

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE¹

➔ *Set up separate facilities (e.g. latrines, bathing areas) for men and women - fully lit with lockable doors.*

- 1. Identify safety and security risks for women and girls that are relevant to water and sanitation systems to ensure the location, design, and maintenance programmes maximize women and girls' safety and security.**
 - Participate in the coordinated situational analysis to gather relevant information about the community and situation related to GBV.
 - Special attention should be paid to groups of women and girls with specific needs, such as single female-headed households, adolescents, unaccompanied girl children, people with disabilities, , people living with HIV/AIDS and the elderly.
- 2. Mobilize women and men to participate in the location, design and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities.**
 - Both men and women should be mobilized in equal numbers and with equal decision-making responsibility.
 - Ensure all users, and particularly women and girls, participate in identifying risky hygiene practices and conditions, and that all users share responsibility to measurably reduce these risks.
- 3. Design and locate water points in areas that are accessible and safe for all, with special attention to the needs of women and children (girls especially).**
 - Discuss the location of the pumps with all members of the community. As a guide, no household should be more than 500 metres from a water point.
 - Design or adapt hand pumps and water carrying containers for use by women and children and people living with HIV.
 - Facilitate access to water and sanitation for families with chronically ill members
- 4. In situations where water is rationed or pumped at given times, plan this in consultation with all users, but especially with women.**
 - Times should be set which are convenient and safe for women and others who have responsibility for collecting water.
 - All users should be fully informed of when and where water is available.
- 5. Design communal bathing and washing facilities in consultation with women and girls to ensure that users have privacy and maintain dignity.**
 - Determine numbers, location, design, safety, appropriateness and convenience of facilities in consultation with the users, particularly women and adolescent girls (including whether facilities for males and females should be near each other or further apart).
 - Facilities should be central, accessible and well-lit in order to contribute to the safety of users.
 - Bathing facilities should have doors with locks on the inside.
- 6. Design latrines in consultation with women and girls to maximize safety, privacy and dignity.**
 - Consider preferences and cultural habits in determining the type of latrines to be constructed.
 - Use sex-disaggregated data to plan the ratio of women's cubicles to men's. A rough guide is 3:1.

¹ 'WASH'

- Install latrines with doors that lock from the inside.
- Location of latrines should ensure that women and girls feel – and are – safe using them.
- Communal latrines should be provided with lighting, or families provided with torches.

7. Integrate HIV and GBV prevention messages into WASH programmes.