

GENDER ACTION PLAN (SUMMARY)

A. Gender Classification

The purpose of the Metropolitan Sanitation Management Improvement Project (MSMIP) is to improve urban wastewater systems in five major cities namely, Cimahi, Jambi, Makassar, Palembang and Pekanbaru. The Project is in response to the inadequacy of current sanitation systems and the resulting health and environmental problems. The subprojects involve the construction of separate wastewater systems and wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) to serve the urban communities, including low income and poor households. Women will benefit through special measures for subsidized connections and tariffs, employment enhancement, increased participation in decision making, training, institutional and capacity building, and targets for women in project management. The Project is classified as effective gender mainstreaming (EGM).

B. GAP Purpose and Strategy

The Project gender analysis shows that many of the poor live in deprived areas which lack sanitation facilities and services. The significant social and economic burden of illness, health care for the family and other associated domestic responsibilities as a result of not having proper access to proper sanitation, falls primarily on women. Women in these areas earn low incomes as a result of limited access to employment and livelihood opportunities. There are a significant percentage of female-headed households in most project cities¹ who are generally poor. Women are in a disadvantaged position to equally and meaningfully share in the Project's benefits and management despite their central role in water, hygiene and sanitation management. The MSMIP gender strategy will facilitate women's participation and benefits through gender action plan (GAP) implementation (see Table 1 below). These include enhanced sanitation awareness, connections to proper sanitation and off-site wastewater treatment systems, and improved gender sensitive management and operational capacity. Social inclusion and pro-poor measures include provision of on-site sanitation with livelihood options, as needed, near WWTPs. Desludging points in the city will reduce haulage distances from septage collection within non-sewered areas and hence reduce the associated tipping costs and charges.

Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements. The GAP is integrated into the overall cost estimates and project implementation arrangements. A national Gender and Social Development Specialist will support the central and local project management unit (PMU) and Service Delivery Organizations (SDOs) to ensure that the GAP and social strategy agreed between the Government and Asian Development Bank is fully implemented. The PMUs and the SDOs will be responsible for implementing, updating and monitoring the GAP. Sex-disaggregated baseline data and monitoring indicators will be used in quarterly reports to provide GAP progress updates. Gender issues and impacts will be discussed in mid-term reviews and regular progress reports submitted to ADB.

GAP Budget. The Government of Indonesia will provide sufficient resources to implement the GAP within the PMU and across all responsible agencies and sewerage development organizations as they are established. The budget for the GAP is integrated within the overall Project budget. In addition, sanitation/livelihood development assistance will be provided set up where Social Development and Sanitation Advocacy assessment confirms the need for livelihood opportunities and onsite sanitation near WWTP sites.

¹ Female-headed households: (Cimahi – 13%, Makassar – 8%, Palembang – 3.2%, Pekanbaru – 12%, Jambi – 5%). Female-headed households tend to be poorer as, for example, in Jambi where 71% of the unemployed and 70% of those unable to attend primary education are women.

Table 1: Gender Action Plan

Project Outputs	Gender Actions and Targets
<p>Output 1: Infrastructure Development of Offsite Sewerage Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30% of participants in public consultation and sewerage connection campaign activities are women and vulnerable groups (such as FHHs - at least 10% overall), who will get full information about subsidized sewage connection fees and criteria for subsidized monthly tariffs. • At least 50% participation of women at public hearings concerning future sanitation tariff increases, which shall take into consideration gender issues and affordability. • Information bulletin on risks of HIV/AIDS relayed through appropriate media with civil works contractors providing information/preparing code of conduct for workers and providing information on HIV/AIDS through expert NGO as stipulated in bidding documents. • Of the 70,270 households with domestic property connections to central sewer systems, at least 10% will be provided to poor and vulnerable groups (including FHHs). • All of the above 10% poor and vulnerable households (including FHHs) connected under the project will receive subsidized connections and monthly fees. • Of onsite sanitation managed by community-based organizations established in non-sewered hot spots near the WWTP sites connecting at least 90% of households disposing wastewater into waterways, at least 50% of households will be from poor, female-headed household or vulnerable groups (if population will otherwise not have access to sanitation infrastructure) implemented in coordination with the eligible NGOs. • At least 50 women, either as individuals or as part of women's organizations near the WWTPs will be provided with livelihood and enterprise development training from the Sanitation/Livelihood Development Assistance in coordination with relevant NGO and government agencies for livelihood support.
<p>Output 2: Project implementation and capacity development support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EA/IAs/SDOs will ensure additional 10% female staff with 10% increase of females in management positions by 2018. • Specific gender sensitization and sanitation investment and operation/maintenance training modules and technical/management capacity development training are open to managers and staff at all levels (i.e. national, districts) • To promote professional advancement of female staff, ensure that at least 30% female participants in training on gender, community facilitation, utility management, technical and project/sector management-related skills. • Public awareness campaigns aimed at creating an appreciation and understanding of the benefits of sewerage systems and the need to pay for adequate charges to cover O&M will ensure 30% women participation. • At least 30% of all capacity building participants on hygiene and sanitation education, promotion, planning and participatory monitoring (e.g. WWTP impacts) are women. • At least 40% women in key decision-making and working groups such as Resettlement Committees, monitoring committees, community supervision mechanism for Joint Sanitation Plan implementation, operation and management structure and for onsite sanitation systems. • National Gender and Social Development Specialist will be hired for implementation and monitoring of GAP. • The project monitoring system will integrate gender monitoring indicators, • The project will collect sex disaggregated data, provide six monthly reports, and feed data into mid-term review and PCR.
<p>Institutional management set-up and sanitation awareness (to be delivered under the parallel CDTA)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and community organizations are partners in IEC (to include school-based sanitation and hygiene promotion) and joint sanitation planning and delivery campaigns with 40% women participation. • 50%-50% male and female community facilitators for public awareness raising (gender sensitive/separate gender groups for training and complaints if necessary). • CSWG in each city comprising of at least 30% women by 2015. • LIPADs are prepared and implemented for each city with at least 40% of participants are women. 	

CSWG =City Sanitation Working Group, DMF = Design and Monitoring Framework; EA = executing agency, EGM = effective gender mainstreaming, FHH = female headed household, GAP = Gender Action Plan, GOI = Government of Indonesia; IA = Implementing Agency; IEC = Information, Education, and Communication; LIPAD = Local Institutional Development Action Plan, MSMIP = Metropolitan Sanitation Management Improvement Project, O&M = operations & maintenance, PCR = project completion report, PMU = project management unit; , SDO = Service Delivery Organization, SDSA = Social Development and Sanitation Advocacy; UPTD = Unit Pelaksanaan Teknis Daerah (Regional Technical Implementation Unit); WWTP = wastewater treatment plant.

Source: Asian Development Bank.