

#### STUDY CONTEXT AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

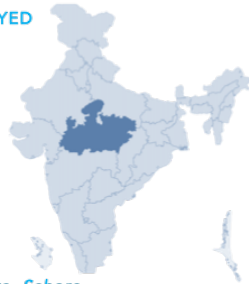
**1,138**  
WOMEN SURVEYED

**1,000**  
HOUSEHOLDS

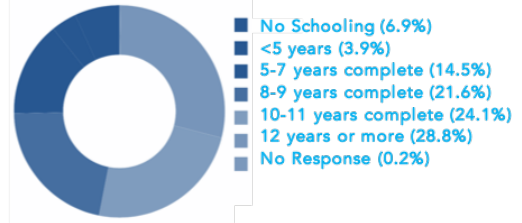
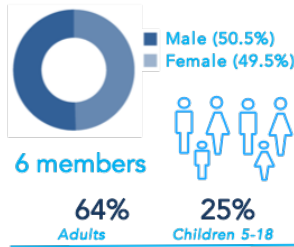
**90**  
VILLAGES

**5**  
DISTRICTS  
Dewas, Dhar,  
Khandwa, Indore, Sehore

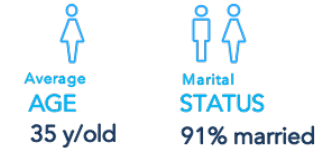
**25**  
FOCUS GROUPS



#### HOUSEHOLD PROFILE



#### RESPONDENT PROFILE



#### RESPONDENT ROLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD



#### WASH RESPONSIBILITY BY GENDER



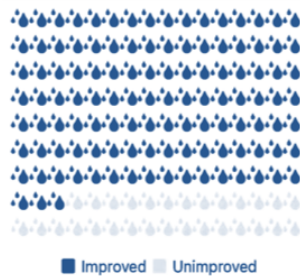
#### SELF-EFFICACY WOMEN HAVE A HIGH SCORE: 27.6 of 40

#### WATER BURDEN

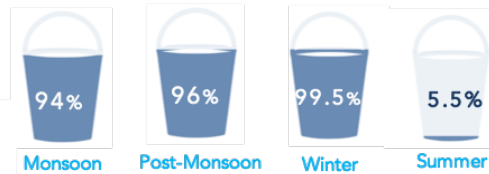


#### WATER ACCESS AND SATISFACTION

**79%** OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVE IMPROVED WATER SOURCE ACCESS



#### WATER SOURCE ACCESS SEASONALITY

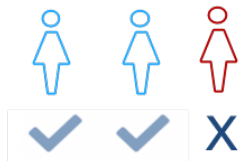


LESS THAN **9%** OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH UNIMPROVED WATER SOURCE PLAN IMPROVEMENT

IN **22%** OF HOUSEHOLDS

FEMALE IS INVOLVED in decisions about investing in access to an improved water source  
4.4% females alone, and 17.4% jointly with males

#### WASH PRACTICE



**48%** practice correct HUMAN WASTE MANAGEMENT

**3.5%** Use correct WATER TREATMENT TECHNIQUE

**13%** OF RESPONDENTS CONCERNED ABOUT DISEASE SPREAD THROUGH DRINKING WATER

**6.8%** Use correct WATER STORAGE TECHNIQUE