

Appendix 2: Additional results frameworks

The following results frameworks have been adapted from existing or are based on potential foundation investments. They each locate an element of the empowerment model as either a primary or secondary outcome, or both.

The results frameworks are based on four sectors: financial services for the poor; family planning; water, sanitation and hygiene; and agriculture.

Agency

The following results frameworks place the dimensions of agency as either a primary or intermediate outcome.

Decision-making

Family planning

This results framework is an adaptation of the investment, Improving Adolescent Reproductive Health and Nutrition in Ethiopia through Structural Solutions.

Primary outcome	Intermediate outcomes	Outputs
1. Increased decision-making power among adolescent girls in four districts in West Hararghe by 2020.	1.1 Increased adolescent girls' (13-17 year olds) skills in negotiation, advocacy, understanding of their bodies, confidence, social cohesion, and aspirations in four districts of West Hararghe by 2020.	1.1.1 Life skills curriculum developed with adolescent girls by the end of year one for the in-school girls. 1.1.2 In-school girls' group formed and meeting regularly and, e.g., supported with dissemination of adolescent girls' puberty book and edutainment.
	1.2 A change in social norms regarding SRH, nutrition, early marriage, and increasing the value of adolescent girls among reference groups including parents, in-laws, boys, husbands, and peers in four districts of West Hararghe by 2020.	1.2.1 Barrier analysis of social norms conducted with adolescent girls by the end of year one. 1.2.2 Women's Development Army and Farmers Groups meeting regularly with reference groups.
2. By 2020 demonstrated support for evidence-based scale-up in West Hararghe zone and beyond.	2.1 Increased multi-stakeholder support for the A+ approach beyond the zone (e.g. by the Ethiopian Adolescents Technical Working Group by 2020).	2.1.1 Lesson learning and influencing of key stakeholders, e.g. through field visits and presentations at joint reviews of annual progress.

Financial services for the poor

Primary outcome	Intermediate outcomes	Outputs
Increased decision-making power over allocation of household income among married women in two rural regions of Pakistan.	Increased access to mobile banking services among married women in two rural regions of Pakistan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married women receive training in financial services, management and tools. Married women (banking customers) are enrolled for mobile money services.
Expanded coverage of digital payment systems in two rural regions of Pakistan.	Increased uptake of digital payment systems by small business owners in two rural regions of Pakistan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small business owners attend training on digital payment systems. Stakeholders engaged to provide support to ongoing development of digital payment systems.

Agriculture

Primary outcome	Intermediate outcomes	Outputs
Increased decision-making power among female farmers in rural Malawi.	Increased access to agricultural products among female farmers in rural Malawi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female farmers receive credit to buy agricultural products, such as livestock, seedlings and tools. Female farmers attend training on business leadership in agriculture.
	Improved knowledge about digital technologies to assist in farm production, female farmers in rural Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops held to inform and engage female farmers on emerging digital technologies. Training also includes general guidance around crop and livestock development.

Institutional structures

The following results framework locates norms, relations and laws and policies as either primary or intermediate outcomes.

Norms Agriculture		
Primary outcome	Intermediate outcomes	Outputs
1. Improved access to small business loans for women in three rural regions of Peru.	1.1 Improved business development knowledge among women in three rural regions of Peru.	1.1.1 200 women receive small business loans. 1.1.2 Women receive training in business and negotiation skills and financial literacy.
	1.2 The policy and institutional context is improved for women farmers and entrepreneurs.	1.2.1 Removing policy barriers to women's participation in agricultural value chains (e.g. supporting women's ability to register a business/take out a loan/buy land). 1.2.2 Supporting the formal recognition of women's agricultural work.
2. Positive shift in gender norms towards women's role in the formal economy among women and men in in three rural regions of Peru. <i>*Shifting harmful norms around gender roles, particularly women's contribution outside of the household, can increase their agency and their access to financial and productive assets.</i>	2.1 Improved knowledge and understanding among men about the benefits of women's engagement in the formal economy. <i>*Engaging men is a key element in the process of women's empowerment.</i>	2.1.1 Men trained in gender equality and women's economic empowerment. 2.1.2 Social mobilization routinely implemented 2.1.3 Support women's community leadership.

Resources

The following results framework locates bodily integrity, critical consciousness and assets as either primary or intermediate outcomes.

Assets - Time Water, sanitation and hygiene		
Primary outcome	Intermediate outcomes	Outputs
1. Improved access to water supplies in four inner-city slums in Delhi.	1.1 Reduction in time spent fetching water among women in four inner-city slums in Delhi.	1.1.1 Evidence produced on the cost-effectiveness of enhanced water services for local communities. 1.1.2 Enhanced water services rolled out in four inner-city slums. 1.1.3 Local infrastructure is safe and designed for women and children.
	1.2 Adoption of local strategy for improving access to water facilities for all residents of four inner-city slums in Delhi.	1.2.1 Women's advisory panel is established to inform stakeholders about the gendered aspects of water services and access. 1.2.2 Learning data on the cost-effectiveness of enhanced water services for local communities generated, analyzed and shared with local government.