

GENDER AND THE SANITATION VALUE CHAIN

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Team Webinar

February 27, 2018

GENDER AND THE SANITATION VALUE CHAIN WEBINAR

Introduction – Setting the stage

- Brian Arbogast, Director, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

The Gender Equality Team – Sharing Strategic Progress

- Jennifer McCleary-Sills, Senior Program Officer, Gender Equality

The WSH Team and the Gender Equality Team – Working Together

- Jessica Brinton, Program Officer, Water Sanitation & Hygiene

Gender and the Sanitation Value Chain – Review of the Evidence

- Radu Ban, Senior Program Officer, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene and Lucero Quiroga, Gender Equality

Questions?

Gender Equality Team Purpose

Accelerate progress toward the foundation's goals by working together with program teams to **advance gender equality** and **empower women and girls**.



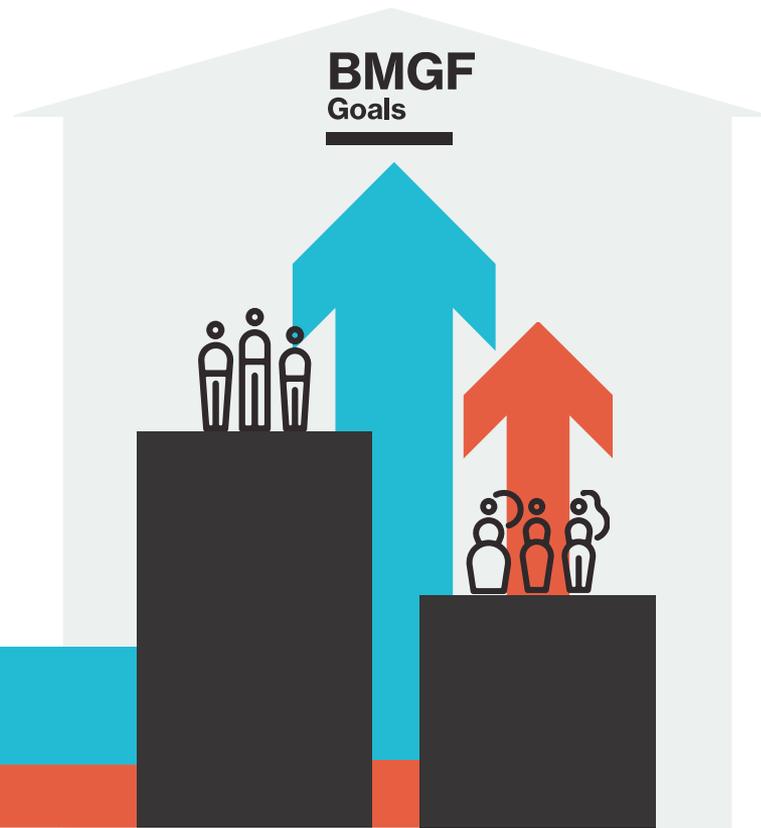
Amplify the impact



Build the gender equality field



Drive innovation and learning



GE Strategy Amplifies Foundation's Work



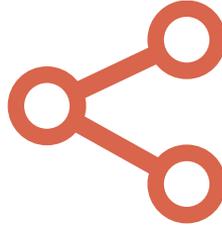
Amplify the impact

Women's Economic Empowerment strategy

- Women's Digital Financial Inclusion (FSP)
- Women's Market Inclusion (Ag Dev)
- Women's Land Tenure Security (Ag Dev)
- Self-Help Groups (BMGF)

Gender mainstreaming

- WSH
- FSP
- Ag Dev
- FP



Build the gender equality field

Data and evidence

Initiative for What Works

Women's movements

Champions & Communications

SDG accountability



Drive innovation and learning

WGCD Grand Challenge

Youth healthy transitions learning agenda

(Health PSTs)

OUR VISION OF WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (WEE)



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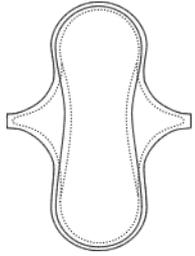
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Questions?

WSH TEAM BEFORE...



WSH TEAM AFTER...



Decision / Influence



Facilities and Use



Construction



Maintenance



Containment

Emptying

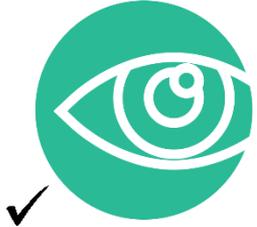
Transport

Treatment

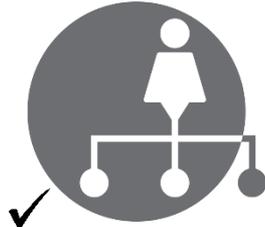
Reuse / Disposal

BMGF WSH TEAM APPROACH: Gender and Sanitation

An action-learning approach to:



Build capacity within the WSH team to apply a gender lens in investments



Provide clarity on how the WSH team can be more gender intentional



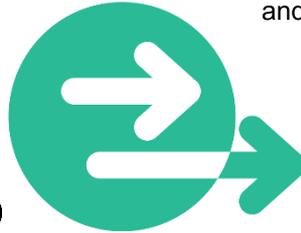
Conduct an evidence review on the links between WASH and Gender



Produce a set of WASH and gender case studies



Develop a learning agenda of priority questions to be answered through investments



Identify strategic gender gaps that can accelerate impact within WSH at BMGF



Build a simple and manageable system that identifies metrics and tracks results



Gender aware WSH team strategy

YOUR WORK CAN HELP ENSURE GENDER MAINSTREAMING: GENDER INTEGRATION CRITERIA

Gender Unintentional

- Investment does not recognize impact of gender on the problem
- Investment does not integrate gender in the approach, and
- Investment may result in unintended consequences to gender relations and to women and girls.

Recognizes Gender

Gender Intentional

- Investment seeks to reduce gender gaps in access to resources, for example by improving the condition of women and girls.

Transforms gender power relations and norms

Gender Transformative

- Investment seeks to transform gender power relations and norms
- Investment seeks to increase women's and girls' empowerment

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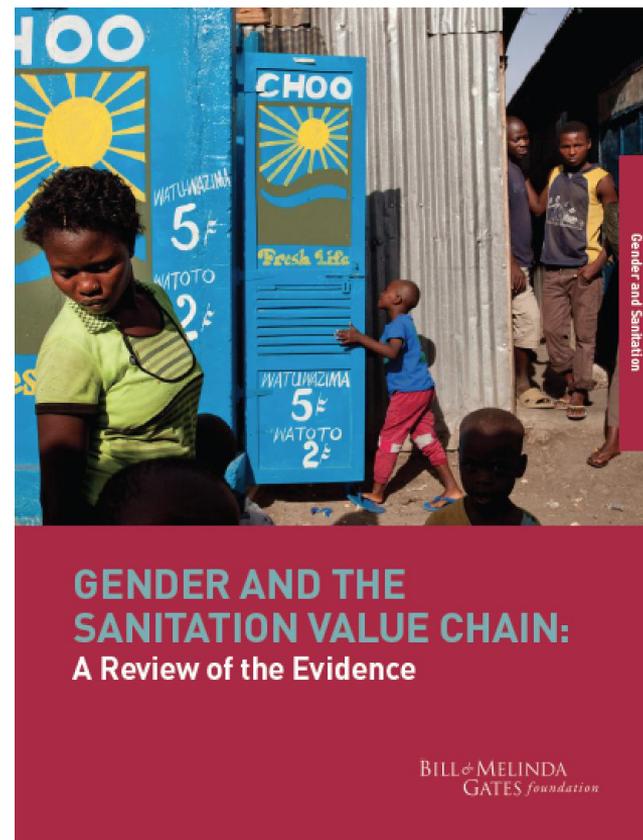
Gender and the Sanitation Value Chain – Review of the Evidence

- Radu Ban, Senior Program Officer, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene and Lucero Quiroga, Gender Equality

Questions?



- 1 Understand if, where, and how **gender influences sanitation** and to what extent **sanitation is important for gender equality and women and girls**
- 2 Understand the **strength of the evidence base** to show what the field knows and where there are gaps
- 3 Surface the **most important challenges that emerge across the sanitation value chain related to gender**
- 4 Highlight potential learning questions and **knowledge gaps to inform the WSH team's learning agenda**



DISPARITIES IN OTHER OUTCOMES RELATED TO POOR ACCESS TO SANITATION:



HEALTH OUTCOMES

- Women and girls experience higher rates of infection from poor sanitation conditions and access.
- **Causal link between mothers' exposure to poor sanitation and infant mortality.** *Emerging evidence from India links adverse pregnancy outcomes to open defecation.*
- **Fear of violence outside the home, including for access to sanitation, leads to anxiety, stress, and other psychosocial issues.** *Small studies find evidence of men feeling shame and humiliation around access to sanitation.*



EDUCATION OUTCOMES

- Poor sanitation in school impacts boys and girls, but reports show girls are disproportionately impacted, especially when managing menstruation. *Only 6.9% of girls in Sierra Leone said that their schools had water available in a private area to wash during menstruation.*
- There is some corroborating evidence linking school sanitation to school absences, though less on school performance.



ECONOMIC OUTCOMES

- Both men and women seem to experience a substantial loss of productive time related to poor sanitation. *However, program-related gender analyses suggest that women experience more sanitation-related time poverty than men.*
- **Studies suggest that, on average, women invest more money than men in nutrition, school fees, and other needs of the family. Experts suggest they likely do the same for sanitation facilities.**

There is sufficient evidence to suggest that when women and girls have poor access to sanitation, they bear a greater burden and suffer worse outcomes than men.

GENDER RELATION WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD INFLUENCE SANITATION-RELATED DECISIONS



Decision: Should the household have a latrine?

- **Studies found that men's in-home latrine preferences are driven by prestige; women by concerns for privacy.**
However, reported preferences may not be a true reflection of attitudes/needs and may be influenced by agency and norms
- **Programs have leveraged patriarchal norms to encourage men to build household latrines**
India's 'No Toilet, No Bride' program demanded that potential marriage suitors construct a toilet



Decision: Who in the household can access or use the facility? When?

- **Norms within the household restrict certain family members from using toilets; e.g.,**
 - *Norms about sanitation practices during menstruation can perpetuate poor sanitation and increase risk of sanitation related illnesses*
 - *Women negotiate access to sanitation with their husbands or in-laws and/or taboos prevent men from using the same toilet as their mothers in-law or daughters*



Decision: What role does each household member play?

- **Women carry the bulk of the day-to-day sanitation burden** (e.g., educating children to manage hygiene and latrine cleaning). This **can lead to reinforced gender roles and time poverty**, and may limit roles within and outside the home
- **Men take on the role of toilet construction and financing**; we know less about the implications of this on other sanitation decisions (e.g., where a toilet is constructed)

While household latrines can improve privacy & safety, it could also restrict mobility for women. A study in Rajasthan found that household latrines increased women's social isolation, as they no longer had a reason to leave the home

GENDER INFLUENCES WOMEN AND MEN'S USE OF PUBLIC SANITATION

There is limited supply of public facilities available to women in urban areas. Even when they do exist, gendered differences influence women's access to public sanitation in the following ways:



Pay-per-use public toilets can discriminate against women

- **Women need more frequent access** to facilities during menstruation and pregnancy – so the cost of public toilets affects them more
- **Women who have no income, women who earn less than men or have little to no control over household financial resources**, can find paying for public toilets as a significant barrier to use

A cross-sectional study of slum dwellers in Uganda and Tanzania found that public latrines, though of good quality, were under-utilized due to user fees



Need for privacy may affect willingness to use public toilets

- **Public toilet designs often do not protect privacy, causing stress, particularly for women**
- **Since defecating is associated with shame**, both men and women also desire privacy while walking or waiting to use facilities

“The toilet was made out of wood planks. I could see someone from inside and the person outside could also see me. It was really stressful as I would feel eyes watching me.” - Female user in an informal slum, Kenya

A study in Zambia found that men are concerned about the anonymity of public latrine use—since urinating in the open is easy for a man, using a public latrine may clearly indicate to others that he needs to defecate

FEAR OF VIOLENCE ALSO DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTS WOMEN'S ACCESS TO PUBLIC TOILETS

Example

Taboos and norms related to privacy require women, in particular, not to be seen publicly accessing sanitation...

...women access public toilets or open defecate after dark to avoid being seen

...Women are vulnerable to the risk of gender based violence while accessing sanitation; greater concern for adolescents and women in urban areas

A focus group in Kibera, an urban slum of Nairobi, found that women were more likely to practice open defecation (flying toilets) than men due to fear for their safety in communal latrines, especially after dark

Latrines and water points were among the most dangerous places mapped by children in a study in Afghanistan

"Past eight, we can't go out to use the toilet – there is no lighting and the men drinking Chang'aa [local alcohol] on that side get violent with us."

THERE IS LIMITED PARTICIPATION OF AND LEADERSHIP BY WOMEN ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN

There are gendered differences in informal sanitation roles ...

Pit emptying is mostly done by men from low-income communities

Latrine cleaning, even of public toilets, often remains a woman's role

Formal roles in the sanitation sector are also gendered ...

Women are under-represented in formal, technical roles in sanitation-related public and private enterprises, e.g., a 2011 survey reported that women comprise less than 10% of total professional WASH staff

...and these roles can perpetuate gender inequities

For example, in Ghana, pit emptying is done manually by men. The job is physically hazardous and causes stigma which reduces opportunities to marry

Low-caste women engaged in manual scavenging received little or no income, perpetuating inequities and economic disparity

...however, the impact of gender imbalances on outcomes in these enterprises is unclear

Although there are some efforts to improve gender equality in the sanitation sector, there is limited to no research on the impact of women's employment or leadership on the effectiveness of sanitation programs

GENDERED DIFFERENCES ARE RARELY CONSIDERED IN SANITATION TECHNOLOGY DESIGN AND PROGRAMMING

Lack of gender-sensitive sanitation design ...

For example, the septic tank, Aqua Privy, in South Africa was designed to avoid the need for consistent water supply and reduced odors. There was no consideration of gender differences in use and facility maintenance.

Lack of gender-sensitive sanitation design...

For example, the Clean Toilet, is an off-grid solution designed to be convenient, modern, hygienic, user friendly and affordable for households that failed to consider the physical and cultural preferences of women.

..can create added burden for women users

Aqua Privy requires water to be poured into the toilet bowl after use and the sludge needs to be emptied periodically—being seen doing these activities embarrassed female users. Additionally women could not flush sanitary pads into the bowl and the toilets were too small for pregnant women

..calls for redesign based on gender analysis

As a result, women consistently stopped using their in home toilet during menstruation. In the redesign process engineers considered safety (including locks), toilet placement and toilet appearance, among other things, aimed at increasing use, especially among women.

GENDER IN SANITATION POLICY

Lack of gender considerations in policy design can lead to unintended consequences

- India's National Urban Sanitation Policy (2008) aims for universal sanitation through behavioral change and integrated sanitary installations. However, it did not provide ways to address the lack of safety for women users, resulting in increased open defecation

Even when gender is considered in sanitation policies, budgets are inadequate for implementation

- *“We've been asked to mainstream gender by our donor, it is part of our strategic guidance, however, we have no line item budget for it.”*
- *“Sometimes, gender is seen as a ‘nice to have’ rather than a ‘need to do’ aspect; short time-frames and budget limitations add to this.”*

Lack of gender disaggregated data further inhibits sanitation policy making and planning

- None of the indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 6 on ‘water and sanitation for all’ is disaggregated by gender. Even when indicators are collected, the focus is on access, and not on outcomes that matter to women, such as safety, privacy, and dignity
- *“Even household surveys may misrepresent views of women, particularly in patriarchal communities where the man speaks for the family.”*

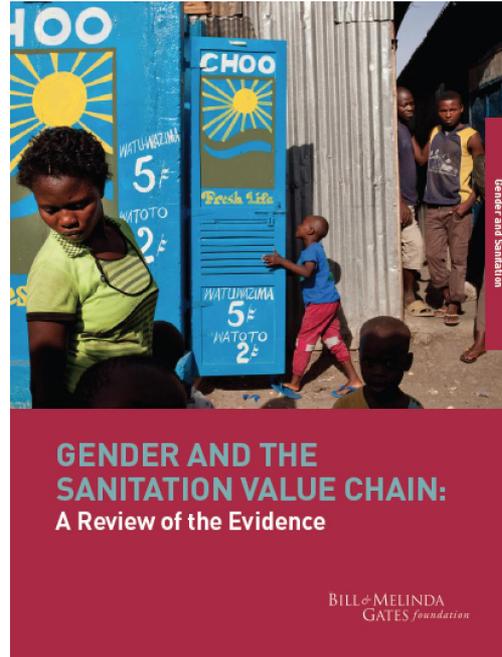
EMERGING APPROACHES TO GENDER INTEGRATION

- ❑ **Portfolio assessment and categorization:** A thorough review of investments, programs, or policies to categorize each based on level of gender integration.
- ❑ **Context-specific gender analyses :** a systematic examination of gender-based barriers to sanitation leads to improved project design, implementation, and monitoring.
- ❑ **Gender in program development, design, and measurement:** targeting gender based barriers, fostering women's empowerment or addressing deeply rooted gender inequalities may be required to achieve sanitation for all.
- ❑ **Capacity building and knowledge sharing:** Staff at all levels can benefit from gender training. Diverse actors can learn from each other's work by sharing across donors, policymakers, private-sector actors, and nonprofit implementers.
- ❑ **Closing evidence gaps:** Research is needed to fill specific evidence gaps and inform the field to strengthen investments in gender and sanitation.

Donors, policymakers, and practitioners are taking important steps toward understanding the role of gender in their work, allowing them to support better design and implementation of sanitation programming.

RESOURCES TO BE SHARED AFTER WEBINAR

- The presentation deck from today
- A recording of today's webinar
- Gender and The Sanitation Value Chain: A Review of the Evidence
- 3 case studies on gender in the sanitation value chain – created as a part of our deep dive trainings with the Gender Equality Team
- Simple gender integration guide (under construction)



QUESTIONS??



APPENDIX

GENDER INTEGRATION GUIDE



Step One: Problem

What problem does this investment target?

Look for:

- primary and secondary data supporting the problem statement.
- an analysis of the root causes and social context of the problem.



Step Two: Population

Who is affected by this problem?

Look for:

- an analysis of who is most affected by this problem.
 - Which population(s) – specifically, which women, men, girls and boys?
- how the problem differentially affects people based on their social and demographic characteristics



Step Three: Context

What is the gendered context in which the problem exists?

Look for:

- whether a gender analysis was conducted:
 - context analysis identifying the different barriers, challenges and opportunities that women, men, girls and boys face with regard to the problem



Step Four: Gaps

What are the relevant gender gaps affecting this problem?

Look for:

- a clear articulation of gender gaps and gender-related barriers.
- data supporting the identification of gender gaps.
- explanation of how these gaps were prioritized in determining the proposed solution(s).



Step Five: Solution

How does the proposed solution integrate a gender lens?

Look for:

- whether the proposed solution addresses prioritized gender gaps/barriers.
- Potential risks/unintended consequences.
- a plan to measure changes in gender gaps and barriers.
- opportunities for gender transformative work.
- gender expertise on implementation team.

OTHER AVAILABLE RESOURCES: IN-DEPTH GENDER AND SANITATION CASE STUDIES:



Gender and Sanitation Case studies



Household

CASE STUDY

WaterAid Timor – Leste

- Provide insight into **intra-household decision making** related to sanitation chores and facility maintenance
- Explore the **opportunity cost of women's chore burden** with respect to engagement in community and income-generating activities
- Assess women's **participation and decision making power** in community – based sanitation programs
- Consider **gender sensitive policies** and the challenges involved with **translation of policies to action**

Community

CASE STUDY

WaterSHED Cambodia

- Explore success factors and best practices for training **women entrepreneurs and business leaders** in the sanitation market
- Provide insight into **gender differences between women and men sales representatives** and implications for recruitment, retention and growth/success
- Understand gender differences in **consumer preferences** and strategies for **building awareness in men and women** respectively and the implications for sanitation outcomes

CASE STUDY

Sanitation

- Recognize **intra-household decision making dynamics** and the effects on sanitation purchase behavior
- Explore influence of **monthly servicing models** on men and women's sanitation access
- Consider impact of **gender diversity among sanitation engineers and designers** on facility use and safety for men and women
- Explore how integration of **women in consumer research** affects sanitation facility design, access, and use

Public and private enterprises

Governance, policy, and financing