Deliberately Addressing Gender Equity Within WASH

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Ghana, WA-WASH Project 2015

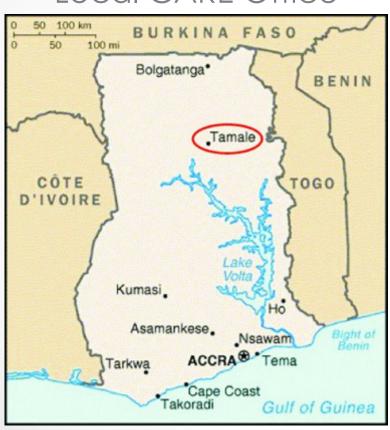


Overview

- Introduction
- Tools
- Process
- Methods
- Analysis and Preliminary Results
- Conclusion

Introduction-Ghana

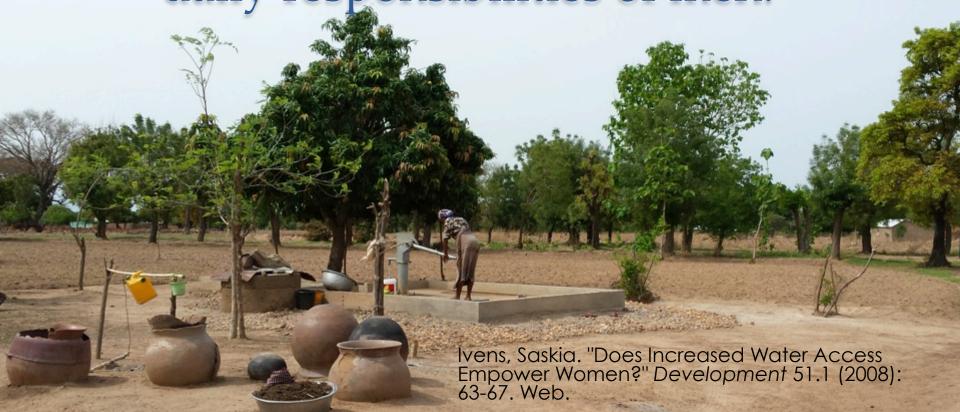
Local CARE Office



WA-WASH Region



WASH sustainability depends on gender equity since "it is unlikely that repair or renewal [of a broken facility] will take place...as it does not affect the daily responsibilities of men."



Introduction- WA-WASH

"The primary goal of the West African Water,
Sanitation Hygiene Program (WA-WASH) is to increase
sustainable access to safe water and sanitation, and
improve hygiene in West Africa"



Introduction- WA-WASH

CARE Ghana's Components:

- 1. Potable Water
 - Forming water committees, building boreholes or solar pumps
- 2. Sanitation
 - CLTS and WASH in Schools
- 3. Food Security
- 4. Climate Change
- 5. Gender Mainstreaming
 - Male Gender Champions
 - Engagement with Traditional Leaders
 - Community Gender Action Plan (CGAP)
 - Training Sessions
 - Drama Clubs

Tools



Gender Analysis Snapshot

63 Questions on:

- Demographics
- Family Finances
- Leadership and Community Involvement
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Decision-Making
- Access to Public Spaces and Services
- Women's Empowerment and Equality
- Most Significant Change

Most Significant Change

5 Questions:

- 1. What has been your involvement in CARE International's projects and activities to date?
- 2. What has changed in your life as a result of your involvement in CARE's project?
- 3. Out of all of these changes you have mentioned, which is the most significant to you?
- 4. Why is this change significant to you?
- 5. How, if at all, has the work of CARE International contributed to this change?

Governance into Functionality Tool

56 Questions on:

- Basic Data on Water Scheme
- Functionality Snapshot
- Sanitation Sustainability
- Scheme Financing
- Management Approach
- User Group
- Accountability and Responsiveness
- Follow-up Actions
- Decision-Making

*Challenge: When a community had more than one borehole

Focus Group Discussions

16 Questions on:

- Control of Income and Productive Assets/Resources
- Decision-Making and Communication
- Getting Permission
- Self-confidence, Autonomy, and Leadership

Process



Training Enumerators

- Two days
- Overview of ethics, methods, and tools themselves

*Challenge: Maintaining consistency when giving a English survey to Dagaare participants

*Tip: Re-training at the halfway point

Piloting Tools

- Only 1 day
- Each enumerator conducted one GAS in an nonparticipating community
- Conducted one GiFT as a group

*Challenge: Giving critical feedback on the process when tools are in another language

Methods



Surveying-GAS

- 1. Randomly selected 20 household names from each community's roster
- 2. Head of household called to list all family members over the age of 18
- Random selection of a male or female from list
- 4. If that person is unavailable, randomly select one other
- 5. If neither male or female is available OR entire household is absent, count as a non-response

*Challenge: Keeping nonresponse bias low without losing necessary sample size

*Tip: Oversample at the start

List of Household Members

*Tip:
Get this
information
in advance

What is their relationship to the household head and how old are they? DO NOT EXCLUDE HH HEAD OR PERSON SPEAKING

	ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS CHART (ADULTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER)							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
#	Relationship to HH head	M/F	Age	Give a number to each MAN of column (2)	Give a number to each WOMAN of column (2)			
1	Head							
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								

Gender Selection Chart						
Need: □ Only male □ Only female □ Either			er			
Available:	□ Only male	□ Only female	□ Both	□ Neither		
Selected respondent:	Respondent #:					
Interviewed respondent:	Respondent #:					

Random Selection Chart

Use random respondent selection table below for 1-10 eligible respondents. Use random number list for 11-20 eligible respondents.

RANDOM RESPONDENT SELECTION TABLE										
TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN OR ME					N IN HOUSEHOLD					
SURVEY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4	7	8
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5	8	9
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6	9	10
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7	1	1
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8	2	2
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	3	3
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2	4	4
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3	5	5
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4	6	6
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	7	7

CIRCLE CHOSEN PERSON'S # IN ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS CHART

Surveying-GiFT

- One given in every community
- Ideally 6 participants (ranged from 4-6)
- Minimum Requirements:
 - o 1 Male WATSAN member
 - o 1 Female WATSAN member
 - o 1 Male non-WATSAN member
 - o 1 Female non-WATSAN member
- Participants chosen out of those available at the time (convenience sample)

*Challenge: Encouraging women to speak in a mixed gender environment

Focus Group Discussions

- Two conducted in each community (one male, one female)
- Communities self-selected 6 male and 6 female participants (convenience sample)
- *Challenge: "Confidentiality" and "privacy" in communities that share almost everything
- *Challenge: Encouraging younger women to speak when older women were present
- *Challenge: Translating the word "empowered"

Analysis



Scoring the Surveys

Who defaults more often: men or women, or do they default equally frequently (in your household)?	Only men2 Mostly men2 Men and women equally3 Mostly women4 Only women5		
Who defaults more often: men or women, or do they default equally frequently (in your household)?	Only men		

- Done to assess gender equality
- To analyze a scored survey, every question included in the score must have a number
- For '*' values, I inputted the mean from that specific gender and community

Scoring the Surveys

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Who defaults more often: men or women, or do they default equally frequently (in your household)?	Only men		

Challenge: Questions where '' values were high

*Tip: Score after the fact instead of a priori

*Tip: Spend longer pre-testing and analyzing pre-tested data to find questions that don't score well

Results

Tahl	e 5.	2015	GiFT	'Scores

Table 5. 2015 dil 1 5cores				
	Overall Mean	Intervention	Control	
GiFT section	(SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	p-value*
	<u>n</u> = 15	$\underline{\mathbf{n}} = 10$	$\underline{\mathbf{n}} = 5$	
Total <u>GiFT</u> score	59 (3.5)	61 (1.2)	57 (5.5)	0.56
GiFT subsection scores				
WASH sustainability	22 (1.9)	23(0.7)	20 (2.7)	0.01
Water point	14 (1.9)	15 (0.6)	13 (3.1)	0.18
functionality	14 (1.7)	13 (0.0)	13 (3.1)	0.10
Sanitation	7 (0.5)	8 (0.5)	7 (0.5)	0.28
sustainability	, (0.0)	0 (0.0)	, (0.0)	0.20
Governance	30 (2.0)	30 (1.4)	29 (3.0)	0.99
Management	13 (0.6)	13 (0.6)	13 (0.6)	0.47
Accountability &	17 (1 6)	17 (1 1)	17 (2.4)	0.99
Responsiveness	17 (1.6)	17 (1.1)	17 (2.4)	0.55
Financing	8 (0.4)	8 (0.4)	8 (0.0)	0.52
WATCAN proportion	0 5 (0 1)	0 = (0.1)	0 = (0.3)	0.03
WATSAN proportion female	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)	0.83
Jeniule				

^{*}Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test due to small sample size

Analyzing Transcripts

Content divided up into specific themes by gender:

Women	Men	
Gender division of labor and	Gender division of labor and	
workload sharing	workload sharing	
Control of income and	Sharing control of income and	
productive assets/resources	productive assets/resources	
Intra-household negotiation,	Intra-household negotiation,	
communication and decision	communication and decision	
making	making	
Access to public	Access to public	
spaces/permission	spaces/permission	
Self-confidence, autonomy	Role modeling and respecting	
and leadership	women's rights and value (in	
	public)	

Results

Discussing Women's Empowerment:

- "It is the man who gives the woman the power"
- "To me it is money that makes a person empowered."
- "Being empowered means that you should be understanding, have equality and be united with your colleagues. If you do not talk with your colleagues and sit with the truth in your room then it is not power."

Most Significant Change

I placed the responses in categories myself

MSC Area	Percent
CLTS	39.5
Water	37.3
VSLA	14.0
Agriculture	5.3
Quality of Life	4.0

Conclusion

"Imbalance between women's water burden and denied agency in decision making underscore that post-2015 development targets alone will not reduce water access inequalities or enable future sustainability. Tackling women's global infectious disease burden and assaults to their physical, mental, and social wellbeing should go beyond improvement of household water access to address underlying causes of gender inequality."

^{-&}quot;Gender disparities in water, sanitation, and global health." Caruso, Bethany A et al. The Lancet, Volume 386, Issue 9994, 650 - 651