

Inclusion in shared sanitation

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Based on work by and advice from Priya Nath,
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Who doesn't benefit

“Normal people”

... who are able

... who won't have an injury

... who never experience incontinence

... who are not caring for a child / elderly /
disabled person

... who won't become old enough!

Who benefits?

“I am Jolly Mohan, 32, brought up in Lucknow. I did my MBA in Human Resources from Lucknow, and currently work at Bank of America, Gurgaon. I love travelling, meeting new people, and work hard to excel in whatever I do.”

“I end up drinking very little water on most days. I am forced to wear adult diapers. Yes, diapers, even though I am not incontinent.”



Who benefits?

Amrita Gyawali

“When I am out with friends and having a nice time, I have to return in the middle of the fun.”



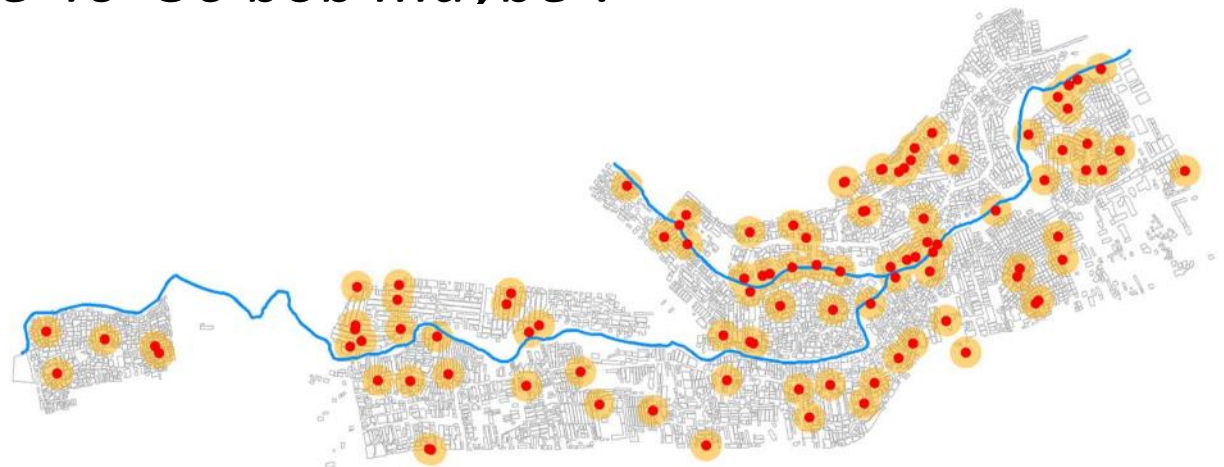
Who benefits?

Mathare, Nairobi, Kenya

83% residents report inadequate / no privacy when using a toilet

68% women report having experienced violence

“My child has diarrhoea at least once every two months which lasts maybe four or six days. I have to pay for transportation to clinic, medicines, and doctor fees. We need extra fuel to boil more water and I try to get him to use the toilet, but maybe not pay so many times. I usually can’t sell my wares at the market on those days, so I lose 40–50 bob maybe”.



Who benefits?

Transgender / third gender people

kinnar, *hijra* and *thirunangai* (India), *khwaja sira* (Pakistan), *meti* (Nepal), *kathoey* (Thailand), *waria* (Indonesia), *mak nyah* (Malaysia), *transpinay* (the Philippines), *bin-sing-jan*, and *kwa-sing-bit* (Hong Kong).

baindhu (Bangladesh), *transpinoy* (the Philippines), *thirutambi* and *kua xing nan* (Malaysia).

How much does it cost?

School toilets: **3% to 8%** more.

Public infrastructure: **1% more** if well planned

And it's not as hard as we think!

WEDC Developing knowledge and capacity in water and sanitation

Briefing Note 1


Inclusive design of school latrines – how much does it cost and who benefits?

Headline issues

- WEDC research shows that the additional cost of making a school latrine accessible is less than 3% of the overall costs of the latrine.
- The most cost-effective way to improve access for children with disabilities is to incorporate accessibility into the design from the outset (inclusive design) rather than making expensive changes later.
- Inclusive design means a user-friendly, child-friendly design, which benefits all users, including adolescent girls, small children, and children who are sick.
- However well designed the latrine, other factors such as location, distance and approach path affect accessibility and need to be part of planning and design.

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Education NOTES



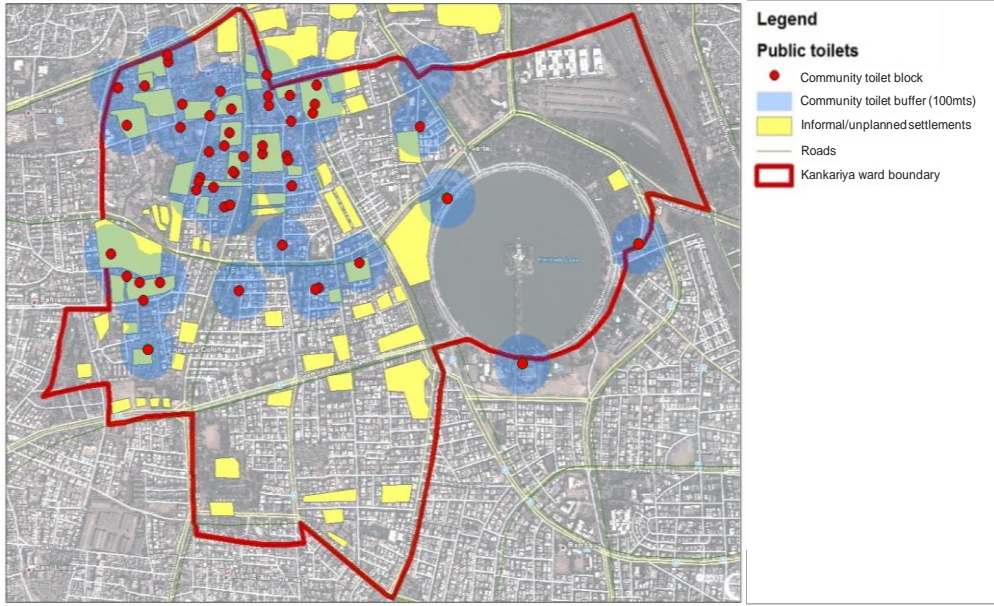
Education for All: The Cost of Accessibility

The goal of Education for All (EFA) is to provide universal access to primary education throughout the world. To accomplish this goal, as many as 10 million classrooms will be built in developing countries by 2015. A key objective of the program is to ensure that no child is denied access to education because of disability.

EDUCATION
THE WORLD BANK

August 2005

How do you do it



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A PRACTITIONER'S TOOLKIT

GENDER & WASH

Making water, sanitation and hygiene safer through improved programming and services

This toolkit has been developed in response to an acknowledgment that although the lack of access to appropriate sanitation, hygiene and water services is not the root cause of violence, it can lead to increased vulnerability to violence of varying forms. Incidents have been reported from a wide range of contexts, often associated but with regular occurrence, with a number of targeted studies confirming the same.

By recognizing both the risks of violence associated with WASH and the potential benefits of WASH, this toolkit aims to bring a light on the problem and encourage practitioners to recognize their responsibility to make WASH safer and more effective.

Effectively connecting gender to the process of establishing sustainable WASH services can also contribute to the process of important change in attitudes and relationships between men and women. This in turn can contribute to a transformation process that can help reduce vulnerability to violence over the longer term.

However, for WASH actors, particularly for those working in the longer-term developmental context, there has been a lack of clarity on the practical steps that can be taken so that they can contribute to reducing vulnerability through improved policy and programming. This toolkit aims to fill this gap.

The toolkit has been developed by Sarah House, Sustainable Energy for Rural Settings and Sanitech, in partnership with practitioners from a wide range of actors. It is being funded by the Department for International Development (DFID), UK, the United States through the Sustainable and Resilient Aquatic Resources for Healthy Livelihoods (SARHAL) and has been co-developed by a number of organizations, which can be viewed on the back page of this toolkit.

Please see contact for an overview of the contents of the toolkit and the following page for a summary of the structure for planning programming and services. For further information please contact: Sarah House, Sustainable Energy for Rural Settings, Washed, at info@sustainable-energy.org.

To access the toolkit: <http://www.share-network.org.au>

esshare

Menstrual hygiene matters

A resource for improving menstrual hygiene around the world

Sarah House, Tinshee Media and Sue Crowl

The image shows a woman in a blue shirt sitting at a wooden table, operating a vintage-style sewing machine. She is focused on her work, with her hands near the needle and foot. The background is slightly blurred, showing some items on the table and a wall with some text in a non-Latin script.

Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion within water, sanitation and hygiene

Exploring integrated approaches to addressing inequality

The image features a close-up of an elderly woman with a warm, smiling expression. She is wearing a blue and white patterned headscarf and a colorful, patterned shirt. She is positioned in front of a water tap, with water visible at the bottom of the frame. The background is a soft-focus outdoor setting with green foliage.

Go to wateraid.org/au

WaterAid