

INCLUSIVE WASH

World Vision Uganda experience

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Date: 22nd November, 2016*

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ACCESS FOR ALL

WATER



SANITATION



BACKGROUND



- SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all." If we are to achieve universal access to WASH, we must ensure that our WASH work is inclusive of people with disabilities.”
- 12.5% of the Ugandan live with Disability and majority are women (Uganda Housing and Population Census report 2014).
- WASH facilities made inclusive also help the elderly in accessing WASH facilities.
- The operational strategy for WVU inclusive WASH programme is the social model that looks at changing the social, environmental and communicational barriers to ensure participation by PWD in the society on an equal basis with others.

B'GROUND CONT'D



- WVU has so far implemented 02 Inclusive WASH Project in the Refugee settlements in Kyangwali and Adjumani (All funded by the Finish Government through WVF). Ongoing inclusive WASH Projects include the Arua and Koboko (funded by Finish Government through WVF), Adjumani (funded by BPRM) and the Nankoma WASH project (Funded by Hongkong).
- More than 2,83 IPWD have access to WASH improved with WVU inclusive programme
- Lessons from the 02 completed projects has also enabled WVU to enroll inclusive WASH as a NO implementation strategy.

KYANGWALI PROJECT

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- Project period: March 2014- March 2015
- Total Budget: US \$ 500,000
- Total Beneficiaries: Direct; 400 disabled and elderly persons
Indirect: 1,493 - Total: 1,893



- Project Focus: Addressing barriers to access to WASH facilities using **Social Model Approach (SMA)**
- Key components of SMA: Engaging beneficiaries for their opinion (prototypes), Establishing baseline in the camp, Design modification for WASH facilities, designing assistive devices and Enhanced stakeholder engagements, attitudes, cultural norms



Access to safe water and sanitation facilities for every child

Key achievements against planned

Activity	Target	Achievement
Drill 8 inclusive Boreholes & test all water quality	8	16
Establish and train WASH committees	8	11
Train SMC & PTA on O&M of WASH	6	6
Train School Health Club members	6	6
Conduct camp cleanup campaign	1	1
Advocacy in WASH and celebration of the World water and disability related days including the World Refugee day	4	4
Construct latrines in schools (stances/stalls) + Teachers	82 pupils + 9 teachers	82 pupils+9 teachers
Assistive device manufacture for 400 PWDs and household latrines	400	280
Prepare and implement Mass media campaign	3	3

Key Project Achievements



- PWD were able to freely participate in community through drama groups and PWDs associations.
- Brought together organizations for disabled persons and mandated Government body to pursue a common cause (LG, MGLSD, NUDIPU, NCD, UNAPD, Sight savers)
- Factoring views of Disabled persons into the modification of designs of WASH facilities and assistive devices



Key Project Achievements



5 stance Inclusive latrine block in school



130 traditional latrines were constructed

A 73 yr old crippled Karemera demonstrates how he uses his latrine equipped with a movable seat



A partially visually impaired elderly woman boasts next to her new latrine



70 water tippers were fabricated



Assistive Devices

Key Project Achievements



Lessons learnt

- Involvement of PWDS on all aspects of WASH programming is the starting point for inclusive WASH success
 - Massive awareness creation is very significant in reducing attitudinal barriers as it plays a big role in reducing the free operation of PWDS in the society on an equal basis like others.
- Pre-testing of prototypes of assistive devices provide for opportunity for interaction and improvement of the design E.g. Movable toilet seats limit anal cleansing by the physically handicapped (crippled) beneficiaries
- PWDS representation at both leadership and technical levels helps in fighting stigma
- All devices manufacture requires prior assessment to avoid aggravating disability.
- For inclusion to be more meaningful and sustainable, a multi-sectoral approach to programming is required

Lessons learnt continues

- Approaching inclusive WASH through faith and development would help reduce stigma
- Conveyance of water through piping as opposed to point water sources reduce distance walked to water sources by PWD
- Inclusive WASH when linked to livelihoods helps in closing the poverty gap among PWD. In Uganda under the Inclusive WASH Project in Adjumani, PWD groups were trained in soap and shoe making.

Challenges

- Rolling out equity and inclusion in WASH still remains a challenge as universally accepted infrastructure design are still lacking. The current ones only meet a portion of PWD.
- Lack of reliable segregated data on all disabilities for planning
- Levels of poverty among PWDs creates a sense of dependence as a small percentage are involved in livelihood activities.
- Most partners involved in WASH are yet not sure of the right approach to inclusive WASH intervention.

QUESTIONS

Thank You