



# Identifying Gender Specificity and Synergies in Infrastructure Sectors



**Workshop on Gender Mainstreaming in Infrastructure Projects**

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***Session 3: Customizing to the Sectors***

*Dominique Lallement*  
*Consultant, The World Bank*

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# Understanding the Specific Gender Issues & Solutions in Each Infrastructure Sector: Lessons from Rural Infrastructure

**Table 9.1 How Infrastructure Services Affect Rural Populations**

| Type of impact  | Transport | Energy | ICT | Sanitation and hygiene | Potable water | Markets <sup>a</sup> |
|---|-----------|--------|-----|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b>Social empowerment:</b>                                  |           |        |     |                        |               |                      |
| Access to administrative, financial, and technical services | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ✓                      | ✓             | ✓                    |
| Dignity   | ✓         | ..     | ..  | ✓                      | ✓             | ..                   |
| Equal voice: individual, household, community               | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ✓                      | ✓             | ✓                    |
| Mobility within or outside the community                    | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ✓                      | ..            | ✓                    |
| <b>Economic empowerment:</b>                                |           |        |     |                        |               |                      |
| Income  | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ..                     | ✓             | ✓                    |
| Productivity  | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ..                     | ✓             | ✓                    |
| Time saved  | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ✓                      | ✓             | ✓                    |
| <b>Human capital development:</b>                           |           |        |     |                        |               |                      |
| Access to education   | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ✓                      | ✓             | ..                   |
| Access to health  | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ✓                      | ✓             | ✓                    |
| Basic needs   | ..        | ✓      | ..  | ✓                      | ✓             | ✓                    |
| Leisure   | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ..                     | ..            | ✓                    |
| <b>Risks and vulnerabilities:</b>                           |           |        |     |                        |               |                      |
| Security  | ✓         | ✓      | ✓   | ✓                      | ✓             | ✓                    |

Source: Author.

Note: A check mark indicates the contribution of the sector to a specific impact. .. indicates no or limited contribution.

# Synergies of Infrastructure Interventions

- **Conjunctive Development** of infrastructure & derived services to get expected results, e.g. rural transport will impact access to education if separate latrines for boys and girls are provided
- **Complementarity**: energy is needed for ICT, ICT can increase returns on energy provision, through access to information, markets, and business creation.
- **Sequencing**: improving rural footpaths first may yield higher returns than improved motorways (women safety and time saving)
- **Prerequisites**: Social empowerment and human development interventions prerequisites for economic empowerment

# Learning from Urban Sector: Caracas Slum Upgrading Project

- Project was retrofitted during implementation: no gender in design .
- Consultations with slum dwellers were organized for social mobilization.
  - gender disparity and needs were identified.
  - The project implementation manual was revised and gender equality mainstreamed in dissemination messages.
    - Training workshops for men and women from the project management unit and beneficiaries on women's rights, leadership and domestic violence
    - FUNDACOMUN (implementing agency) had a woman president, who took the agenda forward
    - Project ensured women's participation at all levels - especially in implementation and monitoring.
    - High proportion of infrastructure maintenance committee members are women
    - Equal number of men and women as “neighbor inspectors” in a supervisory role.

# Learning Across Sectors: Lessons from the Mining Sector in Papua & New Guinea

World Bank  
Staff

Women's  
Groups

Mining  
Companies

Government



*Adriana Eftimie &  
John Strongman*



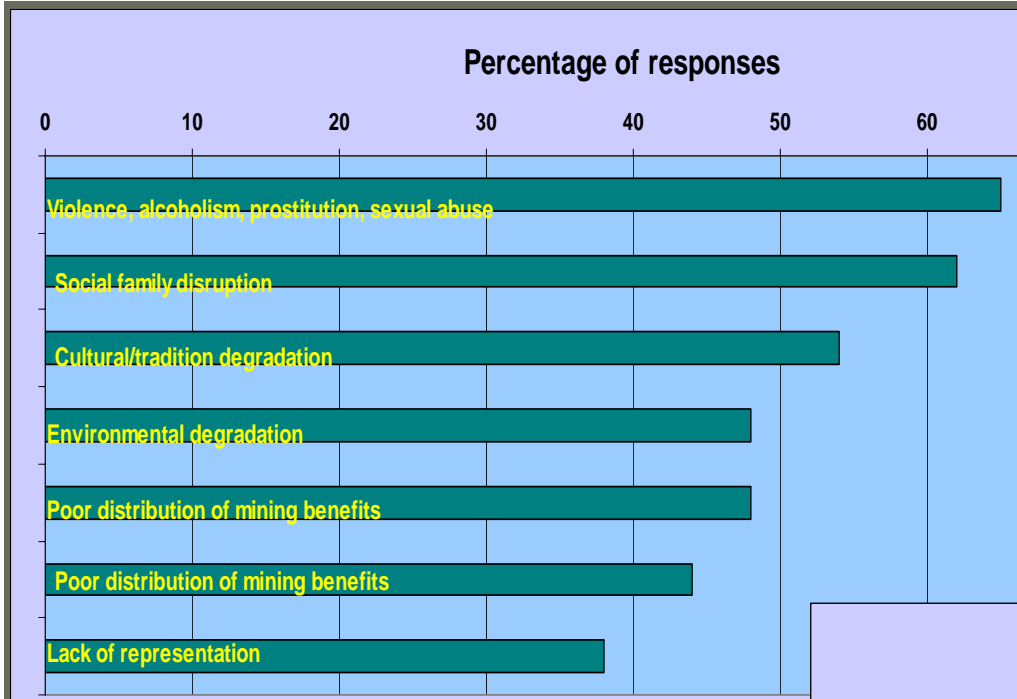
# Learning from Mining in P&G

- 2001 Sustainable Mining Conference: 10 community women attended/150 participants, none spoke.
- 2003 Women in Mining Conference: 160 women and 20 men

*Often women need their own event/consultation if they are to be heard*

- Direct and Indirect impacts of Mining Development
- Positive and negative impacts

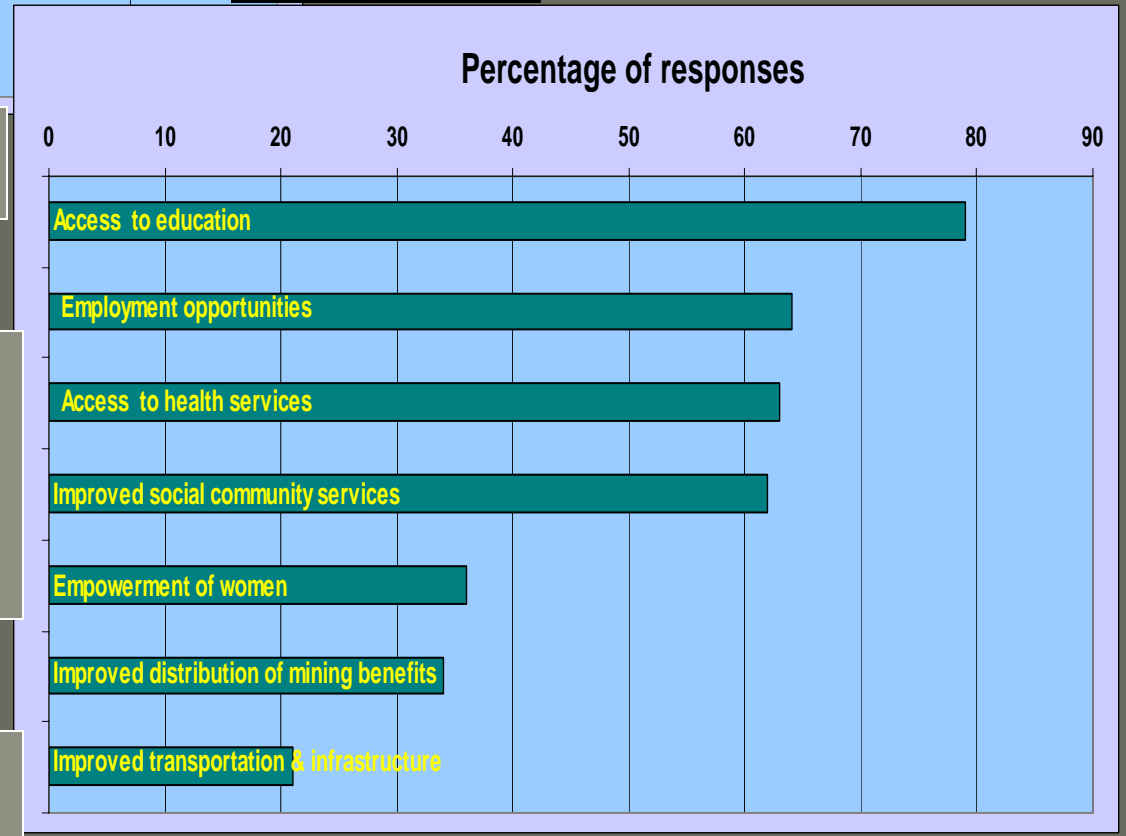
# Learning from Mining in P&G



*Negative Impacts*

*Questionnaire filled during  
The 2003 Conference*

*Positive Impacts*



# Actions Identified for Economic Empowerment



- Companies
  - Affirmative action for greater employment of women
  - Spin-off jobs aimed at women
- Communities and NGOs
  - Men and women equally represented as agents for community level benefit distribution
  - Micro-credits for women's business/cottage industries – supported by training in accounting, marketing etc
- Government
  - Dept. of Mining to direct a percentage of compensation and benefits to support community-based Sustainable Development Programs including women's projects

# Actions Identified for Social Empowerment



- Companies
  - Appointment of gender desk for women's issues
  - Include community women representatives in discussions at all stages of mine life (exploration to mine closure)
- Communities and NGOs
  - Select and support women to represent community concerns in committee and forums
  - Liaise with local government on issues of concern to women
- Government
  - Involve women in Mine Review Committee and Development Planning Committee
  - Establish gender desks in Dept of Mining; local governments

# Actions Identified for Improved Health & Education



- **Companies**
  - Skills training for women for in-company jobs
  - Skills training for women in outside employment
  - Community access to company health services
- **Communities and NGOs**
  - Support adult literacy, vocational skills and business training
  - Education about HIV/AIDs and high risk diseases
- **Government**
  - Survey of women's access to social and community services
  - Enforce compliance with environmental regulations

# Actions Identified for Improved Safety & Security



- Companies
  - Counseling for employees to reduce domestic violence and assist victims of violence
- Communities, NGOs and Government
  - Educate women about their rights and responsibilities regarding violence and abuse
  - Counseling for both men and women to reduce domestic violence
  - Establish counseling services for victims of violence and abuse

# What Mining Companies, Government & Communities are Already Doing



|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Economic Empowerment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Porgera – Micro credit Schemes</li><li>•Ok Tedi – Support for skills training and business development</li></ul>         |
| Social Empowerment   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Lihir – improved benefits distribution</li><li>•Ok Tedi - Gender Desk established</li></ul>                              |
| Health and Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Lihir - HIV/AIDS awareness campaign</li><li>•Misima – Future Generations Trust to support Health and Education</li></ul> |
| Safety and Security  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Misima – Informing women of their rights</li><li>•Porgera – Counseling for victims of abuse</li></ul>                    |

# Questions for Discussion

- Does the sequencing or complementarity of social, human development, and economic empowerment interventions apply across sectors?
- How to build the synergies of interventions, e.g. in rural and urban infrastructure projects?
- Can some of the lessons from mining in P&G be extended to other 'extractive' activities, such as hydropower, oil and gas?



THANK YOU!

