

3.13 Gender Planning and Tools in Water Sectors

Introduction

A framework for gender analysis shows how to carry out such an analysis step-by-step, helping to raise questions, analyse information, and develop strategies and policies that bring in the realities of both women and men. A gender analysis framework assists in analysing the different roles and responsibilities of women and men and the difference in their access to and control over resources. The analysis assists planners and decision-makers to understand how policies and programmes can be changed to encourage equal involvement of women and men and to ensure that they address gender equality. Furthermore, it can clarify why some programmes, projects and policies have a negative impact on women. Gender should be mainstreamed from the earliest possible point in the programme or project cycle, as it can fundamentally affect the entire programme or project concept and implementation.

A gender analysis should inform the entire policy and programme making process. A gender-sensitive approach is not one isolated activity, carried out at one point in plan development. A gender-sensitive approach usually starts with a clear policy statement which defines the goals of gender planning; thereafter, it needs to be incorporated throughout the planning, implementation, and evaluation processes.

Gender Planning

Gender Planning refers to the process of planning development programmes and projects to make them gender sensitive, taking into account the impact on various gender relations, roles and needs and on different women and men involved. It involves the selection of appropriate approaches to address not only women and men's practical needs, but also identifies entry points for changing unequal relations and addressing strategic needs.¹

Mainstreaming gender in planning, implementation, and evaluation of programmes and projects is not only meant to involve both women and men in the project, but also to ensure their active participation throughout the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages. Women and men should gain equally as participants and beneficiaries of the programmes. Moreover, this process leads to an increase in the efficiency and sustainability of the programmes and enables monitoring of related goals to empower women and promote gender equality.

Excluding women from the project or programme design may have adverse effects. For example, in Nepal, the lack of consideration of women's needs in project planning resulted in inadvertently increasing women's burdens. In all the communities involved in the study, women complained that their water collection time significantly increased (nearly four or five times) after they received the improved water services. This is because the tap-stands and the tube wells were located along the roadside, where women were unable to bathe and wash clothes freely, without being seen by male passers-by. In order to avoid this, women in Hile village in east Nepal carry water all the way to their homes several times each day, spending significant amounts of time on this activity. In three villages, women reported waiting until dark to bathe and wash clothes. The women complained that the surveyors had not involved them in the design or location of the tap-stands or tube wells.²

¹ Gender Briefing Kit, Gender Terminology, UNDP.

² Shibesh Chandra Regmi and Ben Fawcett, 1999. "Integrating gender needs into drinking water projects in Nepal", *Gender and Development*, 7 (3): 2.

Gender planning tools and methodologies such as gender analysis, social mapping and sex-disaggregated data, are tools that enable the analysis of whether the interventions have responded to the different needs of women and men or not. The objective of using gender analytic tools in planning is not only to increase the success of programmes and projects by fitting them more closely to women's and men's current needs, but also to improve women's status and increase their participation in decision-making at different levels.

Key Actors in the Sector

Planning takes place at different levels of government ministries and agencies, in international organisations, in private companies, NGOs, women's groups, and in individual households. All these actors are key to the overall planning process. It is important to pay attention to diversity, which includes men and women, as well as different age groups, classes, castes, ethnicities, indigenous and cultural communities, etc. Some marginalised groups can be left out of interventions if specific efforts are not made to reach them.

Planners attempt to develop national, regional and district plans, programmes and projects that are compatible with the goals, strategies and policies set by policy makers. Planners may be economists, managers, social scientists or technical specialists employed in the planning units of the ministry or its various agencies or in national or international NGOs and organisations. Successful programmes have taken into consideration all stakeholders' needs and interests and have used a participatory approach and gender planning in the programme's activities.

Planning Tools for Gender Mainstreaming in Water Sectors

Paying attention to gender relations and using gender-sensitive tools for planning can contribute to better project planning and management, and can increase the success of water programmes and projects. Attention to gender is particularly valid for water sectors, because women and men have very different responsibilities, access to and control over water resources.

Tools such as *gender analysis* for a particular project or programme area can increase understanding of the socio-economic and cultural context of the programme, including the interests and needs of women and men and their different priorities, knowledge, attitudes and practices related to water services. For example, introducing the 'user-pay' system for water services may result in a significant burden for women, as they usually have the main responsibility for providing water, but not the main income. Also, women may receive training, but may be prevented from putting their new skills and knowledge into practice by cultural or social factors.

Social mapping is a tool that can provide information about the community regarding its composition, resources available, activities, access and use of the water resources. Mapping can help identify who has access, use and control over water resources by gender, class and ethnic group, for example. Such a tool can increase the input of the community since they are the experts on the local situation. It is an excellent tool for collecting sex-disaggregated data that indicate preferences for water source, location and design of facilities and cultural preferences related to sanitation. Social mapping as an exploratory and planning tool can be used by the project staff to highlight inequalities and gaps in accessing water resources at the community level as well as to assess the impact of interventions at the community level. It is an excellent way to engage the community, both women and men, in the project.

Sex-disaggregated data is extremely useful as a tool, but not sufficient in itself. While it is recognised that gender concerns need to be mainstreamed into national statistics, the categories of data collection need to be examined to ensure they reflect the realities of women's and men's

lives and relations. There is a need to create indicators to reflect more accurately women's unpaid labour and work in the informal sector, for example. Standard official statistics have tended to ignore such measures, underestimating women's economic contributions.³

Related to the issue of sex-disaggregated data is the question of gender-sensitive indicators, which enable the monitoring of change and the measurement of benefits to women and men of given policies or programmes. For instance, gender-sensitive indicators can measure the impact and the effectiveness of activities targeted to address women's or men's practical needs.

The *histogram* is yet another tool, which allows researchers and planners to get an overview of the situation in the community, identifying important historical events within the village and region, that may have affected water resource management and poverty. It can also assist communities in analysing factors that have an impact on their present problems. The histogram tool is different from a trend analysis, as it covers several events (political, economic, and social changes or natural disasters) that have occurred in the past in the community. It is useful to understand the dynamics of natural and social changes over time that may explain factors influencing current problems within the community. Such a tool requires the participation of all members in the community, particularly older women and men.

A *pocket chart* allows the researcher to collect qualitative socio-economic and sex-disaggregated data and quantify them at an individual and community level. In addition, it helps identify and assess not only the needs and priorities for men and women, but also the benefits and the changes in representation and leadership positions.

Welfare or Wealth ranking can be used to help communities carry out their own socio-economic classification system. It can elicit the community's own indicators of relative well-being (such as education, food, water, health, status, assets, infrastructure and employment). It is a good tool for the communities' self-assessment and identification of the approximate percentage of different levels of socio-economic groups. This tool is useful to monitor whether poor women and men continue to have a voice in decision-making and access to water resources.

Gender-sensitive approaches and tools for planning in water sectors are important to achieving efficiency, social equity and gender-equality goals. Targets, such as those contained in the Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation, are unlikely to be achieved unless gender perspectives are integrated into planning, implementation and monitoring activities.

Guidelines, handbooks, and "tool kits" exist to help planners integrate gender concerns at every stage of development activities. These useful resources combine general concepts, techniques, tools and models to facilitate gender equitable approaches in planning.

References

Chandra Regmi, Shibesh and Ben Fawcett, 1999. "Integrating gender needs into drinking water projects in Nepal", *Gender and Development*, 7(3).

³

Watch, H. and Hazel Reeves, 2000. *Gender and Development: Facts and Figures*, Report No.56, Bridge, Institute of Development Studies, UK.

Gender and Development Training Centre, Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV), 2000. *Manual for the Participatory Gender Audit*. Haarlem, the Netherlands.

March, C. et al., 1999. *Key Concepts: A Guide to Gender Analysis Frameworks*. Oxford: Oxfam.

Moser, C, 1993. *Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice and Training*. London: Routledge,

Oxaal, Zoë and Sally Baden, 1997. *Gender and Empowerment: Definitions, Approaches and Implications for Policy*. Briefing paper prepared for the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), BRIDGE, Institute of Development Studies, Report no. 40. University of Sussex, Brighton, UK. Available at:
<http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/Reports/re40c.pdf>

Watch, H. and Hazel Reeves, 2000. *Gender and Development: Facts and Figures*, Report No.56. Bridge, Institute of Development Studies, UK.

Additional Resources

Aguilar, Lorena, 1999. *A Good Start Makes a Better Ending: Writing proposals with a Gender Perspective*. Towards Equity Series, No.1. World Conservation Union and Arias Foundation, San José.

The author proposes a series of preconditions that contribute to the design of a project proposal containing the basic ingredients needed to facilitate the incorporation of a gender equity perspective.

Available at:

http://www.generoyambiente.org/admin/admin_biblioteca/documentos/Modulo%201.pdf
(English)

http://www.generoyambiente.org/admin/admin_biblioteca/documentos/modulo%201.pdf
(Spanish)

Aguilar, Lorena, Gustavo Briceño, and Iles Valenciano, 2000. *Seek and Ye Shall Find: Participatory Appraisals with a Gender Equity Perspective*, Towards Equity Series, No.2. World Conservation Union and Arias Foundation, San José.

KIT/Oxfam, (2002). *Natural Resources Management and Gender: A Global Source Book*. (Critical reviews and annotated bibliographies series)

The book reflects experiences with mainstreaming gender and natural resources management. It examines diverse natural resources from different perspectives including security of women's rights to common property resources and land (West Africa), mainstreaming gender in water policy and institutions (India), gender responsive planning in wetland development (Uganda), empowering women in natural resource management (Pakistan) and development of gender policies for environmental policies (Mesoamerica). The chapters are complemented by an extensive annotated bibliography comprising books, journals, electronic documents and Web resources.

Available at: KIT (Royal Tropical Institute), P.O. Box 95001, 1090 HA Amsterdam, the Netherlands, E-mail: publishers@kit.nl, Website: www.kit.nl

Alfaro, María Cecilia, 1999. *Unveiling Gender: Basic Conceptual Elements for Understanding Equity*, World Conservation Union and Arias Foundation, San José.

Alfaro Quesada, Cecilia, 2002. *If We Organize It We Can Do It: Project Planning with a Gender Perspective*. Towards Equity Series, No.3. World Conservation Union and Arias Foundation, San José.

Atthill, Catherine, no date. *Toolkit: An Integrated Resource for Implementing the Gender Management System Series*. London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

The Gender Management System (GMS) is a holistic approach to gender mainstreaming developed by the Commonwealth Secretariat. It aims to bring about fundamental and lasting change in society as a whole by transforming the structures that create and perpetuate gender inequality. It starts with organisational change in government, institutions, civil society, the private sector and international governmental organisations. The aim of the GMS Toolkit is to help people responsible for gender mainstreaming, to enable them to put the Gender Management System Series of manuals into practice and provide a range of tools to make the manuals more accessible.

AusAID Guide to Gender and Development Water Supply and Sanitation, 2000. *Gender guidelines water supply and sanitation* supplement to the guide to gender and development, AusAID, (updated April 2005). Available at:

http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/gender_guidelines_water.pdf

Beck, Tony, 1999. *A Quick Guide to Using Gender-Sensitive Indicators*. London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

This guide is designed to assist the user in the selection, use and dissemination of gender sensitive indicators at the national level. It should be of particular use to governments that are establishing and using a Gender Management System and/or developing a national data base on gender-sensitive indicators as well as NGOs, women's groups, professional associations, the academic community and others interested in promoting gender equality.

Available at:

http://publications.thecommonwealth.org/publications/html/DynaLink/pages/20/page/2/pub_details.asp

Beck, Tony, no date. *Using Gender- Sensitive Indicators: A Reference Manual for Governments and Other Stake holders*. London: Commonwealth Secretariat.

This reference manual is part of the Gender Management System (GMS) Series, which provides tools and sector-specific guidelines for gender mainstreaming. This manual is intended to be used in combination with the other documents in the series, particularly the Gender Management System Handbook, which presents the conceptual and methodological framework of the GMS. This reference manual has been produced to assist member governments in meeting their commitment to implementing the Plan of Action. It is designed to assist the users in the selection, use and dissemination of gender-sensitive indicators at the national level.

Available at:

http://www.thecommonwealth.org/shared_asp_files/uploadedfiles/%7BD30AA2D0-B43E-405A-B2F0-BD270BCEFBA3%7D_ugsi_ref.pdf

Brambilla, Paola, 2001. *Gender and Monitoring: A Review of Practical Experiences*, Paper prepared for the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC). BRIDGE, Institute of Development Studies University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE, UK.

This report aims to provide a practical tool that can be used to integrate a gender approach into existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. This paper looks at how indicators can be made gender-sensitive, who should be involved in this process, and when during the project cycle. Case studies follow of implementation of such approaches at field level (projects and programmes), institutional and government level.

Available at: <http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/re63.pdf>

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), 1997. *Guide to Gender-Sensitive Indicators*.

This Guide explains why gender-sensitive indicators are useful tools for measuring the results of CIDA's development initiatives. It concentrates in particular on projects with an end-user focus, and shows how gender-sensitive indicators can and should be used in both gender integrated and WID-specific projects, and in combination with other evaluation techniques.

The key questions addressed here are: What are gender-sensitive indicators? Why should CIDA use them? What are the types of such indicators? What are their limitations? How can they be used at the branch and region/country levels and in particular in projects with an end-user focus?

A companion volume, *A Project level Handbook* is available as a quick reference guide for people working in the development field.

Available at:

[http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Policy/\\$file/WID-HAND-E.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Policy/$file/WID-HAND-E.pdf) (project level handbook)

[http://w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Policy/\\$file/WID-GUID-E.pdf](http://w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/Policy/$file/WID-GUID-E.pdf) (guide to Gender Sensitive Indicators)

Dayal, R, C.A. van Wijk-Sijbesma, and N. Mukherjee, 2000. *METGUIDE: Methodology for Participatory Assessments with Communities, Institutions and Policy Makers: Linking Sustainability with Demand, Gender and Poverty*. (UNDP-World Bank, Water and Sanitation Programme).

Derbyshire, Helen, 2000. *Gender Manual: A Practical Guide for Development Policy Makers and Practitioners*. London: DFID.

This gender manual is designed to help non-gender specialists in recognising and addressing gender issues in their work. The intention is to demystify gender, make the concept and practice of gender mainstreaming accessible to a wide audience, and clarify when to call in specialist help. The manual focuses on the processes of gender mainstreaming which are similar in all sectoral and regional contexts, and also similar, in some instances, to other processes of social development and organisational change.

Available at: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/gendermanual.pdf>

Fond, M.S., W. Wakeman and A. Bhushan, 1996. *Working on Gender in Water and Sanitation: Gender Toolkit Series No. 2*. (UNDP-World Bank, WSP). Available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/toolkit.pdf>

Gender and Development Training Centre, Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV), 2000. *Manual for the Participatory Gender Audit*. Haarlem, the Netherlands.

This manual, developed by Dutch NGO SNV (Netherlands Development Organisation), contains tools to carry out participatory gender audits of the organisation's programmes. It is a self-assessment methodology aiming at improving the organisation's performance with respect to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Available at:

<http://www.snvworld.org/cds/rgGEN/Chapter%201/AuditManualEngDefinit.doc>

Gender and Water Alliance (GWA), 2003. *Training of Trainers Package: Gender Mainstreaming in Integrated Water Resource Management*. Available at: <http://www.genderandwater.org/page/766>

GWA, no date. *Gender Scan*.

Gender Scan is a new tool that is a starting point for organisations implementing an internal change or strategic planning process or both, with regard to gender mainstreaming. It offers a step-by-step approach for an institutional self-assessment and includes a case study of its application.

Available at: <http://www.streamsofknowledge.net/>

Gezellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), 1998. *Gender Training ToolKit*, German Technical Cooperation Self-help Fund Project.

This toolkit provides guidelines for participatory gender sensitisation training, outlining key concepts in raising gender awareness. The premise upon which the guidelines are based is experiential learning. The toolkit incorporates different techniques, exercises, and games, often utilising handouts, and prompts people to learn by analysing and reflecting on their experience. It includes tools for gender sensitisation, and for gender sensitive project planning.

National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women and the Canadian International Development Agency, 2002. *A Guidebook on Gender Mainstreaming. How Far Have We Gone?*

This guidebook is aimed primarily to help the agencies' Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Points, members of their technical working groups and other related GAD committees do their mainstreaming work. It presents the gender mainstreaming evaluation framework (GMEF) which can be used to track their progress and provides them with a holistic view of the gender mainstreaming process. It is also useful to technical people (e.g. planners, monitors, evaluators and analysts) who have a basic knowledge of GAD concepts.

Available at: <http://www.ncrfw.gov.ph/publication/publication.htm>

Rathgeber, Eva M., no date. "Water Management in Africa and the Middle East: Challenges and Opportunities", in *Women, Men, and Water-Resource Management in Africa*, IDRC.

This paper examines some of the concerns that have motivated African governments and donors to become involved with water projects. Although there is general recognition of the needs of communities for reliable water systems, it is argued that the different attitudes, perspectives, and needs of women and men with respect to water access and use have been given little focused attention by environmental planners and water-resource managers in Africa. More specifically, it is suggested that throughout the 1970s and 1980s, although concerted efforts were being made to increase water accessibility, little effort was made to integrate the economic roles of women into water-resource planning.

Available at: http://www.idrc.ca/fr/ev-9334-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html
or http://www.idrc.ca/fr/ev-31108-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html

Rocheleau, D., B. Thomas-Slyter and D. Edmunds, 1995. "Gendered Resource Mapping: Focusing on Women's Spaces in the Landscape", *Cultural Survival Quarterly*, 18(4).

Rodríguez, Guiselle et al, 1999. *Taking the Pulse of Gender: Gender-sensitive Systems for Monitoring and Appraisal*, World Conservation Union and Arias Foundation, San José.

Rodríguez Villalobos, Rocío, 1999. *Module 8: Sharing Secrets: Systematization from a Gender Perspective*, World Conservation Union and Arias Foundation, San José.

UNDP, 2003. *Mainstreaming Gender in Water Management: A Practical Journey to Sustainability*.

This extensive guide includes a useful section on gender mainstreaming within the Project Cycle.

Available at: http://www.undp.org/water/docs/resource_guide.pdf

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 1997. *UNEP Project Manual: Formulation, Approval, Monitoring and Evaluation*. UNEP, Nairobi.

Southern African Development Community (SADC), 1999. *Gender Mainstreaming at SADC: Policies, Plans and Activities*.

The gender plans, activities and policies in the region are outlined and the steps which have been taken by the various governments to establish institutional frameworks for gender mainstreaming.

Available from: SADC Gender Department, Private Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana,

Thomas, Helen, Johanna Schalkwyk and Beth Woronuk, 1996. *A gender perspective in the water resources management sector: Handbook for mainstreaming*. Publications on Water Resources, No. 6 (Stockholm, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency).

This handbook for mainstreaming contains specified questions to be asked at each stage of the project cycle which cover issues ranging from how consultation is designed, how specific indicators of gendered involvement are used, to whether budgets are allocated to ensure gender-equitable approaches. Such resources are to be welcomed although it should be emphasised that they will only be practical if used in a self-critical, reflective manner, adapted to specific contexts rather than utilised as routine checklists.

Available at:

<http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=WaterRes6%5B1%5D.pdf&a=2527>

Thomas-Slayter, Barbara, Xavier Rachel Polestico, Andrea Esser, Octavia Taylor; and Elvina Mutua, 1995. *Manual for Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis: Responding to the Development Challenge*. Tototo Home Industries, Kenya, the Philippines University.

This manual is based on the socio-economic and gender analysis (SEGA) approach, which is an approach to development based on an analysis of the socio-economic factors and participatory identification of women's and men's priorities and potentials. SEGA aims to sensitise practitioners to visualise the interconnected processes of environment, social and economic change and to clarify the relevance of social factors (such as class, caste, gender, age, ethnicity and religion) in determining access to and control over resources. Such an understanding of the relationships among people, social structures, and resource bases, makes it easier to work with communities to change the conditions that hinder their development.

Available (at a price) from: Clark University, IDCE Graduate Program 950, Main Street,

Worcester, MA 01610, Tel: 508-793-7201, Fax: 508-793-8820, Email: idcepub@clarku.edu

Available at: <http://clarku.edu/departments/idce/publications.shtml>

Tortajada, Cecilia, 2002. *Contribution of Women to the Planning and Management of Water Resources in Latin America*. Research Report.

Available at: <http://www.thirdworldcentre.org/epubli.html>

Wilde V. and Vaino-Mattila A, 1996. *Gender Analysis and Forestry Training*, Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

A complete training package, based on experience in Asia, with overview of importance of gender analysis; guidelines on planning and conducting training programmes; using RRA to develop case studies; training notes and materials, including case studies; lessons learned from the testing process. Practical and thorough - helpful for people with little training experience or to give ideas of where to start.

Spanish resources

IDRC, CIED PERU, 2002. *Perspectiva de Género y Rol de la Mujer en la gestión de los recursos Hídricos en el Altiplano*.

Presenta diferentes experiencias sobre conceptos, metodologías y actividades que permiten la implementación de los proyectos de agua y saneamiento y de riego en las zonas andinas de Latinoamérica, resaltando las experiencias exitosas en la búsqueda de incorporar la perspectiva de género.

Disponible en: <http://www.ciedperu.org/publicaciones/frapublica.htm>

GWA, WSP, 2005. *Construyendo una Visión para la Acción. Avances y desafíos de la transversalización del Enfoque de Género en la Gestión Integrada de los recursos Hídricos en America latina. Bolivia*.

Ofrece recomendaciones importantes para la construcción de una visión común en América Latina sobre la transversalización del enfoque de género en la gestión integrada de los recursos hídricos, visión que puede servir como un conjunto de lineamientos orientadores para las instituciones y organizaciones interesadas en contribuir a la construcción de una sociedad más justa, donde hombres y mujeres gocen del beneficio de una mejor calidad de vida.

Disponible en: <http://www.es.genderandwater.org/page/2209>

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID), 2003. *Plan de Acción del BID para la integración de Género (Marzo 2003 - Junio 2005)*, Preparado por SDS/WID en colaboración con la Red de Género del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) Departamento de Desarrollo Sostenible Unidad de la Mujer en el Desarrollo Washington, D.C.

The Action Plan brings together the commitments of all operations divisions and relevant departments of the Bank in the development of actions that aim to improve equality between men and women. The likelihood of success implementing this Plan is high because it represents a collaborative agreement and

shared commitment between different members of the institution, including the high levels of the Administration, professional staff and assistants involved in the design, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of operations supported by the Bank.

Disponible en: <http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/PlandeAccionparaIntegraciongeneroS.pdf>

FAO, no date. *Participación y Género en la Planificación del Desarrollo Agrícola. preparado por Jeanne Koopman, Consultora, Servicio de la Mujer en el Desarrollo (SDWW), Dirección de la Mujer y la Población de la FAO.*

Disponible en: <http://www.fao.org/sd/SPdirect/WPre0060.htm>

FAO, no date. *Oficina Regional para America Latina y El Caribe. La mujer en el desarrollo rural, various resources.*

Disponible en: <http://www.fao.org/Regional/LAmerica/mujer/>

French Resources

Direction Générale de l'Inventaire des Ressources Hydrauliques, Ouagadougou, 2005. *Implication de la femme dans la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (PAGIRE).*

Le présent document constitue une source d'inspiration pour les acteurs opérant dans la gestion des ressources en eau.

Disponible au: <http://www2.irc.nl/source/lgfr/item.php/5573>

Case Study

The complete case study is found in the annex of this resource guide

- Africa: Water for African Cities: A Partnership between United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)