



CIVIL SOCIETY
WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE FUND



Disability and Inclusive WASH

Fund-wide data and trends

Bronwyn Powell | 2 August 2017



The CS WASH Fund is supported by the Australian Government and managed by Palladium International Pty Ltd.

A rationale for socially inclusive WASH

The case

- Inequitable access bias in MDGs period
- Recognition that reaching excluded groups can be very difficult – geography, culture, gender, ethnicity
- SDG6 – equitable WASH

SDG 6

Sanitation Target 6.2

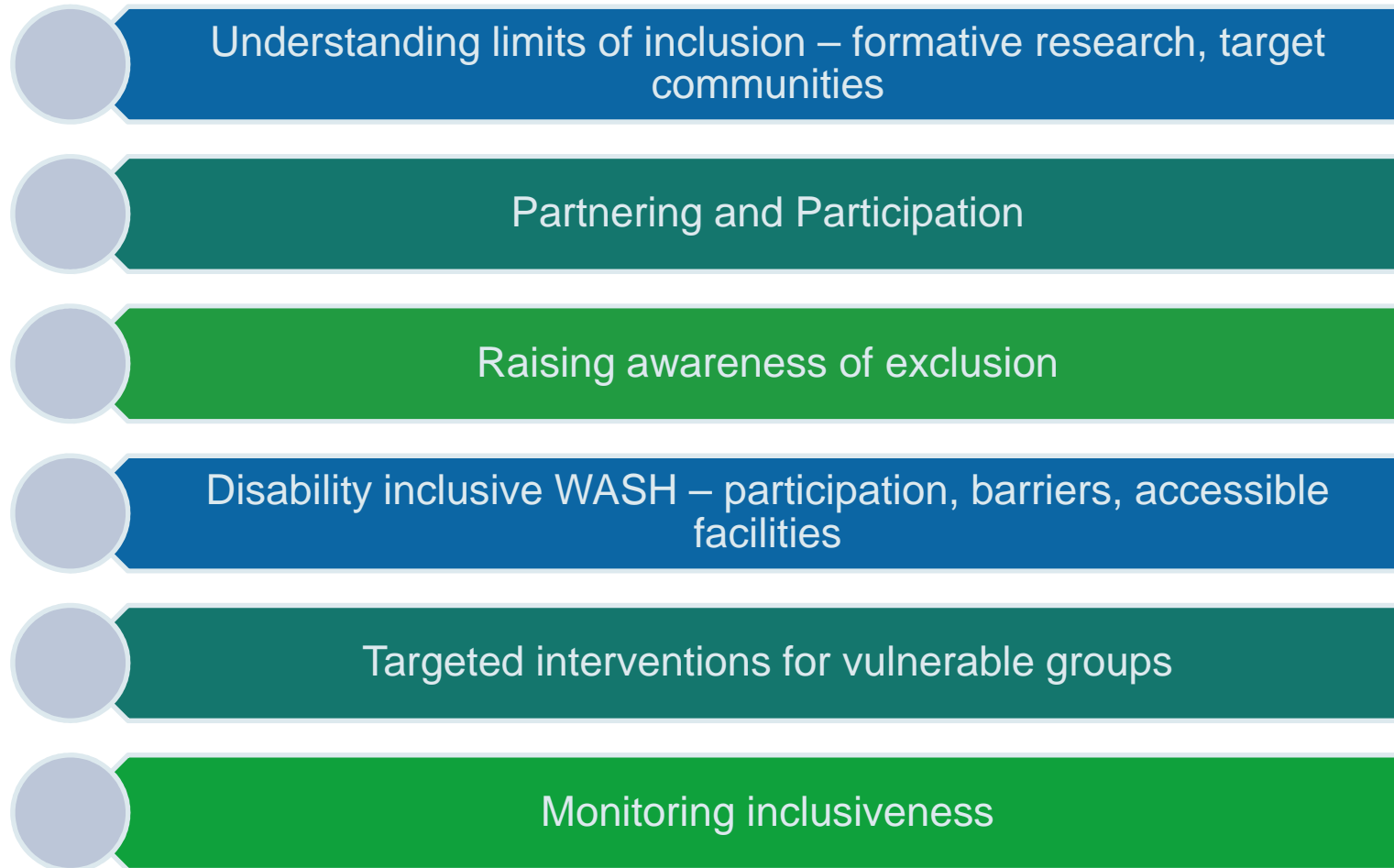
TARGET 6.2		
Language in proposed targets		Normative interpretation
By 2030, achieve	<i>access</i>	Implies facilities close to home that can be easily reached and used when needed
	<i>to adequate</i>	Implies a system which hygienically separates excreta from human contact as well as safe reuse/treatment of excreta in situ, or safe transport and
	<i>and equitable</i>	
	<i>sanitation</i>	The provision of facilities and services for safe management and disposal of human urine and faeces
	<i>and hygiene</i>	The conditions and practices that help maintain health and prevent spread of disease including handwashing, menstrual hygiene management and food
	<i>for all</i>	
	<i>and end open defecation</i>	a layer of earth) in the bush, a field, a beach, or other open area; discharged directly into a drainage channel, river, sea, or other water body; or are wrapped in temporary material and discarded
	<i>paying special attention to the needs of women and girls</i>	Implies reducing the burden of water collection and enabling women and girls to manage sanitation and hygiene needs with dignity. Special attention should be given to the needs of women and girls in 'high use' settings such as schools and workplaces, and 'high risk' settings such as health care facilities and detention centres
	<i>and those in vulnerable situations</i>	Implies attention to specific WASH needs found in 'special cases' including refugee camps, detention centres, mass gatherings and pilgrimages

Progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities among population subgroups

Suitable for use by men, women, girls and boys of all ages including people living with disabilities



CSO approaches to inclusive WASH



Inclusive WASH

Poverty alleviation

Understanding the issues and ensuring participation

To target or not to target? Depends on context, coverage and finance



Pro-poor @ scale

Targeted interventions

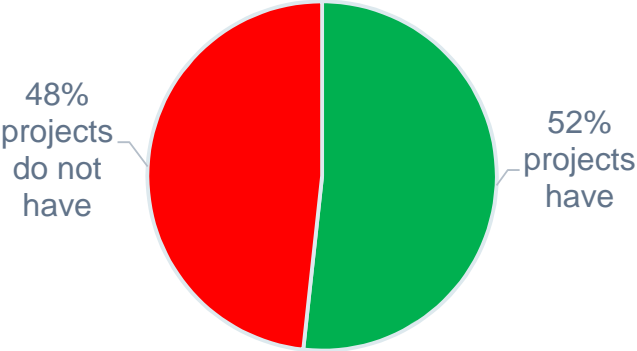


Disability inclusive WASH

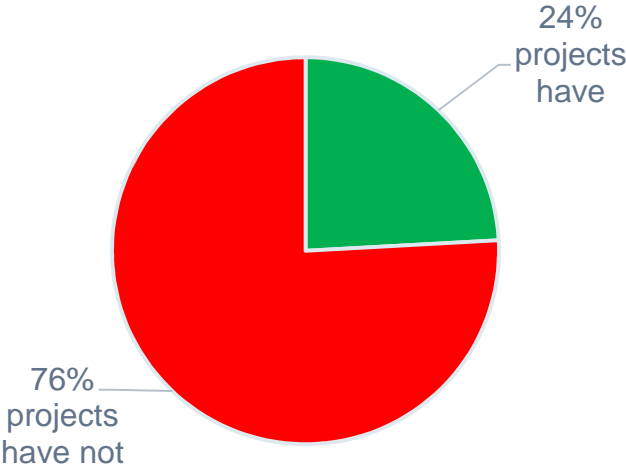
Participation and Partnerships



PWD involvement in project activities



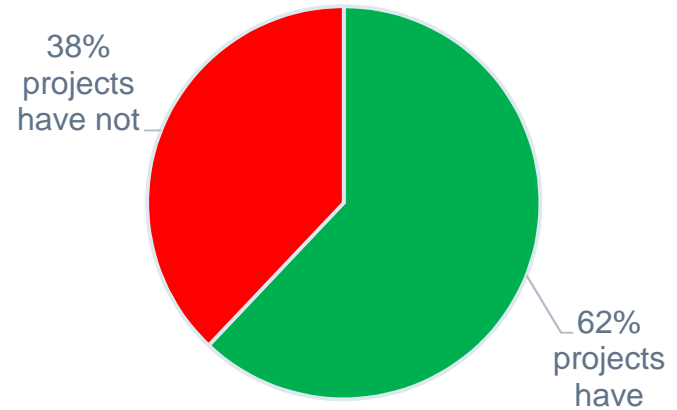
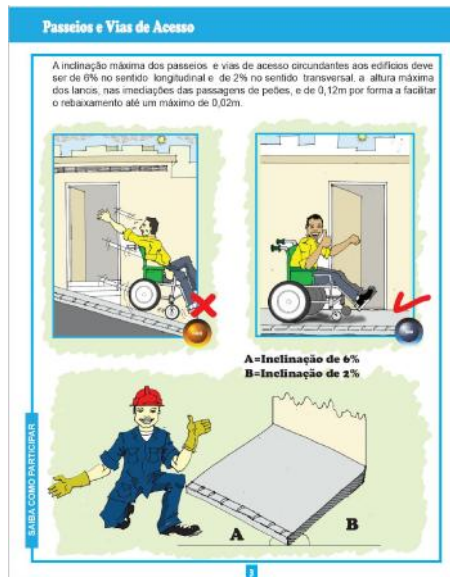
PWD in decision making forums



Disability inclusive WASH

Accessible designs

Accessible designs developed through inclusive processes



Embedding inclusivity

- GESI champions

Disability inclusive WASH

Dialogue circles



Accessibility audits



Data collection for inclusive development



Supporting the most vulnerable

Specific interventions



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Our Work | Top Resources | Learning & Events

Improved sanitation reduces albinos' vulnerability in Malawi

Improved sanitation reduces albinos' vulnerability in Malawi

United Purpose | Liv_Sawyer from United Purpose Malawi on 24/05/2017 15:52 EST



Bettie Sitolo is a 42 year old a widow who lives in Phalombe District. Bettie was born with albinism, a condition that does not allow her to work under the sun due to her susceptibility to extreme sunburn and skin cancer, and is also a condition that faces significant stigma in Malawian culture.

Until one year ago, Bettie had no toilet and used to relieve herself in the bush far from her house. Defecating in the bush that was far from her house was particularly dangerous for Bettie, due to the recent spate of abductions and killings of albinos in Malawi for their bones, which has occurred in her home district of Phalombe. *"I used to be scared whenever I was going in the bush at night to relieve myself as I could be attacked easily by those people who abduct and kill albinos,"* narrated Bettie. *"I was living in fear for my life whenever I start the journey to the bush and from the bush".*

Bettie was discovered by a Community Based Organisation (CBO) who

Advocacy on WASH Services to stop early child marriage

Campaign to stop early child marriage



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Toilet access for Manjula - mother, carer and differently abled

Toilet access for Manjula - mother, carer and differently abled

World Vision | Stacey Powell from USWASH-FMF Sri Lanka on 17/11/2016 12:28 EST



Manjula is a mother and carer of her two young boys. She suffered a serious foot injury during a military mortar strike during the war in Jaffna Province in the north of Sri Lanka. There were no toilet facilities at her home so she and her children had to use the jungle, more than a kilometre walk from their home.

"Going to the jungle was very hard, especially when I had to take small children with me. If we needed to go to the toilet urgently it was very difficult. If a robber or a rapist confronts me I cannot run because I am differently-abled."

Through World Vision Lanka's work as part of the CS WASH III Fund in Jaffna in the north of Sri Lanka, her family has received a disability access toilet in their home.

"Now, there is no shame. There is no fear."

Successes

- Making the invisible visible
- Attitudinal changes
- Change status in the community and increase participation

Should WASH professionals measure inequity in the HH?

What can we do to scale-up successful approaches?

How can we measure the quality of participation?

What can we do more to identify inequity and remove barriers to participation?



Disability and WASH

Tarryn Brown | 2 August 2017



The CS WASH Fund is supported by the Australian Government and managed by Palladium International Pty Ltd.

Why is disability relevant to WASH programs?

It is no small issue:

- 15% of the population have a disability
- 18% of people in developing countries have a disability
- 20-22% of those in the poorest wealth quintile have a disability

Ref: World Health Survey, 2004, cited in World Report on Disability, 2011

What is disability?

UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities conceptualises disability as:

“Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory **impairments** which in interaction with various **barriers** may hinder their **full and effective participation** in society on an equal basis with others.” (Article 1)

What is disability inclusive WASH?

- Considers disability as a normal part of human diversity
 - Recognises that people with disabilities have the same inherent dignity and human rights as others
 - It aims to ensure that people with disabilities **participate** and **benefit** from the WASH activities on an equal basis with others.
- It is both a **process** and an **outcome**



The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD):

- Is both a human rights treaty and a development tool
- The CRPD gives **key roles to Disabled Peoples Organisations (DPOs)** by requiring consultation with people with disabilities and their representative organizations.

A DPO is an organisation OF and FOR people with disabilities.

- Persons with disabilities are leaders of the organisation.
- Voting members are persons with disabilities.
- Represents interests and demands of its members.
- Slogan - ***Nothing about us without us***

Panellists:

Mr Watson Khupe

Federation of Organisations of Disabled People in Zimbabwe

Mr Kevin Akike

PNG Assembly of Disabled Persons

Mr Vellayan Subramaniam

Northern Province Consortium of Organisations for
Differently Abled, Sri Lanka

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Key actions for disability inclusive WASH:

- Involve people with disabilities and their representative organisations in planning, implementing and evaluating WASH projects



**“nothing
about us
without us”**

- Raise **awareness** about the importance of disability inclusive WASH with partners and in communities to address negative attitudes

Key actions for disability inclusive WASH:

- **Collect data** on the current situation of people with disabilities and monitor their inclusion
- Plan for **comprehensive accessibility** – identifying and addressing potential barriers
- Also consider how to **link people with disabilities with support services** which may increase their level of functioning (and therefore increase access to WASH)

Think beyond accessible infrastructure

Disability inclusive WASH includes:

- Community planning
- WASH user committees
- Hygiene promotion activities
- Monitoring and evaluation

Guiding documents

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD):

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx>

–Art. 32 requires ‘**international development programs** [be] inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities’.

–Art. 28 requires states ensure ‘equal access by persons with disabilities **to clean water services**’ and recognise their rights to an adequate standard of living.

Guiding documents

Development for All 2015-2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program:

<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/development-for-all-2015-2020.pdf>

– Opportunity: Enabling infrastructure and accessible water, sanitation and hygiene



Resources

1. Inclusive WASH website: www.inclusivewash.org.au
2. DID4All website: <https://www.did4all.com.au/> and <https://www.did4all.com.au/ResourceTheme.aspx?4cc97d67-3134-4c08-8290-fa7a0509ddda>
3. AskSource: <http://www.asksource.info/topics/cross-cutting-issues/inclusive-wash-and-disability>
4. Washington City Group Questions website: <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>

Resources

5. Practice Note: Collecting and using data on disability to inform inclusive development, Plan, CBM, Nossal:

http://www.addc.org.au/documents/resources/plan-cbm-nossal_disability-data-collection-practice-note_july2015_1607.pdf

6. Compendium of accessible WASH technologies, WaterAid:

http://www.wateraid.org/what-we-do/our-approach/research-and-publications/view-publication?id=aff6d098-00f2-42e5-b9a0-22ec2b264a5e&sc_lang=en