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A COMPENDIUM OF CASE STUDIES ON **GENDER MAINSTREAMING INITIATIVES** IN UN-HABITAT, 2008 - 2012



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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

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Author(s): UN-Habitat Gender Coordination and Support Unit
Contributors: Luz Rodriguez (Consultant), Jacinta Muteshi-Strachan (Consultant), UN-Habitat Regional Offices (Africa, Asia & Pacific, Latin American and the Pacific) and UN-Habitat HQ Branch Offices.
Editor: Olubusiyi Sarr
Design & Layout: Andrew Ondoo



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INTRODUCTION



Urbanization is one of the most powerful forces in the world. We live in a new urban era with most of humanity now living in towns and cities.¹ By the middle of this century it is expected that 7 in 10 persons on the planet will be urban dwellers². Cities must now ensure that urbanization generates enough decent and productive jobs for their rapidly growing populations; but too often economic development has led to gains only for a few. Gender inequality and barriers to women empowerment remain widespread in the urban environment, compromising the future of cities.

Equitable, inclusive and prosperous cities need to harness the full potential of all citizens, irrespective of gender and age. This is important as the world grapples with the effects of the global economic and financial crisis that has resulted in widespread unemployment, climate change and food insecurity. A gender study in 2012 by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) shows that theoretically, and foremost, Urbanization is largely associated with the prosperity of women; in practice few women benefit from economic growth and prosperity of cities. This is largely due to discrimination, the lack of recognition of women's reproductive work and, to some extent, undervaluation of their productive work.

Women are the Third World's powerhouse³ and the drivers of global economic growth. Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to build stronger economies, achieve internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability, and improve the quality of life for women, men, families and communities. "The future of the world economy lies increasingly in female hands⁴".

Gender Equality is a key priority in UN-Habitat's mandate; it is an integral part of the agency's work. UN-Habitat commits itself to the goal of gender equality in human settlements development and resolves to promote it and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty and stimulate the development of human settlements that are truly sustainable. UN-Habitat further commits itself to formulating and strengthening policies and practices to promote the full and equal participation of women in human settlements planning and decision-making.

Whilst we recognize that much work has been done in the mainstreaming of gender equality in human settlement, UN-Habitat acknowledges that much more is required.

This compendium of case studies is designed to bring into one document most of the gender mainstreaming initiatives UN-Habitat implemented from 2008 to 2012. The compendium may not be the most complete account of all gender initiatives within this period, given the time and resource limitations in doing this study. However, the case studies provide the most comprehensive examples of the field implementation of the Gender Equality Action Plan of 2008 to 2013.

The projects and programmes compendium brings recognition to UN-Habitat's efforts (which have often remained inadequately documented and disseminated) to advance the internationally agreed agenda for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. The compendium serves as a good start towards capturing the successful efforts under way to advance the agenda on equality and empowerment of women. In addition, the compendium will also serve as a learning and resource tool to UN-Habitat and its partners.

The case studies were submitted by UN-Habitat's branch/offices at headquarters and all regional offices in response to a call for submission from the Gender Coordination and Support Unit, in the agency's Projects Office. The consultants and the Unit developed a case study template that was sent to all branch headquarters, regional and country offices through the heads of units and the gender focal points.

A total of 30 project case studies of gender mainstreaming initiatives were submitted from the following geographic branches:

LINKING CASE STUDIES TO THE GENDER EQUALITY ACTION PLAN

In the context of the Gender Equality Action Plan, the project case studies may be clustered according to the specific action areas to which each case study contributes most. This classification does not preclude the possibility of a case study contributing to more than one action area.

| Geographic Branch | Number of Cases |
|--|-----------------|
| Headquarters | 7 |
| Regional Office in Africa | 7 |
| Regional Office in the Asia-Pacific | 12 |
| Regional Office in Latin America and the Caribbean | 4 |
| Total | 30 |

| GEAP Action Areas | Case Study Title / Themes |
|--|--|
| ACTION AREA 1. Advocacy and Monitoring Gender Equality in Cities | |
| <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and use in policymaking and practice of sex-disaggregated data and evidence-based knowledge on gender in cities • Increased awareness of and action by key strategic actors and partners on gender issues in cities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research papers on gender and urban planning prepared as an input for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Cities and Climate Change: Global Report on Human Settlements 2011" • "Planning Sustainable Cities: Global Report on Human Settlements 2009" 2. State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities 2012. |
| ACTION AREA 2. Urban Planning Governance and Management | |
| <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are trained to apply for and facilitated to own productive resources, and have use right to infrastructure to influence governance • Gender-responsive policies and strategies that deal with human settlements in crisis-prone or post-crisis contexts | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Cities and Climate Change Initiative: Global – Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Africa in 20 cities/ municipalities. 4. Participatory Slum Upgrading: Africa, Caribbean and Pacific in 38 Countries with 63 Cities. 5. Urban Housing Profiles Series - Africa (Ghana, Malawi, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia); South and Central America (Ecuador, El Salvador); Asia (Nepal, Vietnam). |

6. Learning for Community Empowerment Programme Phase 2: Twenty provinces in Afghanistan.
7. Peacebuilding in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity (Phase 1 and 2 – Component 3): 9 provinces in Afghanistan (Phase 1, 2010) and 10 in (Phase 2, 2011).
8. Strengthening municipal capacities in local human development planning in Costa Rica.
9. Participatory District Rehabilitation in Mogadishu, Somalia: Mogadishu (16 Districts) and Bermuda Enclave.
10. Facilitating the Return of Internally Displaced Persons through Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure & Facilities: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & FATA in Pakistan.
11. Safer Cities, Dar es Salaam Programme: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (as an example as [all](#) Safer Cities projects in 53 municipalities in 24 countries which all have a component on women and girls safety).

ACTION AREA 3: Land and Housing

Outcomes:

- Security of tenure and safety in housing for women in selected countries is improved, including in crisis-prone and post-crisis countries
 - Women's organizations' capacity to participate in the development and implementation of shelter relief and reconstruction models in post-conflict and post-disaster areas is enhanced
12. Gender Evaluation Criteria: Global (pilot areas in Brazil, Ghana, and Nepal).
 13. Rural Landless Programme (as a component of Facilitating Access to Land for Earthquake- Affected Families) – Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and Pakistani Administered Kashmir.
 14. Pakistan Settlement Flood Recovery Project – (in the provinces of Baluchistan, Khaiber Pakhtunkhaw, Punjab and Sindh) with components in:
 - i Gender Ladder
 - ii Women Lawyers' Training
 - iii Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (WASH) in Urban Schools and Environmental Clubs: Pakistani cities of Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Quetta and Rawalpindi
 - iv Behaviour and Communication Change: 21 districts in 5 provinces
 15. Humanitarian Shelter Response to Address Immediate Life-Saving Shelter Needs of Vulnerable Families in Sindh: Life-saving WASH Interventions for Flood Affected Populations in Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh in Pakistan: Tando Muhammad Khan/Union councils (a) Lakhat, (b) Saeed Matto, (c) Ghulam Shah Baghrani (Moya).
 16. Empowering Urban Women Entrepreneurs through Housing Development and Land Rights in Mozambique – Manica City.
 17. Early Recovery and Gender in Land Reform – Colombia.

ACTION AREA 4: Access to environmentally sound urban services**Outcomes:**

- Women are engaged in the design, management, monitoring and evaluation of the provision of basic services
- Women and vulnerable groups have access to basic services and infrastructure

18. Water for African Cities Programme II - Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Programme (LVWATSAN); Sanitation microcredit/revolving fund initiative in 3 cities (Kisii, Homa, Bondo) in Kenya; 4 municipalities (Bugembe, Nyendo, Kyotera and Mutukula) in Uganda; 5 municipalities (Bunda, Bukoba, Muleba, Mutukula) in Tanzania; and 1 city (Jos) in Nigeria.
19. LVWATSAN Programme: Homa Bay, Kisii (Kenya); Kyotera, Mutukula, Nyendo, Seenyange (Uganda); Bukoba, Muleba and Mutukula (Tanzania).
20. Sanitation microcredit initiative - a response to improved sanitation facilities for the poorest women in Lake Victoria Region: Homa Bay and Kisii (Kenya); Kyotera, Mutukula Nyendo Seenyange, (Uganda); Bukoba, Muleba and Mutukula (Tanzania).
21. Improved Access to Water and Sanitation for HIV/AIDS Orphan-Child-Headed Households in the Lake Victoria Region: Homa Bay and Kisii (Kenya), Kyotera, Mutukula, Nyendo Seenyange (Uganda); Bukoba, Muleba and Mutukula (Tanzania).
22. Water and Sanitation Improvement through Gender Mainstreaming and Capacity-building of Local Authorities – Pakistan in 6 cities (Gilgit, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Muzaffarabad, Rawalpindi, and Yakka Gound (Mohmand Agency).
23. Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Education in Urban Schools through Environment Clubs – Pakistan.
24. Family-based Actions for Children and their Environs in the Slums: 15 cities in Philippines.
25. Governance of the Water and Sanitation Sector in Ecuador the framework of the Millennium Development Goals: 4 provinces in Ecuador (Bolívar, Esmeraldas, Los Ríos, Manabí).

ACTION AREA 5: Strengthened human settlements financing systems**Outcomes:**

- Finance institutions adopt policies to make finance available for affordable housing and infrastructure with specific windows for poor women and youth
- Women's organizations are empowered and access by women and youth to finance affordable housing and infrastructure is increased

26. Capacity-building for Local Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Senegal. Focus on Mozambique: 3 cities: Chibuto (South), Manica (Centre) and Nacala (North).
27. Empowering Urban Women Entrepreneurs through Housing Development and Land Rights in Mozambique – Manica City.

ACTION AREA 6: UN-Habitat commitment to gender balance and gender mainstreaming in programmes

Outcomes:

- Increased number of UN-Habitat programmes that mainstream gender into their work
 - Increased number of women employed by the organization at the professional and senior management level and in projects
 - Gender-responsive UN-Habitat country programme documents
- All the case studies contribute to this action area.



ABOVE: Panelist advocating for gender equality and empowerment of women at the World Urban Forum 6 in Naples, Italy. © **Cubo per Fondazione Campania dei Festival/WUF 6**

PROGRAMMES AT THE **GLOBAL LEVEL**

Today, UN-Habitat advocates gender equality worldwide. In its 2012 *State of Women in Cities* report, the agency says: “Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to build stronger economies, achieve internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability, and improve quality of life for women, men, families and communities.”

Otherwise, gender activist Micere Mugo has said, the face of the poor will continue to be women and this will result in greater uneven development, and a less habitable planet for mankind.

“The feminization of poverty is not just an abuse of women’s basic human rights but a threat to family security in general,” Mugo, also a Meredith professor of teaching excellence at Syracuse University, said.

In urban areas, UN-Habitat is at the forefront to hold women’s poverty at bay and ensure them equity and empowerment. It has undertaken gender mainstreaming efforts by building capacity for local participatory planning and budgeting among women in the Mozambican cities of Chibuto, Manica and Nacala. The effort aims to shore up the capacities of local councillors, municipal staff, as well as other organizations to plan and budget strategically, and bring women’s concerns to all their decision-making and implementation of agenda. In Manica, it also aims to empower women by sponsoring land ownership rights, affordable good quality housing and their access to bank loans.

“

Prosperous cities require equitable access to the necessities for building human capabilities and well-being such as basic services, employment and housing. Women need more equitable access to infrastructure, especially sanitation. Sanitation and the burden of disease act as barriers to the prosperity women in cities.”

Women in Cities Report 2012

”



CASE STUDIES OF PROGRAMMES AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

Title of Project/Programme

Cities and Climate Change Initiative

Region/Country/Location of Project

Global – Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Africa

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Urban Planning and Design Branch/ Climate Change Planning Unit

Total Programme Budget (USD)

Phase I: 2008-2009 – USD 2.6 million

Phase II: 2010-2011– USD 2.6 million

Phase III: 2012-2013 – USD 2.7million

Funding Source

Government of Norway, others

Project Main Objective

The project’s objective is for small- and medium-sized cities in developing countries to become more resilient to climate change and embrace low-carbon growth trajectories.

Gender Issues Covered

Climate change has important gender dimensions. According to UN-Habitat’s *Global Report on Human Settlements 2011: Cities and Climate Change*, in most urban centres there are significant differences between women and men in terms of their exposure to climate-related hazards, and in their capacity to avoid, cope with or adapt to them. This is because men and women differ in their livelihoods, familial roles, production and consumption patterns and other behaviours, perceptions of risk, and are in some cases treated differently with respect to planning and relief efforts during and after disasters. In general women, es-

pecially the poor, are more likely than men to suffer injuries or during a natural disaster.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

To monitor if the Cities and Climate Change Initiative's participatory assessment processes fully covers such gender concerns, a checklist tool for mainstreaming gender within climate change assessments was developed and tested in two local governments during its Phase II (see item No. 11, below).

Additionally, the mid-term evaluation of the Initiative should help to further hone the gender strategy. One of the concerns with which the team leader of this evaluation has been tasked to investigate and answer is "[the] extent to which both genders are involved in planning, implementing, monitoring and assessing [the] project".

Key Implementing Partners

The key partners are the local governments in more than 20 cities/municipal authorities that are part of the Initiative.

Target Beneficiaries

The urban poor (men and women) of the least developed countries will directly benefit from the enhanced capacity of city authorities to put in place climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender issues covered

The Cities and Climate Change Initiative has tested this tool within two participating cities: Kampala (Uganda) and Kathmandu (Nepal). Additionally, UN-Habitat hopes to report another result in the near future. In part, as a consequence of UN-Habitat's piloting activity in Kampala, the United Nations agency provided inputs towards mainstreaming climate change in the Gender Policy for the Kampala Capital City Authority. That Policy is under review by local decision-makers; its passage would be relevant to the Initiative's results.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

The checklist tool is useful in assessing the gendered risks cities face due to climate change. Its application will result in a profile of vulnerability, which should help to establish the extent to which men compared with women are susceptible to impacts of climate change in cities. It will illustrate and determine whether or not a city has the capacity to ensure, equitably, that women and men adapt to climate change for the benefit of all city dwellers.

Additionally, if Kampala Capital City Authority passes its Gender Policy (and the extent to which this policy then guides local decision-making) that passage should lead to additional benefits for women.

“.....”

“Girls have no status, no protection and no prospects in many families and communities – and this is simply the way things are. Inequality is so entrenched that it isn't even questioned.”

Graça Machel, an international advocate for women and children's rights.

.....”

Lessons Learnt

Experience has shown that gender issues are not automatically dealt with when conducting city-level assessments, including those that concern climate change issues. UN-Habitat's two pilot activities, however, show that a checklist approach can be a useful way to ensure that assessments fully take gender issues into consideration. Moreover, that such activities can raise awareness is demonstrated by the inclusion of climate change considerations in Kampala's draft Gender Policy.

A more general finding from the climate change literature (not specific to the Cities and Climate Change Initiative) is that gender inequalities can deepen the impacts associated with climate change, and that conversely climate change can exacerbate gender inequalities. Taking account of this relationship, city level processes and interventions should give women a similar opportunity with men to have their experiences captured in a knowledge base that guides adaptation strategies (such as those that deal with livelihoods), and mitigation strategies (that is to alter the behavior and choices women and men make in energy consumption, transport, housing and

waste management). The subsequent action plans arising from those strategies likewise should take gender differences into account.

Sustainability and Replicability

The Cities and Climate Change Initiative anticipates rolling out a revised version of the gender checklist tool to additional cities in Phase III.

Knowledge Products from the Project

A Checklist for Gender Mainstreaming in City level Climate Change Assessments.

PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMME

Title of Project/Programme

Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme

Region/Country/Location of Project

Thirty-eight (38) Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) with 63 Cities (<http://www.unhabitat.org/list.asp?typeid=79&catid=592>)

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit:

Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch

Total Programme Budget (USD)

6.5 Million.

Funding Source

European Commission, 9th European Development Fund, Intra-ACP Fund

Project Main Objective

To contribute to the attainment of Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 11 that aims “to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020”.

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme aims to strengthen the capacity of local, central and regional institutions and key stakeholders in settlement and slum improvement. This is to be done by using good governance and management approaches to pilot projects and contribute, where needed, to the policy development and the execution of institutional, legislative, financial, and normative and implementation frameworks.

Gender Issues Covered

The methodology of the National Urban Profiles analyzes seven themes that include gender and HIV/AIDS as a cross-cutting issue. Statistical gender data are often missing in many developing countries where The Slum Upgrading Programme is active. Therefore, the chapter is more descriptive and highlights the main gender issues identified by stakeholders within the urban areas of a particular country.

The following gender-related issues were identified in the different city or national profiles (figures in bracket denotes the frequency the issue is mentioned in the profiles):

HIV/AIDS (36), low employment rates/poverty (30), low levels of education/high rates of illiteracy (30), violence against women (27), social-cultural issues (27), low participation in decision-making by women (27), lack access

to finance (23), legal illiteracy (17), lack of rights to property (14), poor medical facilities (10), commercial sex/prostitution (8), child marriage (7), and teenage pregnancy (7).

The profiling methodology acts as an awareness and sensitization tool. Most of the issues are tackled in a proactive way and after specific gender issues have been identified, the stakeholders are also asked to come up with appropriate strategies to deal with these main issues through project proposals.

Some of the project themes where gender and HIV/AIDS have been mentioned listed the following strategies: sustainable awareness creation on gender issues/gender policies (28), access to credit/economic empowerment (23), HIV awareness/coordination, expand Voluntary Counselling and Testing programmes capacity-building (20), improve finance for gender programmes (15), gender mainstreaming in the public sector/civil service (13), capacity-building at all levels (12), employment creations/job opportunities (10), effective coordination and management of non-governmental organizations and civil society working on gender issues (9), mainstream gender issues in the work place (9), women in decision-making and election (8), legal framework and awareness campaigns on harmful traditional practice's female genital mutilation (7).

Gender Strategy, Implementation

During the elaboration of the city and urban profiles, the teams used questionnaires on gender which guided them in their research. The questionnaires also guided stakeholder meetings and focus group discussions. The questionnaires were elaborated for the topic of gender and HIV/AIDS.

Women's groups were always involved in the stakeholder meetings and are recommended to be included in the project country teams.

Key Implementing Partners

Respective National Ministries, Local Governments, non-governmental and community-based organizations

Target Beneficiaries

The Slum Upgrading Programme aims at fostering participatory planning at different levels (national, citywide and slum/settlement) and the main beneficiaries of the project are the target groups at those different levels. Slum communities benefit from physical demonstration projects and involvement in project planning while the city or local authority gains from adopting participatory methodology and involvement of community-based organizations. At the national level, policy change within the national partners is the key goal.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues covered

Amongst the stakeholders who were directly involved in phases 1 and 2 of the Slum Upgrading Programme, it can already be seen that the awareness of gender issues increased and knowledge sharing succeeded, especially through the regional workshops with several countries participating. Most countries have been committed in balancing gender representation in the country and city teams.

The communities which will eventually benefit from the programme became empowered due to their involvement in data collection, identification of issues and prioritizing actions. In the third phase of the programme, it is expected that women will take an active role in the implementation of the pilot projects.

An achievement of programme at the international level is the inclusion of urban issues in the Africa Gender Index.

Impact/Changes/Benefits for Beneficiary communities or Institutions

It is anticipated that all stakeholders are more aware of the need to attend to gender issues in slum upgrading and are equipped with better knowledge on how to integrate this, strategically. It is expected that the project will have positive effects on policy development, programme design and implementation.

Lessons Learnt

Sex-disaggregated data are often not available and, therefore, the gender analysis and awareness of issues is mostly missing.

Depending on the local norms and culture, particularly where males are dominant, it would be prudent to have separate fora for women to articulate their issues as they are often too shy to speak in mixed gender groups.

Sustainability, Replicability

Participatory Slum Upgrading is an ongoing programme involving several countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States. Through good performance during the initial phase of the project, the programme was granted several extensions. The participation from such a wide number of countries is ben-

eficial to the programme and the participating countries, in learning from each other and improving their performance. New country entrants to the programme, in particular, can profit from the experience and knowledge of others before them. It is expected that the programme will improve further with the knowledge of newly joining countries, including in the gender component. It is also expected that if the positive development of the programme continues funds from donors will increase and issues such as gender can be tackled on a larger and in-depth scale.

Knowledge Products from the Project

All relevant publications can be found on the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme web page: <http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=592>



“The liberation of women is the fundamental necessity of the liberation [of Mozambique], a guarantee of its continuity and a precondition for victory.”

Samora Machel, leader of Frelimo, in 1973 at the first conference of the Organization of Mozambican Women.



URBAN HOUSING PROFILE SERIES

Title of Project/Programme

Urban Housing Profile Series

Region/ Country/Location of Project

Africa (Ghana, Malawi, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia, Uganda); Asia (Nepal, Vietnam); South and Central America (Ecuador, El Salvador)

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch

Total Programme Budget (USD)

Average of 150,000 USD per profile study

Funding Source

Swedish International Development Agency and Core Funding from UN-Habitat



Project Main Objectives

To inform relevant stakeholders (national and local governments, non-governmental and community-based organizations, academia, development partners) in the respective countries about their housing sector.

To support evidence-based housing policy-making and reforms.

Gender Issues Covered

The housing profiles covered the following issues related to gender: availability of sex-disaggregated data, gender analysis on the differences/barriers in access to housing, availability of academic work on gender and housing, main gender issues raised by civil society, information on how the law is dealing with and protecting the right of women, data on the involvement of women in construction, equality in access to finance for housing, participation of women in savings groups to attend to women’s needs in planning of housing areas.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

Several stakeholder meetings, expert interviews, data collection and interpretation of issues; outcomes from these are integrated in the housing profiles. It is anticipated that such evidence-based information is creating awareness in the need to focus on gender issues to improve future policy formulation.

A methodology - *A Practical Guide for Conducting Housing Profiles* – details the framework and diagnostic tools for governments and stakeholders towards formulating recommendations and policy. It considers gender as a cross-cutting issue in relation to housing and

includes a gender checklist of 17 questions among its set of tools to guide the identification of issues.

Key Implementing Partners

Respective national ministries, local governments, academia, non-governmental and community-based organizations, the private sector and development Partners.

Target Beneficiaries

The key implementing partners are also the Target Beneficiaries because this project aims to share knowledge and build awareness amongst key stakeholders in the housing sector. Therefore, the Target Beneficiaries are respective national ministries, local governments, academia, non-governmental and community-based organizations, the private sector and development partners.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

All Urban Housing Profiles in the target countries cover the gender issues.

The Zambia Housing Profile identified one gender issue in their Priority Action Plan: “M5: Promotion of gender equality and training of women in construction and encouraging women to own and manage construction firms.”

The National Housing Policy, being worked out and guided by the Malawi Urban Housing Profile, is focusing on gender issues - especially in the segments of “access to land and housing”, “provision of housing finance” and “legal status”.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

It is anticipated that all stakeholders are more aware of the need to treat gender issues in housing and this will eventually bring direct benefits to women.

Lessons Learnt

Sex-disaggregated data is often unavailable and, therefore, the awareness and analysis of gender issues is mostly missing. In the process of using the Urban Housing Profile, institutions were encouraged to segregate data in the future.

Sustainability and Replicability

The methodology of the Urban Housing Profile has been documented and published and can easily be accessed at the UN-Habitat web page (<http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=9>). The detailed description of the methodology allows individuals to conduct their own housing profile study without UN-Habitat support.

Given the comprehensive checklist of questions, including on gender issues, the methodology can be adapted and used in every country.

Through the supervision of the conduct of a number of housing profiles, the methodology is continuously improved and UN-Habitat develops organizational knowledge, including on attendant gender issues.

Knowledge Products from the Project

Malawi Urban Sector Housing Profile - <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2907>

Tunisia Urban Sector Housing Profile - <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3259>

Nepal Urban Sector Housing Profile - <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3248>

Ghana - not yet online

Uganda - not yet online

Zambia - not yet online

Ecuador, El Salvador, Senegal, Tanzania,

Vietnam,- In draft form

RESEARCH PAPER ON GENDER AND URBAN PLANNING PREPARED AS AN INPUT FOR THE CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE: GLOBAL REPORT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 2011

Title of Project/Programme

Research Paper on Gender and Urban Planning Prepared as an Input for the Cities and Climate Change: Global Report on Human Settlements 2011 (<http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&catid=555&cid=9272>)

Region/Country/Location of Project

Global

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Policy Analysis Branch (now Research Unit) in collaboration with Gender Mainstreaming Unit (GMU)

Total Programme Budget (USD)

Funding Source

Norwegian fund (GMU)

Project Main Objective

To incorporate a gender perspective into the 2011 Edition of the Global Report on Human Settlements by examining the gender dimensions of the nexus between cities and climate change.

Gender Issues Covered

The research paper examined the gender dimensions of the nexus between cities and climate change.

Gender Strategy, Implementation

An independent researcher was commissioned to review data, documents and draft a research paper. The findings of the paper were incorporated into the Global Report on Human Settlements 2011.

Key Implementing Partners

UN-Habitat: Policy Analysis Branch (now Research Unit) and Gender Mainstreaming Unit.

External: Gotelind Alber, independent researcher and adviser on sustainable energy and climate change policy.

Target Beneficiaries

These were the readers of the Global Report on Human Settlements 2011, who include researchers, governments and other practitioners.

Describe Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

The paper was finalized and is available on the UN-Habitat website (<http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/GRHS2011/GRHS2011ThematicStudyGender.pdf>)

The publication recognized that the uneven distribution of economic and political power increases the vulnerability of women and minority groups (pp. 2, 11-12; 60). It has a full section on gender (pp. 81-82) and intersectionality with age and ethnicity; gender and transport on p. 101.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

Increased awareness of the gender dimensions of urban planning and climate change amongst the readers of the Global Report on Human Settlements 2011, which includes human settlements researchers, governments and other practitioners.

Lessons Learnt

Evidence-based gender research can effectively engage UN-Habitat flagship reports such as the Global Report on Human Settlements in a gender analysis of human settlement issues. There is need for funding and technical support on gender research to ensure that flagship reports and publications include a gender perspective in monitoring urbanization and hu-

man settlements development.

Sustainability and Replicability

This should be a practice. Background papers on gender should be prepared for UN-Habitat's flagship reports in order to ensure a gender perspective is incorporated. As a minimum, all flagship reports should reflect the gender perspective of the theme.

Knowledge Products from the Project

The paper was finalized and is available on the UN-Habitat website. (<http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/GRHS2011/GRHS2011ThematicStudyGender.pdf>)

RESEARCH PAPER ON GENDER AND URBAN PLANNING PREPARED AS AN INPUT FOR THE PLANNING SUSTAINABLE CITIES: GLOBAL REPORT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 2009

Title of Project/Programme

Research Paper on Gender and Urban Planning Prepared as an Input for the Planning Sustainable Cities: Global Report on Human Settlements 2009 (<http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&catid=555&cid=5607>)

Region/Country/Location of Project

Global

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Research Unit (formerly Policy Analysis Branch) in collaboration with Gender Mainstreaming Unit (GMU)

Total Programme Budget (USD)

Funding Source

Norwegian Fund (GMU)

Project Main Objective

To incorporate a gender perspective into the 2009 issue of the Global Report on Human Settlements by examining the gender dimensions of urban planning.

Gender Issues Covered

The research paper examined in detail the gender dimensions of urban planning.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The findings of the research paper were incorporated into the Global Report on Human Settlements 2009.

Key Implementing Partners

UN-Habitat: Research Unit and Gender Mainstreaming Unit.

Target Beneficiaries

The Target Beneficiaries were the readers of the Global Report on Human Settlements 2009, which includes human settlements researchers, governments and other practitioners.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues covered

The paper was finalized and is available on the UN-Habitat website.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

Increased awareness of the gender dimensions of urban planning amongst the readers of the Global Report on Human Settlements 2009, which includes human settlements researchers, governments and other practitioners.

Lessons Learnt

Evidence-based gender research can effectively engage UN-Habitat flagship reports. There is need for funding and technical support on gender researches to ensure that flagship reports and publications include a gender perspective in monitoring urbanization and human settlements development.

Sustainability and Replicability

Background papers on gender should be prepared for UN-Habitat's flagship reports in order to ensure a gender perspective is incorporated.

Knowledge Products from the Project

The paper was finalized and is available on the UN-Habitat website.

WATER FOR AFRICAN CITIES
PROGRAMME II - LAKE VICTORIA
WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME;
SANITATION

Title of Project/Programme

Water for African Cities Programme II - Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Programme; Sanitation Microcredit/revolving fund initiative in the cities of Kisii, Homa Bay and Bondo in Kenya; the municipalities of Bugembe, Kyotera, Mutukula and Nyendo in Uganda; the municipalities of Bukoba, Bunda, Muleba and Mutukula in Tanzania and Jos in Nigeria.

Region/Country/Location of Project

East Africa Region and West Africa – Nigeria

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Urban Basic Services Branch

Total Programme Budget

USD 28.62 million

Funding Source

The Government of the Netherlands and the Trust Fund

Project Main Objective

To demonstrate that the Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation in small towns can be achieved with a modest level of investments and ensure the sustainability of the investments.

Specific objectives: (a) Support pro-poor water and sanitation investments in the secondary urban centres in the Lake Victoria Region; (b) Build institutional and human resource capacities at local and regional levels for the sustainability of improved water and sanitation services; (c) Facilitate the benefits of water sector reforms to reach the local level in the participating urban centres; (d) Reduce the environmental impact of urbanization in the Lake Victoria Basin.

The overall objective of the Female Headed Household Sanitation Credit Scheme is to establish a sustainable revolving sanitation credit fund in order to meet the needs of poor female headed households to build their individual improved toilets.

Gender Issues Covered

In most African cultures, women have the primary responsibility for water, sanitation and hygiene at the household level. For them, sanitation means more than just latrines: they want safe private places with sufficient water for personal use and washing and better drainage to avoid dirty water remaining in the streets. Unhygienic public toilets and latrines threaten the health of women, who are prone to reproductive tract infections caused by poor sanitation.

The programme works with the women as an entry point to the community for this reason. Women play a crucial role in influencing the hygiene behaviour of young children. The effective use of sanitation facilities depends on their involvement in selection of the location and technology of such facilities.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The implementation approach used local expertise and available local building materials. The UN-Habitat Microcredit Sanitation programme works on the principle of a voluntary exchange between beneficiaries and producer, in this case UN-Habitat and the local partners who implement the programme in participating cities. Demand creation uses marketing techniques to serve social objectives. It goes far

beyond mere advertising by using four components: product, price, place and promotion:

Product: Toilet technology /design must respond to what people want, but also ensure sustainable use and gender friendliness rather than basing solely on what sanitary engineers believe they should have.

Price: This is the hardest part of selling sanitation to those who lack it - essentially poor people. The poor can least it, hence the need to keep prices down and market a range of products with various price tags.

Place: The product must be delivered to the right place; in particular, a toilet facility must be installed in the beneficiary's own homestead. This means that the supply chain has to reach every household.

Promotion: Promotion is communication with beneficiaries about the improved toilet facilities and its benefits. This includes advertising, mass media, word of mouth, and anything in between. It can also include many other means to get beneficiaries' attention and convince them to build their own toilet, to use it and to pay for it.

Key Implementing Partners

The local non-governmental organizations and local microfinance institutions: (i) Sustainable Aid in Africa International, in Kenya; (ii) Kagera Development and Credit Revolving Fund in Tanzania; (iii) Busoga Trust; and (iv) Uganda Environmental Protection Forum.

Target Beneficiaries:

Poor female-headed households.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues covered

By December 2011, 5,500 female-headed households had been provided with sanitation loans and had built their improved toilets in their homestead; about 33,000 people were using these sanitation facilities. At the same period, at least 10,000 people were using improved toilets built without loans but

in collaboration with UN-Habitat trained artisans.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

(i) For their personal dignity and self-respect, most of the urban poor are willing to have adequate toilet facilities in their households but they do not have access to finances; (ii) When the sanitation microcredit opportunity is available poor people, and in particular women headed households, play a vital role in saving and collecting money to get improved sanitation facilities in their household; (iii) In most cases, women motivate their male partners and their neighbours to participate in the programme; (iv) When they have an improved household toilet, women and men are proud and are no longer ashamed to give their addresses to their relatives, and their social life improves.

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Sanitation microcredit for female-headed households could be a good tool to use to reach Millennium Development Goal target 10 in poor urban areas.
- (ii) The recovery of all disbursed money for the revolving fund is possible, though it may take longer than expected. However, it will be important to involve local authorities, other stakeholders and beneficiary communities, fully.
- (iii) Income generating activities is a requirement for easy repayments. It would be important to allow the revolving fund mechanism to use/or lend repaid money in building public toilets and water kiosks to generate income.

- (iv) For new programmes, the design should take into account post-project management and sustainability of the revolving fund. Engaging the community banks to commit some of their corporate social responsibility allotments to operation and management of the revolving fund.

Sustainability and Replicability

Through Ownership: Community-owned and managed revolving fund.

Through Capacity-building: Several training sessions have been undertaken to ensure sustainability of the project, including complementary revenue sources. Enterprise savings and credit products have been developed to complement the sanitation credit product, given that the sanitation credit is non-productive loan.

Knowledge Products from the Project

None

GENDER EVALUATION CRITERIA

Title of Project/Programme

Gender Evaluation Criteria

Region/Country/Location of Project

Global (pilot areas in Brazil, Ghana and Nepal)

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

Urban Legislation, Land and Governance
Branch, Land/Global Land Tool Network Unit

Total Programme Budget (USD)

Part of the Global Land Tool Network
programme Budget

Funding Source

Government of Norway,
Swedish International Development Agency

Project Main Objective

To establish a practical tool to support land professionals and civil society to assess the gender responsiveness of land sector/processes.

Gender Issues Covered

Gender issues related to land are complex. These involve sensitive social and cultural territories and challenge deeply rooted power structures. At the same time, for land interventions to be effective they need to go beyond the technical issues and consider socio-cultural dimensions such as gender. It cannot be assumed that women and men benefit in the same way from initiatives in the land sector. Land tools should not just benefit the poor; these must also work towards gender equality. This is critical as women continue to face large barriers in accessing land under formal, informal and customary systems of land tenure. Gender dimensions are frequently not captured by routine assessments and data collection regarding land issues. The reason for this is the absence of specific gender criteria in the process, either because gender analysis is not prioritized or because those involved lack a tool to do so.

Historically, land tools have often been designed to serve male interests and priorities since women had (and still have) a low representation in decision-making bodies of local and national authorities as well as civil society organizations and among land professionals. To be effective, the way in which land tools may impact men and women differently should be considered. This requires the active involvement of both sexes in the land tool design, implementation and evaluation processes.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The objective of evaluating land tools for gender equality is based on the goal of improving access to land and tenure security for men and women. This commitment arises out of numerous key global policy documents and international standards including the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Dis-

crimination Against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action.

The *Gender Evaluation Criteria* is a set of 22 questions on a range of relevant factors reflecting the gender responsiveness of policies and practices within the land sector. The evaluation is a means that has been developed through consultations as a flexible framework to test the gender responsiveness of land tools. It is adaptable to different land tools and contexts.

Key Implementing Partners

Huairou Commission, University of East London, International Federation of Surveyors.

Target Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries are land professionals and organizations active in promoting land rights and tenure security for all.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

The *Gender Evaluation Criteria* has been developed through a highly participative process and subsequently piloted in three different contexts. The pilots demonstrated that there is a wider range of uses of the tool than was expected during conceptualization.

Brazil: *Espaço Feminista*, a feminist non-governmental organization in Recife, Brazil (and a member of the Huairou Commission), has since 2009 been utilizing the criterion as an advocacy tool in its effort to secure tenure for the communities of Ponto de Maduro, a large informal settlement and home to over 8,000 low-income households. At the World Urban Forum in Rio de Janeiro 2010, it was announced that the area's residents would not be evicted and that a process of regularization would commence using the criterion.

Ghana: *Assessing a land tool with a selective approach.* Ghana Sisterhood Foundation has piloted the criterion by evaluating an ongoing land reform project that has a strong focus on customary rights and structures. In the frame of this reform project, "customary land secretariats" have been established with the aim of integrating the advantages of customary practices into formal structures. The effect of the customary practices on women, however, was unclear since men are primary custodians of land as well as customary leaders and decision-makers. To assess the advantages and disadvantages of concentrating on one of the six elements of the *Gender Evaluation Criteria*, Ghana Sisterhood Foundation piloted only criteria 4, which is focussing on customary and traditional laws and practices. The pilot proved that assessing the gender responsiveness of the land reform project based on only one criterion is difficult since it does not trigger enough information for a comprehensive view on the land tool. As a result, findings are weak and do not stand on a solid base. The piloting experience from Ghana, nonetheless, proved that the *Gender Evaluation Criteria* has been designed as a holistic tool drawing from a range of questions to assess, adequately, the impact of the land tool or intervention on both sexes.

Uganda was not one of the pilot countries but Uganda Land Alliance took the decision to roll out the *Gender Evaluation Criteria* and test the tool at a different scale. The Alliance is a consortium of organizations working on land rights in Uganda. A team comprising representatives from the Ministry of Lands; local governments; civil society organizations and community organizers were trained and conducted participatory gender evaluation assessments in 10 districts using all the criteria. In the process they jointly analyzed the existing gender inequalities in land policies, practices and institutions.

Within each district, the results were validated and finally presented to a forum of national stakeholders in Kampala, in April 2012. One of the findings was that at the policy level, equal rights to land is recognized but that with implementation women, compared with men, continue to be marginalized. One of the bottlenecks identified was the overrepresentation of men in the decision-making bodies and land management mechanisms. The validation of results was followed by the development of a national action plan to attend to these concerns based on the evidence collected.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

By using a gendered approach in Brazil, the Local Committee (a forum of stakeholders constituting the federal agency that owns the land, the state agency responsible for the regularization, a research organization and *Espaço Feminista*) can ensure that women and men are not only beneficiaries, but are social agents in the regularization process.

In Ghana, despite the limited application of the tool using only 1 of 6 elements, the *Gender Evaluation Criteria* was able to: (1) build understanding of the land reform project and its functions among community members, customary leaders and grassroots women; (2) develop strategic alliances; and (3) hold talks between government officials, traditional leaders, grassroots women and community members.

In Uganda, the process provided opportunity for stakeholders to analyze existing gender inequalities in land policies, practices and institutions, and develop the corresponding national action plan.

Lessons Learnt

The *Gender Evaluation Criteria* is useful for groups who want to highlight and deal with gender inequalities in the land sector. It can be used to evaluate specific land tools and how they are applied. It has been used as a checklist in the policy development process as well as a tool for identifying gender inequalities in existing processes. By using a range of different criteria, it becomes clearer to see where change needs to take place to ensure that women and men will benefit from such processes.

Sustainability and Replicability

The *Gender Evaluation Criteria* is now being used by other Global Land Tool Network partners to support the establishment of a gender baseline for the land sector. ILC and the Network conducted a training of trainers for Africa that has been followed up by the selection of three ILC members who will roll out the *Evaluation* in their respective countries. Further plans to develop capacity around using the *Evaluation* in Asia and Latin America are ongoing.

Knowledge Products from the Project.

Gender Evaluation Criteria Matrix
Gender Evaluation Criteria Policy Paper

How to conduct gender evaluations on large-scale land tools (training guide).

All available at www.glttn.net
<http://www.glttn.net/index.php/resources/publications/search-publications/viewcategory/14-gender>



ABOVE: Woman cultivating crops. Tanzania.
© Scott Wallace/World Bank

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AFRICA

AFRICAN WOMEN AND EQUITY – A LUTA CONTINUA

African women still struggle for equity decades after independence and after liberation movements on the continent demonstrated that this was morally right, economically smart and vital to the development.

Africa's liberation movements in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique of the 1960s and 1970s demonstrated women's capabilities in the war and how they could help forge a new society. In a way, these countries drew greater attention to women's emancipation in the continent. During the war, women played vital and often heroic roles in mobilizing the people, ferrying supplies, producing food, educating the illiterate, running health facilities and fighting alongside men. In Mozambique, the sight of gun-toting women injected a new sense of gender equality and accorded them the respectability in the eyes of sceptical men.

Although Mozambique is now at peace, the struggle by and for women must remain a key development goal.

THE GENDERED HUMAN HABITAT WE ENVISION

Historically looking back at the establishment of the Commission on the Status of Women by the UN Economic Council (1946) and then moving through the years to take stock of the decades it unfolded: the adoption of the Universal Declaration on the Political Rights of Women (1948) and later, the declaration of the UN Decade for Women (1976-85), with all the ensuing conferences - Nairobi, New York, Rio, Vienna, Cairo and Copenhagen, culminating in the Beijing Conference of 2005 and followed by numerous "post-Beijings" - we have reason to boast of relative success in highlighting gender and women-specific issues. Without a doubt, women and men com-

mitted to gender equity, equality, justice and empowerment and have rendered a blow to patriarchal-oriented institutions as well as all gender-hostile systems and spaces. Today, even the most backward of institutions and systems seem to understand that there is no way of holding back the gathering momentum of history in this regard. Nowadays, the patriarchal world is at least, politically, more “fashion-conscious,” often cushioned by political correctness. Thus, however gender-bigoted, many are unlikely to be openly blatant, let alone obnoxiously loud, about the biological imperative of gender inequality, for instance.

The new tactics to watch out for – that are, in my view, much more dangerous than open opposition - include: endless talk minus “the walk;” stalling of action; financial non-commitment for real change; exploitation of the gender agenda for political/academic/professional capital and expediency; conferences/meetings that yield nothing but piles of paperwork and computer discs that are nearly crashing with empty declarations, etc. Even more critical is the danger of the parabolic biblical warning against ‘putting new wine into old bottles.’ In other words, until we remap our thinking by purging ourselves of filial-patriarchal mind-sets, involuntarily focalized by centuries of gendered social conditioning, the struggle for gender equity, equality and justice will never witness full victory. All other efforts

towards change will remain symbolic if not cosmetic, including well-meaning acts such as: official declarations; summits, conferences; memoranda; petitions; organized demonstrations; legislatures; allocation of gender quotas in government – you name it. I reiterate: without emancipated gender consciousness among men, women and youth, transnationally, feminization of poverty will continue, resulting in greater and greater uneven development, denying more than half of the productive population of the world voice, empowerment and access to resources, thus making the world less habitable for the majority of human beings. In this, the poor rural and urban areas are at threatening risk. Only emancipated gender consciousness with unleash agency and give birth to creativity that will bloom into audacious imaginativeness, releasing a mighty life force for non-reversible global transformation. This is the ideal habitat we should envision and I fervently believe that it is possible.

Micere Githae Mugo

Meredith Professor for Teaching Excellence,
Syracuse University

Author, Gender Activist and Champion

Member, UN-Habitat, Advisory Group on Gender Issue



“All over the world, women are the most vulnerable due to her social status, low economic income and discrimination. By empowering and involving them UN-Habitat increases the impact of its policies. The Advisory Group on Gender Issues, launched in September 2012 in Naples, Italy, will consolidate the UN-Habitat gender equality work and meet the new challenges related to the current world economic crisis, in cities as well as rural areas.”

Aminata Traore, chair, UN-Habitat Advisory Group on Gender Issues.



CASE STUDIES OF PROGRAMMES IN AFRICA

CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR LOCAL PARTICIPATORY PLANNING, BUDGETING AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Title of Project/Programme

Capacity-building for Local Participatory Planning, Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Senegal (Focus on Mozambique)

Region/Country/Location of Project

Mozambican cities of Chibuto (South), Manica (Centre) and Nacala (North).

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Former Training and Capacity Building Branch, in collaboration with UN-Habitat team in Mozambique.

Total Programme Budget (USD)

USD 1,977,255 for the overall project, of which approximately USD 450,000 were spent in Mozambican activities (excluding overheads and other general expenditure)

Funding Source

Government of Spain

Project Main Objective

To develop the capacities of local councilors, municipal staff, non-governmental and community-based organizations, as well as local training institutions to carry out strategic planning and budgeting in a participatory manner, as well as to mainstream gender considerations in their decision-making and implementation.

Gender Issues Covered

Community representatives in Mozambican municipal government (typically traditional leaders represented in the Municipal Assembly) are mostly men (with few exceptions). However, women often have a different view of needs and priorities for municipal services and neighbourhood improvement. The participatory planning and budgeting methodology introduced through this programme opens a new and complementary channel for citizens, particularly women, to place their demands and contribute to municipal development.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The overall project strategy consists of supporting municipalities in implementing the three phases of participatory planning cycles: diagnosis, planning, and implementation.

Each of these phases is supported with specific capacity-building interventions in the preparation, establishment and management of the local planning processes. All activities were designed to be undertaken with a strong emphasis on gender mainstreaming and the participation of women in the decision-making processes, mainly through:

- Specific training modules on gender and gender mainstreaming
- Focus on women as main target for project awareness activities
- Emphasis on women's participation in newly established neighbourhood councils

The use of a Gender Equality Index to collect baseline data and measure progress at the end of the project was not finally implemented. One of the reasons was technical difficulty in collecting any kind of baseline data in municipalities where such data are non-existent, and before the training that could allow a basic shared understanding of the concepts.

Key Implementing Partners

- **Ministry of State Administration:** a line Ministry in charge of institutional and technical support to municipal governments. It played a key role in creating awareness of the project and buy-in from municipalities, in technical support during implementation, and in disseminating the results of the project
- **A Polytechnic University:** as lead academic institution, in charge of coordinating the training and capacity-building activities during the different phases of the project
- **Municipal councils of Chibuto, Manica and Nacala:** municipal leadership and technical staff participated in training and planning activities. Then, they mobilized the community, set up the institutional process and necessary structures, and implemented the project selected by the community as priority, which was a health centre in the three municipalities

Target Beneficiaries

- Leadership and staff of the Municipal Council and Assembly of Chibuto, of Manica and of Nacala, who received training and capacity-building, and the necessary tools to implement a participatory planning and budgeting process
- Local communities in Chibuto, Manica and Nacala, who benefitted from the opportunity to express their demands and preferences for services, and from the construction of a new health centre

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

The project is currently wrapping up the last activities, that is the publication of two documents (the proceedings of the national dissemination seminar and the methodological guidelines), and the completion of the construction works.

According to the evaluation that took place in November 2011, some of the gender-related highlighted aspects were the following:

- Local leaders and members of local councils participating in the programme received training on gender issues
- Most participants in neighbourhood meetings were women (we do not have specific numbers)
- One of the most common demands among women (for a health centre with maternal facilities) was the project chosen in the three municipalities

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

- Local neighbourhood councils created: 5 in Nacala, 1 in Manica, and 5 in Chibuto (no gender disaggregated data on local council members)
- Budget allocation for participatory planning and budgeting in Nacala Municipality's five-year plan (until 2013)

- Use of the created local councils for the response to a water crisis in Chibuto Municipality
- Urban indicators collected at the end of 2011 in the three municipalities
- One health centre in each municipality, all expected to be operational by the end of 2012

Lessons Learnt

What worked:

- Training sessions, particularly role plays and study visits were very positively valued by participants
- Community involvement was generally pretty high; participants considered that women priorities were heard

What did not work:

- Complex administrative procedures created delays in project implementation and construction work that resulted in a partial loss of community confidence in the process
- Municipalities still lack the most basic data to feed into the use of “sophisticated” indexes, such as the Governance or Gender Equality Index. Technical support to make the indices doable should be considered
- Great attention needs to be placed on “mainstreaming” the process into municipal institutions: more effort should be placed at the beginning to understand how the participatory planning and budgeting process fits with normal planning and budgeting process, and ensure

that the former process is understood as a general municipal practice, and not only a discrete project practice applied for specific funding. This was understood in different degrees in each municipality, with Nacala as the one that showed the greatest commitment to institutionalizing the process

- Results suggest that women had an important role in determining local needs and priorities. However this aspect has not yet been adequately monitored or analyzed

Sustainability and Replicability

- Municipalities, particularly those of Chibuto and Nacala, have taken steps towards institutionalizing the process, by integrating the project focal points as member of their, and using created structures for consultation with the community beyond project activities. Leadership commitment to participatory planning and budgeting is essential for sustainability: this can be influenced by showing the positive results (Monitoring & Evaluation has an important role to play here)

Knowledge Products from the Project

- Mozambican Municipalities’ Experiences in Participatory planning and budgeting: proceedings of the National Dissemination Seminar (forthcoming)
- Participatory planning and budgeting Methodological Guidelines for Mozambican Municipalities (forthcoming)
- Urban Development Indicators for Mozambican Municipalities (available)

EMPOWERING URBAN WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS THROUGH HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND LAND RIGHTS IN MOZAMBIQUE – MANICA CITY

Title of Project/Programme

Empowering Urban Women Entrepreneurs through Housing Development and Land Rights in Mozambique – Manica City

Region/Country/Location of Project

Manica City, Mozambique

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Regional Office for Africa

Total Programme Budget (USD)

USD 218,862 (Cooperation agreement between Manica Municipality and UN-Habitat)

Funding Source

Government of Spain

Gender Issues Covered

Most women entrepreneurs in Manica Municipality operate informal businesses that often represent the main source of income for their households. Around 450 of them are organized in a Credit and Savings Association movement and other similar economic bodies. They have entrepreneurial skills and the experience of community finance. However, cultural practices favour male landownership and discourage women from formalization of businesses. Women have no access to affordable and good quality housing and formal finance. This project aims at piloting a “lease-to-own” programme through which women entrepreneurs would be able to access homeownership, establish a relationship with a banking institution and thus breaking the vicious circle of informality.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

A socioeconomic study was conducted at the beginning of the project among those women involved in the association movement and their families. The focus was on understanding household sources of income and expenditure. It included some relevant information on household composition, women-headed businesses and access to land. The survey helped identify existing issues of women owning land or housing, and on women entrepreneurs formalizing their businesses, mostly linked to cultural practices and local beliefs.

Prior to the design of the houses, a survey on local housing conditions and materials was also conducted. This survey took into account local practices and household needs, mostly related to women activities. This information was taken into account in the design of the house.

Key Implementing Partners

- Municipal Council of Manica: in charge of house construction and social housing programme
- Credit and Savings Association: main target group for the project. It was initially supported by the Municipality and now it receives support mostly from the local non-governmental organization, ADEM

Target Beneficiaries

The target group of the pilot Municipal Social Housing Project is women entrepreneurs, mostly those who are members of the Credit and Savings Association. By offering affordable finance conditions through the lease-to-own scheme, women entrepreneurs will become homeowners, and so gain land rights. The relationship established with financial institution will, in many cases, be the first introduction to formal finance and possibly an incentive to grow and formalize their businesses. The project also aims at providing additional support to women groups in areas such as land rights, financial literacy and business support.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

This project is in its early stages of implementation. So far, the above-mentioned studies have been conducted, model houses designed, urbanization plan approved and works started. Actual home construction is expected to start within the next few months. The financial mechanism has been designed and discussed with potential partner financial institutions.

The next steps will involve launching the project at the municipal level, including communication and awareness activities, application process and the selection of families. Starting with this phase, it is essential to launch information programmes that enable interested women to fully understand the project, including potential benefits and risks.

UN-Habitat liaised with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to include Manica as priority area of the agency's sponsored training course on "natural resources rights". These rights include modules on women's rights to access natural resources and access to land. This training took place in Manica on 12 April 2012).

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

Results and impact will need to be further assessed. One result already achieved has been the increased visibility of women associations, as well as individual women businesses. The findings of the socioeconomic study were presented to the Municipal Assembly, highlighting the successes of this initiative, thereby increasing the profile of businesswomen and, perhaps, contributing to reduce some stigmas.

Lessons Learnt

Some important gender-related aspects need to be carefully assessed during implementation: intrafamily power relations; how to avoid a situation whereby house payments become a burden for women only while income is controlled by men; advocacy for women's ownership of land and businesses.

Some expert advice on these and other issues would be welcomed. While not contemplated in the Agreement of Cooperation with the Municipality, further support to existing women groups, particularly on empowerment issues and income-generating support, would be highly recommended.

Sustainability and Replicability.

The project is still at early stages of implementation but, potentially, it can be replicated in other municipalities.

Knowledge Products from the Project.

Project brochure, including a description of the financial scheme.

PARTICIPATORY DISTRICT REHABILITATION IN MOGADISHU

Title of Project/Programme

Participatory District Rehabilitation in Mogadishu

Region/ Country/Location of Project

Mogadishu (16 Districts) and Bermuda Enclave

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

Somalia Programme

Total Programme Budget

USD 600,000 + USD 110,440

Funding Source

Government of Italy & Department for International Development (United Kingdom)

Project Main Objective

- Strengthen local governance mechanisms and community-based partnerships through district pro filing and community consultations (as and in a manner

permitted by the overall security situation) for the prioritization of projects to be implemented

- Improve the living conditions of urban poor and internally displaced persons through priority services and infrastructure
- Stimulate livelihood opportunities for urban poor and internationally displaced Persons through labour-intensive project implementation, and linking service and infrastructure projects to livelihood opportunities

Gender Issues Covered

Local communities in Mogadishu have highlighted that unemployment and lack of income are their most severe problems. In response, the rehabilitation of neighbourhood markets that will stimulate the local economy, create jobs and improve the livelihood of all, in particular women as vendors and clients, were of highest priority in most of the districts. Another priority is the rehabilitation or construction of wells, beneficial, in particular, women who will be safer in their neighbourhoods and spend less time fetching water and will be in security in the vicinity of the neighbourhood. Projects implemented within this framework will continue to have an agreed special emphasis the employment of internally displaced persons, enhanced livelihoods for the urban poor, in particular women, and improved public infrastructure and access to basic services.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The project targeted all 16 districts of Mogadishu and the Bermuda area, aiming to provide these with a medium-size grant ranging from USD 20,000 to 25,000 per district, subject to absorptive capacity, project review by local administrations and community representatives, project approval by UN-Habitat and participation in conflict resolution training for local leaders.

Leadership training and a district profiling were conducted in all areas to identify key problems and opportunities involving the different district level stakeholders (district authorities, religious/traditional leaders, women representatives, leaders among the internally displaced, market vendors, and local business people). Based on consultations and participatory planning exercises, district authorities identified a priority project, which was then shared with community representatives for endorsement, and translated into an action plan. District grants to implement the action plans were disbursed through the cooperating non-governmental partner, which also guided the project implementation through community development facilitators who were selected from the different districts. District grants were released to implement the project with concrete partnerships, supported by written agreements between the different local stakeholders. District representatives also received training in conflict management and resolution (or local leadership), as required and permitted by circumstances on the ground and based on an assessment of district training needs and opportunities. At least 30 per cent of the participants had to be women.

Local consortia were formed between stakeholder groups to form properly accountable systems for monitoring and guidance of the implementation process as well as evaluation of the outcome. This procedure empowers women as actors of the community and as part of the decision-making process. Staff of a local women's non-governmental organization, SAACID, also undertook direct monitoring.

Key Implementing Partners

SAACID, district administrations/leaders, Benadir Regional Government, Ministry of Interior.

Target Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries included: students, vendors, teachers and staff, youth and tuberculosis patients. There were approximately 1,475 direct beneficiaries. Among the 221,664 indirect beneficiaries were families of vendors, staff and students, communities using markets, facilities or covered by the district offices.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

- Capacity-building workshops on Managing Conflicts and Differences have been implemented for all 16 districts and the Bermuda enclave. The workshops have brought together various stakeholders from the districts, fostering dialogue, strengthening the process associated with rehabilitation, and prioritization components. In total, 595 district leaders have been trained, of whom some 30 per cent women
- Sub-projects implemented: 7 markets, 4 district offices, 1 school, 1 women's vocational institute, 1 district court, 1 tuberculosis clinic, 2 sporting grounds for youth

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

1. Livelihood of the whole community improved, in particular for women
2. Awareness among the local community of the decision-making capacity of women increased
3. Direct participation of women in the local planning process and decision-making was increased through the community consultation mechanism that required at least 30 per cent women participants in all steps of the process.

The actual impact of the project on women is unclear as there was no real monitoring possible, as United Nations staff could not, for security reasons, directly monitor the project implemented in Mogadishu. The third party monitor for the project and UN-Habitat re-

quire a minimum level of female participation in the activities and of women as beneficiaries of the projects. There were no specific mechanisms implemented for the monitoring of gender specific results neither of the project nor data survey extended to beneficiaries. Therefore, data were not sex-desegregated. However, extra effort was made to monitor systematically – through basic quantitative means - women's participation as well as direct and indirect benefits from the project.

Lessons Learnt

- Security and access in Mogadishu did not allow Un-Habitat staff to directly implement nor monitor the project. As a consequence, UN-Habitat could not guarantee that the gender commitment has been implemented by the contracted non-governmental organization as intended initially - even in a positive situation that the third party contracted for the works is a local branch of an international women non-governmental organization. However, a minimum level of women participation and beneficiaries was clearly required by the partner in all project components
- Due to the particular circumstances under which this project has been developed (money available ad hoc for a specific purpose and quickly transferred from a non feasible project to this one); the standard project design approach had not been followed, including gender mainstreaming approach, because of a lack of time and capacities (gender expertise). A gender standard should have been agreed upon with the contractor and districts before the implementation of each project (for example, for rehabilitation of district offices; a minimum number of women to be employed after completion of the office should have been targeted)
- Capacity problems on the ground still persist. The continuous changes in government counterparts were a complicating factor as new actors sought to understand the project. UN-Habitat has, therefore, increased its role within technical support to the works, especially with

regards to new designs, use of materials and appropriate building techniques and monitoring. More support and training is scheduled for the second phase intervention. With regard to the capacity-building workshops it is very difficult to follow-up results, especially since many are informal leaders

- In the identification of priority projects, many ideas had to be turned down, even if they could have more impact on the community and on women in particular, since they were above the limit or there was no budgets available for running costs, for example for schools
- Finally, while working close to the communities has ensured certain insulation from political and military conflict, the project is dependent on the security situation on the ground as such remains vulnerable to contextual changes

Sustainability and Replicability

Phase two – continued intervention in Mogadishu's districts - a second phase of the project was initiated in the first half of 2011 with increased support from the Italian Development Cooperation. This phase reverts to full participatory district workshops, for increased transparency and wider dialogue. Further, the conflict management and governance capacity-building workshops are strengthened with elements of UN-Habitat's *Local Leadership and Management Skills and Gender and the Role of Women in Local Governance* modules.

Knowledge Products from the Project:

None



ABOVE: A school girl cleaning her hands during break time Nairobi, Kenya 2011. © Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat

LAKE VICTORIA WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME

Title of Project/Programme

Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Programme

Region/Country/Location of Project

Homa Bay and Kisii (Kenya); Nyendo Seenyange, Kyotera and Mutukula (Uganda); Bukoba, Muleba and Mutukula (Tanzania)

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

United Nations System for human settlements activities and focal point for the monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the Habitat Agenda, as well as the task manager of the human settlements chapter of Agenda 21.

Total Programme Budget (USD)

USD 501,139

Funding Source

The programme is funded by the governments of the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the Italian Development, the Japan Habitat Association and Cadbury Kenya Ltd.

Project Main Objective

The specific objectives were to support pro-poor water and sanitation investments in the Lake Victoria; build institutional and human resource capacities; facilitate the benefits of water sector reforms; and reduce the environmental impact of urbanization in the Lake Victoria Basin.

Gender Issues Covered

The participation of beneficiaries of water supply and sanitation services is a critical issue. Social analysis will, therefore, ensure that user preferences for different levels of services, as well as their willingness and ability to pay be investigated at the onset of project design. It will also make certain of that their commitment to the monitoring and maintenance of facilities. Other issues include consideration of gender equity and involvement of women in decision-making regarding water resources management, and education and sensitization programmes for the public on the use and proper management of water resources as essential to the improvement of health. (http://www.lvbcom.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=72:lvwatsan-project-profile&Itemid=82)

Gender Strategy and Implementation

Training and capacity-building programmes as well as a consensus building workshops were conducted in 10 towns around Lake Victoria, based on instruction materials designed by a consortium of four (4) international partners (Specific names are in item no. 9).

Trainees observed the changing gender roles with an increased number of men collecting water for domestic use. Men seen collecting water confirmed that chief's barazas (public meetings) and churches had made them aware of just how much women were overburdened and needed male help.

During the training of trainers and facilitators for the Capacity Development Initiative, the participants were taken through the Participatory Learning and Action approach. Sessions on mainstreaming gender and pro-poor governance were provided and thematic groups discussed how to make these two elements a normal part of the training manuals and guides.

Key Implementing Partners

These are the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-IHE Institute for Water Education (utility and catchment management); the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (pro-poor governance); the Gender Water Alliance (gender); and the Netherlands Development Organization (water and sanitation-related economic development). The consortium is mandated to provide capacity development services to local actors in 10 towns. Providers of this service, whose aim is to secure sustainable efficacy of service delivery, are the regional and local capacity-builders and the Network for Water and Sanitation or Netwas.

Target Beneficiaries

Vulnerable groups especially women and persons with disability.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

The Trainer of Trainers was successful in the further capacitating of Netwas staff in terms of:

- (a) Applying an effective methodological training technique, e.g. participatory learning and action.
- (b) Improving training content through discussion in thematic groups and also one-on-one sessions between trainers and training and capacity-building partner module writers.
- (c) Integrating cross-cutting themes of gender mainstreaming and pro-poor governance in water and sanitation.

Impact/Changes/Benefits for the Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

The impact seen in the target areas such as in Kyotera was the accessibility and availability of green energy, clean safe water in the water kiosks, even during the dry spells; promotion of better hygiene through garbage collection; construction of slaughter houses; and the local and economic development opportunity in solid waste management, whereby people were exposed to design methods of this management system. After training and capacity-building, community-based organizations such as the Rakai Women's Group in Kyotera started receiving orders to supply saw dust briquettes and other bio-degradable waste products in the towns.

Lessons Learnt

The challenges faced were:

- Implementing partners' hesitation to participate could waste much time. Another challenge was that the modules adopted had to evolve with the dynamics of the different communities in the three countries and this had to be taken into consideration during the implementation process

- The delivery of the training and capacity-building programme was very challenging to the regional and local capacity-builders for several reasons: the limited number of facilitator days for training and capacity-building, the short time available for the holding of nearly 100 training and capacity-building sessions, the multiple locations chosen for the events and the quality of the arrangements for the participants
- The late appointment of the regional and local capacity-builders. This not only delayed the start of field activities, but also implied that the regional and local capacity-builders could only join the consortium of four international partners when the project design had been completed and some field activities had already started. This prevented the incorporation of the local experiences of the regional and local capacity-builders in project development. Fortunately, two partners were firmly established in the region and could bring in their expertise and experience to compensate for the lack of early input from the regional and local capacity-builders
- The consolidation and implementation of the Action Plans proved a challenge, particularly in relation to the larger initiatives with a longer timeframe. Although UN-Habitat, the International Partners and the regional and local capacity-builders were all aware of the challenges that this would present, the local structures that had purposely been set up for the purpose of preparing and supervising the Training and Capacity-building Programme and Action Plan implementation were not able to do so very effectively and would benefit from continued support much beyond the project period

The lessons of this experience include:

- Importance of carrying out a needs assessment in the communities before project implementation in order to come up with training modules
- The role played by beneficiaries is vital as they contribute to providing the best solutions in the communities from the training modules
- Money would not be given to the city council for continued implementation and sustainability of projects in phase 2 as this failed in phase 1 of these three countries. This has led to the need for ensuring that the communities are well sensitized to attend to various issues without depending on their governments
- Some of the earlier lessons had been well incorporated into the Lake Victoria Training and Capacity-building Project, notably the expansion of the scope to include all stakeholders and the expansion of the thematic areas to include managerial issues, pro-poor governance, gender and vulnerable groups and local economic development
- The coordination and alignment of training and capacity-building activities, seeing that each party had a separate agreement with UN-Habitat (mostly resolved), the issue of the hardware investments having preceded the capacity development activities (not resolved), and the issue of the continued need for support to implement the Action Plans (only very partially resolved)

Sustainability and Replicability

Replication is defined as the “implementation process that involves learning from, or sharing with others, practices that are proven to be effective solutions to common and similar problems”. Replication in regard to the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Programme is about ensuring that what has worked in other towns or institutions can be replicated elsewhere and scaled up across the towns and beyond.

Two key points:

- From the Further Inquiries, it emerged that effective action plans are those within the scope of participants’ work, authority and resources, are short rather than long term and are best taken up immediately after returning from the training when the energy level is still high and the course learning’s are still fresh.
- In the training sessions, the use of examples (cases or case studies) was an important and enriching aspect. Examples from one’s own town were sometimes sensitive. When using examples from other towns, certain problems became clear, and how the relations between certain people, functionaries and institutions could obstruct positive impact of the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Programme. Solutions for problems in other towns could be suggested, while this would have been more difficult for one’s own town.

Records of the ongoing projects are taken and done by bookkeepers to ensure sustainability of the projects.

Knowledge Products from the Project

The Partners prepared three knowledge management documents on key aspects of the community development initiative programme. The documents were a Systemic Action Research Methodology; Partnerships; Training and Replicability, as well as a website for the programme.

An independent auditor’s report was prepared by PricewaterhouseCoopers N.V. of Eindhoven, the Netherlands. UNESCO-IHE prepared the financial reporting at the end of the project. An audio visual showing of the capacity-building programme was presented in Kyotera, Uganda, (2011).

SANITATION MICROCREDIT INITIATIVE: A RESPONSE TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES FOR THE POOREST WOMEN IN THE LAKE VICTORIA REGION

Title of Project / Programme

Sanitation Microcredit Initiative: A Response to Improved Sanitation Facilities for the Poorest Women in the Lake Victoria Region

Region/Country/Location of Project

Homa Bay and Kisii (Kenya); Nyendo Seenyange, Kyotera and Mutukula (Uganda); Bukoba, Muleba and Mutukula (Tanzania)

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

United Nations System for human settlements activities and focal point for the monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the Habitat Agenda, as well as the task manager of the human settlements chapter of Agenda 21

Total Programme Budget (USD)

Funding Source

Project Main Objective

The objective of the Sanitation Microcredit Initiative was to facilitate access to improved sanitation facilities for the poorest female-headed households in the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation programme for seven cities.

Gender Issues Covered

Water and sanitation, with an emphasis on sanitation.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

Women were very involved in the construction of sanitation facilities and the promotion of health and hygiene practices in their communities and households.

Key Implementing Partners

These organizations are UN-Habitat, UNESCO-IHE (utility and catchment management), Federation of Canadian Municipalities (pro-poor governance), the Gender Water Alliance (gender) and SNV, the Netherlands Development Organization, (water and sanitation related economic development). The consortium is mandated to provide capacity development services through a regional and local capacity- to local actors in the 10 towns, with a view to securing sustainable efficacy of service delivery.

Target Beneficiaries

Sanitation microcredit programmes worked in the seven. The programme sensitized women's groups of the St Jude Centre and Omukisa gwa Mukama in Nyendo, Seenyanje, and Rakai Women's Efforts to save the in Kyotera and LAUPI in Mutukula. Consultations were carried out in Kisii and Homa Bay. Participating women became members of recognized non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and faith-based organizations by the MSF and who registered to specifically participate in the project.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

The microcredit for sanitation programme was a new approach by UN-Habitat that focused sanitation needs for women, especially since they manage households. One of the achievements seen is that men and schools were included in the sanitation project following increased demand for their participation.

Community members were at the centre of all the pre-planning, planning, design, decision-making and implementation stages of the sanitation programme. The effective participation of community members ensured their increased commitment, ownership and sustainability of the programme.

Where sanitation facilities exist, households were assisted to upgrade facilities to ensure that they are safe and hygienic. The use of local indigenous material was promoted to ensure harmony with the environment and to reduce costs. The local community was involved in decision-making during the implementation and its capacity to build the sanitation facility was improved through a skills transfer programme. An enabling environment was created for local artisans to benefit from jobs generated by the programme.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

One of the impacts of the project on the beneficiary communities was their commitment to form and establish structures where they would save and qualify for loans. The programme focussed attention on improving or upgrading existing facilities to promote health while providing new facilities where necessary.

The programme involved local non-governmental, community- and faith-based organizations in the respective towns, who have had considerable experience in various aspects on microcredits. They were engaged to continue the role of involving the entire community in sanitation service provision. The programme also included women and youth groups, particularly in the production of local building materials and in building sanitation facilities. This resulted in local business development and provisions for employment opportunities for local contractors, women and youth.

Lessons Learnt

One of the challenges UN-Habitat faced was getting organizations from the three countries to assist them in the microcredit practice. An-

other challenge for the implementing partners was creation of social demand for sanitation in the communities. Moreover, once the sanitation facilities were put up, some communities in the different towns received complaints that the facilities erected were too expensive to afford.

The Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation project in the seven cities is far short of meeting the seven targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

A lesson learnt was that in all Phase 1 projects money would not be given to the city council for continued implementation and sustainability of projects in Phase 2. This has led to the need for ensuring that the communities are well sensitized to deal with various issues without depending on their governments.

The Government of the Netherlands recommended that the project provide at least 2,500 sanitation services for the urban poor in 2008. To reach this figure in poor urban settlements, micro credits to the most poor in particular women headed household could be one of the enabling conditions to access decent sanitation.

In 2008, the Government of the Netherlands had recommended that the project provide at least 2,500 sanitation services to the urban poor. To reach this goal, the provision of microcredits for the poorest families (particularly women-headed households) was viewed as one of the ways in which they could get decent sanitation.

Sustainability and Replicability

The microcredit programme recognized that sanitation is much more than the construction of facilities. It entailed fundamental and sustained change in people's behaviour. A "demand-responsive approach" used to raise the priority that people attached to sanitation will be encouraged. The programme provided health and hygiene education that should lead to increased demand for appropriate sanitation facilities. There was need to establish financial policies that underpin the demand-responsive approach where communities pay part of the capital cost in proportion to the cost of the facilities.

Where sanitation facilities already existed, households were assisted with their upgrade. UN-Habitat provided initial seed capital which was used to create a revolving fund for individual households to access sanitation facilities. Community members were at the centre of all the pre-planning, planning, design, decision-making and implementation stages of the sanitation programme. The effective participation of community members ensured their increased commitment, ownership and sustainability of the programme.

The use of local indigenous materials enabled the local community to ensure harmony and continuity of the project.

Knowledge Products from the Project

None



ABOVE: One of the newly constructed community water facilities in Bondo, Kenya. © UN-Habitat/Julius Mwelu

IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR HIV/AIDS ORPHAN-CHILD-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS IN THE LAKE VICTORIA REGION

Title of Project/Programme

Improved Access to Water and Sanitation for HIV/AIDS Orphan-Child-Headed Households in the Lake Victoria Region

Region/Country/Location of Project

Homa Bay and Kisii (Kenya); Nyendo Seenyange, Kyotera and Mutukula (Uganda); Bukoba, Muleba and Mutukula (Tanzania).

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

UN-Habitat and Tanzania Women's Land Access Trust

Total Programme Budget (USD)

USD105,250

Funding Source

Japan Habitat Association

Project Main Objective

To alleviate shelter-related problems facing AIDS orphans, other vulnerable children and their caregivers in selected urban slums of the towns around Lake Victoria by supporting the reliable provision of basic services such as water and sanitation facilities; providing housing to victims of sporadic weather conditions and victims of AIDS and to achieve Millennium Development Goal target 7 (Ensuring environmental sustainability).

Gender Issues Covered

The project had a strong gender component, with at least 80 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries being female and orphan girl child-headed households.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

A gender-sensitive approach was ensured by involving women and men in all aspects of the planned activities throughout the implementation period.

Key Implementing Partners

UN-Habitat, Netwas (regional partner), UNESCO-IHI, FCM, NSV, Gender Water Alliance, The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania; local non-governmental organisations, community based organisations and faith-based organisations.

Target Beneficiaries

HIV/AIDS Orphans and other vulnerable groups in Muleba in Tanzania, Bondo in Kenya and Kyotera in Uganda towns of the Lake Victoria Region.

Progress and/Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

The project implementation process was participatory at each stage. All stakeholders, in particular the beneficiaries, were encouraged to participate in project activities. Community members were also given the opportunity to participate in the selection of project beneficiaries in their communities; hence they were empowered and exercised a transparent and fair approach.

Local communities became more aware, organized and informed of rainwater harvesting tanks as one of the sustainable solutions of accessing safe drinking water. It was agreed at community meetings that each beneficiary household of the rainwater tank would share drinking water with three neighbouring households of six or seven people each. This meant that one tank is serving around 24 to 28 people. Therefore, the completed 20 tanks are serving around 1,514 people, 506 persons in Bondo and 528 persons in Kyotera. Project ownership by the community, particularly beneficiaries, was very much ensured because target groups and communities were involved in the implementation right from the beginning. This made them feel their inputs were valued. The implementation approach strengthened the status of the Multistakeholder Forum and the Project Implementation Committees due to their transparency, since they kept commu-

nities very well informed about each financial activity. Accordingly, trust was built and there were no doubts about the misuse of money.

- Members of the various groups contributed towards the project by providing water, which was used for the construction of the tanks. They also had agreements with contractors who bought food and the group members prepared breakfast and lunch. This saved a lot of time and contributed positively to the completion of the tanks. For sanitation facilities, members of the various households contributed in kind. This accounted for 40 per cent of the total resources that were used during construction. The group members were cooperative and met frequently to monitor the progress of the construction and they offered support whenever needed.
- Training provided opportunity to caregivers to learn about construction of rainwater harvesting that can be applied to orphan-headed households as well as others.

Impact/Changes/Benefits Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

The immediate impact was the provision of safe drinking water to more than 2,020 persons. In addition, the project provided skills training to 1,560 persons and helped to set up 40 microcredit schemes. It was proposed to extend this project to four towns in Tanzania which also face huge economic and public health problems caused by the large number of orphans, high rates of HIV/AIDS, extreme poverty and limited access to basic sanitation and water by the most vulnerable communities.

Lessons Learnt

The challenges faced were the hesitation of implementing partners to participate, which wasted much time. In addition, the modules adopted had to evolve with the dynamics of the different communities in the three coun-

tries and this had to be taken into consideration during the implementation process.

The lessons from this experience include:

- For future projects, terms of cooperation agreements should ensure that funds are disbursed in advance to enable smooth and timely implementation of planned activities as well as reporting
- Implementation of the project took longer than the expected duration due to various reasons. For instance, transport of materials to various sites of construction has been the main challenge because of bad roads. In determining the implementation timeframe for such projects in the future the reality on the ground should be considered
- Communities had high expectation, which also led to high demand of the rainwater harvesting tanks from members of the groups. All members of the selected groups wanted tanks to be built in their homesteads. Since the project was a success, scaling up should be considered in the near future
- The challenge of getting contribution from the beneficiaries towards the cost of construction of sanitation facilities has been enormous. Even those able to make a small contribution cannot do so promptly. This has caused a long delay for construction and the costs rose significantly, thereby causing drastic reduction in the number that could possibly be built
- The cost of construction materials was ever increasing and this has affected the budget. However, implementing organizations were forced to make up the funding shortfall by facilitating mobilization and sensitization of communities and local authorities about the project
- The building of pit latrines as an activity was under-budgeted; this is being handled by co-funding where the beneficiaries are contributing a larger percentage
- The role played by beneficiaries was essential as they contributed to suggesting the best solutions for the communities from the training modules.
- Money would not be given to the city council for continued implementation and sustainability of projects in Phase 2 because this failed in Phase 1 of these three countries. This has necessitated ensuring that the communities are well sensitized to tackle various issues without depending on their governments.

Sustainability and Replicability

The communities were able to participate while being trained and are now in a position to build the tanks by themselves and sensitize more groups.

Knowledge Products from the Project

None

SAFER CITIES - DAR ES SALAAM PROGRAMME

Title of Project/Programme

Safer Cities - Dar es Salaam Programme

Region/ Country/Location of Project

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (as an example of all Safer Cities projects in 53 municipalities of 24 countries that all have a component on women and girls safety).

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/ Unit

Urban Legislation, Land and Governance Branch, Safer Cities Programme in the Local Government and Decentralization Unit

Total Programme Budget (USD)

Phase 1 (2000– 2001) USD 920,248

Phase 2 (2003 – 2005) USD 460,000

Phase 3 (2006 – 2008) USD 397,683 (national up-scaling and replication to other cities and town in Tanzania)

Phase 4 (2009 – 2011) USD 200,000 (Gender Inclusive Cities Programme)

Funding Source

The governments, of the Netherlands and Sweden, the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women.

Some USD 250,000 was raised from local government.

Project Main Objective

Reduction of crime and delinquency at city and municipal levels; particularly the prevention of violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups. Build social cohesion and a culture of prevention.

Gender Issues Covered

When the victimization survey was conducted in 2000 the issues of women's safety was brought to the fore. Separate in-depth interviews were conducted with women survivors of violence to understand better the issues and incorporate them in the results of the victimization survey. The results of the survey were then reflected in the citywide crime prevention strategy that was developed thereafter of which a pillar focused on women's safety.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

There is a component (or pillar) in the citywide crime prevention strategy that focuses on women and girls safety. The Dar es Salaam local authority then adopted the Strategy and an action plan developed to implement the

activities (based on the results of the victimization survey). A couple of trainings sessions were held for heads of key municipal departments in which women's safety was included.

One of the tools used to implement the strategy were women's safety audits, which were conducted in the informal settlements of the city. The audit was also one of the main tools used in the upgrading of the Ubungu Bus Terminus. The audits proved to be a strong tool for women in the community to inform the local authorities on the issues of insecurity in the specific neighbourhood. They also resulted in the women feeling more empowered to resolve their problems without relying on local government. The women started clearing overgrown brush in some areas where there was no lighting. They approached the household tenant or owner to light dark allies. Women were mobilized to close down illegal bars that were next to schools and in residential areas, and they were provided alternative businesses that often proved more lucrative. The local authorities also took the recommendations forward and set up lighting, put up signage and cleared drains. Women also felt empowered in that,

for the first time, they were in contact with the local authorities and they were being listened to as experts on safety.

Key Implementing Partners

Dar es Salaam City Council; the municipalities of Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni; ICNIC, Women in Cities International; the Office of the Prime Ministers-Regional Administration and Local Government; and the police.

Target Beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries were residents in the selected city neighbourhoods, chiefly women, girls and children in the communities.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

A second victimization survey conducted three years after the first showed that violent and property crime declined between 2000 and 2003 in Dar es Salaam. Women in the communities where the safety audits were conducted, resulting in certain interventions taking place, did report increased feelings of security and movement at night.

With the Gender Inclusive Cities Programme financed through the Violence Against Women Trust Fund, a specific street survey in two selected areas of Dar es Salaam was conducted in 2010 to gather data on the concerns of women and young women on the issues of safety and insecurity.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

A reduction in certain types of crime (although gun violence and hijackings had increased – possibly due to the proliferation of small arms, which we did not focus on specifically as this was not identified as a concern in the first victimization survey). Women in the communities where the safety audits were conducted reported feeling safer moving at night (but we did not measure this scientifically).

Lessons Learnt

To ensure that our programmes and project really benefit the women and girls in the com-

munities, the tools and methodologies need to be mainstreamed in the daily work of the local authorities/municipalities. In addition, financial and human resources should be allocated for this. Women's safety has to be integrated into the work plans of local authorities, just adding value in providing a safety perspective to planned activities. For example, we took the opportunity to provide inputs to the upgrading of the Ubungu Bus Terminus, conducting safety audits to ensure that the security aspects were considered in the plans.

Sustainability and Replicability

The project/programme started in Dar es Salaam and was in the final phase replicated to eight other cities in Tanzania. A national urban crime prevention strategy was adopted by the Prime Minister's Office and the Regional Administration and Local Government. An office was established in the Ministry to support all urban authorities implementing safer cities initiatives. A small budget was also allocated, although insufficient. There is a continuous learning and capacity development of the staff in the various departments of local government, ensuring that they take into consideration the gender perspective in all their work. Resources should be set aside for this.

Knowledge Products from the Project

- Women's safety audit methodology, check-list and questionnaire (in Kiswahili and English)
- UN-Habitat, Crime in Dar es Salaam – Results of a City Victim Survey (2001)
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“As the world is facing many interconnected challenges including financial, economic, food, energy, environmental and other crises, young women and men represent a huge resource as agents of change for building safe cities, environmental sustainability, development, human rights and gender equality. Their quest for self-realization can be a fountain of energy that can envision and create positive change”.

Lakshmi Puri: *Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN-Women*

Member, UN-Habitat, Advisory Group on Gender Issue At the Gender Assembly during WUF 6, Naples



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN, GIRLS IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

Mention Afghanistan, perhaps also even Pakistan, and for some the war against the Taliban immediately comes to mind. The flip side of the war, though, has been the resolve to return to peace and uplift women and girls in the process.

“Investing in girls as part of this process will not only benefit girls themselves, keeping them safe and building their assets and skills, but will ensure their contribution to building a better world for us all,” Aisa Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, said in September 2012 at the World Urban Forum six to launch a new programme at making cities safer for girls.

Although her statement was at the launch of the multiagency programme *Because I am a Girl* to start in Cairo (Egypt), Delhi (India), Hanoi (Vietnam), Kampala (Uganda) and

Lima (Peru) it can be replicated worldwide.

In support of peace efforts in Afghanistan, UN-Habitat has had a programme to consolidate rural and urban community solidarity. The two-phase programme covers 19 provinces and focuses on meeting the needs of demobilized fighters, returnees and internally displaced persons.

Providing sustainable livelihoods is one of the greatest needs of these people and their communities and a key component of this programme. Help has been given through apprenticeships, vocational and skills training to some 42,700 people, 55 per cent of whom are women - since gender equality forms part of the effort. In this respect, women’s self-help groups have been formed and supported to hold meetings and raise funds. This has opened opportunities for women to learn from each other, become economically independent, build solidarity and be involved in problem-solving within their communities. One noticeable impact of this project has been increased earnings, less household tension and violence.

In another drive that could significantly improve the social standing of women, UN-Habitat has received USD 48 million from the United States Agency for International Development to build institutions and beef up government's attempts to manage its new national literacy programme. The programme targets the 90 per cent rural Afghan women and 63 per cent men who can neither read nor write. UN-Habitat aims to reach adults and youth, particularly women, who had no education and productive skills training at school.

In neighbouring Pakistan, the UN-Habitat focus is to help the government to provide land and housing to people affected by the 2005 earthquake that killed 73,338 people and destroyed over 600,000 homes [Source: Earthquake Reconstruction and Authority of Pakistan] . The gender challenge here in the UN-Habitat effort is to obtain equal ownership of land and home for women and men. Toward this goal, UN-Habitat has introduced a joint land-titling scheme under which men head of households can only sell the newly obtained land with the approval of women in the family. Female-headed households are also supported in obtaining title to land.

In order to settle victim, 14,355 families were given plots of land on which 55,000 homes were built. Of these families, 2,000 were female-headed.

UN-Habitat is also implementing a project in Pakistan to improve water and sanitation in informal settlements by getting women to take an active part in community decision-making. Already, men and local leaders have appreciated women's input and leadership in community projects. This one has been able to bring water closer to homes, which has ensured zero harassment of girls and women fetching water.

Community health has improved and there have been no reported cases of cholera since the programme launch. The USD 848,000 programme in five cities is funded by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund and the Government of Spain.



- Afghanistan's literacy rate is one of the world's lowest, particularly for women
- 90 per cent of rural women and 63 of men can neither read nor write
- Some 11 million Afghans aged 15 years and older need literacy and numeracy skills
- Article 22 of the Afghan Constitution says: "The State shall devise and implement effective programmes for balancing and promoting of education for women, improving of education of nomads and elimination of illiteracy in the country"
- Afghanistan is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of a all Forms of Discrimination against Women



Communities from which people fled during conflict are also getting help. In Khyber Paktunkhwa and FATA, UN-Habitat is implementing a USD 3-million Korean funded project to build capacity within the Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority and district line department so they can devise effective ways to resurrect community infrastructure in the conflict-affected areas.

Women were brought into the process and into the community-based organizations and community citizen boards that supervised and monitored the project activities.

Pakistan is also subject to floods, so a USD 45-million Japanese government funded project has targeted 67,000 families (that is 569,500 people) of whom 222,105 are women and 51,255 girls. Some of the aid came in the form of the 30,000 shelters and latrines from which 3,657 women benefited, 10 per cent of whom are head households or are widows.



ABOVE: The garment industry is Cambodia's largest formal sector employer. By mid-2008, the sector had more than 300 factories, with nearly 340,000 workers. Here, a worker sews garter to a skirt. Phnom Penh, Cambodia. © **Chhor Sokunthea/World Bank**

CASE STUDIES OF PROGRAMMES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

LEARNING FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME PHASE 2 IN AFGHANISTAN

Title of Project/Programme

Learning for Community Empowerment Programme Phase 2 in Afghanistan

Region/Country/Location of Project

Twenty provinces in Afghanistan

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Total Programme Budget (USD)

USD 48,351,948

Funding Source

U.S. Agency for International Development

Project Main Objective

Main objectives are: to develop the institutional framework and strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Education to develop and manage its new National Literacy Programme as a partnership between government and communities. The national programme aims to develop the materials, pedagogy and national system for providing community-based literacy and productive skills; to develop a low-cost, scale-up model and begin roll-out of literacy and productive skills across Afghan communities; and to enhance the impacts by developing linkages with other literacy and productive skills programme actors.

Gender Issues Covered

It is said that Afghanistan's literacy rate, particularly among women, is one of the lowest in the world. In the rural areas, 90 per cent of women and 63 per cent of men cannot read or write. An estimated 11 million Afghans,

age 15 and older, need literacy and numeracy skills. At the same time, most rural Afghans, and many in urban areas, live at or below a subsistence level, with limited skills and almost no accumulated assets or resources to take the first steps out of poverty.

In response, as part of its gender mainstreaming interventions, UN-Habitat has continued to grow substantially in the size of the provincial and Kabul gender teams as well as in the scope and depth of the gender mainstreaming. UN-Habitat ensures that project/programme implementation at all level, have more than 60 per cent women direct beneficiaries and also ensures women's active participation. UN-Habitat intends to reach adults and youth, particularly women who missed out on education and the development of productive skills in formal school.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

UN-Habitat provides an implementation strategy for integrating gender issues in the programme. UN-Habitat draws attention to specific gender issues and outlines appropriate action it should undertake to promote a gender theme in the programme with major focus on 60 per cent women beneficiaries. By assigning one gender focal point per provinces in the core structure and selecting female staff in key positions, UN-Habitat directly promotes and encourages women's active participation in all level of the implementation. UN-Habitat also supports women for improvement in their economic and social status by increasing business and employment opportunities.

Key Implementing Partners

The Ministry of Education and its National Literacy Department; the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled; the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development; the Afghanistan Technical Vocational Institute; the Kunar Vocational Organization and over 2,500 communities.

Target Beneficiaries

Targeting approximately 223,000 learners of more than 2,500 communities in 20 prov-

inces across the country, UN-Habitat provides higher quality opportunities for literacy for urban and rural populations with the National Literacy Centre and the Ministry of Education.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

1. Nearly 9,200 Learning Centres have been established with approximately 223,000 learners, of whom 60 per cent are women and 40 per cent men.
2. UN-Habitat has facilitated gender training for the National Literacy Department staff. In three separate sessions, a total of 60 National Literacy Department staff members have been trained on the concepts, meaning and application of gender issues with the goal of improving the quality of literacy and education programming for girls and women across Afghanistan.
3. Upon the distribution of gender related training materials across 20 provinces, training was conducted for more than 3,956 beneficiaries and is disaggregated as 1,429 men and 2,527 women (including district trainers, village facilitators, provincial trainers, and government staff) who play an important role in gender mainstreaming in communities.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

As an expected impact from this programme, UN-Habitat ensures that economic development for women should be enhanced in urban and rural of Afghanistan. UN-Habitat supports female community leaders, with an emphasis on encouraging new economic opportunities. In the process, communities mobilize to build their capacity in a gender responsive manner. It has been recognized that women who received productive skills and business development services training through the programme have some products to sell but few chances for marketing due to insecurity and some local customs. UN-Habitat, in this regard, intervenes to have a number of meetings

conducted with the Economic Development Department of the Ministry of Women Affairs to explore more opportunities of marketing products made by women in all provinces. The expectation from this is that local economic activities among and beyond the community will be promoted.

Lessons Learnt

There are many learners in the 20 provinces, women in particular, available and willing to undergo apprenticeship so they can acquire income generating skills. Though the programme does not plan to provide apprenticeship training to all of its learners, UN-Habitat has opportunities to identify talented, motivated and energetic youth for introduction to future apprenticeship training.

After completion of the apprenticeship and vocational training, some graduates have managed to form producer groups. UN-Habitat can take advantage of such initiatives and encourage others to organize similarly. The programme should be also extended to cover the community groups that have not been selected in the current implementation period. The remaining community groups have demonstrated their strong desire for members to be involved in the programme.

Sustainability and Replicability

In order to provide support to community after the programme phase-out, UN-Habitat prepared a daylong workshop on participatory learning and action planning. The workshop covered community mapping, major achievements and challenges of the community, proposed solutions to the problems identified and the preparation of action plans for sustainability after the programme phases-out.

UN-Habitat continues to work closely with and strengthen capacity of the National Literacy Department of the Ministry of Education as well as Ministry of Women's Affairs to sustain the results such as local governance system and community solidarity built by empowered community members.

Knowledge Products from the Project

Information materials produced on this programme are Publication “Empowerment”; brochures; textbooks; and training manuals on microfinance, literacy instruction as well as productive skills.

PEACEBUILDING IN AFGHANISTAN THROUGH CONSOLIDATION OF COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY (PHASES 1 AND 2 – COMPONENT 3)

Title of Project/Programme

Peacebuilding in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity (Phases 1 and 2 – Component 3)

Region/Country/Location of Project

Nine provinces in Afghanistan (Phase 1, 2010)
Ten provinces in Afghanistan (Phase 2, 2011)

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Total Programme Budget

USD 31,000,000 (Phase 1)
USD 28,500,000 (Phase 2)

Funding Source

Government of Japan

Project Main Objective

This programme seeks to stabilize the peace process in Afghanistan, focusing on the needs of demobilized fighters, returnees and internally displaced persons to reintegrate into society. One of the programme's three components is targeting rural and urban communities with a large number of internally displaced persons to build stable societies in peace through greater opportunities for sustainable liveli-

hoods and support for community banking. Phase 2 was to follow the vocational training and community banking provided to people empowered by Phase 1 in 10 of the most populated provinces. The idea was to support the vulnerable population in reintegrating into cities and local communities in rural and urban areas.

Gender Issues Covered

The project dealt with one of the highest priority needs communities identified which is sustainable livelihoods. This project provided vocational training and skills development relevant to local livelihoods opportunities that enhance the possibility for men and women to participate in the local economy, either as employees or as small business owners.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The project applied a practical approach to gender equality by organizing separate community groups for men and women. Female staff members facilitated the meetings and the preparation of the community action plans for female members. Women's Self-Help Groups were formed, supported to have regular meetings and collectively build funds. These approaches had given the women space to nurture solidarity and learn from life experience of each other, gain voice and economic independence and participate in a process of problem-solving. This also introduced the value of equal participation of women within the community groups. Community members of both sexes implement priority projects and receive equal training in subjects that include project design, proposal preparation, monitoring and evaluation, accounting, procurement and conflict resolution.

Key Implementing Partners

The ministries of Urban Development Affairs and of Rural Rehabilitation and Development; the Independent Directorate for Local Governance, Municipalities and Communities

Target Beneficiaries

Phase 1: At least 42,700 people got apprenticeship and vocational training, 55 per cent of who were women. The indirect beneficiaries were approximately 256,400 family members from the skilled trainees and those who access community banks.

Phase 2: The project provided approximately 349,000 people with better opportunities for livelihoods and income generation by enhancing rural-urban linkages, promoting business chances and productive skills training. A total of 58 community banks were formed under 339 self-help groups with 3,631 members of whom 2,922 are women. Over 80 per cent of the group members are women who were actively involved in seeking better livelihoods and business opportunities for their own families and the community.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

Overall, a large number of returnees - internally displaced persons and demobilized fighters - were trained in several skills and benefited throughout the implementation of the Phase 1 and 2. With a number of reconciled fighters returning to insurgency, UN-Habitat contributed significantly to reintegrating those concerned populations to stay on in the community and establish their livelihoods. The same applies for the internally displaced and other returnees who often have difficulty in integrating into the host or original communities.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

- Increased income brought more cooperative and harmonious relationships to households. Women beneficiaries claim that as a result, tension and violence within households are reduced
- Community-based action planning and training in groups provided space to exchange views and analysis of livelihood options for both sexes. Women, especially appreciate such space to get together,

exchange information and learn together. This is a huge leap for women in Afghanistan towards meaningful participation in the public domain and more inclusive community-level governance

- Skills training was given to young and old; men and women. Among them, many young men and women received apprenticeship training. Embedded in vibrant market trading, they developed technical skills for production and small business management as well as personal relationship with shopowners and customers. This is another form of trust building in the communities, safeguarding youth from drifting into seemingly lucrative illicit economic activities

Lessons Learnt

- Women's mobility is always an issue in Afghanistan that affects their participation in joint businesses. The degree of restriction varies but mostly women find it difficult to go out of their own communities for either meetings or doing business. UN-Habitat needed some creativity and flexibility to find acceptable ways for them, such as including *mabram* (male relative escorts) and dispatching young male relatives to the communities in place of women. The women self-help groups responded positively to such suggestions
- Inherently microfinance is not a simple undertaking. Multiple conditions in Afghanistan, such as low literacy, social and physical insecurity and poverty, add challenges to community-based financing. In addition, the established number of the community banks (1,400) and the volume of funds necessitate efficient and vigilant monitoring. Mechanisms to ensure accountability and transparency were developed

Sustainability and Replicability

This third component of the project is designed to tackle the gap between demands and unmet needs for vocational training and skills development. In addition, the community banks established by self-help groups in the communities are capitalized to have access credit for entrepreneurship activities and establish or strengthen viable enterprises so that the community members develop their business and generate income in a more sustainable manner.

The second phase of the project was replicated. Continued leveraging on the foundation was laid by the first phase at the community level. It further consolidated the gains of solidarity and peacebuilding, with more focus on exploring market linkages between rural and urban areas.

Knowledge Products from the Project

Some information resources on this programme produced are training materials and guidelines on an Economic Community Action Plan, as well as posters and booklets for community banking and revolving loan funds.



ABOVE: Kashmiri women discussing women's rights following the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan. UUSC, Rights in Humanitarian Crises Program. © Gretchen Alther/World Bank

RURAL LANDLESS PROGRAMME AS A COMPONENT OF FACILITATING ACCESS TO LAND FOR EARTHQUAKE-AFFECTED FAMILIES IN PAKISTAN

Title of Project/Programme

Rural Landless Programme as a Component of Facilitating Access to Land for Earthquake-affected Families in Pakistan

Region/Country /Location of Project

Asia and Pacific/Pakistan/Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and Pakistani Administered Kashmir

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Technical Team of Islamabad and Field team

Total Programme Budget (USD)

26 Million

For the mentioned activities

USD 2.83 Million (2007 – 2010)

Funding Source

Department for International Development of the United Kingdom

Project Main Objective

To support the Government of Pakistan in facilitating access to land for people presently in rehabilitation communities, who were made landless or virtually landless by the 2005 earthquake.

Gender Issues Covered

Traditionally, the land and property rights and the role of women in decision-making are very limited in Pakistan. They are often deprived of financial and material resources. The earthquake caused a huge loss of life and material, multiplying the vulnerabilities of women and increasing their worries. UN-Habitat Pakistan launched interventions under the flag of the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority of Government of Pakistan to assist the affected population in the particular sectors of land and housing. Under the Authority's Landless Programme, UN-Habitat helped the women of beneficiary families own land.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

UN-Habitat introduced a joint land-titling scheme, supported by Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority, which

granted women equal ownership of their land and house. The male heads of households were not authorized to sell the newly obtained land without the approval of their wives, mothers, daughters and other female members of their family. This innovation changed the mindset of the community towards respecting women's property rights.

Women-headed households faced the challenge of organizing materials and labour. Access to finance and provision of technical support by partner organizations enabled female-headed household to manage reconstruction. Specific training and awareness for women included policies and construction standards. Women were provided important opportunities to meet, discuss their experience, ask questions and gain knowledge for reconstruction. Women were often the only member of the family at home all day and played a vital role in supervising masons to ensure quality assurance, using the skills from the training. It was important to involve women to plan the budget and therefore invest in safety. Women's traditional skills in plastering and finishing of houses were revived.

Village reconstruction committees included women representatives. The programme for reconstruction included sanitation and rainwater management that were designed and implemented targeting women. Additional training was provided on rainwater harvesting where 395 women comprised 23 per cent of the total 1,738 trained. Women also make up 1,255 or 77 per cent of the 1,630 trained on the use of low-cost energy-efficient stoves.

Women were employed by all partner organizations to ensure full engagement with their kind in all activities.

Key Implementing Partners

The programme was directly implemented by UN-Habitat through the constitution of Land Verification Units and Grievance Redress Committees in six selected Tehsils (or administrative sub-divisions) Mansehra, Balakot, Muzaffarabad, Patika, Hattian and Bagh.

The key stakeholders were the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority, the revenue boards of Pakistani Administered Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province & district administrations

Target Beneficiaries

- Completely landless people who lost their houses and land due to land slides, soil erosion and flash floods triggered by the earthquake
- The virtually landless people whose homes fall under "highly hazardous zones", living under direct life threatening situations and waiting for relocation to safer locations

Progress and/Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

A total 14,355 families were provided home lots (275 sq. ft). There were approximately 2,000 (14 per cent) female-headed households. Gender equity was assured during programme implementation and female members of households were made equal owners of land, which are not subject to sale for at least five years. After that period, the land can only be sold with full consent of the women who will acknowledge receiving their share in either money or land elsewhere.

Approximately 55,000 homes were rebuilt by female-headed households, including those of male members who had migrated to work. Over 200,000 women participated in training, awareness and community mobilization activities. Women were represented in more than 1,300 village reconstruction committees. Over 300 were employed as trainers and community organizers in the home rebuilding programme.

Fuel efficiency programmes were introduced which resulted in reduced cooking time and fuel consumption by 30 to 50 per cent.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

Around 55,267 (55 per cent) of 100,485 total individual beneficiaries were females. Being equal owners of land, they have been given authority for safe shelter and this has also enhanced their socioeconomic status. The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority housing programme impact evaluation study showed the greatest change after risk reduction was an improvement in the perception and empowerment of women in the family and community.

Lessons Learnt

The inclusion of women in decision making and in policy formulation should be made mandatory if we intend to work for gender mainstreaming. Their right to property made them feel secure and empowered at all levels.

Sustainability and Replicability

There is always room for improvement but Rural Landless Programme emerged as a symbol of sustained rehabilitation of earthquake-affected women. The diversity was successfully converted into opportunity and the programme lessons are very encouraging which grabbed the attention of government in Pakistan. This model of joint land titling can be replicated in countries like Pakistan where only 44 per cent own small land holdings and where land reform has yet to be scaled up.

Knowledge Products from the Project

Education and communication materials were published and disseminated in the form of flyers, charts, posters, banners and boards. These were displayed at prominent places and the community was educated with regards to their land rights and grievance methodology with proper training. Two video documentaries – Building on New Ground (in Urdu) and New Beginning (in English) were also prepared during the course of the programme to highlight the successes and challenges. All these materials were shared with the communities,

government departments, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders. UN-Habitat published the *Land and Property Rights in Pakistan Training Manual* in March 2012. Chapter 16 of this manual expounds on the property rights of women.

WATER AND SANITATION IMPROVEMENT THROUGH GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND CAPACITY-BUILDING OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN FIVE CITIES OF PAKISTAN

Title of Project/Programme

Water and Sanitation Improvement through Gender Mainstreaming and Capacity-building of Local Authorities in Five Cities of Pakistan

Region/Country/Location of Project

Asia and Pacific/Pakistan/ Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Hyderabad, Muzaffarabad, Gilgit and Yakka Gound (Mohmand Agency)

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

Basic Services Unit

Total Programme Budget (USD)

USD 848,000 (2009 – 2011)

Funding Source

Multi-Donor Trust Fund, Government of Spain

Project Main Objectives

- To improve health and sanitation within the informal settlement and empower women within the decision-making mechanism at the community level
- To provide gender sensitive safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in selected informal urban settlements. This is done through gender responsive planning and implementation through capacity-building of local authorities by gender

mainstreaming and empowering local authorities to improve public health and sanitation

Gender Issues Covered.

Women suffer most from poor water supply and sanitation as they are often burdened with long waiting periods to collect water far from home. Women are also generally responsible for maintaining household hygiene and the health of children. Waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and skin diseases were prevalent among women and, especially, children. Lack of water and health awareness led to behavior such as not washing hands with soap after use of the toilet. There were no public toilets, especially for women, in places such as bus stands. Additionally, women and young girls suffer indignity as a result of inadequate water and sanitation. There were incidents when boys harassed women and girls at water collection points.

The streets were unpaved so that elderly women and children have difficulty walking. The narrow streets also made difficult for garbage collection trucks to access, so that solid waste accumulated around the neighborhood.

Gender issues were not considered as priority by local authorities (Water and Sanitation Authorities, Tehsil municipal administrations and Union Council governments) hence a lack of gender-sensitive planning. Women were not involved in local action planning; they also lacked leadership skills.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The strategy was based on a pro-poor urban governance model that involved bottom-up planning, resulting in the formulation of local action planning. The process started with a needs assessment through customized participatory rural appraisal tools, participatory decision-making and the inclusion of vulnerable and destitute groups.

Partnerships with local government authorities were established through training on gender-responsive planning for at least 200 local

government officials. This catalyzed support and issue resolution during field implementation.

In urban slums, most of the men and women are daily wage workers hence are not available at home before 4 p.m. Social mobilization activities were scheduled after this hour, keeping in mind their availability. The field staff worked during odd hours in order to mobilize communities. Women underwent community management skills training in six cities and participated in the development of six local action plans. Among the action points are a gender-sensitive model for water collections points, introduced to 4,040 households. Men and women were consulted on models introduced for various water collection points which were equitable and provided easy access to residents at various locations in the community, communal ownership and managements of the water systems.

Behaviour and communication change was implemented on four themes: demand creation, technical education, hygiene promotion and sustaining positive change with improved facilities. Posters, leaflets, panaflex banners and booklets on the issues of the whole family (including children under five years old) were developed for this project.

Target Beneficiaries

Target Beneficiaries were the residents of urban slums with special focus on women and girls.

Progress and/Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

At least 200 local government officials were trained in gender sensitive planning. They supported women's participation in local action planning. A total 323 women were equipped with leadership skills in 24 informal settlements. Women's groups in their communities helped monitor the construction of eight water filtration plants, seven motorized water pumps, and five water hand pumps. In

Key Implementing Partners.

The project was implemented through the following implementing partners.

| Implementing Partners | Geographical Area of Implementing Partner |
|---|--|
| Plan Pakistan | Islamabad (Faisal Colony, 66 Quarters) |
| Friends Foundation | Rawalpindi (Bhosa Godam, Wagon Colony, Quaidabad, Jhugian) |
| SUNGI-led consortium | Muzaffarabad (Raroo Camp) |
| Sindh Agricultural and Forestry Coordinating Organization | Hyderabad (Thakar colony, Ghera Basti, Sheedi Gooth) |
| Naveed Khan Foundation | Yakka Gound-Mohmand Agency (Akrah Daag Jal, Kaly Majeer Qale, Gundaye Kaly, Hafeez Korona, Machary Tehsil Yakka Gound, Lower Mohmand Agency) |
| Agha Khan Rural Support Programme | Gilgit (Hussain Colony, Daimer Colony, Cheetah Colony, Yaseen Colony) |

addition, nine water supply schemes were rehabilitated. Women were also made aware on water treatment methods hence the provision of clean drinking water.

More community infrastructure was improved. Sixteen street pavements were built in six cities, which made it easier for the elderly walk and for children to play. Separate toilets for women and men were built at the Gilgit City bus stand. New and innovative solid waste collection methods were introduced for 24 informal settlements in six cities.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

Local authorities now recognize women's needs, on the basis of equality, in planning for service delivery. Men and local leaders now better appreciate women's participation and leadership in community projects.

Bringing water sources closer to homes ensured women and girls' safety such that harassment cases are reduced to nil. Community health improved with 80 per cent of women, men, boys and girls adopting hand washing and other hygienic practices in their daily routine. No cholera case was reported in the project areas; there was 90 per cent reduction in other waterborne diseases.

Time saved from collecting water among of women is now being utilized in productive activities such as accepting tuition for tutoring grade school children. Other women can now spare time to work as domestic helpers in the adjacent middle class homes.

Lessons Learned

In most of the project areas, it was very difficult to ensure the maximum participation of women and girls due to cultural beliefs of male dominance and fundamentalist views restricting women's roles in society. The issue was tackled by sensitizing the community women members to adhere to the importance of women's involvement in decision-making.

Children were considered as the change agent for water, sanitation and hygiene activities; it was observed that the parents listened to their children and acted on their views. The participation of the students was maximized by organizing water, sanitation and hygiene sessions in the schools. Additionally, three volunteers were trained on water, sanitation and hygiene in Thakar Colony (Hyderabad). These volunteers delivered these aspects of health messages to the boys and girls of the local community.

Sustainability and Replicability

People's participation in the whole process ensured ownership and counterpart contribution to the maintenance of facilities; joint action planning with relevant government departments, proper handing over of interventions to municipalities and relevant departments for sustained operation and maintenance.

Knowledge Products from the Project

Gender sensitive toolkit developed in four regional and a national workshop; three visual materials were produced. The details of these tools kits are available at web link <http://www.unhabitat.org.pk/BasicServices.html>

WATER, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE EDUCATION IN URBAN SCHOOL THROUGH ENVIRONMENT CLUBS

Title of Project/Programme

Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Education in Urban School through Environment Clubs

Region/Country/Location of Project

The Pakistani cities of Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Quetta and Rawalpindi.

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Basic Services Unit.

Total Programme Budget (USD)

Funding Source

One United Nations Expanded Funding Window.

Project Main Objectives

The overall goal of the Pakistan Settlement Flood Recovery Project is to help the flood-affected population in their recovery by:

- Providing shelters to extremely vulnerable households
- Reducing incidence of mortality and morbidity due to waterborne diseases through the restoration and rehabilitation of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities
- Enhancing sustainable community recovery and return through the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and provision of short-term earning opportunities through “cash for work”
- Assisting affected beneficiaries and community organizations through capacity-building training

The specific objectives of this component are:

- To raise awareness about environment friendly behaviours, water conservation and environmental sanitation issues among teachers, schoolchildren and their parents
- To develop children as environment behavioural change agents in targeted schools
- To inculcate values for better water and environmental sanitation management through practical lessons and by encouraging collaborative activities
- To develop contextually and culturally appropriate information, education and communication materials;
- To build the capacities of teachers of Urdu-medium schools to deliver environmental education as a co-curricular part of the syllabus

Gender Issues Covered

The lack of appropriate water, environmental sanitation and hygiene facilities discouraged children from attending school, especially among girls who, during their menstrual period, would not be able to deal with the lack of privacy. The unsanitary conditions typical of many school toilets send the wrong message to children about the importance of sanitation.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

UN-Habitat implemented these project activities in 28 schools, out of which 17 schools are for girls only and 11 for both boys and girls. A total of 231 hygiene sessions were delivered for the students in these schools where more than 11,000 students and teachers benefited. The environmental clubs focused on the schools that were adjacent to urban informal settlements. Hence, the selection of the girls only and mixed-gender schools. School administrators and teachers are to ensure the sustainability of these activities after project completion.

In girls' schools, focus was not only on provision of awareness on different issues and general water, environmental sanitation and hygiene facilities but also on the special needs of girls. Sessions on menstrual hygiene awareness and menstrual hygiene management targeted girls. UN-Habitat provided dustbins for latrines and other water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. In most of the selected girl schools, feminine products such underwear and pads are available with the Environment Club teacher for easier access to the girls.

Key Implementing Partners

Ministry of Climate Change, Directorate of Education, Pakistan Institute for Environment-Development Action Research.

Target Beneficiaries

28 schools and more than 11,000 students and teachers.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

UN-Habitat delivered 231 hygiene sessions for students including those on menstrual hygiene for girls in 28 selected schools of Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Quetta and Rawalpindi, benefiting over 11,000 students and teachers. The students are trained to disseminate the knowledge gained to their communities. UN-Habitat organized 11 events on World Water Day, Environment day, Habitat Day and Global Hand Washing Day in the four cities, except Rawalpindi. UN-Habitat helps the school management with improving drinking water, sanitation, water storage, hand washing facilities and the sewerage system of 27 selected schools of these five cities.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

Water, sanitation and health facilities at schools are improved. Girls are aware of menstruation management and are willing to share their experience with teachers and mothers. Teachers are trained and encouraged to provide consultations with girls of puberty age and help them to be prepared psychologically as well as for the physiological changes.

Teachers are encouraged to share students' issues with parents and conduct regular meetings.

Lessons Learnt

The provision of adequate water supply and appropriate sanitary facilities, especially for schoolgirls, can be effective in reducing absenteeism and diseases. If facilities in schools are available, they can act as a model and teachers can function as role models. Schools can also influence communities through outreach activities, through their students, to a significant proportion of the households in a community.

The programme still has to deal with issues of school governance effectively, particularly on the following:

- Lack of a coordination mechanism with governmental departments, particularly in districts
- Education curriculum to add some gender sensitive issues
- Lack of awareness among parents of children's issues; lack of functional Parent Teacher Associations; low contribution of parents with the management of school Parent Teacher Associations
- Budget constraints

Sustainability and Replicability

UN-Habitat trained and built the capacity of master trainers in all schools. They will replicate these activities and information in selected schools. Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities were handed over to the school management. The schools' management assures the quality operations and maintenance of all the hardware installations.

Knowledge Products from the Project

<http://www.unhabitat.org.pk/Publication.html>
in Programme: Basic Services, Project: WASH Environment Clubs, Publication Type: Manual, Title: Manual for Environment Clubs, Year: 2011.



ABOVE: A female Afghan employee sews blankets at a textile factory, NATO Training Mission -Afghanistan that manufacture items for the Afghan National Security Force.

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FACILITATING THE RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS THROUGH REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES IN PAKISTAN

Title of Project/Programme

Facilitating the Return of Internally Displaced Persons through Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure and Facilities in Pakistan

Region/Country /Location of Project

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & FATA

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

Regional Office Swat for the Korea International Cooperation Agency, KPK

Total Programme Budget

USD 3,460,000

Funding Source

Korea International Cooperation Agency

Project Main Objective

- Assist and build the capacity of the Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation & Settlement Authority and line departments at district level in developing an effective approach to rehabilitate community infrastructures in the conflict-affected areas
- Assist affected/target communities to instill a process of consultation as a way of promoting better cooperation and cohesion across the community
- Identify needs in community and public infrastructure rehabilitation with emphasis on the most vulnerable and underprivileged, and to initiate the rehabilitation of priority items in partnership with related agencies, partners and the community, targeting communities with high returns
- Develop training and community strengthening activities in support of reconstruction and rehabilitation

- To help the community in income generation through community contracts for infrastructure works and vocational training

Gender Issues Covered

- Limited access to safe water supply, increasing the burden on women and children in collecting water
- Unsafe water and sanitation; posing health risks to the community and to children, and consequently increasing women's care-giving burden
- Women's lack of public participation in the planning of design of projects
- Lack of paved access road in the community restricting mobility of community residents especially of children, women and elderly

Gender Strategy and Implementation

- Before the implementation of the project activities, briefings were given and mobilization of the communities was done separately with men and women on how they could contribute to the projects
- Equal opportunities for male and female participation in community projects also help establish trust and confidence in women's capacity to participate
- Women Community Citizens' Boards are mobilized for project implementation and monitoring. Separate meetings were arranged and conducted by female staff with the women of the communities in project area. They were briefed about the roles and responsibilities of male and female Board members. Female Board members were trained in project monitoring and documentation of road improvement and water pump installation.
- Given the traditional culture and practice of strict separate spaces between men and women, a female technical expert was tasked to monitor all the activities carried

out by female Boards and to provide technical solutions on the spot. In the areas where project activities were carried out by female Boards no male staff was allowed to visit during working hours

- Construction of separate washing pads, waiting rooms and separate public wash-rooms/latrines may decrease gender-related issues of women's privacy and safety.

Key Implementing Partners.

Men and Women's Community Citizen Boards, village organizations.

Target Beneficiaries

This project has been implemented in post-conflict communities hence; most target beneficiaries are internally displaced persons, returnees and all residents of the community. The beneficiaries are some 200 communities in return areas and 950 in displacement areas (<http://www.unhabitat.org.pk/newweb/Project%20Pages/IDP-Facilitating.html>).

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

- Strengthened the capacity of existing community-based organizations/Community Citizen Boards as they are the grassroots institutions responsible for the implementation of agreed interventions. This included initiating an informal process of consultation at a community level and facilitating the formation of groups who will see to the completion of the project. It is expected that the community-based organizations will act as a link between the beneficiaries and all external actors
- Technical support provided for better construction and rehabilitation of basic facilities such as drinking water, street pavements and culverts. Support was also given for essential economic infrastructure like irrigation channels, with full consideration to gender-sensitive's issues. Attention was given to poor and disadvantaged

minorities, local resources employment and transparency was ensured

- Female existing community-based organizations/Community Citizen Boards members received training on monitoring and supervision of project activities
- 189 Community Citizen Boards were elected and registered to take part in project implementation.
- 688 activities completed (hard component)
- Basic technical training conducted for mason and other artisans

Impact/Changes/Benefits for the Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

- Regular consultation and meeting on different issues with participation of women at household and community levels
- Community manages equal distribution of different organization resources and assistance
- Communities actively initiated the repair and rehabilitation of priority items in partnership with related agencies, partners, with high returns
- Vocational skills training for income generation provided to Community Citizen Boards and groups
- Female Community Citizen Board members were directly involved in identification of rehabilitation activities and monitoring of the progress

Lessons Learnt

- The unpredictable security situation remained a big challenge for all those involved in project implementation. Engaging the communities in developmental activities can minimize extremism
- By awarding contracts to the community-based organizations, trust was built among the communities and a full result obtained
- Involvement of women in rehabilitation activities provided a platform to take part in development schemes. For the first time, women got equal opportunities that is expected to usher great social change in the area
- Direct involvement of local communities in developmental activities will remove gaps and misconception about international community

Sustainability and Replicability

- Continuing support should be provided to the communities for sustainability
- More focus on females can improve the living condition of the communities. More vocational and skills trainings for women are needed
- The same implementation methodology is recommended for replication of projects in rural area

Knowledge Products from the Project

None

PAKISTAN SETTLEMENT FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT

Title of Project/Programme

Pakistan Settlement Flood Recovery Project

Region/ Country/Location of Project

Asia Pacific /Pakistan Asia and Pacific/Khaiber Pakhtonkhaw, Sindh, Punjab and Baluchistan Provinces.

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

National Technical Support Unit, Provincial and Field teams.

Total Programme Budget

USD 45,000,000

Funding Source

Government of Japan.

Project Main Objective

The overall goal of the project is to help the flood-affected population in their recovery by:

- Providing shelters to extremely vulnerable households
- Reducing mortality and morbidity due to waterborne diseases by rehabilitating water, sanitation and hygiene facilities
- Enhancing sustainable community recovery and return through the rehabilitation of community infrastructures and provision of short-term earning opportunity through “cash for work”
- Assisting affected beneficiaries, community organizations through capacity-building training

Gender Issues Covered

The main strategy of the project is helping people in their efforts to recover. Post-disaster recovery of shelter and the damaged infrastructures are best done by massively engaging the affected beneficiaries. A community-driven approach is introduced for implementation of all project activities in an integrated manner.

Gender considerations are built into the UN-Habitat approach. Women and men are involved in the decision-making process to ensure that both their concerns are taken up. Promotion of water, sanitation and hygiene focus on raising awareness among women. Hygiene kits are designed with consideration of gender needs. Facilities target women and children.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The project employs a bottom-up implementation strategy involving communities. It builds on the capacities of communities and encourages their contribution. Participatory rapid appraisal sessions were conducted in a way to ensure women’s participation in mixed gender groups where possible. Considering cultural norms, separate sessions among females only are handled by female staff. Female-headed households and widows are selected as extremely vulnerable. Women comprise 10 per cent of the project beneficiaries who receive full financial support from the project.

Community-based women’s organizations are contracted to implement the project. Their members are trained on project management, procurement and record keeping of their expenditures and meetings with the community. There are additional gender components implemented within the project as distinct case studies to highlight specific processes. These components are gender ladder; women lawyers’ training; water, environmental sanitation and hygiene education in urban school through environment clubs.

Key Implementing Partners

The project has been implemented through community contracting so the implementing partners are male and female community-based organizations, beneficiaries and communities.

Target Beneficiaries

A total of 67,000 families benefitted composed of 569,500 individuals and further disaggregated as follows: 222,105 women; 51,255 girls; 233,495 men; and 62,645 boys.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

The project has provided 30,000 shelters and latrines. The total number of female beneficiaries is 3,657; of whom 10 per cent are female-headed households and widows who received full financial support. The remaining shelters and latrines are built with the contribution of beneficiaries, as well as the provision of hand pumps. Community infrastructure training sessions on hygiene promotion has been conducted.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

- Community activists and women leaders are identified and trained
- Participation, decision-making is encouraged at the household and community levels
- Social awareness increased by sharing information in the community
- Male and female are involved in communication with governmental departments and local organizations in planning activities
- Improvement of the economy at household and at community level

Lessons Learnt

- Short time of project will not ensure the sustainability of changes, hence regular follow up with concerned department and communities are needed
- Construction of community infrastructure (school buildings, hospital building) are expensive. Stronger linkage and support of government and international organization are needed
- Exposure visit of male and women leaders outside their community are essential to bring about changes
- Behavioural changes are very important, information, education and communication material, media and stake holders to be involved

Knowledge Products

- Community participation booklet (implementing with community)
- Seasonal calendar (Awareness of preparedness and mitigation)
- The River Game (On disaster-preparedness and hygiene messages)
- Hygiene promotion posters as well as information, education and communication materials



ABOVE: Women involved in community meeting to discuss village reconstruction. Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Project- JRF.
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PAKISTAN SETTLEMENT FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT – GENDER LADDER COMPONENT

Title of Project/Programme

Pakistan Settlement Flood Recovery Project - Gender Ladder Component

Region/ Country/Location of Project

Pakistan /Khaiber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab and Baluchistan Provinces.

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
National Technical Support Unit, Provincial and Field teams

Total Programme Budget

USD 45,000,000
For Gender Ladder activities: USD 87,175

Funding Source

Government of Japan

Project's Main Objective

The overall goal of the project is to help the flood affected population in their recovery by:

- Providing shelters to extremely vulnerable households
- Reducing incidence of mortality and morbidity due to waterborne diseases through the rehabilitation of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities
- Enhancing sustainable community recovery and return through the rehabilitation of community infrastructures and provision of short-term earning opportunity through “cash for work”
- Assisting affected beneficiaries and community organizations through capacity-building training

The gender ladder is a component of the project that specifically aims to:

- Clarify the concept of gender and gender roles
- Make the participants aware of values, norms and customs which discriminate against women
- Introduce the concept of gender ladder and help participants design such activities
- Create a programme for bringing about gender equality in their area of operation
- Promote women leadership

Gender Issues Covered

Social: Lack of women's participation in community gatherings is a form of discrimination borne of cultural, ethnicity and discrimination. Women were not consulted in decision-making of even very important matters at household level (children education, marriage, working outside home). Men do not share any information with women, hence they lack of awareness of laws and the constitution. At home, men and women would not eat together. Women will wait for men to finish eating then they will eat the left over.

Education: Boys are preferably sent to school in preference to girls, hence the low education level among girls and women. There is lack of girls' school particularly high schools. There is also a lack of boys' high school and the quality of education offered is low. Overall, there is low school attendance of girls and boys.

Health: Households lack of access to health facilities. They also lack information on hygiene, sanitation, immunization, first aid, pre- and post-maternity information. If anyone gets sick, they cannot afford to pay for care.

Economic: Employment is lacking for men and women who are mostly daily waged workers spending longer hours on farms with very low pay. Women receive lower wages than men. Women's income would also be spent by male household members without their consent.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The gender ladder activities' implementation strategy is a bottom-to-top approach engaging communities in decision-making and planning to implement the project.

Social: Women were involved in consultations and decision-making. They were encouraged to have regular meetings to discuss issues with each other. Men were also encouraged to share information at home and consult women on choices and ideas. Women's participation was also promoted in disaster risk management training and awareness sessions towards the creation of disaster-resilient communities

Education: Parents were encouraged to form different committees to discuss and follow up education-related concerns with school management. They also networked with responsible governmental departments closest to them on issues of accountability, transparency, participation and service delivery.

Health: Sessions on hygiene promotion, first aid training and immunization were conducted. Building linkage with health departments and related organizations in the districts and provinces.

Economic: Vocational and skills development training was provided to support women's livelihood activities.

Key Implementing Partners.

UN-Habitat, community-based organizations, communities

Target Beneficiaries

A total 24 villages are identified to implement gender ladder activities in 6 districts of 4 provinces. The total number of direct beneficiaries was 800 male and 1,600 female.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

Since the gender ladder activities started in April 2012; 20 project staff were trained, 12 community-wide meetings were conducted, gender issues have been listed in 12 project

sites and advice was given accordingly, four field offices submitted their work plan. The activities are still ongoing but the following progress has been recorded:

- Women's leadership is promoted. Women's committees were formed alongside the those of men with periodic consultations across both committees
- Female health committees were formed and trained. They also disseminated their knowledge to the community
- The community values the importance of education. Behavioural changes among men and women are noted when they send their daughters and sisters to school
- Small income generation activities enabled the family to meet the expenses of girls
- Direct beneficiaries of the activities received training on business development services, improved the design of their products and have markets for their products

Impact/Changes/Benefits for the Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

- Community activists and women leaders are identified and trained
- Participation, decision-making is promoted at the household and community levels
- Awareness is increased by sharing information in community
- Male and females are involved in communication with governmental departments, local organization activities and planning
- Improvement of the economy at the household and community levels

Lessons Learnt

- A short duration of project will not ensure the sustainability of changes, hence regular follow-up, with concern departments and communities, are needed
- Construction of community schools and hospitals are expensive. Stronger linkages and support of central government and international organization are needed
- Exposure visits of male and women are essential to bring changes
- Behavioural changes are very important. Information, education and communication material, media and stakeholders are to be involved

Sustainability and Replicability

- The sustainability of gender ladder activities mostly depends on strong sensitization and social mobilization. Eventually, community activists will keep the linkages by conducting regular community meetings and advocate for changes

Knowledge Products from the Project

- The information, education and communication materials for health and hygiene are available
- Information, education and communication materials on community-based disaster risk management are being developed

PAKISTAN SETTLEMENT FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT – WOMEN LAWYERS’ TRAINING

Title of Project/ Programme

Pakistan Settlement Flood Recovery Project – Women Lawyers’ Training

Region/Country/Location of Project

Asia and Pacific/Pakistan/Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan provinces of Pakistan

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

Technical Support Unit, Provincial and Field offices

Total Programme Budget

USD 45,000,000

Women Lawyers’ training: USD 91,000

Funding Source

Government of Japan

Project Main Objectives

The overall goal of the project is to help the flood affected population in their recovery by:

- Providing shelters to extremely vulnerable households
- Reducing mortality and morbidity due to waterborne diseases through the rehabilitation of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities
- Enhancing sustainable community recovery and return through the rehabilitation of infrastructures and provision of short-term earning opportunity through “cash for work”
- Assisting affected beneficiaries and community organizations through capacity-building training

The specific objectives of the Lawyers’ Training are:

- To enhance the capacity of female lawyers, especially those who work in revenue departments at district and provincial levels, in terms of knowledge about land and property rights
- To raise the awareness and exhibit the importance of land-related interventions among development partners and humanitarian actors
- To improve the level of knowledge of law students by sharing practical the experiences of UN-Habitat in the particular sector of land. This will help in increasing their interest and commitment to focus this work area in future

Gender Issues Covered

The land revenue system of Pakistan is very complex and sensitive such that 92 per cent of litigation cases pending in civil courts are related to land and property rights. It is already difficult for men to pursue such cases and almost impossible for women to claim their rights through the court system as they are often deprived of financial and material resources. The floods of 2010 caused a huge loss of life and material, multiplying the vulnerabilities and worries of women. UN-Habitat Pakistan intervened by training women lawyers on housing, land and property rights to save them from exploitation of male lawyers and to gain access to their rights through the courts. As a result of this intervention, women will benefit directly by being empowered through land ownership.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

This strategy of UN-Habitat will help women to gain access to their rights of inheritance and in case of divorce, their rights from the marriage contract. It is envisaged that women lawyers will not exploit their kind but will help them to protect their rights.

The trainings aim at enhancing the capacity of government officials, especially those working in the revenue departments at district and provincial levels. It is an important step in enabling female lawyers to learn through knowledge sharing the complex land and property rights system in Pakistan and extend their expertise to women in Pakistan.

The training sessions are based on a newly published guide by UN-Habitat on land and property rights in Pakistan. The main objectives of these trainings sessions are to raise awareness among development partners, humanitarian actors and students of law about the importance of land-related interventions.

Key Implementing Partners

UN-Habitat implements this component directly with the collaboration of the country's various District Bar Councils.

Target Beneficiaries

A total of 1,000 female lawyers will be the direct beneficiaries. Through them, the housing, land and property rights of the women of Pakistan will be protected. Most of the women lawyers will conduct orientation sessions in villages where gender ladder activities are being implemented so more rural women will become aware of the rights and services available to them.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

So far, 21 master trainers have completed the "training of trainers" course at Islamabad and through them, 10 sessions were conducted in 10 cities. An initial progress assessment of the training workshops showed that of 207 participants 34 were females. UN-Habitat's Land Management Committee, on the basis of the findings, shifted its focus on female lawyers. Consequently, a strategy was derived to train

1,000 female lawyers in different districts of Pakistan to protect housing, land and property rights of women. So far, 155 female lawyers have been trained in different cities. Training of another 450 female lawyers is planned and subsequent trainings will be arranged in order to achieve the target

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

The female lawyers trained in this project nationwide will protect the housing, land and property rights of the women and, as a result, exploitation is expected to decrease, drastically. Women will have access to their rights that are constitutionally guaranteed.

Lessons Learnt

The inclusion of women in decision-making and in policy formulation should be mandatory if gender mainstreaming is to succeed. Women's rights to property will lead to their economic, security and empowerment in their other spheres of life.

Sustainability and Replicability.

This intervention will help women lawyers handle gender-related cases more confidently. A training manual to be produced from the legal training will, hopefully, be included in the syllabus of law schools so that the students can practice without judicial delays.

Knowledge Products from the Project.

The information, education and communication materials were published and disseminated in the form of a land guide, a training manual on land and property rights and a training video. The guide and training manuals were used during the instruction and the videos are supplied to them for future reference. All this material was shared with the communities, government departments, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders.

PAKISTAN SETTLEMENTS FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAMME - BEHAVIOUR AND COMMUNICATION CHANGE

Title of Project/Programme

Pakistan Settlements Flood Recovery Programme - Behaviour and Communication Change

Region/Country/Location of Project

Asia & Pacific/Pakistan/ 21 districts in 5 provinces.

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

UN-Habitat Pakistan Office/Water, Sanitation and Hygiene/ Basic Services Unit.

Total Programme Budget

USD 45,000,000

Funding Source

Government of Japan.

Project Main Objectives

The overall objective of this programme is to assist the flood-affected population through an integrated approach of providing shelter, latrine and community infrastructure.

The specific objective under the rehabilitation of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for flood-affected victims is to reduce mortality and morbidity due to waterborne diseases.

Gender Issues Covered

Prior to the floods, less than 41 per cent of population had access to functional latrines (PSLM 2007). but these too were damaged or destroyed. As a result of the flooding these latrines, water and other sanitation infrastructures were damaged, polluted or destroyed. In desperation, people resorted to open defecation.

The situation is worse for at least 30 per cent of women/girls who continue to suffer indignity from the lack of basic sanitation facilities. With open defecation, they are exposed to the risk of rape and other forms of sexual harassment, including when they use unlit, distant, non-lockable latrines in unfenced areas and poorly-built or located bathhouses. Similarly, pregnant women were at-risk.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

- UN-Habitat - in consultation with the water, sanitation and hygiene sector - prepared the Behaviour and Communication Change Strategic Framework that designed activities for the different age and gender groups. The purpose was to provide strategic guidance to social mobilization teams for bringing about behavioural change at the family level.
- The Framework was translated into action by developing a comprehensive package of gender customized information, education and communication materials in national and regional languages (Urdu and Sindhi). These messages are broadly divided into primary and secondary messages. Primary messages are related to the critical needs in emergency, while those which are secondary aim to sustain the changed behavior in a holistic manner. Leaflets, poster, flipcharts, and sticker were developed for men, women and children. The list is attached at the end of the Framework and posted at <http://www.unhabitat.org.pk/Publication.html>

Key Implementing Partners

Community-based organizations, provincial authorities and community stakeholders.

Target Beneficiaries

UN-Habitat branded as *HySTer* (hygiene, sanitation and water) an approach that included these three elements with gender mainstreaming as cross cutting theme. *HySTer* activities were carried out in the same districts of Pakistan where UN-Habitat proposed shelter

and community restoration activities. Target beneficiaries were a total of 569,500 people or 67,000 families comprising 222,105 (39 per cent) women; 51,255 (9 per cent) girls; 233,495 (41 per cent) men; and 62,645 (11 per cent) boys.

Progress and/Achievements towards project objectives and Gender Issues Covered

Community-based organizations and other stakeholders (religious leaders, teachers, local health workers, and resource persons) were trained. Women, men, children, youth of the community were also trained on basic hygiene behaviour of HySter through theatre/puppet shows, Juma sermons, and cleanliness campaigns carried on events such as World Hand-washing Day, World Environmental Day, World Water Day.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

UN-Habitat developed simple messages that supported infrastructure improvement projects. The messages involved considerations of group psychology of a family unit to bring about sustained positive change in their health and hygiene behaviour. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene activities was considered a right of each family member. The overall purpose was to develop a customized behavioural change communication strategy for used in flood-affected districts through multiple channels, and using assorted tools targeting multiple audiences at different cycles of the project.

Lessons Learnt

Issues and Problems in Project Implementation:

- At the start of the project, local communities were unable to understand UN-Habitat's role. The flood-affected people expected that the agency would help them, in the short-term, with basics such as food and non-food items, just like the local non-governmental organizations were doing

- Initially, people were hesitant to contribute their share to erecting their own shelter. This is because they thought UN-Habitat's effort would result like those of non-governmental organizations; which held many meetings, drew up as many lists but failed to follow through with action. So the concentration level on HySter activities was less than expected as the start
- In most of the areas, it was very difficult to gather females for HySter awareness sessions due to local norms and mores. Women were engaged in income generation activities and were unable to spare time for HySter sessions
- The low literacy rate made it difficult to get men and women to understand the importance of HySter promotional activities in project locations.

Further lessons learnt were that:

- Communities could change but this is a time-consuming process
- The best strategy and planning could save time and doubled progress
- Adopting safe and healthy habits could save money and lead to good health

Sustainability and Replicability

The implementation of these messages was carried out by a gender-balanced team which conducted social mobilization activities separately, with men and women bearing in mind local customs and culture. The social mobilizers further institutionalized the messages by training community-based male and female activists who were trained to conduct regular water, sanitation and hygiene-related activities in the community.

Knowledge Products from the Project

The mapping list of information, education and communications tools and mass media during the project cycle is attached at the end of the Behaviour and Communication Change Strategic Framework.

HUMANITARIAN SHELTER RESPONSE TO ADDRESS IMMEDIATE LIFESAVING SHELTER NEEDS OF VULNERABLE FAMILIES IN SINDH

Title of Project/Programme

Humanitarian Shelter Response to Address Immediate Lifesaving Shelter Needs of Vulnerable families in Sindh: Lifesaving WASH Interventions for Flood Affected Populations in Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh

Region/Country/Location of Project

Asia and Pacific/Pakistan/Sindh/District: Tando Muhammad Khan/union councils: (a) Lakhath, (b) Saeed Matto, (c) Ghulam Shah Baghrani (Moya)

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

UN-Habitat Central Emergency Response Fund Project Office Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan

Total Programme Budget

USD 2,196,721

Funding Source

Central Emergency Response Fund

Project Main Objective:

- To provide humanitarian response to urgent needs of the 2011 flood -affected populations by erecting temporary shelters and delivering non-food items at targeted provisional settlements in the affected districts of Sindh Province.
- To reduce mortality and morbidity due to waterborne diseases among women, girls, boys and men thorough the:
 - Provision of safe drinking water and life-saving basic sanitation to flood affected families in an estimated on100 spontaneous settlements in Tando Muhammad Khan District

- Promotion of safe health and hygiene behaviour to prevent outbreaks of epidemics, with special focus on women and children in Tando Muhammad Khan

Gender Issues Covered

Disasters affect men, women and children differently and consequently require a response that caters to the diverse needs of different groups emerging out of an emergency situation. The overall targeted population Tando Muhammad Khan, under the project after the floods, was 98,686 individuals, of which 51,849 (53 per cent) were female. Women in this part of the country do all kinds of domestic work and help in farming. Despite their financial contributions and housework, women have no say in decision-making concerning family matters.

Due to extreme poverty, people live in very small and congested houses that offer very little privacy. More than 90 per cent of the population of the affected area lacked basic sanitation facilities. Open defecation was common in this area for years, which increased the chances of exploitation and sexual abuse. The floods of 2011 destroyed homes and the entire basic infrastructure, exposing existing vulnerabilities of the affected area. Women, children and the elderly were subject to all kinds of hazards in absence of secure shelter. The immediate provision of temporary shelter, basic sanitation facilities and clean drinking water to priority sectors who were at greater risk of exploitation was at the core of the programme strategy.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

A door-to-door assessment was carried out to identify the most vulnerable people requiring shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene support. As a result of the assessment, the target was to ensure that at least 50 per cent of direct beneficiaries of this support would be women and children. The intent was also to involve women in the planning and reconstruction phases of the projects. Although the

project was done through direct implementation process, village committees were formed to make possible the building of temporary shelters and provision of basic water as well as sanitation facilities. Female participation in all village committees was ensured. At household level, females were consulted regarding the location of latrine and hand pumps to ensure an easy and secure access. More than 600 female-headed households were provided with temporary shelters as a matter of priority.

UN-Habitat purposively recruited and deployed field teams composed of 50 per cent women working in tandem to reach out to women beneficiaries and to ensure their participation in planning and decision-making.

Key Implementing Partners

Given the urgency of the situation, a direct implementation approach was adopted.

Target Beneficiaries

- Around 45,486 homeless individuals received temporary shelters. Equal access to shelter for men, women, girls and boys was strictly ensured
- In all, 53,200 individuals had use of latrines, hand pumps, water tanks, hygiene kits and hygiene sessions. A disaggregation of beneficiaries show the following :

(a) Meeting Immediate Lifesaving Shelter Needs of Vulnerable Families in Sindh Province.

| Sex Distribution of Beneficiaries | No. of Beneficiaries | % |
|--|----------------------|-----|
| Females | 23,653 | 52 |
| Male | 21,833 | 48 |
| Total beneficiaries | 45,486 | 100 |
| Of total children under five years old | 6,823 | 15 |

(b) Lifesaving Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Interventions for Flood-affected Populations in Tando Muhammad Khan District, Sindh Province

| Sex Distribution of Beneficiaries | No. of Beneficiaries | % |
|--|----------------------|-----|
| Females | 28,196 | 53 |
| Male | 25,004 | 47 |
| Total beneficiaries | 53,200 | 100 |
| Of total children under five years old | 7,980 | 15 |

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

- Around 45,486 homeless individuals benefited from the provision of 6,345 temporary shelters. Equal access to shelter for men, women, girls and boys was strictly ensured. A database of the beneficiaries was prepared and has been fully functional
- In addition, 200 roadside shelters were provided to the displaced persons living in spontaneous settlements and who were unable to return to their places of origin due to water stagnation
- A total 53,200 individuals benefited from water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. In all, 400 water facilities were installed: 330 hand pumps and 70 lead pumps; 5,600 jerrycans were distributed to affected people. Water quality testing of 400 samples was conducted. In addition, 1,020 latrines were built
- Hygiene promotion messages and hygiene kits were disseminated to 5,600 households. Campaigns were successfully organized for project beneficiaries through 1,500 sessions for positive health and hygiene promotion practices on hand washing, use of latrine, water treatment through pure sachet, safe water storage and promotion of rehydration methods
- 100 WATA Kits for purification of contaminated water were provided to beneficiaries along with training to ensure their appropriate and sustained use

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

The involvement of communities in the planning and execution phases increased their ownership. Communities felt more empowered with the completion of their temporary shelter and sanitation facilities through a process that also enhanced their capacity to cope with future disasters. Shelter construction and community management skills of the commu-

nities were enhanced by training and practical application

Female participation in decision-making is ensured in more than 80 per cent of village committees.

Lessons Learnt

Women's involvement in making decisions regarding the location of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities significantly improved their use and maintenance.

The inclusion of female staff in field teams made it easier to organize women to take part in construction.

Sustainability and Replicability

The involvement of communities in shelter construction, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene installations enhanced their ownership of these facilities that are now being replicated at larger scale. Improvements by the communities on their shelters are the evidence of such ownership. Village committees also nominate different people every two months to maintain these facilities and for regular monitoring of all hygiene facilities (hand pumps).

Knowledge Products from the Project

Completion reports generated at the end of project can be found at UN-Habitat Pakistan's official website www.unhabitat.org.pk. There is a print publication - Emergency Shelter and WASH Intervention in Sindh, Post Flood 2011, CERF, 27 pp.

FAMILY-BASED ACTIONS FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR ENVIRONS IN THE SLUMS OF 15 PHILIPPINE CITIES

Title of Project/Programme

Family-based Actions for Children and their Environs in the Slums of 15 Philippine Cities

Region/Country/Location of Project

Asia & Pacific/Philippines, 15 cities

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

UN-Habitat Philippine Office

Total Programme Budget

USD 300,000

Funding Source

United Nations Development Programme through the Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund

Project Main Objective

- To provide urban poor women with enhanced capacities to identify issues and articulate their needs, especially those of their children, and make strategic choices and actions. To also give them the capacity to monitor their children's progress to meet Millennium Development Goals using its Family Covenant
- Quick response mechanisms developed at the household, city and national levels to facilitate actions that provide solutions which address issues affecting children living in the slums
- Mobilization of national and local governments, business groups, the church, academia and civil society for policy, programme, financial and capacity-building support Models on rights-based actions and solutions developed and tested by the

community to tackle Millennium Goal deficits in education, food, health and the environment that directly impact on the quality of life of slum children

- National Urban Development and Housing Framework realigned and enhanced as a national policy anchor to attend to relevant Millennium Goal issues, including strategic interventions in the urban slums

Gender Issues Covered

- The Philippine slum population. More than half lives in urban areas and of these 30 per cent are in slums. One of three slum dwellers is a child and they provide the face of urban poverty
- The plight of women. As mothers and grandmothers in urban poor households, women face the multiple burden of caring for children and the infirmed, sometimes as the sole breadwinners in female-headed households. There is often a high maternal and child mortality rate in urban poor communities
- Urban poor families who live on less than USD 1 a day. They endure hunger, insufficient water and sanitation, insecure tenure. They also are under the constant threat of eviction, violence and lack of security, have limited access to education, live in degraded natural environments that breed disease and are highly vulnerable to disasters

Gender Strategy and Implementation

- Millennium Development Goals-FACES focused on the lives of 20 girls and 20 boys from 40 urban poor households in 15 urban slums. The project's approach was to appoint mothers and guardians of the beneficiary children who monitored their child's progress vis-à-vis the Goals. Parents had to complete a monitoring report card with a checklist of child-oriented indicators supporting the Goals, as part of their commitment to the project

- The participating community was in charge of the selection and mobilization of families, the formation of Integrity Circles among participating families, the implementation of quick response mechanisms and demonstration projects, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The participating family formulated and committed to the Family Millennium Development Goal pact, implemented family quick actions, and monitored and reported on their child's progress
- The cities participated in Millennium Development Goals-FACES project by allocating counterpart contributions in the form of financial and human resources that augmented UN-Habitat's USD 6,500 project grant. Within each of these slum communities, the 40 poorest households, particularly women and children, were prioritized in service delivery

Key Implementing Partners

National government agencies: The Department of Interior and Local Government – Local Government Academy, the Housing and Urban Development Coordination Council, the League of Cities of the Philippines and 15 cities.

Civil Society Organization: Philippine Business for Social Progress

Target Beneficiaries

The target project sites were slum communities in 15 selected cities where mechanisms for attaining the Millennium Goals at the local level have already been established from a previous UN-Habitat project. In total, 607 children and 647 mothers/women/fathers became the face of this project, exceeding project expectations. The cities also provided the structures for 35 quick response mechanisms (such as the Local Council for the Protection of Children) and 31 demonstration projects that were the counterpart of the city governments and plans for the replication of the project to other communities in the city.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

Basic social services were delivered to the poorest households. Aside from the local government, 119 local partners were engaged in the project. They augmented the resources made available to the project beneficiaries, including increasing access to opportunities. At the city level, 37 private businesses were engaged. The number and degree of participation was uneven among cities, depending on the existing relationship with the local government units and selected communities. The engagements range from supplemental feeding programmes, discounts on construction materials, facilitation of savings accounts including provision of opening balance in local banks, provision of technical aid in the installation of utilities, micro-financing as well as direct hiring of unemployed parents.

The project successfully implemented a Participatory Gender Audit of the main institutions involved to document gender-responsive practices and results. It also identified gender gaps and needed areas of improvement, developed recommendations and suggested strategies to better implement gender mainstreaming in the work of the Millennium Development Goal-FACES and its key partners in the Philippines.

Impact/changes/benefits did/will the project create for the beneficiary communities or institutions

As a women-specific project which targeted mothers as conduits for the delivery of social services to children, the project provided an opportunity for women to engage in collective endeavours that resulted in: a) their increased confidence in the public sphere; and b) enhanced access to resources through an expanded social network.

The integrity circles at the community level ensured that women actively participated in the discussion of issues and in the identification and implementation of solutions. While the project focus was on children as the focal

point for monitoring achievements of the Millennium Goals, the project clearly illustrated the transformation of women who, with community support, took charge of changing their lives and that of their families. Many of these personal transformation stories are documented in the anthology of stories, which is an output of the project.

Lessons Learnt.

- The project was child-oriented but employed a women-specific approach involved mostly mothers of the beneficiary children. By specifying women as partners, the project exercised affirmative action to organize and capacitate women in protecting and promoting the rights of children in the private (family) and public (community) spheres
- The project provided the first step towards women's empowerment by enhancing the capacities of the mothers and guardians to engage in economic activities. The provision of livelihood skills trainings for women showed attempts to meet the practical needs of women as mothers and their strategic need for control over financial resources which may, in the long run, lead to their empowerment

Sustainability and Replicability

- Sustaining the initiatives beyond the project lifecycle is a challenge to local governments that are confronted by two obstacles: a) a prevailing dole-out mentality among the claimholders, and b) inadequate gender mainstreaming skills among duty bearers. There is appreciation of the concept of "gender and development" among those implementing the project, and emergent good practices were noted. Still, there is a need to strengthen their know-how on the practical application of gender as a cross-cutting concern for achieving the Millennium Goals
- Lack of sustained and programmatic link with local government unit gender mainstreaming mechanisms such as the local gender and development focal points in other government agencies, academia and women's non-governmental organizations. Only one city reported a link with its gender and development focal point

Knowledge Products from the Project

FACES of the Millennium. Volume 1. Anthology of City Stories as Replication Guide; and Volume 2: Guidebook and Training Manual at <http://www.unhabitat.org.ph/faces>



“Positive advances in legislation to recognize women’s equal rights to housing/property have taken place in recent years – but there remain major issues of implementation in many countries,”

Raquel Rolnik,

the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing.



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



WOMEN, LAND AND HOUSING RIGHTS

Historically, landownership has been at the fulcrum of social instability in South, Central America and parts of the Caribbean. From Haiti’s war of independence in 1791 to today’s talks between a left-wing guerrilla movement and the Colombia government, land ownership has been one of the reasons for war.

In Bolivia, Cuba, Mexico and Nicaragua revolutions had led to the breakup of *latifundios* (huge lands controlled by a wealthy few). In Cuba, Fidel Castro’s revolution against Fulgencio Batista pushed through perhaps the most profound of these reforms in the region. Land reform is still a key demand of the left-wing *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias De Colombia* (or FARC - the Armed Forces Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) which launched its revolt in 1964 and is now in talks with the government of Juan Manuel Santos.

Just where women fit into the region’s land and housing equation is unclear in some countries, although in Colombia women can now benefit from joint landownership so long as they are married.

The region has other problems that affect women. Colombia, for example, is prone to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods and mudslides. During such calamities, consideration of women’s needs have always been absent. This failing, among others, has prompted UN-Habitat to identify ways in which gender matters can be inserted into the country’s guidelines for dealing with natural disasters and those for post-conflict land reform. The effort takes on greater prominence in light of the peace talks between the government and the guerrillas.

In some countries, it is the lack of capability of local authorities that hinder women and need attention. In the Central American nation of Costa Rica, UN-Habitat seeks to bol-

ster the capacities of municipalities in human development planning in which gender equity and local female leadership will be supported. Already five municipalities have been hiring more female professionals. In addition, planning institutional processes include strategies for gender mainstreaming.

As demonstrated elsewhere, improved water and sanitation has greater bearing for women's health, security and destigmatization than men. In Ecuador, South America, UN-Habitat is implementing close to a USD 6-million programme for development of democratic

governance in the management of water and sanitation services in which women are expected to provide leadership. The impact of this programme can be far-reaching in reducing women's workload and girls at puberty in poor areas will not have to miss school. Expressing such sentiment elsewhere international advocate for women and children's rights Graça Machel has said: "Girls who are educated, healthy and free can transform their communities and pass on the benefits to their children and to their children's children."



ABOVE: Woman arguing for economic empowerment of women at the World Urban Forum 6 in Naples, Italy.
© Cubo per Fondazione Campania dei Festival/WUF 6

STATE OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN CITIES 2012

Title of Project/Programme

State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities 2012

Region/Country/Location of Project

Latin America and the Caribbean

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Research and Capacity Development Branch

Total Programme Budget (USD)

Around USD 380,000

Funding Source

Cities Alliance, CAF, Government of Norway, UN-Habitat

Project Main Objective

To develop the State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities 2012 report.

Gender Issues Covered

The report is divided into six chapters in which the following gender issues were included:

1. Population and urbanization
 - Population structure by sex and age group
 - The region suffers from a serious equity issue. Income inequality is extremely high
2. Economic development and equity
 - Statistics show that poverty affects especially women heads of household
 - A lot of informality, which focuses on youth and women

- Graphics: participation rate of men and women in urban economic activity in selected countries
3. Housing and public space
 - The housing deficit in the region is higher for women and young people
 - Precarious housing
 - We present the cases of women who experience these problems in the region (women living in places next to a river of waste water in Medellin).
 - Public space: Many violent acts against women are related to public spaces, but also occur in public transport, in the workplace and at home
 4. Urban Basic Services
 - Best practices: Women's Association Miskito Indigenous on the Atlantic Coast of Honduras proposed the creation of a municipal service transport and sorting of waste to clean their city
 - Mobility: Mobility conditions are not the same for men and women. As a result of patterns division of labour, women tend to make many more trips, for example to accompany children to school before going to work
 - The women's mobility is also affected by issues of personal security. They are affected more than men
 5. Environment and risk management
 - The women's movement in the reconstruction of Haiti
 6. Urban governance
 - Women's participation in politics has gained ground but, as in other instances, is still far from closing the gender gap. At the level of local legislative bodies, the number of councillors has increased to 22 per cent of elected officials, while in the municipalities it is 10 per cent.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

The drafting process was developed by two female consultants, one of whom was an expert in gender and housing issues.

Besides, several expert group meetings were held during the process where women represented some of the most important organizations: United Nations *Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean*, Cities Alliance, CAF, and the Ministers and High-level Authorities on Housing and Urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The significance or the power of these women within the group is extremely high because they represent high authorities in the region. We believe that these are some reasons why the gender issue was successfully included in the report.

Key Implementing Partners

This report is the result of a collaborative process between numerous individuals and institutions, highlighting in particular the cooperation between the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Ministers and High-level Authorities of Housing and Urban Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Latin American Federation of Cities, Towns and Associations of Local Governments.

Target Beneficiaries

Governments, international organizations, private sector and citizens (women, men, children and youth).

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

The report is a useful tool with which to approach public policymaking on gender issues (such as those listed in question 7).

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

The *State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities 2012* report put together current and varied information about the main urban centres in the region in a single document, resulting in a useful tool with which to inform public policymaking that deals with gender issues.

Lessons Learnt

Consultants with expertise in gender issues are necessary for the proper development of this kind of report. The participation of government authorities that also want to raise awareness on these issues is also necessary.

The English version of the report was launched at the sixth World Urban Forum in September 2012. We will have more “lessons learnt” after this.

Sustainability and Replicability

The report is already being replicated in other regions.

Knowledge Products from the Project

The report is available at <http://www.onuhabitat.org/>

EARLY RECOVERY AND GENDER IN LAND REFORM

Title of Project/Programme

Early Recovery and Gender in Land Reform

Region/Country/Location of Project

Latin America/Colombia/Bogotá and 3 regions

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/Section/Unit

Risk reduction and rehabilitation Branch

Total Programme Budget

USD 70,000

Funding Source

United Nations Population Fund

Project Main Objective

Identify how to integrate gender issues into land and natural disasters guidelines as well as post conflict land reform.

Gender Issues Covered

- Land and natural disaster guidelines as well as post-conflict land reform
- Dissemination of critical information
- Identification of data sources on affected populations from a gender perspective
- Mapping of services in affected areas and municipalities targeted
- Land and natural disasters guidance for practice revision to incorporate a gender perspective

Gender Strategy and Implementation

Action plan on gender equity and empowerment through:

- (a) Advocacy for the inclusion of gender issues in a national platform for victims and reparation law; thus conditions for return, resettlement and compensation.

Activities: consultation with institutions, communities in conflict affected regions.

- (b) Needs assessment on gender mainstreaming: analysis of documents, mapping of agencies and organizations, publication of social mapping documents, identification and work with networks of women, the SNU and national government, review on mapping of services specific to victims of natural disaster and conflict.
- (c) Review of national level documents to align gender and population issues more consistently. Establish data sources; identify indicators; work with local and national institutions to align data and information sources; strengthen database for Millennium Development Goals and gender-based indicators; proposition of model for data analysis and monitoring.

Key Implementing Partners

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Unit on Victims; Unit on Restitution of Land; National Planning Department.

Target Beneficiaries

Network of women's organizations, Unit on victims, Unit on restitution of land, National Planning Department.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

- (a) Mapping of actors established and key components identified.
- (b) System of indicators developed.
- (c) Mapping services identified and communicated to networks of women's organizations.
- (d) Dialogue established with national government.

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

- (a) Introduction of protocol and guidelines for dealing with sexual and gender-based violence.
- (b) Introduction of gender criteria for land and natural disasters guidelines implementation.

- (c) A system of gender-based indicators in discussion with entity responsible for victims and reparation law

Lessons Learnt

Some of the indicators proposed are limited in their use because of restricted resources at the local level.

Victims and restitution law has gender components that can be used in other conflict and post-conflict scenarios

Sustainability and Replicability

The replicability and scaling up of the initiative depends upon the inclusion of the observations in the guidelines and the corresponding implementation by governments.

Knowledge Products from the Project

- a) Publication on protocol dealing with sexual and gender-based violence.
- b) Document on system of indicators.
- c) Document on mapping of actors and analysis.



“Many States have constitutional guarantees and specific laws and policies aimed at promoting and safeguarding women’s equal rights to land, property and housing, but in practice these are often undermined by cultural and social norms, and practices that are discriminatory against women. The [UN-Habitat] Gender Equality Action Plan places women’s security of tenure and access to land and housing at the centre of policy debate and advocacy.”

– UN-Habitat on its Gender Equality Actions Plan (2008-2013)



STRENGTHENING MUNICIPAL CAPACITIES IN LOCAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN COSTA RICA

Title of Project/Programme

Strengthening Municipal Capacities in Local Human Development Planning in Costa Rica

Region/Country Location of Project

Costa Rica

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

Habitat Programme Manager, Costa Rica Office

Total Programme Budget

Funding Source

European Union

Project Main Objective

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen decentralization and local human development in Costa Rica by participatory and inclusive planning, installation of a na-

tional and local observatories, and promotion of gender equity and female leadership at a local level. The project intends to stimulate a number of initiatives simultaneously and present a response to urgent and important requests that have been submitted to the National Institute for Promotion and Assistance to Municipalities and the Strengthening Municipal and Decentralization Project by mayors and members of district councils. They have expressed the need for support on strategic participatory, inclusive and equitable planning processes in their respective districts and municipalities. Additionally, they have requested information on decentralization and local development, which exists inside and outside municipal government.

Gender Issues Covered

Five municipalities had been hiring more women professionals and the planning institutional processes include gender mainstreaming strategies.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

Support to include a specific gender component was negotiated with the European Union. This measure guaranteed gender focus in the most specific work and activities of the project to decentralize and strengthen municipalities. Direct technical support was given to

five different municipalities, looking for regional representation of the country, different size and resources; as well as technical teams and local networks of women. Gender was included also in a specific “battery” of indicators for the National Observatory for Decentralization. The strategy included the training on gender issues to the technical counterparts, as well as the production of some materials and a radio campaign.

Key Implementing Partners

Key partners were local authorities, Ministry of National Planning, the National Institute for Promotion and Assistance to Municipalities, the National Institute for Women, the Municipal Offices of Women, Women’s Committees, the Strengthening Municipal and Decentralization Project.

Target Beneficiaries

Local governments through technical assistance, OFIMs and local women of five municipalities, which developed gender mainstreaming municipal management processes.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

- Encourage the exchange between local governments, the dissemination of their work at the local level and with politicians, women and men nationwide
- A radio campaign contributed to strengthening the image of women as subjects and political actors
- Promoted gender equity in the management and local development, with awareness-raising with local authorities
- Development, dissemination and implementation on the use of training materials for awareness on gender
- Systematic documentation the successful experiences of gender

Impact/Change/Benefits for Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

A better distribution of budget in terms of gender, institutional tools informed planning with gender criteria and a higher number of elected female local politicians.

Lessons Learnt

It is necessary to invest significant resources to hire high-level gender experience professionals, as part of the interdisciplinary project team. The Costa Rican office has taken this step as a measure to gender mainstreaming. These professionals must be able to influence the planning project process and the technical relationship with partners.

Sustainability and Replicability

Identification of key partners is crucial to guarantee sustainability for gender efforts. The participation of the National Institute for Women has been strategic in reinforcing gender issues in urban projects, as well as the National Platform for Gender at the municipal level. This Platform articulates 10 national institutions and cooperation agencies.

Knowledge Products from the Project

- Self-training Guide for Municipal Commissions on the Status of Women. (Printed)
- Radio campaign promotion of women in elections for local authorities. (Recorded and disseminated by national radio network and local radios)
- Moving Forward Together. Systematization and Methodological Guide. Lessons Learned from Women’s Local Agendas. (Printed)
- Brochure Amendment of Articles of the Municipal Code, Law No. 7794. (Printed)



ABOVE: Peruvian Indian Woman in Traditional Dress Weaving.
© Joel Shawn / Shutterstock

GOVERNANCE OF THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR IN ECUADOR THE FRAMEWORK OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Title of Project/Programme

Governance of the Water and Sanitation Sector in Ecuador the framework of the Millennium Development Goals

Region/Country/Location of Project

Latin America and the Caribbean/ Ecuador/4 provinces (Bolívar, Los Ríos, Manabí, Esmeraldas)

UN-Habitat Implementing Branch/ Section/Unit

Ecuador Country Office

Total Programme Budget

USD 5,810,000

Funding Source

Millennium Development Goals-Fund

Project Main Objective

To contribute to developing democratic governance in water and sanitation services with a perspective on integrated management of water resources, social, territorial and gender equity, and support to the overall government-driven reform process within the framework of the National Development Plan.

Gender Issues Covered

The programme supports female leadership in water and sanitation service management and the inclusion of the gender perspective in the formulation of public policies on water and sanitation.

All of the programme's documents have gender as a cross-cutting issue. The Programme's baseline study includes one gender-related indicator: female membership in rural water utilities' directives. All the data related to beneficiaries in the communities are sex-disaggregated.

All participation events at the community level support the active involvement of women, to ensure that the programme's interventions directly respond to their needs. This participation also contributes to reducing the male chauvinist culture in rural communities.

Gender Strategy and Implementation

- (a) Monitor social organizations, especially those of women, to strengthen their capacities and involvement in the decision-making process, in defining the law and regulatory frameworks.
- (b) Facilitate and promote female participation in the planning process, in order to guarantee the incorporation of specific activities in work plans
- (c) Investment priorities and respond to women needs, that is to say the provision of water inside homes so as to reduce time and housework burdens; provide separate sanitary units in schools for girls and boys, for both male and female teachers.
- (c) Sensitization of men and women on issues of water, hygiene, health, nutrition and the quality of life.

Key Implementing Partners

The Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, the National Water Secretariat, the Ministry of Public Health.

Target Beneficiaries

Women, girls, boys and men from 70 rural communities (roughly 31,000).

Civil servants from the national and municipal governments.

Progress, Achievements towards Project Objectives and Gender Issues Covered

In terms of gender equality, the programme has achieved the following results:

- 10 women leaders from intervened communities strengthened their capacities for taking initiatives and leading the provi-

sion of water and sanitation services

- Two provincial women organizations include water and sanitation in their agendas
- All contracted activities include gender as a cross-cutting issue
- A National Water Public Policy is being drafted with gender as a cross-cutting issue
- Twenty communities adopt citizen participation and accountability mechanisms with a gender perspective.
- Women from 20 communities monitor their water sources
- Six youth clubs have been created and are implementing educational campaigns with a gender focus

Note: Programme implementation ends in June 2013; most results will be completed only in that year.

Impact/Changes/Benefits of the Project Beneficiary Communities or Institutions

- Two national water policies will adopt the human rights approach, particularly in relation to gender relations
- Twenty communities will have new participation and accountability mechanisms in place in relation to their water and sanitation services
- Women from 70 communities (some 15,000) will see their workload reduced thanks to their improved access to sustainable water and sanitation services
- Children, men and women from six communities will be sensitized regarding gender relations in water service provision
- Girls and boys from 15 schools in poor areas will have adequate sanitation services, which are assumed to increase school attendance, particularly for girls

Lessons Learnt

In order to implement gender as a cross-cutting issue in interventions in a water and sanitation projects, the following are necessary factors to consider:

- Include gender indicators in the monitoring and evaluation framework
- Have a gender strategy with a specific budget for its implementation
- Programme leaders (coordinator, agency representatives and authorities) must be gender-sensitized and display strong will to implement the gender strategy
- Local interventions must be implemented in association with local women leaders and organizations in order to make gender cross-cutting effective. Where there are no women leaders or organizations, it will be extremely difficult to have any impact on gender relations

Sustainability and Replicability

The sustainability of the gender strategy in the programme will be possible in the following terms:

- Knowledge products will have an impact on communities and professionals
- Public policies will enforce, with specific directives, government programmes and projects to adopt gender as a cross-cutting issue
- Gender-sensitive participation and education campaigns in communities hopes to improve gender relations
- Women leaders are now more confident, capable and empowered in their efforts to support theirs and other women's autonomy

Knowledge Products from the Project

- A 14-minute video on female leadership in the provision of water and sanitation services
- Two documents: one regional by Gender and Water Alliance, the other an international document by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women describing the programme's experience.



ABOVE: Young women learn computer skills.
© Visual News Associates /World Bank

QUALITY OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The 30 projects and programmes were assessed against a set of gender markers. The assessment of the quality of gender-responsive implementation is approximated with the use of a gender marker that rates the projects in terms of process and results. It may be difficult to judge the projects based on the limited information required of the case study template but the challenge of succinctly documenting the analysis of gender issues, the process and results is also indicative of the grasp of the gender dimensions in all stages of project development and implementation.

There are substantive assumptions behind the application of this marker. Targeting women's participation as implementers and beneficiaries is only the first step. Participation has to be further deconstructed in terms of the agenda, the roles men and women played, and the expected results in terms of material benefits

as well as shifts in power relations. It is not enough to mention write about gender issues, gender mainstreaming and women's participation. The coherence and consistency of the gender analysis of issues, gender strategy, mechanisms of participation, and of the direct outputs and outcomes in all stages of the project cycle will also be considered in the marker.

Participation may be either instrumentalist or transformative in dealing with women and gender equality issues. It becomes instrumentalist if it regards women as mere beneficiaries and efficiency elements in project delivery without challenging the subservient roles, the marginalized status and unfair norms. For example, women may be mobilized to fast-track the completion of cost-effective shelters, as well as water and sanitation facilities but at the end of the project, their confinement to the home, their subjugation to violence and

their lack of input in decision-making concerning the home and the community were not discussed. This approach to participation will only deal with the practical gender needs of women and their households such as shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities but will not be sustainable. Men will still regard women as property and valued only for their beauty and reproductive roles.

Participation is transformative if it brings about awareness and reflections on a woman's worth and dignity, and their collective strength to work in partnership with men and to engage community institutions. Such participation amounts to a sense of autonomy and empowerment among women which men, other organizations and institutions respect. The participation in infrastructure and economic interventions serves as entry points to achieve higher purposes. It is not an instant process of transformation, but the beginnings of awareness are observed in the behaviours of men, women, children and the procedures and rules of institutions. This view of participation focuses on the practical gender and strategic gender needs of men and women. This means that people of various socioeconomic stratum gain leadership skills to secure their material needs and manage the progressive exercise of their rights. Where data and gender analysis show that specific sectors of the population are most disadvantaged, affirmative measures in terms of priority access to services, resources and other opportunities will be included in the project design and resource allocation.

In view of the considerations above, a gender marker or score card is adopted from the International Labour Organization Training Centre in rating the quality of gender mainstreaming in all the case studies submitted to this compendium. The scores range from 0 to 3 based on the following qualitative descriptions:

Code 0: when there are no signs that gender issues are considered at all in the activity design. The lack of gender analysis does not mean neutrality. Rather it is the lack of gender awareness or the presence of gender blindness.

Code 1: indicates that efforts are being made to include attention to gender issues in the activity design, in the balance of interventions and resource persons, in the materials used and in the examples and case studies – for example, considering and including male and female needs and characteristics - to be presented. A code 1 shows that gender focus is not thorough, but appears in isolated elements.

Code 2: means that the activity is fully mainstreaming gender equality in a significant way, paying full attention to the gender facets of project activities contents, to the appropriate balance of gender role models, core messages, to providing gender-sensitive documentation and ensuring an optimal share of men and women as participants to the maximum possible extent.

Code 3: indicates “targeted interventions”; that is activities which specifically deal with gender issues or women's promotion as main topic and main focus. The principal purpose of such activities shall be to advance gender equality.

Below is the summary list of the 29 case studies and the marker on the quality of the gender mainstreaming process and results. The rating is made on the basis of the “gender outputs to date” (in table second column from the left) that may not yet be at the same level as the targeted results in the approved project document. The right-most column of the table lists the “potential gender equality outcome’ relevant to the project. Since most projects are at various stages of implementation of their gender components, hence would rate differently, some are at the early implementation phase. Others are mid-stream but may have encountered delays and resistance for assorted reasons, and still others are mature in implementation and results are now being provided. The gender equality outcome is the higher level of result to which the “gender outputs to date” should move.

| Case Study Title | Gender Outputs to Date | Gender Marker | Potential Gender Equality Outcome |
|--|---|---------------|---|
| <p>1. Cities and Climate Change Initiative, Phases 1 – 3 from 2008 to 2013 by headquarters-Housing & Slum Upgrading Branch.</p> | <p>Checklist for Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Change was tested in Kampala (Uganda) and Kathmandu (Nepal) using a participatory learning approach. It is now rolled out in 20 cities/municipalities in various regions. Reports on consistent application still pending.</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>Climate adaptation and mitigation strategies equally involve men and women, and attend to their different needs in country policies and local programmes/services.</p> |
| <p>2. Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, 2008 to date.</p> | <p>Participatory planning Use profiling methodology with gender checklist to identify gender issues in 63 cities in 38 African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States. Gender and HIV/AIDS are cross-cutting themes; women’s groups are involved in stakeholder meetings.</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>National housing Profiles highlight gender issues in housing to inform plans, priorities and resource allocation. Women’s groups are represented in monitoring mechanisms on responses to the issues.</p> |
| <p>3. Urban Housing Profiles Series, headquarters - Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch.</p> | <p><i>A Practical Guide for Conducting Housing Profiles</i> was published in 2010 and implemented in 7 countries in Africa, 2 in Asia, and 2 in Latin America. The guide offers both a framework and diagnostic tool that includes a gender. Checklist of 17 questions. National Urban Sector Housing Profiles do not consistently apply and feature gender data and analysis in their published reports.</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>National Urban Sector Housing Profiles use sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis of housing issues to improve policies, programmes and services on housing.</p> |
| <p>4. Research papers on gender and urban planning prepared as an input for the Global Reports on Human Settlements 2011 and 2009.</p> | <p>The research paper examined the gender dimensions of the nexus between cities and climate change. The findings were incorporated into the <i>Global Report on Human Settlements 2011</i> that included a two-page full section on gender and cited gender inequities in 10 pages. This is the first of the flagship publications to include a gender perspective.</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>All flagship publications on monitoring reports (<i>Global Report on Human Settlements, State of World Cities and Urban World</i>) always monitor and report on progress on gender indicators dealing with human settlements development and sustainable urbanization. Increased awareness of and support for the gender dimensions of urban planning among global, national and local leaders who read the global report.</p> |

| Case Study Title | Gender Outputs to Date | Gender Marker | Potential Gender Equality Outcome |
|--|--|---------------|--|
| 5. Gender Evaluation Criteria – Global Land Tool Network Unit of the Urban Legislation, Land and Governance Branch. | The evaluation criteria are a set of 22 questions on a range of relevant factors reflecting the gender-responsiveness of policies and practices within the land sector. After a successful test in 3 countries, it is now being rolled out in at least 3 more. | 3 | Women's property rights to land and housing will be recognized and protected in state policies and practices. |
| 6. Water for African Cities Programme II by headquarters-Urban Basic Services Branch. | Women as entry points in 13 cities in 4 African countries in building facilities that promote hygiene, health and reduced time and labour burden for women. By December 2011, a total 5,500 female-headed households were provided with sanitation microcredit and had built their improved toilets. | 2 | Family health, and hygiene and general well being are ensured with improved WASH facilities; Women's participation and leadership in community management recognised and promoted. |
| 7. Capacity-building for Local Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Senegal by Training & Capacity Building with the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. | Participatory planning and budgeting included specific training modules on gender and gender mainstreaming that targeted women as participants; and encouraged their participation in neighbourhood councils. Collection and collation of sex-disaggregated baseline data into a Gender Equality Index is not yet done. Gender-responsive budgeting is not yet implemented. | 1 | Local plans and budgets deal substantially with gender issues that are guided by sex-disaggregated data, gender analysis and with the regular involvement of women's organizations and other gender advocacy groups. |
| 8. Empowering Urban Women Entrepreneurs through Housing Development and Land Rights in Mozambique – Manica City. | A socioeconomic survey was conducted on issues of land and housing ownership for a pilot municipal social housing project. It targets women entrepreneurs who will be offered "lease-to-own" housing schemes. The project is still in its early stage and has done some training. Substantial results will take time to obtain. | 1 | Women's right to land and housing is made easier by effective access an affordable housing finance scheme. |

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|---|---|---------------|---|
| <p>9. Participatory District Rehabilitation in Mogadishu, 2010-2012.</p> | <p>District-based profiling, community consultations, capacity-building on conflict management involved women. Of 595 district leaders trained, 30 per cent were women. Some have since been engaged in livelihood schemes. Given security constraints in the area, sex-disaggregated baseline data and monitoring mechanisms for gender-specific results are yet to be in place.</p> | <p>1</p> | <p>Livelihood skills and income for the community improved, in particular for women. Direct participation of women in local planning process increased. Awareness and appreciation among the local community of decision-capacity of women increased.</p> |
| <p>10. Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Programme in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania since 2006.</p> | <p>This is a sub-component of item 6 of this table. Training and capacity-building programme use participatory learning and action approach that integrate cross-cutting themes of gender mainstreaming and pro-poor governance in water and sanitation. Gender and Water Alliance is the resource partner for this project.</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>Gender imbalances and inequalities tackled in the provision of water and sanitation services and through the participation of women in decision-making at the municipal level. Positive progress in the women's participation and benefits in environmental programmes towards the attainment of Millennium Development Goals, target 7.</p> |
| <p>11. Sanitation Microcredit Initiative for the poorest Women in 7 Cities of the Lake Victoria Region.</p> | <p>A replicable model to provide water and sanitation services to vulnerable families established. Already benefitting over 8,000 persons. Sanitation microcredit schemes established in 10 towns. More than 25 community-based organizations trained on the operation of such schemes. Women were involved in the upgrade of sanitation facilities through a microcredit programme and in the promotion of health and hygiene education.</p> | <p>3</p> | |

| Case Study Title | Gender Outputs to Date | Gender Marker | Potential Gender Equality Outcome |
|--|--|---------------|--|
| 12. Improved Access to Water and Sanitation for HIV/AIDS Orphan-child-headed Households in the Lake Victoria Region. | Caregivers trained on rainwater harvesting that are applied to orphan-headed households and other vulnerable groups, 80 % of whom are women and girls. Provision of safe drinking water to more than 2,020 persons after completion of 20 rainwater tanks; each tank shared by 3 households. Sanitation facilities and latrines were built under a co-funding scheme with beneficiaries. | 2 | Improved community participation, education and health and access to relevant social services among orphan-child-headed households. |
| 13. Safer Cities – Dar es Salaam | Participatory training and conduct of women's safety audits were done and implemented to reduce crimes, including gender-based violence, in neighbourhoods. The citywide crime prevention strategy includes women's safety as one of its pillars. | 3 | Reduction of crime at city and municipal level, particularly the prevention of violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups. |
| 14. Learning for Community Empowerment Programme Phase 2 in Twenty Provinces of Afghanistan | Women comprise 60 % of 223,000 learners in 2,500 communities in 20 provinces who underwent literacy training. The trainers, at least 60 staff members of the National Literacy Department, also underwent orientation on gender concepts and issues that would be integrated in the quality of literacy and education. Women now apply literacy skills to local economic activities. | 3 | Functional literacy skills equip Afghan women to engage in economic activities and, eventually, participate politically. |
| 15. Peacebuilding in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity Phase 1 and 2 – Component 3) | Separate community groups for men and women organized on conflict resolution, action planning and project management. Women comprised 55 % of 42,700 people trained in apprenticeship and vocational training. A total 58 banks were formed under 339 self-help groups with 3,631 members, of whom 80 % are women. | 3 | Enhanced women's entrepreneurship skills, economic participation and increased income will liberalize social values and attitudes of respect and partnership with men and the community. |

| Case Study Title | Gender Outputs to Date | Gender Marker | Potential Gender Equality Outcome |
|---|---|---------------|--|
| <p>16. Rural Landless Programme as Component of Facilitating Access to Land for Earthquake-Affected Families in Pakistan</p> | <p>A joint land-titling scheme was introduced that granted women equal ownership of their land and house. Training, access to finance and technical support were provided especially to female-headed households. Women were also involved in village reconstruction committees and receive training on sanitation and rainwater management. Around 55 % of the 100,485 individual beneficiaries were women.</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>Enhanced socioeconomic status of women by being equal owners of land; improved perception by the community of women's participation in safe shelter, sanitation, environment and economic programmes.</p> |
| <p>17. Water and Sanitation Improvement through Gender Mainstreaming and Capacity-building of Local Authorities in the Pakistan Settlement Flood Recovery Project, 5 cities</p> | <p>At least 200 local government officials were trained in gender-sensitive planning. As a result, they supported women's participation in local action planning. A total 323 women were equipped with leadership skills. Women's groups monitored the construction of water pumps, a water filtration plant, street pavements and toilets.</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>Time and labour savings of women from the provisions of water, sanitation, hygiene and other facilities are part of the economic activities to support their other needs.</p> |
| <p>18. Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Education in Urban School through Environment Clubs in Pakistan, 5 cities</p> | <p>A total of 231 hygiene sessions were conducted in 28 schools of which 17 are for girls only and 11 are for both boys and girls. Sessions on menstrual hygiene awareness and menstrual hygiene management targeted girl students. Water and sanitation facilities were installed. More than 11,000 students and teachers benefitted and were organized into environmental clubs. School administrators and teachers ensure the sustainability of these activities after project completion.</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>Improved school participation and completion rates among students, particularly among girls. Awareness of adolescent sexuality and reproductive health right issues through age-appropriate sex education and hygiene sessions.</p> |

| Case Study Title | Gender Outputs to Date | Gender Marker | Potential Gender Equality Outcome |
|---|--|---------------|--|
| 19. Facilitating Return of Internally Displaced Persons through Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure & Facilities in Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & FATA) | An integrated approach of providing shelter, latrine and community infrastructure. Women's village committees managed some. | 2 | Access to water, sanitation and health activities was considered a right of each family member, especially for women and girl children. |
| 20. Life-saving WASH Interventions for Flood Affected Populations in Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh | Around 45,486 homeless individuals received temporary shelter. Equal access to shelter for men, women, girls and boys was strictly ensured. Female participation in decision-making is ensured in more than 80% of village committees. A total 53,200 individuals had access to latrines, hand pumps, water tanks, hygiene kits and hygiene sessions. | 2 | Shelter construction and community management skills of the communities have been enhanced through trainings and practical application. Communities feel more empowered through a process that also enhanced their capacity to cope with any future disasters. |
| 21. Pakistan Settlement Flood Recovery Project (PSFRP) -4 provinces | The Pakistan Settlement Flood recovery project has provided 30,000 shelters & latrines. In all, there were 3,657 female beneficiaries of whom 10% are female-headed households and widows who received full financial support. The remaining shelters and latrines are built with the contribution of beneficiaries, as well as the provision of hand pumps. Community infrastructures training on hygiene promotion has been conducted through the implementation of the project. | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male and female participation in decision-making is promoted at the household and community levels • Gender equity principles and tool from Pakistan Settlement Flood Recovery Project adopted by the Government in climate change and risk reduction measures • Improvement of mental, physical and environmental health and safety of women and their families |

| Case Study Title | Gender Outputs to Date | Gender Marker | Potential Gender Equality Outcome |
|--|--|---------------|---|
| <p>21a) Gender Ladder Activities</p> | <p>Women's leadership is promoted in 24 villages in 6 districts of 4 provinces. The direct beneficiaries were 800 men and 1,600 females. Women's committees were formed alongside those of men's with periodic consultations across both committees. Female health committees were formed as well as trained. They disseminated their knowledge to the community. A total of 24 villages are identified to implement gender ladder activities in 6 districts of 4 provinces.</p> | <p>2</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women leaders are identified and trained • Participation, decision-making is promoted at the household and community levels • Awareness increased by sharing information in community • Male and female are involved in communication with governmental department and local organization activities and planning • Improvement of the economy at house hold and at community level |
| <p>21b) Women Lawyers' Training</p> | <p>Of the targeted 1,000 female lawyers, 155 female lawyers have been trained in 4 sessions in different cities of Pakistan to protect the housing, land and property rights of women. So far, 21 master trainers have completed the Training of Trainers course in Islamabad. Through them, 10 sessions were conducted in 10 cities of Pakistan. The training is based on a manual of land rights that include women's property rights.</p> | | <p>Women will have access to trained advocates and justice mechanisms in place to protect their constitutional housing, land and property rights.</p> |
| <p>21c) Behaviour and Communication Change</p> | <p>A comprehensive package of gender customized Information Education & Communication materials in national and regional languages (Urdu & Sindhi) on hygiene, sanitation and water (HySTer) were conducted in flood-affected areas. Target beneficiaries totalled 569,500 people or 67,000 families consisting of 222,105 (39 %) women; 51,255 (9%) girls; 233,495 (41 %) men; and 62,645 (11 %) boys.</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>Reduced incidence of mortality and morbidity because of the provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation for all flood-affected families.</p> |

| Case Study Title | Gender Outputs to Date | Gender Marker | Potential Gender Equality Outcome |
|---|---|---------------|---|
| 22. Family-based Actions for Children and their Environs in the Slums in 15 Philippine Cities, 2008 | The poorest 20 households in slum communities in 15 Millennium Development Goals Localization Cities were targeted. In all, 607 children and 647 mothers/women/fathers became the face of this project on Localizing the Goals. While the project focus was on children as the focal point for monitoring achievement of the Goals, the project clearly illustrated the transformation of women who changed their lives and monitored their progress with a scorecard. However, no specific gender sensitivity sessions were given. | 2 | Mothers and women caregivers, as conduits for the delivery of social services to children, were provided the opportunity to engage in collective endeavours that resulted in: (a) their increased confidence in the public sphere; and (b) enhanced access to resources through an expanded social network. |
| 23. Early Recovery and Gender in Land Reform, Colombia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of protocol and guidelines for dealing with sexual- and gender-based violence • Introduction of gender criteria for land and natural disasters guidelines implementation • A system of gender-based indicators in discussion with entity responsible for victims and reparation law | 3 | Post-conflict and post-disaster interventions promote women's capacity to participate in recovery and peacebuilding and to play a vital role in securing sustainable peace |
| 24. State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities 2012 | The State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities 2012 include sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis of thematic issues that are featured in each of the 6 chapters. | 2 | All flagship global and regional reports of UN-Habitat also monitor and report progress on gender indicators on human settlements development and sustainable urbanization. |

| Case Study Title | Gender Outputs to Date | Gender Marker | Potential Gender Equality Outcome |
|---|--|---------------|--|
| <p>25. Strengthening Municipal Capacities in Local Human Development Planning in Costa Rica</p> | <p>Direct technical support on gender was given to five different municipalities, (in different areas, looking for representation of regions of the country, different size and resources, etc.), working with local authorities, technical teams and local women’s networks. Gender was included also in a specific “battery” of indicators for the National Observatory for Decentralization. The strategy included training technical counterparts on gender issues and in the production of some materials and a radio campaign.</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>A better distribution of budget in terms of gender, institutional tools guide planning with gender criteria, and a higher number of women elected in local elections.</p> |
| <p>26. Governance of the Water and Sanitation Sector in Ecuador the Framework of the Millennium Development Goals</p> | <p>The programme supports women leadership in water and sanitation service management and the inclusion of the gender perspective in the formulation of public policies on water and sanitation. The entire programme’s documents have gender as a cross-cutting issue. The programme’s baseline study includes one gender-related indicator: women membership in rural water utilities’ directives. All the data related to beneficiaries in the communities are sex-disaggregated.</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>All participation events at the community level support the active involvement of women in order to ensure that the programme’s interventions directly respond to women specific needs. This participation also contributes to reducing male chauvinist culture in rural communities.</p> |

CONCLUSIONS

The project case studies were optimistic in their best efforts to advocate and implement gender mainstreaming but some are still works in progress in terms of achieving gender equality results. Some are better practices and have achieved more on the ground with better support in terms of funding, gender expertise and partnerships. Others are still in the early stage of implementation to show sustainable results; a few operate in the context of higher level of difficulty and challenges in stabilizing results. There is no claim that all are good practices because this report has not invested in validating the data submitted. However, no matter what the projects have achieved, the gender issues and the process of mainstreaming them are the most instructive of the lessons.

Among the shared lessons from these project case studies are:

1. Human settlements concerns for housing, roads, water and sanitation are more than physical infrastructure; these are also human rights, social and gender issues that can only be implemented with the most inclusive participation of stakeholders – men, women, boys and girls.
2. Project management and staff need to have orientation on gender-responsive planning for them to appreciate the basic gender concepts and issues, the differential impact of projects on men and women and the need and the need to respond appropriately.
3. There is a need for systematic collection of sex-disaggregated baseline and monitoring data and to undertake gender analysis that will guide the refinement of project design and implementation; and for the periodic monitoring of progress and results.
4. There is a need for affirmative action and focused targeting to the most disadvantaged groups such as female-headed households, orphan-headed households, households with HIV-AIDS positive persons in eliciting their participation and enabling equal access services.
5. Women need not always be treated among the victims, the vulnerable group and beneficiaries only. Women are also survivors whose agency to transform their own situation and lead others can be developed if given training opportunities and be allowed participation in decision-making.
6. The participation of stakeholders ensures sustainability when they are adequately trained and involved in all phases of project planning, implementation and evaluation.
7. Partnerships with local governments, community-based organizations of beneficiaries (men, women, children and senior citizens), non-government organizations, private business organizations, civil society group, government agencies and other United Nations agencies need to be tapped to refer related gender issues to which UN-Habitat has not fully responded . Some of these issues are domestic violence, psychosocial trauma and mental health issues, and reproductive health.
8. Investments in time and resources for periodic staff sharing, reflection, synthesis and documentation have to be provided, particularly on gender mainstreaming processes.

ANNEX 1: GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Checklist – Review of Projects and Programmes

Gender mainstreaming is the integration of a gender perspective into all stages of design, implementation, and evaluation of projects, policies and programmes. Gender mainstreaming is not an isolated effort, but an integral part of project or policy cycle.

| Background and Justification | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Is the gender dimension highlighted in the background information to the intervention? | | |
| What is/are the issue(s) being addressed by the project, does this issue affect men, women, girls and boys in different ways? | | |
| Is background situation analyses data disaggregated by sex? | | |
| Does the project/programme justification include convincing arguments for gender mainstreaming and gender equality? | | |
| Has the project provided at the design stage for institutional arrangements for consulting with both men and women as agents of change and beneficiaries? | | |
| Does the project document reflect that the project has incorporated a gender perspective in its analysis of economic, social political and environmental factors? | | |
| Has gender-sensitive language been used? | | |

| Expected Accomplishment/Goal | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Does the EA/goal of the proposed intervention reflect the needs of both men and women? | | |
| Does the EA/goal seek to correct gender imbalances through addressing practical needs of men, women, girls and boys? | | |
| Does the EA/goal seek to transform the institutions (social and other) that perpetuate gender inequality? | | |
| Does the EA/goal include a broader commitment to improving gender equality? | | |
| Is there a long-term impact in terms of women's increased ability to take charge of their own lives, and to take collective action to solve problems? | | |
| Does the document specify how the anticipated results of the work will affect women, men, girls and boys differently? | | |
| Do the project's outcomes statements show a reduction in gender disparities? Are they gender responsive? | | |
| Will the project's overall impact/long-term benefits contribute towards gender equality? | | |
| Purpose/Objective | | |
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Do the intervention objectives address needs of both men and women? | | |
| Does the project document establish attainable and clear gender-responsive objectives and results? | | |
| Does the document incorporate gender equality objectives as identified in the geographic regions(s) where the technical cooperation project is being implemented? | | |

| Target Beneficiaries | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Except where interventions specifically target men or women as a corrective measure to enhance gender equality, is there gender balance within the target beneficiary group? | | |
| Activities | | |
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Do planned activities involve both men and women? | | |
| Does the document outlines key project activities that serve the interests of men, women, girls and boys equally? | | |
| Are any additional activities needed to ensure that a gender perspective is made explicit (e.g., training in gender issues, additional research, etc.)? | | |
| Does the project specify mechanisms that can be proposed to encourage and enable women to participate in the policy initiative or programme, despite their traditionally more domestic location and subordinate position? | | |
| Does the project make it clear how women will be involved as active participants in the project implementation? Does the project clearly articulate how women, men, girls and boys will participate in the decision-making processes and benefit from the project? | | |
| Does the document indicate capacity-building for project staff, partner organizations and implementing partners on gender equality concepts and gender mainstreaming? | | |
| Does the document indicate capacity-building for national machineries responsible for gender/women and for gender expert organizations on the gender issues in the technical field addressed by the project? | | |

| Indicators | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Is there relevant baseline information? | | |
| Have indicators been developed to measure progress towards the fulfilment of each objective? | | |
| Does the project spell out clear gender–disaggregated indicators to monitor progress and measure outcomes and impacts on gender equality in relation to the technical areas of the project? (qualitative/quantitative)? | | |
| Are targets set to guarantee a sufficient level of gender balance in activities (e.g., quotas for male and female participation)? | | |
| Implementation Strategy | | |
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Who are the stakeholders? Do they include individuals or groups with a “gender perspective”? | | |
| Does the document indicate that implementing partners will receive gender mainstreaming training (where it is lacking), so that a gender perspective can be sustained throughout implementation? | | |
| Does the document provide information on how the different roles and status of women and men within the community, political sphere, workplace, and household (for examples, roles in decision-making and different access to and control over resources and services) will affect the work to be undertaken? | | |
| Does the document focus on women’s empowerment and provides for separate programmes and activities? | | |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | | |
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Does the monitoring and evaluation strategy include a gender perspective? | | |

| Risks | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Has the greater context of gender roles and relations within society been considered as a potential risk (i.e., stereotypes or structural barriers that may prevent full participation of one or the other gender)? | | |
| Has the potential negative impact of the intervention been considered (e.g., potential increased burden on women and girls or social isolation of men, women, girls and boys)? | | |
| What might the wider consequences be of failing to adopt a gender-sensitive option? | | |
| Budget | | |
| Review Question | Yes/No/Not applicable | Comment |
| Have financial inputs been assessed to ensure that men, women, boys and girls will benefit from the planned intervention? | | |
| Does the document outline clearly what commitment of time and resources are made available for gender mainstreaming, including separate budget allocation? | | |
| Does the document/project align financial resources with objectives? | | |



ANNEX 2: PROJECT/PROGRAMME GENDER REVIEW REPORT TEMPALTE



Project Description:

(i) Project Title: _____

(ii) Purpose/Objectives: _____

(iii) Project approach: (indicate as appropriate) _____

Gender Equality Mainstreamed Women Empowerment Specific or Both

(iv) Gender Components: _____

Gender Sensitivity Analysis: (specify gender issues recognized by the project) _____

*(Examples: The project recognizes specific gender sensitive issues involved with
Or The project does not recognize any gender sensitive issue)*

Gender Marker Score: _____

Gender Needs Addressed: Yes No

If yes, specify: Practical, Strategic or Both: _____

Recommendations: _____

(Endnotes)

- 1 *Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director, UN-Habitat (2011)*
- 2 *UN-DESA (2010) World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/index.htm>.*
- 3 *a research reported by an Australian NGO, Community Aid Abroad, Cited in Motik, S. (2000), Significant Roles of Women Entrepreneurs in Economic Development*
- 4 *<http://www.economist.com/node/6802551>*

Whilst we recognize that much work has been done in the mainstreaming of gender equality in human settlement, UN-Habitat acknowledges that much more is required. This compendium of case studies is designed to bring into one document some of the gender mainstreaming initiatives UN-Habitat implemented from 2008 to 2012. The case studies provide the most comprehensive examples of the field implementation of the UN-Habitat Gender Equality Action Plan of 2008 to 2013.

The projects and programmes compendium brings recognition to UN-Habitat's efforts (which have often remained inadequately documented and disseminated) to advance the internationally agreed agenda for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. The compendium serves as a good start towards capturing the successful efforts under way to advance the agenda on equality and empowerment of women. In addition, the compendium serves as a learning and resource tool to UN-Habitat and its partners.

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UN HABITAT

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
P. O . Box 30030, 00100 Nairobi GPO KENYA
Tel: 254-020-7623120 (Central Office)

www.unhabitat.org