

**Proposed Priority Indicators for Enhanced Monitoring of
Gender in WASH under SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2:**

Draft for Public Review Before Final Recommendations

Version: 17 August 2023

Public Comment

Rationale and Process for Identifying Gender Indicators for SDG 6.1 & 6.2

The 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Agenda prioritizes achieving gender equality across all 17 goals. However, SDG 6, which seeks to ‘Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,’ is gender blind. As a result, understanding of if and how WASH conditions hinder or enable gender equality is limited. Enhancing monitoring of gender in WASH is urgently needed to ensure policymakers and other stakeholders have data to identify gender inequalities and to inform appropriate action.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP) and the UN Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS)—the global custodians of data on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)—are committed to improving how gender is monitored for SDG targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.a and 6.b. In 2020, the JMP and GLAAS partnered with Emory University to initiate a multi-year, multi-phase initiative to review opportunities for enhanced gender monitoring for these targets and to identify priority indicators for integration into national and global monitoring.

Specifically, during Phase 1 (the ‘review phase’; 2020-2021), Emory University conducted a literature review and created a conceptual framework of gender equality related to WASH; collated and sorted tools and data sources by dimensions of the framework; and, with JMP/GLAAS, held expert consultations to validate the framework and to assess the utility of available tools and data for monitoring. Additional details are described in the 2023 JMP report [Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000: 2022: special focus on gender](#), and outputs are on the [JMP Gender page](#), including the [Literature Review and Conceptual Framework](#), the [Inventory of Tools and Measures](#), and the [Final Report](#), which summarizes the expert consultation recommendations, including a need to identify priority indicators.

During Phase 2 (the ‘prioritization phase’; 2022-2023), Emory University recruited and has led a core team of eight gender, measurement, and/or WASH experts to support prioritization activities, including: ranking dimensions of the gender equality and WASH framework to identify which are appropriate for monitoring; compiling potential indicators for monitoring the identified dimensions; deploying a survey to over 100 gender, measurement, and/or WASH experts to assess support for potential indicators; and assessing quantitative and qualitative data from 70+ survey respondents representing various geographies and sectors to further refine the indicator list.

This document presents the current draft list of Priority Indicators for Enhanced Monitoring of Gender in WASH under SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2.¹ Some of the proposed indicators can be assessed with measures (survey items) that are already being used to collect data at scale (e.g., from Demographic and Health Surveys), but are not included in existing national and global reporting. Other indicators require measures to be created, tested, and/or incorporated into efforts to collect data at scale, for example through household or individual questionnaires, to enable inclusion in future national and global reporting.

The draft list is being shared to enable public review of and comment on the proposed indicators before expert group recommendations are finalized. Below are the proposed indicators by topic area (water, sanitation, hygiene). The appendix provides further information from the expert group assessment of each indicator including potential measures (survey items), measure source, availability of data, etc.

¹ Last updated 16 August 2023. This document does not include proposals for 6.a and 6.b (for which GLAAS is responsible).

Proposed Draft List of Priority Indicators for Enhanced Monitoring of Gender in WASH under SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2

PROPOSED WATER INDICATORS		
ID	Topic /Thematic Area	Proposed Indicator
W-BN1	Ability to Meet Basic Needs	% of individuals who have been water insecure in the last 30 days, <i>by gender, age</i>
W-BN2	Ability to Meet Basic Needs	% of individuals who have worried in the last 30 days that they would not have enough water for all of their needs, <i>by gender, age</i>
W-TL1	Time & Labor	Among households without a drinking water source at home, % of households for which the primary water collector is woman, man, girl, or boy
W-TL4	Time & Labor	Average time primary water collector spends per day collecting <u>drinking water</u> , <i>by gender, age</i>
W-TL5	Time & Labor	Average time children spend collecting <u>water for household use</u> per day, <i>by gender, age</i>
W-TL6	Time & Labor	Average time primary water collector spends per day collecting <u>water for household use</u> , <i>by gender, age</i>
W-S1a	Safety & Freedom from Violence	% of individuals who felt unsafe when collecting water in the last 30 days due to fear of being harmed or assaulted by someone, <i>by gender, age</i>
W-S12	Safety & Freedom from Violence	% of individuals who believe women in their community face the risk of being physically harmed or assaulted when going to collect water, <i>by gender, age</i>

PROPOSED SANITATION INDICATORS		
ID	Topic /Thematic Area	Proposed Indicator
S-BN1	Ability to Meet Basic Needs	% of individuals who reported the sanitation location they usually used in the last 30 days when at home was clean, private, and safe, <i>by gender, age</i>
S-S1a	Safety & Freedom from Violence	% of individuals who felt unsafe at sanitation locations in the last 30 days due to fear of being harmed or assaulted by someone, <i>by gender, age</i>
S-S1	Safety & Freedom from Violence	% of individuals who believe that women in their community face the risk of being physically harmed or assaulted when going to sanitation locations, <i>by gender (of respondent)</i>

PROPOSED HYGIENE INDICATORS		
ID	Topic /Thematic Area	Proposed Indicator
H-BN1	Ability to Meet Basic Needs	% of women/girls/menstruators who changed their menstrual materials in a space at home that was clean, private, and safe during their last menstrual period, <i>by age</i>
H-BN2	Ability to Meet Basic Needs	% of women /girls/menstruators who reported having enough menstrual materials to change as often as they wanted during their last menstrual period, <i>by age</i>
H-BN3	Ability to Meet Basic Needs	% of individuals who reported the bathing location they usually used in the last 30 days was private and safe, <i>by gender, age</i>
H-S1a	Safety & Freedom from Violence	% of individuals who felt unsafe at bathing locations in the last 30 days due to fear of being harmed or assaulted by someone, <i>by gender, age</i>

Appendix 1:

Additional information for the *proposed* Indicators for Enhanced Monitoring of Gender in WASH under SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2

The tables in the pages that follow provide additional information about the proposed indicators, including measures that could be used to generate data, information about the measures, and availability of existing data and/or plans for future data collection. For guidance, below are definitions or descriptions of each component included in the tables.

Indicator: A quantitative metric that adds value to data by converting it to information that can be used to measure progress and assess performance².

Proposed Indicator: The specific quantitative metric suggested for assessing gender in WASH under SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2.

Existing measure(s) to leverage: A survey item or combination of survey items that have been tested and deployed at scale to collect data and can be used to report against the proposed indicator.

Potential measures to test/adapt: A survey item or combination of survey items that may be used to collect data and report against the proposed indicator, but have not been deployed at scale or require testing to ensure the items are assessing what they aim to assess.

Theme: The general concept that the indicator represents, as informed by and described in the [Conceptual Framework](#). (See also Appendix 2).

Measure validated/tested: Indicates if the proposed measure(s) have been tested to ensure they assess what they are meant to assess.

Data collected at scale: Indicates if the measures recommended for this indicator have been deployed among a representative sample at the national level, for example, as a part of Demographic and Health (DHS) or Multi-Indicator Cluster (MICS) surveys, and that data are available for analysis to enable reporting against the proposed indicator.

Plans for regular data collection at scale: Indicates if there are plans to continually deploy the measure(s)/survey item(s) in future national-level data collection efforts (for example, as a part of DHS or MICS), enabling data to be available in the future for analysis and reporting.

Featured in 2023 JMP Report: Indicates if the [2023 JMP Report](#) presents analyses that are aligned with the proposed indicator/measures.

Data available to enable immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2: Indicates if data currently exist to enable inclusion of the indicator in SDG target 6.1 and 6.2 reporting, whether at global or national levels.

² Adapted from UNAIDS: An Introduction to Indicators. Geneva. UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Fundamentals.

Table 1a: PROPOSED WATER INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Indicator and Measure	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator: W-BN1. % of individuals who have been water-insecure in the last 30 days, <i>by gender, age</i></p> <p>Existing measures to leverage:¹ 1: How often did you worry that you would not have enough water for all of your needs? 2: How often did you have to change schedules or plans because of problems with water? 3: How often were you NOT able to wash your hands after dirty activities because of problems with water? 4: How often did you NOT have as much water to drink as you would have liked? <i>Response options: Never (0 times), Rarely (1–2 times), Sometimes (3–10 times), and Often/Always (11 times or more)</i></p> <p>Theme: Ability to Meet Basic Needs</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>YES^{1,2} YES^{1,3} Unknown⁴ NO⁵ NO⁶</p>
<p>1. All four items needed to calculate score. Bethancourt HJ, Frongillo EA, Young SL. Validity of an abbreviated individual water insecurity experiences (IWISE-4) scale for measuring the prevalence of water insecurity in low-and middle-income countries. Journal of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Development. 2022 Sep 1;12(9):647-58. IWISE used 1 year recall and Household measure (HWISE) used 4-week recall. Response options noted are from the HWISE 4- week recall noted here: Stoler J, Miller JD, Adams EA, Ahmed F, Alexander M, Asiki G, Balogun M, Boivin MJ, Brewis A, Carrillo G, Chapman K. The Household Water Insecurity Experiences (HWISE) Scale: comparison scores from 27 sites in 22 countries. Journal of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Development. 2021 Nov 1;11(6):1102-10.</p> <p>2. Measures validated, though for 1 year recall. Preference from experts is for 1 month recall for precision and assessment at different timepoints. 12-item measure validated for one-month recall.</p> <p>3. Data collected in 31 Low- and Middle-Income Countries, though time frame was past year, not month.</p> <p>4. It is unclear if there are plans for future data collection at scale on a regular basis.</p> <p>5. Data from the iWISE-4 Scale was not featured in the 2023 JMP Report, but the 12-item IWISE Scale from which it was created was included.</p> <p>6. Not ready for immediate adoption because: data using 1-month recall period are not available and future plans for data collection at scale using 1-month recall period are unknown.</p>		
<p>Proposed Indicator: W-BN2. % of individuals who have worried in the last 30 days that they would not have enough water for all of their needs, <i>by gender, age</i></p> <p>Existing measure to leverage:¹ 1: How often did you worry that you would not have enough water for all of your needs? <i>Response options: Never (0 times), Rarely (1–2 times), Sometimes (3–10 times), and Often/Always (11 times or more)</i></p> <p>Theme: Ability to Meet Basic Needs</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>YES^{1,2} YES^{1,3} Unknown⁴ NO⁵ NO⁶</p>
<p>1. This is one of the four items in the water insecurity scale. Experts suggested that the single item may be more feasible for regular data collection than 4-item set. Bethancourt HJ, Frongillo EA, Young SL. Validity of an abbreviated individual water insecurity experiences (IWISE-4) scale for measuring the prevalence of water insecurity in low-and middle-income countries. Journal of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Development. 2022 Sep 1;12(9):647-58. IWISE used 1 year recall and Household measure (HWISE) used 4-week recall. Response options noted are from the HWISE 4- week recall noted here: Stoler J, Miller JD, Adams EA, Ahmed F, Alexander M, Asiki G, Balogun M, Boivin MJ, Brewis A, Carrillo G, Chapman K. The Household Water Insecurity Experiences (HWISE) Scale: comparison scores from 27 sites in 22 countries. Journal of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Development. 2021 Nov 1;11(6):1102-10.</p> <p>2. Measures validated, though for 1 year recall. Preference from experts is for 1 month recall for precision and assessment at different timepoints. 12-item measure validated for one-month recall.</p> <p>3. Data collected in 31 Low- and Middle-Income Countries, though time frame was past year, not month.</p> <p>4. It is unclear if there are plans for future data collection at scale on a regular basis.</p> <p>5. Data from the iWISE-4 Scale was not featured in the 2023 JMP Report, but the 12-item IWISE Scale from which it was created was included.</p> <p>6. Not ready for immediate adoption because: data using 1-month recall period are not available and future plans for data collection at scale using 1-month recall period are unknown.</p>		

Table 1b: PROPOSED WATER INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS		
Indicator and Measure	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator: W-TL1ab. Among households without a drinking water source at home, % of households for which the primary water collector is woman, man, girl, or boy</p> <p>Existing measures to leverage:¹ 1: Where is that water source located? <i>Response options: In own dwelling, In own yard/plot, Elsewhere</i></p> <p>2: Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Response options: [Reference Name/Line number and then sex and age from earlier in survey]</i></p> <p>Theme: Time & Labor</p> <p>1. Measures in use by both the DHS8 and MICS6. Data collected at scale and plans for regular data collection in the future. 2. Ready for immediate adoption as measures tested, data already collected at scale and reported on, and plans exist for future data collection as part of regular DHS and MICS data collection efforts.</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>YES¹ YES¹ YES¹ YES</p> <p>YES²</p>
<p>Proposed Indicator: W-TL4. Average time primary water collector spends per day collecting <u>drinking water</u>, by gender, age</p> <p>Existing measures to leverage:¹ 1. What is the main source of <u>drinking water</u> for members of your household? <i>Response options to align with water source types in DHS, MICS.</i></p> <p>2. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back? <i>Response options: Members do not collect, Number of minutes, DK</i></p> <p>3. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Response options: [Reference Name/Line number and then sex and age from earlier in survey]</i></p> <p>4. Since last (day of the week), how many times has this person collected water? <i>Response options: Number of times, DK</i></p> <p>Theme: Time & Labor</p> <p>1. Measures in use by the MICS6. Data collected at scale and plans for regular data collection in the future. 2. Data presented in the JMP 2023 report as minutes per day. 3. Ready for immediate adoption as measures tested, data already collected at scale and reported on, and plans exist for future data collection as part of regular MICS data collection efforts.</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>YES¹ YES¹ YES¹ YES²</p> <p>YES³</p>

Table 1c: PROPOSED WATER INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS		
Indicator and Measure	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator: W-TL5. Average time children spend collecting water for household use per day, by gender, age</p> <p>Existing measures to leverage:¹ 1. Since last (day of the week), did (name of child) fetch water for household use? <i>Response options: Yes, No</i></p> <p>2. In total, how many hours did (name) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (day of the week)? <i>Response options: [number of hours]</i></p> <p>Theme: Time & Labor</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>YES¹ YES¹ YES¹ YES²</p> <p>YES³</p>
<p>1. Measures in use by the MICS6. Data collected at scale and plans for regular data collection in the future. 2. Data presented in the JMP 2023 report as minutes per day. 3. Ready for immediate adoption as measures tested, data already collected at scale and reported on, and plans exist for future data collection as part of regular MICS data collection efforts.</p>		

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Table 1d: PROPOSED WATER INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS		
Indicator and Measure	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator: W-TL6. Average time primary water collector spends per day collecting <u>water for household use</u>, by gender, age</p> <p>Potential measures to test/adapt:¹</p> <p>1. What is the main source of <u>drinking water</u> for members of your household? <i>Response options to align with water source types in DHS, MICS.</i></p> <p>2. What is the main <u>source of water used by your household for other purposes</u> such as cooking and handwashing? <i>Response options to align with water source types in DHS, MICS.</i></p> <p>3. How long does it take for members of your household to go to the <u>drinking water source</u>, get water, come back? <i>Response options: Members do not collect, Number of minutes; DK</i></p> <p>4. Who usually goes to the <u>drinking water source</u> to collect the water for your household? <i>Response options: [Reference Name/Line number and then sex and age from earlier in survey]</i></p> <p>5. Since last (day of the week), how many times has this person collected water at the <u>drinking water source</u>? <i>Response options: Number of times, DK</i></p> <p>6. How long does it take for members of your household to go to the <u>source for other uses</u>, get water, and come back? <i>Response options: Members do not collect, Number of minutes, DK</i></p> <p>7. Who usually goes to the <u>water source for other uses</u> to collect the water for your household? <i>Response options: [Reference Name/Line number and then sex and age from earlier in survey]</i></p> <p>8. Since last (day of the week), how many times has this person collected water at the <u>source for other uses</u>? <i>Response options: Number of times, DK</i></p> <p>Theme: Time & Labor</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>NO¹ NO¹ NO¹ NO</p> <p>NO²</p>
<p>1. Items 1-5 in use (DHS8 & MICS6) to assess time for <i>drinking water</i> collection only. Data collected at scale and plans for regular data collection in the future for those items only. Proposed items 6-8 untested. 2. Not ready for immediate adoption because: not all items tested, data collection has yet to take place with select items, no future plans for data collection at scale. Experts expressed support for this indicator, acknowledging that water is needed for more than drinking, that water sources may vary depending on need, and that assessing time for drinking water only may under-estimate total time burden.</p>		

Table 1e: PROPOSED WATER INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS		
Indicator and Measure	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator:¹ W-S1a. % of individuals who felt unsafe collecting water in the past month due to fear of being harmed or assaulted by someone, <i>by gender, age</i></p> <p>Potential measures to test/adapt:² 1. In the past month, did you ever feel unsafe when going to collect water due to fear of being harmed or assaulted by someone? <i>Response options: Yes, No</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p>2. When going to collect water in the past month, how often did you feel unsafe due to fear of being harmed or assaulted by someone? <i>Response options: Always, Sometimes, Never</i></p> <p>Theme: Safety & Freedom from Violence</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>NO² NO² NO² NO</p> <p>NO³</p>
<p>1. Experts supported monitoring safety during water collection. Opinions varied on whether to assess women’s and girls’ personal perceptions (WS1), perception of safety for women/girls (WS2), or both. 2. Items proposed need to be tested/validated. 3. Not ready for immediate adoption because: items not validated, data collection at scale has yet to take place, no future plans for data collection at scale.</p>		
<p>Proposed Indicator:¹ W-S2. % of individuals who believe that women in their community face the risk of being physically harmed or assaulted when going to collect water, <i>by gender (of respondent)</i></p> <p>Potential measure to test/adapt:² 1. Women in my community face the risk of physical harm or assault when going to collect water <i>Response options: Strongly disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly agree</i></p> <p>Theme: Safety & Freedom from Violence</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>NO² NO² NO² NO</p> <p>NO³</p>
<p>1. Experts supported monitoring safety during water collection. Opinions varied on whether to assess women’s and girls’ personal perceptions (WS1), perception of safety for women/girls (WS2), or both. 2. Item not validated but a similar sanitation item has been validated: Sinharoy SS, McManus S, Conrad A, Patrick M, Caruso BA. The Agency, Resources, and Institutional Structures for Sanitation-related Empowerment (ARISE) Scales: Development and validation of measures of women’s empowerment in urban sanitation for low-and middle-income countries. World Development. 2023 Apr 1;164:106183. 3. Not ready for immediate adoption because: items not validated, data collection at scale has yet to take place, no future plans for data collection at scale.</p>		

Table 2a: PROPOSED SANITATION INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS		
Indicator and Measures	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator: S-BN1. % of individuals who reported the sanitation location they usually used in the last 30 days when at home was clean, private, and safe, <i>by gender, age</i></p> <p>Potential measures to test/adapt: <i>To determine sanitation location used by individuals (not household, which is current approach):</i> <i>Adapted from DHS, MICS¹</i> 1. What sanitation location have you usually used in the past month? <i>Response options to align with toilet types in DHS, MICS.</i></p> <p><i>To assess cleanliness, safety, privacy:</i> <i>Adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girls' Menstrual Health and Hygiene²</i> 1. Over the last month, was the sanitation location you used most often clean most of the time? 2. Over the last month, did you ever worry [were you ever concerned] that the sanitation location you used most often was not private enough, that is, that someone would see you while using it? 3. Over the last month, did you ever feel unsafe while travelling to the sanitation location you use most often? 4. Over the last month, did you ever feel the sanitation location you use most often was unsafe? <i>Response options: Yes, No</i></p> <p><i>From ARISE³</i> 1. In the past month, I have had to use a sanitation location that was not private enough for me. 2. In the past month, the sanitation location I used most often was clean enough. 3. In the past month, I have had to use a sanitation location that was unsafe because there was a risk of harm or assault from someone. <i>Response options: Never, Sometimes, Often, Always</i></p> <p>Theme: Ability to Meet Basic Needs</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>SOME³ NO NO NO NO⁴</p>
<p>1. Would require asking individual first about the sanitation location they usually use. Current questions are in household level surveys only. 2. Focal concepts and related measures adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girls' Menstrual Health and Hygiene (2022). Global MHH Monitoring Group. 3. Items 1 and 2 validated and item 3 adapted from a similar sanitation item that has been validated; data collection among large samples in multiple urban settings, but not nationally representative: Sinharoy SS, McManus S, Conrad A, Patrick M, Caruso BA. The Agency, Resources, and Institutional Structures for Sanitation-related Empowerment (ARISE) Scales: Development and validation of measures of women's empowerment in urban sanitation for low-and middle-income countries. World Development. 2023 Apr 1;164:106183. 4. Not ready for immediate adoption because: Not all items validated, data collection at scale (nationally representative) has yet to take place, no future plans for data collection at scale.</p>		

Table 2b: PROPOSED SANITATION INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Indicator and Measures	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator:¹ S-S1a % of individuals who felt unsafe at sanitation locations in the last 30 days due to fear of being harmed or assaulted by someone, <i>by gender, age</i></p> <p>Potential measure(s) to test/adapt: <i>Adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girls’ Menstrual Health and Hygiene.</i>² 1. Over the last month, did you ever feel unsafe while using a sanitation location? <i>Response options: Yes, No</i></p> <p><i>From ARISE.</i>³ 1. Over the last month, how often do you feel unsafe in the place where you typically go for sanitation? <i>Response options: Never, Sometimes, Often, Always</i></p> <p><i>From SanQoL.</i>⁴ 1. Over the last month, how often do you feel unsafe while using the toilet? <i>Response options: Never, Sometimes, Always</i></p> <p>Theme: Safety & Freedom from Violence</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>SOME^{3,4} SOME³ NO YES⁵</p> <p>NO⁶</p>
<p>1. Experts supported monitoring safety though further work needed to test the recommended adaptation. Assesses general perception of risk given challenges assessing actual experiences of violence. 2. Focal concept and related measure adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girls’ Menstrual Health and Hygiene (2022). Global MHH Monitoring Group. 3. From ARISE (validated); data collection among large samples in multiple urban settings, but not nationally representative: Sinharoy SS, McManus S, Conrad A, Patrick M, Caruso BA. The Agency, Resources, and Institutional Structures for Sanitation-related Empowerment (ARISE) Scales: Development and validation of measures of women’s empowerment in urban sanitation for low-and middle-income countries 4. From SanQoL (validated): Ross I, Greco G, Opondo C, Adriano Z, Nala R, Brown J, Dreibelbis R, Cumming O. Measuring and valuing broader impacts in public health: Development of a sanitation-related quality of life instrument in Maputo, Mozambique. Health Economics. 2022 Mar;31(3):466-80. 5. Similar concept discussed in JMP report leveraging MICS data on perceived safety walking alone in their neighborhood after dark among those without a toilet in their home. 6. Not ready for immediate adoption because: items not validated, data collection at scale has yet to take place, no future plans for data collection at scale.</p>		
<p>Proposed Indicator:¹ S-S1 % of individuals who believe that women in their community face the risk of being physically harmed or assaulted when going to sanitation locations, <i>by gender (of respondent)</i></p> <p>Potential measure to test/adapt:² 1. Women in my community face the risk of physical harm or sexual assault when going to sanitation locations <i>Response options: Strongly disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly agree</i></p> <p>Theme: Safety & Freedom from Violence</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>NO² NO² NO² YES³</p> <p>NO⁴</p>
<p>1. Experts supported monitoring safety though further work needed to test the recommended adaptation. Assesses general perception of risk given challenges assessing actual experiences of violence. 2. Proposed item not validated but similar sanitation items have been validated and could be combined as written and tested further. Validated items are: (1) Women in my community face the risk of being physically harmed by men or boys when going to sanitation location, (2) Women in my community face the risk of sexual assault when going to sanitation locations. Sinharoy SS, McManus S, Conrad A, Patrick M, Caruso BA. The Agency, Resources, and Institutional Structures for Sanitation-related Empowerment (ARISE) Scales: Development and validation of measures of women’s empowerment in urban sanitation for low-and middle-income countries. World Development. 2023 Apr 1;164:106183. 3. Similar item discussed in JMP report using 2022 ARISE/MUSE data from Warangal, India. 4. Not ready for immediate adoption because: items not validated, data collection at scale has yet to take place, no future plans for data collection at scale.</p>		

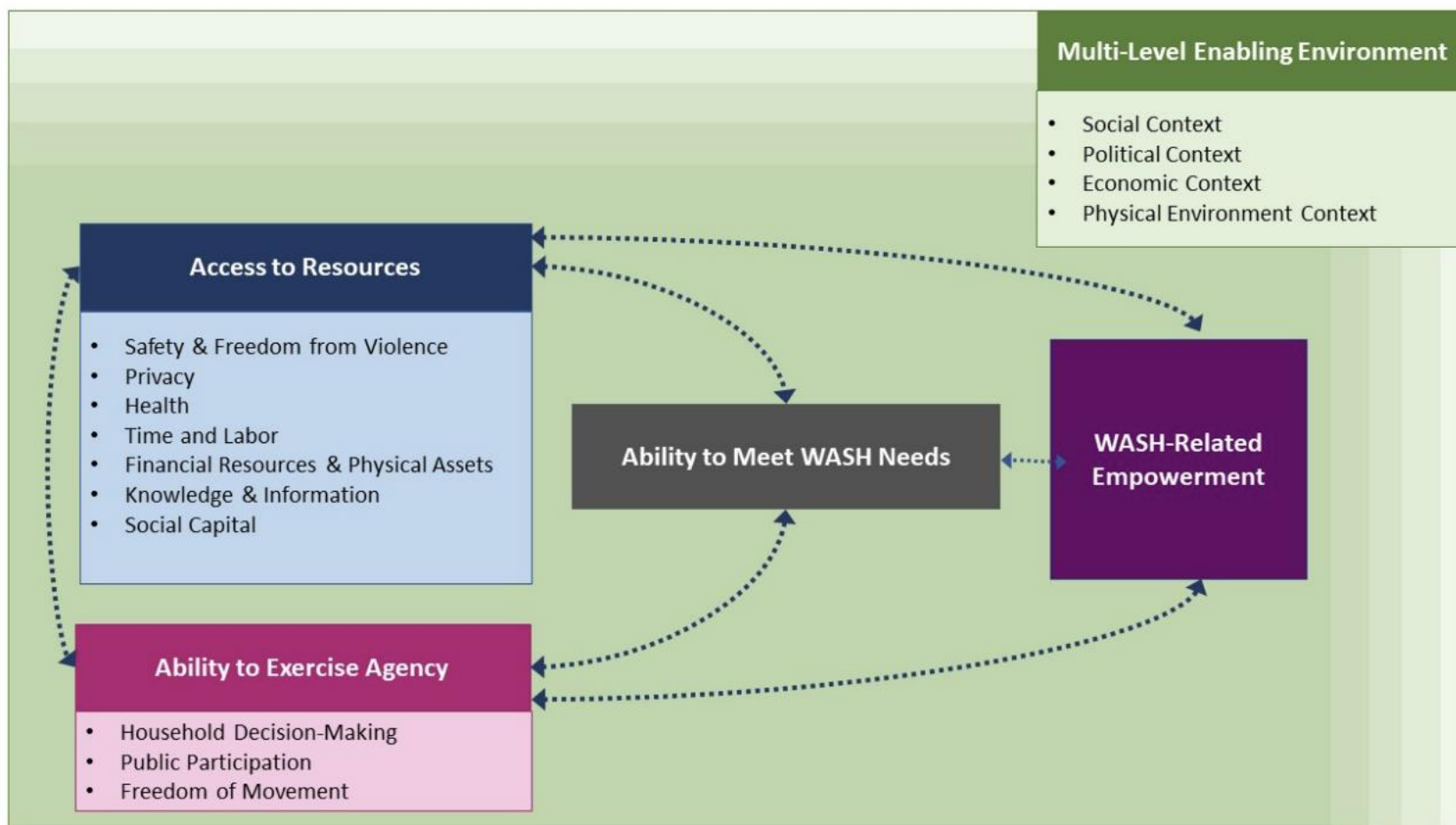
Table 3a: PROPOSED HYGIENE INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS		
Indicator and Measures	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator:¹ H-BN1. % of women/girls/menstruators who changed their menstrual materials in a space at home that was clean, private, and safe during their last menstrual period, <i>by age</i></p> <p>Potential measures to test/adapt: <i>To determine location used by individuals:</i></p> <p>1. What location did you use most often during your most recent menstrual period to change materials? <i>Response options: Sanitation facility, Sleeping area, Other location inside household, Backyard/no facility.</i>²</p> <p><i>To assess cleanliness, safety, privacy:</i></p> <p><i>Adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girl’s Menstrual Health and Hygiene</i>³</p> <p>1. Over the last month, was the sanitation location you used most often clean most of the time? 2. Over the last month, did you ever worry [were you ever concerned] that the sanitation location you used most often was not private enough, that is, that someone would see you while using it? 3. Over the last month, did you ever feel unsafe while travelling to the sanitation location you use most often? 4. Over the last month, did you ever feel the sanitation location you use most often was unsafe? <i>Response options: Yes, No</i></p> <p><i>Adapted from ARISE</i>⁴</p> <p>1. During your most recent menstrual period, I had to use a location [to change my menstrual materials] that was not private enough for me. 2. During your most recent menstrual period, the location I used most often [to change my menstrual materials] was clean enough. 3. During your most recent menstrual period, I have had to use a location [to change my menstrual materials] that was unsafe because there was a risk of harm or assault from someone. <i>Response options: Never, Sometimes, Often, Always</i></p> <p>Theme: Ability to Meet Basic Needs</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>NO NO NO² YES⁵</p> <p>NO⁶</p>
<p>1. Could also report on cleanliness, privacy, safety separately as well as in aggregate. 2. Response options informed by: Hennegan J, Zimmerman L, Shannon AK, Exum NG, OlaOlorun F, Omoluabi E, Schwab KJ. The relationship between household sanitation and women’s experience of menstrual hygiene: Findings from a cross-sectional survey in Kaduna State, Nigeria. International journal of environmental research and public health. 2018 May;15(5):905. 3. Focal concept and related measure adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girls’ Menstrual Health and Hygiene (2022). Global MHH Monitoring Group. 4. Item not validated but similar sanitation items have been validated: Sinharoy SS, McManus S, Conrad A, Patrick M, Caruso BA. The Agency, Resources, and Institutional Structures for Sanitation-related Empowerment (ARISE) Scales: Development and validation of measures of women’s empowerment in urban sanitation for low-and middle-income countries. World Development. 2023 Apr 1;164:106183. 5. JMP reported private/clean/safe separately as sub-indicators based on data from selected Performance and Accountability surveys. 6. Not ready for immediate adoption because: items not validated, data collection at scale has yet to take place, no future plans for data collection at scale.</p>		

Table 3b: PROPOSED HYGIENE INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS		
Indicator and Measures	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator:¹ H-BN2. % of women /girls/menstruators who reported having enough menstrual materials to change as often as they wanted during their last menstrual period, <i>by age</i></p> <p>Potential measures to scale: 1. During your last menstrual period, did you have enough menstrual materials to change as often as you wanted to? ^{1,2} <i>Response options: Yes, No, Don't remember</i></p> <p>OR</p> <p>2. During your last menstrual period, did you have enough menstrual materials to change them as often as you wanted to throughout your menstrual period?^{2,3} <i>Response options: Yes, No, Don't remember</i></p> <p>Theme: Ability to Meet Basic Needs</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>YES² NO² YES³ YES</p> <p>NO³</p>
<p>1. Proposed as priority indicator for monitoring menstruation among adolescents using 1-year recall period by Global MHH Monitoring Group. 2. Item adapted from tested measure: Hennegan, J., Nansubuga, A., Smith, C., Redshaw, M., Akullo, A., & Schwab, K. J. (2020). Measuring menstrual hygiene experience: development and validation of the Menstrual Practice Needs Scale (MPNS-36) in Soroti, Uganda. <i>BMJ open</i>, 10(2), e034461. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2019-034461. 3. Proposed for inclusion in MICS 7 to enable regular/widespread collection.</p>		
<p>Proposed Indicator:¹ H-BN3. % of individuals who reported the bathing location they usually used in the last 30 days was private and safe, <i>by gender, age</i></p> <p>Potential measures to test/adapt: <i>Adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girl's Menstrual Health and Hygiene.</i>² 1. Over the last month when at home, did you ever worry [were you ever concerned] that you would not have enough privacy (that is, that someone would see you) while using the bathing location you usually use? 2. Over the last month when at home, did you ever feel unsafe while using the bathing location you usually use? <i>Response options: Yes, No</i></p> <p><i>Adapted from ARISE.</i>³ 1. In the past month, I have had to use a location for bathing that was not private enough for me. 2. In the past month, I have had to use a location for bathing that was unsafe because there was a risk of harm or assault from someone. <i>Response options: Never, Sometimes, Often, Always</i></p> <p>Theme: Ability to Meet Basic Needs</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>NO³ NO NO NO⁴</p> <p>NO⁵</p>
<p>1. Could also report on privacy and safety separately as well as in aggregate. Reporting could also be disaggregated by features of the bathing location, if available (e.g., if within or outside the household). 2. Focal concept and related measure adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girls' Menstrual Health and Hygiene (2022). Global MHH Monitoring Group. 3. Items not validated but similar sanitation items have been validated: Sinharoy SS, McManus S, Conrad A, Patrick M, Caruso BA. The Agency, Resources, and Institutional Structures for Sanitation-related Empowerment (ARISE) Scales: Development and validation of measures of women's empowerment in urban sanitation for low-and middle-income countries. <i>World Development</i>. 2023 Apr 1;164:106183. 4. Access to bathing facilities discussed in JMP report: '...as an important dimension of gender related inequalities in the ability of women and girls to meet their hygiene needs' (p.74). 5. Not ready for immediate adoption because: items not validated, data collection at scale has yet to take place, no future plans for data collection at scale.</p>		

Table 3c: PROPOSED HYGIENE INDICATORS AND ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Indicator and Measures	Additional Information	
<p>Proposed Indicator:¹ H-S1a % of individuals who felt unsafe at bathing locations in the last 30 days due to fear of being harmed or assaulted by someone, <i>by gender, age</i></p> <p>Potential measures to test/adapt: <i>Proposed for testing by Core team:</i>² 1. How often did you feel unsafe due to risk of harm from someone while using your bathing location when at home during the last 30 days? <i>Response options: Never, Sometimes, Always</i></p> <p><i>Adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girl’s Menstrual Health and Hygiene:</i>³ 1. Over the last month, did you ever feel unsafe while using a [bathing] location? <i>Response options: Yes, No</i></p> <p><i>Adapted from ARISE:</i>³ 1. Over the last month, how often do you feel unsafe in the place where you typically go for [bathing]? <i>Response options: Never, Sometimes, Often, Always</i></p> <p><i>Adapted from SanQoL:</i>⁴ 1. Over the last month, how often do you feel unsafe while using [your bathing location]? <i>Response options: Never, Sometimes, Always</i></p> <p>Theme: Safety & Freedom from Violence</p>	<p>Measure(s) validated/tested? Data collected at scale? Plans for regular data collection at scale? Featured in 2023 JMP Report?</p> <p>Data available for immediate adoption of indicator in national and global reporting efforts for SDG 6.1 and 6.2?</p>	<p>NO NO NO NO⁵ NO⁶</p>
<p>1. Experts supported monitoring safety though further work needed to test the recommended adaptation. Assesses general perception of risk given challenges assessing actual experiences of violence. 2. Core team created and proposed measure for testing that aligns well with proposed indicator. 3. Focal concept and related measure adapted from Priority List of Indicators for Girls’ Menstrual Health and Hygiene (2022). Global MHH Monitoring Group. 4. Adapted from ARISE based on similar sanitation measure: Sinharoy SS, McManus S, Conrad A, Patrick M, Caruso BA. The Agency, Resources, and Institutional Structures for Sanitation-related Empowerment (ARISE) Scales: Development and validation of measures of women’s empowerment in urban sanitation for low-and middle-income countries 4. Adapted from SanQoL based on similar sanitation measure: Ross I, Greco G, Opondo C, Adriano Z, Nala R, Brown J, Dreibelbis R, Cumming O. Measuring and valuing broader impacts in public health: Development of a sanitation-related quality of life instrument in Maputo, Mozambique. Health Economics. 2022 Mar;31(3):466-80. 5. Access to bathing facilities discussed in JMP report: ‘... as an important dimension of gender related inequalities in the ability of women and girls to meet their hygiene needs’ (p.74). 6. Not ready for immediate adoption because: items not validated, data collection at scale has yet to take place, no future plans for data collection at scale.</p>		

Appendix 2: Conceptual Model for Achieving Gender Equality and Equity in and from WASH



Conceptual Model Source: Caruso, B.A., Conrad, A., Salinger, A., Patrick, M., Youm, A., & Sinharoy, S. 2021. [A Conceptual Framework to Inform National and Global Monitoring of Gender Equality in WASH](#). WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene, June 2021.

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Public Comment