

# THE TRIBUNE

A WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT QUARTERLY

WOMEN & WATER 3:  
WHO DECIDES?



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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S TRIBUNE CENTRE

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# Introduction

"Women and Water 3: Who Decides?" is the third issue of **The Tribune** to explore the topic of women's participation in projects and programmes of the United Nations International Drinking Water and Sanitation Services Decade (IDWSSD, 1980 - 1990). With the IDWSSD coming to a close, we have used this issue to provide examples of progress made in opening more meaningful avenues for women's participation in water policies and strategies. Also included are some of the questions that agencies and communities are raising regarding how future projects will be designed, focusing in particular on the question of community participation and the question of political will.

Although the IDWSSD, or "The Water Decade" as it is more popularly referred to, will end soon, the issue of access to and local control of adequate water supply and sanitation is far from being resolved. We would be very interested to hear about your experiences working in water and sanitation projects, and to share your insights and strategies for facilitating women's participation and control in projects and programmes with our readers worldwide.

In preparing this issue, we consulted with many individuals and groups who have been working on women and water issues over the past 10 years. We would like to thank, in particular, Lucy Goodheart, Siri Melchior, Mina Bail, Hilda Paqui, and David Kinley, all from different departments of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**IWTC Staff:**

Anne S. Walker	Director
Vicki J. Semler	Associate Director
Vicky Mejia	L.A. Coordinator
Joanne Sandler	Special Projects
Alice Quinn	Financial Associate
Vanessa Davis	Office Services
Grace Jung	Graphic Design
Angela Luecht	Production Manager

**Part-time personnel:**

Liza Lim	Bookkeeper
Sherazade Boualia	French Programme
Elsie Theodore	Word Processing
Sonia Mazzeo	L.A. Programme

**Personnel for this issue:**

**Editor:**  
Joanne Sandler

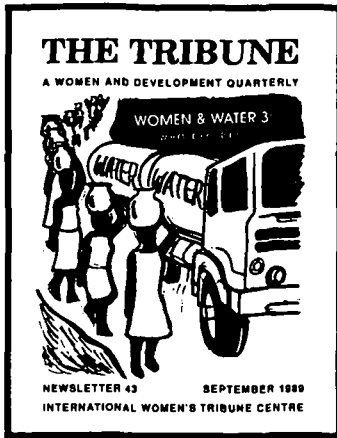
**Graphic Design:**  
Grace Jung  
Anne S. Walker

**Address:**

IWTC  
777 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017, USA  
Telephone: 212-687-8633

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**THE TRIBUNE #43  
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# The case for increasing women's roles in water and sanitation programmes has been made over and over...

**IN 1977**, general statements were made at the meeting that launched the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Services Decade (IDWSSD, 1980- 1990) held in Mar del Plata...

"In the field of community water supply and sanitation, special emphasis should be given to the situation and the role of women." (Mar del Plata Action Plan, 1977)

**IN 1980**, more specific acknowledgment of women's critical roles appeared...

"Women...have been a major instrument in creating awareness and in translating awareness (of water projects) into programmes. They have assisted in mobilizing support for projects, raising the initial capital, and in most cases, contributing the labour." (W. Getechah, at the Training Workshop on Rural Water Supply in Developing Countries, Malawi)

**IN 1982**, as the Water Decade progressed, the statements became more definitive...

"Women should be involved in water supply schemes, not because they are usually the ones going to the pump and carrying the buckets, but because they are a potential human resource, and their active involvement integrated in all stages of water projects could have a definite impact on the development process." (From the first meeting of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the IDWSSD)

**IN 1984**, there was more discussion of strategies for increasing women's involvement...

"By recognizing women as primary managers of water... special training materials and workshops can be designed which will give them needed information to perform their old roles better and their new roles more effectively."  
(Mary Elmendorf)

**IN 1987, strategies were incorporated into global recommendations...**

"Involving women in each project stage is particularly important. As the prime users and beneficiaries of improved water and sanitation services, women have continually proved also to be the most diligent in ensuring that those services are properly maintained." (From the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Consultation, Switzerland)

**AND IN 1989, some individuals and groups are promoting fundamental changes in perspective...**

"Women are not a special interest group in water and sanitation, they are a mainstream interest group. This is both as beneficiaries (a lessened burden being a prerequisite for contributing to other development activities) and as partners (without their involvement, projects risk being inappropriate and failing)." (Siri Melchior)

**The decade *has* made a difference in creating opportunities for women's more meaningful participation in water and sanitation strategies. Some examples follow...**

# Women in the Water Decade

**The list of successful prototypes worldwide, demonstrating the importance of women's involvement in water projects, is growing...**

**Numerous cases are being documented about improvements in introduction of water and sanitation technologies and location of projects when women are consulted about the design.**



- In the **Philippines**, women pointed out that the tap site to be selected would force children to cross a busy road. In **Mexico, Colombia and Botswana**, women influenced the design and color of household latrines installed in communities.
- In **Nepal**, women influenced the change in design of closed cabins for latrines which were not in accordance with traditional communication patterns.
- In **Mexico**, women suggested that taps be installed on patios, rather than in the house, to reduce leakage problems.
- And in an Eskimo community in **Canada**, once the choices were demonstrated to women, they chose a compost latrine rather than the pit latrines proposed by the men.

Examples of women's groups initiating and motivating water projects can be found in many countries: **Panama, Japan, Paraguay, India and Botswana**, just to name a few. In **Kenya**, the Masai women's groups collected funds for a water project from the sale of traditional beadwork. Once they had raised the initial money, they were able to convince their husbands to make large donations.

Women have contributed the majority of labor to self-help water projects in **Lesotho, Kenya, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Zambia and Papua New Guinea**. In **Lesotho**, women have not only done most of the digging, but also predominate on water committees.

Women have organized themselves to oversee and guard communal water points, taps, wells and other village water sources in **Malawi, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Samoa**.

There are informal case studies, documenting the success of women in technical aspects of water projects, including diesel pump operators in **Botswana**, source monitors in **Angola** and well disinfectors in **Colombia**.



**Providing training to women is an increasingly important aspect of water and sanitation programmes.**

- In **Sri Lanka**, local women are not only being trained in maintenance of hand-pumps, but also will be involved in the manufacture and installation of pumps and the production of spare parts. And in **Bangladesh**, 1500 young women, trained as volunteers in hygiene education, work up to 60 hours weekly. Their efforts were largely responsible for a 22% reduction in the rate of diarrhoea.
- In **Lesotho**, the Women's Bureau organized courses in 10 districts for 400 women in simple water and sanitation technologies. Women in **Papua New Guinea** can attend similar courses.



- The University of **Zimbabwe** supported 52 introductory courses for groups of up to 35 women, which resulted in the construction of over 17,000 ventilated improved pit latrines.
- In one region in **Ethiopia**, 100 women have been trained in management and technical skills for the construction of a gravity supply scheme for 48 villages.
- Training of women water caretakers has become part of government programmes in **Mali, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Kenya and Bangladesh**.

**Creative solutions have been found to expand women's access to technical training.**



- To overcome problems of travel, group travel was organized for women in **Bangladesh**, training courses were decentralized to village level in **Tanzania**, teams of two women and one man were organized in **Pakistan**, and child care facilities were provided at training centres in **Swaziland**, **Nigeria** and **Guinea Bissau**.
- Traveling exhibits of technologies have been organized in **Senegal** and **Ghana**.

**The economic benefits that women create after securing an improved water supply have also been documented in many countries.**

- In **Botswana**, women's beer brewing activities increased after water shortages had been overcome.
  - In **Zimbabwe**, women established a laundry and vegetable plots at the end of a new drainage channel.
- In **Kenya** and **Honduras**, water kiosks run by women's organizations are a source of salaries and buy the groups independence from private entrepreneurs who dictate selling rates.

*Adapted from: Participation of Women in Water Supply and Sanitation: Roles and Realities, Technical Paper #22, IRC, Netherlands*





## Task forces have been established to recommend strategies that will promote women's involvement

Since the beginning of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Services Decade (IDWSSD), UN organizations have collaborated through a steering committee. At the request of this committee, an Interagency Task Force on Women was established in 1983, with representatives from UNDP, the World Bank, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, UNEP, WHO, UN/DTCD and UN/DIESA (see below for details of acronyms).\*



In 1988, this Task Force developed various proposals for action, intended as guidelines for development agencies involved in water and sanitation projects. Particular emphasis was placed on health education, community organization, training, etc. Some examples of these action proposals include:

- Incorporate "software" expertise on project development teams. This includes such items as the taking on of sociologists, trainers, health educators, etc. They should be involved on project development teams *from the beginning*, and should also be included in policy discussions.

- Identify "software" institutions to participate in project design. These institutions should have a good track record in working with women and clearly delineated linkages with other aspects of the project.

- Project budgets should allocate funds for the "software" aspects. From 10% - 25% of project costs should be allocated for "software" activities.

- Do a cost/benefit analysis. Many project formulators will be faced with the argument that inclusion of "software" will increase the per capita cost of providing water. Have a cost analysis prepared, showing actual maintenance costs, as well as an analysis of the extent of waste as a result of high breakdown rates.

\*Acronyms include: United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, Food and Agricultural Organization, International Labour Office, United Nations Environment Programme, World Health Organization, United Nations/Division of Technical Cooperation for Development and United Nations Division of Information for Economic and Social Affairs.

For more information, contact: Siri Melchior, President, Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, PROWWESS, UNDP, 304 E. 45th St., New York, NY 10017, USA.

## International agencies have established specific guidelines mandating women's inclusion in water projects

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DANIDA) has developed a "Sector Plan," establishing guidelines to support DANIDA technical advisors, programme officers and project staff in their efforts to integrate the women in development (WID) aspect into development assistance. The Sector Plan includes 16 pages of guidelines and general principles for increasing women's involvement in water and sanitation sector projects. Below are excerpts from the plan:

<b>Highlights of DANIDA's women and water strategy</b>	
Women, who constitute the largest group of direct users of water, are not to be considered merely as mothers and housewives, but as decision-makers in the planning and implementation process.	<b>Women should be incorporated in projects as <i>decision-makers</i></b>
Aid for the water sector must be adjusted to local conditions and organizing capacity. Gender-oriented analyses must be incorporated into pilot studies. It is especially important to pay attention to the following factors: a) The nuclear family is not an appropriate analytical unity. The point of departure should be individuals and groups, as well as their interrelations; b) Families with a female breadwinner have special needs and problems; c) The existence of formal and informal women's groups should be looked into; d) Women's problems, needs and potentials vary from place to place and are dependent on socio-economic class or tribal affiliations.	<b>Pilot studies should include gender oriented analysis</b>
Even though learning new skills is an important element in training, another essential dimension is necessary: the strengthening of women's consciousness. This is one of the prerequisites of women being able to obtain or seize power in established groups in order to make decisions advancing women's interests.	<b>Strengthening of women's consciousness is as important as skill acquisition.</b>

Local groups are an essential element in stimulating user participation in water and sanitation programmes. Existing groups are preferred to the formation of new groups. However, in practice, the problem is that existing groups represent neither the interests of the poor nor that of women. Under these circumstances, the following alternatives must be considered. Will women admitted into existing male-dominated groups be able to influence decisions? Will women have greater influence by forming their own groups? Is the gap between rich and poor so great that the formation of joint groups is impossible? Can male-dominated groups be motivated to take women's interests into consideration?

**If women cannot participate in existing groups as decision-makers, should new groups be formed?**

Often NGOs understand the motivation of cooperating with women and the poor better than public authorities. DANIDA should be attentive to the possibilities of cooperating with NGOs as a supplement or alternative to the cooperation with public authorities.

**NGOs may cooperate more effectively with women than government agencies**

The WID aspect should be brought into the preliminary negotiations with recipient governments. Women-oriented activities should be thoroughly planned from the start.

**Women's participation should form part of initial negotiations with recipient governments**

It is apparent that without female fieldworkers, it may be very difficult, if not impossible, to reach women or to strengthen women's groups. Gender may thus be an important criteria for selecting fieldworkers.

**Female fieldworkers may be more effective at reaching women. Gender should play a role in selecting fieldworkers**

From: DANIDA's Plan of Action for Development Assistance to Women: Sector Plan, 1988



## Projects have been analyzed to determine what obstacles reduce women's participation...



### The background:

The Upper Region Water Supply Programme (URWSP) began in 1973, as an effort to improve the health and productive capacity of residents (particularly women) in Ghana's upper region. The programme was seen as a long-term effort, with phases planned to run until 1990, and with a total estimated contribution of \$34.8 million from CIDA over 17 years. The programme is being implemented in collaboration with the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC).

Phase I and Phase II of the programme took place between 1973 and 1981, involving an expenditure of \$17.8 million. During that period, 2560 hand pumps, covering 300 rural villages, were installed, and installation and rehabilitation of urban sanitation systems in 3 major towns and some smaller communities were also completed.

### What happened to women:

Women were largely excluded from Phase I and II of the technical project, as well as from the Water Utilization Project that was developed in 1979 as a separate component to deliver water user education to villagers. Instruction on use of handpumps was given more to men than women, and new dependence developed on 'pumpmen' for repair services. Few women were members of water committees, and no women were considered as candidates for training in repair and maintenance. Only one in ten of the Village Education Workers, responsible for water pump education, were women, despite women's roles as primary water users.

By 1984/85, as a preliminary step to implementing new phases to the programme, a comprehensive evaluation, focusing on women water drawers, was carried out. Not surprisingly, the evaluation findings confirmed that women were largely absent from all aspects of the project. Those interviewed acknowledged that they spent less energy on water consumption and that there was an increase in available water during the dry season. However, there were few health and educational benefits resulting from the project.

## Re-designing the project:

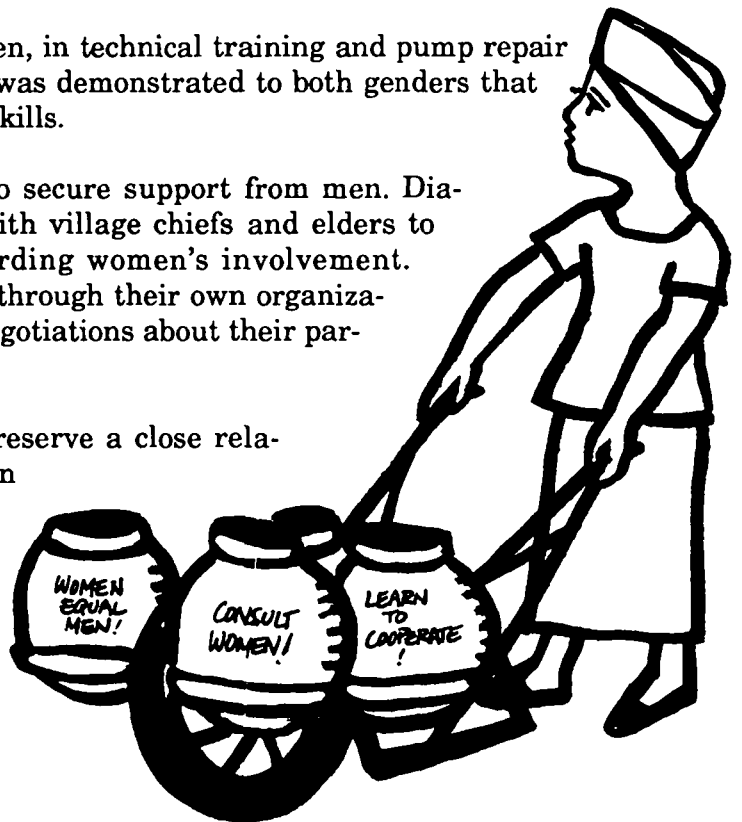
By mid 1986, the focus of the project expanded to include a new Water Education for Health (WEFH) component. The redesigned strategy focused on correct pump usage and elimination of water-related diseases. There was a focus, also, on reaching women through culturally appropriate channels. A substantial number of women were trained as Community Work Organizers (CWOs) to work in male/female educational teams.

The WEFH program has led to the development of a multi-tiered network with extensive outreach capacity to grassroots communities, with as near equal participation with men as possible. The question remains whether there could have been similar acceptance of women as project decision-makers, village mobilizers and pump caretakers and mechanics during the early stages of the project, and whether this central role for women can be established in new water supply projects.

## Lessons learned about women's involvement: The view from Ghana

With nearly 15 years experience in this project, CIDA organized a mission in 1988 to interview heads of rural extension agencies that serve women to ask how women should have been involved in the project. Some of the responses included:

- Women should have played a dominant, or at least an equal, role with men in all aspects of the project.
- The participation of women, with men, in technical training and pump repair would have been acceptable once it was demonstrated to both genders that women could acquire the necessary skills.
- Ghanaian women know best how to secure support from men. Dialogue should have been initiated with village chiefs and elders to discuss resistance from men regarding women's involvement. Women should have been consulted through their own organizations, and could have entered into negotiations about their participation with village men.
- It would have been important to preserve a close relationship between men and women throughout the project, to gain the cooperation and support of men, and to keep men informed of all activities, but to be clear, from the beginning, that women would be equally involved in all aspects of the project.



## **...and what factors enhance women's participation**

The Kenya/Finland Rural Water Development Project covers 3,654 km, with an estimated population of 1 million people. The project was designed to: a) provide water points to communities; b) through Health Education, to ensure maintenance systems by use of low-cost technology hand pumps, and c) create self-reliance among beneficiaries through Community Training.

A centerpiece of the project has been the installation of NIRA AF85 handpumps, a community shallow well pump with parts that can be easily dismantled, maintained, repaired and reinstalled by villagers. The entire operation can be done with three simple, inexpensive tools.

### **Ensuring that women play major roles in the project:**

The communities are involved at all levels of project design. They select the site of the water point, which will serve 200 people. For each site, the communities elect 14 members who form a water committee. Each committee includes 7 men and 7 women.

Well committee members are trained on the use and care of hand pumps. Women are trained in maintenance and repair skills, as well as the need for health education. Each well has two women pump attendants who are chosen by their local well committee. In addition to dealing with breakdowns, the women carry out routine checks of all parts of the pump every three months.

### **Involving women in technical training:**

The choice of women as pump attendants was unusual for many people in this rural area of Kenya where tasks are highly segregated. Many of the women were surprised that they could learn to do repairs. They were reluctant at first, and it took several weeks for the project team to find women who were willing to be trained. Many men were unwilling to agree that their wives should disrupt traditional household tasks, and leave them with child care responsibilities, during the training. One elderly chairman of a water committee refused to have his wife participate, but has changed his mind. "Now I regret it. I see what the training has done for the women and what it has done for us as a community. We have learned a lot. I work with these women now and I will die working for them." As the training has become more widespread, both men and women are now enthusiastic supporters of having women pump attendants.

### **Lessons learned - Advantages of securing technical training for women:**

The pump attendant training brings the women many rewards. The acquisition of technical expertise is valued by the women, some of whom have never been to

school. Contact with other communities and the sharing of news is another aspect of the training that women enjoy. For many, the training is their first opportunity to interact with people from outside their community.

Working as pump attendants has inspired women to form women's groups to continue development activities. In one community, women started a bicycle repair shop, expanding the use of technical skills that they learned in pump attendant training. In another community, the women are using the proceeds from a well garden to buy a block-making machine, planning to sell construction blocks to schools. They intend to hire men to dig the sand to make the blocks, a revolutionary change for women to think of hiring men.

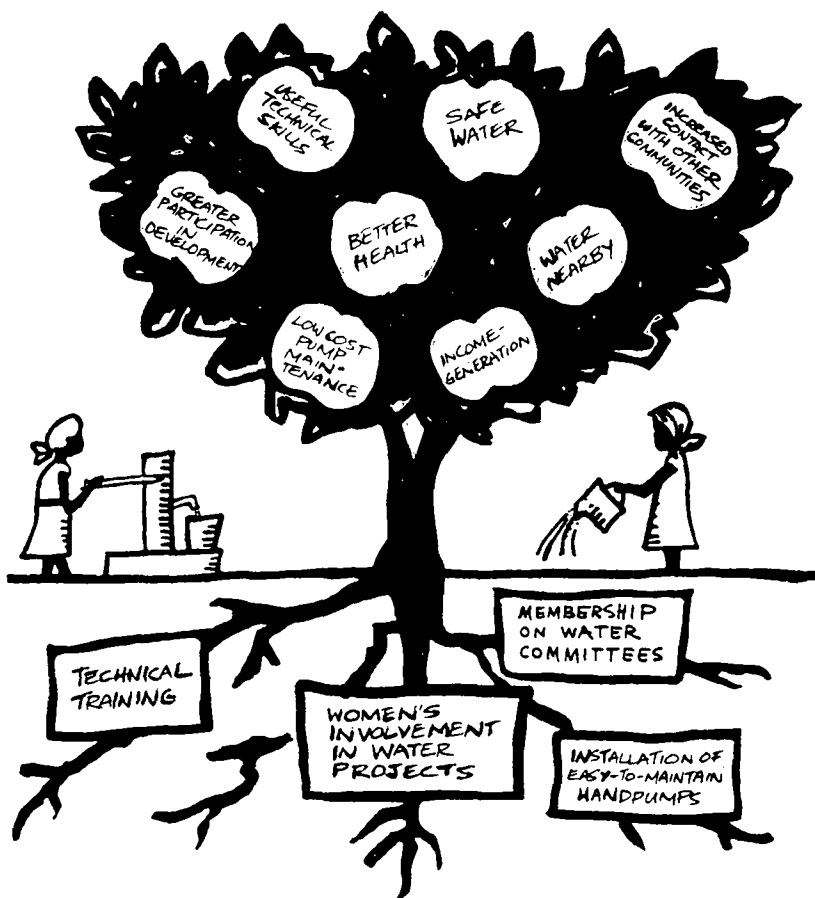
Since the first NIRA AF85 pump was installed in 1987, there have been no breakdowns on any pumps maintained by women. The cost of maintenance by pump attendants is about 5 US cents per consumer per year, assuming 200 consumers per well. By comparison, the cost of repair by mobile teams is 35 - 40 US cents, and the cost of repair by local area repairmen is 20 - 30 US cents per consumer per year.

### Lessons learned: Better water and participation for all

The availability of clean, safe, near-by water has had an important impact on other aspects of community life. Since installation of the pumps in one district, there has not been a single case of cholera in the district hospital. People, especially women and children, are freed of the time and burden of fetching water.

Also, as a result of the pump installations and accompanying community education efforts, many villagers have been awakened to the part they can play in development. The communities have learned that they own and are responsible for the pump. Men are so impressed with women's accomplishments, that they are forming a men's group to focus on their own development needs and activities.

Adapted from: *Development: Journal of the Society for International Development*, 1988:4.



# Despite achievements, millions of people still lack adequate water and sanitation facilities...

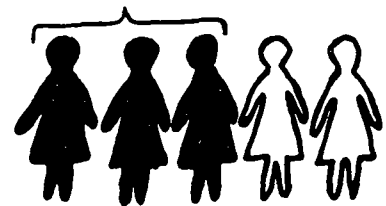
"In 1985, an estimated 65% of the rural population of the developing world was without access to a safe and convenient source of water. An estimated 75% had no satisfactory means of excreta waste disposal. This was true despite the fact that over US\$10 billion had been invested in rural water supply and sanitation projects in recent decades."

(Churchill)

## The numbers, reflecting the present situation, are alarming...

According to a WHO survey of water and sanitation conditions in developing countries:

WITHOUT SAFE WATER



- About 3 out of 5 persons do not have access to safe drinking water.
- Only about one of every four persons has any kind of sanitary facility, including a pit latrine.
- Approximately 75% of the combined urban population receives some kind of service, either through house connections or standpipes, compared to 29% for rural areas.
- Some 53% of the combined urban population are deemed to receive 'adequate' sanitation services, as against only 13% in rural areas.

## And the numbers predicted for the future are even more alarming...

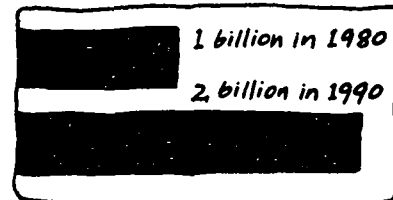
...Whether we look at the developing world as a whole...

Over 1 billion people in remote rural areas and urban slums of the developing world lack safe drinking water and even rudimentary sanitation facilities. By 1990, their number will reach 2 billion.

...or specific countries

In 1987, an estimated 55 million rural dwellers in Nigeria lack a safe water supply and adequate excreta disposal facilities, and that figure could rise to 81 million and 91 million respectively by the year 2000 unless a major breakthrough is made in project coverage.

Number of people in the developing world lacking safe drinking water and sanitation facilities





# ...And the impact on their lives and health is disastrous



## Impact on health

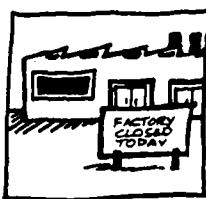
It is reliably estimated that some 15 million children under the age of five die in developing countries every year, mainly because of water-borne diseases.

Diarrhoeal diseases, arising mainly from the lack of clean drinking water and sanitary conditions, account for nearly 1/3 of all child deaths.

According to WHO, 80% of all disease in developing countries is related to unsafe drinking water and inadequate hygiene. Women, as water carriers in many societies are in constant touch with polluted water and thus are the group most vulnerable to these diseases.

## Impact on productivity

It is estimated that in Thailand, 100,000 tons of rice are lost annually because of the high incidence of ascariasis.



In India, 73 million working days are lost annually due to water and sanitation related diseases.

**Not only are people suffering from the lack of clean and accessible water, in many countries we are destroying the water supply that currently exists:**

A worldwide survey found that, among the 1600 chemicals detected in drinking water:

- 22 caused cancer
- 42 were suspected of causing cancer
- 27 promoted tumors and were pro-cancer
- 50 caused birth defects
- 15 caused some mutation



More and more garbage is being dumped into our oceans, and is washing up on our shores.

Every year, 1 million seabirds and 100,000 marine animals are killed as a result of ingesting plastic wastes in water

## And still this situation remains...

For a woman to make four to six trips a day to fetch water is not rare. The daily physical toll of these trips on women's energy and health is severe, especially when the woman is pregnant or breastfeeding. The pregnant woman burns 16% of her daily caloric intake on gathering water, while the breastfeeding woman burns 44%. When food gathering, cultivating and wood gathering are added to water drawing, the cumulative percentages for the pregnant woman becomes 25% and for the breastfeeding woman, 53%. When the 30% required for metabolism is added, the breastfeeding woman is left with only 17% of her daily calories to expend on other tasks, and the pregnant woman is left with 45%.

Thus, if a woman can reduce the percentage of calories spent on water collection, she would have much more energy for other tasks and herself. A woman may be able to bear a larger baby, breast-feed longer and spend more time nurturing her children.

Taken from: *The Churchwoman*, Winter 1983/84.



As the Water Decade comes to a close, many institutions and individuals are recognizing that two key factors will be important in improving efforts to supply clean, safe water and sanitation facilities for all...

### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION...

"Assessing consumer preference is one of the most neglected aspects of rural water systems and features prominently in the reasons for project failure. Unless consumers participate actively in the selection of service levels and in decisions associated with the how and why..., they will not accept ownership."

(Churchill)

### ...WITH INCREASED RELIANCE ON WOMEN

"As primary providers of water, women are also the primary beneficiaries of any improvements. Their role has been all but ignored in the past, but recent attempts at including women in project development, maintenance and oversight have proven promising and should be extended."

(Churchill)

# Water Supply:

## A question of community participation?



"A study of water supply improvements in Mexico -evaluating 94 projects with and 43 without community participation, found that 71% of the systems with participation were still functioning at the time of the survey as compared to only 51% without participation."

(Churchill)

Part of the problem with integrating the concept of community participation into projects is that people understand the concept in different ways. Below is an 'extreme' example of how one local council interpreted community participation:

"A water supply project was allocated to a small village. The project design was completed in the capital city of the country. Prior to the arrival of the construction team, the village government, represented by 25 men, was lectured on the importance of self-help and was asked to organize village labour in such a way that there would be a crew of 40 people for digging every day. The construction team arrived and, after the first day, very few people turned up for digging. To improve the turnout, the Ward Secretary and other leaders decided to impose a fine on any villagers not showing up, and, just for safekeeping, to involve the militia in the area in checking that people were reporting for work. With these safeguards, 40 people were present every day, and the level of community participation appeared to be excellent!"

Adapted from the draft version of "Pamoja Tupate Maji: An Integrated Field Manual on Community Participation and Health Education in Rural Water Supply Projects," Pallangyo, Kirimbai, and van Wijk. 1986

### Some questions to ask might be---Can community participation take place if:

1. Local environmental knowledge is not reflected in the project?
2. Women's traditional roles and knowledge in domestic water supply are not taken into account?
3. The roles and responsibilities of participants (on water committees, in extension work, etc.) are pre-defined by outside project staff?
4. The project does not succeed in enabling the community to make decisions about service level or system management? ?

# Involving women in community participation

“...It is essential that the adoption of technical decisions be preceded by sufficient analysis and debate by political representatives of the community... **Community co-participation is a decisive factor...** It is acknowledged that domestic water use is usually among the responsibilities of women, and that the participation of women in water and sanitation projects is a priority consideration from the planning and implementation stage.”

*Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on Water and Sanitation for Low-Income Groups, Recife, 1988*



The concept of community participation, with decisive roles for women, has been endorsed repeatedly, yet projects continue to be implemented without these elements. Let's look at some of the reasons given for avoiding or eliminating these elements, and some responses we can offer to ensure that community participation and women are included.

Below are...

Some typical responses given by hesitant project planners	And some ideas on what you need to make "your case"
<p>"I want women's participation, but I don't know how to do it."</p>	<p>This is a remark made often by field project managers. There is a need to produce guidelines and training, drawing on tested methodologies for 'how to do it.' We also need to explain what it is, break it down into components described in the usual language of projects; e.g. by preparing careful case studies, budgets, work plans, staff and training and results.</p>
<p>"It costs too much, takes too much time, is too complex managerially."</p>	<p>There is a need to establish how much it costs to do it, and how much it costs not to do it, and how workplans can be developed which do not throw planners and engineers unrealistically off schedule. We also need to develop indicators of progress and to show the difference that women can make in a project. Demonstrations are of little value without data.</p>

<p>“I want to do it, but I have to stick to the project document. If I don’t install the required number of pumps by year’s end, I’ll be fired.”</p>	<p>We need to get involved at the point when project documents are being written and insist that women’s participation be clearly specified. The documents also should require indicators of success going beyond service installation, or field implementors face undue pressure from superiors.</p>
<p>“I’d like to involve women, but the village men would never accept it.”</p>	<p>We need to assemble examples of the projects, worldwide, which have proven that, as long as traditional channels are respected, men are supportive of women’s participation. We can show that men even develop greater esteem for women, as the women gain more economic and social status through the project.</p>
<p>“You’ve only shown me successful projects on a small scale, and this is a national project. Can you do it on a large scale?”</p>	<p>We need to implement large-scale projects, emphasizing women’s participation and control, so that we can find methodologies that are realistic and to establish their costs in financial, social and political terms. Community participation is labour intensive, and ways of making it less expensive must be found.</p>
<p>“We’ve done women in our agency. Look at all of these policy statements about women. Now, let’s get on to other matters.”</p>	<p>We need to make the case that rhetoric is not enough. Unless policy statements are translated into programmatic terms (and budgets), the battle is lost before it was fought.</p>

Adapted from: Siri Melchior, "Women, Water and Sanitation or Counting Tomatoes Instead of Pumps."



## **PRACTICAL IDEA:**

# **A checklist to ensure women are included in water and sanitation programmes**

### **Assessing needs and priorities**

1. Is data collected regarding the use and needs for water and sanitation services broken down by gender?
  - Are illness and death rate figures for target diseases given according to sex?
  - Is the social and economic information about the target population gender-specific? (e.g. women's employment, women's literacy, women-headed households, etc.)
2. Do women participate in setting priorities and objectives? Do men and women identify needs and priorities differently?
3. Are women specifically mentioned in the objectives? Are targets sex-specific?

### **Accessibility and acceptance of water/sanitation facilities**

1. Are women's work patterns or time-use taken into account in:
  - placement of water systems?
  - placement of latrines?
  - timing of water operations?
  - health education sessions?
  - training activities?
2. Are technologies used suitable for women? Is the engineering design appropriate for women's use? Does the structure of latrines ensure privacy and conform to cultural rules? Can women repair the facilities? Can women afford to maintain them?
3. Are women's attitudes and beliefs taken into account in devising health education? Are health activities geared toward "mothers" only? Are fathers and other women taking care of children also included?



### **Project personnel**

1. What is the proportion of women staff in the programme?
2. Is there special recruitment of women as programme managers, water and sanitation engineers, extension workers and programme promoters?
3. Are women represented in decision-making positions?

### **Programme training**

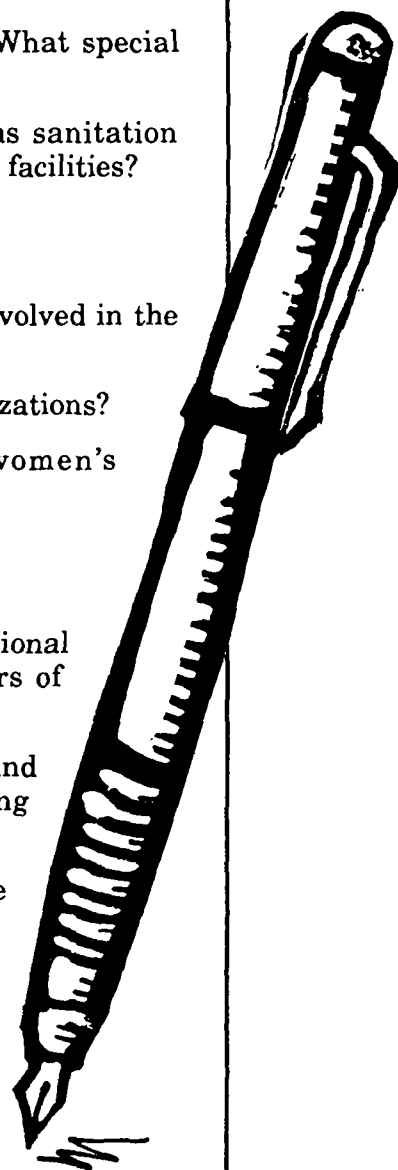
1. Do programme training activities give equal opportunity to women?
2. What is the proportion of women in training activities? What special efforts are being made to involve more women?
3. Do educational and promotional materials show women as sanitation engineers, as programme workers? Are men shown using the facilities?

### **Community involvement**

1. Have women's organizations been identified, notified and involved in the programme?
2. Do plans of work exist for the involvement of women's organizations?
3. What kind of support is being given directly to women's organizations?

### **Programme effects, monitoring and evaluation**

1. How will the programme affect women's health and nutritional status? Will the programme monitor and collect indicators of effects on women?
2. How will the programme affect women's access to water and use of water? How will it affect women's work in cleaning house, clothes, children, food preparation and cooking?
3. What changes are expected or have occurred in women's use of time (e.g. number of hours worked) and what were the hours saved used for?
4. How will the programme affect women's income? Do changes cost women more or less money than before? Do women use time saved to make more money?



Adapted from: WOMEN, WATER AND SANITATION, World Health Organization

## **PRACTICAL IDEA:**

# **Involving the community through participatory training**

Below is a training activity that is part of a series of participatory training activities fieldtested with women's groups in Africa. This example focuses on pump repair issues.

### **Objective of exercise:**

To help participants analyze the factors influencing village pump repair and plan an initial strategy to deal with pump breakdowns.

### **Materials needed:**

- A picture of a water vendor with a broken-down cart
- A picture of a broken pump (with garbage all around, people arguing, etc.)
- A picture of a clean and working pump (with people drawing water)
- A series of pictures showing possible steps in pump repair, including:

A group of people meeting

People giving money

A woman using tools to repair a pump

People talking to an official

Someone with a pump part in his/her hand

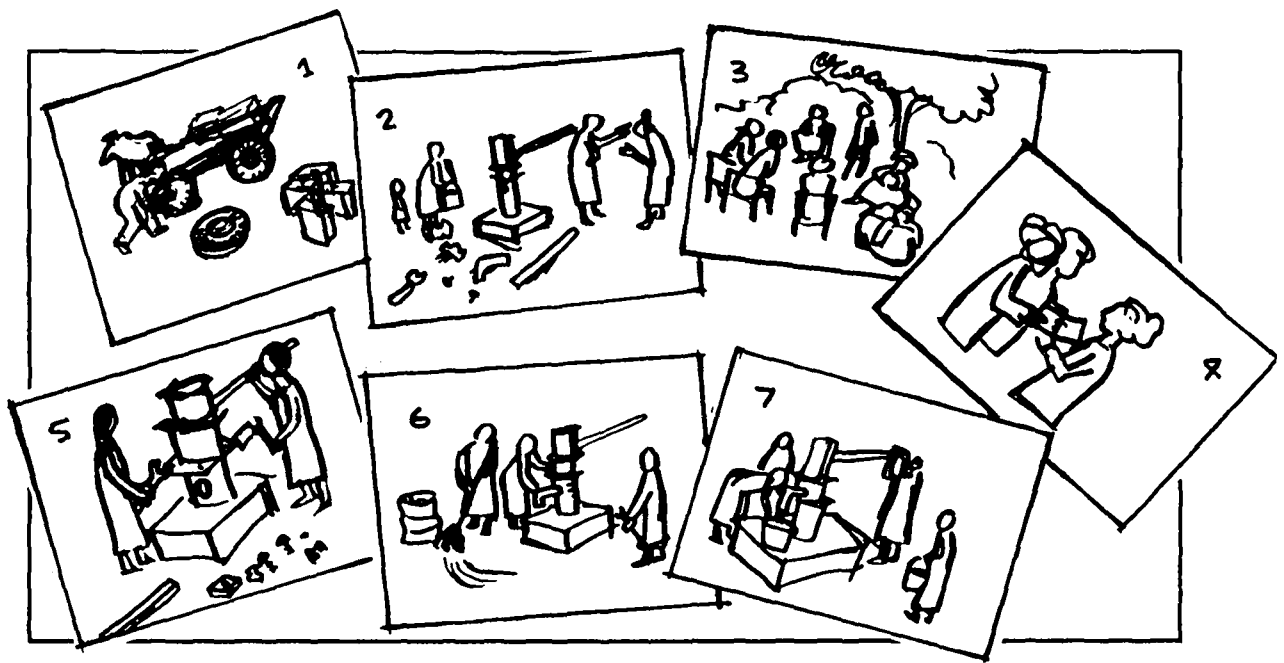
People cleaning the pump area

(Several copies of all of the above pictures should be available)

### **Process:**

1. The facilitator shows the picture of the water vendor with the broken-down cart and explains that Ahmed, the water vendor, has broken his vehicle. Then participants list the things Ahmed must do to have his cart repaired.
2. The facilitator shows the picture of the broken, dirty pump, explaining that this pump has broken down. She should say that it belongs to the village of \_\_\_\_\_ which she visited several months ago. The facilitator should ask:
  - What must the villagers do to repair their pump?
  - What is the difference between Ahmed's cart and the village pump (i.e., bring out the difference between personal vs. public responsibilities, who must take action? who must pay?)
3. Have a discussion about the difficulties in maintaining and repairing a public (common) possession.





4. Participants should study the picture of the broken pump again and describe what they see in the picture. Afterwards, the facilitator should hold up the picture of the well-maintained pump, and say that when she visited the village of \_\_\_\_\_ two months after her first visit, she found the pump like this. She should then ask:
  - What are the differences between this picture and the picture of the broken pump?
  - What do you think happened during the two months that passed between visits?
5. After a list of “what happened” is generated, participants should divide into two groups, each with an identical set of pictures showing the steps in pump repair. The facilitator should tell the two groups to put the pictures in the sequence that they think took place in order for the villages to get the pump working and clean.
6. The facilitator should tell the groups that once they have sequenced their pictures, they should be prepared to tell a story describing “what happened.”
7. Each group arranges its pictures, and then tells their stories. The two plans should be compared, and a discussion about the planning process can take place. The facilitator should make sure that participants clearly understand: necessary actions, prioritizing, division of responsibility and tasks, identifying resources, etc.)
8. This activity can be used as a lead-in to stimulating discussions about the problems the village or community has in working and planning together.

Adapted from: Lyra Srinivasen, *Community Participation: A Challenge for Trainers*. PROWESS, NY 1989

# Water Supply: a question of political will?

While a great deal of attention is being paid to the importance of community participation in water and sanitation projects, less attention is being focused on the question of the political will of international agencies and national and local governments. Consider the statements below, taken from the Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on Water and Sanitation for Low-Income Groups (Recife, Brazil, 1988)

“The problems of water supply and sanitation are not limited to questions of technology since (many) countries already possess considerable capacities for solving these. The fundamental issues are POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.”

“Only 2.5% of the total external debt of the Latin American/Caribbean region (US\$8 billion) would be needed to provide the infrastructure for supplying adequate water and sanitation for the 160 million people currently living in poor rural and urban areas in that region.”

In cities, villages and rural areas around the world, women are beginning to realize that politics are an important factor in determining who gets and does not get adequate water and sanitation facilities...and they are beginning to respond to this understanding with strength and organization.



## The Women of the South- refusing to take no for an answer

In the mid-1970s, forty women were trained as health promoters in the provincial capital, Barahona, in the Dominican Republic. While working with women's groups in different villages, they learned that clean water for drinking and personal hygiene was vital to good health.

As their work progressed, the women health promoters realized that in their own country, more than 50 out of every 100 households did not have drinking water. The problem of water obviously affected women more than anyone else, because it is women who have to spend nearly 6 hours daily fetching it.

They formed a group called 'Women of the South.' By 1979, they had almost eradicated malnutrition in their area, and had started two profitable projects selling food and powdered baby milk.

In the mid-1980s, economic conditions in the Dominican Republic deteriorated, due, in part, to the fall in sugar prices and the country's mounting foreign debt. Saying money was needed to pay the debt, the government raised the price of piped water — water that was already inadequate.

The 'Women of the South' saw many of their hard-won gains threatened. They feared the return of malnutrition and other health problems from poor and inadequate water supplies. They took samples from the existing piped water, tested them, and found a high incidence of harmful bacteria. This gave even more weight to the women's campaign. They organized a strike to stop paying for water until its quality improved. They formed local committees to publicize their cause and to raise the question: Why should people pay more for water that was not properly purified?

The government responded by cutting off water from those who had not paid. The women asked the water workers' union to reconnect it. Teachers, students and hospital workers held marches to draw attention to the water supply problem in schools and hospitals. In the regional capital, Barahona, the community held an all-night vigil to protest the interruption of water services and made it clear that they were prepared to occupy the offices of the water board. The next day, the government turned the water back on.

The determination of 'Women of the South' to protest and pressurize for the government to fulfill its responsibilities in supplying clean water comes from their conviction that access to water is one of the most basic human needs.



## The Women of the Night: A Story from India



In one village in India, the members of a local women's group began working with health workers and developed a growing understanding of the importance of sanitation. Acting upon their new understanding, they approached the local council (panchayat) to ask that better drainage systems and soak pits be created. The council refused. The group tried to put pressure on the council, but the council ignored them.

The women decided that a different type of pressure was needed. They got together in the middle of the night and dug big pits in front of each household. When the villagers woke up the next morning, they found that the big holes dug by the women made it impossible for the bullock carts and other vehicles to pass in the roads. The village council called a meeting and asked the women why they had committed this act. The women replied that the village children were

unhealthy and were getting malaria because of the bad drainage system. They said, "Now we have started the work, so you can go ahead and complete the soakage pits." The council could no longer refuse.

From: *The Local Decade: Men, Women and Agencies in Water Development*, IRC, Netherlands, 1984

Also, in INDIA, a large number of women organized a demonstration by going to the local council offices and breaking their earthen ware pots on the floor to demonstrate their frustration with the poor drinking water supply. As a result, funds were made available within weeks and a pump for drinking water installed.

And in MEXICO, a group of women in a village several hours from Mexico City, grew increasingly frustrated with the worsening water quality. They invited a delegation of Ministry officials and other government representatives to their village for the launching of a project. When the officials sat down at the table for lunch, they found only glasses of brown, dirty water at their places. The women explained that this was the only type of water that they and their families had access to, and that the situation needed to be remedied.



## Taking matters into her own hands

Bu Eroh, a 50-year old woman from a small village in Indonesia, almost single-handedly undertook the manual construction of a conduit to bring water from a spring to her village 4.5 kilometres away.

There was a severe water shortage in her village. Without an adequate water supply, Bu Eroh could only plant cassava and sweet potatoes on her one-half hectare dryland plot. She was the family breadwinner for three children and an invalid husband.



In her wanderings to gather mushrooms, Bu Eroh found a spring at a distance of about 20 metres from her home (a 2-hour walk). Instinct told her that if a conduit could be constructed, she could divert some of the water to her field. With enough water, she could grow rice.

To divert the water from its source, she had to cut through 45 metres of mountain rock. In doing so, she had to anchor herself on a steep sandstone slope, by tying one end of a rope to a tree at the top of a cliff, and strapping the other end of the rope to her waist. If the rope broke, it could mean a 17-metre drop into the rapids of the Cilutung river.

Bu Eroh worked alone for 45 days, anchored by rope to the slope, chiselling away at the 45-metre long, 75-cm wide channel. When people from the village saw what she had done, 19 men joined in to bring the water through 4 kilometres of rough terrain and over eight hills by building a two-metre wide canal, under her supervision.

It took 2 1/2 years, but finally the clear spring water arrived. With a dry season source of irrigation, village rice cultivation expanded from 10 to 15 hectares. Seventy-five hectares in neighboring villages also benefitted. And, Bu Eroh expects to reap a ton of rice during her third harvest on the newly irrigated land.

For her work, Bu Eroh received the Kalpataru Award, a national award presented by the country's President to citizens who have 'demonstrated extraordinary efforts to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment.' The award comes with a 2.5 million rupiah (US\$1500) cash prize.

Source: Depthnews Women's Feature, Philippines.

## **PRACTICAL IDEA:**

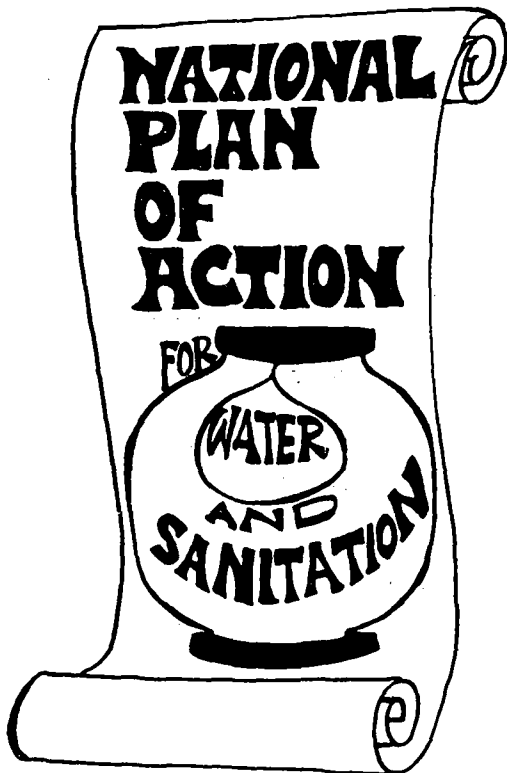
# **Is it time for you to pursue a political 'water' agenda?**

At least 90 governments worldwide have established "National Action Plans" to pursue objectives of the International Drinking Water, and Sanitation Services Decade (IDWSSD). Many have set up National Action Committees composed of key ministries involved in planning and implementation related to water and sanitation projects.

One element of trying to secure safe and reliable water for your community involves determining the extent of your government's commitment to the effort. Below are some questions you might want to investigate:

Has your government established a "National Action Plan" for water and sanitation?

YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_



### **If your government does have a national action plan...**

Can you obtain a copy of your country's National Action Plan? (If yes, it might be interesting to review it with a group of other concerned women and community members to determine if it reflects your priorities and concerns.)

Which government ministries are involved in implementing the national plan?

What sums of money have been allocated by your government for water supply and sanitation projects? How are these funds being spent?

Which communities and populations are designated to receive improved water services, according to the plan? Do you see evidence that these plans are being put into effect?

Which government ministries, if any, are concerned specifically with women's participation in planning and management of water supply strategies?

## PRACTICAL IDEA (continued)

### Pursuing a political agenda...

What special provisions, if any, exist in your country to ensure that women participate in the planning and management of water supply strategies?

Would you consider writing a "Community Action Plan"? Would your community plan complement the National Action Plan?

Who, in your government, would be the most effective people and agencies to send such a plan to?

**If your government does not have a national action plan...**

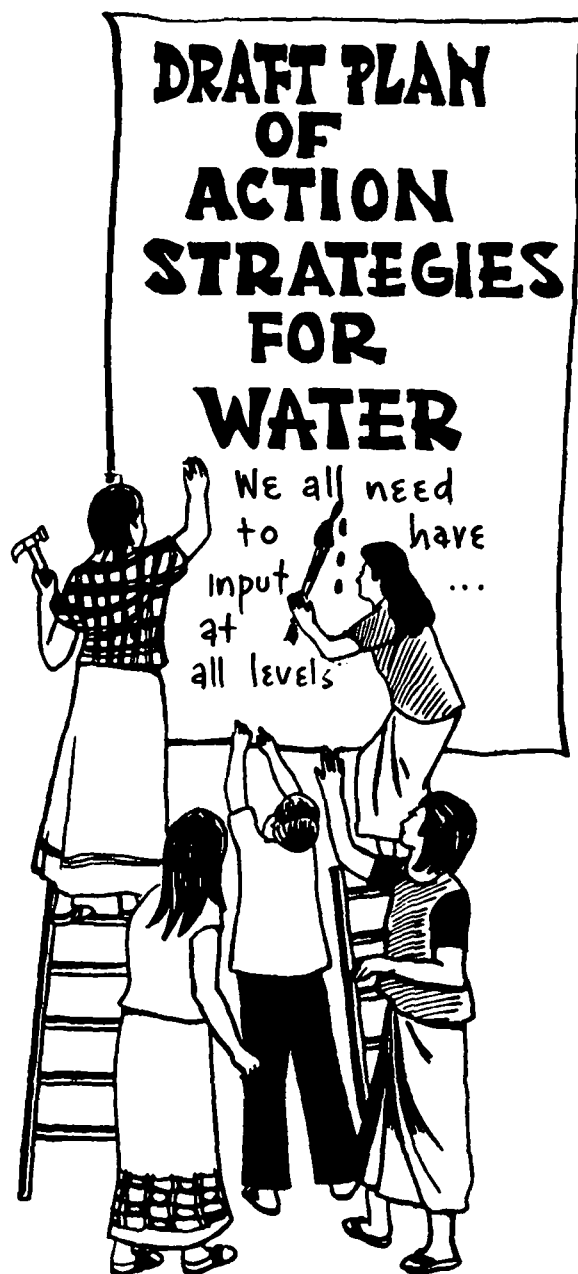
Is the formulation of such a plan under discussion? Who are the parties involved in deciding upon the plan?

Has your country participated in regional or international meetings related to water and sanitation issues? What types of statements have your government representatives made at these meetings?

Even if no formal "National Action Plan" has been formulated, what policies currently exist related to the government's responsibility to provide water and sanitation facilities? Which ministries and other government agencies are responsible?

What policies are in effect at the local and provincial level? How do these policies affect water supply in your area?

What action can you and your group take to clarify and have input into the formulation of water and sanitation policies at the local, provincial and national level?



## **PRACTICAL IDEA:**

### **Gathering and using data: An activist approach**

The actions taken by a community group in India may be adaptable to your own activist project. They carried out a study regarding the frequency of sickness and death from diarrhoeal diseases and then wrote a letter of protest to the Minister responsible for water and sanitation programmes. Below are excerpts from the letter that they called, "Why Minister?"



#### **To the Honourable Health Minister,**

You may be aware that our state stands far ahead of other states in India with regard to health indicators. Our achievements should not give us room for complacency. On the one hand, the death rate is very low, but on the other, morbidity rates owing to poverty-related diseases are on the rise. A clear example of this is the diarrhoeal deaths that occurred here in September 1987.

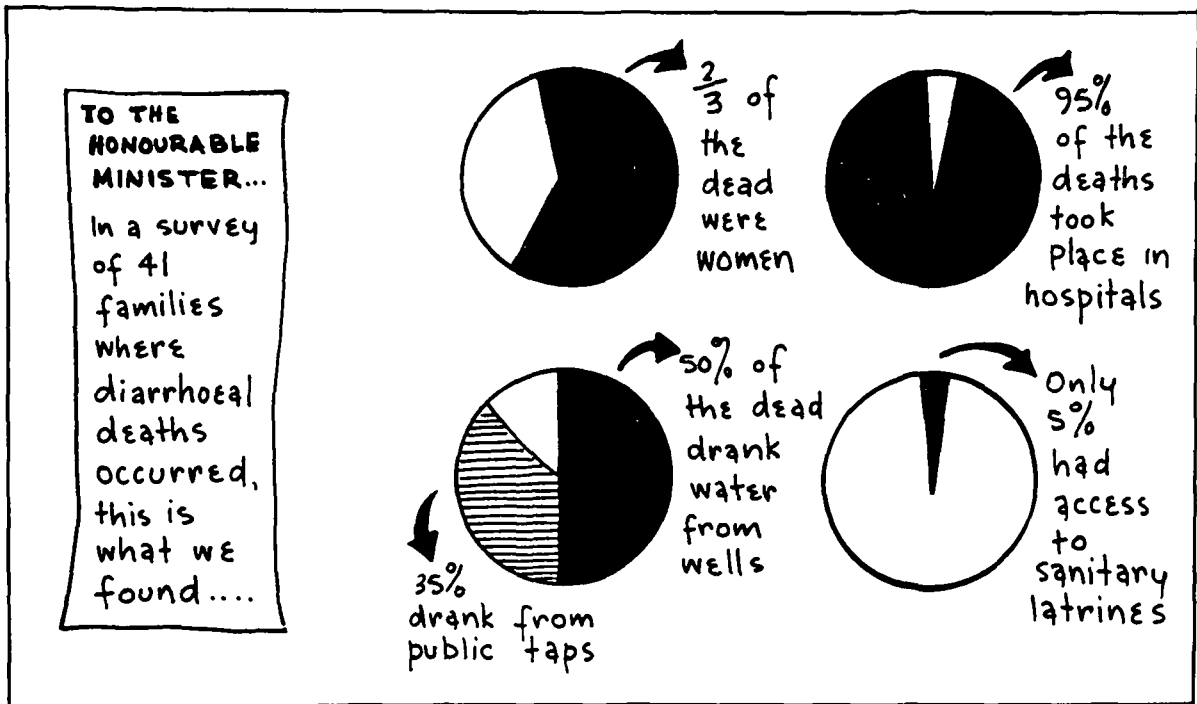
We have found that the numbers of people who died are greater than the District Authorities report. They estimate that 9 people in one district died in the three month period ending January 1988. But clear evidence exists that 20 people died. In another district, our estimate is that 400 people died during the same period. We do not say that District Authorities deliberately give out wrong figures — perhaps the facts and figures do not reach concerned departments.

We undertook a survey of 41 families where diarrhoeal deaths occurred. The full results will be presented to you later. Let us take this opportunity to remind you that, in fact, such a survey ought to have been undertaken by the Government itself.

#### **Some facts:**

- Two-thirds of the dead were women, which is indicative of their low health status. It is peculiar that of the deaths in the age group between 20 - 40, 86% were women.
- 95% of the deaths took place in hospitals. It is alarming that so many died in spite of the fact that they may have been saved by rehydration alone.





- Most of the dead belonged to low income groups. But it cannot be said that ignorance was the cause of death. The literacy rate of affected families was 77%, a group who could understand health education messages.
- 50% of the people relied on well water. 35% relied on public taps or so-called protected water supplies. Now the question is whether anything is being done to clean this water in a proper manner. Our answer is no. Another question is the level of faecal contamination creeping into this water supply due to broken pipes, permanently dry ones, etc. The health department and water authorities should pool their efforts to detect such contaminations.
- Sanitary latrines play a major role in preventing diarrhoeal disease, but only 5% of the dead had access to them.

**Minister, in light of the study, we wish to submit the following recommendations:**

1. Improve the water distribution system of the state.
2. Erect more sanitary latrines suitable for our environment.
3. Train doctors in rehydration therapy and ORS.
4. The government should institute a clinical post mortem study at least in the District hospitals.



We hope you recall the warnings we gave you on the onset of the disease and the possibilities of its achieving epidemic proportions. Unfortunately this was overlooked. At this juncture, we urge you to take urgent measures, considering the seriousness of the threat. We promise all our assistance in this process.

Adapted from: Health for the Millions, VHAI, June 1988, Vol XIV, No 3

# Resources on water and sanitation issues

Below are a selection of case studies, position papers, training manuals and videos which may assist you in building awareness and spreading information about water, sanitation and health issues with women and women's groups.

## Case studies:

The following are available from PROWESS (Promotion of the Role of Women in Water and Environmental Sanitation Services), UNDP, 304 E.45th St., Rm. 12-108, New York, NY 10017, USA. All are in English and free of charge unless otherwise indicated.

**INDIA. Twenty Lessons Learned from Social Feasibility Studies**, by Lucy Goodheart. 20pp. 1988.

**KENYA. People, Pumps and Agencies**, by Deepa Narayan-Parker and Mary McNeill. 36pp. 1989.

**DHAKA. Volunteers Against Diarrhoea**, by Elsie Shallon. 25pp. 1988.

**Goals and Indicators for Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Projects**, by Deepa Narayan-Parker. 16pp. 1989. (In English and French)

**Training in Community Participation: Report of an African Regional Workshop for Programme Staff**. 43pp. 1989.

**Participation of Women in Water Supply and Sanitation: Roles and Realities**, by Christine van Wijk-Sijbesma. International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation, PO Box 93190, 2509 AD, The Hague, Netherlands. 1985. Cost: \$US15.

**Who Puts Water in the Taps: Community Participation in Third World Drinking Water, Sanitation and Health**, by Sumi Krishna Chauhan. Earthscan Publications, 10 Percy Street, London W1P ODR, UK. 92pp. 1983. Price unknown.

## Position papers:

**The Local Decade: Men, Women and Agencies in Water and Development** Available from: International Reference Centre, P.O. Box 93190, 2509 AD The Hague, The Netherlands. 78pp. 1984. Price unknown.

**Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: Time for A Change**, by Anthony A. Churchill. World Bank, Publication Sales Unit, Dept. F, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20433, USA. 112pp. 1987. Free.

**What Price Water? User Participation in Paying for Community-Based Water Supply**, by Christine van Wijk-Sijbesma. Available from: IRC, PO Box 93190, 2509 AD The Hague, The Netherlands. 85pp. 1987. Price unknown.

**Women, Water and Sanitation.** World Health Organization, Division of Environmental Health, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland. 40pp. 1986. Free.

**Women's Issues in Water and Sanitation: Attempts to Address an Age-Old Challenge.** Available from: International Development Research Centre, Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada K1G 3H9. 104pp. 1985. Price unknown.

### **Training manuals:**

**Community Participation: A Challenge for Trainers in Water Supply, Sanitation, Health and Other Community Projects** (A Field Manual for Training Trainers in Participatory Techniques with Particular Emphasis on Women), by Lyra Srinivasen. Produced by PROWWESS. Available from: PACT, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017 USA. 200pp. 1989. US\$25.00 for developing country NGOs. US\$35.00 for all others. (Accompanied by video cited in 'Videos' section below.)

### **Periodicals:**

**ENFO.** Environmental Sanitation Information Centre, Asian Institute of Technology, PO Box 2754, Bangkok 10501, Thailand. Quarterly. Price unknown.

**SOURCE.** Division of Information, United Nations Development Programme, One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA. Quarterly. Free.

**WATERLINES.** I.T. Publications Ltd., 103-105 Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4HH, UK. Quarterly. Price: UK£11 for individuals; UK£13 for organizations.

**WORLD WATER.** Subscription Department, PO Box 26/34 Old Street, London EC1P 1JH, UK. Monthly. Price: UK£35 for developing countries; UK£50 for all others.

### **Videos:**

**Participatory Training in Community-Based Water and Sanitation Programs** (With Particular Emphasis on Women). Produced by PROWWESS. Available from: PACT, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA. Available with manual, *Community Participation: A Challenge for Trainers* (see above). Price: US\$25.00 for developing country NGOs; US\$35.00 for all others.

**The Waters of Ayole.** Available from: UNDP, Division of Information, One UN Plaza, Rm DC-1, 1909, New York, NY 10017, USA. 28 minutes (VHS-NTSC or PAL). Price: US\$15.

# What's happening at the Tribune Centre?

## Women's Information Centres: Sharing Experiences

Funding, staffing, deciding upon the scope of information, development of data bases, making materials accessible to those who are 'information poor,' -these are just some of the concerns that IWTC faces, along with women's resource and documentation centres worldwide. Recent activities being undertaken in this area and with which IWTC has been involved include:

**In the Asia and Pacific Region:** The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has undertaken a long-term project entitled "Women's Information Network for Asia and the Pacific" (WINAP). Launched by ESCAP in order to strengthen communication channels among governments and non-governmental organizations concerned with women's affairs, and to assist them in collecting, analysing, processing and disseminating information about and for women in the region, the first step was a regional seminar held in Japan in December 1986. Two workshops on the Management of Women's Information Centres have since been held, one in December 1988 for participants from South Asian countries, and one in May-June, 1989, for participants from South East and East Asian countries. IWTC Director, Anne S. Walker gave a presentation on international networking, and conducted a three-day session on the development of media materials on women's issues at the second workshop in Bangkok. The third in the series will be held in Vanuatu, in November 1989, and IWTC will again be conducting similar sessions. Participants at the Vanuatu workshop will be from the South Pacific.

For more information, contact: Yumiko Tanaka, Women in Development Office, ESCAP, UN Building, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok 10200, Thailand

**In Latin America:** Work is proceeding on the update of **Women's Centres/Women's Spaces**, published collaboratively by IWTC and Flora Tristan (Peru) in 1986. The first edition listed 100 women's centres in the Latin American region. The new edition will contain information on more than 200 centres.

For more information, contact: Vicky Mejia, IWTC, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017

**Internationally:** IWTC will be represented by Joanne Sandler at a meeting of women's documentation centres in Geneva from 30 Oct.-1 Nov. 1989. The meeting is entitled Documentation and Communication Strategies for Networking and Change, and is sponsored by ISIS-WICCE in collaboration with The Network of Women Living Under Muslim Law and ISIS International. Information centres from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and the US will be represented at the meeting, which will also contribute to the planning for ISIS-WICCE's exchange programme on information and documentation, planned for April, 1990.

For more information, contact: ISIS-WICCE, 3, chemin des Campanules, CH-1219 Aire, Geneva, Switzerland.

# IWTC PUBLICATIONS

ALL IWTC PUBLICATIONS ARE FREE TO PEOPLE FROM THE THIRD WORLD, EXCEPT WHEN MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*).

## GRAPHICS: CLIP ART BOOKS!

**CLIP ART: Feminist Logos (1984, US\$3.50) Order #C3. In English and French.**

A collection of feminist symbols culled from the hundreds of publications IWTC receives from around the world. Information on how to credit each logo is given.

16 pages

**CLIP ART: Rural Women in Action (1984, US\$3.50) Order #C2. In English and French.**

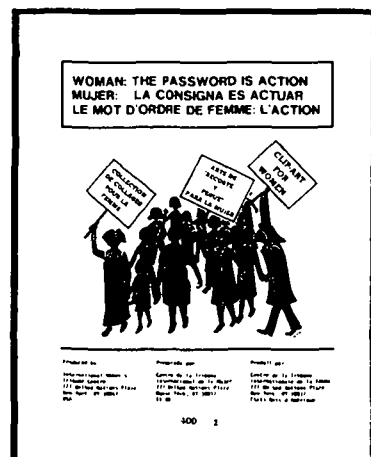
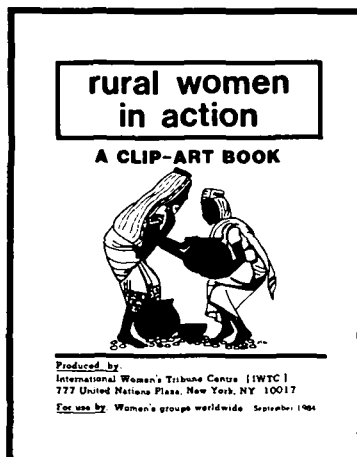
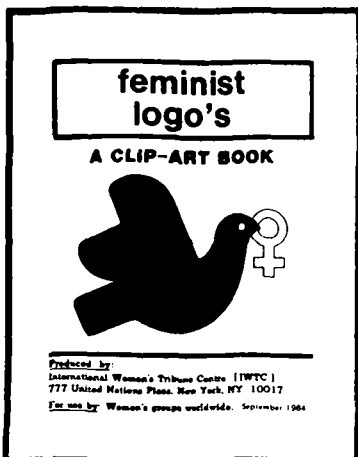
A collection of line drawings of women from different countries engaged in a variety of activities related to their daily work.

22 pages

**CLIP ART: Woman: The Password Is Action (1988, US\$6.00) Order #C4. In English, Spanish and French.**

A collection of IWTC line drawings developed around the theme of women organizing. Includes introductory notes to each section, suggesting ways that the drawings can be adapted and modified to suit each situation and/or region.

160 pages



## THE TRIBUNE ORDERING INFORMATION

3Subscriptions to or orders for single issues of **The Tribune** are free to individuals and groups in the Third World. For all others, the following prices apply:

**Individual issues:**.....US \$3.00 (Order #A/ONE)

**One year subscription:**

North America:.....US \$12.00 (Order #A/SUB)

Europe/Australia/  
New Zealand/Japan:.....US\$16.00(Order #A/SUB)

## RECENT BACK ISSUES OF THE TRIBUNE

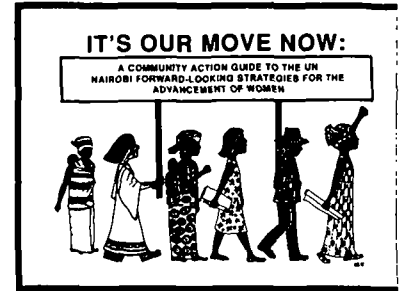
35. Women, Work and Trade Unions
36. Food Technologies: A Woman's Issue
- 37/38. Moving Ahead: A Guide to the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies...
39. Women and Housing
40. Finding Our Own Way
41. Women Using Media to Effect Change
42. Making Connections: Economics & Women's Lives

# IWTC PUBLICATIONS (continued)

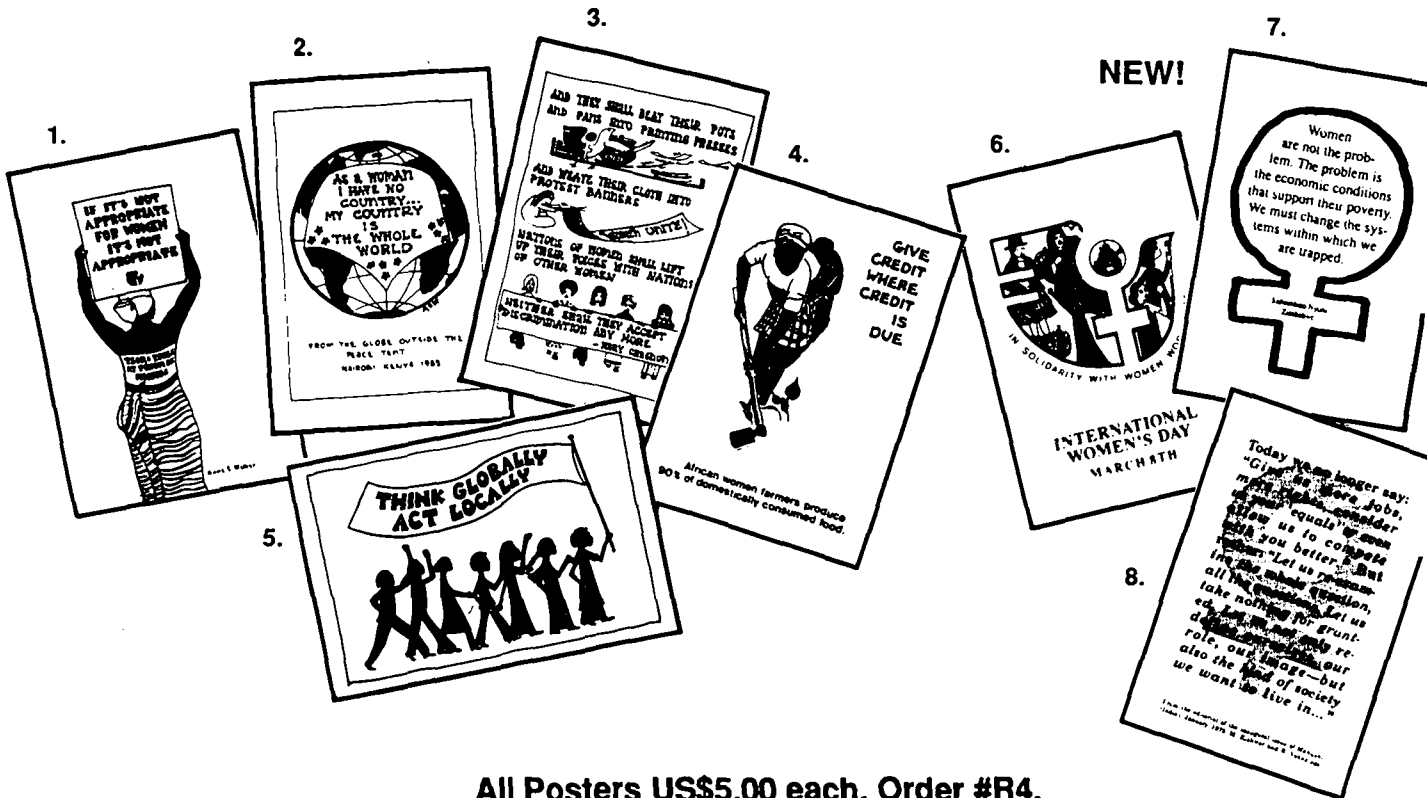
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**IT'S OUR MOVE NOW: A Community Action Guide to the United Nations Forward-Looking Strategies (FLS) for the Advancement of Women (1987, updated 1989, now US\$10.00) Order #H8**

This very popular publication has now been updated and republished, due to demand. It presents a series of programme ideas and training activities for women and women's organizations who are interested in using the FLS to lend an international perspective to their work on advocacy, educational, media and community action projects with women at the local level.



## POSTERS AND POSTCARDS!



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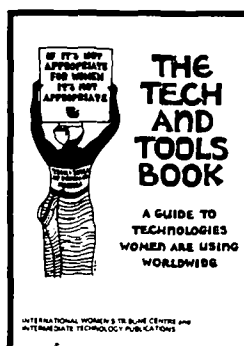
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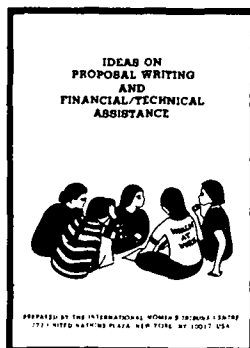
(For a complete list of all IWTC publications, ask for our Resource Catalog. We would be happy to send it to you.)

**THE TECH AND TOOLS BOOK: A GUIDE TO TECHNOLOGIES WOMEN ARE USING WORLDWIDE (1986, US\$10.00) Order #R5.**  
An illustrated guide to 60 technologies women are using worldwide, with descriptions of each technology's strengths, weaknesses and uses. (Co-produced with ITDG, U.K.)



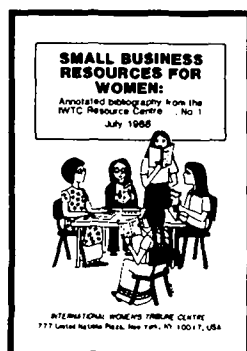
**IDEAS ON PROPOSAL WRITING & FINANCIAL/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (1982, updated 1989, now US\$8.00) Order #C1.**

Priorities of bilateral and multilateral funding sources, as well as private foundations and church groups that fund women's programmes worldwide are described. A short section on how to write proposals is also included.



**SMALL BUSINESS RESOURCES FOR WOMEN: Annotated bibliography from the IWTC Resource Centre. No.1 (1988, US\$2.00) Order #C7.**

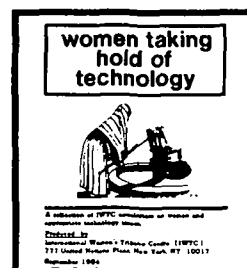
A bibliography of approximately 75 selected publications including policy papers, case studies and training materials, considered to be of interest to people working with women and small business projects. Emphasis has been placed on materials published since 1982.



## THE TRIBUNE Newsletter Collections

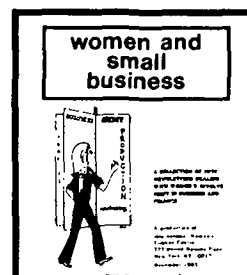
**WOMEN TAKING HOLD OF TECHNOLOGY (1984, US\$6.00) Order #B4.**

This volume provides an overview of issues, ideas, AT projects, listings of AT groups, training materials and manuals by combining four revised and updated IWTC newsletters.



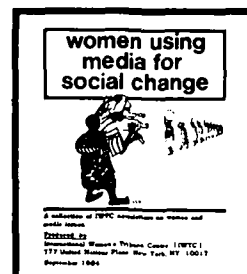
**WOMEN AND SMALL BUSINESS (1985, US\$6.00) Order #B7.**

Women's perspectives and projects related to income-generating issues-including credit, marketing, production and management-are presented in this volume of newsletters produced between 1981 and 1985.



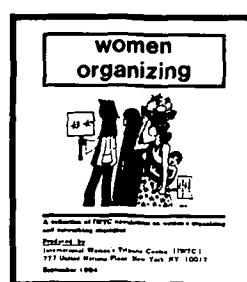
**WOMEN USING MEDIA FOR SOCIAL CHANGE (1984, US\$6.00) Order #B6.**

The activities and experiences of women's groups and individuals worldwide who are creating "alternative" media are detailed in this collection of IWTC newsletters.



**WOMEN ORGANIZING (1984, US\$6.00) Order #B5.**

The three IWTC newsletters in this volume offer examples of the wide range of organizing initiatives being undertaken by women in different parts of the world.



\*IWTC also produces **SLIDE-TAPE SETS** on women and development subjects. It is not possible to give free copies of these items. Slide-tapes include:

1. **WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY: If It's Not Appropriate for Women, etc (1986, US\$50.00) Order #E7.**
2. **FORUM '85: Women Celebrate the Decade (1985, US\$50.00) Order #E6.**
3. **THE ISSUE IS WOMEN (1982, US\$50.00) Order #E4.**

# INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S TRIBUNE CENTRE

The International Women's Tribune Centre (IWTC), an international, non-governmental organization, supports the initiatives of women in the Third World who are actively working to promote the more equitable and active participation of women in the development plans and policies of their countries. Through a programme of technical assistance and training, information and networking services, IWTC's work focuses on four areas: women organizing, communications, community economic development and appropriate technology.

IWTC's work is supported by grants from the development agencies of the governments of Sweden, the Netherlands, Australia and Canada, with additional funds coming from church and foundation groups in the USA.

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