

# Putting Women in the Picture of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Indonesia



Presentation to Water Week  
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# Presentation

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- Summary of results for WSLIC 2 from Multi-donor Gender Review of 5 CDD programs in Indonesia including examples of impacts for women and key findings in 1) project design, 2) scaling up and 3) expanding the WSS agenda
- Findings from Bappenas/ASEM Economic Impact Study of 5 CDD programs in Indonesia
- Recommendations for putting women in the RWSS picture

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# Republic of Indonesia

**Population:** 215m (57% rural)

**Economy:** GDP \$3,700 per cap;  
17.8% below poverty line

**WSS Status:** 48% access to  
'relatively safe' water (SUSENAS);  
38% access to sanitation (JMP)

**MDGs:** Improved water for 54  
million people and improved  
sanitation for 54 million people

*Economic returns from time saved if  
MDGs are met around \$5.96 billion  
pa compared with GDP 2002 = \$172  
billion (WHO 2004)*





# Multi-donor Gender Review (2006)

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- Objectives:
  - ❖ Evaluate effectiveness of 5 CDD programs in increasing women's participation in decision making for project & broader development activities
  - ❖ Identify elements that make for successful women's engagement, design features that could be brought to scale and trade-offs that might be involved.
- Projects included: WB (WSLIC2, KDP, UPP) ADB (NUSSP) and AusAID (ACCESS)
- Review conducted in 5 provinces in December 2006; teams from WB, AusAID, GOI and projects.



# Water and Sanitation for Low Income Communities Project 2

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- WSLIC 2 goal: *Improved health status, productivity & quality of life for low income rural communities*
- CDD sector investment project (2002-2008) in 2500 villages, 35 districts and 8 provinces
- US\$106.7m funded by WB loan, AusAID, GOI and project communities
- Implemented by Dept of Health with Dept of Public Works and Dept of Home Affairs



# Examples of Impacts for Women in WSLIC 2

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- *Ustadzah* (women's religious group) first promoted women's participation by focusing on hygiene through Islamic teachings and now advocating gender equity
- Women emerging as natural leaders in CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation)
- Women usually head of water user groups for non-piped systems (less likely for piped systems)
- More women involved in decision making and management in community eg village policy that every sub-village must nominate 10 men and 10 women for decision-making meetings (transport provided)
- Women's increased profile through the project led to opportunities for broader community participation
- Saved time used by women to build/run a kindergarten
- Improved access to water used to start small business eg flowers, *tempe*



## Key areas emerging from the Study

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1. Maximise benefits of WSS investments
2. Project designs
3. Scaling up WSS for women's empowerment



# 1. Maximise benefits of WSS investments

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- High economic returns compared with other CDD projects: EIRR for 35 WSLIC communities: 9 sub-projects-50%; 8 sub-projects-25% to 50%; 17 sub-projects-12% to 24% and one sub-project >12%.
- Expand focus of WSS from social welfare to economic development and increase as local Govt priority
- Support policy development for WSS to give recognition to women's political, social and economic empowerment as a means of maximising outcomes of WSS investments
- Use decentralisation to strengthen women's voices at district level through civil society strengthening



## 2. Project design

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- Integrate empowerment strategies/ processes and budgets from outset as hard to change projects mid stream
- Include project rules, indicators and M&E systems for gender equity into project documents to establish norms for implementation eg quotas, process monitoring for women's participation
- Clarify tasks and responsibilities and accountability measures for gender equity for government, contractors and donor agencies in project design



### 3. Scaling up WSS for women's empowerment

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- Assist local Govt to institutionalise Govt CDD policies effectively based on lessons learnt through project implementation
- Strengthen national and local Govt capacity to monitor sustainability and social/economic impacts of WSS investments for women and poor
- Use critical mass of interventions through donor projects to create a cumulative effect of raising gender awareness among officials at district and village levels



## Putting women in the WSS picture

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- *EXPAND WSS AGENDA*: Align WSS policies and programs with economic growth agenda
- *PROJECT DESIGN*: Integrate delivery of WSS (welfare capital), women's participation in decision-making and project management (social capital) and productive uses from WSS services (productive capital)
- *SCALING UP*: Strengthen Govt to institutionalise gender-inclusive CDD principles into social and economic planning and monitoring systems