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04

# GENDER MAINSTREAMING IMPACT STUDY



**UN****HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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04

**GENDER  
MAINSTREAMING  
IMPACT STUDY**

United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
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**UN**  **HABITAT**

## **Water and Sanitation Trust Fund Impact Study Series**

Gender Mainstreaming Impact Study

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

P. O. Box 30030, 00100 Nairobi GPO KENYA

Tel: 254-020-7623120 (Central Office)

[www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)

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Author: Lotta Nycander, Piers Cross,  
Torbjorn Damhaug  
Editors: Dominic O'Reilly and James Ohayo  
Design and Layout: Andrew Ondoo

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank	GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
AECID	Integrated Acahualinca Informal Settlement Development	GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
AfDB	African Development Bank	HH	Household
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water	HVBWSH	Human Values Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
AP	Action Plans	IEE	Initial Environment Examination
CAT	Community Action Teams (LAO PDR)	ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
CBO	Community Based Organization	IUSP	Integrated Urban Sanitation Programme
CHH	Child-Headed Households	JMC	Jabalpur Municipal Corporation
CMWSS	Community Managed Water Supply Scheme	KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
COWAN	Country Women Association of Nigeria	LED	Local Economic Development
CTLS	Community Total Led Sanitation	LF	Logical Framework
CWASC	Community Water and Sanitation Committee	LFHD	Legislature's Forum for Human Development (India)
DFID	Department For International Development (UK)	LVWATSAN	Lake Victoria Regional Water and Sanitation Initiative
DP	Development Partners	LWU	LAO Women Union
ENPHO	Environment and Public Health Organisation	MC	Micro credit
FHH	Female-Headed Households	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
FP	Focal Point	MEK-WATSAN	The Mekong Region Water and Sanitation Initiative
GEAP	Gender Equality Action Plan and the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Framework	MOE	Ministry of Education
GFP	Gender Focal Point	MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (Lao PDR)
GM	Gender Mainstreaming	MRC	Mekong River Commission
GMSF	Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Framework	MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
GPRS	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) (2006 – 2009)	MSF	Multi-Stakeholder Forum
GRET	Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques (Lao PDR)	MTSIP	UN-HABITAT's Medium-Term Institutional Plan - 2008-2013
GRID	Gender Resource Information and Development Center (Lao PDR)	NCRWSSSP	Northern and Central Regions Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project
		NEPAD	New Partnerships for Africa's Development
		NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
		NGPES	National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
		NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation



O&M	Operation and Maintenance	TOT	Training of Trainers
OD	Open defecation	UADD	Urban Administration and Development Department
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	UN	United Nations
PEPSA	Plateau State Environmental and Protection Agency	UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
PIU	Project Implementation Unit	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PPP	Public Private Partnership	VEI	Village Environment Improvement
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	WAC	Water for African Cities
PSWB	Plateau State Water Board	WAI	WaterAid India
RGA	Rapid Gender Assessment	WAsC	Water for Asian Cities
RGVA	Rapid Gender and Vulnerability Assessment	WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting	WDM	Water Demand Management
SBP	Strategic Business Plan	WRM	Water Resources Management
SESI	Slums Environmental Sanitation Initiative	WSIB	Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Branch
SGSITS	SGS Institute of Technology and Science	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
SHG	Self-Help Group	WSTF	Water and Sanitation Trust Fund
SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation	WUF	Water Urban Forum
SWM	Solid Waste Management		

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# Executive Summary



The objective of this impact assessment is to identify how the water and sanitation initiatives implemented under the Water Sanitation and Infrastructure Branch of UN-HABITAT, have strategically mainstreamed gender aspects in its various initiatives and to identify achievements and impact, challenges, lessons learned and provide recommendations.

This gender thematic study is one out three impact studies supported by the WSTF. The other two are Kenya and Nepal Country Impact Assessments. Together these three constitute the first in a series, intended to assist the WSIB in its future plans for regular assessments of its WATSAN initiatives during the coming five years. The study has looked at global, regional and country activities. The country programmes reviewed are implemented in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria in Africa; India, Lao PDR, Nepal and Vietnam in Asia and Nicaragua in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

## KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, this Gender Impact Assessment has found that great progress has been made by UN-HABITAT's WSIB in collaboration with its partners, in demonstrating that pro-poor governance, gender mainstreaming and empowering women and youth to participate in decision-making all clearly contributes to water and sanitation improvements and benefits all members in a community. The pilot initiatives have generated a "critical mass" of achievement and experience. As shown in Table 5 in this report, the majority of the countries assessed have to a varying degree implemented work and models that are replicable. There are also examples of "multiplier effects" of approaches and models.

It is now a good time for UN-HABITAT to direct more focus into engaging all its partners and to using this “critical mass” in its policy level dialogue, with a vision to ensure that results are reflected in policies and improved systems supporting residents in informal urban settlements. Pilot initiatives on the ground being testing zones for innovations and ideas should continue and be developed further with more emphasis on sanitation improvements – and should not be viewed as contradicting the above-mentioned recommendation.

## SPECIFIC CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Normative activities are found to be of good quality, and clearly stand above work of many other international development organisations. Normative work also includes influencing policies - and impact has been found in some countries. **It is recommended** that country initiatives (under WSIB and supported by the WSTF) that to date have not developed any normative work in this field should be assisted and encouraged to do so. Only Nicaragua was found not to have

Although indicators of achievements are developed, they are not Specific, Measurable, Achievable and Time bound (SMART) which has made it difficult to use the logframes as instruments of assessment. This applies even in cases where baselines and benchmarks exist. The MTSIP framework is basically a good framework and can supplement the LF/RBM as it is user-friendly tool and has structure that is easy to follow. It should not replace the conventional logframe matrix as it lacks ‘objectives’, ‘activity areas’, ‘means of verification’ and ‘assumptions’.

It has been observed that the MTSIP LF has omissions regarding gender (see Chapter 5 for details). **It is recommended** that WSIB should strive to develop and maintain one uniform, user-friendly results-based LF for all its WATSAN programmes in which the top level WSIB LF should have clear links to the lower level LFs. Budgets should be clearly linked to the Outputs, as the budget is a monetary expression of the LF.

Regarding Poverty & Gender Mapping and Baseline Surveys – these are examples of comprehensive work in several countries. However, **at the time of the assessment** there seemed to be no established system

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