Gender and SDGs

Achieving SDG6

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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.
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 ressources
- Lack of public toilets
- Lack of MHM
Macedonia case's

- Cities access to drinking water: 91%
- Cities access to water in wall: 9%

- Village access to drinking water: 52%
- Village access to the water from wall: 48%
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.
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?

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

- **Women at home / RURAL**: bad/no...
  - Employed WOMEN / RURAL: don’t know...
    - good/ye...
  - Women at home / Urban: bad/no...
    - good/ye...
  - Women at home / peri-urban: bad/no...
    - good/ye...
  - Employed women at work / peri-urban: bad/no...
    - good/ye...
- **Women at WORK**: Mostly satisfied

- **Daughters/girls at school / RURAL**: bad/no...
  - Employed daughters/girls in school / RURAL: good/ye...
  - Daughters/girls at school / peri-urban: bad/no...
    - good/ye...
- **Employed daughters/girls at school / peri-urban**: good/yes...

- **Men at home / RURAL**: bad/no...
  - Men at home / URBAN: good/yes...
  - Men at work / RURAL: bad/no...
  - Men at work / URBAN: good/yes...

- **Employed Men at work / Peri-urban**: good/yes...

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