

# Monitoring Gender in WASH

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



## Measuring Gender Intentionality of WSH Infrastructure and Services through ULBs



# WASH M&E is inadequate for measuring gender

- At the global level until recently, SDG on sanitation did not have gender specific indicator.
- National level Monitoring and evaluation frameworks do not have gender specific indicators.
- Inadequate data on gender specific indicators in national surveys capturing data on sanitation.
- M&E framework for cities inadequately monitor processes and outcomes from gender perspective.
- No data on how WASH programs are implemented in terms of participation of women and distribution of budgetary resources.

# Measuring Gender in WASH



## Process oriented approach

Focuses on monitoring and evaluating the implementation processes of a project or program.

Engages with service providers like ULBs

1. Measuring distribution of resources among different sexes
2. Participation of all sexes in planning, implementing, and decision-making progress.



## Outcome oriented approach

Focuses on the long-term effects or impacts of a project or program on the target population or context.

Engages with target population.

1. Sex disaggregated data for all indicators.
2. Measuring gender specific indicators
3. Measuring differential impact on different genders.

# Developing a process-oriented approach to monitor Gender in WASH

## Objective

Develop a data collection tool and a framework for measuring gender intentionality of services and infrastructure provided by urban local bodies.



# M&E Framework for Gender Intentionality

## Gender Intentionality of program Implementing Institutions/service providers

### Gender Inclusive planning

- Availability of Sex disaggregated data

### Equal Participation of all sexes

- Participation of women and transgenders in decision making groups.

### Social Protection

- Employment benefits for women and transgenders
- Capacity Building and Training of women and transgenders

### Gender Inclusive Institutions

- Women and Transgender employee
- Gender Sensitization
- Protection against sexual harassment

## Gender Intentionality of services and infrastructure

### Access of WASH infrastructure and services

- Access to improve sanitation
- Access to community toilet – gender compliance and adequacy
- Access to piped water supply
- Access to Solid waste management services

### Affordability of WASH infrastructure and services

- Equitable tariff for accessing sanitation infrastructure and services

# Categorising Indicators

## Improvement in WASH

### ACCESS

Level of access to toilets among slum households

Share of IHHL/CT/PT baseline met for SBM-U slum households

Gender compliance exhibited by CTs

Level of access to functional tap-water connections among slum households

Access to door-to-door solid waste collection services

Gender-segregated toilet facilities at ULB's offices

### AFFORDABILITY

Slum or women/TG-headed households were awarded a higher subsidy

Subsidized rates for women/TG for using PT/CT

Differentiated desludging tariff for slum/women & TG-headed households

Differentiated water tariff structure for slum / women & TG-headed households

## Gender Intentionality of ULB

### PARTICIPATION

Share of women/TG members in the City Sanitation Task Force (CSTF)

Share women/TG members in the standing committee of ULB for WASH

ULB form committees for WASH-related functions at the slum level

### SOCIAL SECURITY

Share of WASH-employed (or contracted) urban poor women/TG have access to WASH-related livelihood/employment initiatives

Share of WASH-employed/contracted (by ULB) women/TG who have attended training and skill development conducted in the last two years

### GENDER INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS

ULB has a functional committees as per the POSH Act

Gender-sensitization training sessions for Permanent employees

Gender-sensitization training sessions for Non-Permanent employees

Gender-sensitization training sessions for Elected representatives

WASH utilities/assets employing/contracting women/TG for O&M

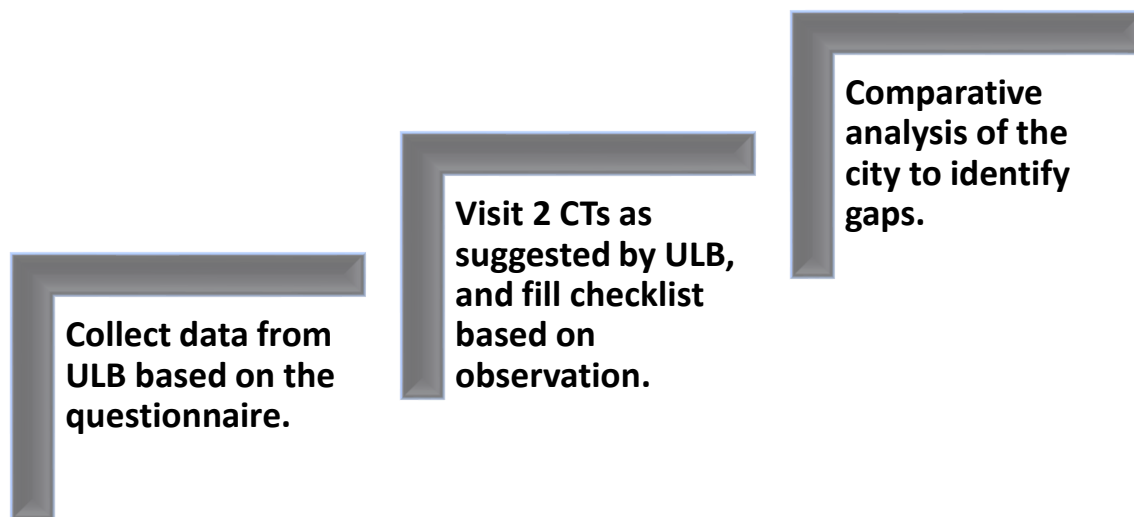
Gender inclusive WASH planning processes

### GENDER DATA GAP

Sex Disaggregated Data

# Methodology

8 cities across 3 states were selected for piloting based on consultation with partners from NFSSM alliance

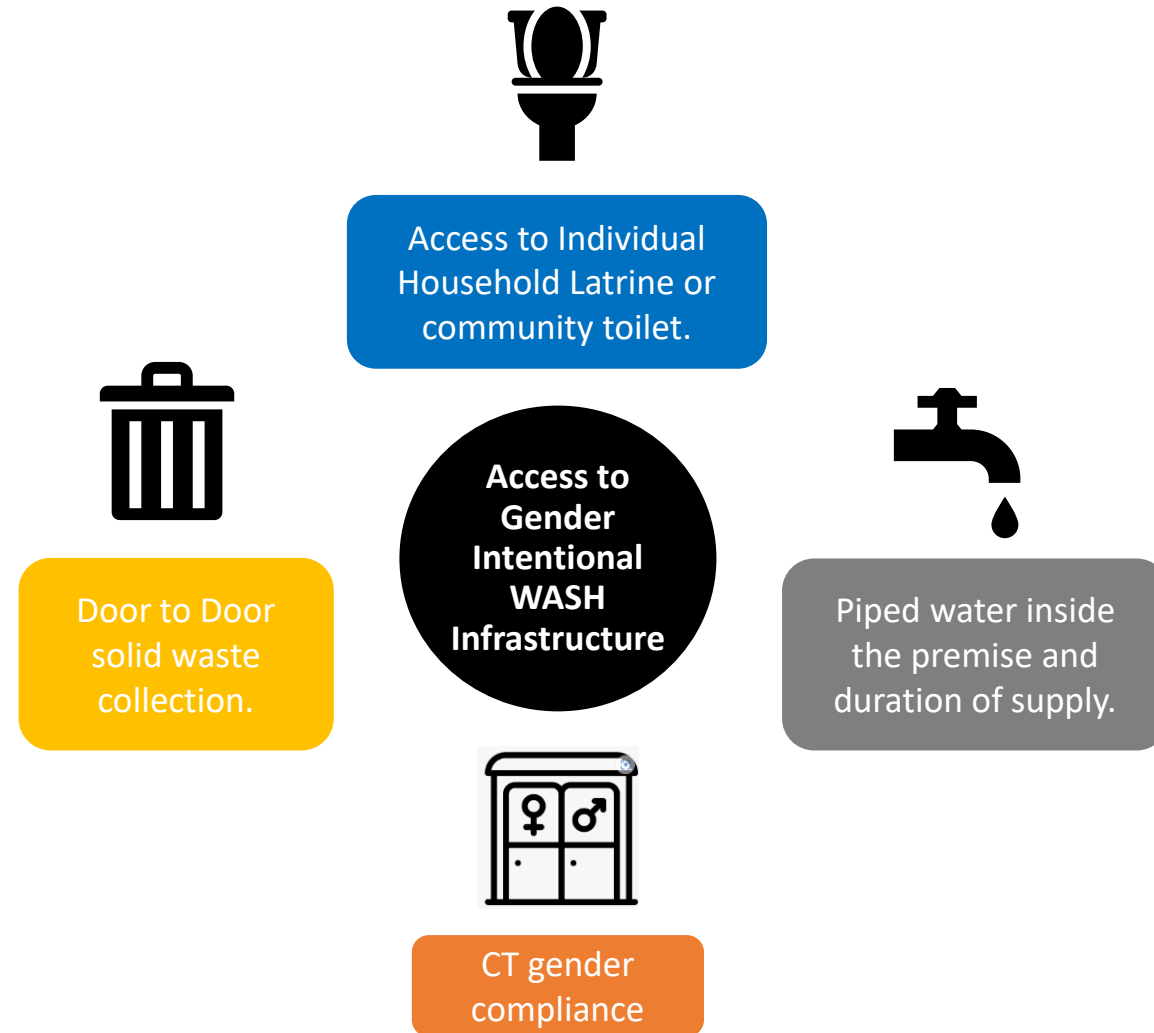


State	City	Code	Population size	Tier
State 1	City 1	S1C1	Million+	Tier 1
	City 2	S1C2	50000 - 99999	Tier 2
	City 3	S1C3	Million+	Tier 1
	City 4	S1C4	50000 - 99999	Tier 2
State 2	City 5	S2C5	50000 - 99999	Tier 2
	City 6	S2C6	Million+	Tier 1
State 3	City 7	S3C7	50000 - 99999	Tier 2
	City 8	S3C8	Million+	Tier 1

# Data Analysis



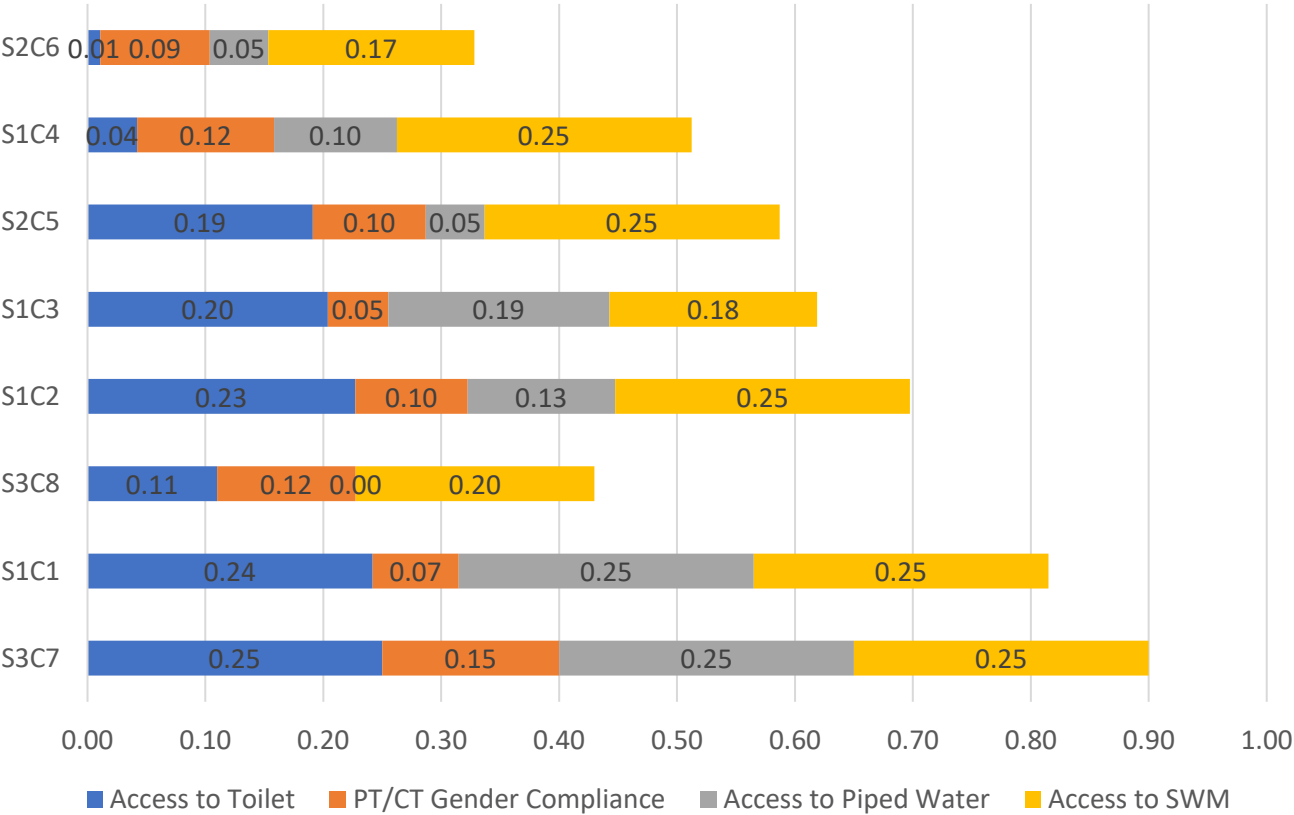
# Access of WASH infrastructure and services



Access to IHHL with in houses with piped water supply increases the usage of latrine and reduces care burden on women and young girls and improve the education, and livelihood opportunity.

Community toilet with basic facilities like running water, adequate lighting, separate entrances are more likely to usable by all genders.

# Safely managed toilet needs water and other facilities for it to be gender intentional.



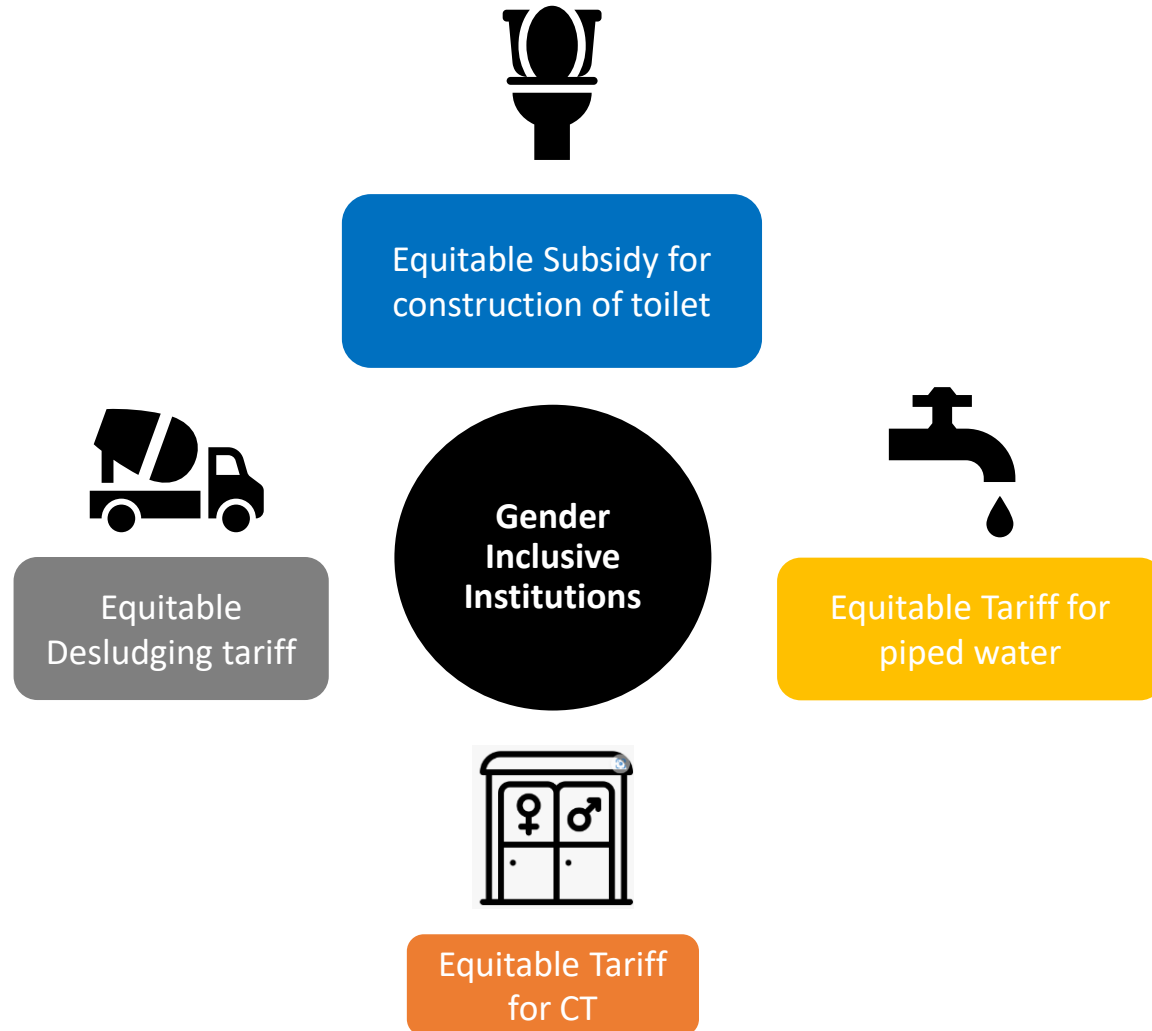
Access to improved sanitation with piped water supply is important for everyone but it critical for women and transgender due to their bodily needs.

**Only few cities are providing piped water supply along with improved sanitation facilities.**

Access to community toilets is important but it should have adequate facilities for all genders.

**All cities perform poorly on gender compliance of community toilets.**

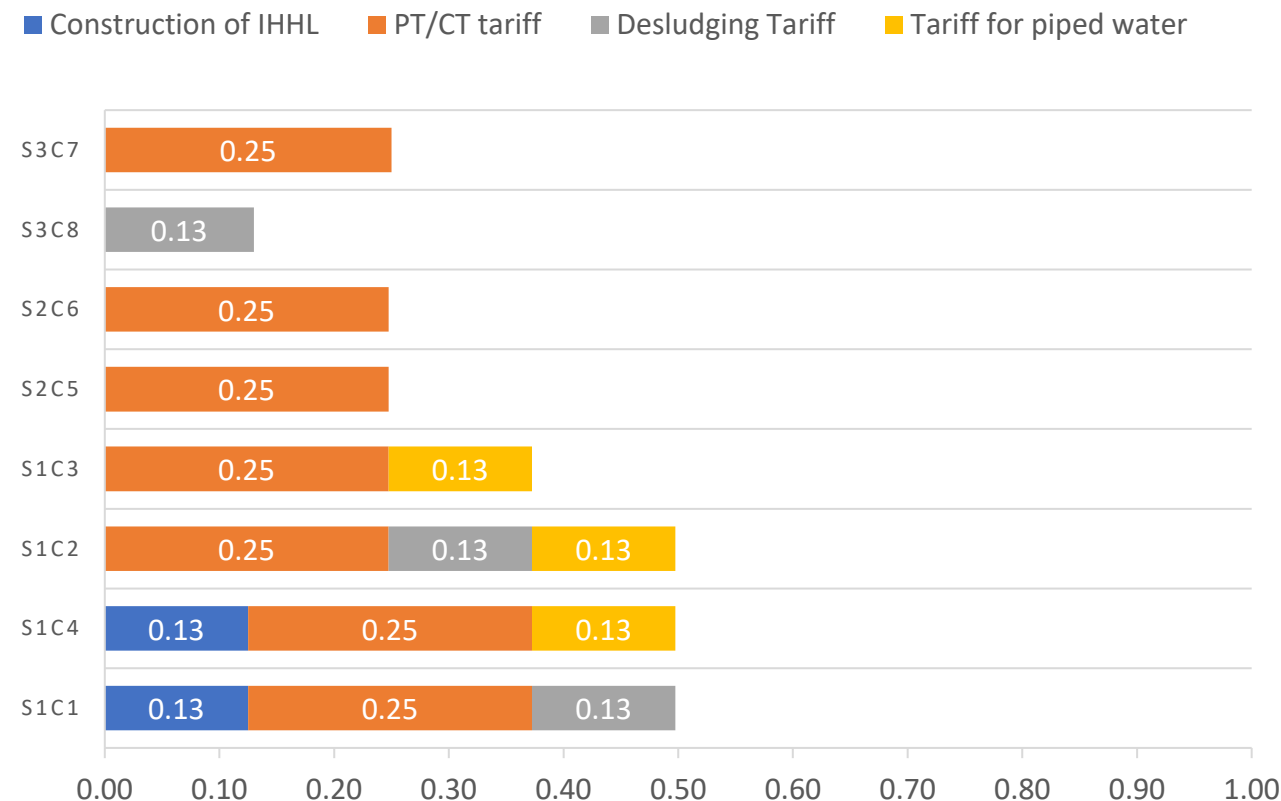
# Affordability of WASH Services



Affordable WASH services makes it accessible for everyone.

Affordable WASH services is disproportionately more beneficial for poor women and transgenders.

# Affordability of WASH Services makes it easier for women and transgenders to use WASH services



Access to community toilets is critical for universal access to sanitation especially for areas where IHHL is not feasible due to adequate space and resources.

There are no charges for using CT in 7 out of 8 cities and in other cities they are charging same fee from everyone.

**Access to community toilets is affordable as 7 out of 8 cities provide access to community toilet at no tariff.**

Lack of affordable desludging service adversely affect the poor female headed household who are more likely to have smaller latrines and need to be deslugged more frequently.

**Only few cities have subsidised desludging tariff and equitable tariff for piped water.**

# Equal participation of all gender in decision making roles.



Participation in  
Ward/neighbourhood  
level forums for  
Sanitation

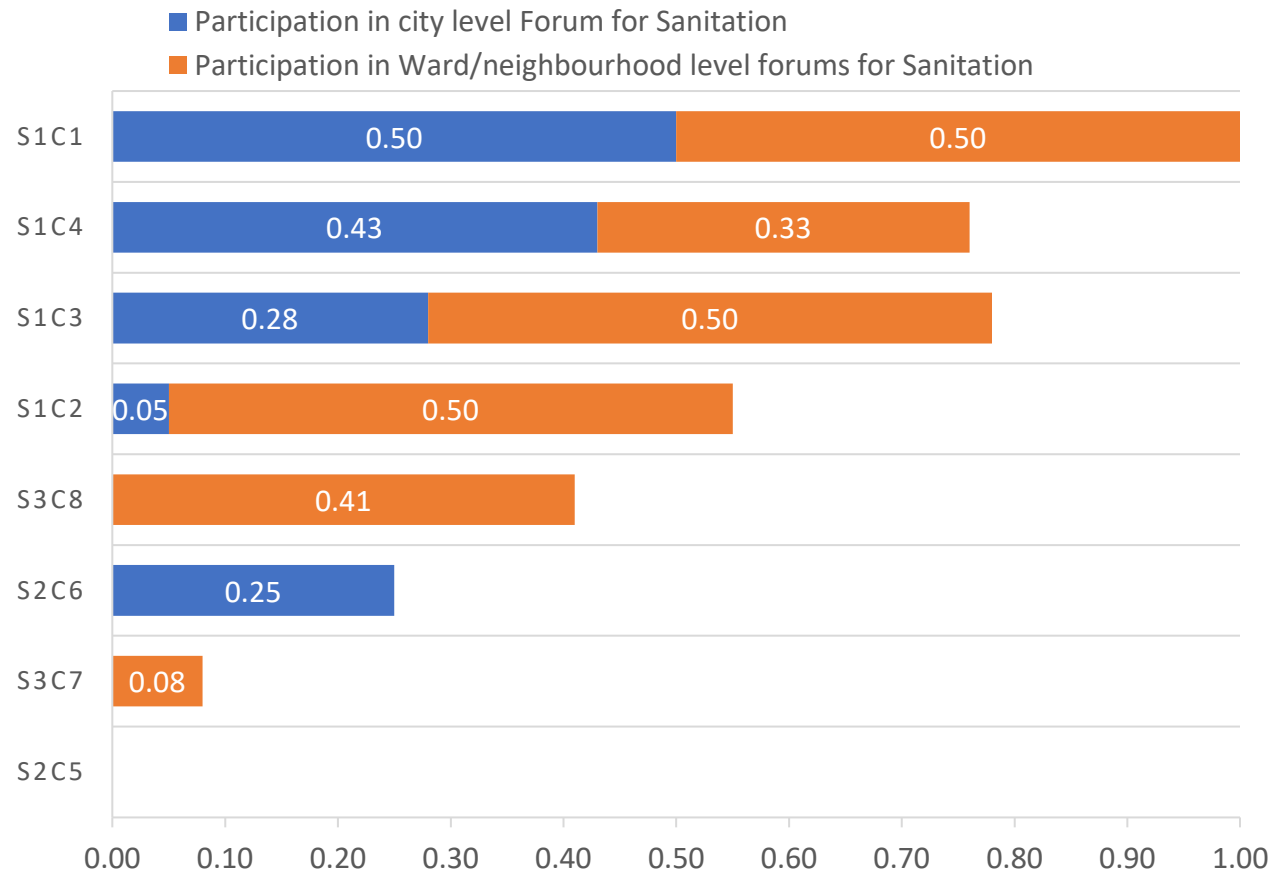


Participation in city level  
Forum for Sanitation

Participation of women and transgender in slum and city level governance forums for sanitation gives them agency to influence decision making.

Evidence suggest that women in decision making roles tend to focus more on water and sanitation than men.

# There are more women and fewer transgender in decision making roles but decentralized decision-making institutions are not very active.



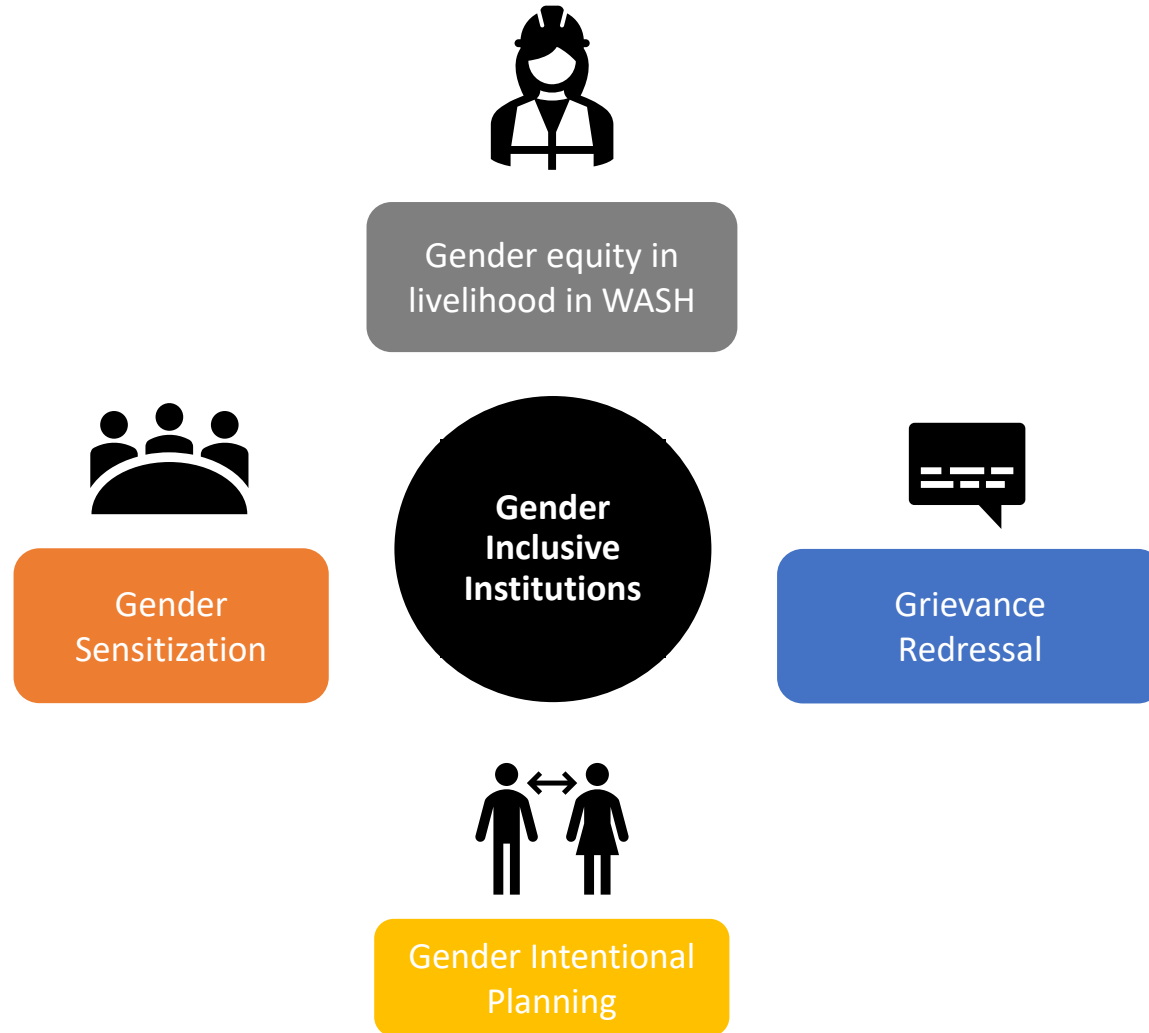
Ward and neighbourhood committees makes it easier for women to participate in decision making process.

**Many cities have equal participation of women in wards and neighbourhood committees, but participation of transgenders is inadequate**

Urban local bodies are an important stakeholder in providing sanitation services to urban poor and equal participation of all genders is important..

**City level forums have inadequate representation of women and transgenders and are not active in most cities.**

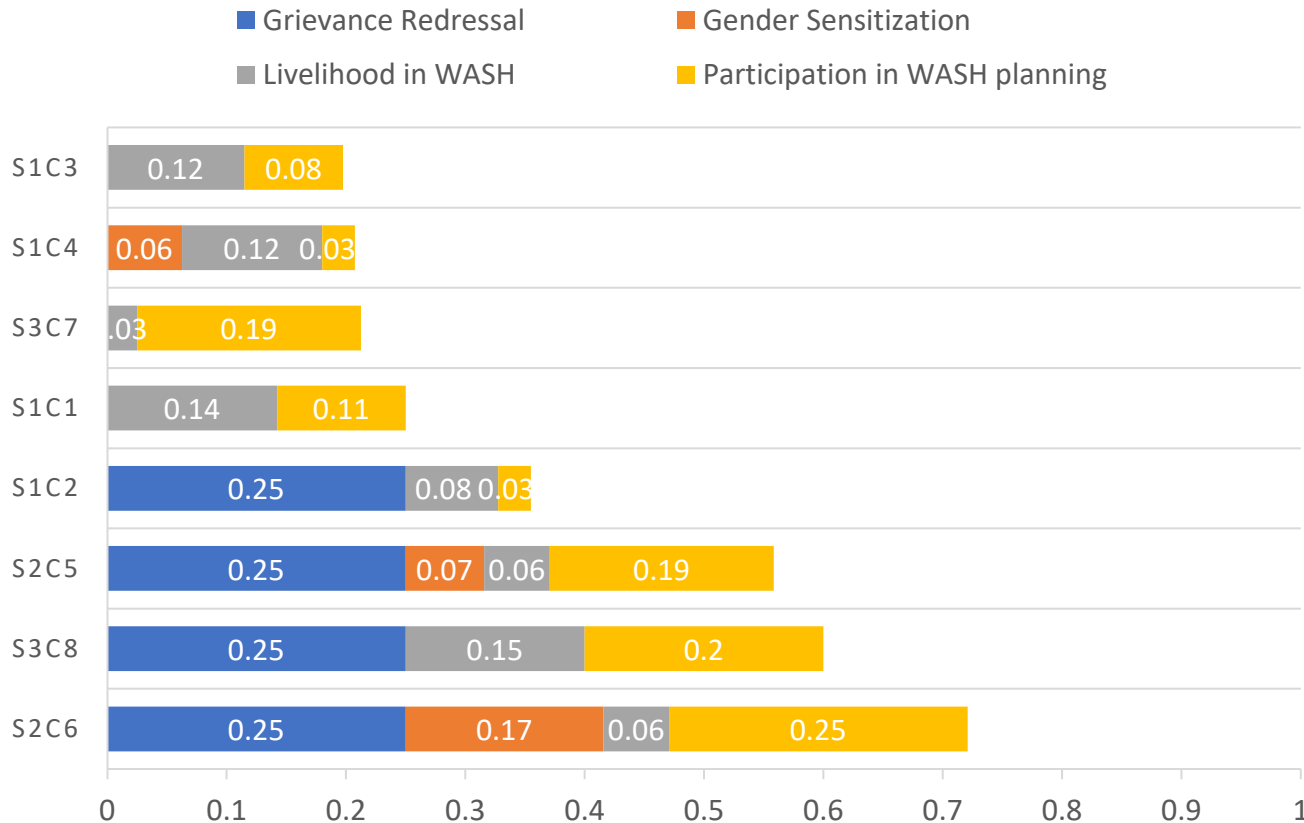
# Gender Intentional Institutions



Gender Intentional institutions provide equal livelihood opportunity for all genders, have gender sensitive culture, gender aware planning and a gender sensitive grievance redressal.

Gender Intentional institutions are more likely to be more gender intentional in-service delivery.

# ULBs need to be more proactive in promoting gender intentionality by strengthening gender related processes.



Consultation with women and transgenders during the planning process is important for making service delivery more effective for women and transgenders.

**All cities reported conducting gender need assessment, but the level of consultation differ as some only consult self –help groups while others also consult women representative, and women sanitation workers.**

Gender sensitization among elected representatives and employees in the ULB along with a robust grievance redressal mechanism, especially for sexual harassment creates enabling environment for women to work in WASH.

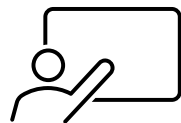
**4 out of eight cities have a POSH committee and most cities do not provide adequate gender sensitization training**



# Social Protection for sanitation workforce in WASH



Employment  
benefits



Training and  
capacity building

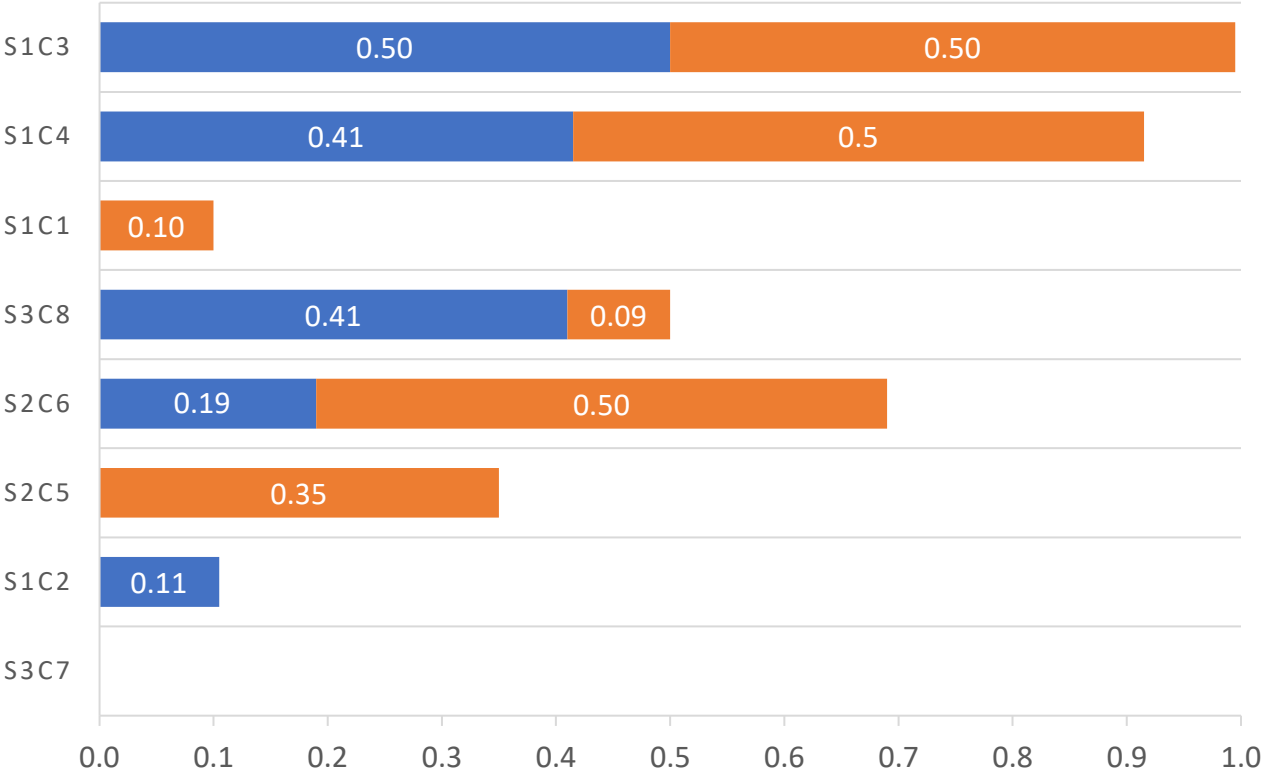
Equal participation of all gender in WASH sector at all level is important for promoting gender transformation.

Employment benefits like EPF and health benefits for all sanitation workers can enable women and transgenders to find gainful employment in WASH sector.

Adequate training and capacity building of women and transgenders is important for enabling them to perform their roles more effectively.

# Better social protection creates enabling environment for women and transgender to seek employment in WASH sector

■ Employment Benefits   ■ Share of trained WASH-employed/contracted women/TG in the past two years

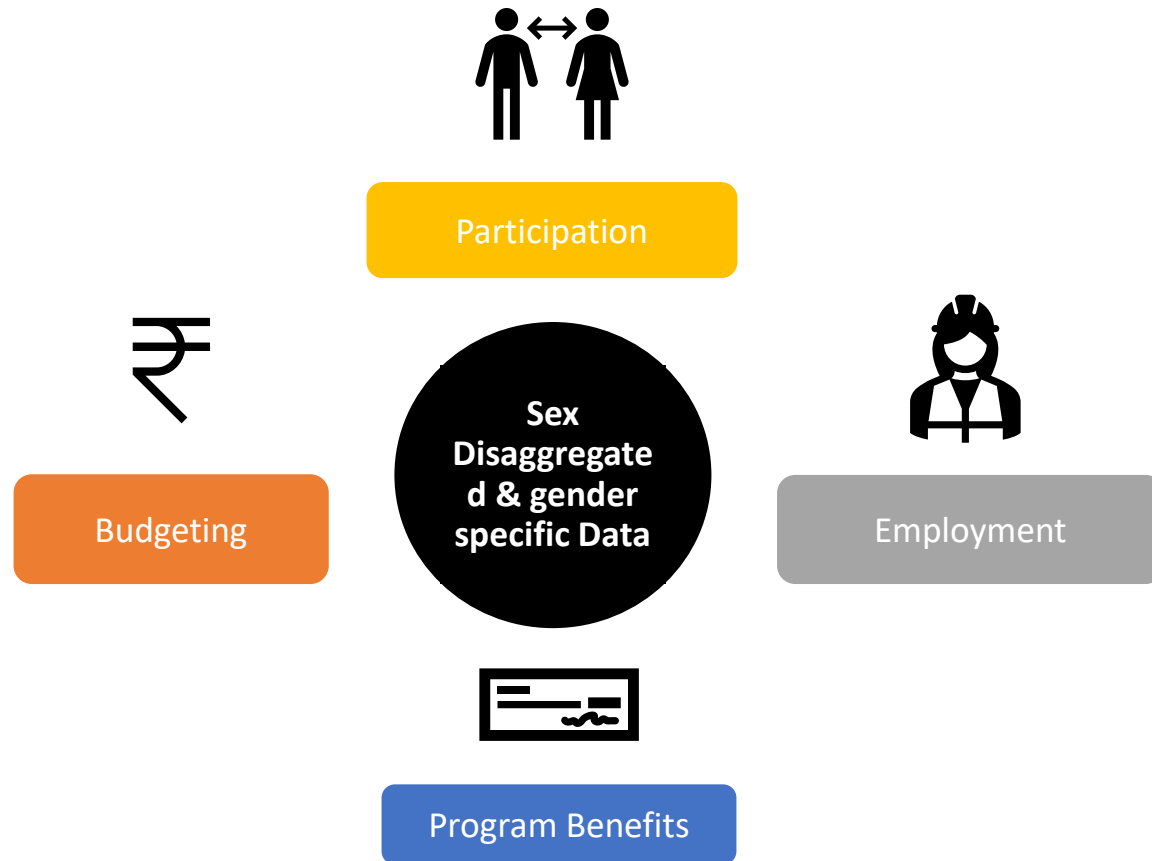


Urban local bodies are increasingly more reliant on contractual workers in service delivery which makes sanitation workers more vulnerable.

**Only few cities provide employment benefits to sanitation workers and the number of women sanitation workers is low.**

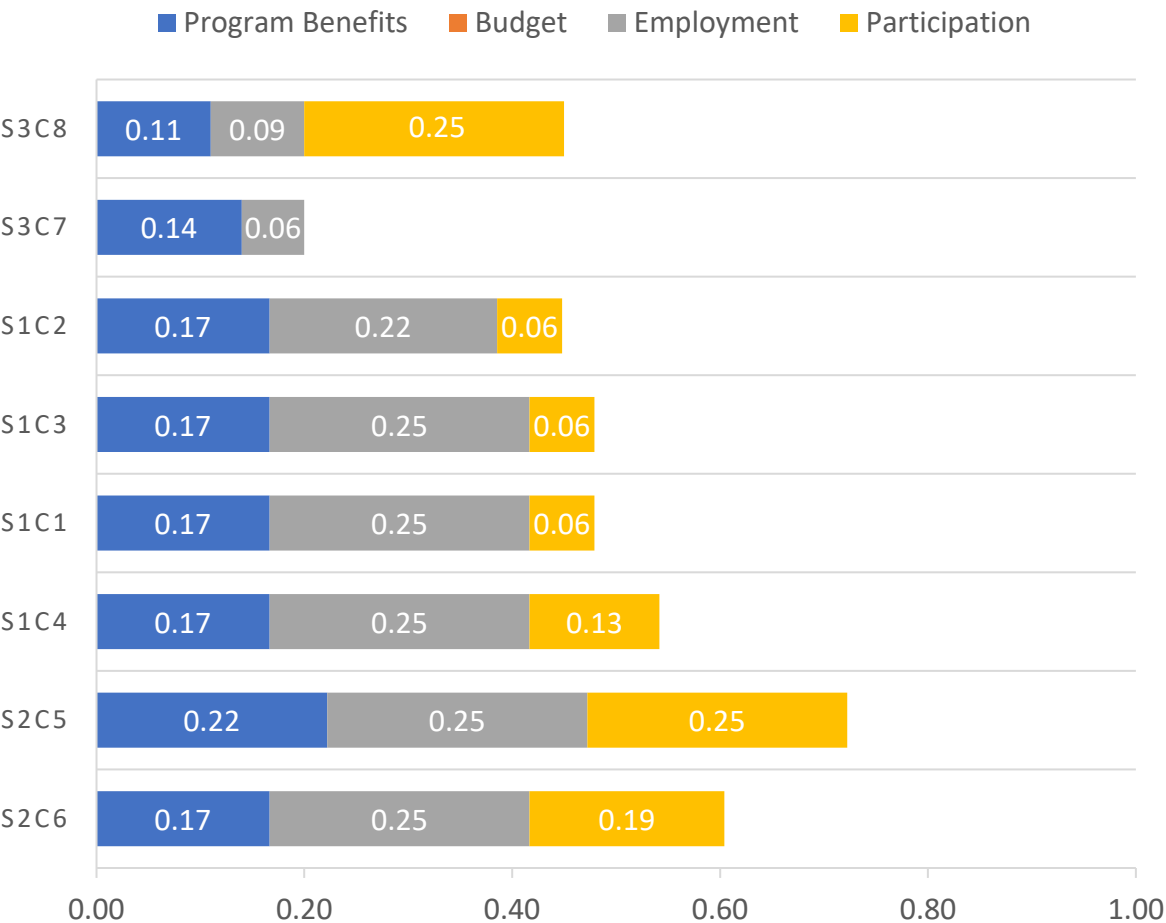
**In few cities male and female sanitation workers get equal opportunity for capacity building and training however the quality of data is relatively poor.**

# Gender Data Gap



Sex disaggregated data related to different aspect of program implementation in sanitation is critical to measuring gender outcomes.

# Sex disaggregated data is available when mandated but it is inadequate otherwise.



Sex disaggregated data on program budgets and benefits is important to understand distribution of resources between different sexes.

**Most cities have sex disaggregated data on program benefits but do not have adequate data on budgetary allocation to providing service and infrastructure for different sexes.**

Sex disaggregated data on participation of all sexes in decision making and employees is critical to understanding the agency and authority women and transgender can exercise.

**Most cities have sex disaggregated data on employment in WASH services provided by ULB but only few cities have data on participation of women and transgender in decision making roles especially at ward and community level.**

# Key Learnings/ Challenges

1. **Explicit mandate of inclusion** in WASH policy is key in improving some of the gender related indicators for WASH especially on livelihood, social security and affordability.
2. Top-down **policy approach** can improve the access and affordability of WASH services but inclusion and participation of marginalised is key for sustainable approach towards inclusion in WASH
3. **Strengthening of Institutions** like ULBs (which work directly with urban poor) is important for achieving gender intentional outcomes.
4. **Comparative analysis of cities across varying policy approaches** can foster cross learning between cities for improving inclusion.
5. **Need for Bottom-up Research and Evidence** on Gender Intentional outcomes in WASH
6. **Inadequate attention to Data** is a barrier for measuring gender intentional outcomes
  - Poor quality or lack of data in terms of gender disaggregation.
  - No systematic method of data collection and reporting is available at the ULB level.
  - Most ULBs rely on old data from census for household and population estimate.
  - Lack of data on women/transgender headed households across the Urban Local Bodies.
  - No single point of gender related data compilation and management.
7. **Lack of conceptual clarity among the officials** hinders compilation and maintenance of gender related data across the ULBs.
8. **Gender norms are not fully complied** while implementing the policies and programs on the ground across the ULBs.

# Thank you

