

APPENDIX

Tables for:

DEVELOPING A HYBRID FRAMEWORK TO IMPROVE GENDER OUTCOMES IN WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROGRAMS IN INDIA

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Table 1: Comparative Analysis of 7 Gender Frameworks

WASH Categories (with Sub-Components)		Frameworks						
		Harvard Analytical	People Oriented Planning (POP)	Moser	Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM)	Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis	Women's Empowerment (Longwe)	Social Relations Approach
1	Participation							
1.1	Quality of Process (i.e. gender balance in participation)	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2	Planning (representation resulting in gender-sensitive decisions)	X	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.3	Networks (women's access to formal or informal networks)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.4	Inclusion (demographic composition of population)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.5	Community power dynamics (in relation to gender)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Access to Services							
2.1	Hardware (toilets, taps)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2	Coverage (extent to which people are reached)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X
2.3	Distance (time to access services)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X
3	Control Over Resources							
3.1	Source	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2	Land (where source rights belong to land owner)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3	Household decision-making (on procurement, Management and distribution in HH)	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Benefits to women							
4.1	Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2	Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.3	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.4	Time (how much time is saved; more work less people involved)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X
5	Governance/Decision-Making							

5.1	Institutional strengthening in terms of gender (GP and PHED)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2	Voice (gender empowerment, especially with reference to decision-making)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Operation and Management (O&M)							
6.1	Participation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.2	Contribution (in terms of time, labor and/or money)	X	X	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.3	Maintenance (maintenance of source, user charges, management and distribution of water)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.4	Monitoring	X	X	X	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	X

Table 2: Quantitative and Qualitative indicators under the Six Categories of the Hybrid Framework for WASH

Participation

(Quality of Process, Planning, Networks, Inclusion and Community Power Dynamics)

	Quantitative	Qualitative
Men	<p>Number of male members in Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) in Gram Panchayat (GP) or the lowest level of elected officials in India</p> <p>Number of male members attending VWSC meetings, Gram Panchayat meetings</p>	<p>Formation of village-level bodies - formal and informal, with equal representation of men and women representing different groups/communities</p> <p>Participation of men and women from all communities in VSWC/GP meetings</p>
Women	<p>Number of female members in VWSC, in Gram Panchayat, or the lowest level of elected officials in India</p> <p>Number of female members attending VWSC meetings, Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha meetings</p> <p>Number of times Mahila Gram Sabha take place in a village</p>	<p>Gender equality reflected in the roles taken up by men and women in VWSC and GPs.</p> <p>Voices of women and other marginalized groups heard and represented in decision-making</p> <p>No discrimination meted out to women or marginalized groups with regards to access to WASH</p>
Household	<p>Number of households from different communities (such as Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Communities (OBC), minority, women-led households and differently-abled) included in the village bodies</p>	
Community	<p>Number of potential informal / formal networks in the village</p>	<p>Representation of different communities in formulating Village Action Plan focusing on design and location of water and sanitation facilities</p>

Number of VSWC meetings held	Participation of women and men from all communities in GP, VSWC, SHGs or any other group meetings
Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs), youth clubs, or similar groups in the village	Equal benefits derived from WASH facilities; decisions undertaken by VSWC, GP, other networks includes all sections, including marginalized groups Increased instances of influencing decision-making processes by different user groups
Number of different user groups	Increased sense of unity in the community as a result of men and women working together Acknowledgement of women's efforts, role and initiatives to promote WASH

Access to Services

(Hardware, Coverage and Distance)

	Quantitative	Qualitative
Men	Per capita water available (pre and post monsoon) - total and breakdown into different usages (excluding major agricultural usage)	Village fully covered by WASH facilities - through household connections or other community sources
Women	Availability of Sanitation Facilities Per capita water available (pre and post monsoon) - total and breakdown into different usages (excluding major agricultural usage) Number of women fetching water from long distances during menstruation and pregnancy Availability of sanitation facilities	Less distance travelled by women to fetch water Reduced cases of violence against women due to availability of safe and easily accessible WASH facilities Quality water and sanitation services available to marginalized households (SC, ST, differently-abled, etc.)
Household	Water and sanitation facilities available in households of different communities (SC, ST, OBC, minority, women-led households)	Reduced instances of discrimination faced by marginalized groups

and the differently-abled)
 Number of months when there is a scarcity of water

Community	Number of households with water and sanitation facilities	Primary sources of water in the village
	Number of water sources fit for drinking purposes	Use of community toilets by the entire village or specific people
	Number of alternative sources of drinking water in the village	Improved water quality with no/ less contaminants
	Number of community toilets in the village	

**Control Over Resources
 (Source, Land and Household Decision-Making)**

	Quantitative	Qualitative
Men	Average size of land owned by men Number of water sources on land owned by men	Quality of land- fertile/infertile, owned by men and women/different households Items cultivated on land (cash crops/food crops)
Women	Average size of land owned by women Number of water sources on land owned by women	Diversification of water sources for other purposes (e.g. construction, production of goods, etc.)
Household	Number of water sources on land owned by households of different communities (SC, ST, OBC, minority, women-led households and differently-abled)	Decision-making regarding usage of water on land; in the household Women’s participation in decisions pertaining to site-selection for water sources and sanitation facilities Availability of water in households (of different communities)
Community	Number of water sources on land owned by community Number of water sources meant for particular communities	No discrimination against any community/households for accessing water resources Women have an increased voice and are included in the decision-making processes at the community level

Community management of all water bodies

**Benefits to Women
(Livelihood, Health, Education and Time)**

	Quantitative	Qualitative
Men	<p>Number of days lost due to illness</p> <p>Wages lost due to illness</p> <p>Hours spent per week on water transport</p>	<p>Improved health including child health due to improved WASH facilities</p> <p>Improved adolescent girl's health especially menstrual hygiene</p> <p>Women's labor in collecting water reduced and their need for WASH facilities met</p>
Women	<p>Number of days lost due to illness</p> <p>Wages lost due to illness</p> <p>Hours spent per week on water transport</p>	<p>Reduced loss of days and wages due to illness (less income spent on health services)</p> <p>Improved livelihoods</p> <p>Improved education for children</p> <p>Availability of free time for women for other productive activities and leisure</p> <p>Women are working together and supporting each other through SHG involvement (e.g. economic activities resulting in improved financial situation for women and their families)</p> <p>Positive impact of improved WASH during emergencies</p> <p>Increased awareness about women's specific WASH needs</p>
Household	<p>Household income generated from agricultural produce</p>	<p>Relative increment in expenditure on education</p>

	Percentage of income spent on health services	Reduced absenteeism amongst children in schools
	Number of households affected by waterborne diseases	Better health due to improved WASH facilities
		Reduced household expenditure on water tankers
Community	Number of water tankers required by a community on a weekly basis	Improved quality of communal WASH services
		Benefits of WASH reaching all communities
		Increased awareness in the community regarding women's specific WASH needs
		Reduced number of tankers in a community
Governance (Institutional Orientation and Decision-Making)		
	Quantitative	Qualitative
Men	Number of youth clubs or similar groups involved in WASH programs	Informed and gender-sensitive decision-making by youth clubs or similar groups in implementing WASH activities
Women	Number of women SHGs actively involved in WASH programs	Active involvement (and informed decision-making) by women, including SHGs in implementation of WASH activities
		Women and marginalized sections lead initiatives in WASH (e.g. implementation of program, procurement of materials) activities
		Gender equality reflected in the decision-making process of WASH programs

		WASH programs addressing needs of women and marginalized groups
Household	<p>Number of households involved in decision-making processes of WASH programs</p> <p>Number of households aware of IEC campaigns on WASH</p>	<p>IEC campaigns address WASH at the household-level</p> <p>More equitable decision-making and action on WASH</p> <p>Improved communication within the household on water management (Men participating more in household sanitation and water management)</p> <p>Empowerment of households from different communities (SC, ST, OBC, Minority, Female-headed households and the differently-abled) in addressing WASH issues</p>
Community	<p>Number of gender-inclusive WASH programs</p> <p>Number of WASH schemes implemented in the community</p>	<p>Strengthened governing bodies incorporating opinions of women and marginalized sections</p> <p>Increased instances of women voicing their opinions</p> <p>Decisions favouring the needs of women and the marginalised</p> <p>Waste water management in place</p> <p>Mechanism to dispose solid and liquid waste in place</p>

**Operation and Management
(Participation, Contribution, Maintenance and Monitoring)**

	Quantitative	Qualitative
Men	Number of men participating in operation and maintenance (O&M) of WASH facilities in village	Men and women participate and contribute to O&M activities
	Number of activities specifically performed by men under O&M	Assertiveness of women while participating in O & M activities
	Number of men maintaining records	Active (and equal) role and involvement of men and women in: maintenance of source procurement of materials management and distribution of water maintenance of records
	Number of men trained in WASH	paying user charges undergoing training on WASH
Women	Number of women participating in operation and maintenance of WASH systems in village	
	Number of activities specifically performed by women under O&M	
	Number of women maintaining records	
	Number of women trained in WASH	
Household	Number of households contributing to water user fees	Openness and consensus amongst households to pay user charges
	Number of households with piped water connections	Motivation to contribute towards WASH services (e.g. constructing individual/household toilets)
	Number of toilets constructed within household premises	Distribution and management of water equitably
	Number of households using community toilets	

Community	Number of SHGs involved in managing and distributing water	The community comprising of different user groups is involved actively in: Maintaining sources and planning for water recharging/harvesting systems Procuring and managing materials required to sustain sources Conducting regular water quality tests Ensuring regular contributions from the village/community Undergoing training on O&M
	Number of SHGs involved in record keeping	
	Number of days water quality tests are conducted	
	Number of trainings provided on O&M	