

Recommendations to promote the issues of water, sanitation, economic empowerment of women

Anna Kirilenko, expert of the project
"Empower Women – Benefit (for) All" (EWA)
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On 7-8 May 2015

12 meetings were held by MPs

Bodosh Mamyrova,
Ainuru Altybaeva,
Jyldyzkhan
Joldosheva in Osh
oblast



On 7-8 May 2015
10 meetings were
held by MPs
Asiya Sasykbaeva,
Ainuru Altybaeva,
Elmira Djumalieva
and Erkingul
Imankozhoeva
in Issyk-Kul and
Chui oblasts



Meetings with the representatives of local authorities, deputies of local councils, district education departments, sanitation experts, directors and teachers of schools, parents and students, as well as members community drinking water users' unions (CDWUUs), women community leaders, and women-farmers and other villagers.



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**International Program EWA
"Empower Women – Benefit (for)
All!"**

(WECF International)

Four-year program focused at six countries (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uganda), one hundred communities and at least 50000 men and women.



**The UNICEF program on water,
sanitation and hygiene**



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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands



WECF | Women in Europe for a Common Future



The main problems concerning the local communities

234 of 1,073 water supply systems (21.8%) do not comply with sanitation norms:

- do not have adequate sanitary protection zones
- do not have complexes water treatment plants
- do not have decontamination units

Sanitary protection zones are determined by Sanitation Rules and Norms (SanPiNs).

In accordance with art. #4 of the Law "On normative legal acts" of July 20, 2009 N 241 the sanitation regulations (SanPiNs) were abrogated, because they were not approved by this Law.

State body responsible for conducting a database on the quality of water sources and water supplied to consumers is still undefined

Provision №252 of the Government of KR «On the procedure of issuing permits for the design, construction and other changes to objects" excludes the Ministry of Health and the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry of the decision-making process.

Sanitary examination of construction projects of water supply and sanitation not conducted, which leads to a decrease in compliance with safety requirements

The main problem areas at the local communities

Only 25% from 633 CDWUUs are efficient, supporting themselves with the necessary funds and other resources. 38 CDWUUs are headed by women.

The status of CDWUUs and their responsibilities are not clear. Within the framework of decentralization process, the rights of ownership and responsibilities for management of the water supply and sanitation transferred to local governments.

There are no structures at the regions and districts level, which have the sufficient capacity to maintain the service and industrial control of water utilities.

The law "On Subsoil" dated August 9, 2012 number 160 introduced a royalty for water from underground sources, which can not be paid by the local communities

Meetings with CDWUUs at the Orgochor, An-Oston and Naiman villages



Recommendations

- To amend the Law "On Subsoil" dated August 9, 2012 № 160 on the abolition of royalties for water for drinking water supply
- To amend the Law "On licensing system in the Kyrgyz Republic" on the necessity to have a conclusion from the authorized bodies in the sphere of environmental protection and public health when issuing licenses for urban development, planning and design of residential, public and industrial buildings and facilities (objects of I, II, III categories)
- To enter a clear delineation between CDWUUs and local authorities on management and responsibility for major repairs of current water facilities as well as construction of new water facilities. To amend the Law "On local self-government."
- To develop and implement a program of "Young Engineers"
- To create a regional service centers for maintenance of water pipes and sewage systems
- To prepare a manuals for the operating companies about the management of water supply and sanitation



The main problems concerning the schools

- There are **more than 40 legal acts**, which affect the protection and management of water resources, sanitation, but most of them is declarative in nature, without defining the specific processes and mechanisms.

Law "On public health" dated July 24, 2009 № 248

Article 10. "Drinking water should be safe and comply with the technical regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic."

Article 16. Pre-school and other educational organizations regardless of their organizational and legal forms should provide safe accommodations, education for children, and nutrition in accordance with the requirements of regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population.

Responsibility for ensuring safe conditions of stay, education and nutrition of children is assigned **on the authorized state body of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of education.**

However, the Regulation on the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic does not include these issues.

(Parliamentary control is required. This issue should be considered at the appropriate committee of Parliament)

The main problems concerning the schools

Sanitary norms and rules and building regulations (SanPiN and SNiP) have no legal force

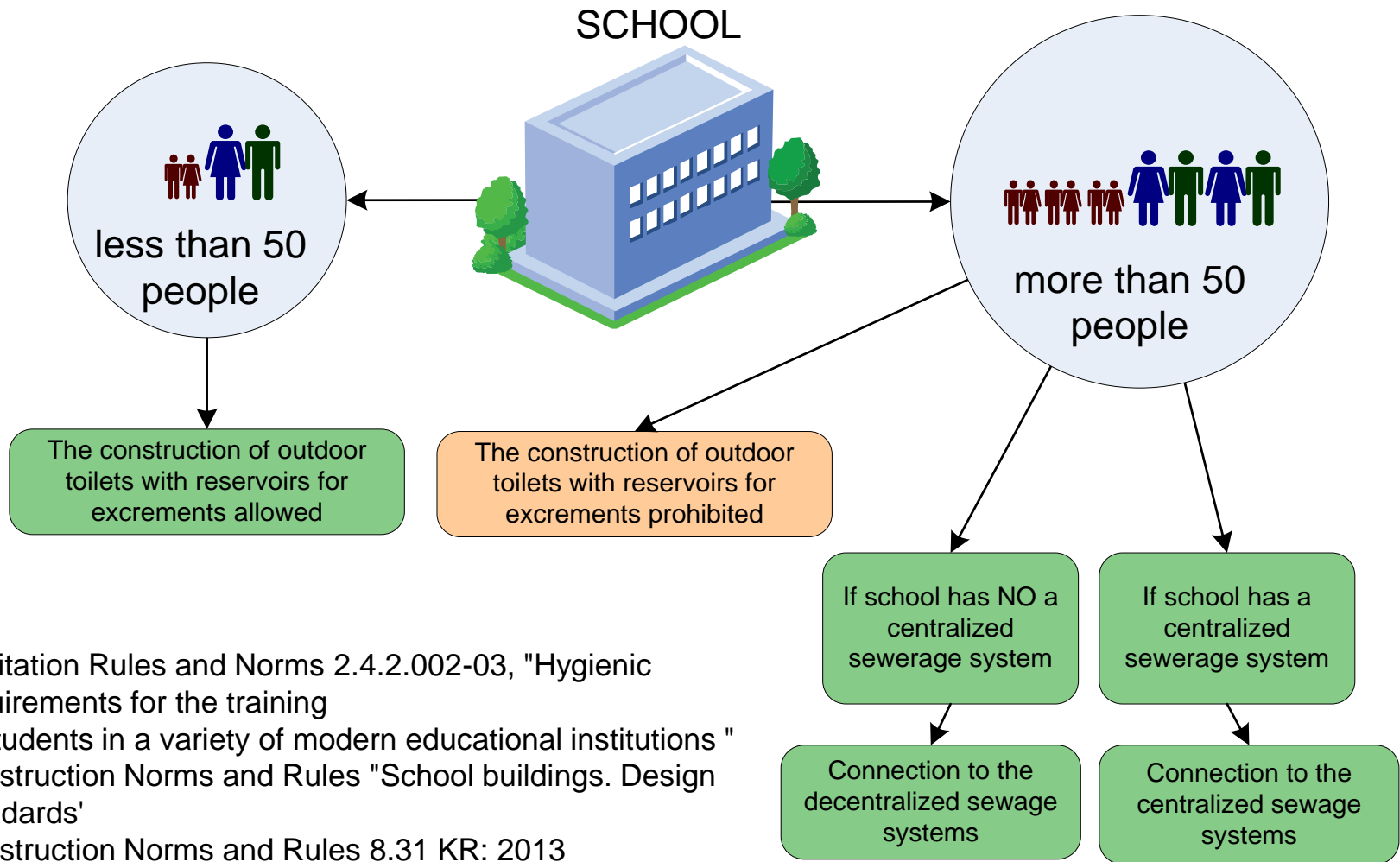
In accordance with the requirements of art. 4 of the Law "On normative legal acts" of July 20, 2009 N 241. the sanitary regulations have been abrogated, because they were not approved by the related legal acts.

According to the law "On technical regulation" of KR: SanPiN NOT refer to documents on standardization. (Article 16)

According the experience of CIS countries: Construction regulations refer to documents on standardization.

The use of standards is voluntary.

The main problems concerning the schools



Sanitation Rules and Norms 2.4.2.002-03, "Hygienic requirements for the training of students in a variety of modern educational institutions " Construction Norms and Rules "School buildings. Design standards" Construction Norms and Rules 8.31 KR: 2013

No requirements for outdoor toilets!

Recommendations

- To amend the Law "On normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic» N 241 with definition of "legal act adopted by a body which has been delegated powers." Cancel norm prohibiting to delegate rule-making authority in the area of business regulation.
- To clarify the Law "On the procedure of inspections of business entities» N 72 that establishment of mandatory requirements to be checked, must meet only the normative legal acts (laws)
- To delegate the authority to approve SanPiN and SNiP to the Ministry of Health and the State Agency for Construction
- To amend the governmental order of the Kyrgyz Republic "On approval of the main technical indicators of secondary schools» № 387 on the mandatory requirements for water and sanitation in schools.
- To approve the "Sanitation norms and rules" (SanPiNs) and "Building Regulations" (CNRs)
- Amend the law on technical regulation, by definition, the principle of voluntary performance standards
- To amend the snip "School" on the requirements for outdoor pit toilet



Financial aspects of sanitation in social institutions

Normative calculations:

- Infrastructure expenditure for one class - 138 soms (by 2013 year prices) regardless of level (3.18% of the training costs)
- Average of training expenditure per student per year in schools located in rural areas - 195 soms
- Average of infrastructure costs per student per year in schools located in rural areas - 6,2 soms
- The percentage of cover educational expenditure for the current year - 62.7%

Actual allocations:

Average expenditure per student per year in schools located in rural areas - **3.89 soms**

Secondary school named after Lomonosov, Nookat district





Recommendations

- Revise standards of budget financing of social institutions in order to increase the level of infrastructure costs.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive system of stimulation for social institutions which improved their sanitation conditions.
- Implement in all schools of Kyrgyzstan mandatory extracurricular lessons on sanitation and hygiene for schoolchildren all classes.
- Oblige the Ministry of education to develop approaches for the implementation of WASH programs in schools.
- Develop and approve national WASH standards in schools.



Recommendations

- Kyrgyzstan is not a party to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, but in accordance with Articles 21 and 22 of the Protocol on Water and Health, may accede to the Protocol without being a party to the Convention
- However in 2009 the interdepartmental working group developed a project on setting targets of the Protocol on Water and Health to explore the possibility of signing and subsequent ratification of the Kyrgyz Republic
- During the ratification of international water supply projects to include a necessity of water supply in social institutions as one of the conditions



Women's economic empowerment

- Small business has a limited access to certification and entry into local markets with organic products.
- By results of survey on use of pesticides 45% of respondents have been poisoned from 2 to 5 times a year.
- Not enough information about alternatives to the use of pesticides by farmers.



Women-farmers and greenhouses



Fruit & Milk Production



Recommendations

- Develop a targeted State programs to support organic agriculture among small business.
- Awareness raising of local population about the risks of pesticides and proper use of the agriculture chemicals.
- To develop a network of laboratories that could certify the products of small farmers' groups.
- To amend the "Law on the licensing system" - regulations for issuing the permissions to trade the pesticides.
- State support of Experimental biofactory Kyrgyzagrobiocenter of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation





Thank you for attention !

