**Mandate of the special Rapportcur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation**

Palestine suffer s from water-scarce resources, where total water quantity does not exceed a total of 70 liters per capita per day (PWA 2010)which is much less than the daily average amount according to the World Health Organization recommendations.

According to regional standards Palestinians suffering from the lowest access to fresh water resources due to the control of Israeli occupation on water resource levels. Not to mention the tragic situation in some rural communities, where the Palestinians are forced to life at a rate much lower than the daily average per capita which does not exceed 20 liters per day in some cases water which is the minimum recommended by the World Health Organization to respond to the needs of emergency. However, the rates of water rolled in decline over the previous years and decreased over the past decades and under occupation restrictive policies and impeding the use and development of the water sector.

The sustainable development of the water sector and its sub-sectors require the involvement and recruitment of all the human and natural resources available, based on the rules and foundations to ensure efficiency and management optimization of the sector, and bridge the gap between concepts and contexts existing and required so as to ensure equity for all, and so the gender issues form the utmost importance to the Palestinian water sector, which led to develop gender strategy in environment sectors (focusing on water and solid waste), from which most of the measurements in this report was taken (we attached the strategy with this report)

1. **In pursuit of the adoption of gender approach in water and sanitation sector, gender equity forms the basis within the Palestinian context to achieve gender equality- taking into account the differences. Thus, the specific topics to focus on to achieve gender equity are:**
* gender mainstreaming in water and sanitation sector
* women empowerment within the water sector and sub-sectors
* •Community participation
* Capacity building, including the issues of gender and the intersection with WASH

**2. Measures related to Biological differences**

* Maternal health indicators
* Numbers of deliveries
* maternal mortality rates
* the rate of suspicious deaths newborns
* Nutrition used for newborn babies (percentage of mothers that are breastfeeding dependents )
* Life expectancies measurements:
* The number of times of given birth
* time intervals between given births
* disability resulting from poor management deliveries
* methods and techniques of deliveries sanitation
* The number and methods of self-cleaning during maternal time
* Number of infected women from water borne diseases , or as result of poor water quality or poor sanitation-related measurements
* pregnancy and abortion
* number of being pregnancy
* The number of abortion s
* disability resulting from poor management of pregnancy
* methods of abortion sanitation
* The number and methods of personal hygiene during pregnancy or abortion
* Percentage of infected women by hook worms sanitation during pregnancy
* Menstrual cycle
* percentage of Women in reproductive age in the community
* Number of women in reproductive age in every family
* Methods and techniques of menstrual sanitation
* the rate of self-cleaning times during menstrual cycle and the number of techniques
* The number of bathing times during the menstrual cycle

**3. Measures to combat stereotyping**

* the rate of women's participation in WASH projects cycles
* Simplicity and specificity of techniques to accommodate women in technical work related to WASH
	+ The number of women's organizations linked with WASH institutions

4**. Roles of men and boys to ensure gender equity**

* realize that women are partners in the WASH Sector Management
* Encouraging the presence of women in institutions WASH
* comply with laws and regulations that promote gender approach

**5. Measures to combat gender based violence**

* Be vulnerable to abductions or death when accessing water resources during of the presence of settlements
* Psychological abuse when accepting work known as male domain
* Physical violence in field work

**6. Measures to redress existing disadvantages based on discriminations in WASH**

* The number of water sources owned by women of the total agricultural sources
* the percentage of women benefiting from agricultural water sources personally
* percentage of women who have the right to control the water source

**7. Roles of legalizations, policies, strategies and finances to insure gender equity**

* Explain the importance of the role of women in the management of water resources and sanitation
* Explain the importance of and the role of women to get to a healthy exchange Security
* Encourage the participation women in the WASH sector as decision-makers
* The role of institutions in the institutionalization of gender through policy and strategy issues
* The role of institutions in empowering women in water and sanitation sector
* The development of gender-sensitive budgets
* To implement funded projects to help subordinated groups

8**. To achieve participatory process**

* Increase the per cent of women's organizations that are linked to the water sector
* Increase the percentage of women in the top job categories in the water sector
* Increase the percentage of women in specialist positions within the water sector

**9. Monitoring**

* Guidelines for monitoring for evaluating and implementation of plans, programs and policies from gender perspective
* Manual for awareness rising about gender in WASH sector
* Raise the level of women awareness in the local councils about relationship between women and WASH issues
* Conduct situational analysis studies focus on community, gender and WASH

**10. Measures to reflect intersectional analysis:**

* by clarifying the challenges and clarify the gender gaps
* by clarifying the positions of women in decision-making positions
* by clarifying the burdens and needs and interests of women in relation to WASH issues
* clarify the mechanisms that those requirements are met
* through sex data disaggregation