

# Monitoring Gender in WASH

30<sup>th</sup> April 2024 | 15:30 – 17:45 IST

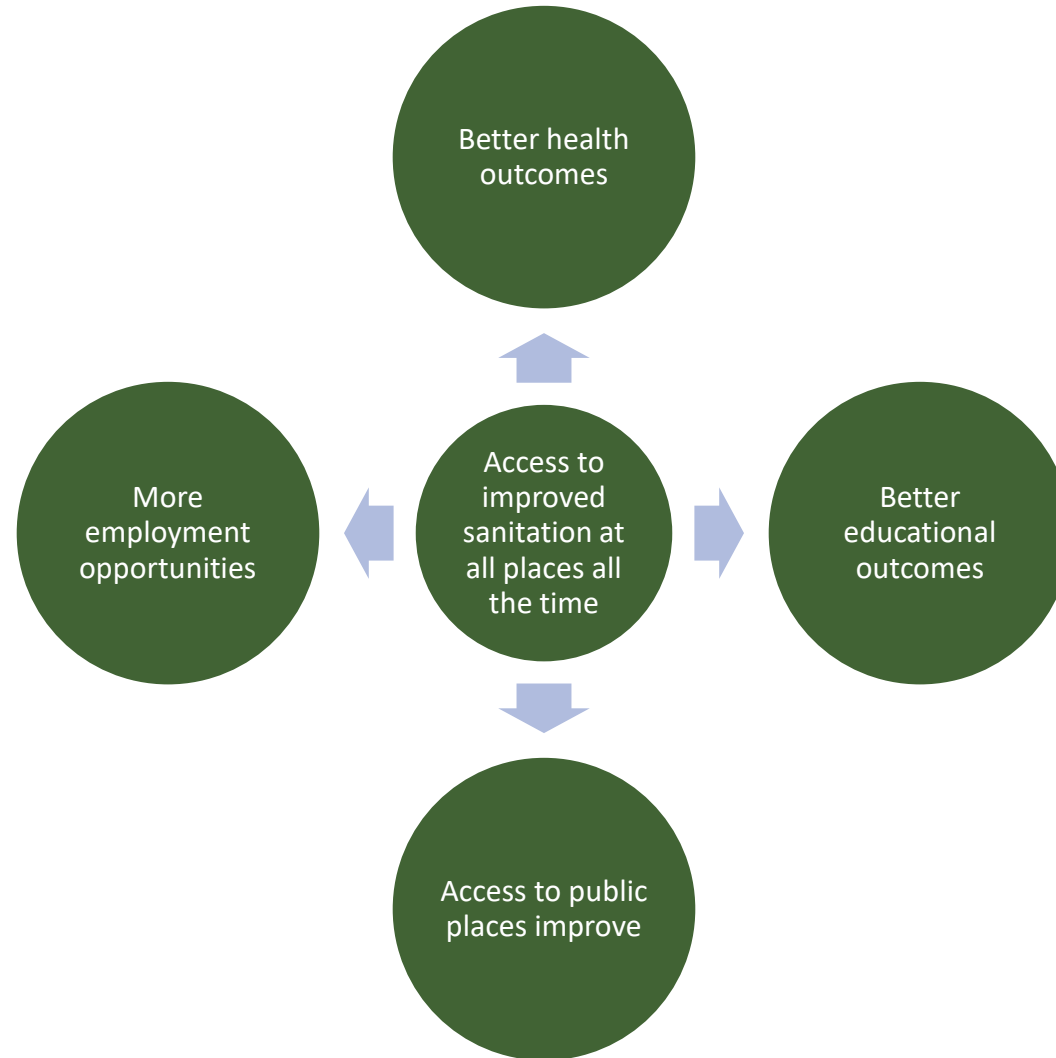


## SESSION 1: Engendering WASH Monitoring and Evaluation: Opportunities and challenges

# Measuring Gender in WASH: Review of Policies, Programs and M&E in India



# Why is Sanitation important for Gender?



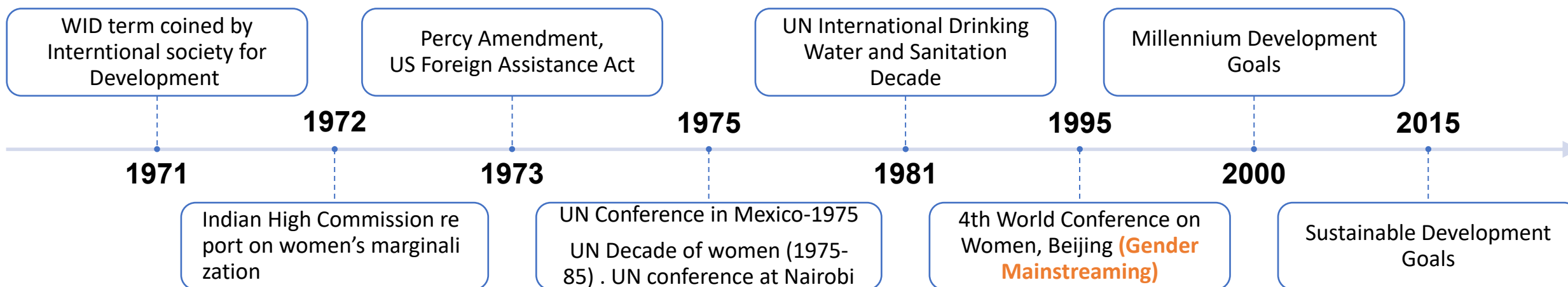
# Reviewing Policies, Programs and M&E for WASH in India

Is there adequate data and indicators for measuring the impact of sanitation on gender relations?



Do the WASH policies and programs recognise the impact of sanitation on gender transformation?

# Major events in evolution of gender and development



## Women in Development

### Background:

Development did not automatically address the gender inequality.

### Main Approach:

Enabling women to participate in mainstream economy through enhancing their capability.



## Women and Development

### Background:

WID approach does not recognize the dangers of integrating women into a patriarchal capitalist system.

### Main approach:

They sought instead to create "women-only" projects, carefully constructed to protect women's interests from patriarchal domination.



## Gender and Development

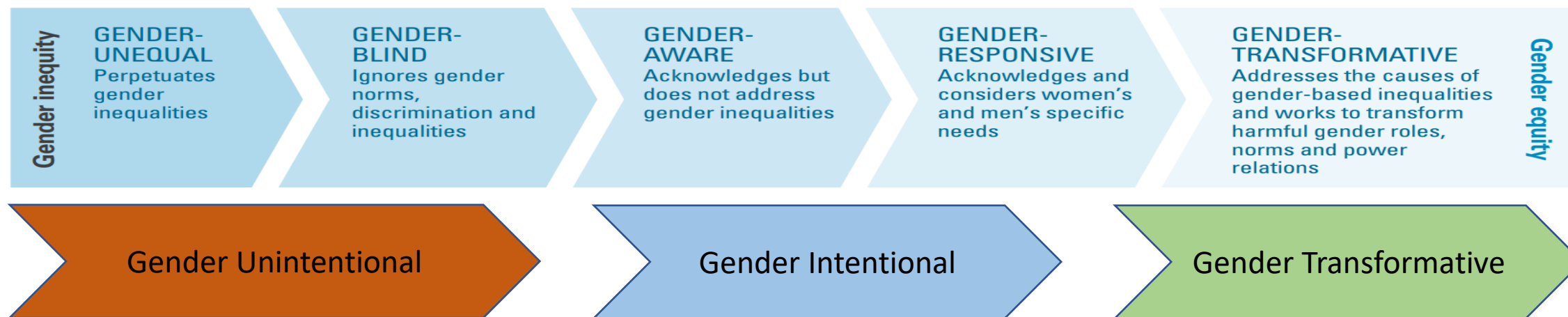
### Background:

WID and WAD approach does not address the unequal power relations between different genders.

### Main approach:

GAD focuses on the social construction of the gender and the assignment of the specific roles, responsibilities, and expectation of men and women.

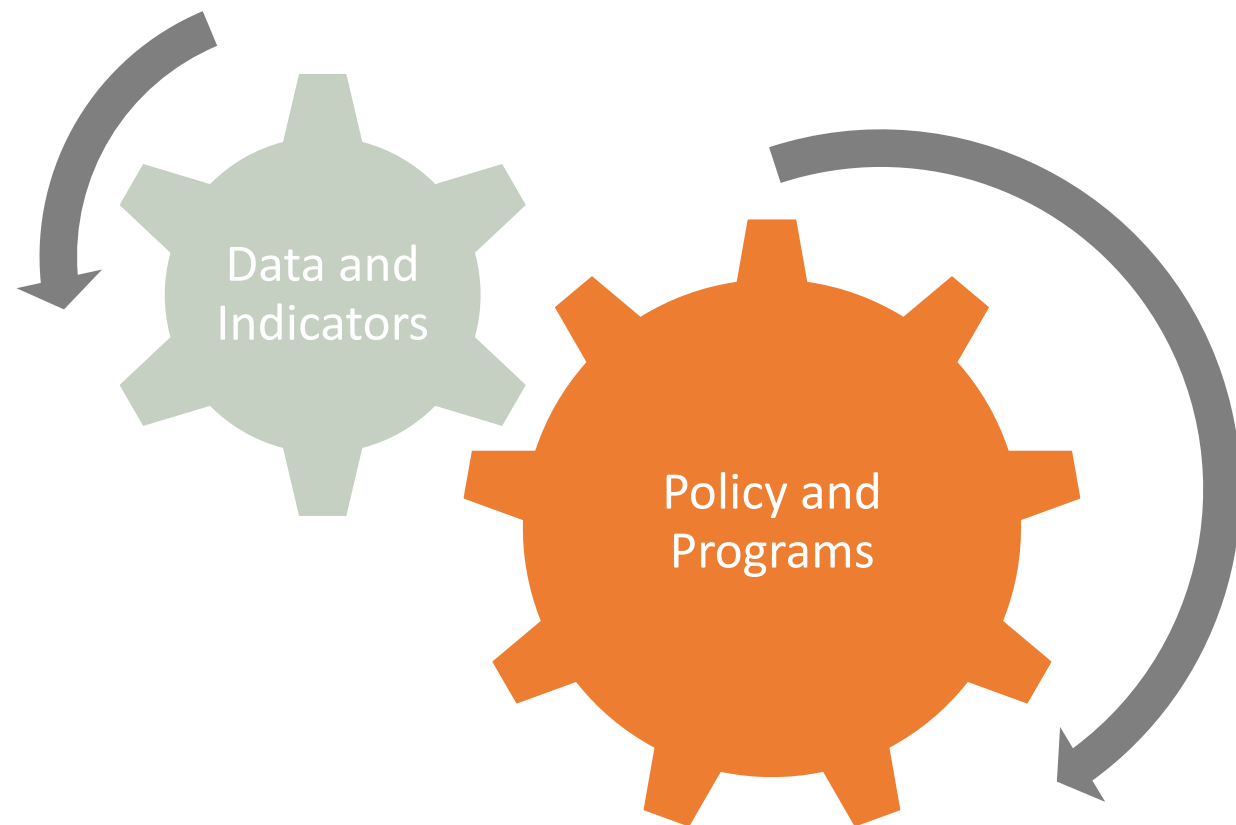
# The Gender Equity Continuum



Gender Unequal	Gender Blind	Gender Aware	Gender responsive	Gender transformative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervention that implies that women and girls are weak and need to be protected and controlled by men</li> <li>Excludes women from decision making due to assumptions that only men can make decisions.</li> </ul>	Treating everyone the same and not recognizing the additional gender-based vulnerability.	Includes gender in consultation without the instruments or provisions for incorporating or analyzing the differences in experiences by gender.	Enabling access to Information and services for women by addressing gender specific limitations.	Addressing the unequal distribution of power and resources between women and men.

# Improving Gender Outcomes in WASH

## Gender Analysis of Urban Sanitation Policy and Programs in India



# Gender and Inclusion in India Urban Policies and Programs with a focus on WASH

- ILCS -1982
- NSLRS-1992
- MS Act-1993
- SRMS- 2007
- MS Act- 2003

- To provide with **equal access to self-employment and skill development opportunities** to address vulnerabilities faced by the marginalized groups with specific focus on women.

- It seeks to promote **gender mainstreaming** in FSSM where women are seen as active agents and participants of change
- involvement of **both genders in the planning for and design of sanitation infrastructure**

- Construction of **gender friendly toilets**
- Focus on sanitation needs of the urban poor (especially slum dwellers) and other vulnerable groups (senior citizens, **girls, pregnant and lactating mothers**, especially abled, **third gender** groups, migrants, homeless, etc.)
- Promotion of women's leadership and livelihood opportunities for women in sanitation and waste management
- Involvement of **women SHGs** in governance of water infrastructure and services.

NULM

NFSSM Policy

SBM (U) 2.0  
AMRUT (U) 2.0

2008

2013

2014

2017

2018

2021

2022

NUSP

SBM (U)  
AMRUT

Gender Guidelines SBM-U

NAMASTE

*All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and liveable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women.*

- Priority to cover HHs with vulnerable sections such as girl children, **pregnant & lactating mothers**.

- Differential water charges for vulnerable

- Identifies parameters for Inclusive Sanitation facilities and provides possible solutions with a **gender sensitive approach**

Recognizes sanitation workers as one of the key contributors in O&M of sanitation infrastructure thereby providing sustainable livelihood and enhancing their occupational safety



# Sanitation Policies and programs on Gender Equity Continuum

## Gender Unintentional

ILCS (1982)

Manual Scavenging  
Act, 1993 & 2003

NSLRS (1992)

JNNURM (2005)

AMRUT (2015)

## Gender Intentional

NUSP (2008)

SBM (U)(2014)

NFSSM Policy (2017)

AMRUT (2021)

Advisory on PT/CT

## Gender Transformative

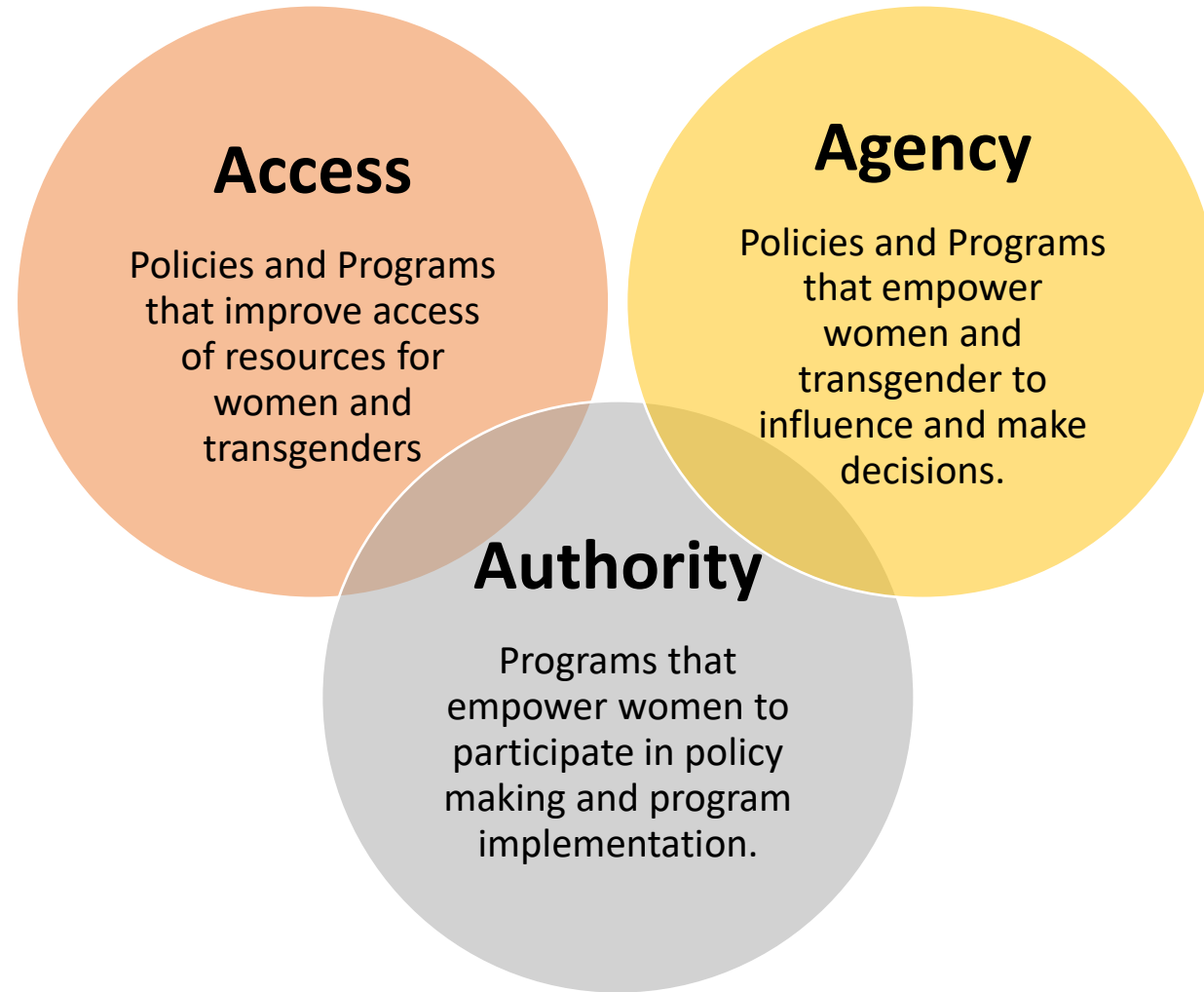
NULM(2013)

Gender responsive  
guidelines under SBM  
(2019)

SBM 2.0 (U) (2021)



# Framework for reviewing policy and programs from a Gender lens

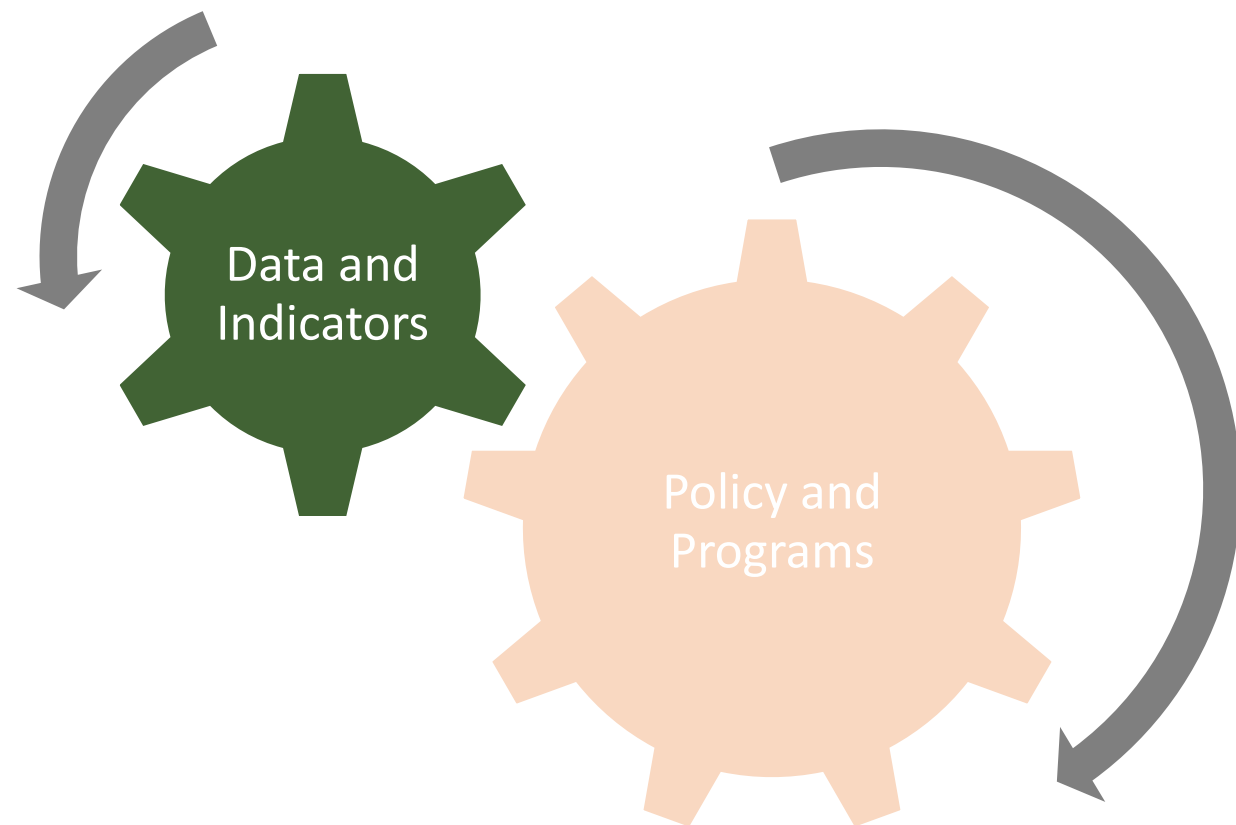


# Sanitation Policies and programs: Access, Agency, and Authority

	Access	Agency	Authority
ILCS (1982)			
NSLRS (1992)			
Manual Scavenging Act 1993 and 2003			
JNUNRM (2005)			
SRMS (2007)			
NUSP (2008)			
NULM (2013)			
AMRUT (2015)			
SBM (U)(2015)			
NFSSM Policy(2017)			
Advisory on Public and community toilets (2018)			
Gender Responsive Guidelines under SBM (U) (2019)			
AMRUT 2.0 (2021)			
SBM (U) 2.0 (2021)			

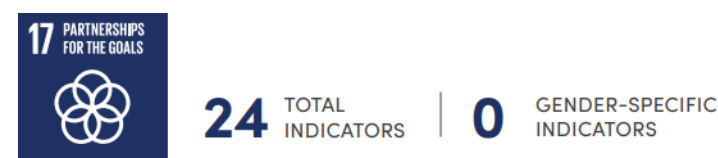
# Improving Gender Outcomes in WASH

## Gender Analysis of Data and Monitoring Framework in WASH in India



# Gender and WASH: International Measurement Framework

## Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030)



- 1 out of 17 SDGs directly addresses gender and 10 other goals address gender through their respective targets and indicators.
- Goal 6, Target 6.2 focuses on gender in the WASH sector. There is however **no specific mention under the corresponding indicator**.
- SDGs **promote the collection of gender-disaggregated data** where it is appropriate even when goals or targets do not specifically address gender.

# Gender and WASH: National Measurement Framework

## National Indicator Framework (NIF) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

- The NIF monitors SDGs at the India level
- Indicators related to gender are included under several goals, primarily under Goal 5: Gender Equality
- Indicators related to WASH are included primarily under Goal 6: Water and Sanitation. Other goals include Goal 1: Reducing Poverty; Goal 4: Quality Education; Goal 11: Sustainable Cities

Goal 4 Quality Education	Goal 5 Gender Equality	Goal 6 Water and Sanitation
4.A Education Facilities  4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to:...e) single sex sanitation facilities	5.4 Value of Unpaid Work  5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work	6.2 Equitable Water and Sanitation  6.2.3 Proportion of schools with separate toilet facilities for girls

# Gender and WASH: National Measurement Framework

## SDG India Index NITI Aayog

- The SDG India Index ranks states based on their performance across the 16 SDG goals.
- Indicators related to gender are included under several goals, primarily under Goal 5: Gender Equality
- Indicators related to WASH are included primarily under Goal 6: Water and Sanitation. Other goals include Goal 4: Quality Education and Goal 11: Sustainable Cities

### Goal 6 Water and Sanitation

**6.2 Equitable Water and Sanitation**  
Percentage of schools with **separate toilet facility for girls**

# Gender and WASH: Swacchh Survekshan

Swachh Survekshan, 2023

- Swachha Survekshan scores Urban Local Bodies on service level progress, certification level, and feedback from citizen.
- There are only two indicators that score the cities on progress in gender.
- There are some indicators that encourage cities to include gender in service provision but do not score them on gender aspects.

Service Level Progress	Certification	Citizen Voice
No Indicator	No Indicator	Informal Waste Pickers, Women, Transgenders and Divyang are given minimum 33% representation in such Social Support Groups.  Are Public Toilets, Urinals and Community Toilets clean and user friendly - each performance indicator to be answered with either YES or NO.

# Data Sources: WASH and Gender

Data Source	Periodicity	Representative	Separate Men and Women Questionnaire	Conducted By	Nature of Survey
Nation Statistical Survey (NSS)	4-5 Years	National/State Level	No	MoSPI	Household Survey
National Family and Health Survey (NFHS)	5 Years	National/State/District Level	Yes	MoHFW, IIPS	Household Survey
Performance Assessment System (PAS)	Yearly	City Level	No	CWAS, CEPT	ULB Data
Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS)	10 Years	National/State Level	Yes	NCAER, University of Maryland	Household Survey
Swachha Survekshan	Yearly	City Level	No	MoHUA	ULB Data



# Data needed for measuring Gender in WASH



Access to improved sanitation



Access to water supply



Access to hygiene that includes solid waste collection, menstrual hygiene and bathroom.



**Economic empowerment:** Household economies and division of labor, labor markets, control over one's life, and access to services and resources



**Political empowerment:** Collective action, mobilization, movements, representation & influence



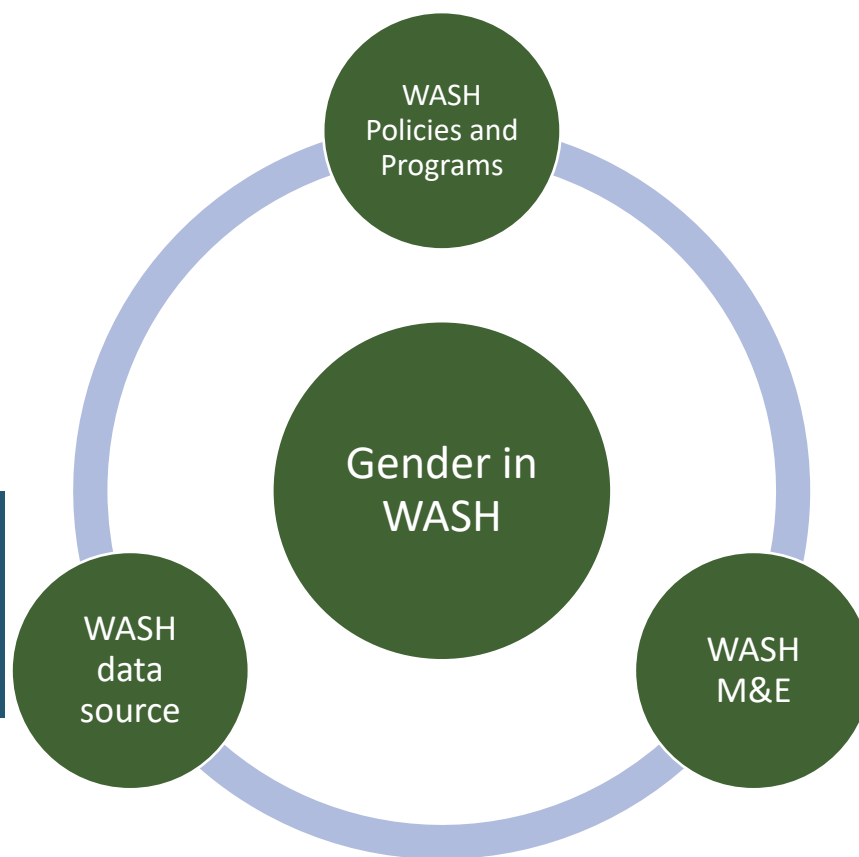
**Social Empowerment:** Change in informal cultural, norms, and exclusionary practices

# Identifying gaps in Data Sources

	NSSO 76 <sup>th</sup> Round (2017-18)	NFHS 2019-20	MIS 2022
Access to Piped Water Supply	Collects data on access to water and care burden of women	Collects data on access to water and care burden of women	Collects data on access to water and care burden but not gender specific
Access to Improved Sanitation	Collects data on access and usage of Individual Members	Collects data on access and usage of Households	Collects data on access to toilet for households
Access to improved Hygiene	Collects data on solid waste collection, handwashing and usage of bathroom	Collects data on solid waste collection, handwashing and menstrual hygiene and usage of bathroom.	Collects data on solid waste collection and usage of bathroom.
Social Empowerment	No data is collected on social empowerment	Data collected on decision making and agency in household.	No data is collected on social empowerment
Economic Empowerment	No data is collected on Economic empowerment	Collects data on economic activities of women, along with economic agency and financial literacy.	Collects data on economic activities of women, and financial literacy.
Political Empowerment	No data is collected on political empowerment	No data is collected on political empowerment	No data is collected on social empowerment

# Monitoring of Gender in WASH: Challenges and Opportunities

WASH Policies and programs in India have gradually evolved from Gender blind to Gender Intentional to Gender Transformative.



Data sources on WASH lacks a consistent framework for collecting data on impact of improved sanitation on gender inequality.

WASH M&E framework for measuring gender transformation in WASH is not adequate from gender perspective, especially at the level of ULB.

# Thank you

