



Global Grassroots

CONSCIOUS SOCIAL CHANGE FOR WOMEN

Global Grassroots Women & Water

Highlights - June 2017 Study of Water Access in Jali Sector, Rwanda

9 Water Ventures Launched in 2016-2017

Benefitting 31,000 with clean access to water daily, within a market size of 70,158

- On time and distance—
 - In Jali sector, the typical woman now saves nearly three and a half hours each day (exact figure is 3.45 hours) that they used to spend fetching water, or nearly 1,200 hours per woman per year. These figures are based on a:
 - 66.1 percent decrease in mean reported time per trip (from 103.71 minutes to 35.18 minutes)
 - Given that average woman makes three trips per day, this is a decrease from 5.2 hours to 1.75 hours each day
 - Includes an 85.9 percent decrease in waiting time at the water point (from 46.15 min to 6.52 min)
 - 48.7 percent decrease in walking distance (from 2.30 km to 1.18 km)
 - Endline survey found very high rates of satisfaction with access to water: 79.9 percent of respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” and only .4 percent were “very dissatisfied.”
- On economic dividends—
 - Assuming each woman uses her newly available hours per day on productive labor, our intervention was the equivalent of bringing more than 2,700 full-time jobs to women in Jali Sector. Here, a full-time job is defined as 7 hours per day for 250 days per year, and applied to the Rwandan government’s 2017 estimate of 4,000 households in Jali Sector.
 - Since they are saving time each day, women are losing income less often: we found an 80.4 percent decrease in reported loss of income, from 76.2 percent on the baseline to 14.9 percent of households on the endline.
 - The 2017 Unite issue study found a 56.5 percent increase in women contributing to their household income since 2014 and, for those women who do contribute, the median daily income has more than doubled (a 267.4 percent increase, from 1.20 USD per day to 3.20 USD per day.)
- On gender equity—
 - On baseline, women fetched water for 79.14 percent of households, compared to men for just 8.49 percent. On endline, women fetched for 58.1 percent of households and men for 41.8 percent of households.
- On education—

GLOBAL GRASSROOTS | 2017 Women and Water Impact Data

- 68.7 percent decrease in children’s absence from school. On baseline, 77.1 percent of households reported children missing school (for 2 days each week, on average). On endline, just 24.1 percent of households said their children missed school (still for an average of two days per week, though).
 - On the baseline, this disproportionately impacted girls: 75.0 percent of households said it was their daughters missing school, compared to 11.6 percent who said it was their sons.

From earlier water ventures:

- The 2017 Hard Workers issue study found a 45 percent decrease in absenteeism at school, from 75 percent of children in 2014 to 41 percent at endline in 2017.
- Similarly, Trust Each Other’s 2017 issue study found that across four primary schools in Gatsata sector, there was a 43.3 percent average reduction in absenteeism (plus, 70 percent of the remaining reported absences are unrelated to water, compared to 0 percent at baseline)
- Tuzamurane’s issue study found a 78.4 percent reduction in school dropouts related to water (from 125 students annually to 27 students annually) since 2014. That reduction came with a 16 percent increase in matriculation to the next academic year, from 76.7 percent of the student body to 89 percent of the student body.
- On hygiene—
 - Context: About 80 percent of all diseases affecting Rwandans are linked to water-borne diseases, and diarrhea is the second cause of all deaths among children under 5,” according to Guy Mbayo, UNICEF’s Chief of Water and Sanitation.
 - 89 percent decrease in reported consumption of unboiled drinking water. On the baseline, 36.8 percent of households said they did not boil water. On the endline, 95.9 percent of households reported boiling water to drink, with just 4.1 percent not boiling drinking water.
 - 94 percent decrease in homes without soap, from 13.42 percent on the baseline to .8 percent on the endline.
 - 96 percent decrease in weekly cases of diarrhea in children under five, with 83.3 percent of households with children under five now reporting that their children never get diarrhea.
 - Trust Each Other’s issue study found that Gatsata health center reported half as many cases of water-borne disease in three months in 2017 as it did over the same period in 2014.
 - The four primary schools in Gatsata surveyed in Trust Each Other’s issue study report a 76 percent decrease in students with unwashed bodies and/or uniforms.
- On violence, physical pain and domestic abuse—
 - Compared to our baseline study, where more than a quarter (27.46 percent) of women reported experiencing sexual violence related to water, 97.8 percent of respondents now feel safe collecting water and none have experienced sexual violence related to water collection.