Undoing inequity: inclusive WASH programmes that deliver for all

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The project aims to:

1. Understand the barriers that disabled, older and chronically ill people face when accessing WASH
2. Develop an approach to address barriers to WASH access and use
3. Understand how improved access to WASH impacts on the lives of vulnerable people
Project areas

UGANDA, thirteen sub-counties in Amuria and Katakwi Districts

ZAMBIA, Mwanza West ward in Zambia’s Monze District
Baseline findings

People with physical impairments crawl on the floor to use a toilet or defecate in the open.

19% of disabled people were stopped from touching water because they were ‘dirty’ (Uganda).
Disability is contagious, a curse (Zambia and Uganda).

Many vulnerable people had ‘never thought about’ adaptations to make toilets more accessible.
Only 50% of vulnerable people were consulted where household toilets were made more accessible (Uganda).
Intervention

Participatory barrier analyses

Accessibility audit

Guide rope from house to latrine

Photos: WaterAid/Jane Wilbur; WaterAid/James Kiyimba
Facilitating a sanitation ladder triggering exercise, Uganda

Accessible water point, Zambia

Accessible toilet, Uganda

Accessible toilet, Zambia

Photos: WaterAid/Jane Wilbur; WaterAid/James Kiyimba
Now Joyce will be able to use the latrine. Before she had to dig on the ground. Sometimes her clothes got littered with faeces. Her hands used to be covered in faeces as she used to cover it with her hands; now her hands will be clean. There will be a great change because of the hygiene.

Mid-term review findings

% of vulnerable people reaching the latrine in less than 5 minutes

- Zambia, 65%
- Zambia, 78%
- Uganda, 21%
- Uganda, 44%

Now Joyce will be able to use the latrine. Before she had to dig on the ground. Sometimes her clothes got littered with faeces. Her hands used to be covered in faeces as she used to cover it with her hands; now her hands will be clean. There will be a great change because of the hygiene.
People never used to eat with me because I was dirty and smelling. Now everyone eats together as I am no longer dirty.

Self reported frequency of bathing (vulnerable individuals only)

Uganda - Baseline: 80%
Uganda - Mid-term: 85%
Zambia - Baseline: 62%
Zambia - Mid-term: 93%
Baseline | Mid-term
--- | ---
Disability is contagious, a curse. | Misconceptions have reduced.

Limited awareness about differing access requirements. | Partner staff and local government officials’ attitudes / perceptions have changed: *disabled people were excluded from mainstream WASH activities and their needs were overlooked.*

People still are socially excluded, especially older people (due to decreased mobility and ill health) within communities and households.
% of disabled children enrolled in schools following inclusive WASH in Uganda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Mid-term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oaekere</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awelu</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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Previously I was excluded from community activities. When staff came and sensitized me I was very happy and once again felt part of the community.
Everyone, everywhere by 2030

- Vulnerable people face common barriers to WASH access and use.

- We must address all three barriers. If not, people will still be excluded.

- We must mainstream inclusive WASH so everyone, everywhere has sustainable WASH by 2030.

Photo: WaterAid/Jane Wilbur
Thank you

Photo: WaterAid/Jane Wilbur