



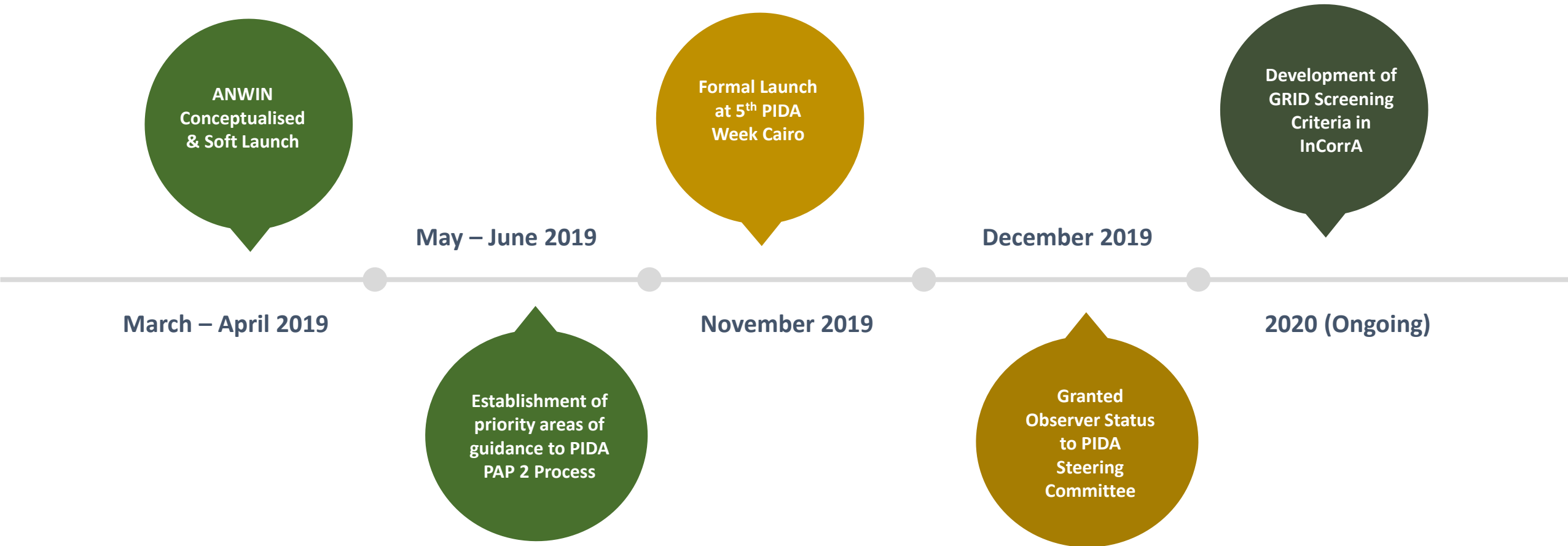
# Gender-Responsive Financing for Post- COVID-19 RECOVERY EFFORTS

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# ANWIN Milestones



GRID developed through consultative process with ANWIN Members engaging with Member States, Regional Economic Communities and PIDA Steering Committee and contributions to the PIDA PAP 2 process throughout 2020

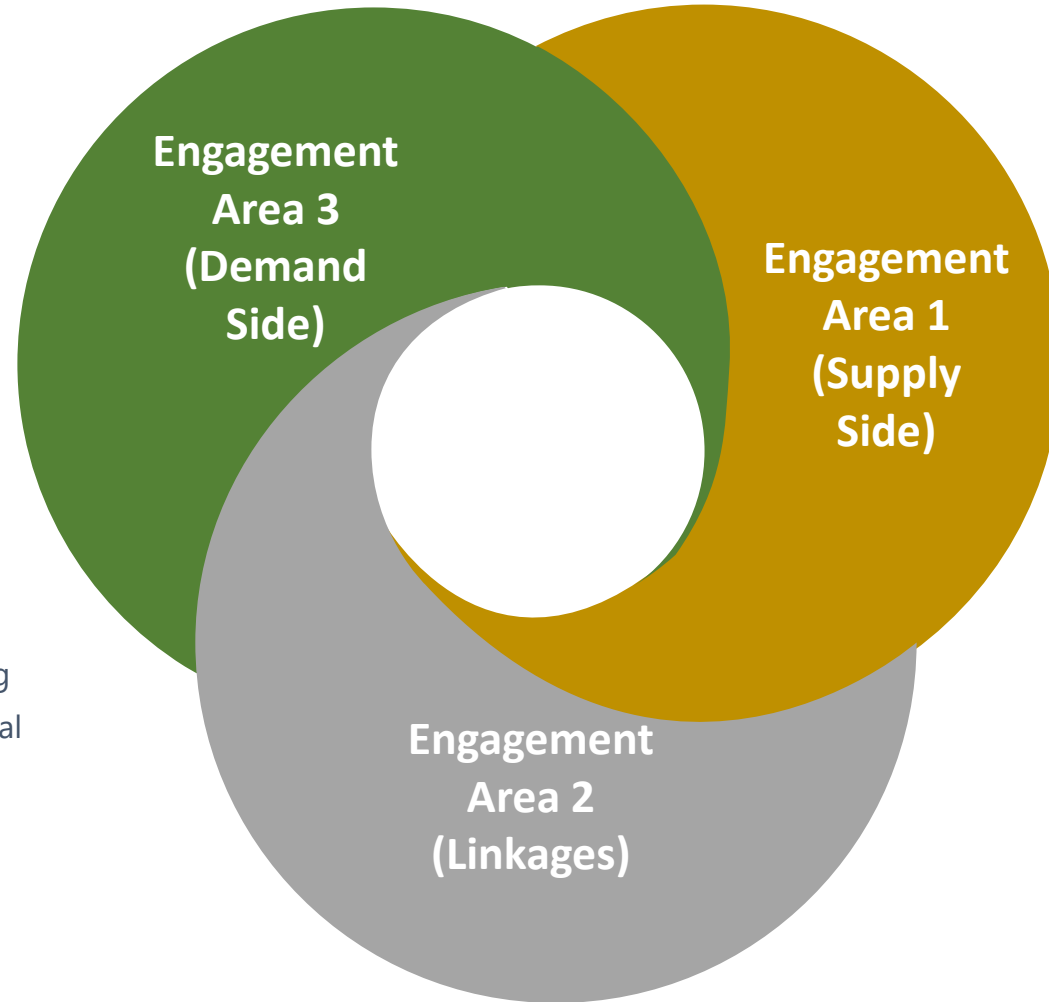
# Catalytic Activities

## Capacity Building & Results Monitoring

- Women in infrastructure value chain
- M&E indicators
- Sex disaggregated data collected and reported
- Capacity building: national/ regional/ implementation partners

## Partnerships & Policy Coordination

- Gender in PIDA donor funding
- Women in University/ Technical skills
- National and regional infrastructure policies
- Procurement policies gender responsive



## Women's Participation in Infrastructure Projects and Programmes

- PIDA Project selection criteria national/ regional
- Integrated corridor approach
- Apprenticeships for women
- Coaching and mentoring

**740** Million Women

Work in the **informal economy**

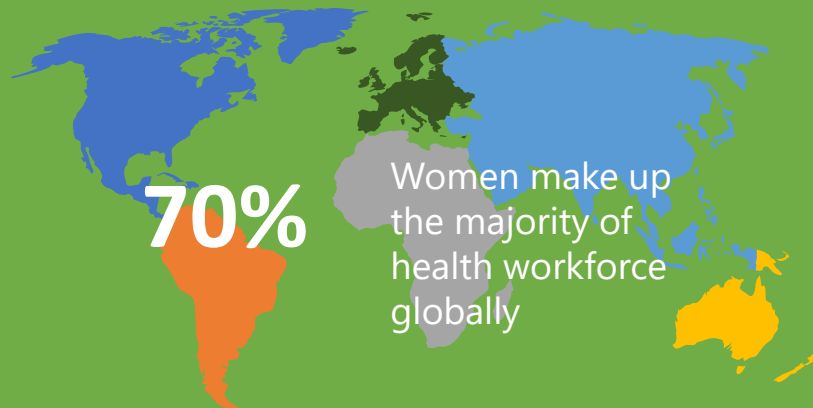
**60%**

Income drop in first month of the pandemic

**132** Million Women

Will be living on **less than \$1.90 per day in 2021 in SSA**

## KEY COVID-19 STATISTICS



**11** Million Girls

**May leave school** by the end of the COVID crisis, and may never return

**60%** of households

Lack on-site drinking water increasing their exposure to the virus

Hours spent by Women in SSA collecting water

**16 Mn**

**23%** Digital Usage Gap

# Business Case for Gender Responsive Infrastructure

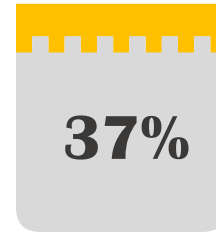
**21.7%**

Global increase in human capital wealth with gender equality in earnings



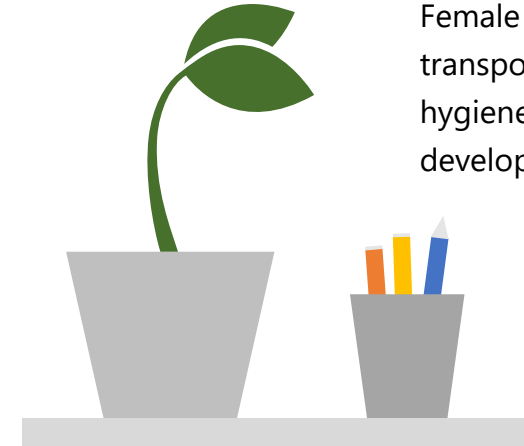
**50%**

Women are half of the world's working-age population but only generate 37% of GDP



**16.7%**

Female workforce in the Public transport, water, sanitation and hygiene sectors in 15 developing countries



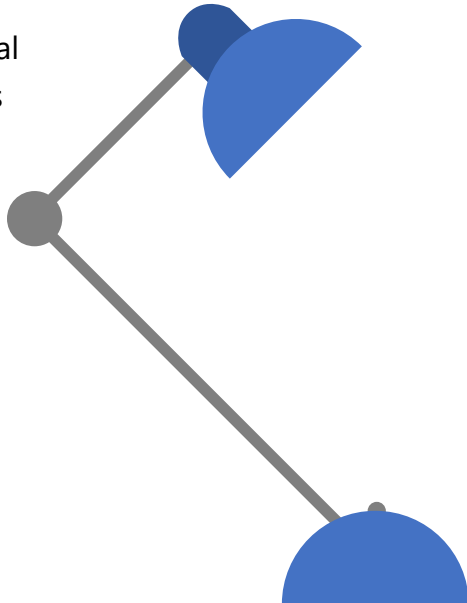
**US\$ 28 Trillion**

Added to global GDP by 2025 if women participated in the economy identically to men



**US\$ 160 Trillion**

Loss in human capital across 141 countries due to gender inequality



# Moral Case for Gender Responsive Infrastructure



## 20 – 50 year Infra Life Cycle

Building resilient  
infrastructure with long  
operational life

=

Reinforcement of gender  
inequalities for decades



**US\$ 270 Billion**  
**73 Priority Projects**  
**90% public sector spend**

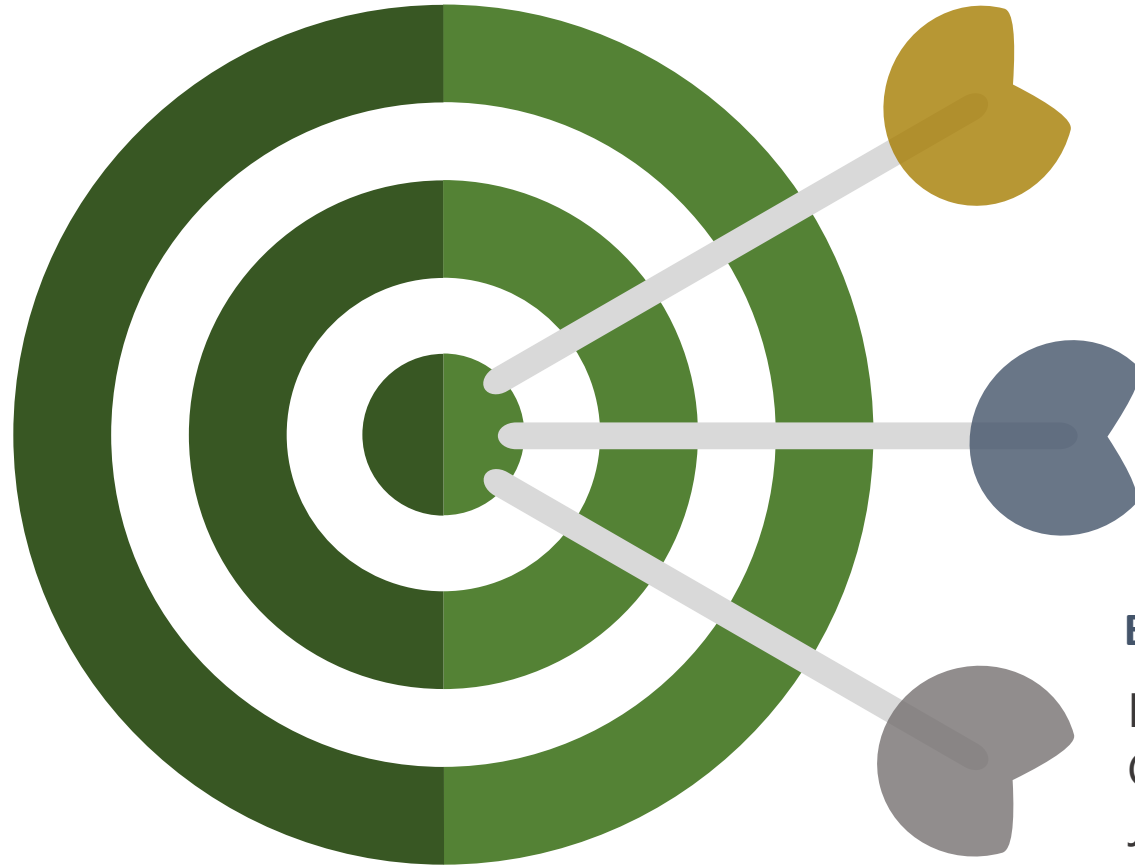
Moral and financial  
imperative to ensure this  
massive investment achieves  
sustainability, equality and  
economic & social benefits  
for all



## 92% SDG Attainment

Infrastructure can positively  
influence attainment or  
targets across all SDGs and  
All targets within **SDG 5**

# PIDA PAP 2 Project Selection Criteria



## REGIONAL INTERGRATION

Regional Project (Pass/Fail)  
Clear Agreement from Concerned Countries  
(Pass/Fail)

## INCLUSIVITY & SUSTAINABILITY

Gender-Responsive Infrastructure (10%)  
Rural-Urban Connectivity  
Climate Resilience

## ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL IMPACT

Financial Viability  
Corridor Planning  
Job Creation  
Innovation

# GRID Guidelines Across Infrastructure Life Cycle

## Operation & Maintenance

To be defined per sector and project.

## Construction

Construction and physical implementation of infrastructure project.

## Tendering

Tender launch and bid submissions, evaluation and awarding processes

## Transaction Support & Financial Close

Appropriate commercial and financial project structure; approval of project financing, credit enhancement mechanisms in place.

## Enabling Environment Assessment

Development of relevant policies, laws, regulations and institutions. Capacity and consensus building.

## Project Definition & Pre-Feasibility

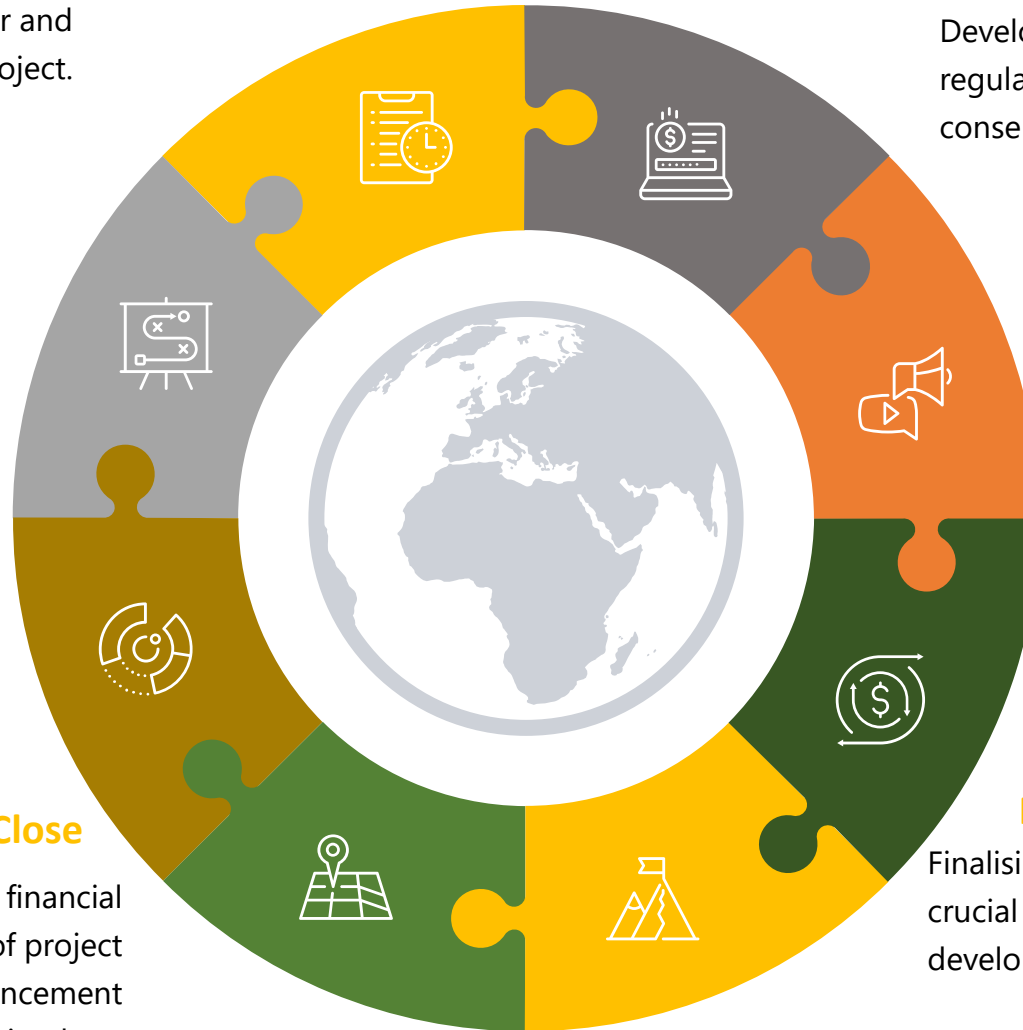
Early state concept design work, TORs for project studies, project grant agreements, establishment of project coordination mechanism and project information brief.

## Feasibility

Detailed financial, technical, social, environmental and organisations studies of the project, drafting TORs for technical advisory services and

## Project Structuring

Finalising commercial and technical project structure crucial for attracting the right mix of finance, development of financing options





# Enabling Environment Assessment

## Enabling Environment



### National Laws, Policies

ensure gender-responsive actions in infrastructure sectors.

Specific targets set at national level

## Training



### Capacity Building

Project personnel and local community on gender awareness and mainstreaming

Reduction in GBV and sexual harassment on project sites

## Engagement



### Tailored Approaches

To ensure gender balance in stakeholder groups and implementing agencies to allow women to provide genuine inputs in consultative meetings

Review barriers to participation

## Monitoring



### Public Agency

responsible for gender equality are well resourced (in terms of budget, staff, meeting rooms, etc.).

Existence of gaps in gender training, mainstreaming policy, and affirmative action (e.g., targets for recruitment).

# Planning and Design

## Specialists



### Gender & Social Inclusion

Specialists ensure that gender is considered when identifying and fulfilling scope, quality, time, costs & benefits of gender responsive infrastructure across life cycle

Costs should not be dropped during the project funding negotiations and discussions

## Design Solutions



### Maximise End-User Access

Physical design features included to specifically benefit female and male users.

## Socio-Economic



### Livelihood Opportunities

Inclusion of livelihood opportunities for women, and identification of how the project can maximize the social and economic benefits

(new training, employment, increased access to new markets, education and/ or health facilities

## Transaction Advisors



### Choice of Professionals

Inclusive teams (engineers, finance, legal, environmental etc)

Actions proposed in the gender-responsive infrastructure development screening criteria further highlighted as part of the project funding legal agreement.

# Tendering Stage

## Prequalification



### Bidder Capacity

Track record of understanding and addressing gender issues and creating employment opportunities for women in the project as well as social benefits to be generated

Record of technical skills development for women in construction

## Bidding Criteria



### Mandatory Requirement

Bidders are asked to provide detailed method statements in response. This submission is reviewed on a "pass"/"fail" basis. Where uncertainty about the technical capacity remains, clarifications to obtain information from bidders should be requested

## Evaluation



### Budget Allocation

Successful Tenderer is selected based on its tender submission which complies with the gender requirements set out in the tender document (i.e. meets the specifications and includes a priced item in the tenderer's Bill of Quantities).

## Contract Size



### Bidding Lots

Tenders broken into different / smaller lots  
Specific quotas / works / supplies from women suppliers

# Construction Stage

## Standards



### Gender & Social Inclusion

Construction Contracts include provision for recruitment of local female labour or gender-specific core labour standards (i.e., equal pay and provisions to prevent gender discrimination).

## Design Solutions



### Access & Safety

Facilities for female team members along construction route (sex-segregated and private restrooms, sleeping quarters, etc)

## Socio-Economic



### Livelihood Opportunities

The contractor will ensure that at least X (number) of sub-contractors are female led or female-owned  
create employment opportunities for X (%) of women in skilled jobs and Y (%) in semi-skilled jobs

## Capacity Building



### GBV Training

train all workers on construction site on risks of gender-based violence and appoint a mechanism fore monitoring and reporting gender-based violence  
provide gender awareness raising campaigns for construction workers

# Operation and Maintenance Stage

## Monitor



### Track

Specific gender issues identified in the project and for which specific actions have been proposed.

- Creation of new employment opportunities for women
- Equal pay for equal work in jobs created by the project
- Establishment of non-discriminatory hiring practices

## Design Solutions



### Engage

Continued outreach efforts to community-based women's organisations and women-owned businesses

- Has the project generated the intended consequences for men and women

## Socio-Economic



### Measure

Collect sex-disaggregated data both at baseline and project implementation progress

- Changes in the levels of inequality within project environs and whether both women and men engaged in equal measure and whether each gender benefitted directly from the project

## Learning

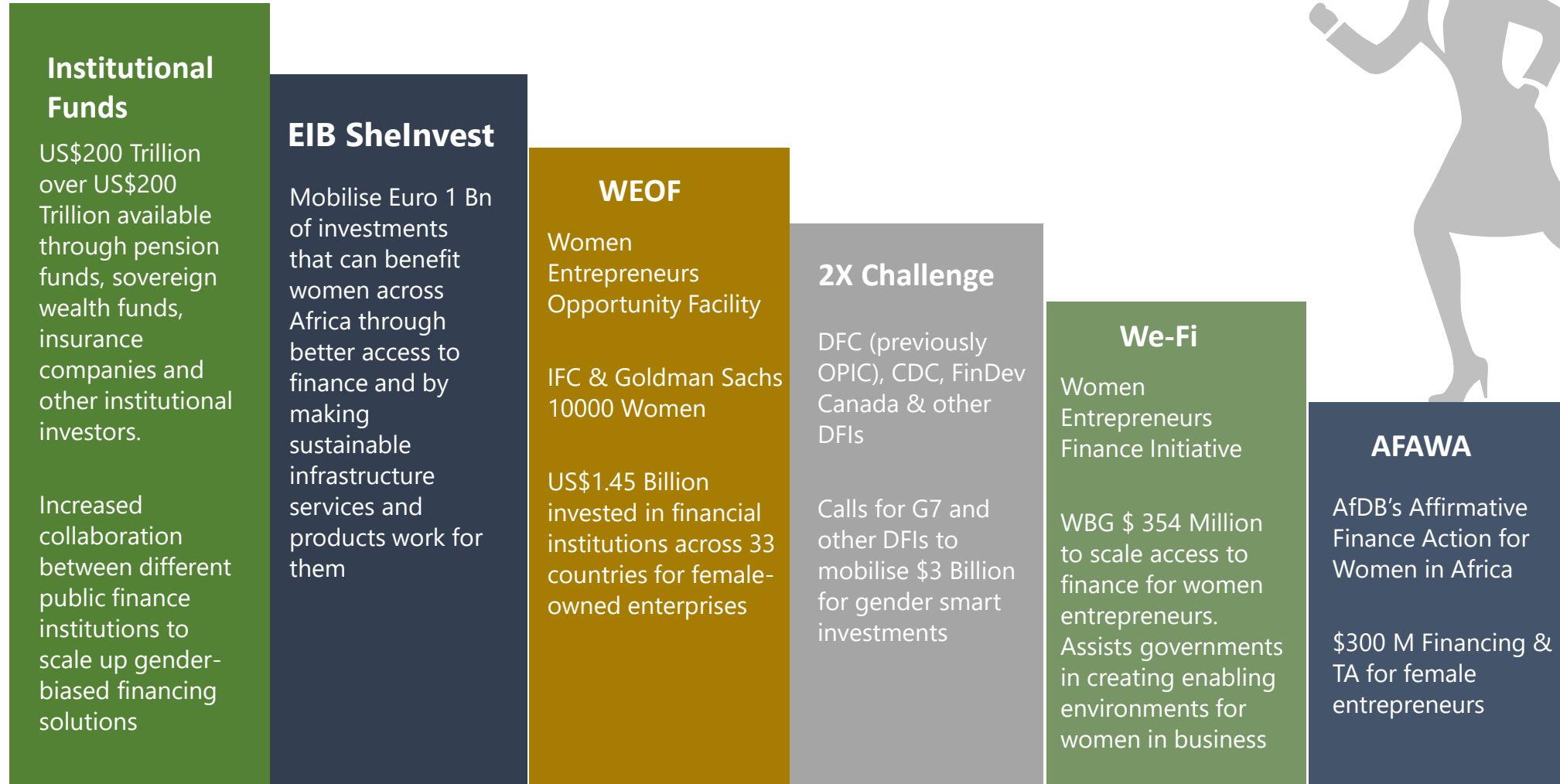


### Report

Lessons on gender mainstreaming in infrastructure projects which might be learned from the project

- Lessons to be drawn to strengthen the design of any future similar projects

# Innovative Financing Tools - DFIs



# Innovative Financing Tools – Gender Bonds



# Gender bonds – How?



Investment in companies offering a service or product which disproportionately benefits women (e.g. loan products for women owned-enterprises, manufacturing products used by women, etc)



Investment in a company which supports women's equality through internal actions and policies (percentage of women in executive and management roles, total workforce, enterprise development & vendor finance etc)





# Thank You