

202.1 956E

LIBRARY
INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE CENTRE
FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION (IRC)

**Gender Implementation Tools for Water and
Sanitation Projects in Beijing 1995**

Project Report

**Presented by: Norah Espejo
Bhim Kumari Ale, Nepal
Nancy Cabrera**

202.1 956E
13706

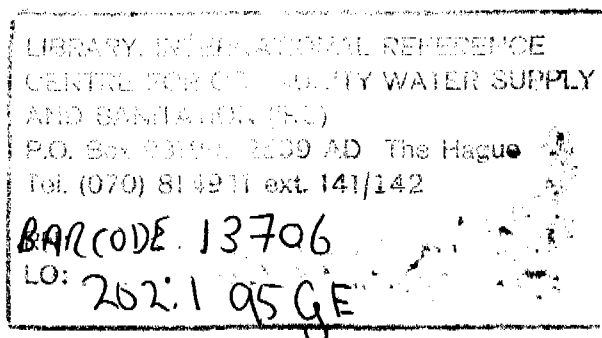
Funding of the work was by the Directorate-General of International Cooperation of the Netherlands Government (DGIS).

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	ii
Executive Summary	iii
Resumer Ejecutivo	v
1. Background	1
2. IRC Workshop on "Practical Gender Methodologies for Water and Sanitation Projects"	2
3. Press Report within the NGO Forum	2
4. Observations and Comments Concerning Water and Gender	3
4.1 Do drinking water needs as an issue "diluted" into mainstream debates?	3
4.2 Are drinking water needs just practical needs?	3
4.3 Need of practical information and implementation-oriented	4
5. Financial Report	4

Annexes

- Annex 1: Arrival to Beijing-Huairo, accommodation and general organization
- Annex 2: Workshop on Practical Methodologies in Water and Sanitation Projects
- Annex 3: The Gender Aspects on Water and Sanitation Projects
- Annex 4: Adjusting Gender Roles in the Drinking Water Program: Experiences from Nepal
- Annex 5: "La Mujer de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana, una historia para contar"
- Annex 6: Source of Life
- Annex 7: Declaration



Acknowledgements

"I am grateful to DGIS, Directorate-General for International Cooperation, for the opportunity they have given me to attend Forum Beijing 1995, and to have been able to share experiences and knowledge that have enriched and nurtured my vision on women's needs."

Norah Espejo, The Netherlands

In this Conference I collected a lot of ideas and experiences that have broadened my vision on different aspects. I felt the women of the world identified with me on women's issues. There is much work and networking to be done after Beijing 95 on women, water, and sanitation as well as on methodologies. In the Workshop on Gender Methodology and Tools in Water and Sanitation, the number of participants and their interest on the tools and guidebooks was very encouraging. The tools and guidebooks presented at the Workshop were of great interest to all and will hopefully help increase the number of people reading and using them.

Last but not least, I am indebted to IRC for honouring the feelings of the participants of the regional workshops, for selecting and inviting me to present Gender Tools in the Workshop in the NGO FORUM, Beijing'95, and for looking for funds for my travel and DSA. I am most obliged to the funding agency and thankful to HELVETAS Head Office, Katmandu for encouraging me to develop a cooperation link with IRC. Also, my special thanks to Ms. Norah Espejo who supported me at all times in Beijing. I am thankful to HELVETAS in Pokhara for granting me leave.

Bhim Kumari Ale, Nepal

"Para mi fue un verdadero gozo poder compartir una experiencia tan maravillosa..."

Nancy Cabrera, Ecuador

Executive Summary

The participation of Ms. Nancy Cabrera from CARE, Ecuador, of Ms. Bhim Kumari Ale, from HELVETAS/Nepal and Norah Espejo from IRC, International Water and Sanitation Centre, The Netherlands, at the Forum of Huairo 1995, at Huairo, had the following purposes:

- Facilitate the sharing of experiences and develop contacts among the NGO international community
- Promote the development of Practical Gender Methodologies for water and sanitation projects
- Present the gender guidebooks developed in the regions through a participatory process to the international community

In order to fulfill them we organized a workshop on **Practical Gender Methodologies in Water and Sanitation**, that was held on 1 September at Huairo, and had interview with several press reporters and two programmes in a community radio broadcast. We also attended workshops that dealt with environment and health issues in which water and sanitation were discussed.

The Workshop's approach was a practical and participatory one. Gender tools that are being used at present in our water and sanitation projects were presented. The use and application of techniques such as resources maps, source measurement, monitoring charts for latrine construction, pocket charts, and case studies were demonstrated. The participants showed a lot of interest and the discussion revealed the need for these materials amongst the persons who are support and execute water and sanitation projects.

From our experience in the Forum we came to the following observations and suggestions in relation to water and sanitation:

- * ***Drinking water as an issue becomes diluted into mainstream debates.*** In the debate and discussions among international organizations, the topic of water and sanitation is being integrated with issues of hygiene, environment and management of water resources. Even though this is theoretically correct, it is necessary to warn of the great danger that this integration hides the importance of potable water as a real need of women. This means that merely "having water of acceptable quality nearby" disappears in the discussion on macro, environmental and hygiene aspects.
- * ***Awareness raising and advocacy on social change and learning perspective.*** Development and implementation of approaches such as gender, sustainability, community management, hygiene practices are such that they require agencies to be aware and skilful on social change and learning related matters. With this purpose in mind it will be necessary to develop advocacy and awareness raising systems throughout all decision making, planning, and implementations levels involved.
- * ***Water needs have to occupy a higher place on the gender agenda.*** It struck us that very few Forum workshops dealt with drinking water and sanitation issues. This situation seems contradictory to us, because, on the one hand, the degree of organization of women (of different cultures, religions, educational level) vis-à-vis their own needs is becoming larger, and larger; and on the other hand grassroots groups and local development agencies who

support or execute the implementation of women's projects are becoming more numerous. Is it that agencies are not tackling women needs efficiently? Is it that in women's agendas practical needs are ranked lower than strategical needs? Is it a question of capacity to implement water and sanitation projects?

- * ***Need of practical information and implementation-oriented material.*** Information and knowledge on tools and techniques for water supply and sanitation are issues for (even) more attention and support. IRC experiences in developing and producing methodological documents and information indicate that participatory processes of producing and generating information are the most efficient and sustainable.

Given the above we suggest:

- that agencies should be careful that the importance of the need of "having good quality water nearby" should not be overseen when water and sanitation is integrated in environmental and health agendas;
- arriving at a proper definition of the water problem from a gender perspective;
- develop advocacy and awareness raising on social change and learning throughout all decision making, planning and implementation levels involved;
- supporting participatory process towards producing and generating practical information that supports gender implementation on water and sanitation projects.

Resumen Ejecutivo

La participación de las señoras, Nancy Cabrera de CARE/Ecuador, de Bhim Kumari Ale, HELVETAS/Nepal y de Norah Espejo representando al IRC, Centro Internacional de Agua y Saneamiento/Países Bajos, al Forum de Huairo 1995, ha tenido los siguientes propósitos:

- Facilitar el intercambio de experiencias y desarrollar los contactos entre la comunidad internacional de ONGs.
- Promover el desarrollo de metodologías prácticas de género para los proyectos de agua y de saneamiento.
- Presentar a la comunidad internacional las guías de campo desarrolladas en las regiones con un enfoque participativo.

Para cumplir estos propósitos el IRC organizó un Taller de trabajo sobre "Metodologías Prácticas de Género en proyectos de Agua y de Saneamiento", el 1 de setiembre en Huairo; además las participantes tuvimos entrevistas con varios reporteros de prensa y participamos en dos programas radiales.

El taller tuvo un enfoque bastante práctico, Se presentaron herramientas metodológicas del género que se usan actualmente en nuestros proyectos de agua y de saneamiento. A través de técnicas demostrativas se presentaron el uso y la aplicación de técnicas tales como, mapas de recursos, medición de fuentes, matrices de monitoreo para la construcción de letrinas y de lavado de manos. Los participantes mostraron mucho interés y la discusión demostró la gran necesidad de estos materiales entre las personas que están apoyando proyectos de agua y de saneamiento.

De nuestra experiencia en el Forum tenemos las siguientes observaciones y sugerencias en relación al tema agua y saneamiento:

- ***El agua potable es un tema que se puede diluir dentro de los debates internacionales del medio ambiente.*** A nivel de debate y discusión entre las organizaciones internacionales, el tema de agua y del saneamiento se está integrando dentro de los temas de salud, medio ambiente y manejo del recurso agua. Si bien esto es teóricamente correcto, es necesario advertir que se corre el peligro de que esta integración reste importancia al agua potable como necesidad real de la mujer. Es decir la necesidad misma de "tener agua, cerca y de suficiente calidad" se diluye en la discusión de los aspectos macro, ambientales y de salud.
- ***Promover la consciencia y abogar por el cambio social y la perspectiva de aprendizaje y cambio.*** El desarrollo de la implementación de enfoques como género, sostenibilidad, manejo comunitario prácticas de higiene, son tales que requieren que las agencias estén conscientes y capacitadas para el cambio social que estas perspectivas implican. Dentro de esta convicción pensamos que es necesario desarrollar esquemas para urgir y abogar por estas ideas dentro de los niveles de toma de decisión, planificación e implementación.
- ***Las necesidades de agua tienen que ocupar un lugar más importante dentro de las agendas de género de las agencias.*** Nos ha sorprendido que muy pocos talleres de trabajo en el Forum manejaron los temas de agua potable y de saneamiento. Esta situación parece contradictoria para nosotros, porque por un lado a nivel mundial el grado de organización de las mujeres para satisfacer sus necesidades es cada vez mayor. Por otro lado los grupos de

base y las agencias de desarrollo locales que apoyan o ejecutan la implementación de proyectos de mujeres, crecen en número. Si se dan ambas condiciones. ¿Es que las agencias no están atacando las necesidades de las mujeres eficientemente? ¿Es que en las agendas de los proyectos para mujeres las necesidades prácticas tienen menos importancia que las necesidades estratégicas? ¿Es una cuestión de la capacidad para implementar proyectos de agua?

- ***Necesidad de información práctica y de material orientado a la implementación.*** La información y el conocimiento sobre herramientas y técnicas para agua y saneamiento son temas para mayor atención y apoyo. Las experiencias del IRC en desarrollar y producir información y documentos metodológicos indican que este proceso de producción debe ser participativo y local fuertemente vinculado con la experiencia en el campo.

Por lo tanto sugerimos:

- Que al integrar el agua y el saneamiento dentro de las agendas de medio ambiente y de salud no se reste la importancia de la necesidad de agua como "tener agua cerca de buena de buena calidad".
- Revisar y redefinir de manera apropiada el problema del agua desde una perspectiva de género.
- Promover la consciencia y abogar por el cambio social y la perspectiva de aprendizaje dentro de los niveles de toma de decisión, planificación e implementación.
- Apoyar procesos participativos de producción y generación de información práctica que apoye la implementación de proyectos de agua potable y saneamiento.

Gender Implementation Tools for Water and Sanitation Projects

1. Background

Attending the Beijing Conference was an event linked to three previous Regional Consultations held in Sri Lanka, in Colombia and in Kenya, all of them DGIS-funded projects. IRC organized, coordinated, and implemented them in 1993. During these consultations, regional participants documented their field experiences on women, water, sanitation and gender, which resulted in three region-based guidebooks¹. During consultation participants launched the idea to share their experiences in the NGO's Forum on Women, Beijing '95. A project proposal to DGIS for participation in the Forum received positive feedback and funding was made available to permit four women to attend.

IRC drew lots among those who attended the Regional Workshop in 1993, and subsequently invited three participants:

- Ms. Nancy Cabrera, CARE/Ecuador from Latin America
- Ms. Hilma Kapweya, FINNIDA/Namibia from Africa
- Ms. Bhim Kumari Ale, HELVETAS/Nepal from Asia

Ms. Norah Espejo attended on behalf of IRC. Unfortunately Mrs Kapweya could not attend the workshop due to severe illness.

The purpose of our participation was:

- To facilitate sharing of experiences and developing contacts among the NGO international community
- To promote the development of Practical Gender Methodologies for water and sanitation projects.
- To present at the international community the gender guidebooks, developed in the regions through a participatory process.

In order to fulfil them we organized a workshop on **Practical Gender Methodologies in Water and Sanitation**, held on 1 September at Huairo, and had interview with several press reporters and two programmes in a community radio broadcast. We also attended workshops that dealt with environment and health issues in which water and sanitation were discussed.

Details related to the accommodation and general organizations of the Forum are indicated in Annex 1.

-
- *Together for Water and Sanitation - tools to apply a gender approach. The Asian Experiences.*
 - *Working with Women and Men on Water and Sanitation: an African field guide.*
 - *Mejor Cuando es de a Dos. El género en los proyectos de agua y saneamiento. Guía de campo Latinoamérica.*

2. IRC Workshop on "Practical Gender Methodologies for Water and Sanitation Projects"

Most part of the workshop's preparatory work such as promotion, invitations to participants and panel members, had already been done at IRC in The Netherlands. The Workshop was scheduled for 1 September 1995, from 11:00 a.m. to 13:30 p.m., in tent no. T56 Forum site, with a capacity for 50 participants. About 40 participants, mainly NGOs professionals from different countries (Australia, Uganda, Ghana, United States, Nepal, India, Dominican Republic, England, Ecuador) joined the discussions and raised questions on key gender and water points.

The Panel was formed by: Ms. Sukmaya Bohara, Centre for Environment Community Development and Gender, senior consultant for UNDP Water and Sanitation, Katmandu-Nepal Programme, Ms. Bhim Kumari Ale, Social and gender Specialist HELVETAS, and Ms. Norah Espejo from IRC.

The workshop's programme covered the following topics:

- a summary on gender-specific aspects within water and sanitation projects;
- demonstration of practical tools related to diagnosis, planning and evaluation with which gender sensitivity of a project is being enhanced;
- presentation of a case study on women and water in the tribal groups in Ecuador's rainforest.

Detailed workshop programme and tools used are presented in Annex 2. The workshop methodology included short presentations combined with demonstration of tools, open debates and a panel discussion. The various tools and supporting materials were discussed and their use and application demonstrated. At the close of the workshop guides on gender and hand-outs that had been prepared for the presentation were distributed amongst the participants. (Annex 3,4,5).

The participants showed a lot of interest in the topics presented, and most of them stayed for the duration of the workshop (two hours). They indicated the need for practical information on gender implementation in projects.

3. Press Reports within the NGO Forum

During the Forum, Ms. Ale and Ms. Espejo were interviewed as follows:

Bhim Kumari Ale was interviewed by:

- Japanese press reporter on Peace and Nuclear testing
- Chinese press reporter on the Conference for the Chinese Daily Magazine "Voice of Women".
- Norwegian women on IRC Workshop and Conference.
- United States journalist about safe drinking water and impression about Conference and purpose of coming in AMARC. Interview was taken in AMARC, "The World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters".

Norah Espejo was interviewed by:

- Chinese press reporter on the Conference for the Chinese Daily Magazine "Voice of Women".
- Radio message for Latin America on impression and experiences at the Forum, and on the women problem with water and sanitation in AMARC, by The World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters.
- Interviewed for NGO FORUM newspaper, '95 by Seona Smiles (See Annex 6).

4. Observations and Comments Concerning Water and Gender

Before making a few specific remarks concerning water, sanitation and gender, we would like to express that in general, discussions during the NGO Forum raised our awareness of women's needs. We observed that women's freedom to manifest their needs and to talk about their problems has clearly grown throughout last decade. Culture, dress, language and physical handicaps were not considered as barriers to integrate women in this Forum; on the contrary the atmosphere of sharing, exchanging and discussing was rather a supportive one.

Below we present our main conclusive observations on water and sanitation and gender-related aspects.

4.1 Do drinking water needs as an issue "diluted" into mainstream debates?.

As far as drinking water and sanitation matters within the NGO Forum are concerned, it struck us that very few workshops dealt with them. The issue of water supply for domestic purposes was integrated in debates related to health, environment, pesticides or water resource management. Except for IRC's workshop, there was almost no discussion on drinking water as a daily women's need. Although "integration" is a sustainable and necessary perspective, the chance that the need of water supply for domestic use gets could be diluted in the environmental debate is great. Environmental aspects of the water and sanitation projects are tackled in the context of community needs rather than women needs. The lack of water directly affects women's life conditions (i.e. they spend time and energy to fetch water for their families), and positions (i.e. there have little time or energy left for participating in community decisions). Therefore, developing an integrated environmental perspective should not lead to a situation whereby the drinking water issue is overlooked.

4.2 Are drinking water needs just practical needs?

Are water needs women's needs? Why are water projects central in the agenda of women's projects? Although there is a growing interest in water projects within the development cooperation, we were surprised at the little attention paid to this matter within the NGO Forum working programme. Is it because water projects are meant to satisfy practical needs only? Is it because water needs are perceived as a technical matter, therefore with no links to strategic needs? Is it a question of reformulating the problem of water with a proper gender perspective?

Women feel the need of having water of acceptable quality nearby, and the need of having a reliable and user friendly system of daily disposal of excreta. Both are life conditions that affect directly the women's and men's position. It is necessary that policy and planning agencies strengthen the importance of water and sanitation beyond the "practical versus strategic" needs perspective.

4.3 Need of practical information and implementation-oriented material

Practice oriented materials, implementation guidelines, gender sensitive education materials, gender analysis tools are all of high priority if gender based water and sanitation projects are to be promoted, supported and implemented. If possible, the production of this practical material should be done by the local agencies themselves in such a way that materials are based on their own experience. IRC experiences in producing and developing methodological documents and information indicate that participatory processes of producing and generating information lead to their efficient and effective use of information.

In Asia, most of the population lives in rural villages. Half of the population are women. All over Asia rural women are over-burdened by heavy workloads. Lack of drinking water nearby means getting up early in the morning to collect and fetch water from far away. Are these not direct factors contributing to heavy work burdens and ultimately ill health of rural Asian women?

It is very important to release them from the chains of workload and provide them flexibility to think on other issues. Drinking water facilities and sanitary conditions are one of the most important and major remedial measures to release women from their workload, and to empower them.

Bhim Kumari Ale, Helvetas, Nepal.

Given the above we suggest:

- that agencies should be careful that the importance of the need of "having good quality water nearby" should not be overseen when water and sanitation is integrated in environmental and health agendas.
- arriving at a proper definition of the water problem from a gender perspective.
- develop advocacy and awareness raising on social change and learning throughout all decision making, planning and implementation levels involved.
- supporting participatory process towards producing and generating practical information that supports gender implementation on water and sanitation projects.

5. Financial Report

The costs that were incurred in this project are lowered than the ones that were stated in the budget originally.

Ms. Hilma Kapweya could not attend the Forum as planned, due to a violent sickness that caused her death on 26 August 1995.

The Financial Report is included in Annex 7.

Arrival to Beijing-Huairou, accommodation and general organization

It took us about three days to adapt to Huairou and to the Chinese Culture, to get acquainted with issues such as language, lodging (Hotel management system), food, transportation (times, rules and destination), location of apartment F and from the Convention Centre, the Shopping Centre to buy daily requirements, security check rules, Workshop area and location of tents, Pre-paid coupon system, location of other facilities such as Xerox, computer, telefax, email...and to understand other Chinese regulations within the premises of the Forum.

Although the accommodation itself was a bit bleak, the Forum had some strong organizational aspects which made our stay agreeable and productive:

- * Arrival service (airport to NGO FORUM, participants pass and bus card, arrival at Huairou) was well organized.
- * Well managed and beautiful opening Ceremony, mixing tradition with modernity. The message received is that China is moving towards modernity.
- * Practical information Kit (Conference area map, transportation, programme and Location of tents book, nice cotton bag).
- * Well managed facilities such as: transportation, photocopies and computer etc.
- * Chinese volunteer guides scattered at every knock and corner at the Conference site, Beijing City, and at airport.
- * Good food service in FORUM and apartment site, though costly.

Among the most relevant difficulties affecting our participation were:

- * Our group was dispersed over different hotels and apartments, and there were no users friendly telephone facilities.
- * Tents were scattered, and not grouped by subjects, which made it difficult to find them.
- * Last-minute workshop changes and cancellations sometimes gave you a sense of wasting time and loss of many useful sessions.

Workshop on Practical Gender Methodologies in Water and Sanitation Projects
1 September
Huairo 1995

1 ***Introduction***

Brief introduction on the workshop and on regional gender guidebooks, introduction of representatives from Asia, Latin America and IRC. Norah Espejo from IRC, The Netherlands

2 In a participatory manner, participants and facilitator map up main gender aspects in water projects.

Among main gender aspects in water and sanitation projects identified and discussed were: 1/Women have a real deep sense of water needs; men portrait the water needs as having a water supply system; 2/The concept of "domestic use" is still a bit narrow because it does not include household economic activities 3/ participatory approaches sometimes increase women's burden 4/Access and control of water sources 5/ level of service vs coverage, where technological options are prioritized that not necessarily offer the best level of service to women 6/ the definition of the water problem as a lack of facilities rather than a problem of use. 7/ and the emphasis in the management of the system rather in the management of the supply. 8/ Payment and purchasing of the systems 9/ operation and maintenance where women loose control.

3. "Adjusting Gender Role in Drinking Water Programmes". Demonstration and experience sharing on tools by Bhim Kumari Ale- Asia/Nepal.

Tool No.-1 Resource Map I: A useful planning tool

* *An experience from Nepal:*

* This tool encouraged women to talk about their sources and difficulties facing in drinking water with development worker. It encouraged both men and women to common action, common decision-taking, and women's participation towards mutual understanding in the rural hills of Nepal.

Tool No.-2 Source Measurement: A useful Planning tool

* *An experience from Nepal:*

* This tool/step facilitated women to participate actively in the search for options. It is also very useful to motivate women to search other forms of participation than just contributing with their labour.

Tool No.-3 Toilet Construction Monitoring Chart: A useful progress monitoring tool

- * This tool is useful when women and men have to decide together technical options. It is also useful for monitoring their own progress and plan a follow-up for construction work of the facilities. Illiterate women could participate and provide information on the progress of latrine construction.

Tool No.- 4 Two Pocket Charts: Use of toilet and washing your hands

Pocket Chart shows usefulness as Behavioural Change monitor tool. Specially women are more anxious to report progress of their households environment. This tool facilitates women and men's evaluation of toilet use and progress in washing hands.

4. Presentation of the Case " **Working with half Nomadic Tribal men and women in the Amazonas:** by Nancy Cabrera of Ecuador/Latin America:

This case shows the difficulties in applying a gender approach in a half nomadic tribe. Culture is a factor that support agencies have to understand properly before trying any gender interventions.

5. **Concluding remarks and thanks to participant by Norah Espejo of IRC.**

- * Displayed Programme: photographs related to Nepal and Ecuador's Information pamphlets, Booklet of Nepal, IRC Regional guide books (three), and Training booklets (free distribution).

The Gender Aspects on Water and Sanitation Projects

Starting points for discussion
Norah Espejo, Huairo 1995

From a general perspective, drinking water and sanitation projects are implemented with and for women and men from the rural or low income urban communities. Because these projects have as main goal to contribute to the integral development of the people involved, technical as well as social aspects. This differentiation should not lead to internal division of project resources and activities. Reality shows that both dimensions are very much interrelated.

From a gender perspective, we present the following aspects for discussions:

- 1/ Implementation of participatory methodologies may increase women's burden. To involve women into project activities may not be beneficial for women. They do have to decide on aspects related to the water service and not necessarily execute project activities.
- 2/ Women/ men perception of the water needs. Men portrait the water need as having a water supply system, women perceive it in terms of use and benefits.
- 3/ Level of service vs coverage. To give priority to technological options may affect the level of service wished and needed by women.
- 4/ The project should reinforce the access and the control of women as far as water sources is concerned.
- 5/ Operation and maintenance of the water supply systems offers many possibilities to genderized projects.

Because water is a resource and a service which is expressed as needs within a social and political and economic context.

Adjusting Gender Roles In the Drinking Water Program: Experiences from Nepal

A. Country Background

Nepal is a small country in the South Asian Region, lying in the southern slopes of Central Himalayas, between China in the North & India in the South. Nepal spreads within 1,47,181 Sq. Km. from North to South. The altitude is 160 mtrs. to over 8,800 mtrs. above sea level with climatic variation to that of tropical to arctic. 70% of the land is covered by mountains. According to 1991 census, the Nepal's population is 18.491 million & 90% of the population live in villages whose main occupation is agriculture. The female literacy rate is 25%. Regarding the general health status of Nepalese women, the life expectancy rate is 54.4 years against 55.9 for male.

Nepal is one of the three countries in the world in which life expectancy rate of women is lower than men (Bangladesh & Bhutan). The total fertility rate is high (5.7), increasing the risk of mortality. The cultural bias towards male children, poverty & malnutrition are the reason for it. Access to safe drinking water & sanitation facilities, limited access to health facilities, hygiene education & literacy play an important role in women's health. The problems are compounded with the existing role of women/girl child for carrying water over longer distances and difficult terrain, which adversely effects the health status of women in general.

In the Water Supply & Sanitation sector, there is lack of adequate water supply in rural areas, limited hygiene sanitation education and lack of proper Operation & Maintenance of water system.

Government has set for itself a number of targets to achieve the general target of "Health for all 2000 AD". Providing Safe Drinking Water is one among those set target.

B. Agencies Involved In Drinking Water & Sanitation Sector

Government Agencies:

Ministry of Housing & Physical Planning (MHPP); is a lead Governmental Ministry created in 1988, responsible for formulation policies and strategies.

Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS); within MHPP, is the lead Sector agency, responsible to look for development of rural water supply scheme, sanitation in rural areas & 22 Municipalities.

Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC); within MHPP, it is a autonomous body for water supply sewerage to Kathmandu valley & 13 urban centers in Nepal.

Central Human Resource Development Unit (CHRDU); a body responsible for training technicians and sanitation workers in the Rural DW Supply & Sanitation programs.

International Agencies:

Donor's support to rural Drinking water Supply has been increased since sixth plan.

- **UNICEF** - Providing technical assistance to DWSS since 1987. UNICEF supported Community Water Supply & Sanitation Programs in the Central & Eastern Development Regions.
- **HELVETAS** - HELVETAS is working in Community Water Supply and Sanitation in the Western Development Region since 1986. The present arrangements of supporting DW schemes are under the Self Reliance Drinking Water Support Program (SRWSP).
- **Asian Development Bank** - Assisting Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Eastern, Mid Western, Far Western Region (Urban and Rural) with minimum community participation.

Additional Support from other Organization:

Red Cross, Water Aid, United Mission to Nepal (UMN), Gorkha Welfare Trust, Overseas Development Agency (ODA), Kaduri Agriculture Aid Association (KAAA), Lutheran World Service (LWS), Ex-Soldiers Welfare Board (Indian Embassy), JICA, Save the Children Federation - US (SCF-US), Redd Barna (Norwegian Save the Children), CARE - Nepal are some of the other organizations supporting the sector.

Donor's contribution to the water sector has been significant, much has been achieved. There was an increase between 1980-1990 in percentage of people with access to drinking water. Table below shows a three fold increase during last decade.

Year	Access to Rural Drinking Water			Latrine Coverage	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1980	58 %	8 %	11.5 %	NA	NA
1985	60 %	20 %	24 %	34 %	6 %
1990	67 %	33 %	37 %	NA	NA

Source: Department of DW Supply and Sanitation, Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, HMG/N, Kathmandu & UNICEF - Children and Women of Nepal, A Situation Analysis, Kathmandu 1992

C. Problems Faced in the Rural DW Sector

Although the donors' contribution in rural water supply is significant and satisfactory with the community participation, but poor water supply & sanitation services continue to be critical problem in rural Nepal.

In Conclusion, the problem encountered are:

Technical

- inability to develop water schemes on a demand driven approach
- disregard for users performance (skill)
- costly project design, poor supervision of construction
- inadequate arrangement for Operation and Maintenance in the total scheme plan
- Monitor of O&M of Rural water supply paid less attention than their design and construction
- technical know-how not transferred to the beneficiaries

Social

- meaning of Community participation wrongly interpreted by Development Agencies
- agency role seen as the provider
- willingness to pay not understood
- no active participation from very beginning of planning stage
- no real users involvement (who is main victim of the DW problems)
- "You don't know, I know attitude" by the agency
- lack of respect to local talent

MHPP directives for construction & management of water supply project drafted in 1990 & revised in 1991, was made mandatory for the Water Users Committee; a precondition people feel as something done for them by the government but develops lack of ownership and responsibility for it sustainability among the beneficiaries.

Community

- lack of commitment
- low self esteem
- no involvement of all users in decision making process from different sections of the beneficiaries (castes, class, ethnicity, gender, occupation etc.)
- non cooperative actions
- lack of skill & knowledge on HSE
- inability to find out technical options
- lack of ownership
- no control of the system
- no women involvement in decision making process
- meaning of community participation misunderstood

All these drawbacks ends on the main points of improvement as:

- full community approach (people centered approach)
- real users involvement in decision making process from very beginning of planning stage
- support Community's self esteem & active participation of all users in each & every step

D. Towards Participatory Community Approach in Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Program

To meet the above objectives, since the 90s different bilateral agencies and National level NGOs are working through local Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) through people centered approach. At present, HELVETAS; one of the NGO is supporting rural people through "Self Reliant Drinking Water Support Program" with the following principles:

1. working in partnership
2. resource mobilization
3. gender equality
4. participation
5. empowerment
6. self help & self reliance
7. equality
8. sustainability

Other National level NGOs like NEWAH etc. are working on the same approach with somehow similar principles. JAKPAS, a UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Project has also developed and testing strategies based on similar principles:

1. partnership
2. resource mobilization
3. participation
4. empowerment
5. sustainability
6. women's involvement

The Eighth Plan (1992-1997) of National Planning Commission of Nepal emphasized on community participation, sustainability, cost recovery, decentralization, NGO & private sector involvement to achieve the target to provide safe DW facilities by 2000 AD and to provide basic knowledge of sanitation & sanitary facilities to the maximum number of people along with environmental sanitation.

E. Practical Gender Methodologies & Tools within Water & Sanitation Projects

Some lesson learnt in Women's Involvement in Drinking Water Program

- In DW program women can't build the whole DW system. She needs support from men too.
- When we focus more on women, men thought that it is only women's program, they started to ignore it. This increases more burden on women. They need support from men too.
- Women are not only the source of labor they need an environment to participate equally & actively in every aspect of the DW scheme life cycle. This environment support they need from male of their community.

SRWSP experiences on gender awareness & Gender Equality

A gender approach also seeks to prevent further overburdening of women and stresses the importance of not automatically reinforcing and perpetuating traditional roles.. It wants to increase women's decision making capabilities, empower them achieve a more equal and just situation with reference their workload. This implies the need to address men also, since men are required to change their attitude and behavior to support this.

Stages to facilitate community for gender awareness & gender equity in their DW system & improve sanitary conditions



F. Experiences of SRWSP on Tools and processes during Preparation phase

1. Tool : Project Inquiry Format

Purpose of PIF

- to encourage the community to come forward to the concerned authorities for their need
- to cross check community's sincerity and commitment for their DW program
- to encourage women to involve in decision making process
- to help women realize their importance & role they play in their DW Program

Overall Objectives of this tool

- to brainstorm community about the importance of women in planning process
- to encourage Users to do the practices in decision making processes involving all Users

Experiences in Pakhu Village / Myagdi District

People sent PIFs answer. In cross check of that answer, it was found that the answer was discussed with men's group & it was signed with women in their Night Literacy Class. Briefing on answer was not done by male members. In the next day meeting, we highlighted on this matter & importance of women in these process (both with men and women). Women were astonished and men realized to involve women in discussion. Women understood their role and after that they always involved in each & every decision making process.

Findings

- **Women are aware of their importance in the drinking water scheme from the very beginning of planning stage**
- **Women are empowered and know about their role in decision making process**

2. Tool : Resource Map

a) 1 Resource Map

Purpose

- **to collect basic information**
- **to discuss about their DW source**

Methodology applied

- **We asked for two (2) separate resource maps. One to be made by the women group and another to be made by men's group (the idea was to encourage women to build self confidence)**
- **Final Resource Map was presented in a brown paper (original)**

Findings

- **Separate Resource Map done by women - Encourages women to talk about their sources, their interest behind proposed water sources, the difficulties they are facing & the status of their present DW sources. They became able to include appropriate household in the map**
- **Both men and women groups shared ideas to make resource maps and to include primary data**
- **Men encourages to draw resource map**
- **It facilitated community for common action, common decision and women's participation towards mutual understanding**
- **This tool helped us to know the purpose of women behind asking the DW support**

Experiences

Women are far sighted

In comparison to men folk, women have in-depth farsighted analytical view and hope to obtain benefit after constructing their DW scheme

b) II Resource Map for Tapstand Allocation

Purpose

- to decide on the number and location of tapstands with community decision

Methodology

Community discussed the location and number of Tapstand required for their DW sources. Two separate second resource map is made - men and women group show their Tapstand location. In this process, men and women take equal participation in the decision making process as a manager.

Findings

- **Women could also identify Tapstand location best suitable for them with mutual understanding**

3. Source Measurement

Purpose

- to teach villagers to do simple source measurement so they could monitor their sources timely
- to generate awareness among women for their proposed DW source

Findings

- **The First Resource map encouraged women to show & see their proposed DW system. Other wise in construction time only they could reach to the source side as an labor contributor not as an investigator**
- **Facilitate women towards active participation / searching options**

Experience from Bajsthala / Tanhu Nepal

In general, men decide on their proposed DW sources. But, the Bajsthala women from the rural hills of Nepal, went together with men to show and see their proposed water sources. They discussed about its situation, the quality and yield of water. This is an example of awakening of women not simply providing labor contribution but assuming the role of investigators in the DW system.

4. Tool: Bees and Lions in the Water User's Committee

Purpose:

- develop selection criteria for the water user's committee members by the users

Findings:

- **Illiterate people especially women could identify criteria for appropriate WUC member**
- **Easier to monitor the work of the WUC member even by the illiterate women as well**

5. Operation and Maintenance Fund Collection

This new approach is based on some assumption among those, one is "There are a lot of Communities which are willing to provide much more input (in kind or cash)

- Our experience showed that people are really willing to contribute in cash & kind to solve their DW problem. If they are rightly approached in the collection of O&M fund both men & Women group plays an important role.
- Women groups' contribution is more crucial. They are collecting Funds in different ways and means

Comments made on Women Group (Aama Toli) of Bhujikot; an example of women assuming the role of manager in development works

"Traditionally, during festivals, the community gave us (Men Group) money, food and liquor. We used to consume all by ourselves. On the other hand the Aama Toli also received money and other items from the community during the same festivals. The Aama Group have invested the money in other activities, it is a good idea. Now, during festivals, we are only given food and liquor while the Women Group receive cash from the community. Its a big Fund now which they have decided to invest in the Operation and Maintenance Fund."

6. Women in joint account of O&M fund

In SRWSP, the community has to collect O&M Fund and deposit it to the local bank. There is the provision to deposit in a joint account and two women should be operating the bank account.

Findings

- **Women are involved in operating the O&M Fund jointly with men as controllers of the Fund as well. This proposition came from the women of Bharatpokhari village.**

7. Latrine Construction

Purpose

- **To facilitate women as a change agent of technology and sanitation improvement**

Findings

- **Selected Options by men and women**
- **Selected Superstructure according to their convenience**

8. Tool: Participatory Toilet Construction Monitoring Chart

Purpose

- **to create a higher degree of feeling on the importance of latrine construction**
- **to enhance mutual understanding**
- **to create the feeling of ownership**

Findings

- **man asking the advice of his wife before doing any commitments for their uncompleted toilets**
- **people themselves are monitoring their own progress, and plan for future activities and follow-up**
- **decisions are made in mutual understanding**
- **women feel proud irrespective of their busy time that they completed the construction in time**
- **some who are behind the plan committed themselves to go ahead**
- **illiterate women can also participate and provide information on the progress of latrine construction**

9. Tool: Layout of DW Scheme

Purpose

- **to maintain transparency on the scheme**
- **to encourage women to understand their scheme in totality**

Findings

- **Helped men and women to plan properly for labor contribution**
- **Illiterate women can monitor progress of their work therefore self confidence raised**

10. Tool: Community Action Plan

- **Identify resource needs for the implementation of the scheme**
- **set time framework to achieve set of tasks and objectives**

Findings:

- **Women tend to identify social events and incorporate that in the plan**
- **Plans developed with women involvement tend to be on schedule**

G. Experiences of SRWSP on Tools and processes during O&M phase

11. Women Water Management Training

Purpose:

- **to transfer technical knowledge and skill on simple repair of tapstands**
- **to introduce operation and maintenance tools**

Findings:

- **Women find the training more interesting; different from their traditional roles**
- **Self Confidence developed due to changed roles**

Written By:

Bhim Kumari Ale
Nepal
August 1995

Quito, 2 de Octubre de 1995

PARA : Norah Espejo
IRC

DE : Nancy Cabrera
CARE Ecuador

ASUNTO : Foro de Beijing

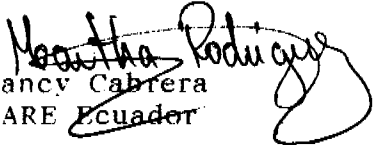
Querida Norah:

Dev contestación a tu fax que recibí hoy. Te adjunto el resumen del caso que se presentó en Beijing así como el informe financiero para que puedas presentar en el Ministerio. Te ruego me disculpes por la demora.

Te mando muchos saludos desde Loja y espero que sigamos en comunicación. Para mí fue un verdadero gozo poder compartir contigo una experiencia tan maravillosa.

Aprovecho para mandar saludos a Bhim y a tí un fuerte abrazo.

Con cariño


Nancy Cabrera
CARE Ecuador

PARTICIPACION EN EL FORO DE ONG'S - PANEL DE PRACTICAL GENDER
METHODOLOGIES IN WATER & SANITATION PROJECTS

CONDUCTIDO POR: I.R.C.

FECHA: 08-01-95

"La Mujer de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana, una historia para contar".

* Datos personales:

Nancy Cabrera, trabaja en CARE Ecuador desde hace 7 años en proyectos de Agua y Saneamiento en el sur del país, como Educadora para la Salud; Recientemente ha desempeñado las funciones de Directora de un proyecto emergente de Agua y Saneamiento en la Provincia de Morona Santiago como Representante Provincial.

* Introducción.-

A inicios del presente año se dió un conflicto bélico entre Ecuador y el país vecino Perú. Esto obligó al país a tomar medidas emergentes de seguridad entre estas evacuaciones de las poblaciones Shuar y Achuar: nativos que habitaban en el cordón fronterizo, hacia otros lugares que estaban distantes del espacio del conflicto. Este desplazamiento poblacional provocó problemas en aspectos de salud, alimentación, y de trastornos nerviosos.

USAID Ecuador: invitó a CARE a una Misión conjunta para intervenir en estos centros poblados afectados directa e indirectamente; con el fin de identificar posibles soluciones de asistencia técnica y financiera, que permitirían solventar las necesidades más emergentes de la población afectada.

La zona del proyecto.-

La zona del proyecto es dispersa y está ubicada en la Región Amazónica en el Cantón Morona Santiago, Provincia de Macas a 35 minutos de vuelo de Quito, la capital del Ecuador y a 12 horas de viaje en transporte terrestre de la ciudad de Cuenca. Está ubicada a distancias de 30 a 60 minutos de vuelo en avioneta desde Macas, ciudad donde se coordinaban las actividades hacia las comunidades donde se realizaron los trabajos.

1. DESCRIPCION DE LA POBLACION AFECTADA.-

En la región Amazónica donde habita la población afectada existen varios centros poblados que se encuentran relacionados con la Federación Shuar Achuar "FISCHA": entidad organizativa reconocida formalmente por el Estado Ecuatoriano. La FISCHA; trabaja en apoyo a los centros poblados de la región dando asistencia en salud, desarrollo social y educacional. A ésta entidad pertenecen 380 centros, de los cuales 18 son Achuar y el resto Shuar; se estima que los socios suman un total de 65.000.

Los centros son dispersos y distantes unos de otros, viven de 20 a 30 familias por cada centro con 8 personas por familia. Los Centros se comunican por medio de senderos, ríos y por un medio aéreo (avioneta). A través de la FISCHA se ha desarrollado un sistema de apoyo con la instalación de equipos de radio que dispone cada centro.

2. RELACIONES HOMBRE - MUJER.-

En algunos casos los hogares mantienen 2 esposas que comparten la misma casa: las mujeres están consideradas para el trabajo reproductivo y productivo, no existe noción del tiempo, ni espacio demarcado, viven de lo que les dá la tierra. Las mujeres no pueden en las reuniones sociales o de trabajo, ni ubicarse comodamente; en cambio el hombre es el que tiene el poder de decisión, y el que recibe todos las atenciones en cuanto a servicios; en definitiva, la mujer es sometida.

3. SITUACION DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA.-

La necesidad sentida prioritaria de la población fue la carencia de agua segura por tal razón se decide ejecutar un proyecto de abastecimiento de agua.

La FISCHA entregó a CARE el listado de Centros a intervenirse. El total de personas atendidas fue de 8.800 habitantes. La forma de abasto que disponía anteriormente fué de toma directa de corrientes superficiales, que eran utilizadas para aseo personal, lavado de ropa y abrevadero, etc. y no servía para el consumo doméstico. El proyecto tomó la corriente subterránea para obtener agua segura que sirve para el consumo humano y uso doméstico.

4. INICIO DEL PROYECTO.-

CARE coordinó este proyecto con los organismos contrapartes del proyecto (FISCHA, MISION SALESIANA, SUBSECRETARIA DE SANEAMIENTO AMBIENTAL Y HONORABLE CONSEJO PROVINCIAL DE MORONA SANTIAGO). Todos estos organismos son dirigidos por hombres, quienes mostraron cierta resistencia inicial a la dirección del proyecto desempeñada por una mujer, por lo tanto, desarrollé estrategias de acción para demostrar capacidad para el desempeño de esta función, e inicié una campaña de concientización primeramente con ellos, explicando el plan de acción, metodologías, metas, etc. A medida que avanzó el proyecto se dió un proceso de información continúa sobre el avance del proyecto institucional y coordinación para el cumplimiento de las metas. Se despertó el interés y respeto por lo que hacía, como por otras capacidades y experiencia en este caso, de una mujer (yo).

5. ORGANIZACION COMUNITARIA.-

La intervención de CARE se basó en la consideración de las estructuras organizativas de las culturas Shuar-Achuar; a través de su fortalecimiento por medio de la capacitación a sus líderes. Esto permitió una mejor coordinación y ejecución de las actividades de educación sanitaria, construcción de pozos, e instalación de las bombas manuales de mecate.

La comunidad se organizó para apoyar el aspecto constructivo, como: acarreo de materiales petreos, excavaciones de pozos, etc. en el aspecto organizativo, asistencia a charlas y prácticas de promoción, educación sanitaria, operación y mantenimiento de las bombas.

6. METODOLOGIA DEL TRABAJO CON ENFOQUE DE GENERO.-

Para la capacitación y el arranque del programa, se invitó a líderes comunitarios para que participen en el Taller de Capacitación sobre Instalación de Bombas de Mecate y Educación Sanitaria, con un cupo de 20 participantes, señalando que se haga énfasis en la participación de mujeres. Tan solo participaron 2, de las cuales una se quedó colaborando en el desarrollo del proyecto. Esto fue un logro, ya que jamás una mujer de la selva amazónica había tenido la oportunidad de trabajar con su misma gente. En esta ocasión, se despertó el interés y se dió el espacio y oportunidad para que ella desarrolle sus potencialidades dentro de su territorio, y quizás sirva como ejemplo para que otras mujeres inicien su proceso de desarrollo personal y de servicio en tareas, no solo reproductivas sino de gestión comunal, y quizá con el tiempo ayude a iniciar un cambio en la imagen de la mujer en el área.

Se instalaron 70 bombas en 21 centros, con asistencia técnica de CARE y participación comunitaria. Se trató siempre que las mujeres se involucren en la decisión de la ubicación domiciliar de las bombas de agua; proceso difícil ya que el hombre siempre imponía sus criterios.

Mediante una tarea de concientización se logró que la población visibilice que son las mujeres y niñas quienes usan y acarrear constantemente el agua; por esta razón se motivó para que ellas tomen la decisión para la ubicación de la bomba, en algunos casos son ellas quienes decidieron.

El trabajo de concientización y capacitación no se pudo ejecutar con los grupos separados (ejm. solo hombres o solo mujeres), reponiendo a sus patrones culturales.

7. PROBLEMAS ENFRENTADOS POR SER MUJER.-

En una cultura donde el paradigma machista la mujer debe quedarse en la casa, cuidando los hijos y trabajando en la tierra, y no debe "meterse en cosas de hombres". Para poder lograr mis objetivos, tuve que romper este paradigma extendido a mi persona, demostrando capacidad, trabajo y decisión y obteniendo logros en el cumplimiento de objetivos y metas eficientemente.

En consecuencia, personas como el Director de la Subsecretaría de Saneamiento Ambiental, en una de las reuniones, reconoció el trabajo y esfuerzo desplegado en la ejecución del proyecto, indicando que "admiraba la decisión y entrega para hacer las cosas que él como hombre no había logrado en 20 años de trabajo en la provincia: dar solución a los problemas de Agua y Saneamiento" y que ahora, una mujer ha logrado. Ha quedado así un buen precedente, tanto para la población destinataria de la acción, como el personal de las diversas instituciones involucradas, respecto de la mujer profesional que vino de CARE, y que con sensibilidad llegó a aportar en el desarrollo de los comunitarios que por años han vivido en el abandono.

8. LOGROS.-

El proyecto fué ejecutado en un terreno difícil geográfica y culturalmente, bajo condiciones climáticas extremadamente variables, con demasiados riesgos para el personal ajeno al medio, por tener que utilizar medios de transporte no acostumbrados (avioneta, canoa o caminar por la selva en donde existen peligros constantes); y por el hecho de ponerse en contacto con una cultura totalmente desconocida y muy diferente a la de otras áreas.

El logro más grande o importante en este proyecto, fue el influir en la sensibilidad de los hombres para que se respete las decisiones de las mujeres.

Questionar paradigmas "del profesional" tanto en los comunitarios como en el personal institucional: que por años, no han permitido el desarrollo profesional y aporte de mujeres profesionales que nos encontramos incursionando en este tipo de proyectos.

El haber cumplido satisfactoriamente antes del plazo previsto con los objetivos y metas del proyecto, creando una imagen de prestigio para CARE, en el lugar, y credibilidad ante las contrapartes locales e internacionales que apoyaron en el proyecto.

Participación Comunitaria, en la excavación de pozos en forma manual, acarreo y recolección de materiales petreos, así como jornales diarios de trabajo con mano de obra no calificada.

Asistencia y participación activa en las charlas educativas y reuniones comunales para planificar y ejecutar trabajos emergentes.

Predisposición de los comunitarios/as para capacitarse en la operación y mantenimiento de las bombas de mecate, quedando con conocimientos sólidos para continuar en el futuro.

Motivación y concientización para el pago de tarifas mensuales acordadas en asamblea comunal en forma democrática y voluntaria.

En base a la insistencia sutil y tenaz con acciones ejemplizadores y demostraciones diarias de trabajo de nuestra parte, se hizo reaccionar positivamente a los comunitarios para que desarrollen las actividades necesarias.

Para concluir quisiera mencionar que nuestro reto como mujeres profesionales, es trabajar en medio de la adversidad para lograr la unidad, la sostenibilidad y el desarrollo de nuestros pueblos.

Annex 6

To: Nora Espejo
Organization: IRC, Hague, The Netherlands
Telefax: (0)70 - 38 1 40 34
Date: 29 September, 1995

Dear Nora;

In reference to your telefax dated 19 September 1995, luckily I found an article regarding your story on water and sanitation in the newspaper "FORUM '95" dated 8 September 1995. A photocopy of the article is given below:

Source of life

While the rain poured down on Huairou and Forum participants splashed through puddles, Nora Espejo worried about the lack of emphasis on water at the Forum.

Ms Espejo, from Peru, is with the International Water and Sanitation Center, an organization which works closely with the United Nations on helping women make decisions, plan and manage water resources.

She was concerned that much of what went on at the Forum was theoretical, when the need for good water and sanitation was immediate, universal, and very practical. Even health topics, which should also take in sanitation, were concentrated on reproductive health at the Forum.

"Rural women throughout the world spend three hours a day getting water, usually contaminated water. There is a very real need for women to have good water available," she said.

Her organization ran some very practical workshops on water and sanitation, to help women with these basic needs.

"Water and sanitation is not a popular cause, but it is very necessary," she said. "Agencies give funding for education or for health, but who wants to give money for shit?"

Text by Seona Smiles.

Photos by Stephenie Hollyman,

from a work in progress entitled "Dignity of Life."

DECLARATIE 55.1374/501.3/312
 DGIS Activiteitsnummer: WW086301

301.1	Tijdbesteding Nederland/ andere (niet-ontwikkelings) landen	Bruto Salaris	Aantal dagen			Werkdag tarief	Bedrag in Dfl.
			Voorbe- reiding	Rappor- tage	Totaal		
	Naam deskundige(n)				0		0.00
	N/A						0.00
							0.00
							0.00
						TOTAAL	0.00

302.1	Tijdbesteding buitenland/ alleen ontwikkelingslanden	Bruto Salaris	Missie duur			kalender dagtarief	Bedrag in Dfl.
			van	t/m	Totaal		
	Naam deskundige(n)						0.00
	N/A						0.00
							0.00
							0.00
						TOTAAL	0.00

303.1.1	Passagekosten	van / naar	soort ticket	Aantal	Prijs	Bedrag Dfl	
		Adam-Beijing-Adam	Economy	1	2610.00	2610.00	
		Quito-Beijing-Quito	Economy	1	4209.00	4721.00	
		Katmandu-Beijing-Katmandu	Economy	1	1852.00	1852.00	
						0.00	
						TOTAAL	9183.00

303.2.1	Verblijfskosten	aantal over- nachtingen	DSA in Hfl	Totaal Hfl	Bedrag Dfl
	Plaats van overmaching				
	Espejo - Beijing	10	200.00	2000.00	
	Cabrera -Beijing	10	200.00	2000.00	
	Bhim Ale-Beijing	10	200.00	2000.00	
				0	
			Tot.Hfl	6000	6000.00

303.3.2	Reiskosten buitenland	Bedrag Dfl	
		TOTAAL	0

306	Rapportagekosten	Bedrag Dfl	
	Printing/Copying/Distribution		
		TOTAAL	1000.00

309	Diversen **	Bedrag Dfl	
	Zie achterzijde van deze declaratie		
		TOTAAL	0

SUB.TOTAAL	16183.00
-------------------	-----------------

TOTAAL GENERAAL	16183.00
------------------------	-----------------

* doorhalen wat niet van toepassing is

** te specificeren op apart formulier

31/12/15

