

Appendix 3: Additional indicators

Agency

Decision-making

Water, sanitation and hygiene

% of women who share equal WSH decision-making in the household²⁹

% of women in job skills training on operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation, including for technical and managerial roles³⁰

% 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 year³¹

Agriculture

% of rural women with access to and decision-making power over credit³²

Financial services for the poor

% of women who have control over personal decisions related to finances/income³³

% 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 production³⁴

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 period³⁵

% of women who make use of their right to access SRH³⁶

Agriculture

% of rural women who participate in farmers' associations³⁷

Financial services for the poor

% women engaged in training or networking³⁸

of women who are members of a microfinance group³⁹

Leadership

Water, sanitation and hygiene

of women who attend a community water user group⁴⁰

Family planning

of adolescents involved in the design of materials and activities and in the implementation of a program on SRH⁴¹

Agriculture

% of rural women in leadership roles with decision-making power on agriculture⁴²

% of women who are members of a formal or informal group⁴³

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 planning⁴⁴

of men who believe a man should attend the birth of his children⁴⁵

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 school⁴⁶

% of community members who believe that women should have the right to spend their own money how they want⁴⁷

Laws and policies

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Existence of locally relevant policy that promotes good menstrual hygiene management (e.g. regulations that stipulate menstrual disposal facilities in school toilets)

% of governments who have in place fiscal policies that encourage menstrual hygiene management (e.g. removal of VAT on menstrual hygiene products)

Family planning

% of women who know their right to SRH

% of budget allocation to family planning

Agriculture

Adoption of explicit laws or clauses in existing legislation that reduce or eliminate gender discrimination in land rights⁴⁸

% of rural women who hold land titles (where appropriate disaggregated by caste, ethnicity, disability)⁴⁹

Relations

Water, sanitation and hygiene

% of health centers teaching good menstrual hygiene management in their reproductive health clinics⁵⁰

Family planning

% of women who report being treated fairly by health care workers

of laws/acts addressing social, gender, ethnic and religious discrimination in hospitals

Agriculture

% of households with joint ownership of property and productive assets⁵¹

% of women with access to financial services

Financial services for the poor

% of women accessing formal credit sources over the last year⁵²

of women who have received a bank loan over the last year

Resources

Critical consciousness

Family planning

% of women using contraception who were informed about the side effects of the method used

% of women who have experienced a shift in the allocation of household labor and so can devote more time to enterprise development⁵³

Agriculture

% of rural women with autonomy in agriculture⁵⁴

% of rural women using mobile phones to access new innovations

Financial services for the poor

of women who have improved self-esteem which has enabled them to increase business risk-taking⁵⁵

Time

Water, sanitation and hygiene

of hours spent by women collecting water (disaggregate by time frame/reference period)

of hours saved by women using improved water and sanitation services⁵⁶

Agriculture

of hours rural women save per day as a result of agricultural innovation

% of rural women satisfied with the available time for leisure activities

Financial services for the poor

Average number of hours adolescent girls and boys spend on unpaid domestic duties, including childcare, in the last week

% of women who report being underemployed⁵⁷

Knowledge and skills

Water, sanitation and hygiene

of girls with improved knowledge of and attitudes of MHM⁵⁸

Family planning

% of all women who know any contraceptive method, by specific method⁵⁹

% 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 support⁶⁰

Bodily integrity

Water, sanitation and hygiene

% of girls reporting a lack of privacy or feeling unsafe when using the sanitary facilities at school⁶¹

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

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.

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 alone⁶²

% of households with a female head⁶³

Agriculture

% of female farmers who own agricultural assets⁶⁴

of rural women who have access to new agricultural technologies, resulting in increased crop value⁶⁵

Financial services for the poor

% of women holding and using a bank account

% of women who have any cash savings⁶⁶