

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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**CHECKLIST FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE WATER
AND SANITATION SECTOR**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	African Development Bank
ADF	:	African Development Fund
APRM	:	Accelerated Participatory Research Method
BD	:	Bidding Documents
CDE	:	Camerounaise des Eaux (Water Supply Company of Cameroon)
CHRM	:	Human Resource Management Department
CSP	:	Country Strategy Paper
DACON	:	Data on Consulting Firms
DCN	:	Draft Concept Note
DHH	:	Water Resources and Hydrology Directorate
DWSS	:	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
FEICOM	:	Special Inter-communal Infrastructure and Intervention Fund
GTC	:	Gendered Toilet Complex
IEC	:	Information, Education, Communication
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goals
MINEE	:	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Resources
MINPROFF	:	Ministry for Women's Advancement and the Family
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
OWAS	:	Water and Sanitation Department
RBCSP	:	Results-Based Country Strategy Paper
PCU	:	Project Coordination Unit
PRSP	:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
UN	:	United Nations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale

Water and sanitation safety in Africa affects gender relations and raises several social, cultural, institutional and economic questions.

The cultural and social setting determines power, status, prestige, rights and obligations. It conditions women's access to land, water, education, health and employment compared to men. In this context, women and girls are saddled with chores relative to water fetching, transport, storage and usage, while men and boys are reserved the task of sourcing drinking water points for livestock. Women and girls are also responsible for keeping public or private areas (huts, courtyards, latrines, water points and any living environment) clean. This division of labour, coupled with the rareness of water resources, affects the school enrolment rate of both girls and boys, as well as women's literacy rate. Access to clean water and sanitation facilities located at significantly reduced distances (100 metres instead of 1500 metres and more) will enable them to save time that can be spent on education, income-generating activities and development projects in their villages.

Though their role as users is acknowledged, women and youths are still not involved in managing and developing these resources, because social constraints limit their integration into decision-making bodies. It is in this rather complex context, marked by significant local and national specificities, that the Water and Sanitation Department (OWAS) intervenes.

1.2 Strategic Context

The Medium-Term Strategy (2008-2012) and the Reports of ADF-IX Plenipotentiaries recognize the importance of gender equality in Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS) programs and projects. The Bank also draws on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Millennium Development Goals Review Report and the Results-Based Country Strategy Paper (RBCSP), all of which constitute its urban, semi-urban and rural drinking water and sanitation intervention framework. The objectives are to improve the population's living conditions by enhancing access to safe drinking water supply and sanitation services. With respect to gender mainstreaming and participation in development, RMC (Regional Member Countries) resort to relevant instruments, namely the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Protocol on Women's Rights, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Gender Policy along with the Action Plan, the Code for Persons and Families.

1.3 Purpose of the Checklist

The Checklist is intended to provide a tool for effective gender mainstreaming within the framework of DWSS programs and projects, with a view to: (i) guiding project managers and implementation teams in identifying, preparing, appraising, implementing, monitoring and evaluating gender-sensitive DWSS programs and projects; and (ii) supporting RMC in analyzing and implementing the activities of programs and projects financed by the Bank.

2 MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO THE DWSS PROGRAM/PROJECT CYCLE

2.1 Methodological Approach

The approach involves a brief presentation of different phases of the project cycle, with key questions for gender analysis depending on the phases (identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring/evaluation). Verification tools, notably terms of reference for studies, reports following situation analyses, the Project Concept Note, the new revised appraisal report format for presenting investment projects, the Logical Framework and the procurement rules and procedures for the use of consultants were adopted to reflect the quality of indicators and the consistency of gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle. Therefore, for effective mainstreaming of key gender issues, the Bank's "Revised Format for the Presentation of Investment Project Appraisal Reports" (see Table 1) was adopted as a case study during the appraisal phase. This tool, prepared immediately on return from the appraisal mission, is highly relevant since it must contain gender information and requirements higher up the line, in addition to information on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases. All this is underpinned by the advice provided and completed by the list of intermediate monitoring and impact indicators which will make it possible to assess the improvement of the social and gender situation in the implementation of DWSS programs and projects during monitoring/evaluation.

2.2 Identification and Preparation Phases

The identification phase consists in weighing the relevance of a project idea and ensuring that it will involve all social strata (men, women, children, the disabled), depending on their roles and responsibilities, and determining how to engage them to make the most of it as stakeholders, beneficiaries and manager. Ministries in charge of women and gender as well as stakeholders (NGOs, women's associations, youth associations) will be extensively consulted and ideas negotiated among partners during this phase. A draft Concept Note presenting a logical framework will articulate the overall objectives, specific objectives, outcomes and key activities, performance and impact indicators as well as the operation cost, and take into account gender needs and concerns. During the preparatory period, the gender-related technical, institutional, economic, environmental, social and financial issues and potentials will be raised and examined. Solutions sought will include methods such as the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Procedures (ESIAP) and the Environmental and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA) for Categorization I and II, thus facilitating the attainment of project objectives, in general, and gender objectives, in particular.

Box 1
Key Issues for Gender Analysis during the Identification and Preparation Phase

- Which appropriate approach (participatory: APRM?) can be adopted for the identification of community and gender issues and potential?
- Were the viewpoints (divergence, convergence, reluctance, concurrence, violation, etc.) of all categories of the population known and taken into account? Did they constitute indicators (force or weakness) necessitating the preparation of tools to strengthen the capacity of the implementation team, providers and communities, to improve social behaviour?
- To what extent are relations (access to water, decision-making, income management, etc.) between men/women, adults/children affected, in relation to the identified issues and potential?
- In their roles, do you identify the elements of discrimination and unequal opportunity with respect to access, decision-making, management, harvesting and distribution of resources?
- How do you intend to reduce (through national, regional, international tools, etc.) this discrimination or unequal access, decision-making, management, harvesting, distribution of resources?
- Is the targeted population (women and youths) organized? If not, how can its organization be set up? By which structure? When, where can influential people of the area be found? Sensitive women, youths, men?
- How do you intend to strengthen their capacity (training, education, credit, land, etc.) to enable them to improve the gender ratio/relationship in the access, revenue control/impact of water, sanitation, etc. and in order to achieve the project's objectives and impact?
- Which community activities involve the use of water and sanitation?
- Who are the users, direct beneficiaries, target groups?
- How should the preparation team be composed and the implementation team be planned (implementation unit, providers, beneficiaries...) to ensure that women and youths are involved?
- What is the impact of the identified problem/potential with respect to the improvement of gender ratios/relationships (decision-making, voicing out views, access to water and sanitation, control of resources, water and revenue, education, employment, etc.)?
- What competent capacity building structures currently exist?
- What types of training and information are required for the beneficiaries and structures involved?
- What types of training are required for the implementation and monitoring/evaluation team?
- What types of activities need to be scheduled, considering the existing opportunities and constraints in gender relations? What types of structures should be set up, considering the existing opportunities and constraints in gender relations? What objectives, quantified outcomes (short-, medium-term) and impact (long-term quantified indicators) do you envisage in relation to the scheduled activities meant to strengthen gender capacity and improve gender relations?
- Which women's groups, dynamic youths, leaders, should be involved to give fresh impetus to project activities in order to achieve the expected objectives?
- How can the interests of women and youths be protected during the project implementation?
- Is the budget sufficient to cover the practical and strategic gender needs?
- These needs include: studies, exchange trips, buildings, equipment and materials, accessing to remote training and exchange centres, demonstration materials, etc.
- Are local authorities, spouses, family members and neighbours sensitized about project activities involving women and youths? Are they prepared to support women and youths in their participation in the project activities? If not, which approach should be adopted to secure their support?

Box 1
Verification Tools in the Identification and Preparation Phases

- Identification report including diagnosis and analyses (gender-disaggregated data, analysis using gender conceptual tools: who does what, who decides, who uses, who controls?)
- Terms of reference of feasibility studies incorporate gender.
- DCN provides information on gender and social aspects that will be taken into account during project preparation.

Box 2
Relevant Documents to be Collected during the Identification and Preparation Phases

PRSP, CSP, RBCSP, Thematic Policy Papers, Code for Persons and Families, Gender Policy, Policy on the Promotion of Women in Development, Women in Development Policy, Beijing+10 Evaluation Report, Program for the Reintegration of Vulnerable Persons, Water and Sanitation Policy, Water Code, Water Master Plan, Sanitation Master Plan.

2.3 Appraisal Phase

Project feasibility and/or viability (its economic viability) will deal exhaustively with the impact on gender in terms of reducing the amount of time spent fetching water, shortening of distances covered in search of water and expressed in income gains, education, employment, health. Specific and in-depth planning will be proposed with adequate budget and schedule for gender activities. A logical framework reflecting the socio-economic and gender indicators will be presented. The implementation arrangements will also be proposed (partnership option with ministries in charge of gender/women, human resources including gender or socio-economic expert will be required) and a monitoring mechanism outlined to monitor gender-disaggregated indicators. This presupposes that before embarking on the appraisal mission, the expert should ensure that the mission's terms of reference clearly reflect gender-related aspects, that the appraisal team includes a gender expert, a socio-economist or any other gender-sensitive person; and that the existing structures (providers, State, NGOs, associations, design engineering firms, independent consultants) are involved, to ensure that gender needs and concerns are reflected in the appraisal report.

At this stage, it might be necessary to conduct benchmark surveys, socio-economic and gender studies for additional information, in case it was not done at the end of the identification and preparation phase. The outcome of this phase is the appraisal report which serves as a case study for gender mainstreaming in Table 1 below:

Table 1
Checklist for Gender-related Considerations Applied to the Revised Format for the Presentation of Investment Project Appraisal Reports: Case of DWSS Projects

Chapter 1: Strategic Thrust	1.1 <i>Project Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives</i> Verify whether gender issues are taken into consideration in the country's current strategic thrusts and DWSS issues defined in the PRSP. 1.2 <i>Donor Coordination</i> Assess whether there are donors in the DWSS sector engaged in gender equality action that can be used by the project as a fund-raising channel and an interface for familiarization with other donor gender equality and DWSS interventions for harmonized project monitoring.
Chapter 2: Project Description	2.1 <i>Technical Solutions Retained and Other Alternatives Explored:</i> Assess whether the project contains innovative gender characteristics. 2.2 <i>Project Target Area and Population</i> Determine the categories of direct beneficiaries (women, youths, disadvantaged groups) and the number taken into consideration by the project. 2.3 <i>Participatory Process for Project Identification, Design and Implementation, including the Active Participation of the Private Sector and Civil Society</i> Ascertain that in the adopted approach, the civilian population and gender ministries were consulted and involved in the project design, and verify whether the adopted strategies facilitate their involvement up to the project implementation and monitoring phases; estimate the number per involved population group, if the data is available. 2.4 <i>Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design:</i> Show how lessons from gender mainstreaming activities in previous Bank interventions have been applied in designing the proposed project. 2.5 <i>Key performance indicators</i> Specify who will be responsible for collecting, analyzing and monitoring performance indicators. Ascertain whether there is a socio-economic or gender expert who will be entrusted with these tasks and how (training, management tools) his/her capacity will be strengthened to enable him/her to effectively monitor these indicators.
Chapter 3: Project Feasibility	3.1 <i>Economic and Financial Performance</i> Review the benefits in terms of time saved and spent on education, health, income-generating activities, rest and recreational activities; and in terms of reduced health expenditure. 3.2 <i>Environmental and Social Impact</i> 3.2.1 <i>Environment</i> Confirm whether the terms of reference for social and environmental impact assessment include gender issues. Verify that the documents presented, such as the ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment), ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan), Relocation Action Plan, include gender issues. Identify the project's key negative

	effects on gender; define measures to mitigate them and determine their cost. Highlight the positive impacts and the cost of consolidating these environmental benefits. 3.2.2 Climate Change Verify that there is a mechanism to inform women, youths, illiterates and poor groups about climate change. Ascertain whether the project contains climate change adjustment measures for women farmers/agricultural workers. 3.2.3 Gender Verify the expected negative impacts (if any) of the project on gender equality, during and after its implementation phase (for example, changes in the assignment of roles and responsibilities, constraints linked to gender-based discrimination). Determine whether the mitigative measures and their cost are consistent, implementable and the allocated budget sufficient. Identify the expected positive impacts on gender equality and the cost of consolidating these gender-related benefits. 3.2.4 Social Verify whether the expected positive and negative impacts of the project during and after its implementation phase have been taken into account, for example the impact on HIV/AIDS, malaria, communicable diseases and other pandemics, etc. Ensure that the expected impact on poverty, particularly on employment, the labour market and wealth distribution, is analyzed. 3.2.5 Forced Resettlement Assess whether the relocation action plan accommodates the needs of women, youths, the elderly and other vulnerable groups with respect to individual (land, relocation and other tangible assets) and collective (education, employment, training, infrastructure, living environment) compensation paid equitably and without any form of discrimination on gender or social grounds. Analyze the impacts, mitigative measures and costs in the plan, and ascertain whether there are sufficient funds to cover the listed gender needs.
Chapter 4: Implementation	4.1 Implementation Arrangements Verify whether the coordination unit or coordination section has a gender expert. If yes, evaluate his/her capacity building needs (training, tools to monitor indicators) and the required budget. If not, develop strategies (short- and long-term training of women engineers) to facilitate their integration into the public service or management of DWSS projects, at a later stage. 4.2 Monitoring Ascertain that the tools used to monitor intermediate indicators and impacts are gender-disaggregated, and result from quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports. Furthermore, ascertain that this tool will remain useful for the mid-term and final impact evaluation of the social, gender and environmental aspects. 4.3 Governance Verify whether the structures in charge of managing the existing water and sanitation facilities have provided for positions of responsibility for women. Ensure that training and exchange trips are scheduled to strengthen management capacity and promote experience sharing among countries of the sub-region. In addition, assess the effective participation of women and youths in the development of private initiative in the sector and the transparent

	management of funds mobilized for the development of DWSS facilities. Determine whether the project has made provision for training in governance, the settlement of community conflicts, the Bank's rules and procedures for the procurement of goods and services for use by the management structures that have been put in place. Verify whether the project has scheduled actions enabling structures to sustain achievements through the effective and transparent management of mobilized funds, the construction of additional drinking water points, family latrines and public lavatories as well as income-generating activities. 4.4 Sustainability Assess the extent of the country's continued commitment, through legal instruments meant to facilitate gender mainstreaming after project implementation. In case there are factors that might compromise project sustainability, develop appropriate strategies, evaluate the tools and specify their funding option. 4.5 Risk Management Identify major risks in the consideration of gender concerns during the implementation and post-project phases, and propose mitigative measures. 4.6 Knowledge Development Mention the types of knowledge expected to emerge from project implementation and are likely to be disseminated or duplicated as widely as possible (in the country, in the sub-region and at the international level, on web sites etc.). Confirm that arrangements are made to disseminate such knowledge and their effectiveness.
Chapter 5: Legal Instrument	5.3 Compliance with Bank Policies Verify whether there are special conditions to be presented to the committee in relation to gender issues.
TECHNICAL ANNEX	B.8 Environmental and Social Analysis Review whether the environmental and social analysis is exhaustive and explicit enough to support the strategies formulated in Section 32 of the body of the appraisal report.

Box 3 Some Advice in Terms of Approach

Does the Mission Team include a Gender Expert?

It does not suffice to include the gender expert in a mission. First, are the terms of reference of the expert's mission clearly defined and the structures to meet clearly identified and informed? During the meetings, do the head of mission and colleagues give the expert the floor, listen to him/her and participate in gathering and completing gender? Is there a team spirit? Is the gender expert fully integrated into the team? Is the gender expert's role symbolic or participatory?

Complementarity within the Mission Team

It is preferable to adopt a participatory and complementary approach in the field mission teams for information gathering. Often, the gender expert is the only one who meets the structures intervening in the gender sector while others are only interested in their respective sectors. It would be desirable for the gender expert to participate in meetings held with all ministries involved in the project: economy, finance, planning, employment, water, environment, education, health, social affairs, the family, and women's advancement. Conversely, the other experts should participate in meetings with ministries and structures falling under the social and gender sector to enable them to systematically integrate information in analyzing and formulating DWSS program and projects, without necessarily going through the gender expert. The gender expert will have at his/her disposal the macro-, micro-economic and social data required to conduct an objective analysis and develop appropriate strategies for women, youths and vulnerable groups. The approach is necessary because gender needs and strategies emerge from several sectors and are underpinned by economic, financial, environmental, cultural and social factors.

Report Writing and Content:

With respect to reports (aide-memoire, mission report, preparation report, concept note, appraisal report, supervision report, completion report), the outcomes of the gender expert's mission should be incorporated, in accordance with the terms of reference and the Bank's format; reports should be attached to the aide-memoire for the monitoring of selected actions.

Box 4 Verification Tools for the Appraisal Phase

- Reports (aide-memoire, mission report, preparation report, concept note, appraisal report, supervision report, completion report).
- Format of appraisal report A Annex B8, Section 83 "Analysis of the Gender Issue" and Section 84 "Social Analysis". The drafting of these parts should be in line with questions asked and data required for the Bank.

Box 5 Relevant Documents to be Collected during the Appraisal Phase

- Feasibility study documents, appraisal report based on the new format (Logical framework, Section 32 on "Environmental and Social Impact" and Annex B8, Sections 83 and 84 reserved for gender and social matters, the budget, implementation structures need to be reviewed attentively for gender mainstreaming).
- DCN updated.
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Action Plan for the Resettlement of Vulnerable Groups.

2.4 Implementation Phase

The project has been launched and the resources mobilized (personnel, equipment and physical) and activities implemented on the basis of a schedule and an updated strategy.

The launching mission: it would be preferable to associate partner structures (representatives of ministries in charge of gender/women involved, NGOs, women and youth associations designated as partners) in training on Bank's rules and procedures for the procurement of

goods and services in order to prepare and encourage them to express their interest for services within their area of competence, submit tenders and monitor the implementation of project activities.

Project implementation is the responsibility of the borrower country, while project supervision falls within the Bank's remit. The Bank examines the conduct of these activities to ensure that its contracting and contract award guidelines have been complied with.

An implementation and monitoring unit referred to as PCU (Project Coordination Unit or Section) which also includes the gender expert, is set up to manage the activities, outcomes, process and effects/impacts throughout this phase. In that regard, the gender expert should be provided with the appropriate tool to monitor activities and indicators (among others: the rate of participation of women and youths compared to men, constraints limiting their effective participation, direct and indirect advantages of implementing the project) and his/her capacity strengthened through training.

Contracting

The Project Manager will advise and provide these structures (representatives of ministries in charge of gender/women, NGOs, women and youth associations designated as partners) with the information they need to register in the Bank's DACON. When consultants are selected on the basis of quality (SBQ), preference should be given to the gender-sensitive structure (consulting firm, NGO, association) or individual. Encourage direct negotiation (DR) when the gender-sensitive structure (consulting firm, NGO, association, etc.) or individual is the only one with special qualifications required by the project.

Publicity

Verify whether gender issues are incorporated in the Terms of Reference (TORs), Bidding Documents (TD) and Publicity (call for expression of interest and means of communication): chose the easily accessible and cheaper means of communication because NGOs and associations have difficulty accessing the Internet and are not familiar with UN Development Business Online (UNDB).

Box 6
Some Key Questions for Gender Mainstreaming in Project Implementation

- Does the implementation team include a gender expert?
- Do the TORs for the preparation of the Procedures Manual take gender concerns into consideration?
- Do the TORs of team members clearly reflect the gender-related aspects?
- Does the implementation team have gender mainstreaming tools (outcomes of gender impact studies, a periodic monitoring/evaluation system, information and training manuals, monitoring equipment and materials)?
- Does the implementation team have appropriate monitoring system tools (monthly, quarterly and annual activity reports, audit reports, impact studies, and computerized monitoring sheets to monitor gender-disaggregated indicators, to determine the status of gender-specific activities)?
- Was the team trained, sensitized? When, how many, by whom, where?
- Does it have physical and human resources for coordination and in the field (facilitators, leaders, service providers, other structures) to carry out training, information and leadership activities?
- Which existing competent structures (providers, State, NGOs, associations, design firms, independent consultants) should be involved in staff and population sensitization?
- In case they do not exist, which interface structure should be created for dialogue between the project and partner structures (NGOs, women and youth associations) in order to take gender into account in project implementation and monitoring?
- Is there a data base on resource persons to be involved in the project? If not, how can they be sensitized for the development of this data base, taking gender-sensitive structures into account?
- Which competent capacity building structures currently exist?
- Are local authorities, spouses, family members and neighbours informed, sensitized about project activities involving women and youths? Are they prepared to support women and youths in their participation in project activities? If not, what is the right approach to adopt to obtain their support during the preparation and appraisal phases?
- How should exchange trips be organized to enable women to effectively participate, given their illiteracy (obtaining visas, vaccination records, passport) and social restrictions (rites, customs, spouses' authority, family obligations, etc.)? Who should be in charge of such organization, how many gender-sensitive escorts (men and women) will be included in the exchange trip team?

Box 7
Advice on Women's Representativeness and Governance:

- The management committees set up should include women with sizeable representation in decision-making positions. Ensure that these committees work in collaboration with engineering consulting firms and local authorities to share the findings of the preliminary and final design studies. Due to their illiteracy and certain social restrictions, women are not sufficiently involved in information sharing about the outcomes of design studies. The fact that these groups know little about their environment impedes their participation in securing water and protecting the environment. If they are informed, they will actively participate in mobilizing the population and thus obtain their support, their financial contribution and ensure their access to water and sanitation. It is essential to train women in equipment maintenance and upkeep, and management of mobilized funds. In case candidates have the same skills and qualifications, discrimination in access to training (standpipe manager, borehole operator, maintenance worker) should be avoided. Illiterate members should also be trained and informed about these tools in the local languages and the possibility of a literacy program addressed to them should be examined.
- As regards gender-responsive governance, supporting women's capacity building enhances their involvement in the management of standpipes and safe drinking water supply and sanitation structures, and contributes to significantly stepping up their representativeness and responsibility in the transparent management of resources for the development of their communities.

Box 8

Verification Documents for the Project Implementation Phase

The periodic follow-up reports (quarterly and annual), supervision mission reports, specific thematic studies (terms of references and reports, monitoring sheets, baseline case studies.)
The financial and budget reports are also useful to monitor the disbursement rate in relation to gender impact activities.

2.5 Monitoring/Evaluation Phase

This phase should examine the project implementation and evaluate the achieved outcomes, implemented strategies, processes and spill-over effects. The evaluation will sustain subsequent phases. The project's gender expert, in collaboration with the monitoring/evaluation expert, will keep the indicators and data on social and gender issues updated (see Table 1: Intermediate Monitoring, Social and Gender Impact Indicators in DWSS Projects)

Monitoring the Management Committees

The project will apply gender parity to teams operating in the field, such as committees in charge of managing boreholes, standpipes, latrines and the leadership teams, and ensure that the entire staff has access to training in maintenance, management, borehole operation, gender and governance, without gender discrimination.

Budget Monitoring

The Bank's financial management team supervises the financial management during the entire project lifespan, by requesting that balanced financial statements be submitted at regular intervals. In that regard, there is need to ensure that the funds earmarked for gender issues are spent on eligible activities and in relation to needs presented in the activity program and contracting plan.

Mid-Term Evaluation

The evaluation is carried out by both external and internal experts. The mid-term evaluation will assess whether the project gender objectives are on course and formulate recommendations for the remaining period.

Final Evaluation

The evaluation will be based on the consultation or participation of stakeholders, and will mobilize all the diagnostic and analytical tools designed during past phases. Restitution workshops with stakeholders will be scheduled to prepare subsequent monitoring activities. A social and gender impact study will be recommended and TORs formulated to that end.

Box 9

Some Questions on Gender Mainstreaming during the Monitoring/Evaluation Phase

- Do the supervision mission teams include a gender expert, are TORs clearly formulated and do they include gender aspects?
- Does the implementation team have appropriate monitoring tools (monthly, quarterly and annual activity reports, impact studies, computerized slips to monitor gender-disaggregated indicators) to determine the state of progress of gender-specific activities?
- Are there plans to conduct a gender impact study? What is the real impact (voicing out views, representativeness, responsibility, decision-making, education, health, nutrition, hygiene, sanitation, management, diversification of activities, income, savings, land, conflicts, dynamism, organization, domestic obligations, time distribution, commuting, rural migration) on the beneficiaries compared to women and youths?
- Have the short and medium-term outcomes been achieved? If not, why? What are the positive and negative gaps in relation to the potential impact projected during the appraisal phase?

Table 2

Indicators for the Intermediate Monitoring, Social and Gender Impact in DWSS Projects

Sector	Indicators for the Intermediate Monitoring of Project Mid-term Achievements and Impact on Development
Financial and economic	• Time saved • Distances covered to reach water points and sanitation facilities • Number of jobs generated ; • Additional income generated • Income level of poor beneficiary households; • Income level of women-headed households; • Size of poor households benefiting from subsidized connections and which pay their bills regularly ; • Number of women heads of households who pay their water bills regularly; • Number of additional subsidized connections; • Level of average water consumption per inhabitant and per day; • Number of additional water points; • Number of activities generating additional income; • Rate of reduction of water rate in poor districts; • Level of poor household savings; • Level of savings of beneficiary women and youths;
Health	• Health care spending reduction rate; • Incidence of malaria; • Rate of decline in child mortality; • Rate of decline in maternal mortality;
Education	• Youth enrolment rate; • School dropout rate among youths ; • Grade repeat rate among girls;
Participation and socio-political position of women and youths	• Rate of participation of women and youths in structures responsible for managing DWSS facilities; • Level of accountability and decision-making of women and youths; • Proven capacity in the transparent management and rational use of funds;
Social conflict	• Frequency of violence against women and girls in connection with access to water points
Mobilization and sensitization	• Number of people with correct perception of the water-health, sanitation-health, environment-health connections • Number of pupils who have had lessons on hygiene and health

	• Number of households that have changed their behaviour (systematic use of soap in toilets, taking a daily bath); • Size of population that participates massively in cleanup days, waste collection and environmental protection activities; • Number of schools, markets, stations with functional infrastructure that observe hygiene and sanitation in their environment; • Number of water, sanitation and health associations
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Box 10:
Verification Documents for Monitoring/Evaluation:

Terms of reference for studies, social and gender impact report, evaluation report, photographs, audio, written coverage
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3 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This tool has been designed to assist experts in their daily reflection on gender mainstreaming in DWSS projects and will fit into the changing context of the Bank's tools, analysis and strategies in that regard. However, it will not be effectively applied or efficient unless the OWAS experts undergo gender training beforehand.

CASE: Results-Based Logical Framework DWSS Cameroon

HIERACHY OF OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	REACH (beneficiaries)	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASLINE CASE, INDICATIVE TARGET AND TIMEFRAME	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISKS
<u>SET GOAL</u> Reduce poverty of the Cameroonian population through the achievement of the MDGs for water and sanitation	<u>Long Term Outcome (Impact) By 2015</u> 1) Reduced incidence of poverty 2) Reduced morbidity and mortality 3) MDGs for safe drinking water in Cameroon are achieved; 4) MDGs for sanitation are achieved;	<u>Beneficiaries</u> Cameroonian population	<u>Impact Indicators</u> 1) Poverty index 21) Infant and child mortality rate 22) Maternal mortality rate 23) Incidence of malaria 3) Rate of access to safe drinking water 4) Rate of access to sanitation <i>Sources:</i> INS statistical data and reports from health structures	<u>Baseline Case and Expected Progress in the LT by 2015</u> 1) Reduction of poverty index from the current 40.2% to less than 30% (-12.2%) 21) Reduction of the infant and child mortality rate from the current 87.5 per 1000 to 43 per 1000 (- 1%); 22) Reduction of maternal mortality rate from the current 430 per 100000 births to 107.5 per 100000 births (-75%); 23) Reduction in the incidence of malaria from the current 11% to 3% (-78%); 3) Increase in the rate of access to safe drinking water from 58% to 79% (+21%) 4) Increase in the rate of access to sanitation from 17% to 59% (+42%)	Implementation of the national health program provided for in the PRSP Satisfactory implementation of programs for access to safe drinking water and sanitation Continuous donor support
<u>PROJECT OBJECTIVE</u> Improve the population's living environment through improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation in 19 districts ("communes") of Cameroon (Akono, Bafia, Ngoumou, Kousseri, Loum, Manjo, Mbanga, Nkongsamba, Bafan, Banka, Bana, Banganté, Bangou, Bansa, Penka-Michel, Fouban, Ebolowa, Sangmélina, Kumba and Mamfé)	<u>MEDIUM-TERM OUTCOME By 2013 (Effects)</u> 1) Reduced prevalence of water-borne diseases, the faecal peril and other diseases like malaria, caused by the polluted living environment in the 19 districts concerned <u>Intermediate Effects</u> 2) Improved access of the population in the 19 semi-urban districts to safe drinking water and sanitation; 3) Increased awareness of the population on hygiene and health in districts; 4) Increased participation of masons and craftsmen in the construction and maintenance of structures; 5) Increased involvement of women's associations in the project; 6) Increased number of students having undergone hygiene and health education; 6) Creation of water and sanitation	<u>Beneficiaries</u> -Population serviced in cities targeted by the project, i.e. 1.15 million people for safe drinking water, 0.56 million for sanitation; - Population in the 19 districts - Same as above; - Masons and craftsmen; - Women's associations in the 19 districts ; - Stakeholders in the sector	<u>Effects Indicators</u> 1) The average prevalence rate of water-borne diseases and faecal peril in the 19 districts <u>Intermediate Effects Indicators</u> 21- Rate of access to safe drinking water; 22- Average water consumption level per capita and per day; 23- Reduction in water rates in poor districts; 24- Rate of access to sanitation; 25 Reduction in time spent by youths (mostly girls) to fetch water 3- Size of sensitized population; 4 – Number of masons and craftsmen; 5-Number of women's associations involved; 6- Number of students (boys and girls) having undergone hygiene and health	<u>Baseline Case and Expected Progress in the MT by 2013</u> 11) Decline in the average prevalence rate of water-borne diseases from the current 2% to 1% in the 19 districts; 12) Decline in the rate of malaria due to lack of hygiene from the current 2% to 1% in the 19 districts and of HIV/AIDS 21- Increase in the average rate of access to safe drinking water in the 19 districts from the current 24% to 80% (+56%); 22- Increase in the average water consumption from the current 13l/day/inhab. to 20l/day/inhab., all structures combined; 23- Price of m ³ reduced from CFAF 1000 to about CFAF 368; 24- Increase in the average rate of access to sanitation services in the 19 districts from the current 13% to 40%; 25 – At least one hour of time spent on water fetching gained 3- 50% of the population, baseline case nonexistent; 4 -Number of masons and craftsmen increased by at least 20% 5- At least 19 women's associations; baseline case	-Strengthened institutional capacity at central, provincial, departmental and "arrondissement" level; - Enhanced governance in the sector ; - Involvement of existing women's associations

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		micro-businesses		education; 7- Number of micro-businesses in the safe drinking water and sanitation sector set up, thanks to the project	to be established; 6- All public primary school pupils (boys and girls) in the 19 districts ; 7 At least 16 water and sanitation micro-businesses set up, with at least 17 belonging to women	
<u>INPUTS/ACTIVITIES</u>		<u>PRODUCTS/OUTPUTS</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Product Indicators</u>	<u>Progress Expected in the Short Term:</u>	
<u>1 Works</u> 11- Rehabilitation and construction of WSS facilities in the 19 semi-urban districts and extension of the distribution system; 12- Family and public sanitation structures built in the project area; <u>2 Capacity Building</u> 21 Training of DHH, FEICOM and CAMWATER officials on Bank procurement rules and procedures. Members of the Special Procurement Committees will be involved; 22 IEC campaign in schools, and municipal councils of the 19 districts; 23 Logistic support of municipal councils in semi-urban districts; 24 Training and equipment of craftsmen masons/repairers;		111 WSS facilities rehabilitated or built in the 19 semi-urban districts; 112 Standpipes erected/rehabilitated; 113 Private connections including subsidized connections made; 121 Gendered Toilet Complexes (GTC) in major markets and stations; 122 Solid waste dumps; 123 Incinerators in public hospitals; 124 Latrines in public schools, collective latrines in other public places; 211 DHH officials trained; 212 CAMWATER officials trained; 213 FEICOM officials trained 221 Primary school teachers sensitized and teach a hygiene and health module to students 222 Mayors and municipal councillors sensitized about the connection between hygiene, sanitation and health;	Total population of the 19 semi-urban districts targeted by the project (1.2 million inhabitants), 51% of whom are women, i.e. 613 000 people; Population of the 19 districts DHH, CAMWATER and EICOM officials; Primary school teachers and students Members of the Municipal Councils	11 Number of new WSS structures built and structures rehabilitated; 12 Number of standpipes erected; 13 Number of subsidized connections; 21 Number of GTCs built; 22 Number of dumps developed; 23 Number of incinerators built; 24 Number of latrines built and operational in public places; Source : (DHH, CAMWATER, CDE, Ministries and districts involved) 211 Number of DHH officials trained; 212 Number of CAMWATER officials trained; 213 Number of FEICOM officials trained 221 Number of teachers sensitized; 222 Number of municipal councils sensitized and acting as intermediaries in the district;	11 Rate of construction of new WSS systems (100%) in the 19 semi-urban districts in 2013; 12 160 standpipes; 13 14000 private and subsidized connections (100%); 21 20 gender-sensitive complexes (GTCs) built; 22 16 dumps developed; 23 20 incinerators built; 24 200 latrines and hand washing facilities built and installed ; 211 10 DHH officials trained in procurement and operational in late 2010; 212 5 CAMWATER officials trained in procurement and operational in late 2010; 213 5 FEICOM officials trained in late 2010 221 320 primary school teachers sensitized; 222 190 municipal councils serving as	- Strengthened institutional capacity of DHH, CAMWATER, MINPROFF branches and districts ; - MINEE ownership; - Hygiene and health module maintained in courses offered; -Involvement of Mayor and Municipal Councils ; - Continuing increase in the maintenance budgets of districts - Setting up of a commission specialized in contracting and competent for all procurement

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25 Logistic support of 19 MINPROFF branches; 3 <u>Recruitment of service providers</u> 31 Recruitment of (i) PCU experts and (ii) consultants for the supervision and control of works and for audits; and (iii) consultant for the water resources evaluation study 32 Recruitment of IEC service providers (NGOs) ; 33 Recruitment of contracting firms to execute works <u>FINANCIAL RESOURCES</u> ADF loan : UA 40 000 000 Government : UA 4 480 000 Beneficiaries : UA 1 100 000 TOTAL : UA 45 580 000 DWS infrastructure : UA 33 220 000 Sanit. infrastructure : UA 7 550 000 Institutional support : UA 2 250 000 Management and coordination : UA 2 560 000	231 Municipal councils and town councils equipped ; 241 Craftsmen/masons trained and provided with kits; 251 Officials of MINPROFF branches in the 19 districts provided with training and leadership tools; 311 Baseline socio-economic and gender indicators updated (through monitoring/evaluation); 312 Quality of works guaranteed through supervision and control; 313 Project audits undertaken; 314 Cameroon's water resources evaluated 321 Population of 19 districts sensitized 331 DWS facilities built 332 Sanitation facilities built	Municipal Councils and Town Councils Masons and craftsmen Officials of MINPROFF branches in 19 districts MINEE, MINH DU MINEE, Districts and other ministries involved; NGOs and other service providers National Firms Major firms for DWS works.	231 Number of municipal councils equipped; 241 Number of craftsmen and masons trained and equipped; 251 Members of MINPROFF branches trained; 311 Socio-economic and gender indicators available and updated; Socio-economic impact indicators determined 314 Water resources evaluated <u>Sources:</u> PCU, MINPROFF, districts, associations, consulting firms and other service providers	intermediaries for mobilization and sensitization in hygiene, water and health trained; 231 19 municipalities equipped; 241 150 craftsmen/masons trained; 251 19 officials provided with training tools 311 100% mid-term updating of socio-economic and gender indicators in 2010; 312 Satisfactory quarterly activity reports available; 312 Audit reports available for every year, from 2009 to 2013; 314 Water resources evaluation report available for late 2010;	ceilings; - Efficient monitoring/evaluation mechanism put in place