



Gender and Infrastructure

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

TASK TEAM WORKSHOP

BERLIN

OCTOBER 2004

Maria Arce Moreira

Gender and Water Alliance

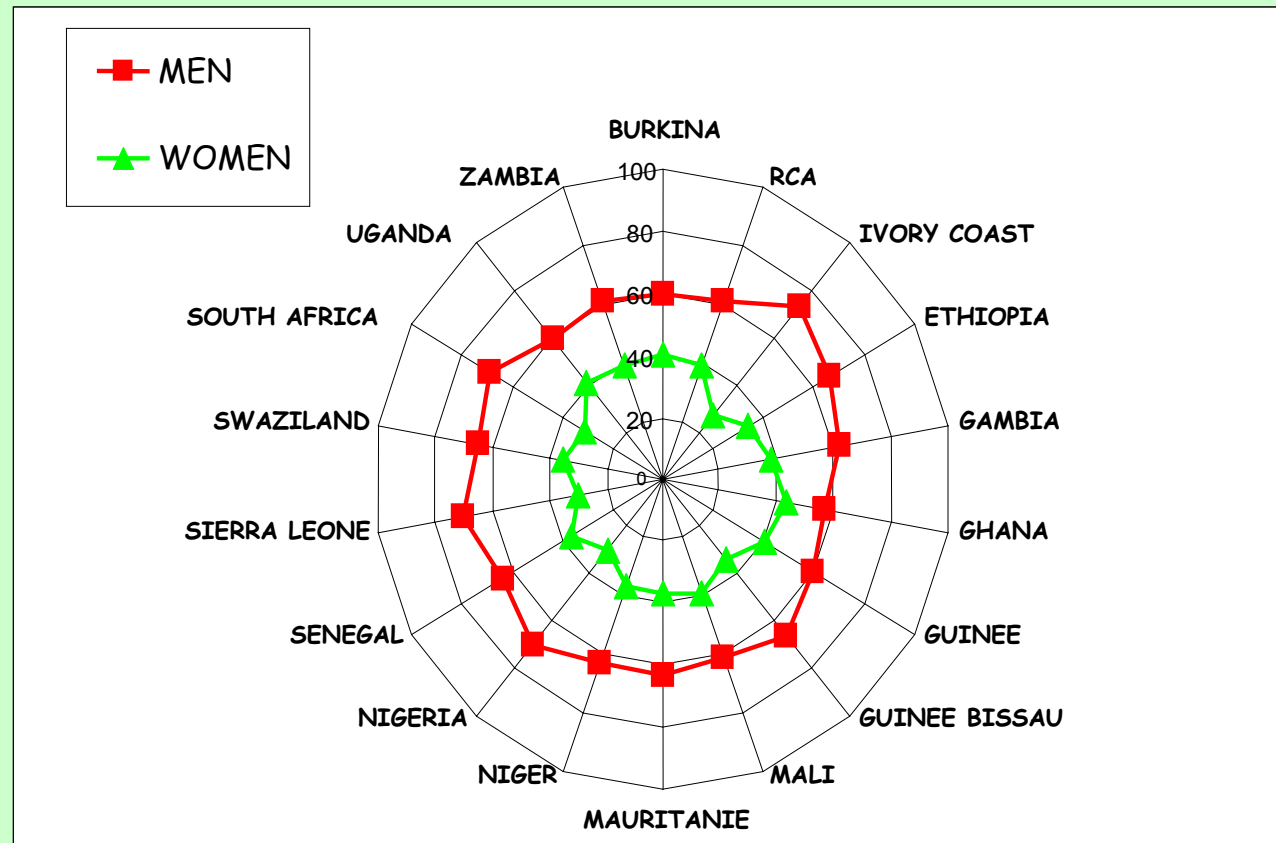
on behalf of GENDERNET



Poverty and gender

- Poverty is unequally concentrated according to:
 - region → poor in Africa poorer than in L.A.
 - context → rural poorer than urban
 - gender → women poorer than men
- Women and men experience poverty differently

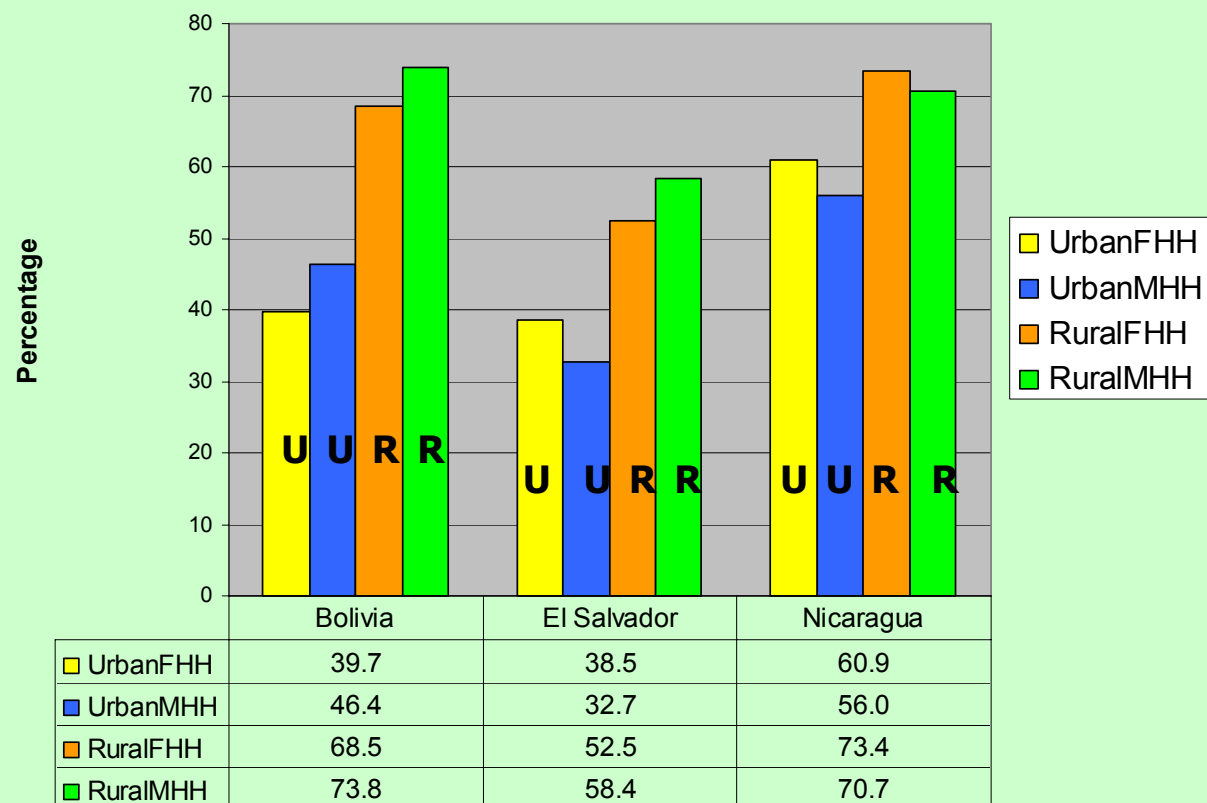
Differences in revenues in households



Source: Blackden et Bhanu, "Gender, growth and poverty reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa" World Bank, 1999.

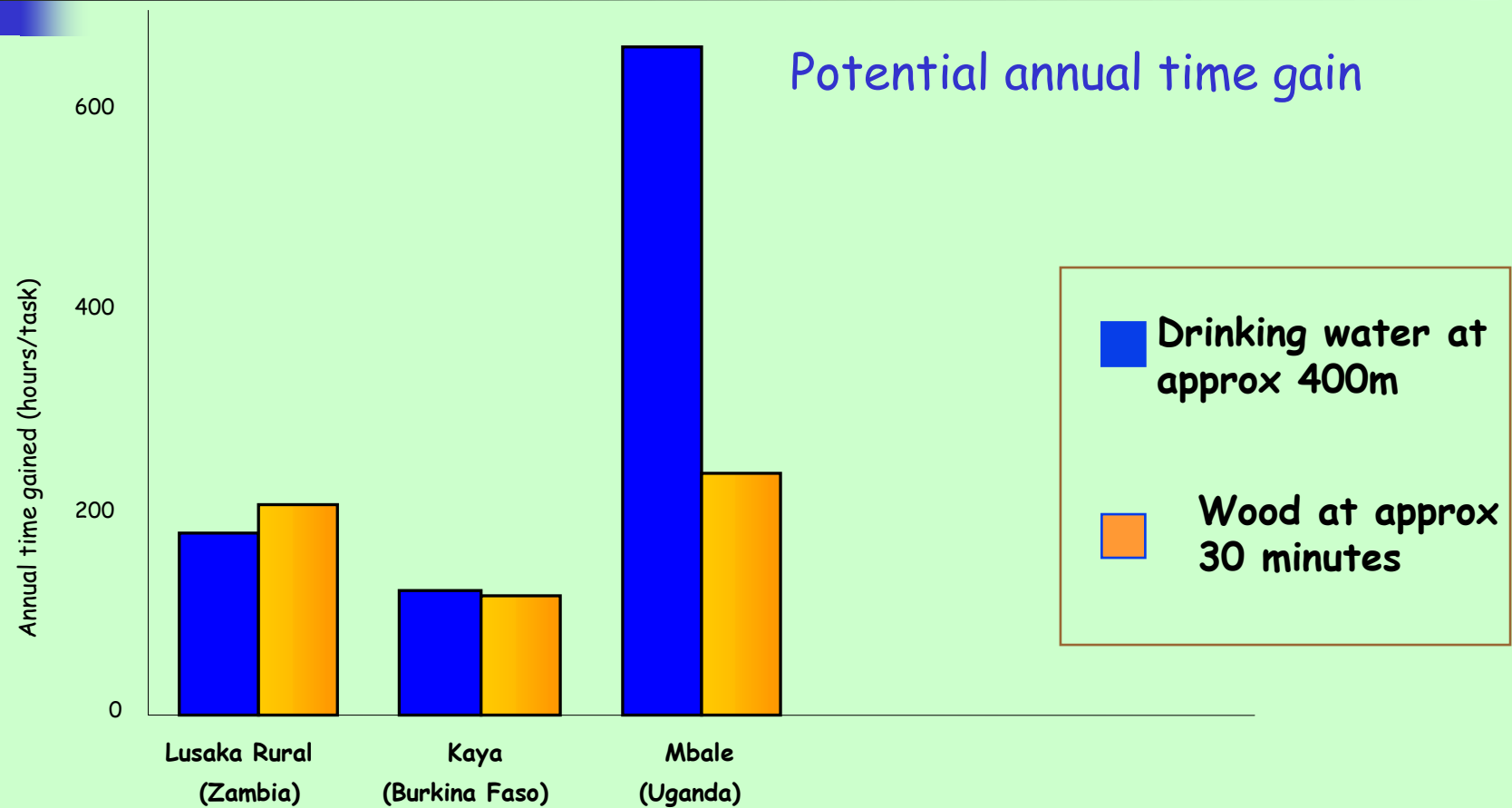
Poverty & Female headed households

Poor Female Headed and Male Headed Households



Source: Statistics ECLAC,2002

What are the gains of gender responsive water and energy infrastructure?



Source: Barwell 1996, in *Engendering Development*, PRR, 2001.



To assess potential infrastructure we need to know

- Who pays for it?
- Who maintains it?
- Who repairs it?
- Who decides where, when, how and how much?
- Who uses it?
- Who benefits for it?



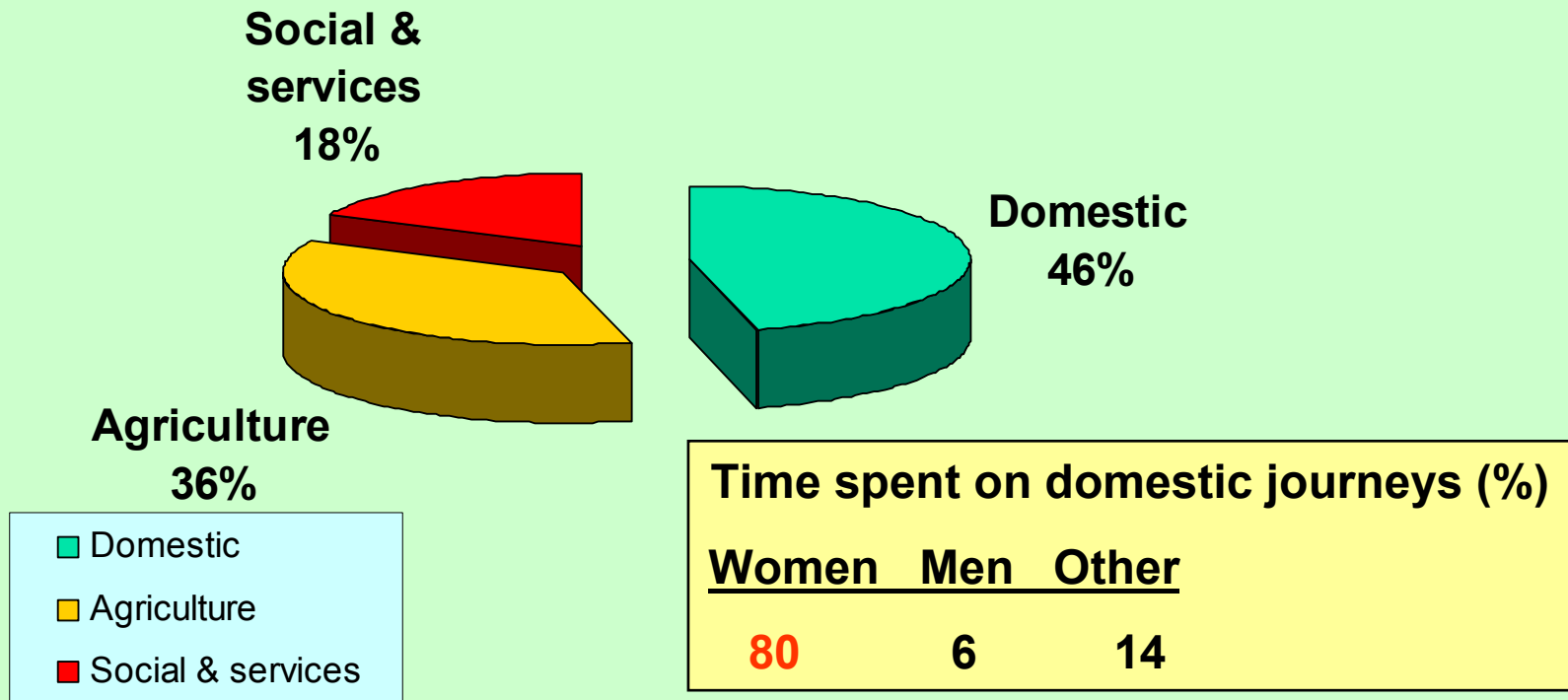
Poverty, gender and infrastructure

Poor women are particularly affected by:

- Inappropriate technology
- Inappropriate regulatory standards
- Lack of property rights
- Difficult or lack of access to credit
- Subsidies targeted to the better off
- Unsuitable maintenance & management systems

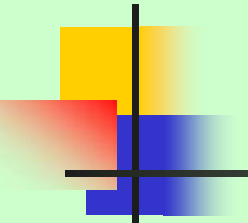
Gender and transport

TANZANIA: TRANSPORT RELATED DUTIES



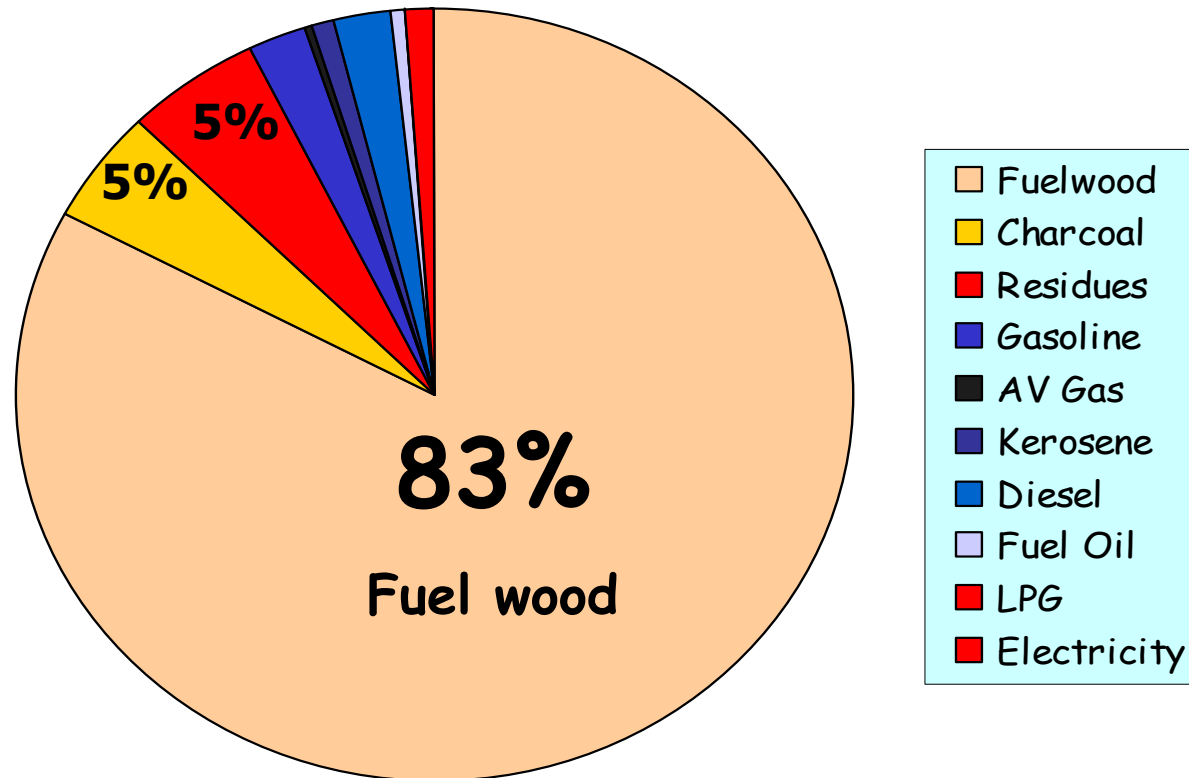
Source: Based on Malmberg-Calvo, C. 1994, *Women in Rural Transport ...* SSTP Working Paper No. 11. World Bank and ECA by Blackden, 2003

Transport infrastructure should consider

- 
- Women's needs of accessibility and safety
 - Facilitate access to non-motorised transport
 - Income generating offered by labour intensive road maintenance and construction or by the commercial sector → Unequal opportunities
 - Raise in tariffs have differentiated effects on poor men and poor women

Gender and Energy

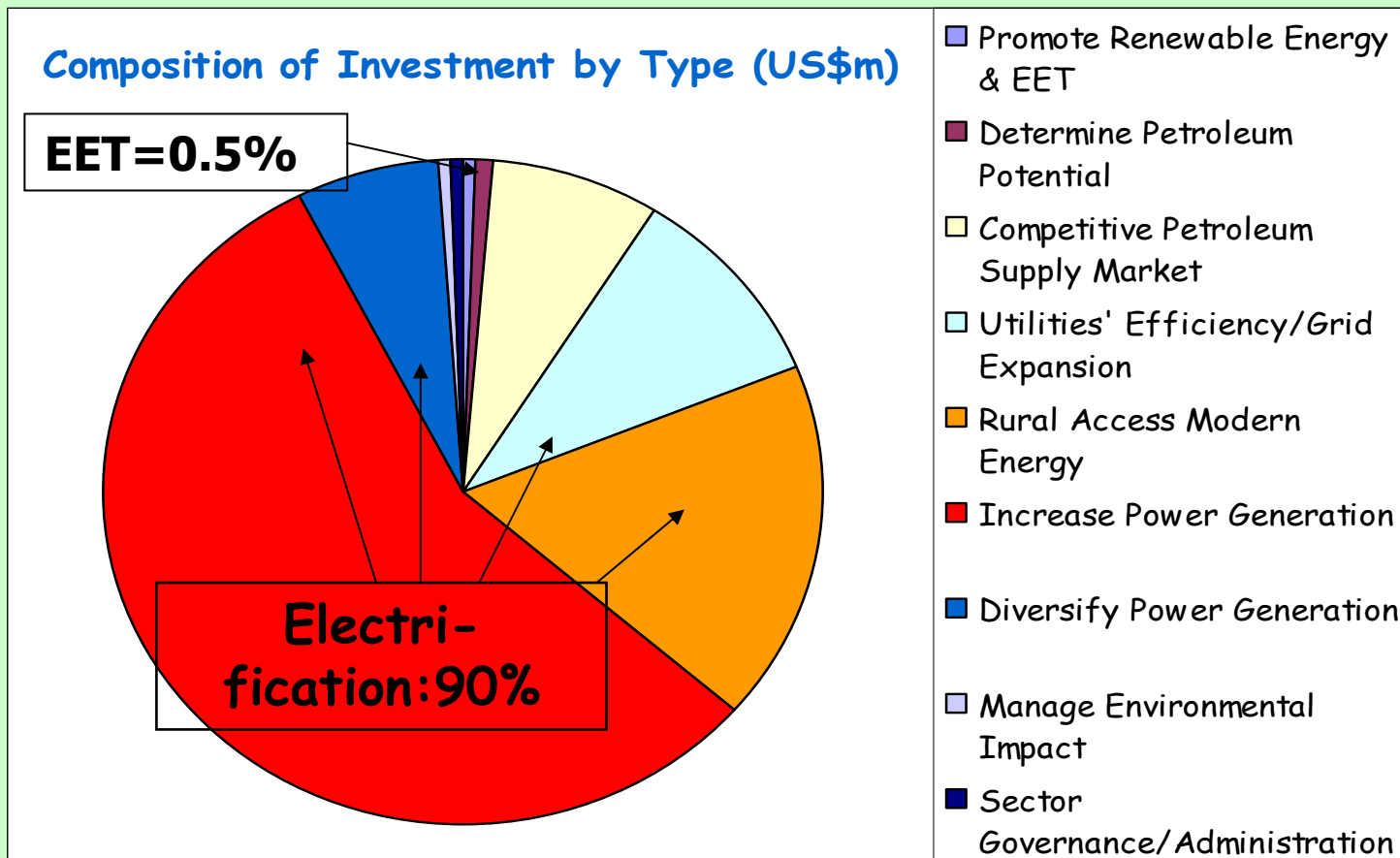
Uganda shares of Energy Consumption by Type (TOE)



Source: MEMD Website, 2003.

<http://www.energyandminerals.go.ug/UGA/Energy/Balance/2001.htm>

Uganda's response to energy situation



Source: MEMD. The energy policy for Uganda, September 2002



Gender & Energy

- Energy efficiency initiatives should focus on targeting women's priorities, seek to benefit them directly and use their knowledge.
- Tariff setting should consider dynamics of household resources allocation and responsibilities



Gender & ICTs

Access to information and technology is not equitable. Technological, content, language, context and gender divide

Gender reflected in content and the information channels used to transmit it



Gender & ICTs

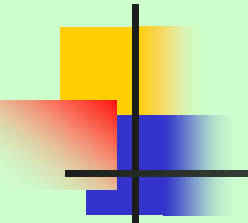
- To enhance effectiveness → combine old and new technologies
- Improved access by women to media –radio- makes relevant information available and could promote changes
- ICTs can promote poor women's and men's participation in the market (mobile phones, e-commerce): be aware of hinders!
- ICT industry creates jobs but replicates gender inequities.



Gender & irrigation

- Women grow most of the family food but rarely control the land it is grown on. Less than 2% of all land is owned by women. (FAO)
- Land tenure systems and customary laws affect women's rights to own –purchase or inherit-, control and use the land.
 - Access to water linked to access to land
 - Impact on food security

Considerations for irrigation planning

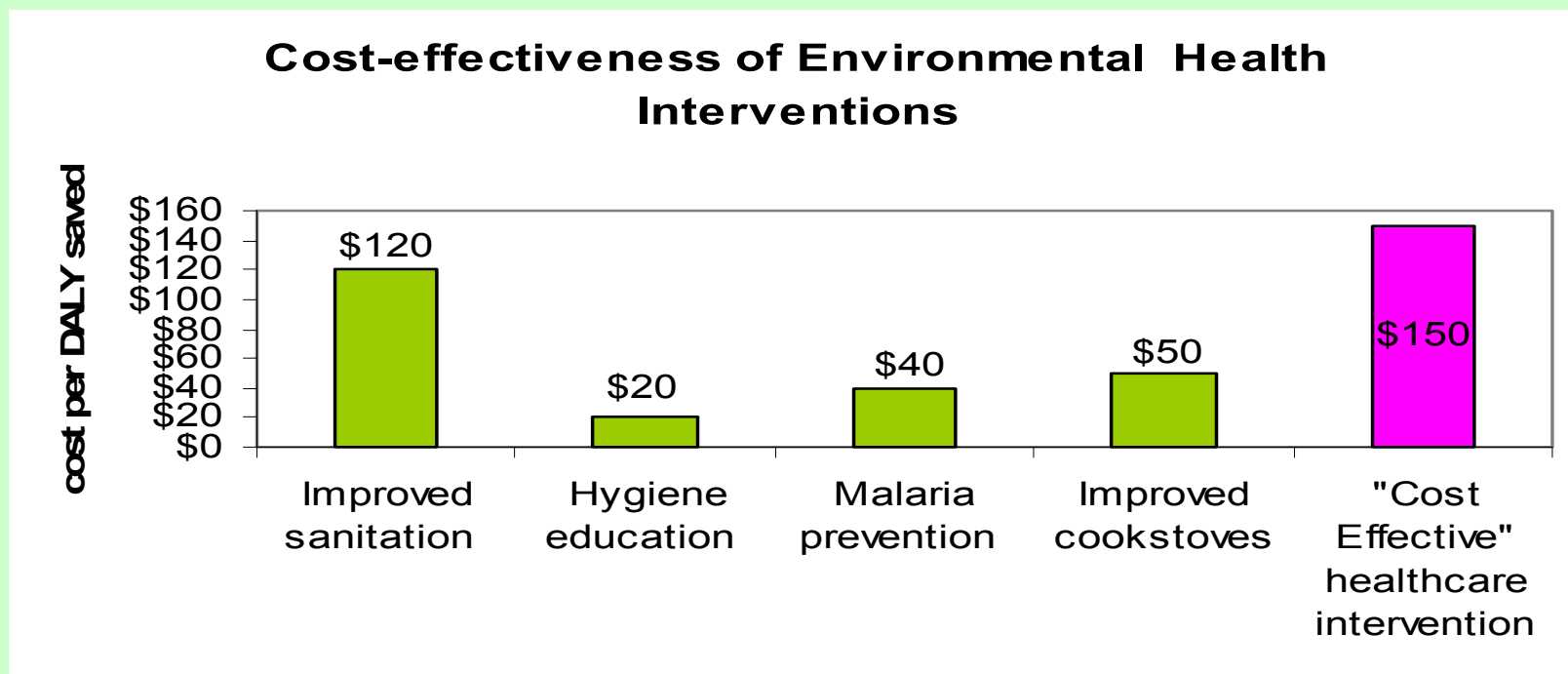
- 
- Women are as good farmers as men provided they have equal access to
 - Financial, technological and market resources
 - Capacity and skills development (5% agricultural extension services to women)
 - Women's labour in farming is not only confined to assist husband's work
 - Women's main interest in water is for domestic as well as for productive purposes



Is sanitation a gender issue?

- Men and women: different levels of privacy required
- Women and girls: face rape, sexual harassment and can develop health problems for constantly restraining themselves
- Unhygienic school sanitation facilities can affect girls' school attendance
- Men and women should be involved in hygiene education and promotion for a real change

Sanitation and Hygiene promotion is highly cost-effective

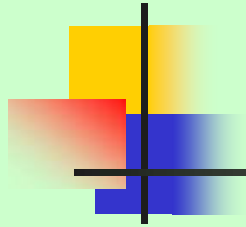


Note : Estimates vary widely, depending on circumstances. These are considered high estimates. Estimate for healthcare comes from WDR 1993



Challenges

- Gender analyses
- Disaggregated data
- Interdisciplinary efforts
- Participatory planning and monitoring:
pro-poor and gender responsive
- Budget for quality = budget for pro-
poor and gender responsive
infrastructure



Thanks.