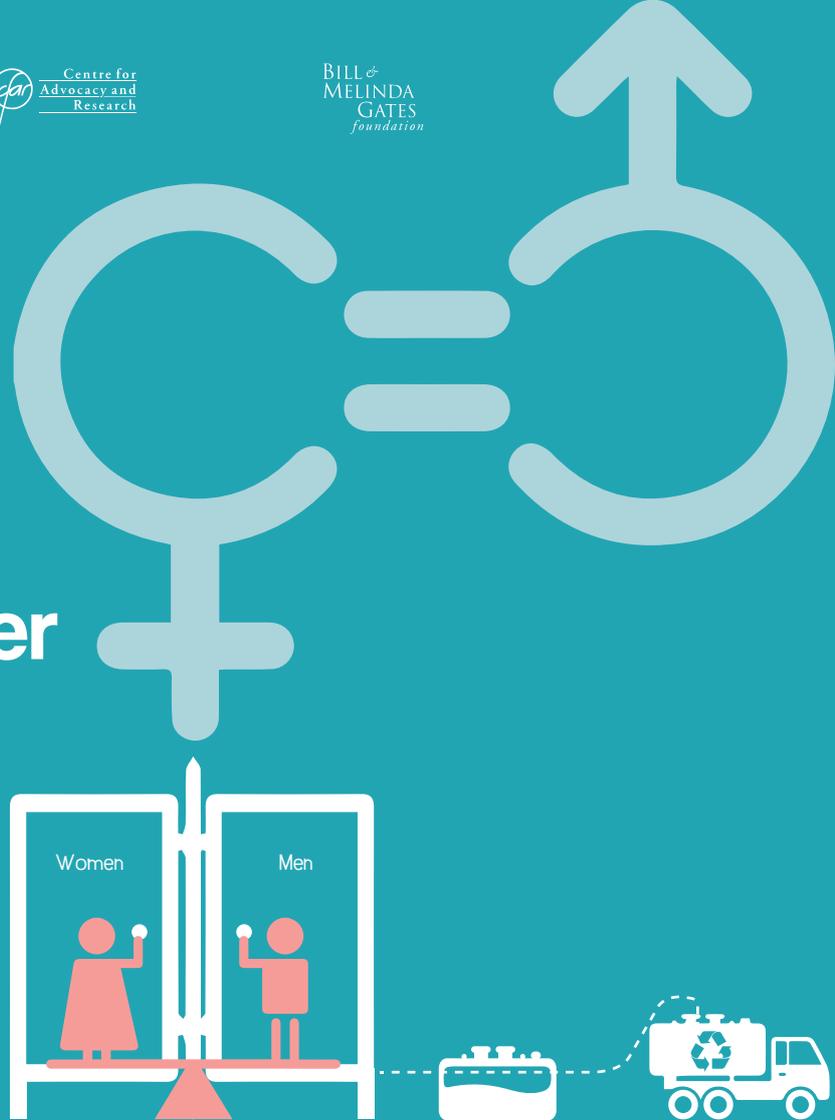
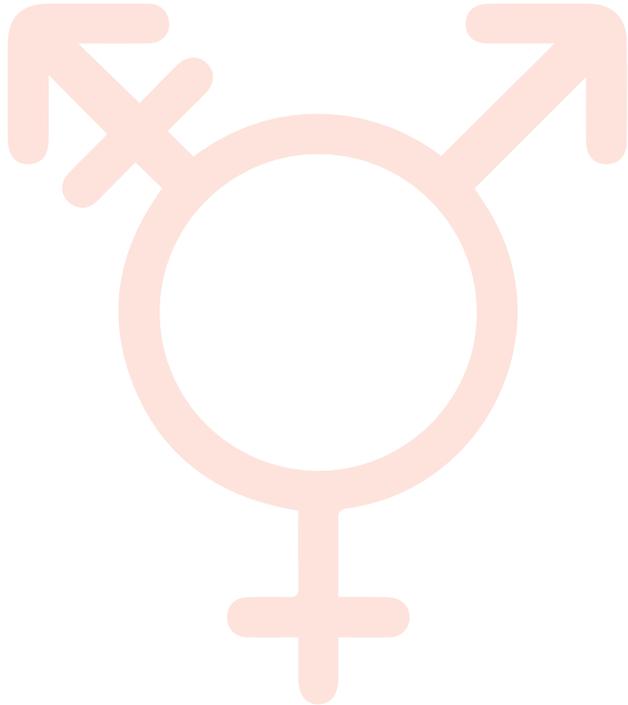


A Framework For Integrating Gender Into Sanitation





Why is **gender integration** in sanitation important?



Absence of adequate sanitation can harm human health and the environment.

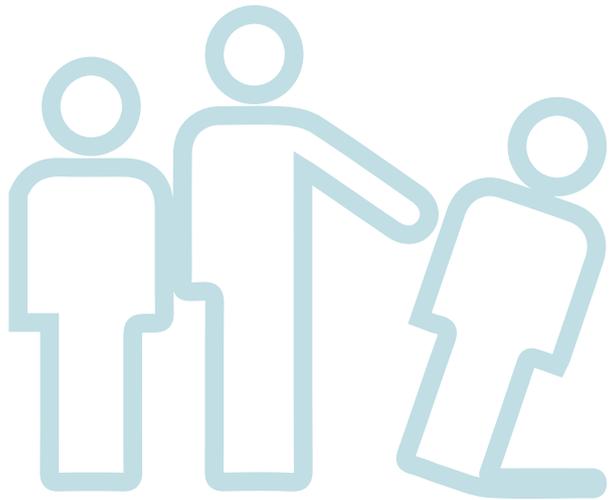


Certain groups face more challenges in accessing adequate sanitation than others.



Limited access to sanitation programmes and subsidies, despite encouraging policies.

Adequate sanitation is a basic human right. It is, thus, important to ensure that sanitation is available to all, at all times.



Who are
excluded here?



Women-headed HHs



People with Disabilities



Elderly



Caste-based groups (SC/ST/OBCs)



Unorganised sectors



Construction workers



Transgenders



Ragpickers/ Beggars/ Destitutes/ Migrants



Fishermen



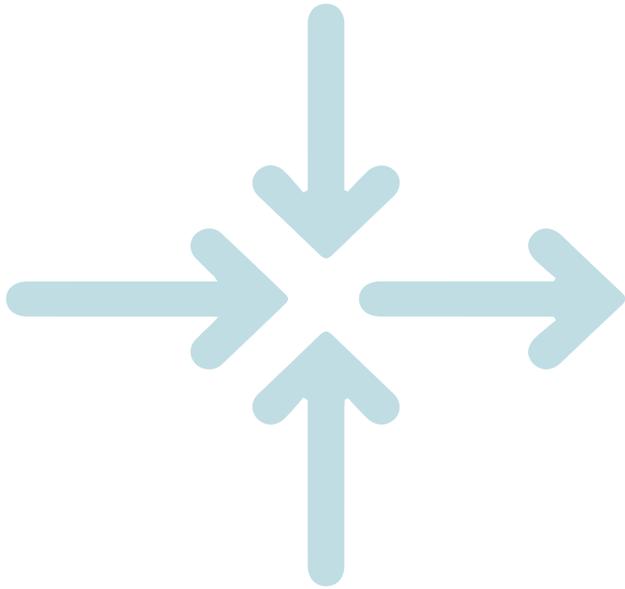
Manual scavengers, PH workers



Sex workers



Religious minorities



Impact of **exclusion**

Safety and security



Safety at risk due to open defecation at night; use of shared toilets, public, or community toilets

Health impact



Modification of diet & consumption of less water to avoid frequent use of toilets, leading to severe health issues such as dehydration, constipation, etc.



Unavailability of menstrual hygiene products, leading to infections

Loss of economic opportunities



Income generation opportunities for men are more compared to women in sanitation programmes



Women have to travel long distances for clean water & proper sanitation, and adjust to unreliability in water supply, at the cost of giving up jobs

Impact on education



Increased dropout rates of girls in schools due to lack of toilets and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities

Other marginalised groups



The elderly are affected by poor design of built infrastructure (toilets) such as steps or inappropriate pump handles, absence of ramps, inadequate signages, etc.



Pregnant women are exposed to the risk of falling and having a miscarriage



Difficulty in carrying water for both anal cleansing and handwashing



Absence of separate toilets and denial of access to transgender people in public, community toilets

Framework Intent



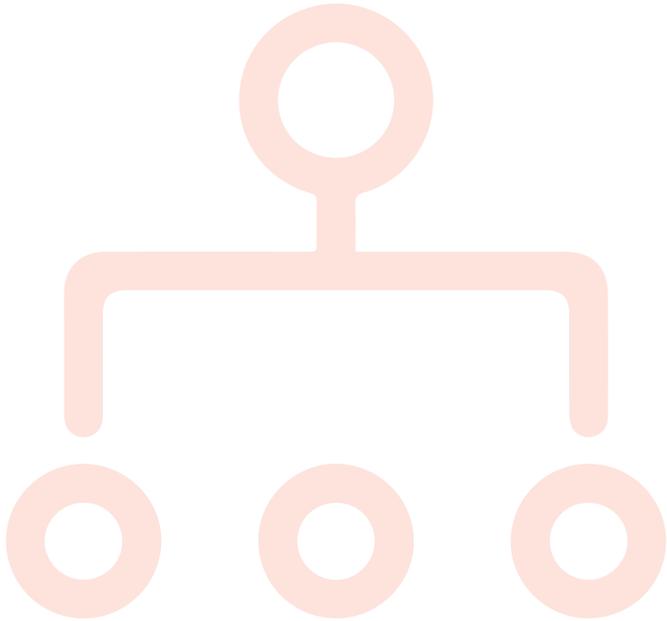
The framework aims to strengthen agencies and processes at all levels for increased accessibility to sanitation services



The framework addresses the cumulative impacts of different social factors (such as gender, age, ability, socio-economic class, etc.) and their interactions on access to adequate sanitation across the value chain



The framework recommends a participatory governance approach with increased co-ownership of community structures



Framework

Integrating Gender into Sanitation

1

Build Social Support Platforms



Setting up Gender Forums at neighbourhood level



Setting up Gender Resource Centre at city level



Setting up Gender Sub-group under City Sanitation Task Force

Output

Operational Social Support Platforms in the city

2

Promote Gender Inclusion & Budget in Sanitation Services



City and Issue Profiling



Design and budget gender inclusion strategies

Output

Gender Inclusion Action Plan & Budget Portfolio

3

Ensure Periodic Monitoring



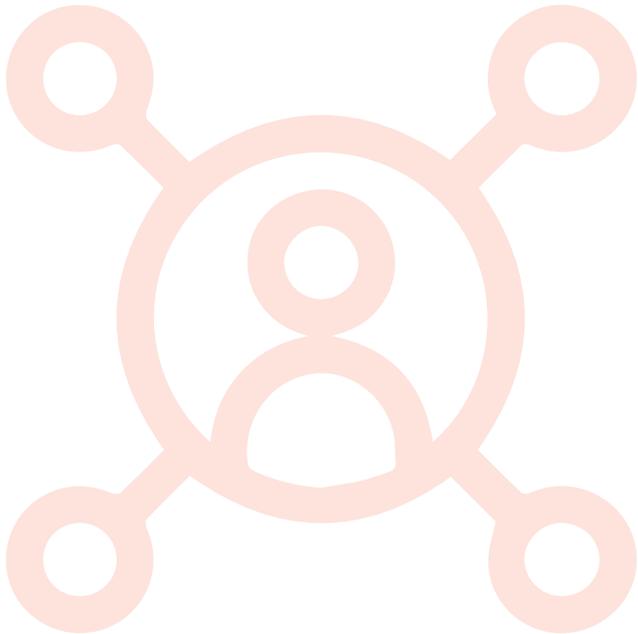
Intervention monitoring protocols



Gender inclusion monitoring (livable city monitoring)

Output

Inclusive Sanitation Monitoring Protocols



1

Building

Social Support

Platforms



Why do this?

- Setting up social support platforms and using them to build community engagement will make solutions to sanitation-related challenges more inclusive
- To help in identifying, prioritising and resolving day-to-day challenges in sanitation. They can also provide a channel for two-way communication from the municipality to the community
- To facilitate capacity building, knowledge sharing, entrepreneurship training, etc.



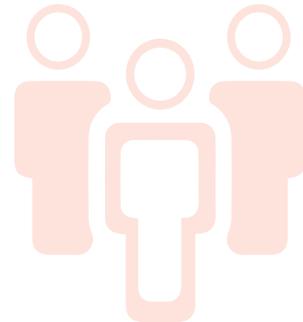
Who are involved?

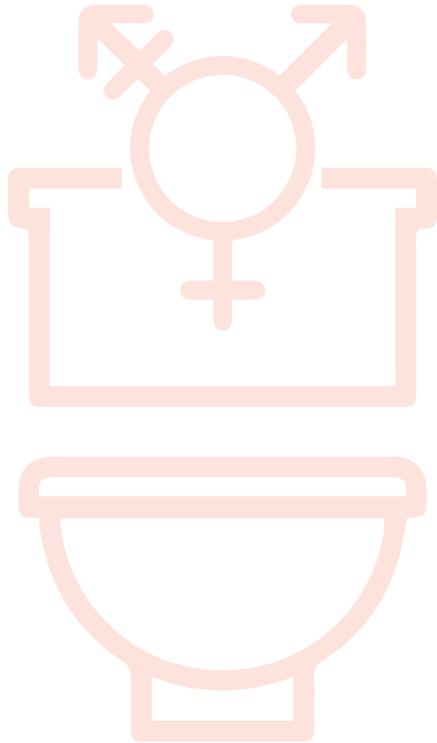
- Members of socially marginalised groups (such as transgenders, people with disabilities, caste-based groups, etc.)
- Members of occupationally marginalised groups (such as fishermen, sex workers, pig rearers, construction workers, etc.)
- Members of Self-Help Groups, Mahila Aarogya Samitis (MAS), Town-Level Federations, Slum-Level Federations, ASHA workers, etc.



Output

- Operational Social Support Platforms in the city, such as Gender Forums and Gender Resource Centres, are established, who work closely with the Urban Local Bodies (ULB) and Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) to ensure equal participation of the vulnerable population





2

Promote **Inclusion** in
Sanitation Services



Why do this?

- To identify the larger problems being faced by the community and plan actions to address them
- This can be done through focus group discussions, household and random surveys, etc. with special focus on vulnerable groups
- To develop an intervention plan, which identifies the key actions to be taken
- To prioritise interventions spatially and temporally, based on whether there are certain groups/locations which are in need of immediate relief



Who are involved?

- Resource persons and other relevant members of MEPMA
- Members from Urban Local Body
- Members from Gender Forums
- Members from Gender Sub-group under the City Sanitation Task Forces



Output

- Gender Inclusion Action Plan & Budget Portfolios are key synthesis documents to implement the inclusive agenda, city-level institutionalisation and monitoring protocols
- The Action Plan can be either appended to City Sanitation Plans (CSP) (if they exist) or be mainstreamed as the city sanitation planning process itself (for cities that do not have CSPs)





3

Ensure **Periodic**
Monitoring



Why do this?

- To assess the implementation of action plan by tracking milestones and indicators of success defined for each intervention
- To monitor the inclusiveness of the sanitation services in the city
- To track the city-level commitment towards the inclusive city agenda. The framework, therefore, also puts forth an inclusive city monitoring framework, which lists key indicators across sectors such as health, education, economy, etc.



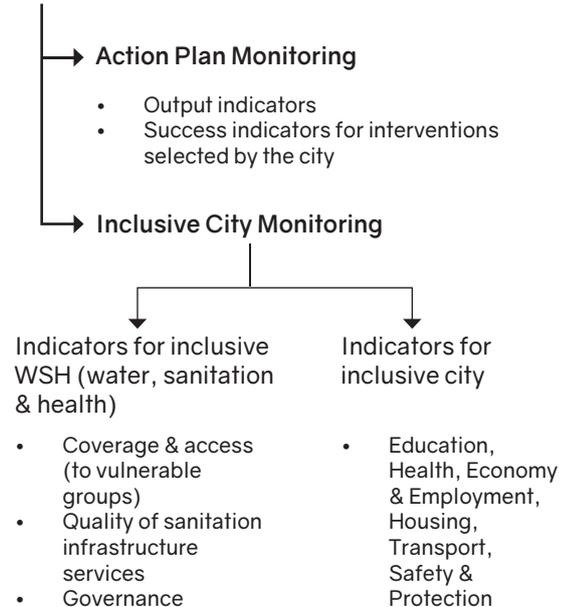
Who are involved?

- Resource persons and other relevant members of MEPMA
- Members from the Urban local body
- Members from the Gender Forums and the community
- Members from the Gender Sub-group under the City Sanitation Task Forces



Output

Inclusive Sanitation Monitoring Framework



Achievements on ground



14+ GF (144 members)
100 meetings



8+ GF (91 members)
45 meetings



6+ GF (37 members)
30 meetings



Women and adolescent girls capacitated and oriented by the GF and Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS) members



Gender Sub-Group is supporting the community in applying for IHHL subsidy in all three towns



238 GF members are trained on FSSM by experts



Educated on hand washing and personal hygiene in 3 municipal schools & 150 children



Excluded groups have started accessing IHHL in Anantapur



Issues on sanitation, health and hygiene resolved. These issues were collectively addressed by the ULB, MEPMA and the Community through the Gender Forums



Child cabinet set up in Rani Nagar and Ferror Colony, Anantapur



Municipal Corporation and Community co-managing the Community Toilets in Rani Nagar, Anantapur



GSG, MEPMA, and GFs have declared model lanes and streets in the slums for waste segregation and proper maintenance of drains

Experiences from the ground



“ MEPMA, ULB and IIGMF team have been working together in the city for almost 14 months on Gender-integrated sanitation. We have been reaching the most vulnerable sections to ensure meaningful sanitation to one and all, with the support of GFs, GRCs. We have also strengthened the support to SHGs, Livelihood Committees, Convergence Committees and MAS, so that these structures along with the GFs would create an enabling environment for sustainable sanitation.

- Ms. Savithri, Project Director, MEPMA, Anantapur Stakeholder Consultation in October 2018

“ The GFs have been involved in co-management of services along with the ULB. They have been addressing different issues such as ODF, construction of IHHL, educating the people in the settlement on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), etc. The ULB and GFs have been successful in bringing a change in the slum, community and the administration in a short period of time.

- Mr. Sreenivasulu, Community Organiser, Representative of ULB on Sanitation

“ We initiated this Gender Forum with 18 members and started holding small group meetings. We talked about the importance of menstrual hygiene, waste collection, hand washing and toilets. We have succeeded in getting a community toilet in Rajamma Colony, which was renovated with the support of the councillor and ULB.

- Shameela, Gender Forum Member,
Rani Nagar, Anantapur

“ We have been supporting the ULB in reducing the practice of open defecation and raising awareness on its ill-effects.

- Durga Bhavani, Outreach Worker, Kovvur

“ Earlier, the community was very reluctant to engage with us or change their behaviour with regard to sanitation; they had lost hope in the system. But, once the Gender Forums were established, we were able to bring in MEPMA and ULBs and brainstorm for solutions. This changed the community's perspective, and they began coming forward to suggest solutions.

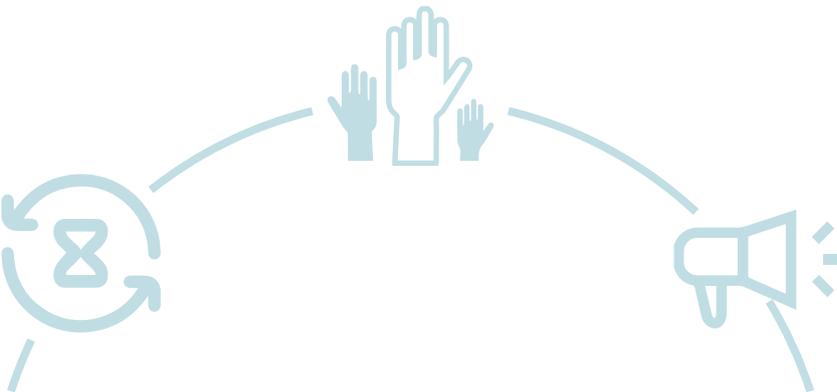
- Shamila, Gender Forum and Gender Sub-group member in
Anantapur

“ The community plays a big role in sanitation issues. On the street I live in, there are over 50 houses. It may not be possible for municipal authorities to visit all the houses in an area to understand the grievances of people on a regular basis. This is where the community needs to come forward to change the situation.

- Anita, Gender Forum member in Anantapur

“ Equal participation of community and municipality has renewed our hope in the system and helped change behaviour with respect to sanitation.

- Lakshmi, Gender Forum member in Azadnagar, Anantapur





పట్టణ పేదరిక నిర్మూలన సెంసస్ (మెట్రో-అర్బన్ మెట్రో పోజిటివ్ డిజిన్ ఫర్ ఎలిమినేషన్ ఆఫ్ పావర్టీ ఇన్ యునిసవల్ ఏరియా)



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