



CIVIL SOCIETY  
WATER, SANITATION  
AND HYGIENE FUND



## **Gender and WASH: An analysis of gender in the CS WASH Fund**

Plenary, 1 August 2017

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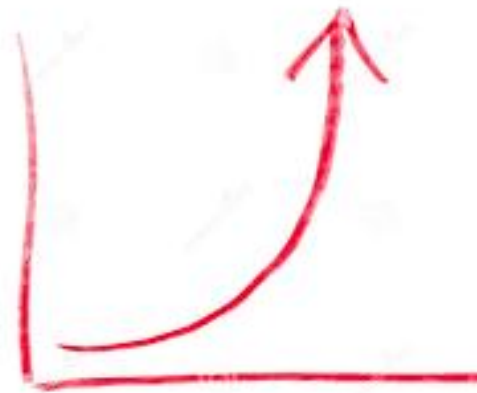


*“The lack of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities that meet women and girls’ needs can be largely attributed to the absence of women’s participation in decision-making and planning”*

Mr Léo Heller – second Special Rapporteur  
on the human right to safe drinking  
water and sanitation, 2016

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# The 'gender' trend in WASH...



1992  
Dublin Principles

2010 UN Assembly  
Reaffirmation of Human  
Rights to Water and  
Sanitation

2015  
Sustainable  
Development Goals  
'Leave no one behind'

2016....  
Lots of sector initiatives!



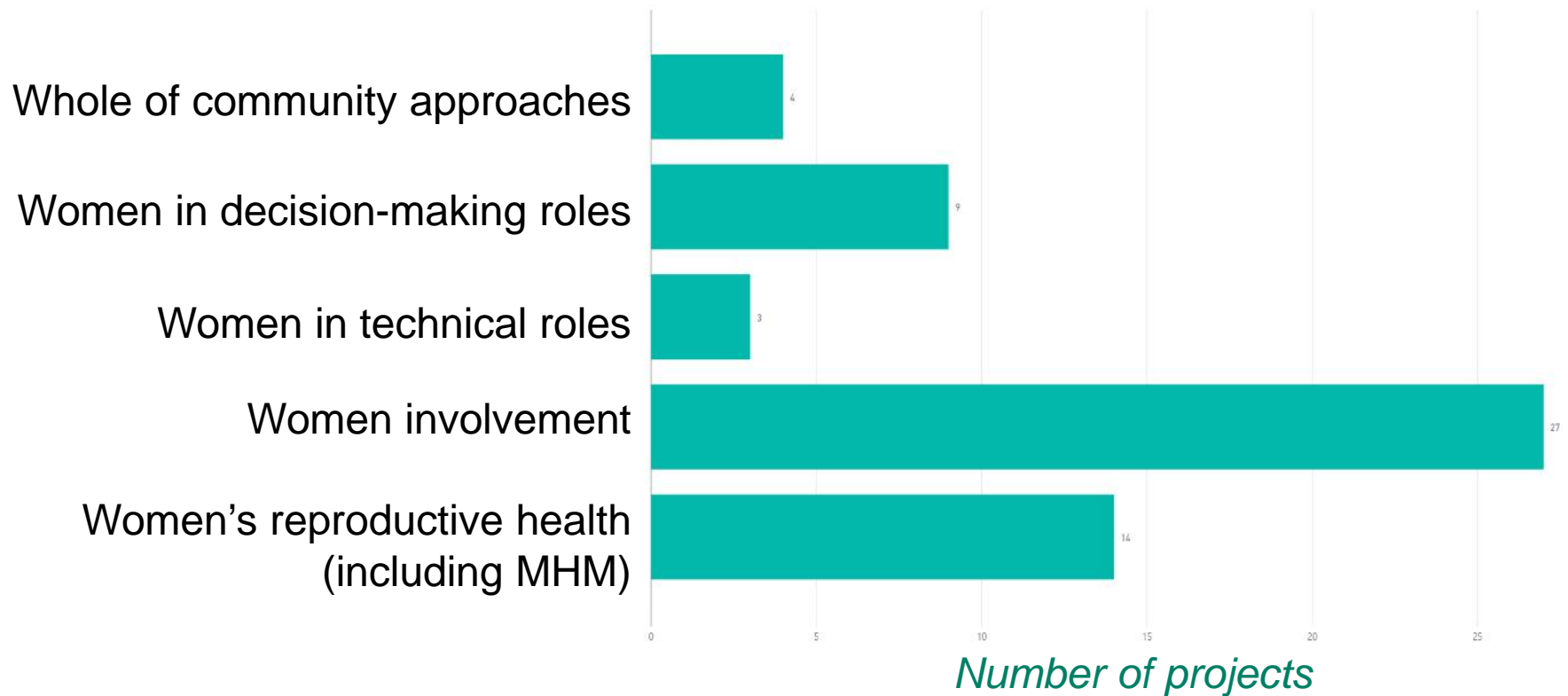
# How was gender 'designed in' to the CS WASH Fund?

Reviews of first Civil Society WASH Fund 2009-2011 note that to improve program quality we need:

“A stronger emphasis on gender at all levels. Includes gender analysis, policy dialogue, a stronger focus on menstrual and reproductive hygiene as well as women as community facilitators.”  
CS WASH Fund Design document. p5



## What approaches have CSOs focused on?



[Source: MERP review of CSO approaches]

# What approaches have CSOs focused on?

Efforts to advocate for gender equality

“composition of WASH committees”

“teaming women with brother’s and uncles”

“placing GESI champions in local authorities”

“separate girls toilets at school, MHM facilities”

“changing working conditions for sales force”

“strategic partnerships with women’s organisations”

“female health community workers”

“women’s engagement in hygiene behaviour change”

“studies on roles of women, on MHM beliefs and perceptions”

Efforts to ensure equal access to improved WASH outcomes

[Source: M&E Note 9, GESI]

## What gender outcomes were planned by CSOs?

Collectively, CSOs planned that:

- **1,830,000** women and girls would gain access to WASH (approximately)
  - **81%** of WASH committees would have at least 50% women (representing about 2,000 WASH committees)
  - **59%** of WASH committees would have women in technical or management roles (representing about 1,500 WASH committees)
  - **186** additional WASH institutions would be actively implementing a gender policy
  - **77** GESI-related 'expected changes' in change agents
-

## What gender outcomes were planned by CSOs?

The **77** GESI-related 'expected changes' in change agents included:

- **51** changes in taking a **gender-sensitive approach** (Outcome 2.1)
- **21** changes in the **influence of women** in planning and implementation (Outcome 2.2)
- **5** changes in **gender roles and women's status** (Outcome 2.3)

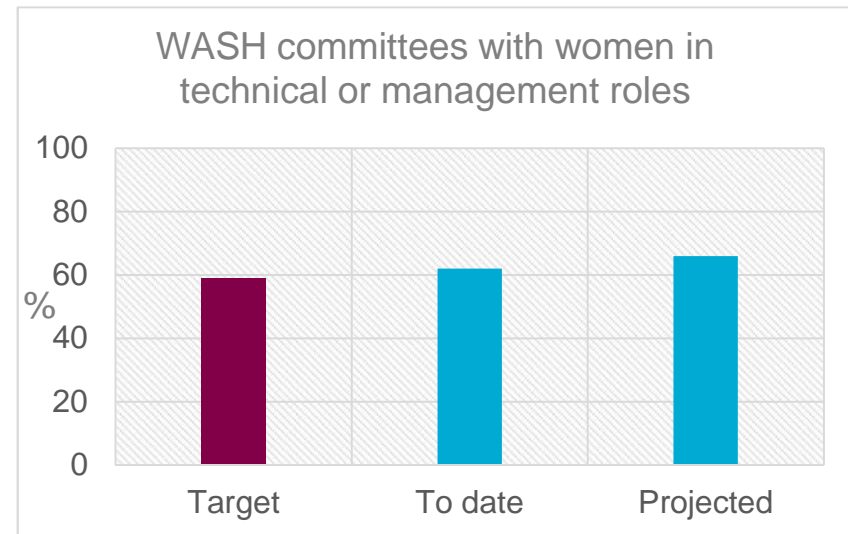
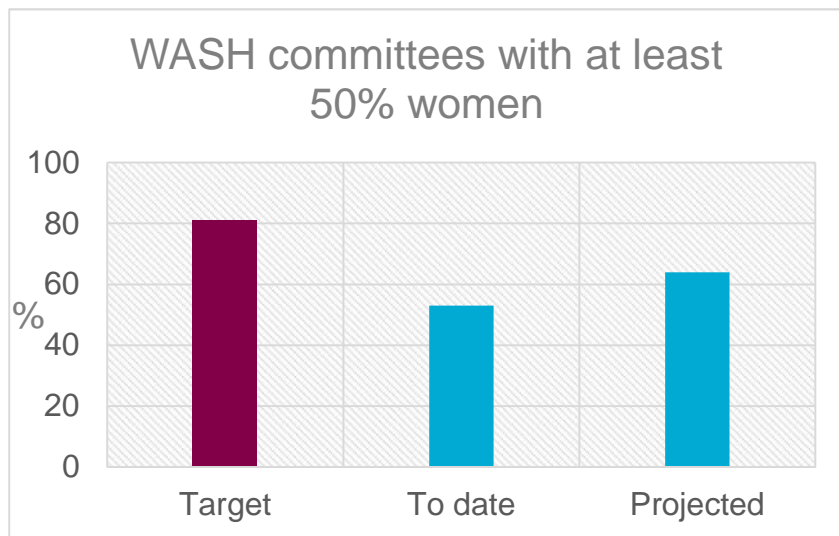
Number of planned 'expected changes'



For example: "*District Education Manager has developed and utilised menstrual hygiene guidelines (including minimum standards for latrines) to be implemented by all schools in the District, and adherence to the guidelines monitored and reported. (United Purpose, Malawi)*"



## What gender outcomes were achieved to date?



**151** additional WASH institutions actively implementing a gender policy (planned 186 institutions)

## What gender outcomes were achieved to date?

Review of progress against 'expected changes' and responses to performance questions to date revealed:

- Many descriptions of achievements describe (gender) training provided *rather than the outcomes of that training*
- There is some evidence of 'trained' change agents themselves conducting training or using gender-related tools or approaches
- Quotas/targets for women's participation (eg for committees and technical/management roles) appears to have influenced wider changes
- Observations of need to increase involvement of men in hygiene activities and practices
- Many achievements visible against MHM, both practical and strategic



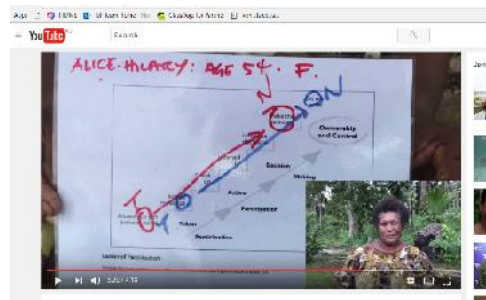
## Examples of changes in gender dynamics...

Making the program sales force inclusive of women:  
*“Sanitation teachers are **allowed to work part-time** and compensated for the costs incurred in the field on a half-day basis. These changes were initiated with female sanitation teachers in mind, since women are more likely to work half-days due to their household responsibilities.”*  
(iDE)

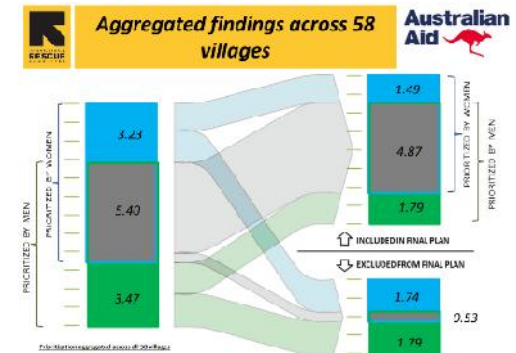
# Efforts to monitor gender-related changes...



Plan's monitoring tool for strategic gender changes



LLEE capturing changes along the participation ladder



IRC gender disaggregated environmental health needs

...but what are we left wondering about?

Did women's workload increase as a result of our efforts?

Do we know enough about men's perspectives and how to influence them?

How representative or widespread were the 'stories' of change for women we've heard about?

What difference (to WASH outcomes and to gender equality) does increased women's participation have?

In some areas there is additional evidence to help, but in (many) others, not yet...

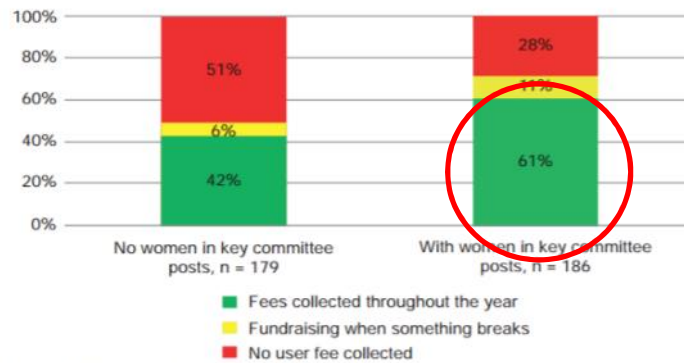


Figure 6 Revenue collection by WUCs with and without women in key posts

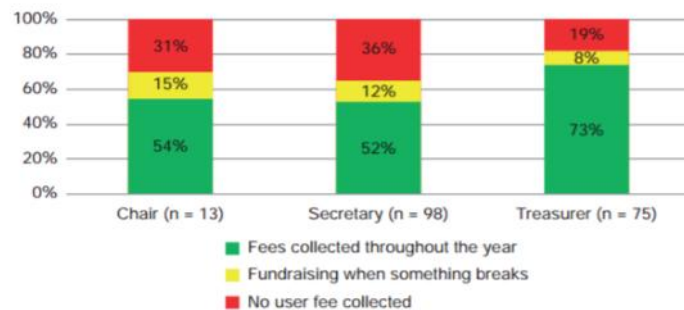
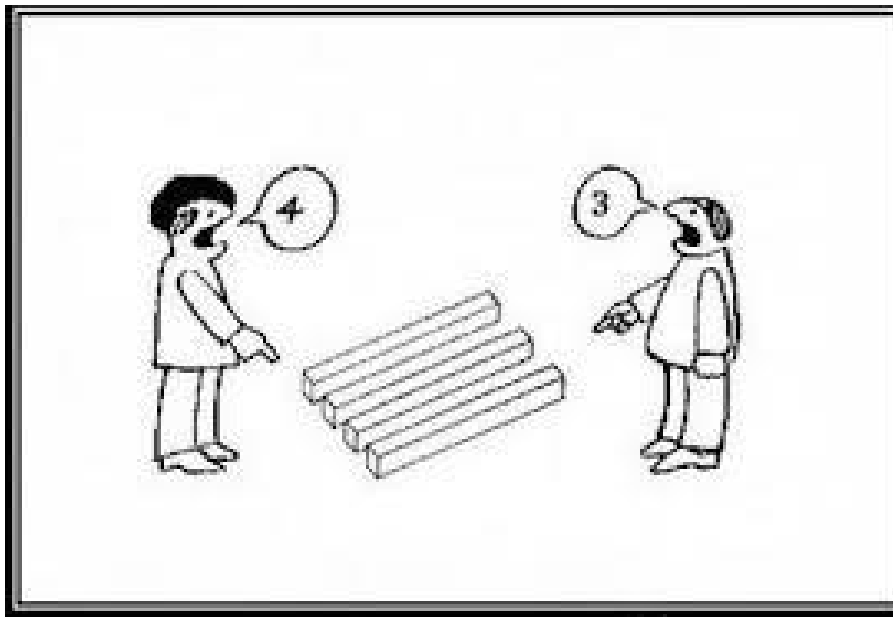


Figure 7 Revenue collection by WUCs with women in key posts, by role

Evidence from Vanuatu showing that women's involvement in key WASH committee posts made a difference to fee collection

[Source: Mommen et al., 2017]

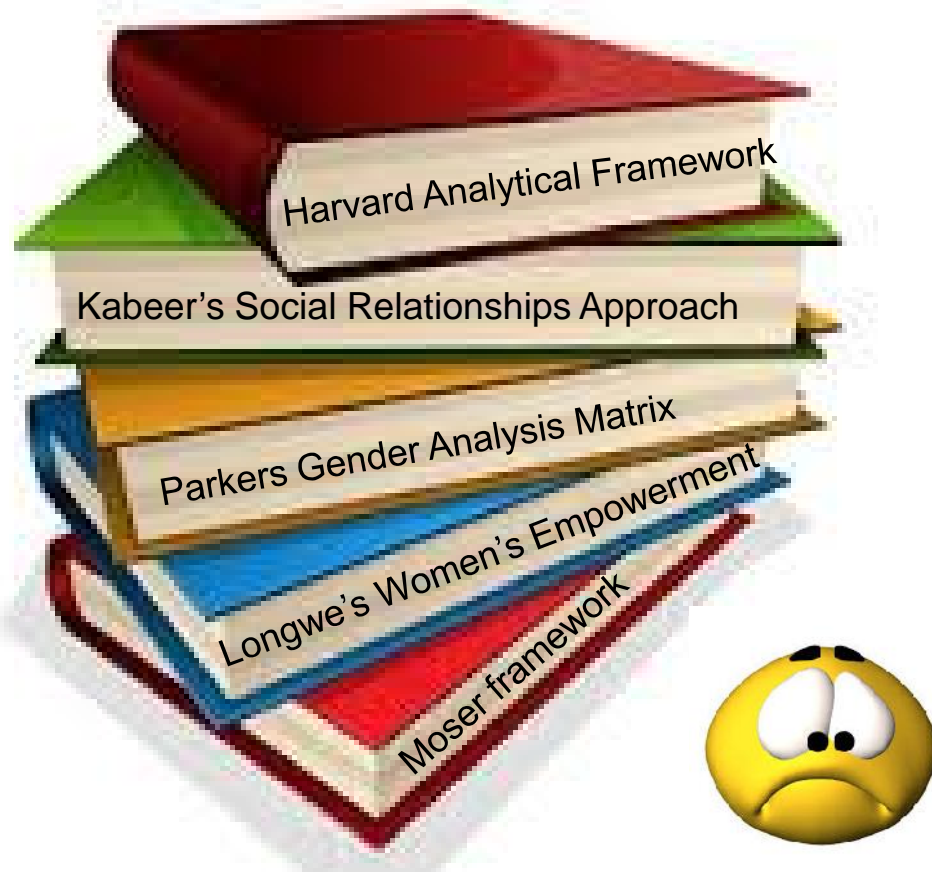
How might gender and development theory and frameworks help us think and 'see' differently?



*“We see the world,  
not as it is but as we are”*

For design...  
For M&E...

## Gender analysis at the outset



Gender analysis explores the relationships of women and men in society, and the inequalities in those relationships, by asking: **Who does what? Who has what? Who decides? How? Who gains? Who loses?** We also ask: ***Which men? Which women?***

- Technical AND *political* process
- Needs cultural sensitivity
- Needs attitude change and commitment
- Responses include both mainstreaming and targeting



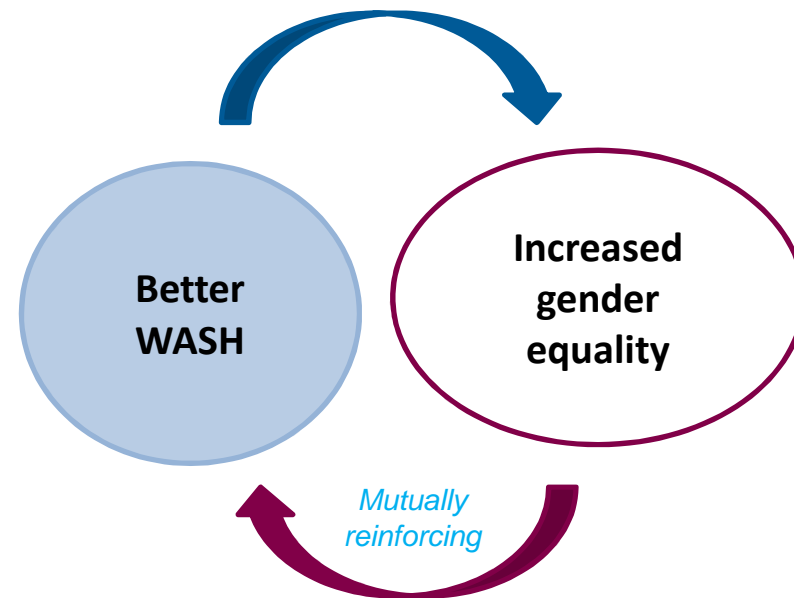
## Monitoring and evaluating different domains...

Types of changes	Household	Public arena	
		Community	Governance/ institutions/ workplaces
<b>Changes in self/individuals</b>	<i>For example, changes in women's workload due to access to water, men's attitude to household roles</i>	<i>For example, changes in women's confidence, and in men's attitudes</i>	<i>For example, changes in interest to be a female entrepreneur</i>
<b>Changes in relationships</b>	<i>For example, changes in household negotiation and decision-making processes</i>	<i>For example, changes in community decision-making processes</i>	<i>For example, changes in women's status in the workplace</i>

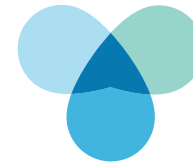
*[W]omen's participation did not contribute to enhanced negotiation power in the household. As a result, women's workload did not decrease. Nor were women able to use the time gained for preferred activities. Instead of taking up activities that would have increased their economic independence, they used the extra time gained to work in their husbands' fields, as per their husbands' preference (Ivens, 2008)*

[Sources: Carrard et al. 2013; Willetts et al., 2013; Ivens 2008]

# The ultimate target: Building synergies



# THANK YOU



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