

Figure 1: Rock painted with community bylaws at Lake Victoria, Kigoto, Mwanza, 2023. Photo Credit Reham Alotaibi

POLICY BRIEF Key points

Introduction

community. To efect meaningful change, chal

ties, impeding their ability to pursue their own

outside the household, as well as barriers to the agency (Eaton et a tion options via the Mwanza Urban Water and Sanitation Authority (MWAUWASA). In addition to their income-generating roles, women are subject to an overwhelming amount of unpaid sanitation work, caring for children and the home and shouldering the burden of daily responsibilities. As a result, these enormous burdens and barriers-imposed by social norms, bylaws, and gendered power dynamics- impact women's mental and physical well-being and the community at large (Jabeen, 2014).

port, targeting women who feel isolated from

sanitation needs, enhance their well-being, en

gender equality, lessen the burden on women's workloads, increase community involvement,









1. Overview of Issue

cultural and structural challenges (ibid).

1.1 The Uneven Burden of Care Work on Women

gender equality and empowerment (ESD Learning Alliance, 2022). Through quanti

to the insights gained from OVERDUE's in an uneven burden of unpaid time, la

ban Africa- it is clear that the complex

and strategically (ibid).

These norms and bylaws, in conjunction with the accessibility, afordability, and

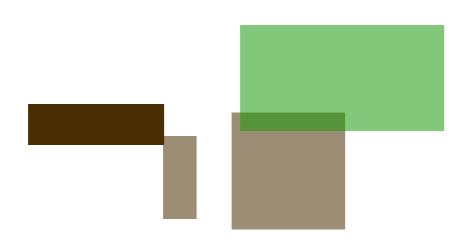
Mwanza, Tanzania, collectively infuence

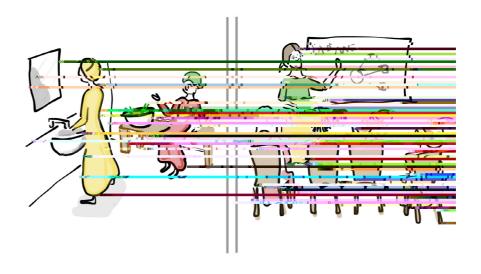
mental impacts. Despite estimates that, globally, women's unpaid work con stitutes between 10% and 39% of the GDP, the care economy remains almost invisible; women, as a result, go unac

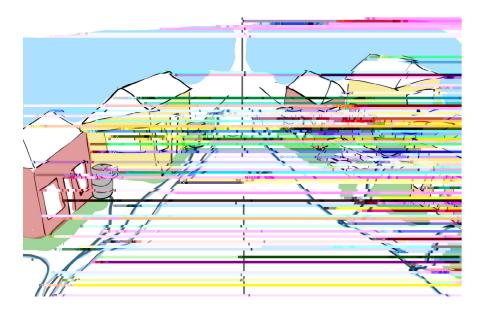
(OVERDUE, 2022). In Africa specifically,



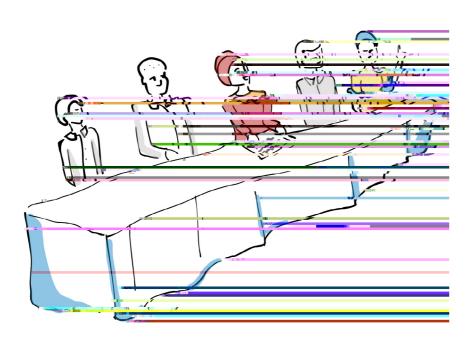








cluster connection implementation, en



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