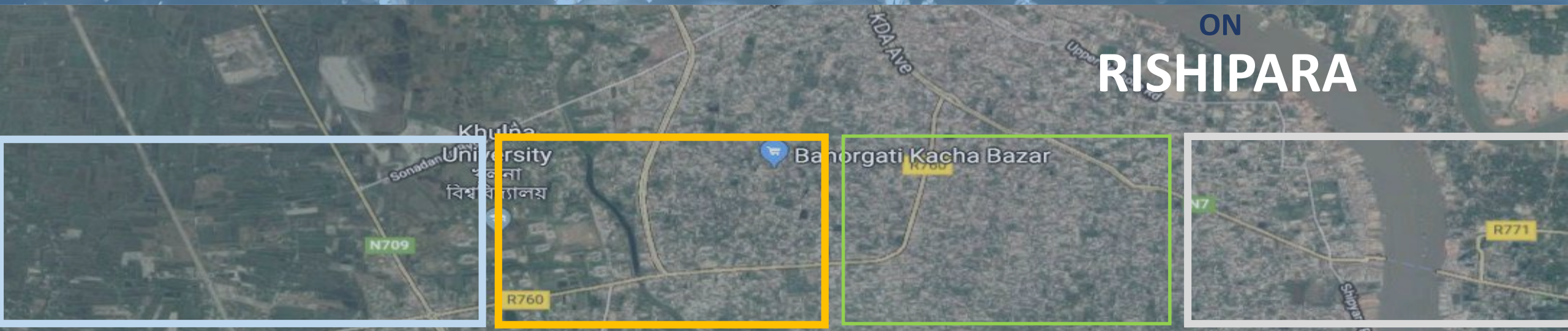




**A PRESENTATION ON  
WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE**

**ON  
RISHIPARA**





**DISCUSSION TOPICS**

**OBJECTIVE / AIM**

**BACKGROUND / CONTEXT**

**STUDY AREA**

**SURVEY INDICATORS**

**FINDINGS**

**PROBLEM MAP**

**MAINTENANCE & MONITORING**

**RECOMMENDATION**



**GoAL WaSH**



## SDG -6: CLEAN WATER & SANITATION

### SDG 6 Targets Summarized By 2030...



6.1 All have access to safe and affordable drinking water



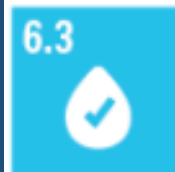
6.4 Increase water efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable supply of water to reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.



6.2 All have access to adequate sanitation and hygiene, and open defecation is eliminated



6.5 Fully implement integrated water resources management—which looks at water resources holistically.



6.3 Improve water quality by reducing pollution, minimizing release of hazardous chemicals, and halving the proportion of untreated wastewater



6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.



**TO EVALUATE WOMEN ACCESS TO WASH SITUATION IN THE  
CONTEXT OF RISHI PARA, KHULNA**

DISCUSSION TOPICS

OBJECTIVE / AIM



## DISCUSSION TOPICS

### BACKGROUND/ CONTEXT

- FIRSTLY WE HAVE STUDIED THE PRESENT SCENERIO OF KHULNA SAFE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGEINE CONDITION AVAILABLE IN SECONDARY SOURCES.
- WE HAVE STUDIED FEW PUBLIC PLACES, SCHOOLS-COLLEGES AND SLUMS OF KHULNA CITY.
- IN A SIMILAR SOUTH ASIAN CONTEXT WE CONDUCTED A SURVEY IN VIETNAM.
- TO EVALUATE THE IMPLIMENTATION LEVEL WE HAVE STUDIED RISHI PARA AS A CASE IN THE CONTEXT OF KHULNA.

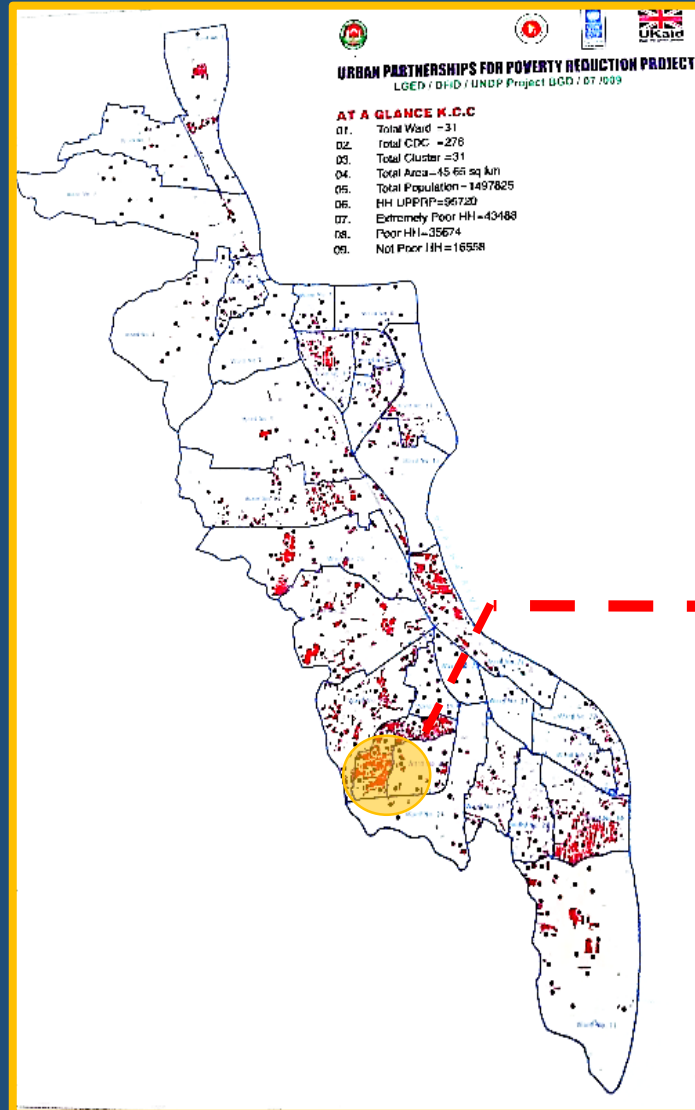


## DISCUSSION TOPICS

### STUDY AREA

#### RISHI PARA

- WARD NO- 25, KCC
- SLUM HOUSEHOLDS –
- TOTAL POPULATION –
- DURATION OF LIVING –
- OWNER: TENANT -



## STUDY AREA – LOCATION DETAILS (RISHI PARA)





## DISCUSSION TOPICS

### SURVEY INDICATORS

WE MAINLY FOLLOWED THE JMP INDICATORS TO EVALUATE WASH

The JMP( joint Monitoring Programme) estimates for a total 26 indicators related to water, sanitation and hygiene( WHO, 2018).

WATER
Improved Drinking water source
Piped improved drinking water sources
Non piped improved drinking water sources
Unimproved drinking water sources
No. drinking water facility ( surface water)
Improved water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ( limited drinking water services )
Improved water sources exceeding 30 minutes collection time ( basic drinking water services)
Improved water sources which are accessible on premises
Improved water sources which are available when needed
Improved water sources which are free from contamination
Safely managed drinking water services

SANITATION
Improved sanitation facilities
Improved sanitation facilities connected to sewers
Improved sanitation facilities connected to septic tanks
Improved pit latrines or other on-site improved facilities
Unimproved sanitation facilities
No sanitation facility ( open defection)
Improved sanitation facilities which are shared ( limited sanitation services)
Improved sanitation facilities which are not shared ( basic sanitation services)
Sewer connections where wastes research treatment plants available and are treated
On site sanitation facilities where wastes research treatment plants and are treated
On –site sanitation facilities where wastes are disposed of in situ
Safely managed sanitation services

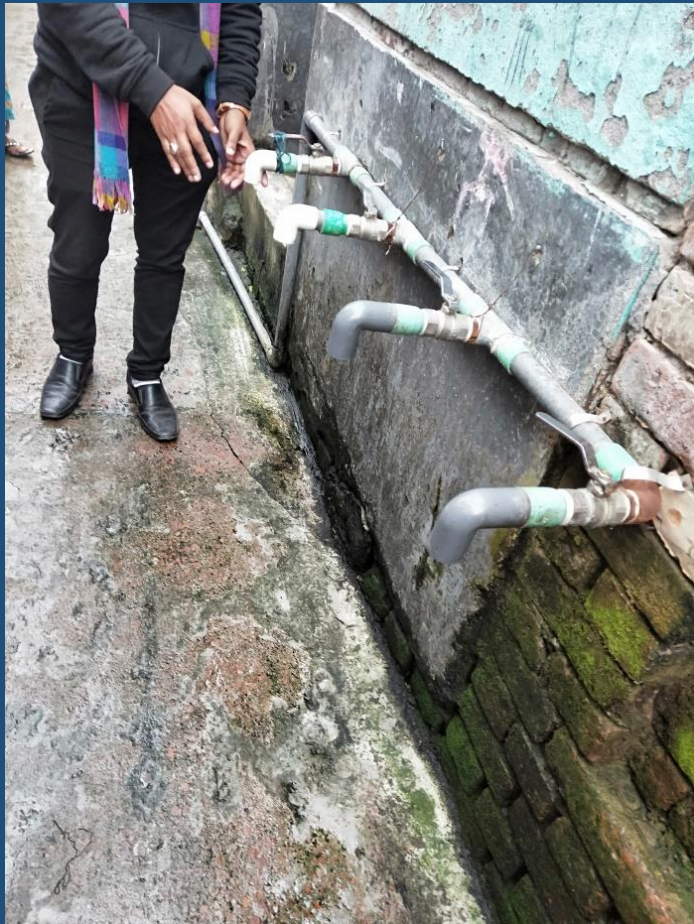
HYGEINE
A hand washing facility on premises
A hand washing facility on premises with soap and water available ( basic hand washing facility )
A hand washing facility on premises lacking soap and /or water ( limited hand washing facility



**DISCUSSION TOPICS**

**FINDINGS**

**WATER**



**DRINKING WATER SUPPLY  
BY WASA**



**WATER SOURCES FOR DAILY USE**