## Appendix 3: Additional indicators

### Agency

#### Decision-making

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene
- % of women who share equal WSH decision-making in the household[^9]
- % of women in job skills training on operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation, including for technical and managerial roles[^10]
- % of girls reporting any restrictions on their freedom during menstruation

#### Family planning
- # of births to adolescent girls aged 15-19 that occurred in the last year[^11]

#### Agriculture
- % of rural women with access to and decision-making power over credit[^12]

#### Financial services for the poor
- % of women who have control over personal decisions related to finances/income[^13]
- % of women who have control over use of their husband’s income.
  - % of women who work for an income, who have control over how their income is spent
  - % of women accessing credit for food production[^4]

### Example survey questions:
- Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?
- Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want to yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?

### Collective action

#### Family planning
- # of young people trained as peer educators in SRH who are active during a reference period[^16]
- % of women who make use of their right to access SRH[^16]

#### Agriculture
- % of rural women who participate in farmers’ associations[^17]

#### Financial services for the poor
- % women engaged in training or networking[^18]
- # of women who are members of a microfinance group[^19]

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene
- # of women who attend a community water user group[^20]

### Institutional Structures

#### Attitudes (norms)

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene
- % of parents who believe it is acceptable to talk to their children about menstruation

#### Family planning
- % of women who believe that an ideal family would consist of more boys than girls
- % of women who approve of family planning[^44]
- # of men who believe a man should attend the birth of his children[^45]

#### Financial services for the poor
- % of women and men who agree that if money is scarce, girls and boys should have equal priority to remain in school[^46]
- % of community members who believe that women should have the right to spend their own money how they want[^47]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laws and policies</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water, sanitation and hygiene</strong></td>
<td>Existence of locally relevant policy that promotes good menstrual hygiene management (e.g., regulations that stipulate menstrual disposal facilities in school toilets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of governments who have in place fiscal policies that encourage menstrual hygiene management (e.g., removal of VAT on menstrual hygiene products)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family planning</strong></td>
<td>% of women who know their right to SRH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of budget allocation to family planning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>Adoption of explicit laws or clauses in existing legislation that reduce or eliminate gender discrimination in land rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of rural women who hold land titles (where appropriate disaggregated by caste, ethnicity, disability)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relations</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water, sanitation and hygiene</strong></td>
<td>% of health centers teaching good menstrual hygiene management in their reproductive health clinics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family planning</strong></td>
<td>% of women who report being treated fairly by health care workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of laws/acts addressing social, gender, ethnic and religious discrimination in hospitals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>% of households with joint ownership of property and productive assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of women with access to financial services</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Financial services for the poor</strong></td>
<td>% of women accessing formal credit sources over the last year</td>
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<tr>
<td># of women who have received a bank loan over the last year</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Critical consciousness</strong></td>
<td>% of women using contraception who were informed about the side effects of the method used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of women who have experienced a shift in the allocation of household labor and so can devote more time to enterprise development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>% of rural women with autonomy in agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of rural women using mobile phones to access new innovations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial services for the poor</strong></td>
<td># of women who have improved self-esteem which has enabled them to increase business risk-taking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water, sanitation and hygiene</strong></td>
<td># of hours spent by women collecting water (disaggregate by time frame/reference period)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of hours saved by women using improved water and sanitation services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td># of hours rural women save per day as a result of agricultural innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of rural women satisfied with the available time for leisure activities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Financial services for the poor</strong></td>
<td>Average number of hours adolescent girls and boys spend on unpaid domestic duties, including childcare, in the last week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of women who report being underemployed</td>
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</tbody>
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## Knowledge and skills

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- % of girls reporting a lack of privacy or feeling unsafe when using the sanitary facilities at school

### Family planning

- % of all women who know any contraceptive method, by specific method
- % of health care workers with adequate knowledge around SRH

### Financial services for the poor

- % of adolescent girls enrolled in business development/vocational courses

## Social capital

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- % of adolescent girls who attend school during menstruation

### Family planning

- # of self-help groups that provide maternal health services, to women

### Agriculture

- % of women who are members of farming networks

### Financial services for the poor

- # of women provided with social protection, such as basic nutritional support

## Bodily integrity

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- % of girls reporting a lack of privacy or feeling unsafe when using the sanitary facilities at school

### Family planning

- % of pregnant women who ask permission from their husband before seeking pre-natal care
- % of married women whose husband/partner has control over contraceptive use

### Agriculture

- % of rural women who produce enough food to provide their children with nutritious meals

### Financial services for the poor

- % of women who report feeling safe using public transport to get to work

## Financial and productive assets

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- % of women who have paid for a private toilet to be installed in their house

### Family planning

- % of women who own a house alone
- % of households with a female head

### Agriculture

- % of female farmers who own agricultural assets
- # of rural women who have access to new agricultural technologies, resulting in increased crop value

### Financial services for the poor

- % of women holding and using a bank account
- % of women who have any cash savings

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**Example survey questions:**

Has your partner ever told you not to use contraception, blocked you from getting a method, or hid or taken away your contraception?

This indicator can be used in combination with contraceptive use indicators measuring decision-making. A woman’s control over her bodily integrity can determine whether she has access to contraception – link between decision-making and control of access to resources.