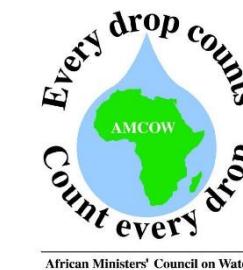


Conclusions from the workshop at World Water Week 2015:

**Gender sensitive indicators
for sanitation and wastewater
planning and implementation**

**“the SDG’s are coming”
“measure what we treasure”**



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The workshop participants welcomed that numerous agencies propose for all data of SDG indicators to be:

- **disaggregated by sex, age and wealth quintiles**

See proposals by e.g. UNstats and UNESCO:

WWAP Working Group on Sex-disaggregated indicators (2015) Sex-disaggregated indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting: concepts, priorities and methodologies.

http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/Sex_disaggregated_indicators_for_water_assessment_monito.pdf

UN Statisticians committee (August 2015)

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/List%20of%20Indicator%20Proposals%2011-8-2015.pdf>



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Needed: gender-responsive indicator for school sanitation so that less girls miss school days because of lack of MHM (menstrual hygiene management)

Proposed multi-purpose indicators for WASH in Schools and Menstrual Hygiene Management, addressing both targets 4.2. (Goal 4 Education) and 6.2. (Goal 6 Water & Sanitation)

- **% of schools with pupils using safely managed sanitation services with separate toilets for females and males including MHM (according to WHO/UNICEF guidelines*)****

OR

- **% of girls and boys attending secondary school (14-15 yrs old) without missing school days** (as a proxy to measure drop out due to lack of MHM for girls)

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Standards for Schools in Low-cost Settings – currently under revision with inclusion of MHM http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/wash_standards_school.pdf

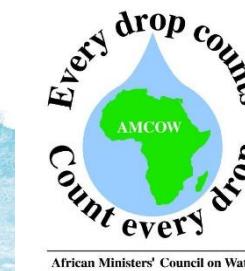
** including a budget for operation and maintenance, and hygiene education in the teaching curriculum

A similar indicator was also proposed by UN Women.

JUSTIFICATION

School children, esp. girls, miss school due to inadequate school sanitation in Unicef and WHO (2010) Raising Clean Hands http://www.unicef.org/wash/schools/files/raisingcleanhands_2010.pdf

School study in Ethiopia reported over 50% of girls missing between one and four days of school per month due to menstruation in WaterAid (2012) Menstrual hygiene matters <http://www.wateraid.org/what-we-do/our-approach/research-and-publications/view-publication?id=02309d73-8e41-4d04-b2ef-6641f6616a4f>



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**Needed: gender-responsive indicator for target 6.2.
as this is the only target of Goal 6 which specially calls for addressing
needs of women and girls and vulnerable communities!**

Include in the indicator specific mention of MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT (MHM) in all sector

Proposed indicator for target 6.2

- **% of people* using safely managed sanitation services** including MHM in working and learning environments/institutions**

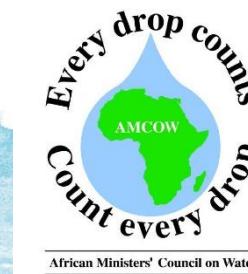
** disaggregated by sex

- based on WHO guidelines, definition of 'safely managed sanitation services' needs to be extended as follows:
"safe, separate sanitation facilities, with water and soap, including accommodations for menstrual hygiene management in public, private, rural and urban spaces, including schools"

JUSTIFICATION

When Women without access to sanitation suppress the urge to drink and to go to the toilet, this results in dehydration and related diseases in Fisher (2006) For her it's a big issue, WSSCC Geneva
http://esa.un.org/iys/docs/san_lib_docs/FOR HER ITs THE BIG ISSUE Evidence Report-en%5B1%5D.pdf

Factory case study in Bangladesh could decrease the absenteeism of workers due to improved MHM in Schappert (2013) HER project and BSR at the Celebrating Women meeting in Geneva, March 8th, 2013
<https://sanitationupdates.wordpress.com/2014/11/17/sca-and-wsscc-partner-to-break-silence-around-menstruation/>



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Needed: indicator to measure that both women and men benefit from - and have a say - in waste water management and reuse

For Target 6.3. on WASTE WATER AND REUSE GOVERNANCE and 6.a. on capacity building on waste water management 6.b. on involving local communities in waste water planning etc.

- **% of population whose wastewater and faecal waste are safely managed* and reused** through gender responsive capacity building, planning and governance**
- and
- **% of WASH & Wastewater-reuse programs with participation of civil society, local communities and vulnerable groups*****

*Till here based on World Bank proposal

** As defined in WHO guidelines on safe management and reuse of waste water and faecal material

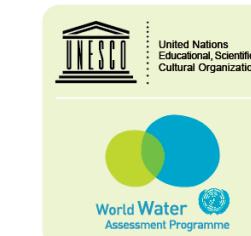
http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/wastewater/gsuww/en/

*** example: the Water Framework Directive (EU) stipulates that processes need to engage with all stakeholders including from civil society and local communities

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/pdf/waternotes/water_note12_public_participation_plans.pdf



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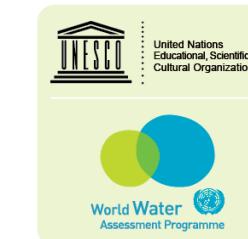
BACKGROUND: SDG targets Goal 6 (30.July.15)

Targets SDG GOAL 6:

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable **sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation**, paying special attention to the **needs of women and girls** and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, **halving the proportion of untreated wastewater** and **substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**



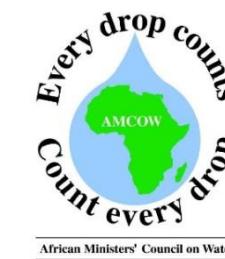
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Targets SDG GOAL 6 cont.

- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase **water-use efficiency** across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address **water scarcity** and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement **integrated water resources management** at all levels, including through **trans-boundary** cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore **water-related ecosystems**, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building **support to developing countries** in **water- and sanitation-related** activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, **wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies**
- 6.b Support and **strengthen the participation of local communities** in improving water and sanitation management

Source: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>



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