

## RANO WASH Gender Analysis

### Answers from GROUP WORK participants:

**What is the analysis framework you will use?** Care Good Practices Framework

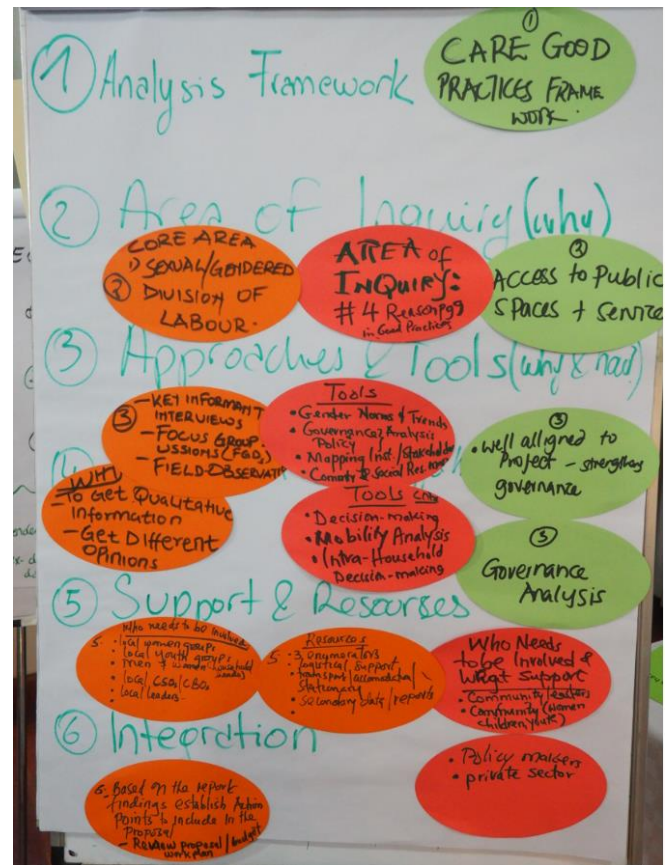
**Which area of inquiry will you apply and why?** Socio-cultural practices affecting women and girls; Access to public spaces and services (\*Area of inquiry should come from the background (could be in the ToR) – nails the gap)

**What are the research approaches and tools you will use?** KI, FGD, Field observations and power analysis (to get qualitative information and opinions); Gender norms and trends, governance analysis, stakeholder mapping, decision making and mobility trends;

**How will you apply them and why?**

**Try to articulate who needs to be involved. What support / resources is needed?** Who: policy makers, community members, leaders, and private sectors, consultant or partner staff; support: logistical support, transport, accommodation, stationary

**How will you ensure findings are integrated into the project?** Reports, proposal review, work plan and budget



### Answers provided by Janepher:

#### Research Questions:

The Gender Analysis will explore socio-cultural norms and practices prevailing at community level and how these affect men and women's access to meaningful participation in the public space, access and utilization of public facilities, viz, are toilets and cleaning session. Understanding constraints and opportunities for men and women's participation in governance, understanding the disparities that exist and how they further marginalize the vulnerable people, the specific water and sanitation needs of women and girls and disabled people.

#### Areas of Inquiry

**What is the framework/areas of inquiry you will use to analyse gender? How might you adapt it?**

- **Access to Public Spaces and Services** – As RANO WASH would want to rehabilitate existing toilets and cleaning stations, it is critical to understand women ,men's and disabled people's access and utilization of these facilities, understand risks women and men, girls and boys take when entering public spaces. Issues of mobility and security are critical for WASH interventions and have to be addressed.
- **Sexual gender division of labour** – will allow the project to understand who does what?, when? and where?. Specific household duties and types of work may confer specific sets of opportunities and constraints and status for individuals. With the participation of men and women together or in separate groups, the Consultant will identify and map out all the activities of men, women, girls and boys in the household and at community level over a 24-hour period, using gender roles framework. Using Social Analysis and Action tools such as Ideal man and Ideal women, the consultant will be able to explore community norms and beliefs that govern men and women's behaviours as well as analyse change over time

- **Control over productive assets/ benefits and outcomes** - The roles of men and women, specifically with regard to access, control and decision making over resources and benefits both at household and community level will be assessed and analysed. According to the terms of reference, RANO WASH is cognisant of the gender based social norms and the impacts on access and control and enjoyment of benefits and opportunities.
- **Claiming rights and meaningful participation in public decision making** – Taking into consideration women central role in water and sanitation hygiene, it is critical to include the views and opinion of women in both the rehabilitation of toilets and cleaning houses as well as establishment of water supply systems. Safety and dignity of the affected populations is also a key consideration in water and sanitation programs.
- **Household Decision making** – how do social norms and practices related to decision making at household level determines the decisions made at household level, and how do these impact on nutrition and WASH outcomes.

**Across each area of inquiry, consider how gender relations interact with the analysis of broader context in relation to gender:**

- Gender norms changes across time – How have values, norms and expectations around gender changed over the decades (positively and negative) and what influences led to these changes?
- Individual experience life differently at different ages and life stages- How do different age groups (younger children, adolescents adults and elderly) as well as marital status (unmarried, married, widowed separated, divorced) experience gender and power issues differently?
- Individuals maintain multiple roles and relationships (for example as sexual partners, household and clan members, citizens of a broader community, economic actors, etc)

1. Cultural norms and values 2. Policies and laws related to human rights, especially Implementation pertinent to women's rights 3. Information on education attainment, literacy, incomes and livelihoods, mobility, workload, health, nutrition, morbidity/mortality, violence, etc., by sex. 4. Experiences, attitudes, opinions of critical groups and actors in the context, and their relations with one another as well as with groups of women.

### **Research Approaches**

Quantitative data will be accessed from secondary documents. The qualitative methodology helps to bring out the realities of gender inequalities and uncover and present lived experiences and realities. For gendered research, this is critical as it helps to bring out women girls and disabled persons views, opinions.

Focus Group discussions will be held with beneficiaries and boundary partners, councils, local businesses. In order to have appreciation and understanding of men and women', boys and girls' needs, the communities will be grouped separately. Focus Group discussions will enable community members to discuss in detail the main forms and drivers of gender inequality, vulnerabilities and barriers to effective participation.

Key Informant interviews with various stakeholders will help to understand key gender dimensions prevailing in the area of operation, government priorities and policies. In depth key informant interviews will also be held with various specific groups such as women, young and adolescent girls as well as disabled persons to find out more about their specific needs.

### **GA Processes/Phases**

In order to conduct and finalise the gender analysis the following processes will be followed:

#### **Phase 1: Preparatory Stage (Desk Review and Designing of Tools) –**

- Will review relevant documents, such as the project documents to have an appreciation of the program context and assess whether/how gender considerations have been integrated into planning.
- Review third-party gender studies: gender analyses, assessments or research papers done by International and NGOs operating in the intervention region and country to understand and appreciate the broader context as well as the prevailing gender dimensions.
- Furthermore Review policies, actions/measures taken by the government, other actors, women's groups to address gender inequalities on WASH, Community Health and Nutrition as well as take into consideration any recommendations of preceding actions on the issue. The project will thus able to learn and leverage on these interventions. demographic and health surveys

The Literature review helps in the identification of areas of inquiry and the development tools. The practitioner will develop tools that will be used to collect data and information from the communities and key informants. These tools should be shared with the team

## Phase 2: Field Work

- Do pre-test of tools if possible,
- Participants can split into teams
- Enumerators will be put in pairs, one will facilitate whilst the other will take notes. Community will be notified well before hand and appropriate times for focus groups discussion agreed upon.
- Appointments will also be set with various stakeholders that include related government departments, private partners, local leadership, health centers and local business.
- At the end of each day the note taker and the facilitator will meet to review the notes, fill in the blanks and discuss their observations, which will be included with the notes.
- Time gathering field data will be balanced with regular debriefing and initial analysis to guide the participatory action research process. Each discussion should also be carefully transcribed to English to inform later analysis.

## Phase 3: Data Analysis and Recommendations

Data analysis will commence immediately once the field work has started. At the end of each day the teams will meet with the team,

Recommendation will include specific activities to address identified gaps, results and associated indicators that could be incorporated into program/project planning and activity design. Recommendation should also consider if there are areas for leverage or partnership with both government, private partners and women's organization. Resources and actions required to strengthen the gender equality dimensions of the program or project internally, such as human resources, funding, policies, trainings and tools will also be factored into the recommendations.

<b>Key Phases of Gender Analysis</b>				
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>What steps or phases are required</b>	<b>What types of resources and support will you need at each step</b>	<b>What would you do to ensure quality in the field work</b>	<b>Time</b>
Phase 1	<b>Preliminary Foundation:</b> Building clarity on the broader context focussing more one higher level conditions; understanding and identification of location for analysis; Interaction with management team and project team to clarify and understand the project/context; identification of enumerators; Mapping Institutions/ Stakeholders/Key Informant for Interviews,	Time and support of senior management & team; identification of enumerators; language translators ; logistic support; ;mapping stakeholders/policy/key informant/secondary documents/	As far as possible, information will be gathered to understand the context/community well; build rapport with project team	3 days
Phase 2	<b>Implementation of Gender Analysis:</b> develop tools and Pilot them if possible, preparing field visit; Field visit to conduct GA; consolidation of data & preparing of draft report	Logistic support in conducting GA; Community is informed about the process; enumerator and team is available; logistic arrangement for in house discussion and orientation	Project team will be made part of process; their inputs and involvement will be ensured; Triangulation of findings will be done in any one of the identified project location to verify the findings	7 days
Phase 3	<b>Finalising report and applying gender analysis to programming:</b> Sharing of finding of the GA and	Logistic arrangements; availability of team, senior mgt time, workshop aids	During dissemination of finding open for inputs from team;	1 days

	<p>identification of key strategic gender issues and practical rights that emerge from gender analysis along with project staff.  Identifying scope and interventions to address these issues. And accordingly revisiting project implementation plan to integrate these activities within the existing plan. This will ensure that the findings are also integrated in the project design/implementation. for advocacy and lobbying involvement of government and private sectors in the provision of gender sensitive facilities</p>		<p>enumerators will be made part of sharing;</p>	
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