



TOSHIBA CARBON ZERO SCHEME

UN Sustainable Development Goals

- > The UN has 17 measurable Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), several of which are supported by the Toshiba CarbonZero scheme. This report focuses on **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production**, explaining the impact of the Toshiba Carbon Zero Scheme and its link to this goal.
- > SDG 12 is aiming to reduce the impact of human activities on the environment by “changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources”. Efficient management of shared natural resources, entailing sustainable usage of the resources we all need to survive, is central to the achievement of this SDG.
- > The Toshiba CarbonZero Scheme supports the ongoing activities to rehabilitate and maintain boreholes in Uganda. These are mainly boreholes which have fallen into disrepair, denying communities access to safe water and forcing people to burn firewood in order to boil water to make it safe, thereby contributing to CO2 emissions.

FACTS

- > It is estimated that, should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050 as is projected, 3 planets would be needed to provide the resources to sustain current lifestyles.
- > Households are responsible for 29% of global energy use and contribute to 21% of resultant CO2 emissions.
- > Only 0.5% of the planet's water is fresh (drinkable), meaning that all humanity must rely on a tiny proportion of the planet's water for its needs. Humanity is currently polluting water at a far faster rate than nature can recycle and purify water through rivers and lakes.

Ugandan Borehole Case Study

Okar village is in Kole district in Uganda's Northern Region. is served by the borehole rehabilitated by CO2balance under the Toshiba Carbon Zero Scheme. Esther Ogume remembers how, prior to the rehabilitation of the borehole in late 2016, community members would travel to an open well over 2 km from the village to collect water. In addition to spending many hours every day collecting water, household members would suffer frequent stomach upsets, with countless days of school and work lost due to preventable illnesses.

When the borehole was rehabilitated in the village, CO2balance staff conducted a WASH training to train the community to sustainably manage the borehole to ensure a strong yield of safe, pure water. To ensure effective continued management of the borehole, a 10-member Water Resource Committee (WRC) was created and Esther was elected WRC chairperson. She told us about the work of the WRC: *"The borehole is open each day from 7am until 7pm, when the caretaker locks it for the night. Every month, we make sure that each household using the borehole pays a fee to the committee of 1,000 shillings. These funds are used by the*

WRC to cover any costs incurred in managing the borehole, especially in constructing and maintaining the protective fencing."

Locking the borehole at night is a crucial measure because, given that so many households rely on it as a water source, it needs to be given time to recover and allow the aquifer to refill, thereby ensuring that water flows constantly during its open hours. The collection of user fees is also essential in encouraging responsible use of this vital resource because, although a very small fee amounting to less than 25 p per household per month, it ensures that users feel they have a stake in taking care of the borehole and do not take it for granted.

Esther goes on to describe how the WRC arranges for the community to get together each Saturday to look after the area around the source; including sweeping the area around the borehole and attending to any damage to the fencing. The WRC ensures the community prevents their livestock going close to the borehole and that no pit latrines are constructed in the vicinity. These steps are essential to ensure that the borehole infrastructure itself is kept clean and in good condition, and prevents potential contamination of the water supply. Overall, the WRC does a crucial job in ensuring that the community appreciates and participates the need to use the water from the borehole in a responsible way and maintains the area around to ensure the sustainability of this resource.

Toshiba's contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

This case study shows how the project activities in Uganda contribute to SDG 12 in the following ways:

- The project ensures that communities have all the time-saving and health benefits of a safe water supply but goes further by putting structures in place to ensure the responsible use of this vital resource.
- The WRC ensures that the borehole is locked during the night, thereby ensuring that the borehole is not overused and that the aquifer has time to recover. This encourages responsible consumption by demonstrating to the community that the borehole needs to be used with care and restraint to ensure that water continues to flow constantly during its open hours.
- The WRC ensures that users pay towards and participate in the maintenance of the borehole, thereby ensuring that they feel a sense of ownership over it and appreciate the need to use it responsibly. The WRC's work to ensure that users understand the importance of maintaining the area around the borehole also ensures that the community appreciates that the need to maintain the resource base to continue accessing the vital water supply.

For more information about the Toshiba Carbon Zero Scheme please visit our website:
www.toshibatec.eu/about/sustainability/carbon-zero/

In cooperation with



Toshiba Tec Germany Imaging Systems GmbH

Carl-Schurz-Str. 7
41460 Neuss
Germany

Website
www.toshibatec.eu