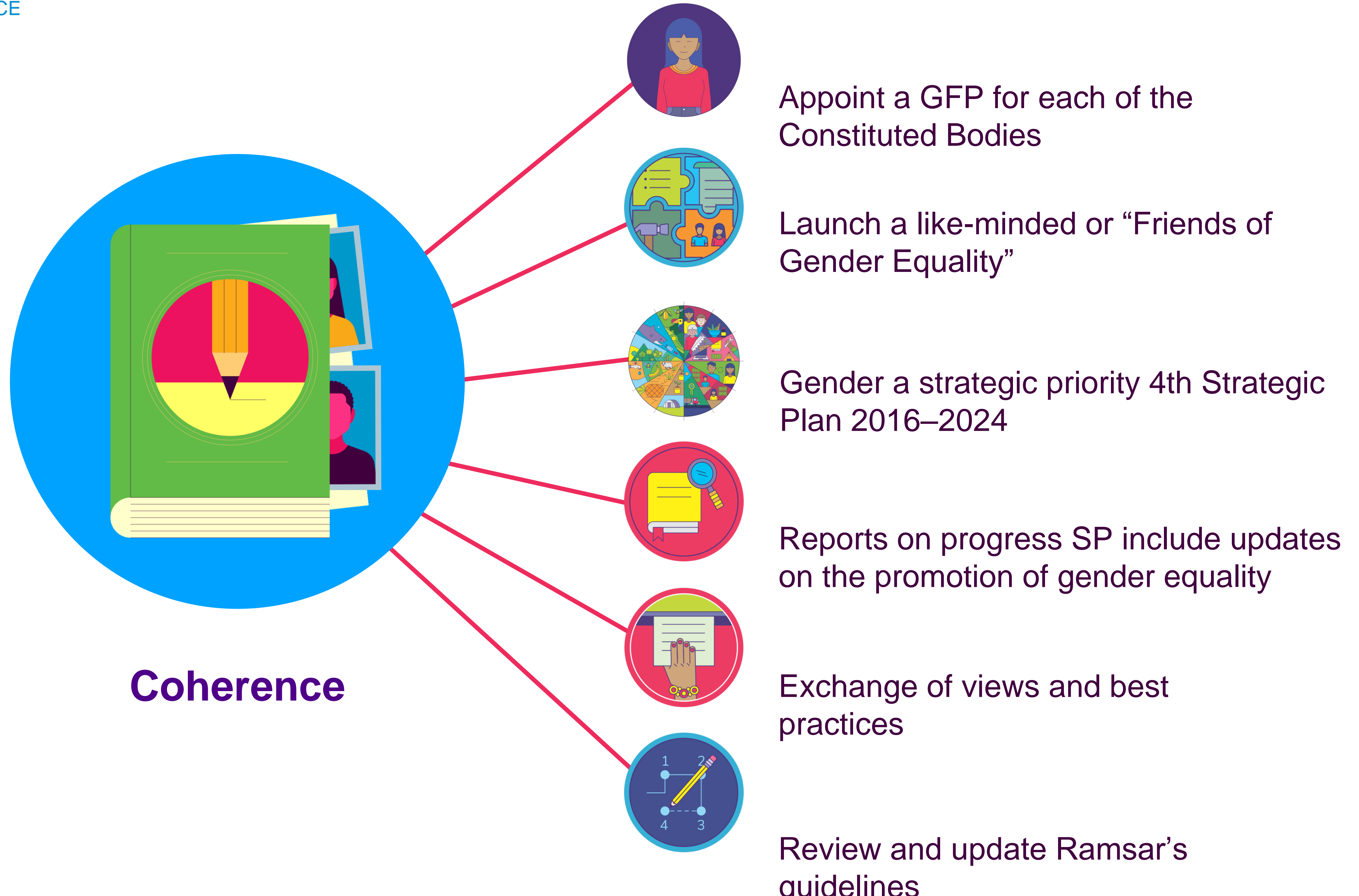
Create and maintain a database of  
gender and wetlands



Facilitate coordination with other  
UN entities, IGOs, and NGOs



Participate in the UN-SWAP



# Communications

- Ensure that women and men are represented in internal and external message formulation, corporate media, and corporate representation
- Panels and moderation of official meetings, conferences, and workshops should be gender-balanced
- Contemplate joining the pledge of no participating in “male-only panels”
- Avoid gender stereotypes and prevent use of generic terms
- Expand the website to include a section on gender
- Design a Gender Equality Award



## Competencies and skills

- Build capacity to collect, analyze and use data disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic group
- Generate knowledge on local norms, cultural frameworks that restrict women's access, use, and control of natural resources, while implementing projects and programs
- Direct capacity-building efforts to national women's mechanisms so that they can engage in a substantive and informed manner in wetland management



# Competencies and skills

- Roster of gender experts-by regions that Secretariat and Parties can access to support their work
- Organized awareness-raising events for male and female delegates during COP
- Capacity building to Chairs and members of SC, STRP, and CEPA and Secretariat
- Facilitate capacity-building for female delegates to enhance their leadership, negotiation, facilitation, and chairing skills
- CEPA-Review the 2016-2024 CEPA Programme to mainstream gender equality and develop training modules on gender and wetlands





## UN Agencies and process

- Mobilize resources to develop an innovative joint project-the help desk
- Define joint efforts to support obligations Parties implementation at the national level
- Common agenda with the GFP of the principal environmental finance mechanisms
- Regular dialogues and information sharing with other UN agencies and institutions
- Encourage gender experts from different sectors within the UN to engage with the Convention
- Support and develop strategic partnerships with UNWomen, specialized firms and environmental organizations working on gender issue



## CASE STUDIES

VALUE OF EMBRACING GENDER EQUALITY  
WISE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF WETLANDS



THANK YOU

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