

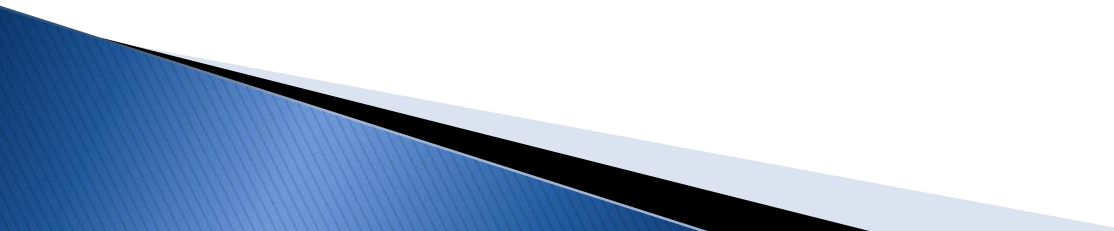


Gender and SDGs

Achieving SDG6

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www.jhrmk.org

- ▶ Access to clean, safe and secure water resources is an essential prerequisite for communities to prosper. While access to water and sanitation is often taken for granted in developed countries, this basic right is denied to many across the globe every day.
 - ▶ Policies on effective planning, investment and operation of access to water require accurate data based on precise indicators and monitoring processes that generate and analyze gender and geographically disaggregated data on service performance
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SDG's versus MDG's

MDG's for sanitation was not been achieved:

- ▶ **62 million people** do not have basic sanitation
- ▶ **1.7 million people** are deflecting outdoors

Progress towards water goal has slowed down:

- ▶ **62 million** people do not have a plumbing connection at home

Reverting to Access

- ▶ **4.4 million people** use direct surface drinking water
- ▶ WASH in Educational & Healthcare Institutions remains a major challenge

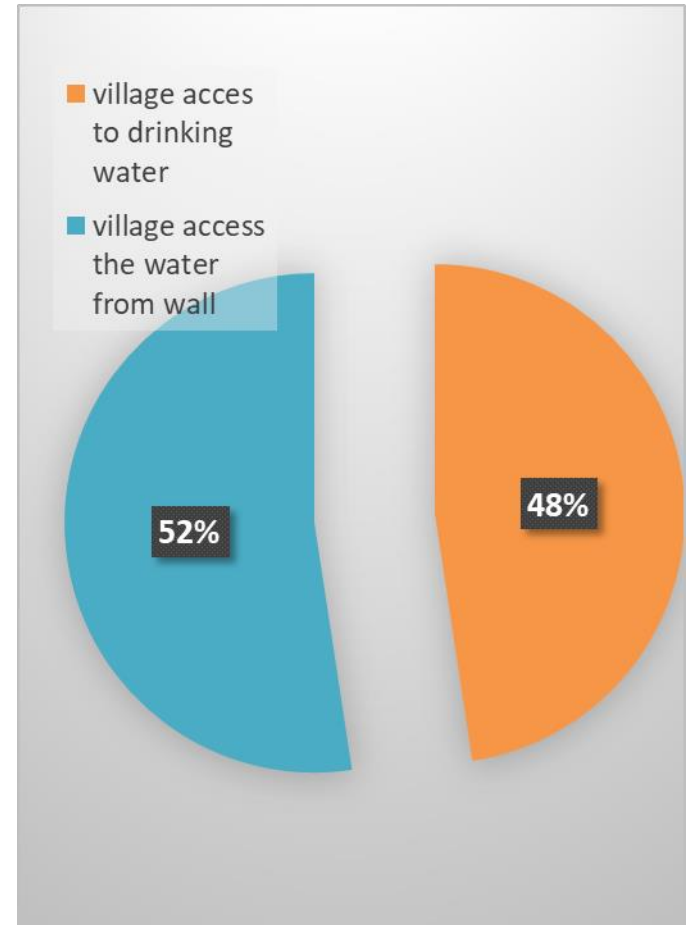
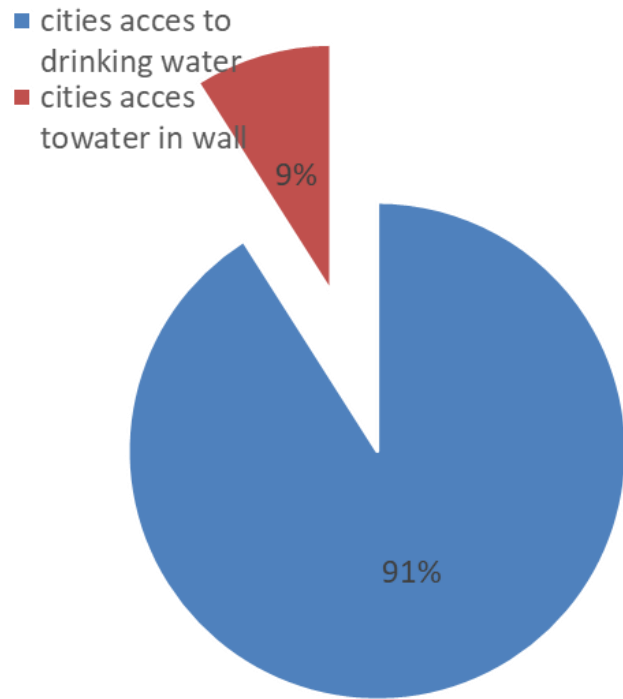
Gap still exists in equitable access to water and sanitation

SDG's 6 dedicated to water and sanitation are very ambitious and for many countries is really **big challenges** related to water and sanitation. Their achievement by 2030 will require coordinated efforts by **all stakeholders**.

Challenges

- ▶ **Geographical differences** in access to drinking water between urban and rural areas, as well as a higher percentage of unsafe drinking water in rural areas compared to urban ones. (When counted within the framework of compliance with the Human Rights to water and sanitation and the new indicators for the SDGs, every 1 in 3 use water that is unsafe)
- ▶ The frequent **threats** due to climate change
- ▶ **Insufficient Financial resources**
- ▶ Lack of **public toilets**
- ▶ Lack of **MHM**

Macedonia case's



Primary and secondary schools are in desperate situation in MHM

- **90%** of female students in rural areas in Macedonia do not attend school 4-5 days a month during menstruation.
- **75%** of female students in urban areas do not attend school 2-3 days a month.
- More than **80%** of students to avoid using school toilets, often due to inadequate hygiene due to lack of proper infrastructure (broken doors, windows)
- Increasing the number of urinary tract infections by **28% in boys and 40% girls**



Primary and secondary schools are in desperate situation in MHM

- **over 60%** of women and girls in rural areas and **20%** in urban areas do not use any kind of commercial menstrual products. The reason for this is the high cost.
- For a family of five women/girl with minimum monthly income of 9,000 denars, **15-17%** of income is used on hygiene products for **MHM**.



In refers to pride, dignity, education and needs:

- Unable to cope with the natural process that characterizes healthy girl, they are forced to skip school **2-3 days**.
- In rural areas, even more.
- Justification of missed classes only confirms the **institutional poor educational process**, as well as other social stakeholders: municipalities, the state ... to deal with this problem.



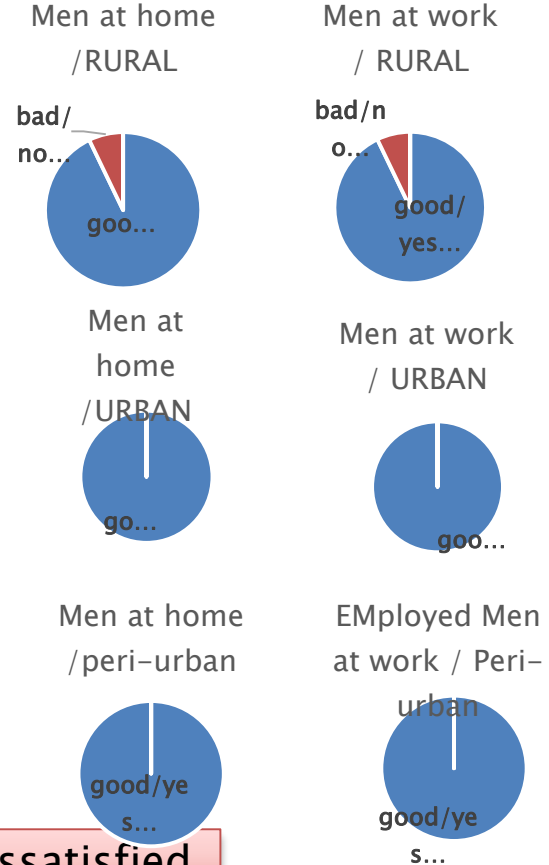
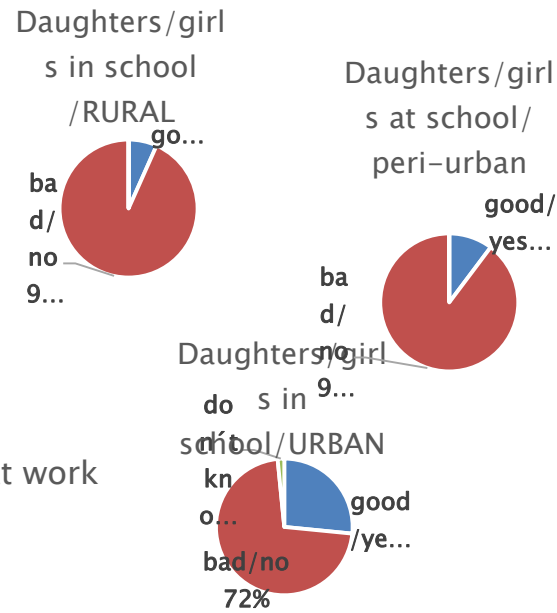
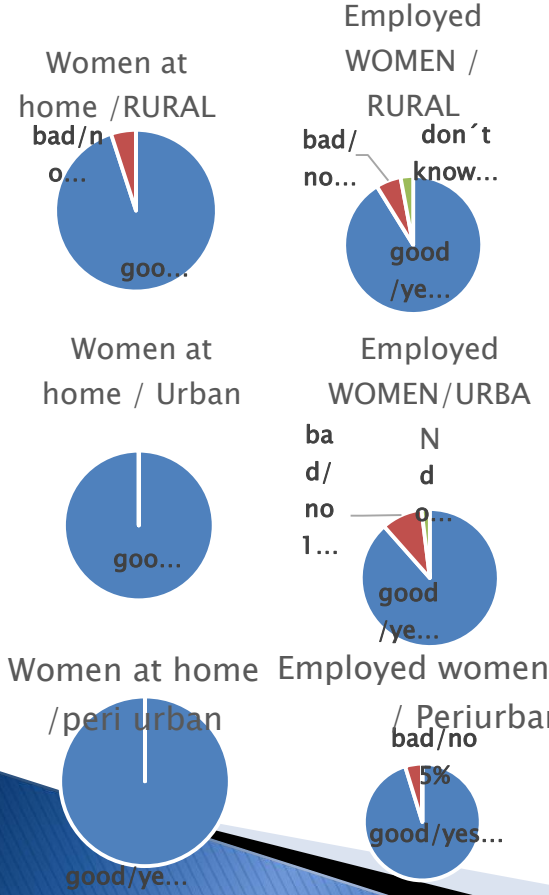
WASH from gender perspective

Respondents perception on hygiene and sanitation at home and at work/school

TO WOMEN: Do you have decent sanitation and hygiene conditions and were you able to wash and change in privacy during your last menstrual period?

If you have a daughter or personally know a girl in your family or neighbourhood in age of puberty (between 10 and 18 years old) who goes to school: does your daughter or this girl have decent sanitation and hygiene conditions at school and is she able to wash and change in privacy in school during her last menstrual period?

TO MEN: Do you have decent sanitation and hygiene conditions?



For daughters/girls: Mostly dissatisfied

WOMEN at WORK: Mostly satisfied

MEN: Mostly satisfied

Recommendations

- ▶ Apply **human rights based approaches** to access safe drinking water. Universal, safe and reliable access to drinking water is a key objective of SDG 6 and of the human right to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.
- ▶ Subsidizing **economic accessibility** in rural areas and vulnerable groups
- ▶ Provide **efficient and appropriate technologies**, financial resources and human capacity in the planning, design, budgeting and implementation of these services.
- ▶ Merging local water supply systems into an **integrated water supply system**
- ▶ Assess the **affordability of drinking water** supply for all relevant stakeholders
- ▶ **Social protection measures** for vulnerable group