

Gender & Transport

Module Six

**Developing IMT
Programs for Women**

Module Goals

- **Goal - to offer Task Managers concrete options for incorporating gender in IMT projects**
- **Orientation - to provide guidelines for gender analysis and planning in the development of IMT programs for women**
- **Use - to indicate to clients some practical ways to include gender in IMT programs**

Outline of Module

- Identification of gender analysis and planning techniques in IMT programs
- recommended checklist for inclusion of gender concerns in IMT programs

Rationale on the Importance of Addressing Gender in IMT Interventions

This includes a focus on:

- **transport issues relating to IMTs and their adoption by women**
- **women's adoption patterns of IMTs**
- **Levels of IMT use by women**
- **the importance of gender in IMT adoption**
- **economic efficiency, IMTs and women**
- **cost and affordability of IMTs by women**

Rationale (cont'd)

- **supply, distribution and maintenance systems for IMTs**
- **promotion of IMTs for use by women**
- **importance of credit, subsidies, supply and demand issues for adoption of IMTs by women**
- **the importance of critical mass for the adoption of IMTs by women**
- **IMT safety issues and women**

Rationale - examples

- **Adoption of IMTs:**
example - wooden sledges: simple and widespread yet uneven distribution
- **Levels of Use:**
example - scale and diversity of IMT use internationally
- **Gender:**
example - cycle trailers for women in Ghana: early euphoria then disappointment
- **Economic Efficiency**
example 1 - ox carts in Zambia: increasing transport supply, production and demand
example 2 - inappropriate wheelbarrows and profitable donkeys in Tanzania
example 3 - extended bikes in Sri Lanka: was it worth the extra money?

Rationale (examples -cont'd)

- **Cost and affordability**

no examples

- **supply, distribution and maintenance systems**

example - training artisans to make IMTs: is it enough?

- **Promotion of IMTs**

example 1 - policy makers, farmers and dialogue in Madagascar

example 2 - cycle trailers in Sri Lanka: success and failure of participative process

example 3 - animal drawn carts in Mauritania

example 4 - introducing donkeys for packing and cart transport: successes and failures

- **Credit Subsidies, Supply & Demand**

example 1 - credit affecting choice of IMT purchase in Guinea Bissau

example 2 - large scale cart production in Senegal affected by credit policies

Rationale (examples cont'd)

- **Critical Mass**

example 1 - IMT repairs in Madagascar

example 2 - animal drawn carts in Sierra Leone and Guinea: failure to achieve critical mass

- **IMT Safety Issues**

no examples

Analytical Planning Framework

World Bank Framework for analysis of IMTs

- **detailed five stage planning process developed including:**
 - **broad contextual analysis**
 - **consideration respecting problems of access**
 - **detailed diagnostic survey using a logical framework approach**
 - **detailed demand and supply analysis**
 - **development of detailed actions plans**

Framework (cont'd)

- **No particular consideration given to women in development of framework**
 - **task managers need to “genderize” the framework when working on IMT programs**
 - **all analyses need to be sex disaggregated to ensure gender sensitivity**
 - **any surveys, questionnaires, analyses, etc. need to address both men’s and women’s needs**
 - **setting of targets for women’s participation in IMT programs may be an appropriate option to consider**

International Adoption Patterns of IMTs

- Different choices in different areas, both globally and within the same country
- Extensive use of motorized IMTs in Asia - very little in Africa
- Very little information available on IMT use in Latin America

Program Focus & Prioritization

- need for detailed market research to determine appropriate choice
- need to develop a program of promotional activities after technologies identified
- gradual introduction in rural areas, beginning with local or regional market areas, moving to more remote areas and outlying districts
- use of pilot programs to determine best options and associated actions required for successful implementation
- use of demonstration techniques including comprehensive equipping of mobile facilities to indicate use and choice.

Findings & Lessons from Select Projects

- Mauritania - IMT programs
- Mozambique - importation of bikes from U.S.
- Bangladesh - reinforcement of discriminatory gender activities through projects
- India - problems with male-dominated communities taking over IMTs
- Zimbabwe - specific training in use of IMTs for women
- Nepal - improvement in rural roads leads to increased burden for women

Findings (cont'd)

- Ghana - production & use for women of bikes with trailers and pushed farm vehicles
- Botswana - targeting for women's participation in project components
- Nicaragua - efforts made for direct women's participation in rural civil works, etc.
- Peru - participatory workshops included men and women

Monitoring, Evaluation, Networking

- **Self-critical monitoring and objective evaluation fundamental to overcome subjective partialism**
- **regular objective evaluation vital to determine progress**
- **documentation of evaluations and wide distribution enforces positive accomplishments and mitigates failures**
- **continued strong links between the World Bank , regional and other donor institutions encouraged**
- **development of national networks to reinforce IMT activities**