How Women Benefit from Sustainable Technologies for Water, Sanitation and Energy

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WECF
Women in Europe for a Common Future

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WECF a non-governmental not-for-profit organisation

- International Network: 150 Member organisations in more than 52 countries
- 5 Offices: France, the Netherlands, Germany, Georgia, Switzerland
- UN Womens Major Group, ecosoc status, UNEP partner
- Member/Partner of German WASH Network, SuSanA, GW2I
Women CSOs networking to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (Post-2015)

WECF and EU Framework Partnership 2016-2020
“International Women Alliance 2030”

- **Aim**: with women CSOs implement the 2030 Agenda SDGs in an gender-equitable manner including in the areas of water, sanitation, energy, food, sustainable consumption and production, forests & climate mitigation
- **Scope**: 10,000 local women-led SDG initiatives in 50 developing and transition countries
- **5 Partners**:
  - **WECF International** (150 CSO members in 50 countries)
  - **APWLD** Asian Pacific forum on Women Law and Development (22 Asian countries)
  - **WEP** Women Environmental Programme (8 African countries)
  - **GFC** Global Forest Coalition (120 Indigenous organisation in 70 countries)
  - **GWA** Gender Water Alliance (900 CSO members in 100 countries)
Global Gender and Environmental Outlook (GGEIO) launched at UNEA2
Major Gaps for Gender Equity

- The need for gender-disaggregated information

- Inequality and gaps in gender inclusion
  - Rights to land, natural resources and biodiversity
  - Access to food, energy, water and sanitation
  - Well-being: climate change, sustainable consumption and production, and health
GGEO Key Messages for WatSan

• Water use, supply and access are associated primarily with the hydrological cycle. Understanding that there is also a “hydro-social cycle” draws attention to gender differences. Every stage in the hydrosocial cycle entails different demands, risks and benefits for women and men.
• It is largely women’s responsibility everywhere to manage household needs for water. This responsibility becomes even greater in the face of pervasive water quality problems in both developed and developing countries, which are likely to become worse with climate disruption.
• Within households, women and men typically express different views on water priorities and the solutions to water deficits.
• Women and girls remain the primary water collectors in households where piped water is not available, which can place them at risk of violence and sexual assault.
• The gendered profile of water collection varies with access to mechanization: men assume water collection responsibilities mostly when mechanized transport is available.
• The health effects of polluted or poor quality water are gendered. More males than females suffer and die from diarrhoea in every region except Southeast Asia.
• Public toilet provision for women almost everywhere in the world lags far behind that for men. Absence or inadequate provision of public toilets for women reflects and reinforces the exclusion of women from public power and public space more generally.
• Gender inequity in access to toilets has stimulated robust activist movements that are shifting toilet and menstrual hygiene management needs from being considered a “private” concern to a “public” one.
• Women are poorly represented in staffing and formal employment in the water and sanitation sectors.
Side event World Water Week Stockholm 2015

Gender sensitive indicators for sanitation and wastewater planning and implementation

Convenors:
- WECF
- UNEP
- GIZ/SuSanA
- BORDA
- BORDA
- UNESCO WWAP
- AMCOW
- GWA

http://programme.worldwaterweek.org/event/4824
http://siwi-mediahub.creo.tv/world-water-week/2015-water-for-development/gender_sensitive_indicators_in_sanitation_and_wastewater_planning_and_implementation
Example for Water Solidarity
France-Kyrgyzstan
Typical Situation in Rural Areas

- deteriorated rural drinking water supply
- broken pumps
- unsafe water quality
- pit latrines
A Women’s Initiative

• group of women addressed the problems
• awareness raising and mobilisation
• support from KAWS and WECF
Water Solidarity France - Kyrgyzstan

• renovation of the water network
• connection to the water source
• set up of a community based drinking water users union (CDWUU)
• financial management including participatory tariff setting
Achievements

Access to Safe and Sustainable Water Supply

before

Public tapstands
2 hours a day water supply

after

185 out of 193 households connected today

Safe Water and Sustainable Sanitation for All

www.wecf.eu
Achievements

Water Consumption

before

10 L [per person per day]

Not sufficient for adequate living conditions

after

50 L [per person per day]

Higher hygienic comfort
Achievements

Water Quality

**before**

Not safe (Hepatitis A, diarrhoea, parasites)

**after**

Safe and controlled by CDWUU
Community Meetings on Tariff Setting
Installed Water Meters
**Project Example Georgia**

**Sustainable Sanitation**
- (SDG 4, 6, 10, 12)
  - The Ecosan Toilet does not need water but wood ash or saw dust for flushing.
  - The human excreta are safely managed.

**Sustainable Energy**
- (SDG 3, 7, 13)
  - Solar Water Heaters (SWH) provide hot water for households.

**Gender Equality**
- (SDG 5, 6, 8, 10, 11)
  - Women and men have equal access to water and sanitation.
  - The women enjoy the increased comfort of the technologies.

**Safe Use of Human Excreta**
- (SDG 1, 6, 8, 12)
  - The use of organic fertilisers can enhance food security.

**Water and Sanitation Safety Planning**
- (SDG 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 17)
  - The Water and Sanitation Safety Planning (WSSP) is a risk-based approach developed by WHO to protect public health and the environment.

**Safe Use of Animal Manure**
- (SDG 1, 6, 8, 12, 13)
  - The manure platform ensures the safe containment of animal excreta.
  - The manure can be applied as organic fertiliser in gardening and agriculture.

**Greywater Management**
- (SDG 6, 11, 12, 13)
  - The greywater (wastewater from households without toilet wastewater) is treated in a sand or gravel filter.

**Home Composting**
- (SDG 1, 6, 8, 12)
  - Faecal compost is safely used as soil conditioner and organic fertiliser.
  - Human urine is safely used in gardening and agriculture as a nitrogen rich liquid fertiliser.

Safe Water and Sustainable Sanitation for All  www.wecf.eu
Workshop in India in 2013
South-South-Knowledge Transfer

Partner NGOs from Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and Uganda were invited to the workshop in India
Grameen Bandhu Biogas Plant
Bamboo for construction of the biogas digester
Construction of the biogas plant - 1
Construction of the biogas plant - 2
Construction of the biogas plant - 3
Construction of the biogas plant - 4
Feeding the biogas plant

• Cow dung of at least 2 cows per day
• Connecting a pour flush toilet possible
Using the Biogas
Biogas Manual

International Workshop on Green Technologies Empowering Rural Women

Manual

Small scale biogas plant
Bamboo-washing
Solar driers
Solar collectors
Project examples

International Workshop on Green Technologies Empowering Rural Women

Jointly organised by:
WOMEN’S ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (WAFD)
and
INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (INSEDA)

sponsored by:
WOMEN IN EUROPE FOR A COMMON FUTURE (WECF)

Date: December 9th to 15th, 2013
Venue: Village Chakchauba, Sewar Block, Dist Bharatpur (Raj State) & WAFD Center, New Delhi, India

TRAINING TEAM
Overall training Coordinator-cum-Trainer:
Ms. Zareen Myles, Executive Director, WAFD
Chief Training Coordinator-cum-Trainer:
Engr. Raymond Myles, Secretary General-cum-Chief Executive, INSEDA

OTHER TRAINING TEAM MEMBERS:
1. Jaiswan Singh (INSEDA’s Senior Construction Trainer)
2. Sumit Chaudhry (WAFD Trnainer)
3. Trisnepal (WAFD Trainer)
4. Mukesh Bahuguna (NAFD Construction Training Assistant)
Rainwater Harvesting Tanks
Running Project in Rural Uganda

Addressing the water, energy, food nexus
Running Project in Rural Uganda with ARUWE

Municipality Mulagi with around 500 inhabitants and two women groups (Kyankwanzi province)

- Awareness raising and capacity building
- Implementing biogas plants and rainwater harvesting tanks
- Access to financing

Funded by Erbacher Foundation

www.wecf.eu
Results

- Water, sanitation, energy and agriculture nexus
- Women need less time to fetch water or fire wood
- Women can earn money with bamboo basket weaving
- Girls can go to school more regularly
- Cooking with biogas is healthier esp for women
Thank you very much for your attention!

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