

World Bank Institute Public Private Partnerships

PPP, Gender &
Poverty in
Infrastructure

Gender & Poverty in PPPI Processes

Session A



Objective

By the end of the session participants will have

- (i) Discussed & understood key underlying values to inform PPPI in relation to gender and poverty; and
- (ii) Identified entry points for addressing gender and poverty at different stages in the PPPI process

Overview

- Reviewing the case for addressing poverty & gender in PPPI
- Providing a framework for addressing gender & poverty in PPPI
- How to obtain relevant information to inform decision-making
- Measures for incorporating gender and poverty in PPPI policy

Assumptions about gender & poverty in PPPI

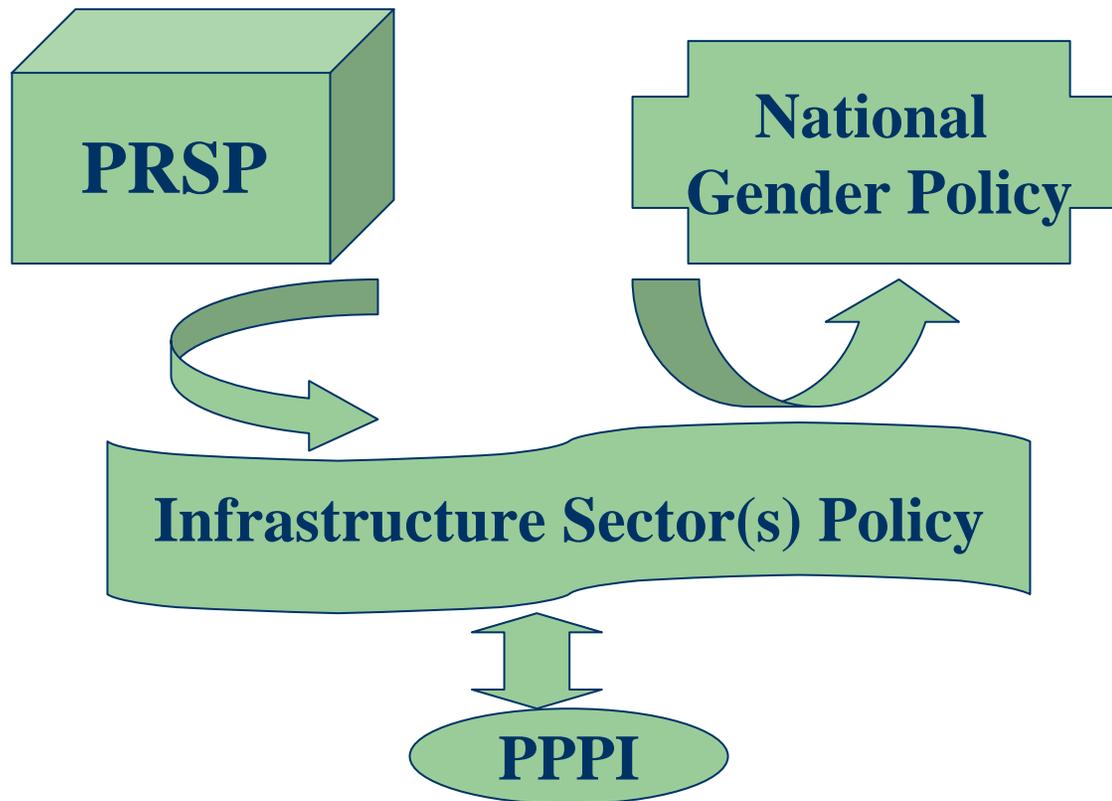
- PPPI concerned with infrastructure reform & economic objectives, not social goals
- That there are no gender issues in design of PPPI i.e. gender-neutral
- That pro-poor & gender issues be dealt with outside the PPPI, or at another time



Is it enough to pay attention to Poverty?

- Relationships between gender and poverty are multiple
- Poverty affects men and women differently
- Being male or female affects your chances of being/becoming poor
- Attention to gender helps to reduce poverty
- Gender inequality is not only experienced by the poor
- Gender is not the only variable to consider in addressing poverty but it cross-cuts all others

PPPI Connect to National Policy



What experience shows

- Where PPPI has ignored social impacts they risk becoming highly political issues
- Social policy issues have remained on the periphery infrastructure reform in Africa
- There are roles for a wide variety of public, private and civil society partners and
- No single player in the partnership can be responsible for achieving social and economic objectives

The privatization paradox

Technocratic evidence

- A growing volume of academic evidence suggests privatization has had a broadly positive impact on enterprise performance and consumer welfare, and no major adverse impacts on poverty and inequality

Public perception

- General public opinion has increasingly turned against privatization, while a number of recent attempts to privatize have sparked major civil unrest in countries in Latin America

Civil Society Role in PPPI

- Overall Goal: Efficiency WITH Equity
- Help citizens, including poor wo/men, understand their rights – build capacity, information, skills to demand
- Help build Accountability and Transparency of providers to consumers (esp. poor wo/men)
- Informed citizens (M+W) on service options, costs, accessibility, sustainability to make informed choices
- Meaningful consultation – lobby for inclusion of poor wo/men (time, location, language etc.)

Framework for Addressing Gender & Poverty in PPPIs

Where do we begin?



.....Focus on the PPPI processes

.....Work from an *informed* analysis

First we have to understand the socio-economic & gender dimensions in our sector



‘By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail’

Benjamin Franklin

Framework for addressing Gender and Poverty in PPPI processes

| Pre- Contract / Design Process | Pre- Contract/ Design Process | Regulation |
|---|--|---|
| <p><i>Social Assessment/PSIA</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder analysis 2. Situation Analysis 3. Communication strategy | <p><i>Policy</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy cohesion with national poverty & equity policies 2. Possible measures to address gender & social equity | <p><i>Regulation</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underlying values 2. Promote Accessibility & Affordability 3. Anticipate & monitor distributional impacts 4. Communication & transparency |

Discussion Question

- Are there fundamental human and social values informing PPPI and are gender and poverty issues a concern in PPPI in your country? Discuss why/why not.
- Provide two comments from your discussion on the above and pose two questions to feedback to the debate

How significant are the potential impacts on poverty & gender?

- Poverty & Social Impact Assessments are increasingly used where there is high potential for distributional or poverty consequences
- This attempts to anticipate distributional impacts on significant groups e.g. poor consumers and/or women consumers
- It combines economic, social, political and institutional tools

Step 1. Social Assessment (1)

Understand the context by conducting:

A stakeholder analysis & identifying, on a gender-disaggregated basis,

- who has a stake in the PPPI (primary & secondary stakeholders (including civil society)?
- what is their vested interest?
- how will they impact on the PPPI?



This will help you to draw up a plan for their involvement in the PPPI

Social Assessment (2)

What information do we need ?

Identify:

- socio-economic, gender & poverty dimensions of the sector
- impact of existing legal, regulatory, policy framework on access & affordability
- beneficiaries of existing subsidies
- demand & supply (included/excluded, price, coverage, (formal & informal providers))

Social Assessment (3)

What information do we need ?

Identify:

- User & non-user perception of existing services,
- Prioritised technology choices
- Preferred choices for billing
- Concerns of civil society

Social Assessment (4)

Communication Strategy

Identify:

1. Forms of communication & consultation (channels, language, methodology) preferred poor women & men?
2. Forms of Civil society engagement & representation
3. Provide for participatory public fora in poor areas

CSO Priorities

- ***Lobby for coherence*** with national policies, commitments & strategies on gender & poverty
- ***Plan ahead***, inform, help mobilise & organise women & the poor
 - Strengthen alliances between advocates of social diversity & gender equity
 - Identify allies in official structures & institutions
- ***Constructively critique*** potential impacts on women & poor from policy & PPPI design

Who can help us with this?



Gender sensitive:

- Research/academic institutes
- Private research companies
- Experienced NGOs

Start with the data you have access to: is it gender disaggregated?

Identify the gaps

Example: Social Assessment & PPPI Project Cycle

Process

- Project identification



Activity

Documentation of & attention to social/ gender issues can enhance project benefits & sustainability

- Project Concept



Data collection & analysis, participation & consultation process leading to inputs to project design & implementation plans

- Feasibility studies



Weighted indicators assessing gender/ social diversity benefits & risks

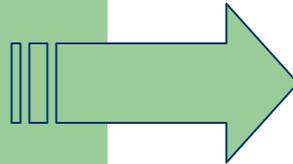
So what do we do with all this information?

**....ANALYZE
POLICY
IMPLICATIONS**

Framework for addressing Gender and Poverty in PPPI processes

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Policy



Informed by
gendered
poverty/social
assessment

Pro-Poor & Gender Policy Formulation Questions (1)



4 Key Issues: Does the policy allow for:

1. Social as well as economic objectives?
promoting cohesion with national PRS, equality, gender policy?
2. Clear roles & responsibilities of different agencies regarding gender & poverty clear?
3. Equal access and affordability with set bound targets to promote gender & social equity?
4. A menu of options, varied providers, relevant standards & level of service

Pro-Poor & Gender Policy Formulation Questions (2)

1. Do technology choices, financing mechanisms, cross-sectoral linkages & institutional arrangements explicitly address gender gaps?
2. What financial & administrative instruments will support subsidy targeting?
3. Have the concerns of civil society been listened to & addressed?

Do a final check:

Who will be included & excluded from policy impacts

Human Resource Policy 1



When down-sizing

- What is policy on down-sizing & is there political support
 - compatible with govt. policy on job creation?
 - on recruiting women into public service?
- What provisions will be made to minimise poverty impacts e.g. retraining, credit etc?
- Is finance available to provide social protection package?
- How will non-wage benefits be dealt with e.g. healthcare?

Human Resource Policy 2



When re-structuring the public utility

- What proportion of the intended jobs will go to poor women, poor men?
- Have targets been set for training & promotion of women (equality policy)?
- Proportion of women in management?
- Have labour standards been set & mechanisms for monitoring established?

Step 2: Policy **Some CSO Priorities**

- ✓ **Lobby for coherence** with national policies, commitments & strategies on gender equity and poverty reduction & oversight by relevant institutions (PRSP, Ministry of Social Welfare, Parliament etc.)
- ✓ **Plan ahead**, inform, help mobilise and organise women and poor consumers
- ✓ **Strengthen alliances** between advocates for gender equity and poverty reduction & identify allies in official structures and institutions
- ✓ **Constructively critique** potential impacts on women & the poor from policy and PPPI design

Step 2 CSOs & Policy Continued

- ✓ Check for explicit mention of pro-poor and gender concerns in the regulatory policy
- ✓ Check that the model proposed reflects the preferences of poor women and men and that no group is excluded (universal service obligation? **Choice of provider (NB)**, options for technology & affordability)
- ✓ Check that property rights of women and of the poor are protected
- ✓ Check that worker's rights are upheld during reforms

QUESTIONS

