
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

FURTHER READING

Guidance on mainstreaming gender issues in WASH

Gender mainstreaming is still a salient strategy towards gender equality that recognises the different roles, rights, needs and priorities of women and men, and the relations between them.

Gender norms (along with other social rules) define how men and women access WASH services and their control of these. Gender mainstreaming in WASH programming aims to address gender inequalities by promoting and strengthening women's influence, visibility and participation in decision making, WASH institutions and in wider community practices. Longer term change towards gender equality requires community mobilisation and the support of women and men to redefine gender roles and relations.

- Masgon, M. A. & Gensch, R. 2009. [Water, Sanitation and Gender](#). SSWM
This paper highlights specific gender differences in relation to hygiene and sanitation and the importance of gender-responsive approaches to address these. The Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management (SSWM) website provides a range of toolkits for sanitation, hygiene and water projects.
- Tearfund n.d. [Gender and Sanitation: Breaking Taboos, Improving Lives](#)
Tearfund raises awareness of the issues around MHM, sanitation and women's exclusion from decision making.
- United Nations, 2006. [Gender, Water and Sanitation: Case Studies on Best Practices](#). UN
Helpful policy guidance on mainstreaming gender issues in WASH.
- Mengistu, B. 2012. [Empowering Women and Girls. How Water, Sanitation and Hygiene deliver gender equality](#). London, UK: WaterAid
WaterAid highlights the central role that WASH programming can play in women's development and gender equality.
- World Bank, 2010. [Mainstreaming Gender in Water and Sanitation](#). Water and Sanitation Programme
Further policy guidance on mainstreaming gender issues in WASH.

Violence, gender and WASH

Gender-based violence manifests because of power differences and structural inequality between men and women. The risk of gender-based violence negatively impacts on women and girls access to WASH, although men and boys are also affected. In conflict and emergency situations, women and girls can become more vulnerable to gender-based violence while accessing water and sanitation.

- House, S., Ferron, S., Sommer, M. & Cavill, S., 2014. [Violence, Gender & WASH: A Practitioner's Toolkit - Making water, sanitation and hygiene safer through improved programming and services](#). London, UK: WaterAid/SHARE

This toolkit is a brilliant resource for practitioners and includes training materials for staff and for working with communities.

- IASC, 2015. [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence in Humanitarian Action](#)
This website includes links to integrating GBV interventions into WASH programming and helpfully provides advice as support throughout the project cycle.

Menstrual hygiene matters

Menstrual Hygiene Programming is essential to women's health, dignity and equality. Menstruation remains a taboo in many countries, with restrictions being placed on girls and women that result in their isolation and exclusion. Women and girls need safe access to water and secure sanitation facilities to manage menstruation hygienically.

- [Menstrual hygiene matters](#) (House *et al.*, 2012)
A great toolkit for understanding the full issue of MHM, providing resources for working with communities, schools, in emergencies, and in workplaces.
- [Breaking the Next Taboo: Menstrual Hygiene Within CLTS](#) (Roose *et al.*, 2015)
A short resource focusing on Community-Led Total Sanitation on how it can integrate good MHM.

Multiple-use systems and gender

Globally, women are still primarily responsible for water collection and its management within the household. Often, multiple water sources are used to meet diverse and multiple water requirements; from drinking, cooking, cleaning and sanitation; to irrigation for gardens and field-crops, livestock rearing and food processing. While water uses are often defined in relation to domestic or productive activities, water supply generally supports diverse priorities and livelihood strategies. Women must negotiate multiple household needs and livelihood activities but often have low decision-making powers. It is therefore essential when establishing multiple-use water systems, to understand gender differentiated roles and differences in decision making powers.

- IFAD. 2012. [Gender and Water – Securing water for improved rural livelihoods](#) Explores the links between water-related activities and income-generation.

Sustainable Development Goals for WASH

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which aimed to eradicate poverty globally, were followed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a roadmap for eradicating poverty and addressing wide-ranging social, economic and environmental issues through a targeted programme of action broadly categorised into 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

- UN. 2015. Transforming our World. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- WHO/UNICEF JMP. 2017. Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines.
The JMP monitors global progress on WASH and is responsible for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goal targets related to WASH.
- [UNDP Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Inclusivity and WASH

As part of a rights-based approach, inclusivity seeks to contribute to equality of opportunity and equitable outcomes for all in water, sanitation and hygiene. An inclusive approach; explicitly recognises and involves disadvantaged and marginalised groups in programmes, seeks to understand the barriers to inclusion and to put support mechanisms in place in response to these, and informs rights issues locally, nationally and globally.

- Banana *et al.* 2015. [Sharing reflections on inclusive sanitation](#). *Environment and Urbanization*, 27 (1): 19-34
This paper provides some context on the shift towards inclusion as part of a rights-based approach within development. It calls for an approach to inclusion as a political act that addresses unequal power relations at all levels.
- CWIS. 2016. [Citywide Inclusive Sanitation: A Call to Action](#). World Bank.
An example of an inclusive approach that shifts the scale at which we work.
- Fawzi, A and Jones, H. 2010. [Community-Led Total Sanitation \(CLTS\) for People in Vulnerable Situations. Identifying and Supporting the most Disadvantaged People in CLTS A case study of Bangladesh](#). London: WaterAid.
Different groups are more likely to be marginalised and excluded from access to WASH than others. This report highlights the need to explicitly target disadvantaged groups and to identify the barriers to inclusion in different contexts.
- Myers, J., Maule, L., Gnilo, M., Chambers, R. and Cavill, S. 2017. [Supporting the Least Able Throughout the CLTS Process. CLTS Knowledge Hub Learning Brief 3](#). Brighton: IDS
The CLTS Hub briefing paper provides practical guidance on how to strengthen the process of inclusion at each stage of CTLS so that programmes do reach all.
- Plan International. 2018. [The Missing Target Changing Beliefs and Behaviours to deliver Gender Equality](#).
A report from Plan International that identifies the root causes of gender inequality and how to tackle it.
- UN WATER. 2013. [Eliminating Discrimination and Inequalities in Access to Water and Sanitation](#). UN Report.
The paper from UN Water approaches WASH from a human rights perspective recognising that all are equally entitled to receive adequate WASH services.
- WaterAid. 2009. [Equity and Inclusion: A Rights-Based Approach](#).
WaterAid provides a framework for mainstreaming inclusivity in WASH.
- WEDC. 2005. [Well Briefing Note 12: Why should the water and sanitation sector consider disabled people?](#) Loughborough University.
This briefing note specifically addresses disability issues within water and sanitation service provision.

For more information go to learn.tearfund.org/Themes/Water and sanitation