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## **UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program**

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### **Formulating Strategies for Advancing Gender and Participation in the UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program**

**Report of a Workshop Held in  
The Hague, Netherlands**

**October 7-8, 1997**

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## **Formulating Strategies for Advancing Gender and Participation in the UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program**

### ***Background/Context***

During the past year the UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program has been re-examining its role in participation and gender issues in the water and sanitation sector. After discussions and interested partners, the Program concluded that a desirable first step towards the future would be to take stock of the great deal of experience the sector now has with these issues, to determine what remains to be done in the sector. Thus, the Program proposed to undertake a series of rapid appraisals of projects thought to be successful in utilizing demand-responsive, gender-aware approaches.

To help plan this initiative, the Program convened a small workshop in The Hague on October 7-8, 1997. The overall objective of the workshop was to formulate strategies for advancing participation and gender in the Program's work program. More specifically, the aims of the workshop were to:

- Further outline the next steps and timeline for the rapid assessments and follow-up activities.
- Develop and agree upon methodology for the rapid assessments, including definitions of key terms.
- Determine the key issues to be addressed in rapid assessments, and ways to address them.
- Make a preliminary list of projects to be assessed.

Fourteen people participated in the workshop, including representatives from several developing countries, from IRC, UNICEF, three bilateral aid agencies, and a small number of Program staff. A complete list of participants is included as Attachment 1. The workshop was held jointly with a meeting of the Gender Network of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, which took place on October 9-10.

### ***Expected Outputs***

There were two outputs expected from the workshop: (a) a consensus on the direction and substance of the Program's strategy for the next five years; and (b) the methodology for carrying out a series of rapid assessments to learn more about the links between the use of demand-responsive, gender-aware approaches in water supply and sanitation projects and the sustainability of services.

### ***Workshop Process***

Two main agenda items helped the group to produce the outputs described above. First, a presentation by Bruce Gross (Deputy Manager of the Program) and the ensuing discussion helped to explain and clarify the Program's thinking on the links between a demand-responsive approach, gender-awareness, and sustainability. The group discussed the issue of demand versus need, and tried to reach some consensus on the concepts and its applications.

Second, the group conducted a brainstorming session, divided into three segments, writing ideas on blank cards and posting them up on a wall. After each segment, the group discussed briefly the posted ideas and categorized them together in logical groupings. The group first brainstormed about "where the sector is

now” vis à vis implementing gender-aware, demand-responsive approaches and sustainability. Then the group tried to envision where the sector should be in ten years with regard to these issues. Finally, the group brainstormed ideas on the constraints to making that vision a reality. The results of this exercise are captured in Attachment 2.

### *Workshop Results*

As a result of this process, the group reached a high degree of consensus on the way forward, and agreed that a retrospective examination of efforts in the sector was both worthwhile and necessary. The group also agreed that the proposed series of rapid assessments would be an excellent way to gather information, and began to develop the assessment methodology. The participating Program staff attempted to capture the group’s ideas by drafting a working paper (attached) immediately following the workshop. The attached paper has been slightly modified since then based on discussions and comments received from other colleagues. We believe, however, that the document reflects the spirit of the discussions in The Hague.

The attached paper describes a five-year initiative that the Program is proposing to undertake (with its partners), within a longer term perspective, to increase the capacity of the sector to respond to users’ demands using gender-aware and participatory approaches. This five-year initiative is envisaged to take place in two phases, the first of which will take place in 1998 and the second during the following four years. The Program will work closely with sector partners during all phases of the initiative.

- The *overall development objective* of the initiative is to increase the sustainability of water supply and sanitation services in low-income communities.
- The *immediate* (Phase I) objective of the initiative is to examine sustainable WSS services in selected poor rural and peri-urban communities to determine if there is a link between sustained WSS services and the use of gender-sensitive and demand-responsive approaches in service establishment, operation, and management.
- The *longer-term* (Phase II) objective of this five-year initiative is to improve the capacity of sector agencies to respond to users’ demands for WSS services using gender-sensitive, participatory approaches.

More information on the proposed initiative can be found in the attached documents.

### Attachments

Attachment 1	List of Participants
Attachment 2	Group Exercise “Where Are We vis a vis gender, participation, and demand”
Attachment 3	Working Paper

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1. WHERE ARE WE? *Vis a vis gender, participation, and demand ....*

<p><b>At an initial stage</b> Global platform Widening network &amp; expertise on P &amp; G in WSS Field insights &amp; skills not fed back into training and sector education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-increased networking</li> <li>-with more WSS models/approaches designed &amp; Adopted</li> <li>-with more terminology to define collectively</li> <li>-committed women(&amp; men)</li> <li>-experimentation through pilots , new concepts etc.</li> <li>-main streaming .....</li> <li>-lack of relevant experiences</li> <li>-do not consider water source at the beginning emerging operational experiences validate/negate concepts of part. approach</li> <li>-not enough recognition of need for gender personnel</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gap between Policy and Practice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lots of talk (about gender)</li> <li>-too much written, said &amp; little done?</li> <li>-practice does not reflect theory</li> <li>-Rhetoric/policies enunciated in plan documents</li> <li>-national policies on equality existent.(gender) but not used</li> </ul>
<p><b>Inadequate institutional focus</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lots of tools but are they the right ones?</li> <li>-gender sensitive approach limited to (a few) projects not in institutions</li> <li>-G-P-D- not yet in institutional policies, project objectives M+E indicators</li> <li>-Focus on community and local government support</li> <li>-gender an "add-on" component</li> </ul>
<p><b>Lack of integration between terminology education &amp; training institutional aspects</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-gender specialists talk mainly to each other</li> <li>-gender is an "add-on" to projects</li> <li>-little understanding of why gender is essential to success</li> <li>-insufficient links between "approaches" and technology</li> <li>-many projects do not comply with DAC/WID-criteria</li> <li>-importance of gender not understood by project implementors(ground- level staff)</li> <li>-cost effectiveness of gender approach for agencies, governments and users not generally known</li> <li>-misunderstanding of process, even concept</li> </ul>
<p><b>enabling environment at country level - not there</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-political will is weak</li> <li>-gender is dropped in face of time or money pressures</li> <li>-corruption negatively affects gender responsiveness</li> <li>-politicians &amp; "public opinion" not reached</li> <li>-institutional obstacles at lowest to highest level</li> </ul>

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**2. WHAT IS KEEPING US FROM BEING THERE?**

<b>Lack of systematic evidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lack of systematically - gathered evidence of gender impact on sustainability</li> <li>-data not yet convincing</li> <li>-lack of evidence linking gender with investment benefits and efficiency</li> <li>-equity + economic arguments need more support</li> </ul>
<b>Gender discrimination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-political, Will not there!</li> <li>-lack of Will(prioritize)</li> <li>-lack of governments' support to all these WSS efforts</li> <li>-those reached &amp; convinced ≠ those deciding</li> <li>-moving "targets" (senior staff) who manage programs. Hurdle to institutionalize</li> </ul>
<b>Lack of integration <i>Hardware vs software</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-gender is labeled "Software"(that is "less important")</li> <li>-no incentive to support software</li> <li>-we have not found ways to make these issues "politically attractive"</li> <li>-recognition of "time" needed for such profound change</li> <li>-gender rationale not understood</li> <li>-gender still presented in isolation in program design</li> <li>-gender seen as social sector issue</li> <li>-reliance on technical solutions</li> <li>-seen as threat by "old/traditional" stakeholders</li> <li>-how development is conceived and done</li> <li>-barriers between professionals</li> </ul>
<b>Lack of appropriate incentives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-unkept promises of service delivery; counter productive to PD cr.</li> <li>-corruption "North and South"</li> <li>-negative institutional incentives(corruption)</li> <li>-inappropriate institutional incentives (for example: rapid disbursement encouraged)</li> <li>-managers &amp; Staff not "judged" on/rewarded for good performance of services</li> <li>-indicators not participatory whose yardstick are we using?</li> </ul>
<b>Lack/demand of allocation of resources for G/p</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lack of support in the application of knowledge gained during training</li> <li>-a non obstacle - no apparent lack of resources?!</li> <li>-lack of resources for training, institution strengthening</li> <li>-lack of resources (gender is the first to get dropped)</li> <li>-lack of access to credit</li> </ul>
<b>Inadequate capacity building for Gender &amp; Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lack of training for agency staff</li> <li>-lack of introduction of field experiences in technical curriculum</li> <li>-lack of operational guidelines</li> <li>-our collective inability to link (move from) theory → practice</li> <li>-information with held at center (lack of information flow)</li> </ul>

<b>How development is done</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lack of foresight in strategy</li> <li>-insufficient strategy thinking for multi-donor push for institutional changes in countries</li> <li>-follow-up actions to agreements after workshops/conferences</li> <li>-macro political-economic issues/environment</li> <li>-relationship between “donors” and “recipients”</li> <li>-supply-driven development</li> <li>-dependence on rules ≠ ideas of replicability rather than flexible process</li> <li>-gender gets out of focus in development policy</li> <li>-lack of consistency among donors re gender, participation, and demand</li> <li>-ESA/Donor/North “professionalism”</li> <li>-flexibility of ESAs/Donors</li> </ul>
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### 3. WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE - 5 YEARS HENCE?

<b>Creating common visions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-no more confusion on concepts of gender, WID, equality etc.</li> <li>-review sustainability definition</li> <li>-include social aspects in demand</li> <li>-insert participation/gender/demand, etc. into curricula</li> <li>-better application of DAC/WID criteria</li> <li>-flexible approaches are standard</li> <li>-gender not separated from development</li> </ul>
<b>Learning &amp; dissemination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-growing body of empirical evidence that gender matters</li> <li>-result of analysis. Lessons continuously incorporated (M&amp;E/MIS systems)</li> <li>-first results from properly designed &amp; implemented projects</li> <li>-dissemination of best practices</li> <li>-Lessons are learned</li> </ul>
<b>Institutional implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Institutional incentives to use gender analysis</li> <li>-Institutional responsiveness to community demand</li> </ul>
<b>Resource allocation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-resources for dissemination</li> <li>-increased program. resources for P&amp;G</li> <li>-resources for building capacity</li> <li>-better access to credit</li> <li>-cross sectoral links are standard</li> </ul>
<b>Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-sanitation on the agenda</li> </ul>
<b>Better collaboration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Innovators (GVTS + NGOs + Seas) cooperate in gender, esp. at country level</li> <li>-ESAs responding to country initiatives &amp; not other way round</li> </ul>



<b>Mainstreaming Gender + Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Gender Analysis is starting point in all projects</li><li>-line agency staff are well-trained in using/integrating gender analysis</li><li>-Gender issues/concerns seriously considered in programs and projects</li><li>-participatory process broadened at all levels</li><li>-G-P-D explicit in institutional policies, Project Objectives, budgets M&amp;E-indicators, budgets.</li><li>-more sector and not only gender specialist in networks</li></ul>
<b>Institution policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-political will/corruption issues are addressed</li><li>-institutionalized incentives encourage gender sensitivity/DR</li><li>-institutional structures support women + community approach</li><li>-need to work at national policy level and develop linkages</li><li>-address institutional issues</li></ul>



# UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program

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## DRAFT

### UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program Gender and Demand: The Next Five Years

#### Background

The Program's involvement with gender and participation activities has evolved from the emerging global consensus on the positive impact of a demand-responsive approach on program sustainability. If sector services are to respond to demand, it is essential that users--both women and men--make informed decisions regarding the services they want, will use, and can and will maintain, manage and finance. Since women are persistently excluded from participation in project decision-making and implementation, special efforts are needed to ensure that they are properly involved and informed and that they participate in decisions and control.

In order to implement a truly demand-responsive approach, however, projects must do more than *ensure women's involvement*. They must go a step further and consider gender issues more broadly. Women and men often have different roles and responsibilities with respect to water supply and sanitation (WSS) services, and thus may face different incentives for carrying out improvements and experience different impacts of project interventions. A growing body of empirical evidence is demonstrating that both the sustainability and impact of projects can be significantly and positively affected by the use of gender-aware approaches. Nevertheless, the added value of these approaches is not yet generally understood in the sector. Further, even though "gender" and "participation" are commonly discussed and used in project documents, gender-awareness is much less commonly translated into actual implementation strategies and rarely assessed in monitoring and evaluation.

The need to further mainstream gender and participation issues has become clear. In response, the Program convened a workshop on gender on 7-8 October in The Hague to clarify the ways in which it could help to move this agenda forward. Participants included representatives from developing countries as well as staff from the Program and several multilateral and bilateral agencies. The Program is proposing to undertake (with its partners) a five-year initiative, within a longer term perspective, to increase the capacity of the sector to respond to users' demands using gender-aware and participatory approaches.

#### Objectives

The overall development objective of the initiative is to increase the sustainability of water supply and sanitation services in low-income communities.

We envisage this five-year initiative taking place in two phases, the first of which will take place in 1998 and the second during the following four years. The Program will work closely with sector partners during all phases of the initiative.

The immediate (Phase I) objective of the initiative is to examine sustainable WSS services in selected poor rural and peri-urban communities to determine if there is a link between sustained WSS services and the use of gender-sensitive and demand-responsive approaches in service establishment, operation, and management.

The longer-term (Phase II) objective of this five-year initiative is to improve the capacity of sector agencies to respond to users' demands for WSS services using gender-sensitive, participatory approaches.

A unique aspect of this initiative will be its focus on **capacity building** throughout all of the related activities. Partnerships at all levels will be cultivated in order to build ownership and to develop institutionalized capacity to undertake assessments and address gender and participation issues, particularly at the project and institutional levels.

### Phase I

A series of rapid assessments will be undertaken in approximately 14 countries in five regions, beginning with workshops for planning and designing the activity. The assessments will examine WSS services that are being sustained in selected poor rural and peri-urban communities in order to learn more about the link between service sustainability and the use of gender-aware, demand-responsive approaches at the project level. Thus, we will select only projects in which we believe some consideration has been paid to gender issues and users' demands.

More specifically, the rationale underlying the rapid assessments is as follows:

- The sector's development objective is sustained services. If particular established services continue to function and are sustained by users, local governments, and others without further external interventions, then the services are apparently meeting (at least some of) the demands of users; otherwise they would not sustain them.
- The actual forms by which the users sustain the service can vary. They may pay in cash, but also in-kind.
- If the services are meeting users' demands, which users' demands are they meeting, for what purposes<sup>1</sup> and how well? Presumably the better and wider that demands are met, the better and wider the continued support to the services.
- Because the WSS services are meant for all, and because men and women have different demands<sup>2</sup> for services and different expertise and potential for support, it can be assumed that the better both male and female demands are met and the better men and women share the burdens and benefits, the greater the interest in continuing the services.
- Field studies (i.e., de la Barra Rowland; Global RWSS Study) have shown that services that are demand-responsive and participatory function better and are better sustained than services that are supply-driven and non-participatory. However few of these studies have been gender-specific. The influence of this important factor (see Narayan's *The Contribution of Peoples' Participation: Evidence from 121 Rural Water Supply Projects*) could thus not be established.

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<sup>1</sup> Water for different uses and benefits; sanitation for different reasons

<sup>2</sup> Within the male/female distinction there will be other distinctions of class, age, religious and ethnic groups etc., as demands will also vary according to these characteristics.

- Besides ensuring the participation and meeting the demands of men and women in the operation and management of services, the quality of services also results from the way in which they have been established. It can be assumed that, apart from the technical quality, it also makes a difference to what extent gender considerations were addressed during the process of establishing services, including the means of assessing and meeting men's and women's demands and building their capacities.

The proposed field assessments will thus look at the gender-related factors that contribute to how users sustain the functioning and use of handed-over WSS services. This will be done both from a perspective of the current service performance, use and impacts (male/female burdens and benefits of participation) and from a historic perspective, through user recall and document study.

Each assessment will examine a common set of core issues/questions, so that lessons and best practices can be distilled at the global level. However, national and local level stakeholders will be encouraged and assisted to work out issues and questions in greater detail so they reflect country and community contexts more closely. This will help to make the analysis as relevant as possible.

An outline of the framework for these rapid assessments was developed during The Hague workshop and is included in the standard terms of reference (attached). This framework will be refined further in each country based upon consultations with key sector stakeholders. The project(s) to be assessed will also be identified during these consultations.

The aim of the assessments is not to establish a causal relationship between the use of gender-aware, demand-responsive approaches and sustainability supported by quantitative, statistically significant data. While such evidence would indeed be valuable, there are not enough projects operating that have used such an approach to obtain meaningful or statistically significant results. Rather, the assessments will "work backwards," focusing on projects with sustained services and some consideration of gender and demand. In so doing, we hope to establish a correlation between these factors and to learn more about the processes and institutional factors that influenced the implementation of such projects.

#### Initial outputs

- Report prepared for each assessed project
- Regional synthesis of lessons and best practices
- Global synthesis of lessons and best practices
- Dissemination notes as the initiative progresses and is completed, in, for example, *WaterLines*, the Program's web page, various sites on the World Wide Web, IRC newsletters, and other sector publications.
- A detailed strategy for communicating the findings

#### Methodology (more in TOR attached):

- Examine projects in which services have been sustained for three or more years
- Focus on projects in which attention has been paid to gender considerations and users' demands
- Focus on institutionalization through linkages with partners, sector agencies during design and implementation; work with permanent institutions
- Use participatory methodology on the ground, using national resources as much as possible. This will help build stakeholder capacity and ownership from the beginning of the initiative.
- Two to three project assessments to be undertaken per region
- Overall coordination by national resource organizations, with support from the Program's RWSGs.

## Phase II

The Phase II objective is to develop and implement a program of interventions to improve the capacity of the sector at all levels to respond to demand for WSS services using gender-sensitive, participatory approaches. In particular, we will focus on increasing the capacity *within the project context* and immediately-related institutional levels. This will help to achieve the maximum impact on future investment programs and institutionalize the capacity within sector agencies to use these approaches in the development of future sector activities.

There have been a number of tools developed in recent years to assist in the design, implementation, and evaluation of gender-aware projects, including tool-kits, checklists, and resource books. Unfortunately, these tools are still not being widely used. We believe this is primarily because the impact of gender-aware, demand-responsive approaches on service sustainability has not been made clearly, and the capacity of sector staff to use such approaches has not been developed.

Thus, based upon the outcomes of the assessments, a program of capacity building interventions will be developed in consultation with key stakeholders. Further, the results will be disseminated widely using a communication strategy developed during Phase I.

### Desired Outputs

- Gender-sensitive, demand-responsive and community capacity development approaches understood and accepted in sector institutions
- Skills to implement and monitor these approaches developed and used in sector institutions.
- More sustained and effective WSS services established

Possible capacity building interventions could include:

- Training (at all levels)
- Study tours
- Networking activities
- Stakeholder “think tank” development (dialogue and collective analysis)
- Case studies for additional/supplemental information

### **Value Added by this Initiative**

- First attempt to do a global learning effort on gender and participation using the same methodology in each assessment
- Field evidence from communities that have sustained their services without external intervention or assistance for some years.
- Increases our understanding of the demand-responsive approach
- Puts gender on the agenda at many levels
- Makes use of the results of the studies to build capacity
- Focuses on the institutional level, which has been ignored in favor of both the community level and policy level.

## Draft Indicative Standard TOR for Phase I

### Background

Two to three project assessments to be undertaken per region.

### Suggested Process

#### *A. National level consultations:*

Consultations with key stakeholders at the national level to:

- a. present and discuss outline of the proposed initiative (prepared at The Hague workshop)
- b. reach agreement on the way forward
- c. determine which projects will be assessed
- d. determine the key actors to be involved in each assessment
  1. "facilitating institution" to supervise/undertake actual project assessment
  2. government and other stakeholders to be involved for capacity building

#### *B. Briefing and training of team from facilitating institution*

#### *C. "Area-level" workshops*

Within each selected project context, workshops will be held with key stakeholders to:

- a. refine methodology
- b. design assessment
- c. train assessment team

#### *D. Sector context analysis*

Macro-socioeconomic overview of the national water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector using available information, e.g., the analysis available from The World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy papers, locally available publications and resources, and analysis by other agencies.

#### *E. Project assessments*

#### *F. Preparation of national reports*

#### *G. Regional workshop for dissemination*

#### *H. Global synthesis and dissemination*

### Methodological Framework

#### *Definition of Terms*

1. Gender-aware
2. Demand
3. Demand-responsive approach
4. Participation/participatory
5. Sustainable services and sustainability, separately for water supply and for sanitation.

## **A. Individual Project Assessments**

### **a. Criteria for Project Selection**

1. Services functioning for at least three years, more if possible
2. Priority for large-scale WSS projects
3. Attempt to include projects funded by a representative group of donors
4. Services assessed should not be receiving any significant ongoing support from external support agencies.
5. Attempt to include self-help and credit-linked schemes
6. Priority on projects in which some attention has been paid to issues of demand and gender.

### **b. Issues to consider: present situation**

1. Roles, responsibilities, and rights of men and women in project activities
2. Women and men's access to power and control of resources related to operation and maintenance of WSS services
3. Perception of gender-relations for O & M among user community groups? (Assumption is that if such relations are acceptable to most, to both women and men, services are more likely to be sustainable. )
4. Who is investing what to keep services functioning, for what perceived present and future benefits ?
5. Who is benefiting from the services? How and to what extent? (men and women within groups: rich/poor, men/women, religious groups, castes, ethnicities, etc.)
6. Changes over time (in various aspects of community life), before and after services became operational, as currently perceived by women and men, rich/poor, and other relevant groupings
7. Physical condition of system; performance and use of the services
8. Attempts made, if any, by user community to repair, rehabilitate, renew or upgrade services.
9. Impact on the environment
10. Components of the "enabling environment" (see part B, below) that may influence project implementation

### **c. Issues to consider: Processes leading to the present situation**

1. Roles, responsibilities, and rights of women and men: how they were affected in the process leading to the services?
2. What information was provided, to whom and how at the start of the project, over what period of time?
3. How adequate was the information sharing for facilitating:
  - i) informed choice making by women and men, rich/poor, different social/cultural groups?
  - ii) control of decision-making for project process?
4. What strategies and inputs were used to identify and address gender differences in roles, responsibilities and access to information, resources, power to make decisions and express choices in the various project stages (planning, designing interventions, capacity building, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)?
5. Components of the "enabling environment" (see part B, below) that may have influenced project processes.

## **B. National Sector Analysis**

Information should be gathered on the following components of the national sector "enabling environment" to the extent that they influenced or may influence the project establishment or implementation processes.

*Issues to consider:*

### **a. Institutional issues related to gender**

1. National and sector policy
2. Machinery--how are policy and strategy operationalized (existence and effectiveness of machinery)?
3. Implementation strategies
4. Perception or rationale for involvement in sector (why is water provision a goal? Economic, health, welfare/poverty, etc.)
5. How WSS sector development is done, vis-à-vis the Dublin/Rio principles:
  - Adaptive project design,
  - Linkages with gender and gender machinery,
  - How projects are identified, designed, implemented, monitored, and evaluated
  - Incentives for staff: rewards and obstacles,
  - Human resources: staff composition/skill requirements for employment in sector
  - Opportunities and incentives to act in gender sensitive ways
  - Capacity to identify and access gender skills and opportunities
  - Existing human resources and capacity of sector institutions (existing capacity and outreach, types of skills, staffing patterns, access to staff with gender skills)
  - Capacity building opportunities and culture; at what levels are people being trained ?
  - Extent of support from top levels for implementation of gender-sensitive and participatory approaches.
  - Institutional openness to learning
  - Type of M&E system encouraged by operational guidelines (are the right indicators included?)
  - Knowledge management systems

### **b. Institutional processes for sector project design and implementation**

1. forms and extent of participation
2. methods and tools used for participation, demand assessment, ensuring informed choice
3. choices made available to users
4. existence and form of exit criteria

### **c. Enabling environment:**

1. NGOs: existence of and roles (including both local and international NGOs)
2. Political will
3. Religious/cultural context
4. Women's movement: existence of, involvement and role in sector
5. Existence of charismatic leader/outspoken proponent of gender in institutions/outside of them



## Suggested Projects to be Assessed

Note: Text in brackets [] is additional information provided by participants in The Hague

### East and Southern Africa

#### 1. Kenya

- a. Kwale RWSS (assisted by Sida)
- b. Self help-- rainwater harvesting program

2. Lesotho--rural sanitation [very demand responsive] (assisted by UNDP/PROWWESS)

3. Malawi--CWS and some sanitation [data on sustainability] (WHO-assisted)

4. Tanzania--Iringa/Mbaya [handed over to communities 8 yrs. ago] (Danida-assisted)

### West Africa

#### 1. Ghana

- a. GAP WSS Phase I/II (assisted by CIDA)
- b. Volta RWSS (Danida-assisted)

2. Niger--Dosso water and sanitation in rural areas and small towns [data on sustainability] (Dutch-assisted)

3. Mali

4. Togo

- a. project assisted by USAID
- b. CUSO project [data on community based financing] (support from CIDA)

### Latin America

1. Bolivia--Yacupaj

2. El Salvador--rural sanitation

3. Guatemala--Agua del Pueblo

4. Honduras--Tegucigalpa peri-urban water and sanitation--gender strategy (UNICEF-assisted)

5. Mexico--[lots of data on participation but not gender-disaggregated]

### South Asia

1. Bangladesh--Handpump program--RWSS (assisted by UNICEF)

2. India

- a. Swach (UNICEF-assisted)
- b. Midnapore Integrated Sanitation Project (Government, NGO, UNICEF)
- c. Karnataka RWSS project (World Bank-assisted)
- d. Ahmedabad
- e. Kerala sanitation [lots of data on sustainability and gender]--(Dutch-assisted, turned over to district)

3. Nepal

- a. Pilot phase of Fund Board RWSS project (formerly Jakpas) (World Bank-assisted)
- b. Pakhara (assisted by Helvetas)

4. Pakistan

- a. Orangi
- b. SAP
- c. AKRSP (Aga Khan Foundation--multi-donor-assisted)

5. Sri Lanka:

- a. Community Water Supply Project

### East Asia and Pacific

1. Indonesia

- a. Global RWSS Phase II study will look at projects assisted by ADB, AusAID, and possibly UNICEF
- b. WSSLIC project (sanitation component included)

2. Philippines

- a. Central Visayas RWSS (AusAID-assisted)
- b. FW4SP (World Bank-assisted)

3. Vietnam--ADB-assisted projects