

National WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum 8

Hilton Hotel, March 30-31, 2017



**Blockages to
achieving fully
inclusive
WASH services**



Presentation Outline

- Defining Equitable and Inclusive WASH
- Existing gaps in sector policies
- Barriers for equitable and inclusive WASH services at policy level
- Recommendations to inform MSF undertaking and wider sector practice & policy



Equitable and Inclusive WASH

*“Provision of Water and Sanitation Services that take into account the **specific needs** of marginalised and/or disadvantaged groups in society”*

- ◆ WaterAid believes that access to WASH is a human right and that access to WASH is fundamental to human development
- ◆ Every one in the community regardless of gender, age, disability and health status should benefit from every WASH project.



Marginalized groups face the following barriers

Environmental barriers such as infrastructural (steps, narrow entrances, and slippery floors) and natural environment (paths, long distances)

Social barriers (prejudice, pity, isolation, and overprotection)

Environmental barriers such as infrastructural (steps, narrow entrances, and slippery floors) and natural environment (paths, long distances)

Who? Women, children and older people, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, residents of geographically remote and challenging areas, internally displaced people, informal settlers and slum dwellers are the most marginalized groups from WASH services in Ethiopia.



Inappropriate water and latrine designs



Raised entrance



Raised steps

Inclusive design/accessible facilities in projects



Existing gaps in sector policies

Water Sector and other Policies

Ethiopian Water Resources Management Proclamation 2000 makes no reference about equity and inclusion in relation to utilization and management of water resources to specific groups

Universal Access Program (2005-10) addressed the special needs of marginalized communities and gender mainstreaming with specific reference to women while UAP (2011-15) gives emphasis to poor communities that can be exempted from payments and certain responsibilities. But the second generation urban universal access program doesn't recognize the special needs of marginalized groups.

In the Health Extension Program none of the hygiene and sanitation extension packages give comprehensive advice or guidance on how to accommodate the specific needs of marginalized groups. However, it is important to mention that the Personal Hygiene Extension Package has considered vulnerability of women in relation to menstrual hygiene and children in relation to personal hygiene and provides specific hygiene keeping inputs and considerations.



Policy Barriers Include

- Universal definitions undermine special needs
- Lack of implementation framework
- Lack of shared understanding and definition
- Lack of data on the size of excluded groups
- Marginalized groups not equally represented in policy and decision making processes
- Lack of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework

Recommendation for MSF and Beyond

- **Definition-** commonly agreeable definition of who is/is not marginalized/ excluded from WASH facilities and services
- **Implementation-** a comprehensive implementation framework for the implementation of policy directions to address and cater for the specific WASH needs of marginalized groups
- **Measurement-** Sector monitoring and evaluation mechanism with sufficient indicators to measure whether WASH services are equitable and inclusive.



Thank You



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