



**BWS, Civil Society Forum, 9 October 2013:
Universal Access to Wat/San – A Gender Perspective
Dr. Anke Stock, WECF**

Content

- WECF
- Situation and WECF's Approach
- Impact Assessment Study
- WASH and Gender
- WASH and SDGs/Post-2015 – Legal Basis
- Proposal for WASH Goals and Sub-goals/targets

Women in Europe for a Common Future

WECF

International network: 130 member organisations in 50 countries

4 offices: The Netherlands, Germany, France, CH

Areas of work:

- Chemicals and Waste
- Energy and Climate Change
- Agriculture
- Water and Sanitation
- Gender and Human Rights

Access to Water in Households and Schools in Rural Areas (EECCA)



Public



School



Household



Public

Access to Sanitation in Households and Schools in Rural Areas (EECCA)



Household



Household



School



Schooler and Sustainable Sanitation for All



Kindergarten

WASH in Rural Areas

Main Problems:

- Lack of awareness of impact of unsafe water and sanitation conditions on human health (hygiene);
- Existing legislation not implemented;
- No funding.

WECF's approach:

- Awareness raising and capacity building (vulnerable groups);
- Empowerment of local citizens and communities (WSP, PHAST, small scale sanitation and waste water solutions).

Sustainable Water and Sanitation Projects

by WECF & Partner Organisations in the EU and the EECA region

www.wecf.eu

Belarus
Our partner organisation: **ECONOMECT PARTNERSHIP**
Monitoring status in well water with school pupils

Ukraine
Our partner organisation: **RSWC, HAMA-96, YOZERIDENY**
1) Room with toilets in school with urine diverting dry toilets and 2) training on making pumps

Kazakhstan
Our partner organisation: **YOUNG GUARDS OF NATURE, MCBM, USAR**
1) Urine diverting toilet for household
2) Children from Kazakhstan
Inside view of urine diverting dry toilet in Kazakhstan

Uzbekistan
Our partner organisation: **MEHRIAN**
1) Urine diverting toilet for household
2) Children from Kazakhstan

Azerbaijan
Our partner organisation: **EKOT**
Introduction to sustainable sanitation in Azerbaijan

Kyrgyzstan
Our partner organisation: **SOCIAL UNION AGERKICH, ALGA, BICOR, CHANE, NEMIK, ULGU, UNISON**
1) Training on sustainable sanitation 2) and household urine diverting toilet in Kyrgyzstan

Romania
Our partner organisation: **ENVOTEL OROMAN, FEMEI PENTRU UN VIITOR CURAT, FVC, WODRUM ET SANITAS, SLOBOZIA, O-BD**
1) Demonstration of re-use of urine in a school and 2) training on how to make pumps in Romania

Tajikistan
Our partner organisation: **ASPDANAL VECT, SAFO**
Urine diverting school toilet building under construction in Tajikistan

Bulgaria
Our partner organisation: **EARTH FOREVER, ECO-WORLD**
1) Urine diverting dry toilet with a soil filter in a school zone in Bulgaria
2) Inside view of the urine diverting toilet

Moldova
Our partner organisation: **ECOTOP, ECO-SPECTRUM, ECO-TILAS, WISDOM**
1) Urine diverting dry toilet and 2) a new drinking water well for a kindergarten in Moldova

Armenia
Our partner organisation: **ARWINE, CHARITABLE WOMEN, ECOLORE CLUB**
1) Urine diverting dry toilet for a school and 2) water sampling from a public drinking water in Armenia

Georgia
Our partner organisation: **FOUNDATION CAUCASUS ENVIRONMENT, GEORGIA FOR GREEN MOVEMENT OF GEORGIA, EDCA, PARDIS, SEMA, SIDA**
1) Production of urine diverting toilet production and 2) wastewater centre for sustainable development in Georgia

Afghanistan
Our partner organisation: **KATACHEL, A.V.**
A new school with urine diverting dry toilets for the children in Afghanistan

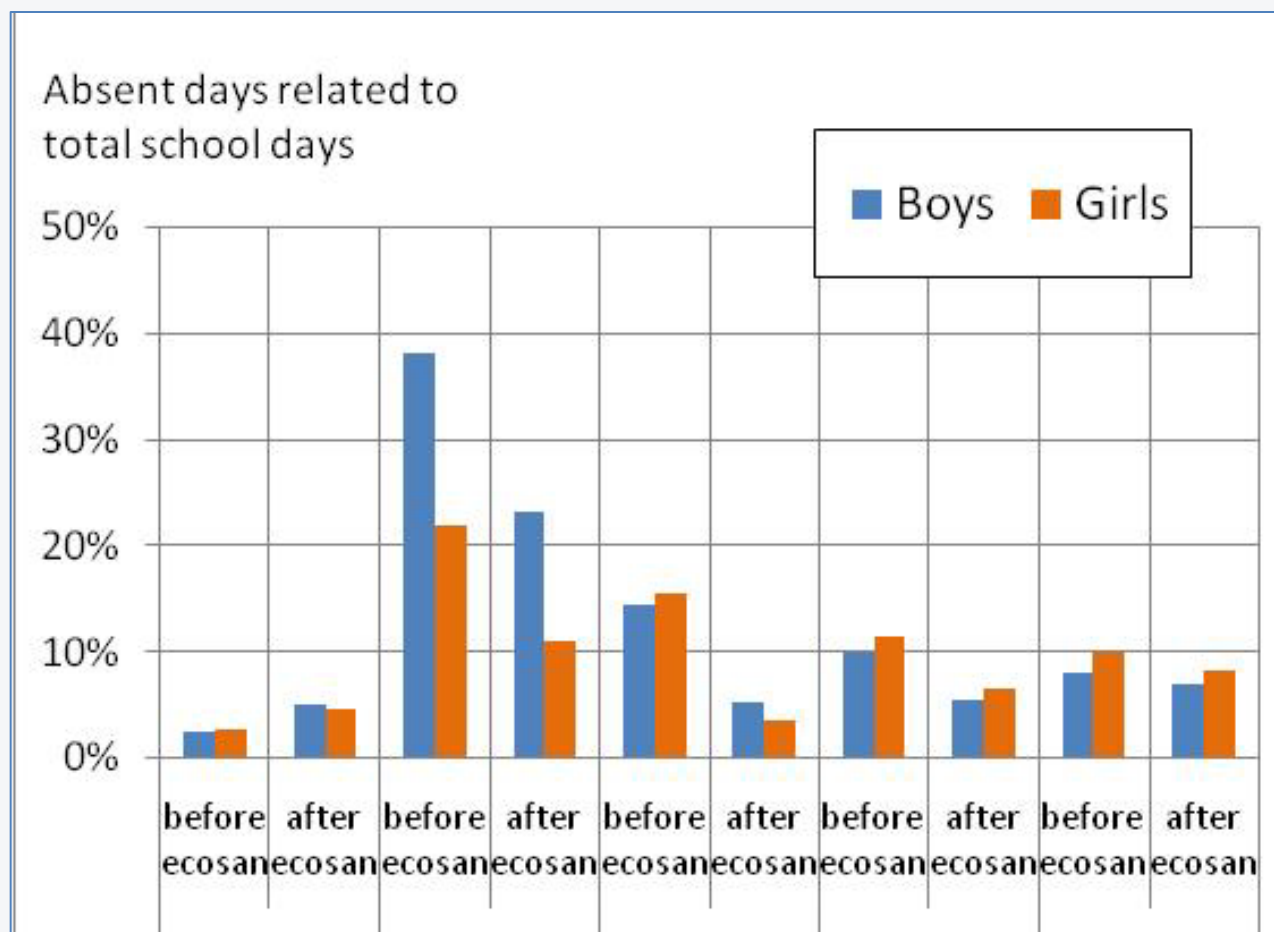
WECF receives financial support from:
 - Netherlands: Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Netherlands Development Organisation and Environment Programme Commission
 - Germany: Ministry of the Environment, Federal Agency for the Environment
 - France: French Republic, French Agency for the Environment

Water and Sanitation projects by WECF and partner organisations:
 - Construction of urine diverting dry toilets for households, public places and schools
 - Production of porcelain urine diverting toilets
 - Construction of urine filter of showers
 - Demonstrating the effects of urine on fertilisation
 - Building soil filters and constructed wetlands for treatment of wastewater

Women in Europe for a Common Future

From 2002 to 2012
1000 individual UDDT
50 school UDDT in rural areas

Absenteeism Survey

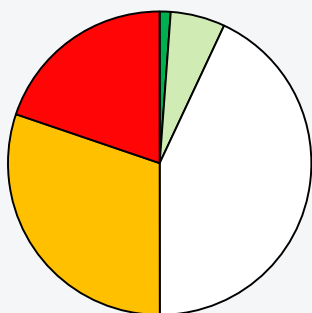


Reference Schools:

„Are you satisfied with the school toilet?“

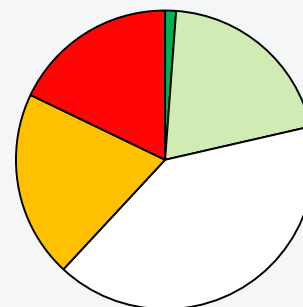
In Eastern Europe and the Caucasus

Girls



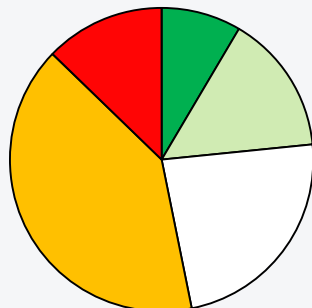
- very satisfied
- satisfied
- neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- dissatisfied
- very dissatisfied

Boys



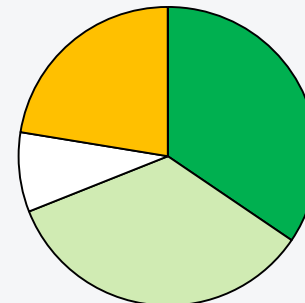
In Central Asia

Girls



- very satisfied
- satisfied
- neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- dissatisfied
- very dissatisfied

Boys

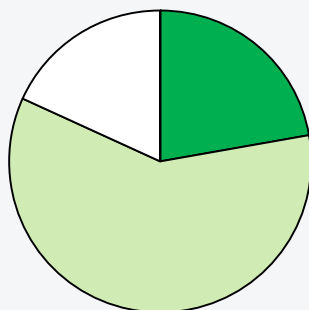


Ecosan Schools:

„Are you satisfied with the school toilet?“

In Eastern Europe and the Caucasus

Girls

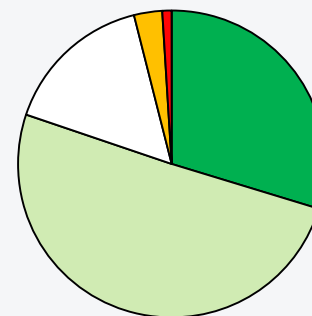


■ very satisfied

■ satisfied

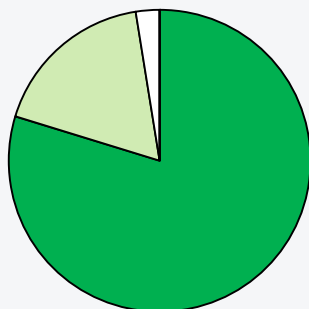
□ neither
satisfied nor
dissatisfied

Boys



In Central Asia

Girls

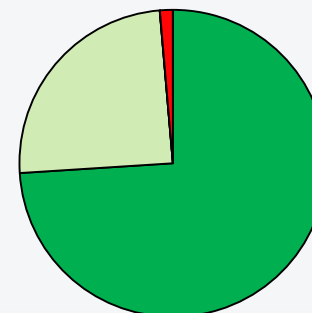


■ very satisfied

■ satisfied

□ neither
satisfied nor
dissatisfied

Boys



WASH and Gender

Significant gender divide: Women suffer more than men, in particular when there is a lack of appropriate sanitation facilities.

Social:

- Often women's task to take care of the WASH conditions at home;
- Women take care of sick family members;
- Sanitation: women and girls suffer more from a lack of privacy - lower participation at public/communal events;
- Women and girls have additional burden of menstrual hygiene management (MHM).

Health:

- Lack of adequate MHM resulting in associated health problems urinary tract and vaginal infections;
- Women drink less when lack of WASH (e.g. teachers at school) resulting in associated health problems such as urinary tract infections, chronic constipation and other gastric disorders;
- Mortality: Children and immune-weak people are most affected by lack of WASH (e.g. WASH related diseases- diarrhea or helminth infections).

WASH and Gender

Security and dignity

- Long distances to fetch water and to go to public toilet or open defecation – increased risk of assault and rape;
- Lacking privacy at sanitary systems.

Education and economy

- Children are hampered in physical and intellectual development due to WASH related diseases, such as diarrhea or helminth infections;
- Absenteeism because of lack of sanitation in schools;
- Less opportunity to be active in public life.

Link to Poverty

- Lack of WASH goes hand in hand with poverty;
- The less developed and remote areas do not attract national or international support/investment for WASH;
- Access to safe water and sanitation is often not affordable for poor families .

From: COHRE et al., 2008, GWA, 2006, SuSanA 2011

WASH – SDGs/Post-2015

Legal Basis for Post-2015 / SDG goal on wat/san in EECCA:

- Human right to water and sanitation (2010) – focus non-discrimination (part of set of cross-cutting criteria);
- EfE: Parma Declaration on Environment and Health (2010)- focus children: “each child by 2020 has access to wat/san”;
- UNECE Protocol on Water and Health – focus public participation.

Proposal for WASH Goals

- (Safe) Drinking water for all
- (Safe) Sanitation for all
- Zero morbidity and mortality due to lack of hygiene
- All excreta and waste water are safely stored, transported and adequately treated before being used or being disposed in the environment in a safe and acceptable manner

Proposal for Sub-goals/Targets

- Focus on rural and slum areas for WASH policies
 - Indicator: e.g. at least 2/3 of funding for rural and slum areas with window for women
- WASH in all schools (for all educational institutions)
 - Definition WASH in educational institutions: 100% schools, kindergartens and universities have access to safe water, safe sanitary facilities, hand washing and soap
 - Including hygiene education in all schools

Proposal for Sub-goals/Targets

- Women's leadership in the WASH sector
 - 50% women in (local) WASH management (priority setting, decision-making, planning, implementation, monitoring)
- All children are helminth free
 - Helminth prevention, controlling programmes in all affected countries (also EU)
 - Everyone is aware of how to prevent and control helminth infections

Proposal for Sub-goals/Targets

- All women and girls have access to safe sanitary facilities and manage their **menstrual hygiene (MHM)** in a dignified fashion
 - All women and girls have access to menstrual sanitary material, including
 - privacy in sanitary facilities (doors)
 - waste-bins for sanitary materials
 - washing facilities – to clean their own pads, and hands
 - WASH, including MHM, is part of education in schools

Thank you



Anke Stock
Claudia Wendland
Margriet Samwel
Sascha Gabizon
WECF
anke.stock@wecf.eu