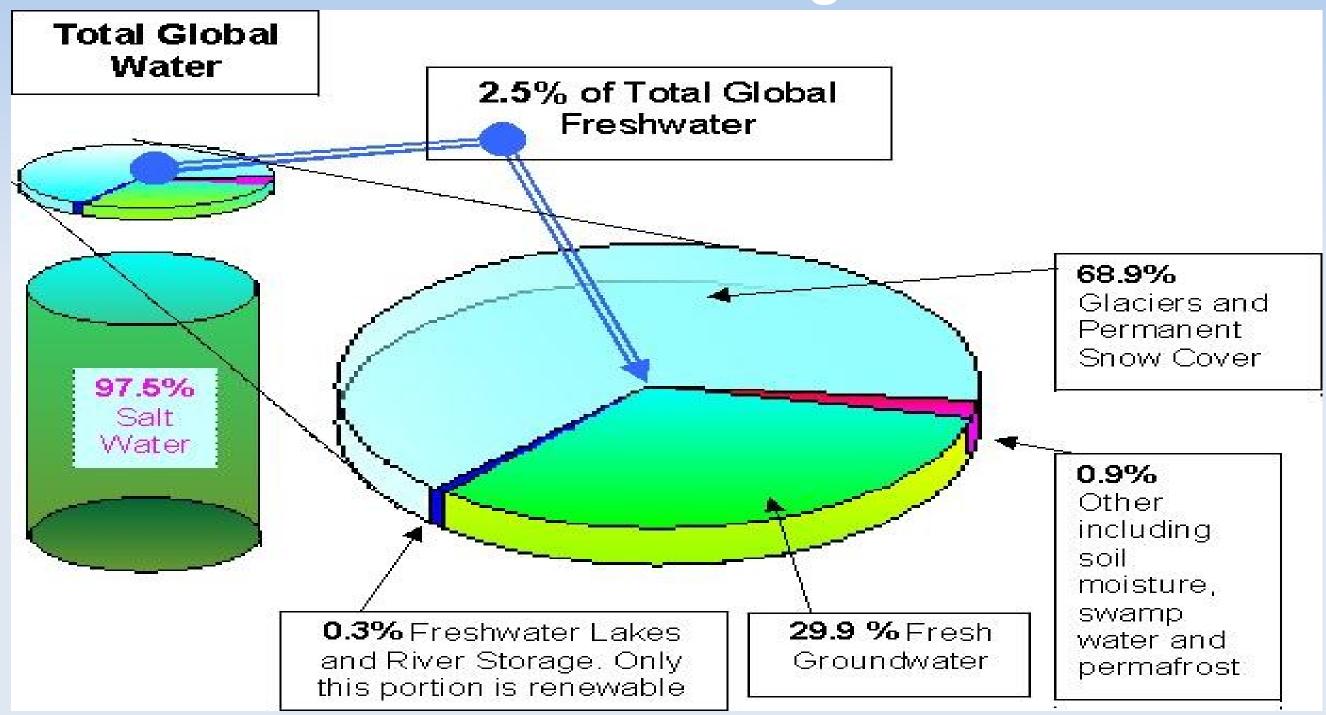
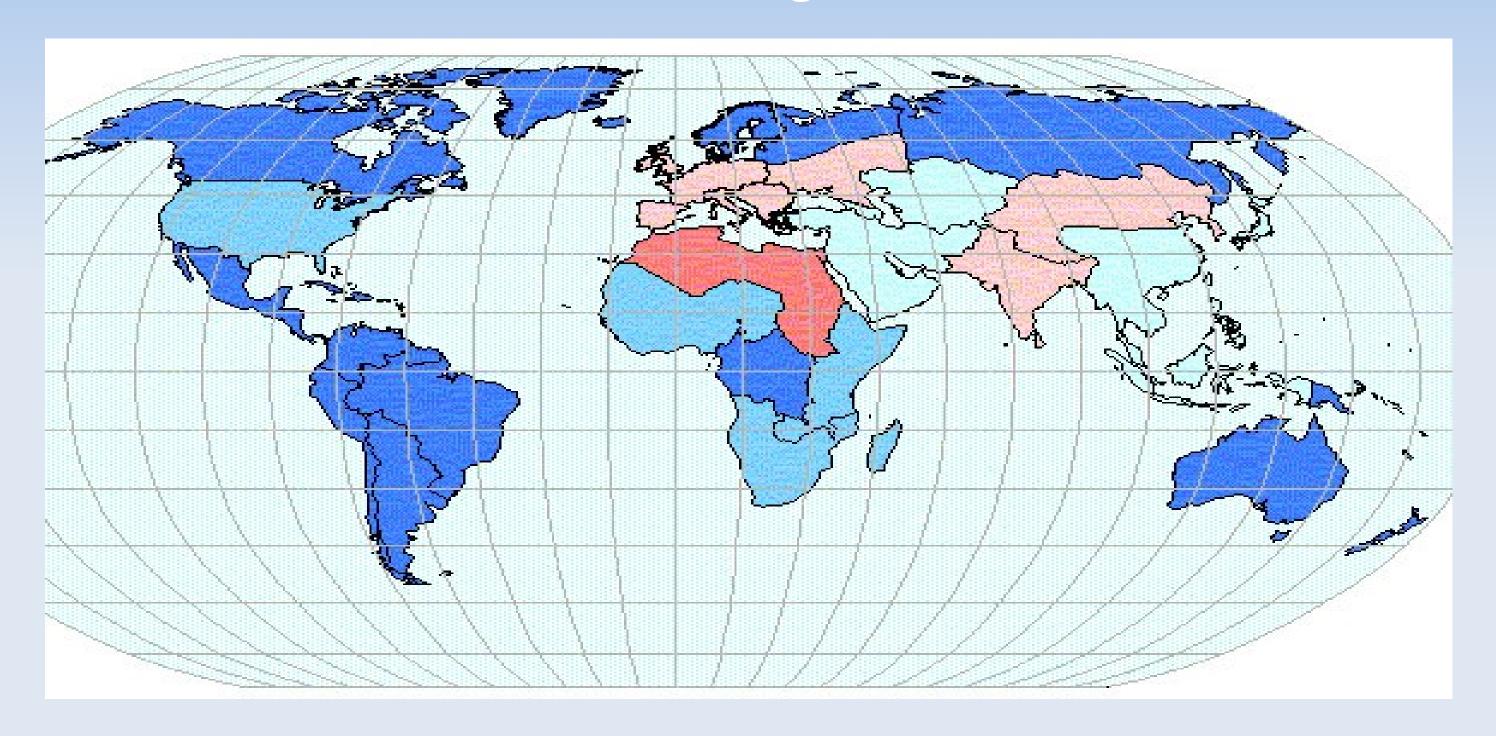
## Puentes, relaciones y rarezas del agua y su análisis desde el enfoque de género.



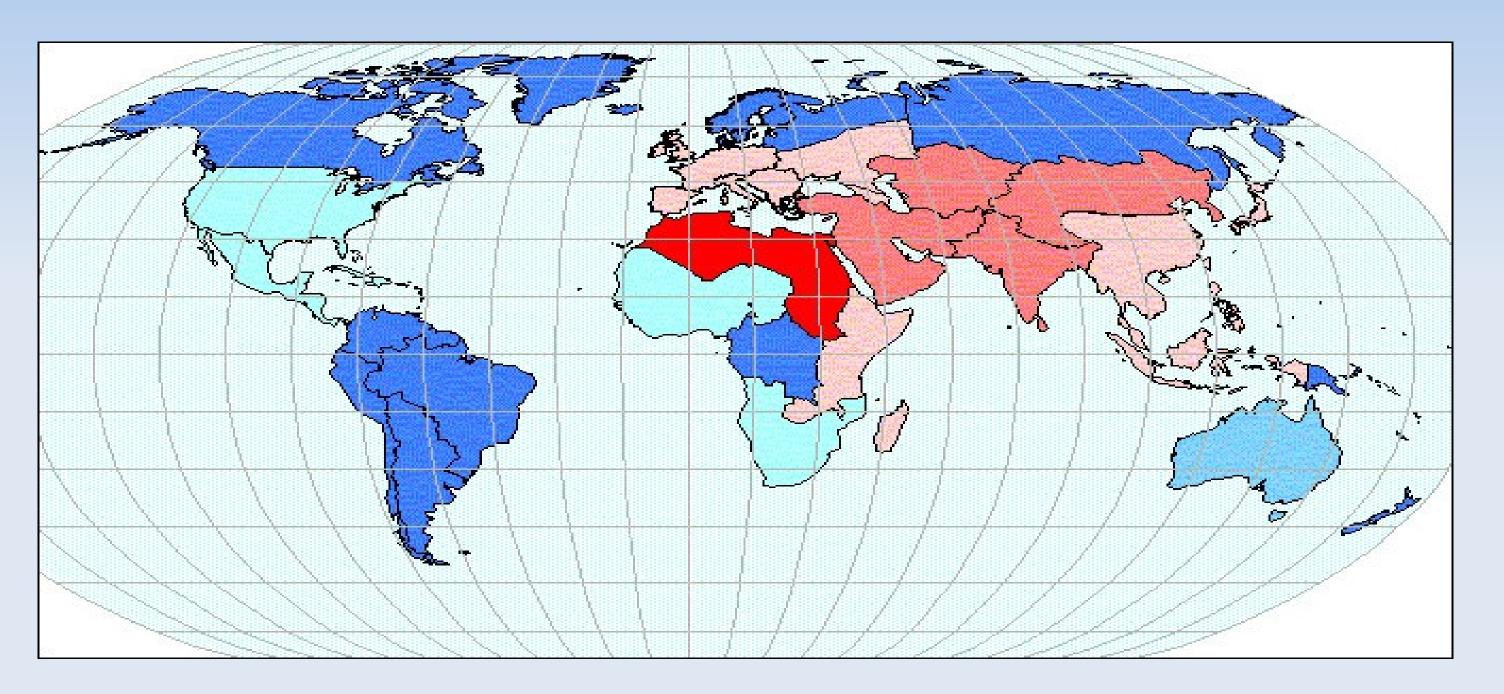
#### Rareza del Agua?



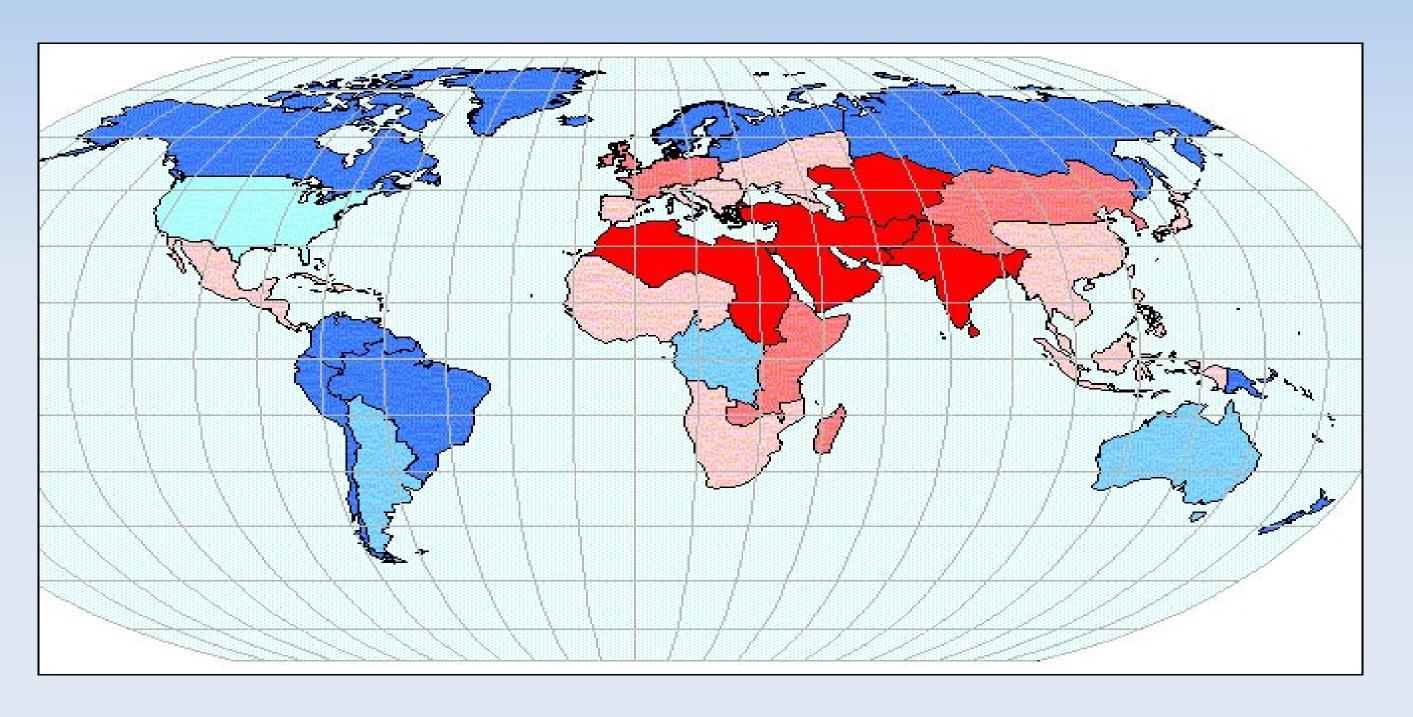
# Rarezas del Agua? 1950



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## Rarezas del Agua?

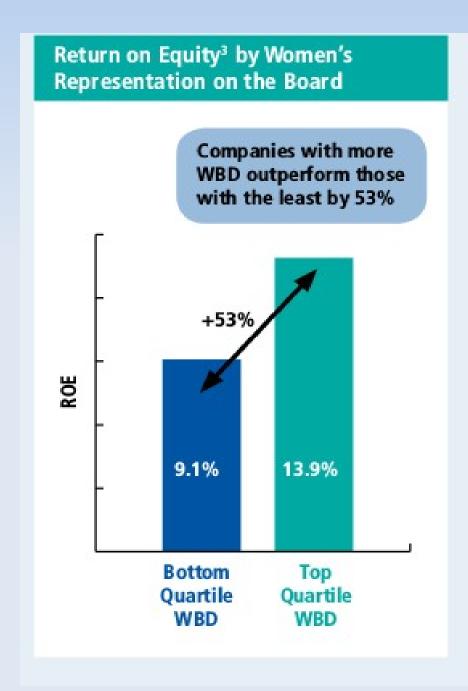
66% Agricultura

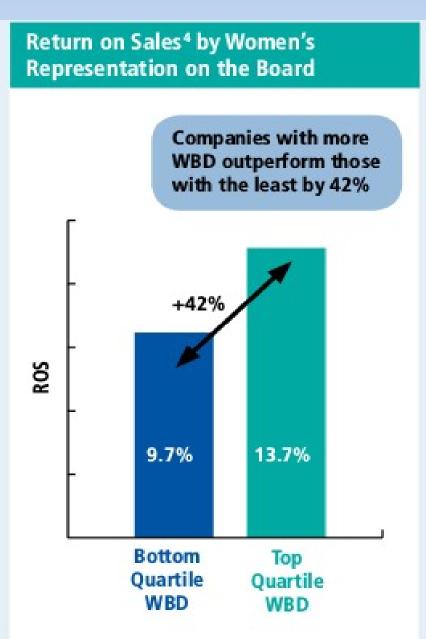
20% Industria

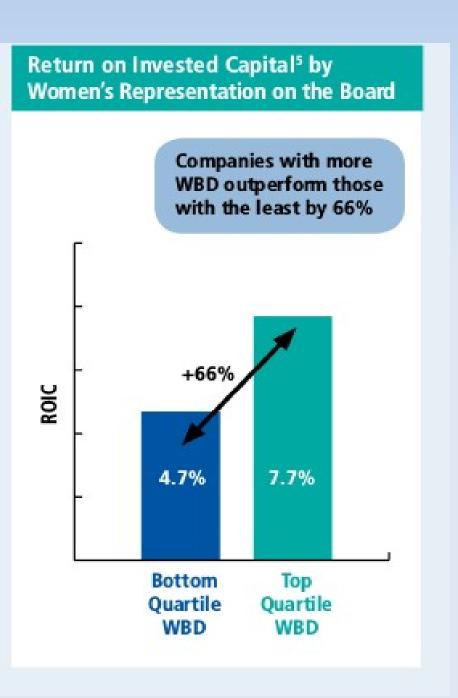
10% Casa

4% Evapora

## Por qué el enfoque de género?



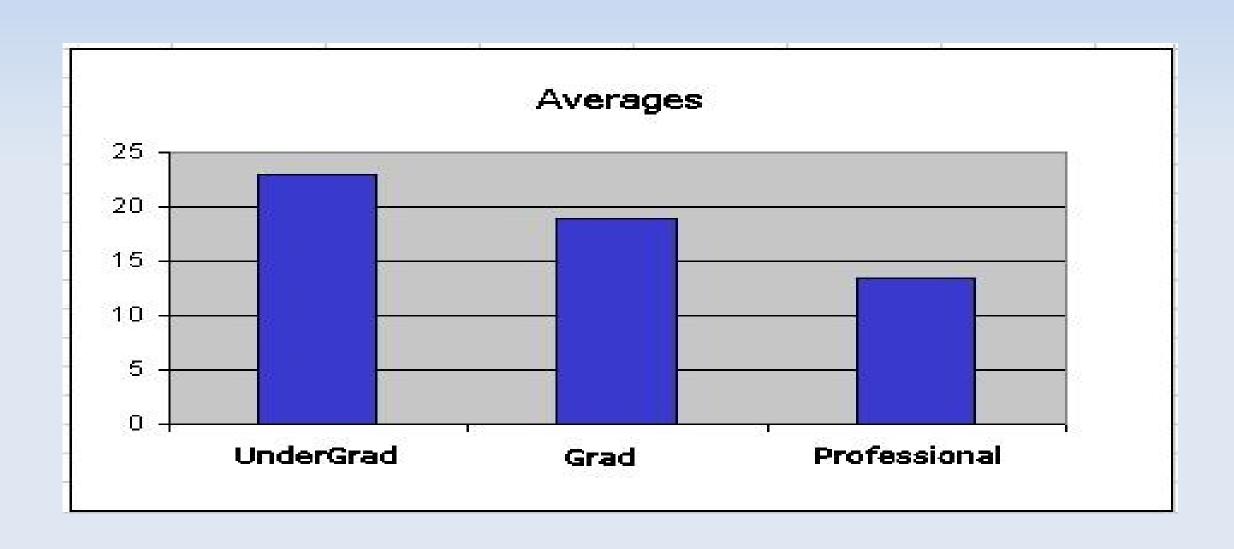


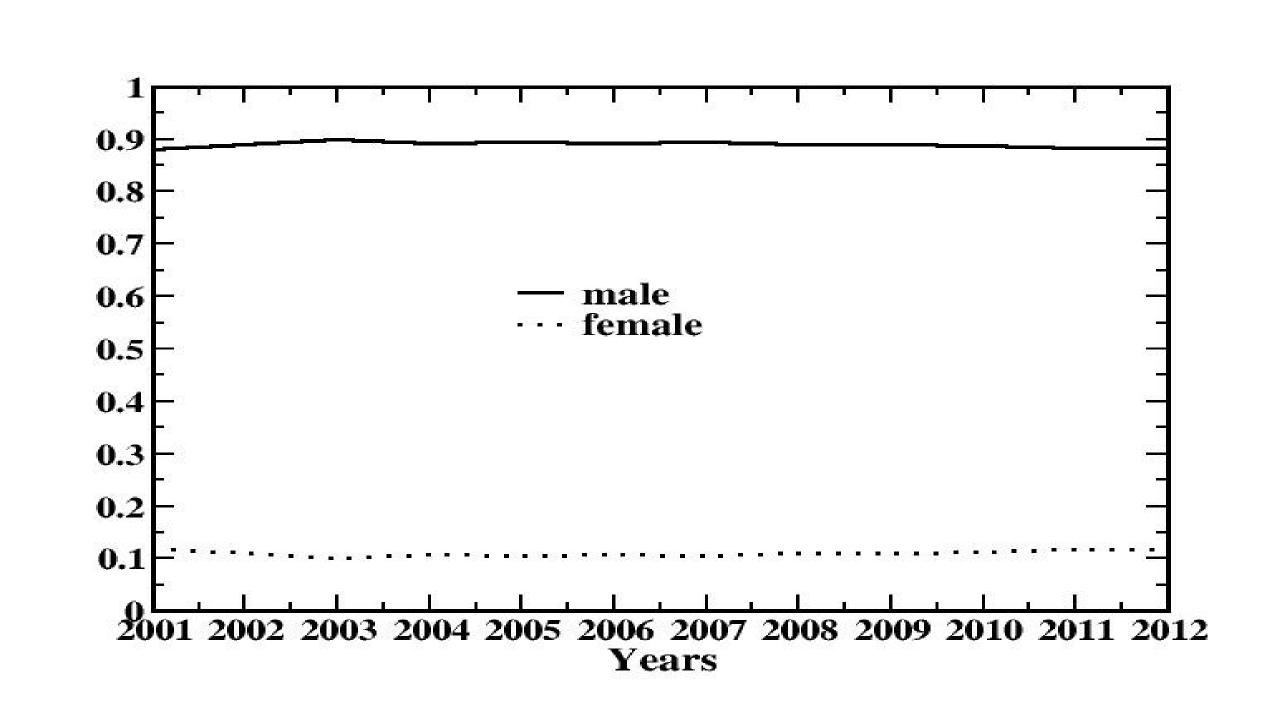


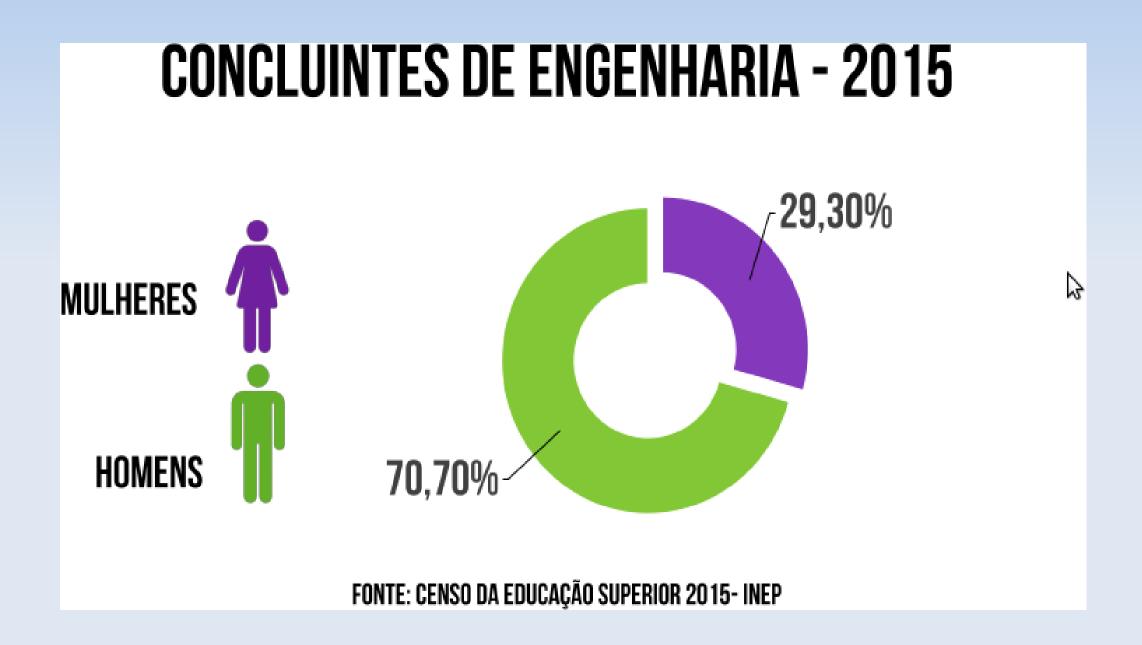
## Relaciones? Complejidad

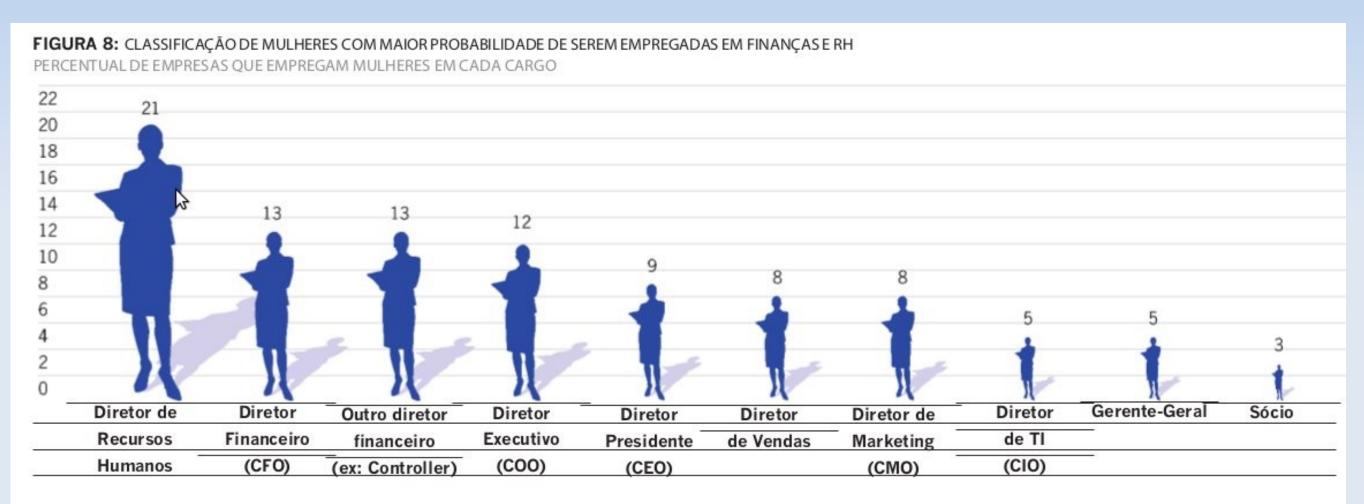
Heterogéneo

Muchas Escalas de Longitud









FONTE: GRANT THORNTON IBR 2012



#### WATER AND GENDER

OF THE WORK
OF GATHERING WATER
AND WOOD IS DONE
BY WOMEN



Women and girls often spend up to 6 HOURS every day fetching water

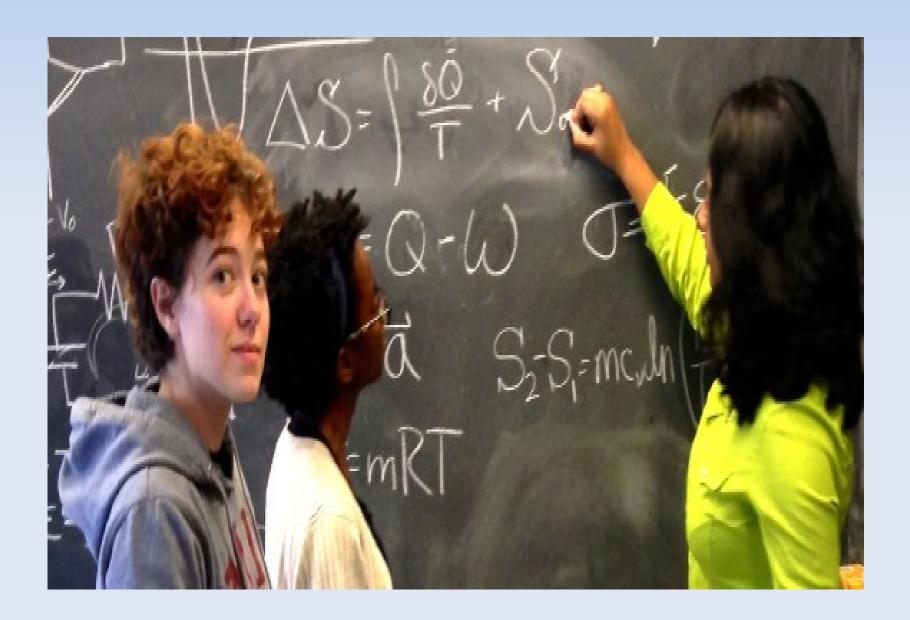


Reducing the distance to a water source from 30 to 15 min increased girls' school attendance by 12% according to a study in Tanzania

With the same access to productive resources as men, including water, women could increase yields on their farms by 20–30% and lift 150 million people out of hunger









## **Mujeres Participando**



**Johana Döbereiner** 





**Nadia Ayad** 

#### Pronaf Mujer Agricultura Organica



## Cuales son las soluciones?



GenderInSITE Parallel Workshop on Applying a Gender and Science Lens to Water Issues

**TWAS Science Diplomacy Workshop 30 Nov - 4 Dec 2015** 

## Cuales son las soluciones?

WHAT	WHY	TO WHOM
Problem definition and Question Formation should involve women,	Women are socialized to appreciate complexity and networks, and to conceptualize ideas differently	Research Leads
Researchers and Funders need training on integrating gender in design and evaluation of research	Gendered aspects of research are not always obvious or considered important	Donors/ Funders
Women should be involved at the highest level of priority setting and funding decisions	Women rank/ prioritize topics differently, and ask different questions	National Science agencies, Science funders

