



# Using formative research on disability to influence WASH approaches in Bhutan

Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (SSH4A)

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### Context

 The Royal Government of Bhutan is currently scaling up a national Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Programme based on SNV's SSH4A approach.

 Basic sanitation coverage is high, the focus is not on ODF but on improved, safely managed and universal access

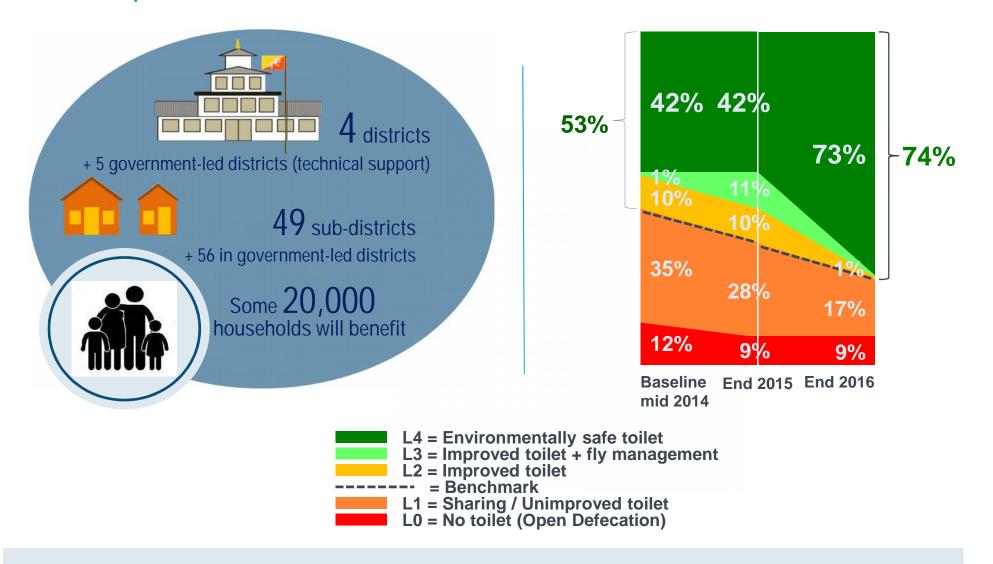
 National targets of >85% improved access by 2018

Programme has reached 9 of 20 districts.

 Households are remote and scattered, often mountainous terrain with limited access and challenging supply chains.



## Snapshot 2014-2016





### But what about ... for ALL?

- Disability is an emerging subject of national interest in Bhutan, and one about which much is still unknown.
- SNV/PHED conducted the first study to explore the hygiene and sanitation experiences of people with disabilities in rural Bhutan.
- It was also the first inclusive study to include people with disabilities (PWDs) as part of the study team in Bhutan.
- The study was designed to generate in-depth data that can be used to ensure the programme is accessible to and inclusive of people with disabilities. This outcome aims to contribute to achieving the programme goal of *increasing the use of improved and equitable* sanitation services in Bhutan.



# Methodology

"Nothing about us without us."

**Participatory discussions held:** 

20 Focus group discussions (FGD)

23 In-depth interviews

Accessibility and Safety Audits of toilets

(at 14 rural households, 6 basic health units

and 6 schools and monastic institutions)

57 Key informant interviews (KII) with officials and leaders at districts

Fieldwork: October 25 – November 9 2015





# Key findings

#### 1) Environmental Barriers:

"I have to crawl to the toilet by myself."

### 2) Institutional Barriers:

- lack of resource allocation
- lack of reliable data collection on disability.
- "We do not collect data on disability."

### 3) Attitudinal Barriers:

"Tshey Hey Mey Ley" (meaning disability is a curse from the past life's sin)

"we don't know enough about disability"

# OVERALL FINDING:

There are multiple
systemic factors plus
deep-rooted discrimination
towards people with
disabilities preventing their
access to adequate
sanitation and hygiene
facilities in rural Bhutan.

Urgent action is needed to start promoting their inclusion.



## Key recommendations of the research

- Mainstreaming of disability inclusion in the RSAHP together with targeted interventions:
  - Disability-awareness training in all stakeholder groups.
  - Empowerment work is needed with people with disabilities.
  - Disseminate accessible toilet and hand-washing designs to all key stakeholders
  - Consultation meetings should be held in locations accessible to people with disabilities.
  - Systematic data and monitoring on disability
  - Resources must be allocated



### Outcomes of the formative research?

- Strategic Partnerships with local DPO (Disability Persons' Organisation) such as Ability Bhutan Society to influence the creation of an enabling environment for inclusion in WASH.
- Continuous sensitization and awareness raising for the WASH stakeholders (during important decision making forums such as the WASH Cluster meetings, sensitization meetings, inception meetings, etc).





## How well is your approach working?

- Strategic Partnerships with local DPO and the continuous sensitization of the WASH decision makers is working well.
- DPO is now part of the WASH decision-making forum and also involved in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy Development process (as a task force member); involved in the RSAHP Strategy document development (resulting in a specific disability objective).
- At the 2<sup>nd</sup> National WASH Cluster Meeting 2017 stakeholders have adopted a focus on working towards an inclusive WASH theme "Enhanced Social Inclusion in WASH" with a particular focus on disability.
- This is a direct result of the formative research and sensitization efforts but much more needs to be done.



### Social Inclusion in WASH =

Travelling together: leave no-one behind















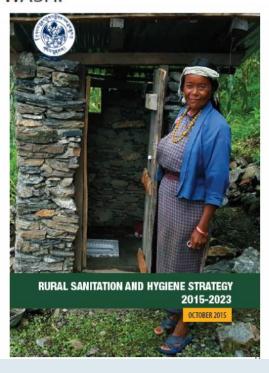


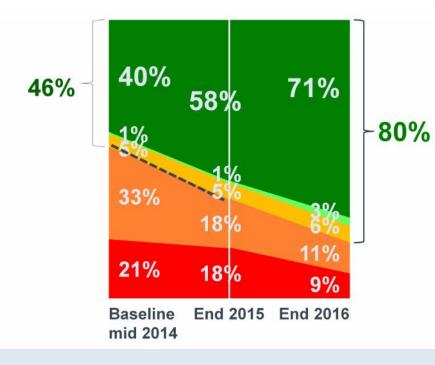




# What evidence do you have that your approach is working?

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 10: GENDER, EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION:** Ensure the sanitation and hygiene needs of women, girls, nuns and persons living with disabilities (including the elderly and sick) and their meaningful participation in WASH.





in the total number of toilets that are used by all including accessibility factors.



# What advice would you give to others?

- Never give up. Leave no-one behind, thus, continuous sensitization and talking about it.
- Form key strategic partnerships with the government partner on board.
- Be inclusive from the start, in this case in the research process itself.
- Recognise the importance of inclusive and dedicated implementing staff at all levels.
- Incorporate Buddhist and happiness principles that are locally important in the programme's inclusion efforts.





### Resource recommendations

- Research Report Understanding the impacts of disability on access and use of sanitation and hygiene services in rural Bhutan. SNV, 2016.
- Research Brief Travelling Together: Inclusive Disability Research from Bhutan. SNV, 2016.
- Progress Brief 2014-2016: Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All in Bhutan and Nepal. 2016 (SNV)
- DFAT Accessibility Design Guide:
   http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/accessibility-design-guide-universal-design-principles-for-australia-s-aid-program.aspx
- SNV Social Inclusion and Accountability Proofing Tool
- Inclusive WASH Resource Library:

  <a href="http://www.inclusivewash.org.au/resource-library-inclusive-wash-training-materials">http://www.inclusivewash.org.au/resource-library-inclusive-wash-training-materials</a>

