



Examples of engaging women along the humanitarian sanitation value chain



<p>Participatory methods, like CLTS, have been utilized in humanitarian contexts to address open defecation and promote lasting behavior change regarding family latrines. One example is Tierkidi camp, located in the Gambella region of western Ethiopia, which houses South Sudanese refugees. Oxfam's latrine construction training empowered women to build their own latrines.</p>	<p>There's a clear gender imbalance in construction and waste management, with women being underrepresented in roles like building containment facilities, emptying services, and driving trucks. Women typically assume positions related to support, administration, or marketing of sanitation products. It's probable that women are underrepresented in leadership positions in these enterprises</p>	<p>At Cox's Bazar Camp18, the FSTP is divided into two sections, namely desludging and treatment. Currently, there are no women employed in the desludging section. However, in the treatment section, there are two women volunteers who wash the overalls of the desludging team on a daily basis after they are used. Additionally, these volunteers are responsible for cleaning the site, providing drinking water, and taking care of storage items. In the treatment section, there is also a female supervisor who is involved in various activities such as treatment, documentation, reporting, and so on (personal communication).</p>	<p>In Kakuma refugee camp, Sanivation utilizes human waste to produce solid fuel briquettes that are sold for cooking and heating. Refugees were employed by Sanivation in the production and maintenance of container-based toilets, and the resulting briquettes were sold to families in the camp. The sales force was predominantly female.</p>
<p>Syrian refugee women have been equipped with skills to fix toilets through plumbing workshops in Jordan. Giving refugees training and jobs has helped them become more independent, decreased their need for aid, and challenged stereotypes.. Link</p> 	<p>Imvepi Refugee Settlement and Host Community in Uganda, (Circular Refugee Camps), uses a biodigester to treat faecal sludge, creating compost for the attached tree nursery, which in turn generates jobs, especially for women. Biogas, produced through anaerobic digestion of human waste, provides cooking and lighting energy for refugees, local residents, and institutions like schools and health centers.</p>	<p>In the Zaatari camps, around 22 percent of work permits have been granted to women. The Wastewater Treatment Plant, which employs Syrian women, transforms waste into compost and energy.</p>	<p>Oxfam supported the creation and training of refugee-led groups of women and young people in Imvepi, Rhino & Kyaka refugee settlements, Uganda, who now produce faecal sludge briquettes as an energy source for cooking. Loketa women group is one of the groups that benefited from skills training on making charcoal in Nakuru Kenya.</p> 
<p>DAP Women's Plumbing Training, Jordan</p>			<p>Loketa women group, Uganda</p>