

Public Association
“Central Asian Alliance for Water”
“Women community leaders managing rural
sanitation programs in Central Asia”



Kyrgyzstan, Central Asia - 2008
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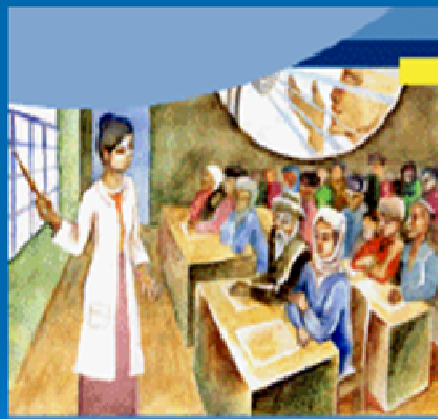
Why Central Asian Alliance for Water?



We had serious water and health problems.

- Drinking from unsafe sources and bad hygiene
- Lack of public investment
- Dependency syndrome
- Water as a free good
- Inequality participation of men and women in decision making process
- Huge amount of water-borne diseases
- High rate of children mortality.

How we overcame this crisis?



- Mobilizing our community and building sense of ownership.
- Involving the whole community esp. women and youth.
- Improving hygiene behavior and health condition.
- Enhancing livelihoods with woman's credit.
- We share our methodology of work.
- We provide training, monitoring and technical assistance.

Setting up the Central Asian Alliance for Water

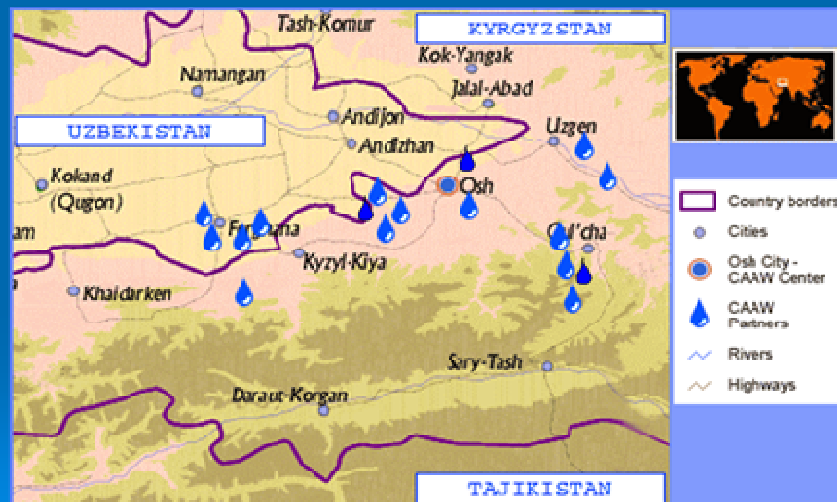
Central Asian Alliance for water

Mission

“ CAAW create a network of organizations working on the problems of pure drinking water and sanitation hygiene in rural areas by developing and expansion of the partner relationships.”

CAAW advocate for the needs of communities to be incorporated with local government and donor agency strategies.

Geographical coverage of our work.



CAAW Components

- **Drinking Water**
 - Women and Children
- **Sanitation Hygiene**
 - Ecosan and PHAST

Women community leaders managing rural sanitation programs in Central Asia.

Why women?

- Women are the most important users of water (water collection, clothes washing, bathing their children and other domestic activities).
- Women are responsible for the care of sick family members.
- Women and children expend a huge amount of time and energy fetching water.
- Women are most affected by inadequate water supply.
- About 70% of poor people are women (UNDP, 1995)

What is the goal of sanitation programs?

“Prevent most of the common water-borne diseases (diarrhea, hepatitis, typhoid and dysentery) through educating and activating women of rural areas”

Participation of women in the sanitation hygiene promotion

- Target groups: Children in kindergartens and schools, young mothers and pregnant women of rural areas.
- Methodology and Tools.

Participatory Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation

PHAST assist for:

- participatory revealing the problems connected with wrong hygienic behavior and unsafe sanitation conditions
- prevention of spreading diarrhea and parasite diseases
- self-controlling of the water supply and sanitary objects

PHAST Methodology



Participation of women in the Ecosan conception promotion.

➤ Ecosan Toilets

- CAAW introduce the concept of household ecological sanitation toilets to the Ferghana Valley
- CAAW introduce the concept of School ecological sanitation toilets in Kyrgyzstan
- Main advantages are: low construction cost, smell and fly free, easy maintenance, and use of urine as fertilizer. Prevention of the fresh water from the pollution.

The trainer is teaching the villagers using PHAST methodology.



Sanitation Hygiene Component Monitoring Process

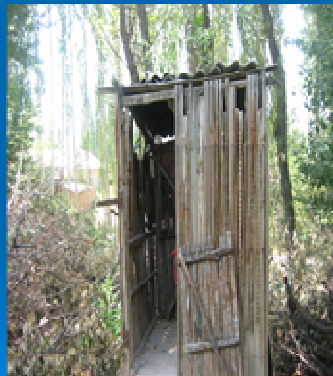


Participation of women in the Ecosan Conception Promotion Building Ecotoilet.



Ecotoilets

➤ Before



➤ After



CAAW Achievements

- Over 83,000 people in 17 villages have daily access to safe drinking water and pay monthly charges for service delivery.
- 17 Water Committees operate and maintain autonomous and efficient water systems.
- About 400 ECOSAN toilets constructed based on cost sharing agreement with village families.
- More than 2000 people use ecosantilets properly.
- 15 Youth Independent Republics implement environmental projects raising awareness of their communities by puppet theater, debate tournaments and village competitions.
- Active involvement of youth and women as the main agents of behavior change (payment for water, sanitation hygiene)
- 50 % of Water Committee members are women and 30% are presiding village Water Committees;
- More than 3000 woman received micro – credit improving the welfare of their families and enabling them to pay monthly water fees;

CAAW Achievements

No	Area	Number of villages	Number of facilitators (women) on Sanitation Hygiene
1	Kyrgyzstan Uzbekistan	157	237

Results of questionnaire (February, October 2007), Kyrgyzstan

		Number of questionnaires	Availability of the washstand		Wash hands with soap		Keep the water in the closed dishes		Drink boiled water		Availability of the toilet	
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Osh oblast	pre	142	25	18%	52	37%	85	60%	79	56%	135	95%
	post	170	128	75%	168	98%	146	86%	124	73%	170	100%
Bakken oblast	pre	172	33	19%	82	48%	110	64%	145	85%	172	100%
	post	170	86	51%	164	96%	158	93%	147	86%	170	100%

CAAW Achievements

	Villages	Number of 1 grade pupils	lamblia				enterobiosis			
			inspection		%		inspection		%	
			1time	2time	1time	2time	1time	2time	1time	2time
Pilot	3	113	49	14	43%	14%	90	17	89%	17%
Control	3	99	27	19	31%	25%	80	19	69%	25%
Osh oblast	6	201	78	33	38%	18,5%	150	38	75%	20,2%
Pilot	3	121	77	23	64%	23%	97	40	83%	40%
Control	3	111	60	19	54%	17%	85	43	79%	37%
Bakken oblast.	6	232	137	42	59%	20%	182	83	78%	39%

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Thank you for your
attention!

