

Addressing Gender & Poverty in PPPI Processes

Session B
Regulation

Session Objectives

By the end of the session, participants will have:

- Explored the scope for the regulator to address gender & poverty in PPPI processes
- Developed a commitment to addressing gender & poverty priorities within PPPIs, and identified action points for own country contexts

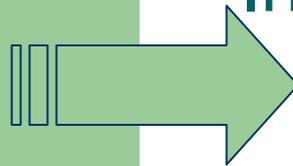
Overview: To Review

- Roles & responsibilities of regulator
- Regulator addressing accessibility & affordability
- Responsibilities to anticipate & monitor distributional impacts
- Public consultation & communication role (including Civil Society Involvement)
- Indicators for monitoring PPPI gender & poverty performance & impacts

Framework for addressing Gender and Poverty in PPPI processes

Pre- Contract / Design Process	Pre- Contract/ Design Process	Regulation
<p><i>Social Assessment</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

Regulation



Informed by policy
established at
design stage



Regulation

“Not deciding social policy but implementing government policy”

The underpinning values

- **Does the regulator have a remit to address gender & poverty in policy?**
- **Is access & affordability (based on gender disaggregation) a policy objective?**

Regulation Priorities: Accessibility/Affordability (a)



Tariff and Subsidy questions & issues

Do we have gender disaggregated information on consumption and connection issues:

What assumptions are made about ability to pay?

Was data collected from women as well as men?

Regulation Priorities: (1) Focus on Accessibility/Affordability (b)

- Which is the problem? For whom?
- Regularise activities of credible alternative (small scale) providers
- Set standards at an appropriate level to promote inclusion & address women's priorities
- Target subsidies based on a gender disaggregation of the vulnerable
- Provide mechanisms/ financial resources to deliver on subsidies

Regulation Priorities: (2) Anticipate & Monitor Distributional Impacts

On a gender disaggregated basis:

Collect & analyze baseline & monitoring data

- Identify the “vulnerable” in need of subsidies

Monitor impact of subsidies

- Monitor connections & disconnections
- Set quality standards relevant to the context such that they promote inclusion

CSO Priorities

- ✓ Check that Regulator has a clear remit to address equity (including gender & poverty issues)
- ✓ Check for clear gender and poverty disaggregated data informing the Regulator
- ✓ Check for measures to address access & affordability (gender and pro-poor dimensions)
- ✓ Check for distributional impacts/who is left out

Regulation Priorities:

(3) Public information & consultation



- Are information campaigns on existing service & people's rights targeted at poor women/men?
- Are public consultations held in poor areas at times & in languages that suit both women & men?
- Is there gender & CSO representation on consumer advisory boards & decision-making agencies?
- Are civil society involved in dialogue and information dissemination?
- Is the regulator accessible to poor people?

CSO Priorities on Consultation & Communication

- ✓ Lobby for public information and consultation by Regulator that reaches poor women & men
- ✓ Lobby for representation of women and the poor on Regulatory Committee/s
- ✓ Support activities to provide poor women and men with timely and accurate information on PPPI and services

Regulation Priorities:

(4) Monitoring Performance Standards

What you can do:

- Establish gender & poverty differentiated data collection & analysis system
- Monitor quality & reliability (women's labour is often the compensation for poor service)
- Monitor increased access/ connections/ disconnections amongst vulnerable households
- Structure the frequency & payment methods of bills to facilitate poor (often illiterate) women & men
- Establish system for civil society input & monitoring e.g. consumer groups, women's associations

CSO Priorities on Monitoring

- There are advantages and disadvantages for CSOs in playing an insider or outsider role in monitoring mechanisms (no blueprint – must be assessed in context)
- Watch the Policy-Practice Gap
- Systematically gather & disseminate feedback about services from poor women and men
- Promote collection & use of qualitative as well as quantitative disaggregated data

Transparency & Accountability Instruments

- Social Mapping (Access to Water, Ghana)
- Consumer/user panels – with women & men (El Salvador – transport in San Marcos)
- Report cards (Public Services for Slum dwellers in Mumbai, India)
- Citizen's juries
 - Policy focus, designed to feed into decisions (UK)
- Equity/gender budget audits of resources and benefits (South Africa)

Indicators to Monitor Gender and Poverty in PPPI processes

Pre- Contract / Design Process	Pre- Contract/ Design Process	Regulation
<p><i>Social Assessment</i></p> <p><i>Tracking inputs to highlight gender & poverty concerns</i></p>	<p><i>Policy</i></p> <p><i>Tracking gender & poverty sensitivity within PPPI measures, strategies & processes</i></p>	<p><i>Regulation</i></p> <p><i>Tracking gender & poverty disaggregated outputs outcomes & impacts</i></p>

What to look for at Step 1

- Explicit identification of gender, pro-poor (and social diversity) concerns in ToR & Studies (e.g. baselines, user studies, beneficiary assessments and willingness to pay surveys)
- Utilisation of gender expertise to conduct and analyse studies

What to look for at Step 2

- Policy cohesion with PRSP, National Gender Policy & Infrastructure Policies
- Social diversity, including gender and poverty data analysed & reflected in design of PPPI, policy, regulation & technology measures to be adopted

What to look for at Step 3

- Availability of gender disaggregated data
- Gender/social diversity & poverty captured in key monitoring indicators
- Funds allocated towards poverty reduction & gender equity focused actions
- Capacity for gender (social diversity) and poverty analysis developed

Discussion Questions



1. From your country experience, what are the priority issues and actions needed to increase attention to gender and poverty in PPPI?
2. What barriers do you perceive and how might these be overcome?
3. Any recommendations for WBI?

Conclusion

- Thank You
- We hope this has been useful i.e. can be used
– by YOU

