



Sanitation for people with disabilities





Address discrimination and stigma

- Address discrimination and stigma when providing WASH services, encourage the participation of people with disability in all decision making processes and ensure WASH related information is in formats that people with different types of disabilities can understand.





Raise awareness

- Raise awareness and talk about people with disabilities' rights to WASH as well as their specific needs when planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating WASH activities with government, sector partners and communities to promote positive attitude towards addressing the WASH needs of people with disability.



Consider disability in the design

- Consider disability in the design, monitoring and evaluation of development and emergency WASH interventions.
- Disaggregate data by disability, identify specific bottlenecks faced and solutions to the bottlenecks and include disability related indicators.



Design and build with universal design

- Design and build WASH facilities (combining sensitization, and social norms as well as technical solutions) according to the principles of universal design so they can be used by all, including people with disability.
- Specifically, WASH facilities should be physically accessible for people with different types of disabilities.





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Emergencies

Sanitation consideration





Definitions

- Emergency is a term describing a state.
- A "state of emergency" demands to "be declared" or imposed by somebody in authority, who, at a certain moment, will also lift it. Thus, it is usually defined in time and space, it requires threshold values to be recognized, and it implies rules of engagement and an exit strategy. Conceptually, it relates best to Response.
- Actions taken in anticipation of an emergency to facilitate rapid, effective and appropriate response to the situation (Inter-Agency Contingency Planning Guidelines for Humanitarian Assistance 2001).



DEFINITION: EMERGENCY

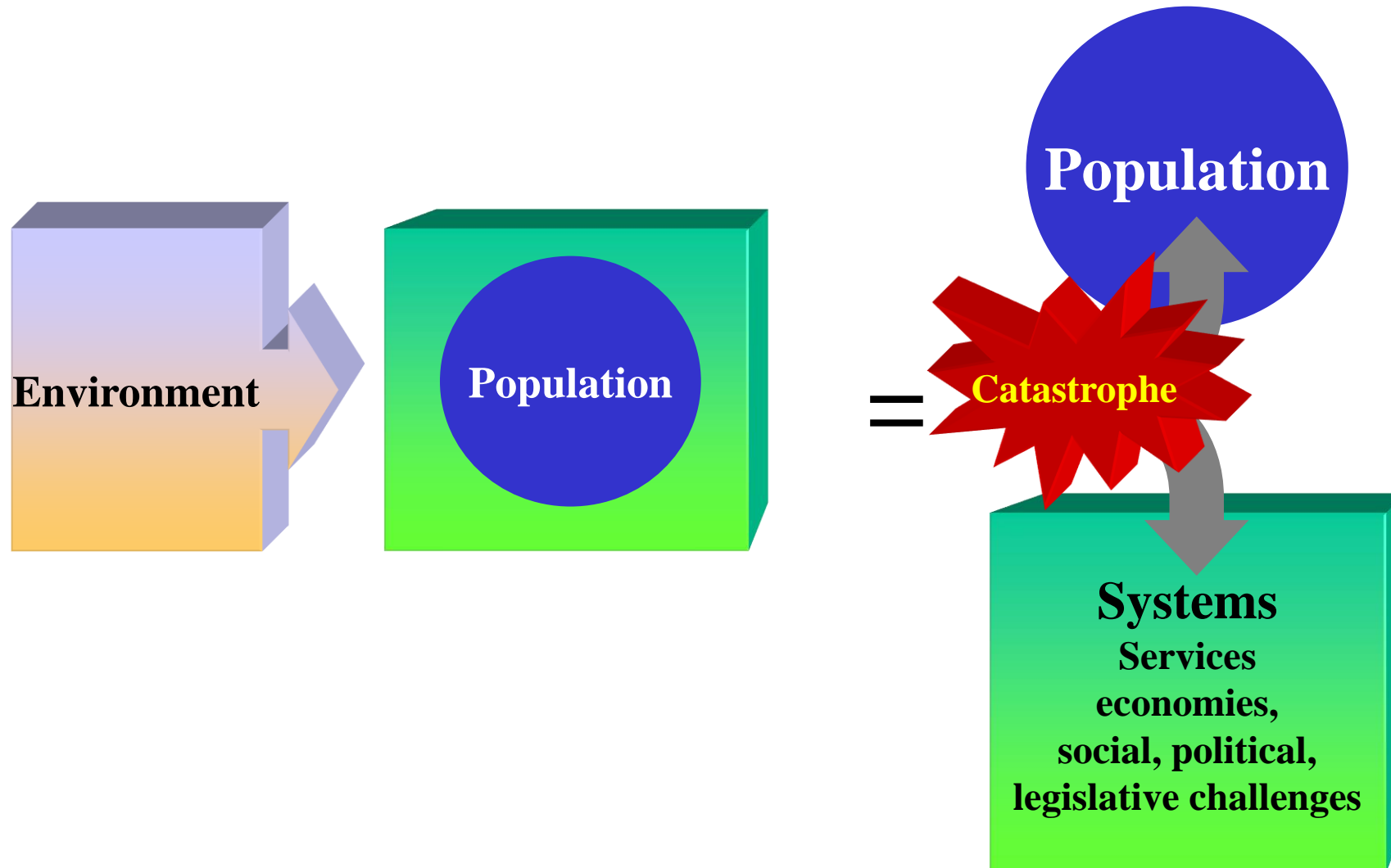
UNICEF defines an **emergency** as:

“...a situation which threatens the lives and well being of large numbers of a population and in which **extraordinary action** is required to ensure their survival, care and protection. Emergencies may be created by natural or technological disasters, epidemics, or conflicts”





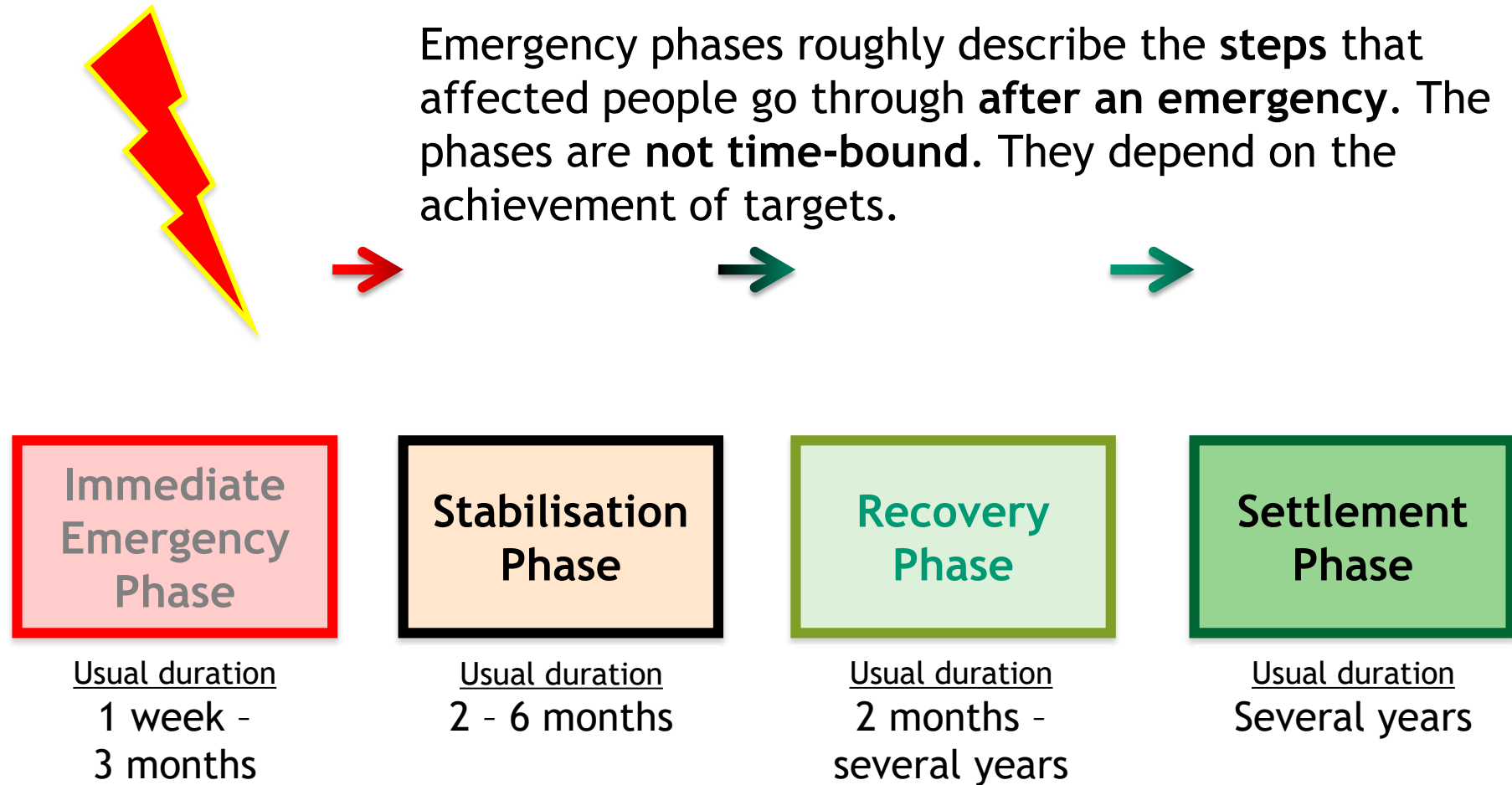
Catastrophes





2. Emergency Phases and Intervention

Emergency Phases are not Time-bound





STRATEGIC PROTECTION

Environment Building Action

Remedial Action

Responsive Action



There is no One-fit-to-all Solution

Factors determining the individual choice of the sanitation system

<u>Factors</u>	<u>E.g.</u>
The cause of the emergency event	Flooding, storm, pandemic, draught
The type of the area	Rural, urban
The level of displacement of the affected population	<u>In-situ</u> : people staying close to their homes <u>Ex-situ</u> : highly dispersed settlements, mass shelters, self-settlements, planned camps
The emergency phase	Immediate-, stabilisation-, recovery-, settlement phase
The available capacity and resources	Financial, human, knowledge, material, skills, etc.
The political and social context of the affected region	Stability, corruption, traditions, habitudes, etc.

Source: HARVEY et al. (2002); JOHANNESSEN (2011)



Typical Sanitation Systems

In-situ emergency situation

<u>Type</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Communal latrines	Fast construction, high quality, maintenance required/ no user-responsibility
Family latrines	User-responsibility, simple and cheap construction, more accessible

Ex-situ emergency situation

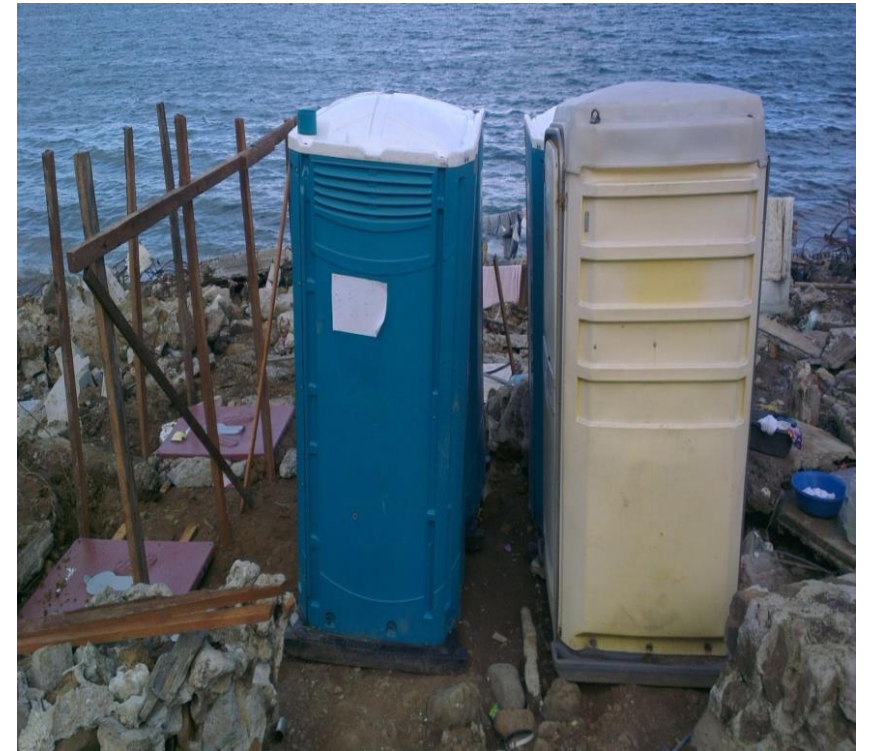
<u>Type</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Demarcated defecation area	First phase: the first two to three days when a huge number of people need immediate facilities
Trench latrines	First phase
Pit latrines	Also for long-term
Ecological Sanitation (EcoSan)	Immediate, medium- and long-term. Yet, context-based: mainly in response to high water tables and flood situations
Septic tanks	Medium- to long-term



WHY IS WASH IN EMERGENCIES IMPORTANT?

- Public health diseases in emergencies

Disease	Cause
Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera	Water borne (contaminated water)
Infectious skin and eye diseases	Lack of water
Malaria, dengue, river blindness	Water- related and vector borne (breed in water)
Schistosomiasis, guinea worm	Water based life forms





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Thanks