

3.4 Gender, Sanitation and Hygiene

References

Appleton, B. and I. Smout, (eds.), 2003. *The gender and water development report: Gender perspectives on policies in the water sector*, Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)

Available at:

http://www.genderandwater.org/content/download/307/3228/file/GWA_Annual_Report.pdf

Shordt, Kathleen and Sandy Cairncross, 2004. *Sustainable hygiene behaviour and the effectiveness of change interventions: Findings of a multi-country research study and implications of water and sanitation programmes*, Booklet 2. International Water Sanitation Centre (IRC). Available from: publications@irc.nl

Wegelin-Schuringa, Madeleen and Pauline Ikumi, 1997. *Report on sanitation and communication situation analysis in per-urban and rural areas in Zambia*, IRC.

Available from: publications@irc.nl

IRC, 1994. *Working with women and men on water and Sanitation: An African Field Guide*.

This field guide defines concepts and then works through the programme planning cycle. Concepts discussed include Gender, Gender awareness, Gender policy, Partnership, Integrated water supply projects, Environmental problems and Sustainability. The Guide looks at the general stages of a water supply and sanitation project and offers concrete suggestions to involve women and men and ensure their needs and perspectives are included. The document was produced in Africa and was developed through a process that explicitly aimed to draw on the experiences and expertise of Africans. Concrete examples from various countries are provided.

Available at: <http://www.irc.nl/page/1858>

Wijk Sijbesma, C.A, 1998. "Cinderella and the Missing slipper: Sanitation and Gender" in *Gender in Water Resources Management, Water Supply and Sanitation: Roles and Realities Revisited*, Delft: IRC.

Additional Resources

Coates, S, 1999. *A Gender and Development Approach to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programmes*, a WaterAid Briefing Paper. Available at:

http://www.wateraid.org/documents/a_gender_development_approach.pdf

Eales, Kathy, 2005. *Bringing pit emptying out of the darkness: A comparison of approaches in Durban, South Africa, and Kibera, Kenya*. London: Building Partnerships for Development (BPD), Sanitation Partnership Series.

Much attention has been focused in recent years on partnerships in the water and sanitation sector. However, as is often the case when sanitation is bundled with water, much of the spotlight has been on water. Consequently, while we increasingly understand the circumstances in which partnerships to provide drinking water are successful, much less is really known about sanitation. One often encounters the false assumption that what applies to 'water' partnerships (or solid waste partnerships) will hold true for those catering specifically for sanitation. In order to gain a better understanding of where partnerships fit in the debates around sanitation, BPD set out in 2004 to work with a series of sanitation-specific case studies. The first challenge was to find such partnerships, less easy than first supposed; eventually Dar es Salaam, Durban, Maputo, Maseru and Nairobi were chosen.

This paper is one of a series that looks at sanitation partnerships in poor urban communities, and questions when and why partnership may be appropriate or inappropriate to the delivery of on-site sanitation services.

IRC/SEU, 1996. *The community managed sanitation programme in Kerala: Learning from experience*. Delft: IRC and Kerala: Socio-Economic Unit.

Schordt, Kathleen and Sandy Caincross, 2004. *Sustainability of hygiene behaviour and the effectiveness of change interventions*, Booklet 2, Delft: IRC.

The booklet is on findings and implications for water and sanitation programmes from a multi-country research study. The research was to see the link of sustainability of hygiene behaviour after a hygiene promotion intervention. Countries in the research included Ghana, Kenya, Sri Lanka, India, Nepal and Uganda with guidance from IRC and London School of Hygiene. The booklet describes how the study was conducted and its findings. Booklet 1 outlines the methodological lessons learnt.

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Khan, Mohammad Taimur Ali, 2005. *Livelihoods and gender in sanitation, hygiene and water services among the urban poor*, London: DFID.

Mathew, T, 1998. "New Skills, New Lives: Kerala's Women Masons", *Waterlines*, 17(1), pp. 22-24.

Simpson, Mayling, Ron Sawyer and Lucy Clark, 1997. *The PHAST initiative: Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation, a new approach to working with communities*, UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, WHO Geneva

This is an information document to the water and sanitation sector. It is a participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation, an innovative approach designed to promote hygiene behaviours, sanitation improvements and community management of water and sanitation facilities using specifically developed participatory techniques. The document describes the underlying principles of the approach, the development of the specific participatory tools and results of the field tests done in four African countries.

NETWAS, 2003. *Iguacu Action Plan: Key findings for the rapid study for the WASH programme in Soweto & Korogocho villages in Nairobi, Kenya*. Network for Water and Sanitation, NETWAS

SIDA, 1997. *Health – Sanitation: Handbook for mainstreaming a gender perspective in the Health Sector*. Available at:

<http://www.sida.se/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=HDD1997.8%5B1%5D.pdf&a=2512>

UASNET (Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network) and WaterAid Uganda, 2002. *Mainstreaming Gender in Sanitation and Hygiene in Uganda*.

Paper presented at sanitation and hygiene conference held in South Africa. The theme of this paper is the mainstreaming of gender in sanitation with a purpose to facilitate incorporation of gender. The paper focuses on the concept of mainstreaming and the status of sanitation in Uganda, the progress made in this field, gaps and lessons learnt.

Available at: <http://www.wateraid.org/documents/ugnangender.pdf>

Voorden, Carolien Van der and Kathy Eales, 2002. *Mainstreaming Gender in South African Sanitation Programmes: A Blind Spot or Common Practice?*

Paper prepared for the AfricanSan Conference, South Africa 2002.

WHO, UNICEF, UNIHABITAT, UN/DESA, UNEP, 2004. *The sanitation challenge: Turning commitment into reality*.

This document looks at international sanitation development targets, legislation and commitments, building capacity, gender and equity issues, and progress on monitoring.

Available at:

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/hygiene/sanchallengecomp.pdf

Wright, Albert M, 1997. *Toward a Strategic Sanitation Approach: Improving the Sustainability of Urban Sanitation in Developing Countries*. UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme. Available at: wsp@worldbank.org or http://www.wsp.org/publications/global_ssa.pdf

WSSCC and WHO, 2005. *Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion: Programming Guidance*. Geneva: Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (wsscc@who.int) and the World Health Organisation (bookorders@who.int).

This document is a collaborative product, based on an earlier UNICEF Handbook, which looks at setting in place a process whereby people (women, children and men) can develop and sustain a hygienic and healthy environment for themselves. It argues that the objective of policy-makers should be to establish a consistent set of rules under which all sanitation and hygiene promotion projects and investments can be made, such that they all work towards an agreed long-term vision for improved health and dignity for the entire population, particularly women and adolescent girls.