

Inclusive WASH: An Introduction



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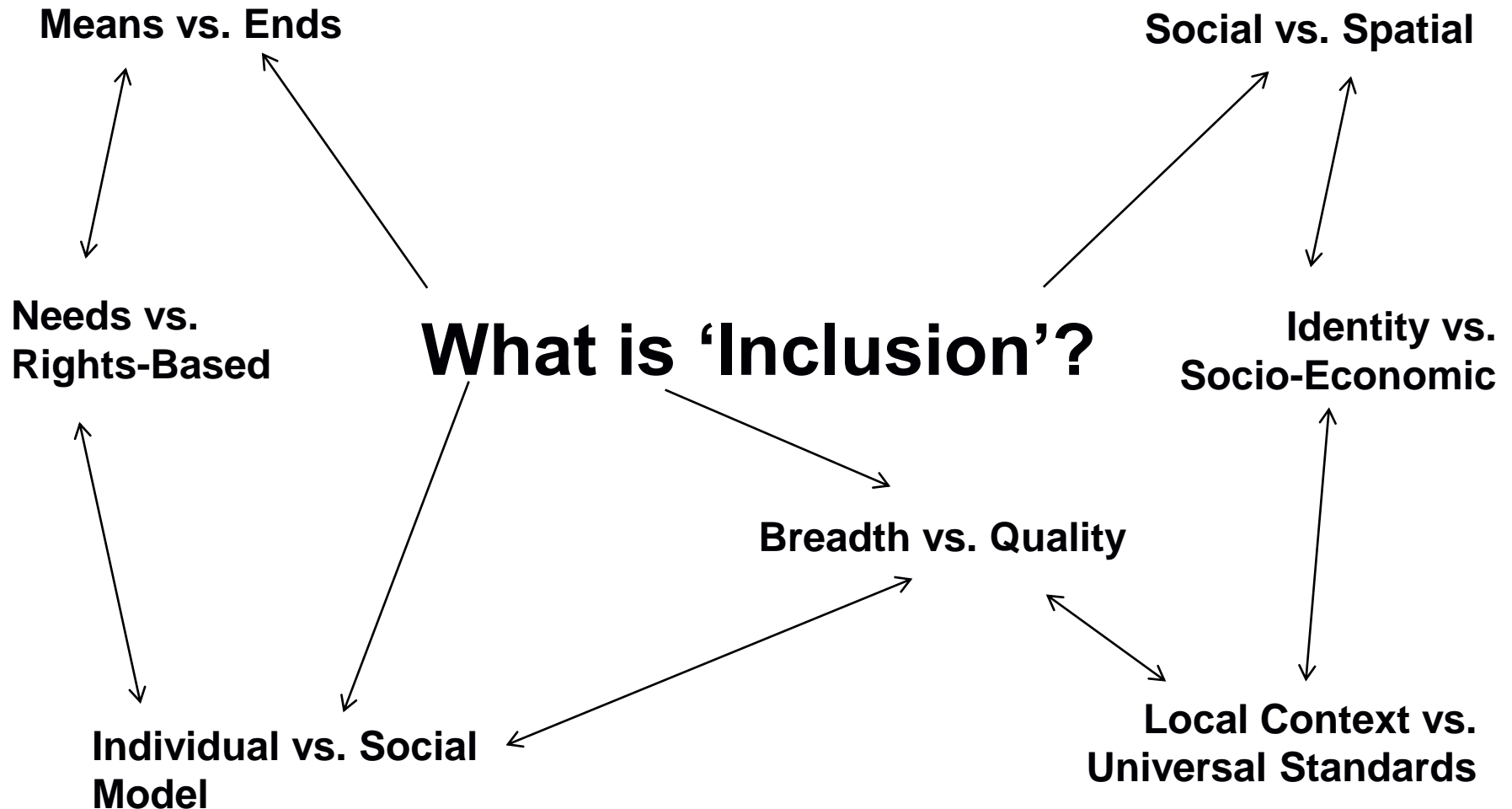


- 1. Defining 'Inclusion'**
- 2. Inclusive WASH**
- 3. Barriers to Inclusive WASH in Urban LISs**
- 4. Ways Forward**
- 5. Summary**



What is 'Inclusion'?

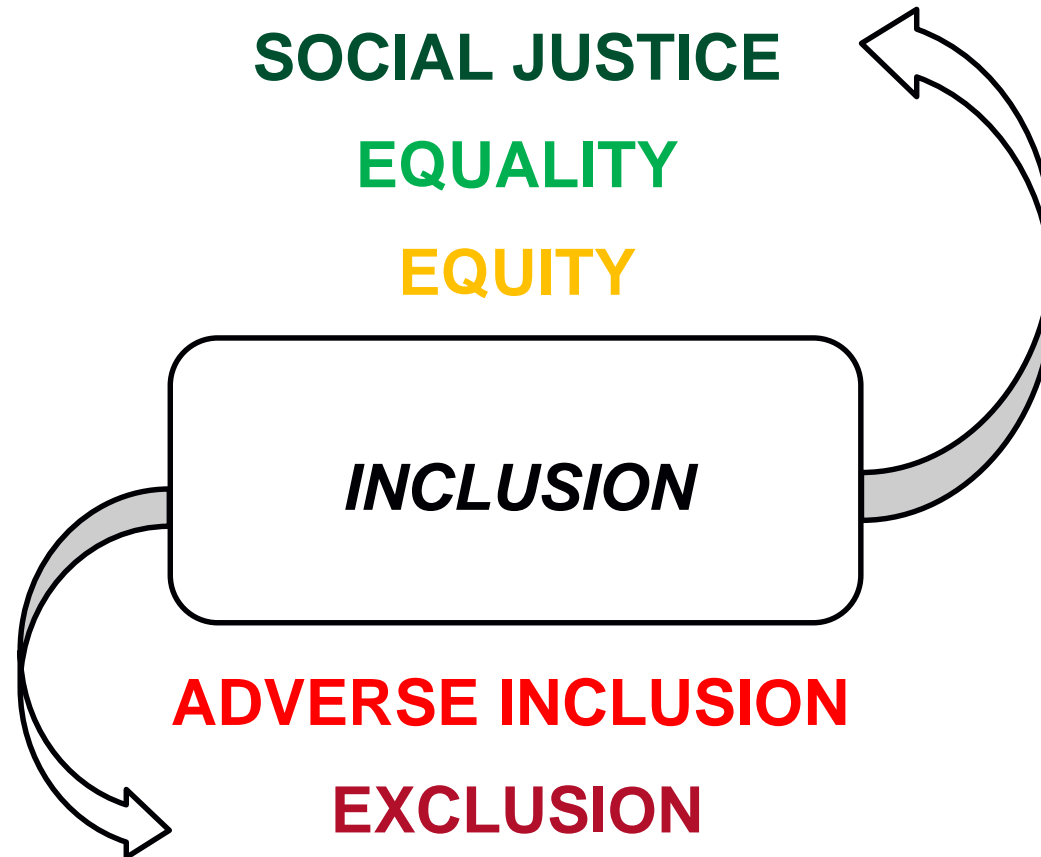
1. Defining Inclusion



Often associated with...



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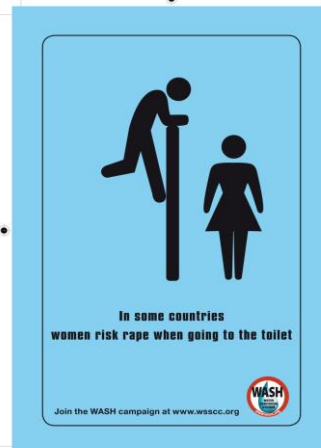


2. Inclusive WASH



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- Reaching those who **do not have** WASH services
- Targeting individuals and groups that are **not able to access** services, due to discrimination based on:
 - Age, gender, income, religion, caste, ethnicity, political affiliation, sexuality, citizenship, disability, education, physical and mental wellbeing, area of residence, type of work...
- Addressing **neglected or 'taboo' issues**, such as LGBTQI, MHM, GBV & incontinence.



Urban Context



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• Inclusive WASH linked to **citywide** planning and delivery

E.g. Citywide Inclusive Sanitation ([CWIS](#)), World Bank

E.g. Cost and Climate in Urban Sanitation ([CACTUS](#)), Leeds



(Source: CWIS 2016)

Climate And CosTs in Urban Sanitation (CACTUS)

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PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

1. Problem

Planning sustainable urban sanitation services is hampered by the lack of standard metrics of costs and climate impacts. Decision makers tend to avoid innovation and unbundling of solutions because it is not possible to readily model a range of alternative solutions.

2. Hypothesis

Costs, climate and welfare impacts of sanitation services are a function of population density and topography and can be generalized on a regional basis to enable the ready generation of first order estimates of cost-benefits for any urban contexts.

3. Expected Outcome

CACTUS will design and develop standard cost metrics for modularized urban sanitation 'systems' which can be applied in a range of geographical regions. The metrics will include financial costs, and measures of climate impacts and welfare benefits.

4. Existing data on population density & topography forms basis for planning

TOOLS DEVELOPMENT

5. Concept: applying standard cost functions for system elements

6. Methods

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Step 5

APPLICATION TO WHOLE CITY

7. Costed Shit Flow Diagram (Baseline)

8. Costed Shit Flow Diagrams (Options)

9. Conclusion

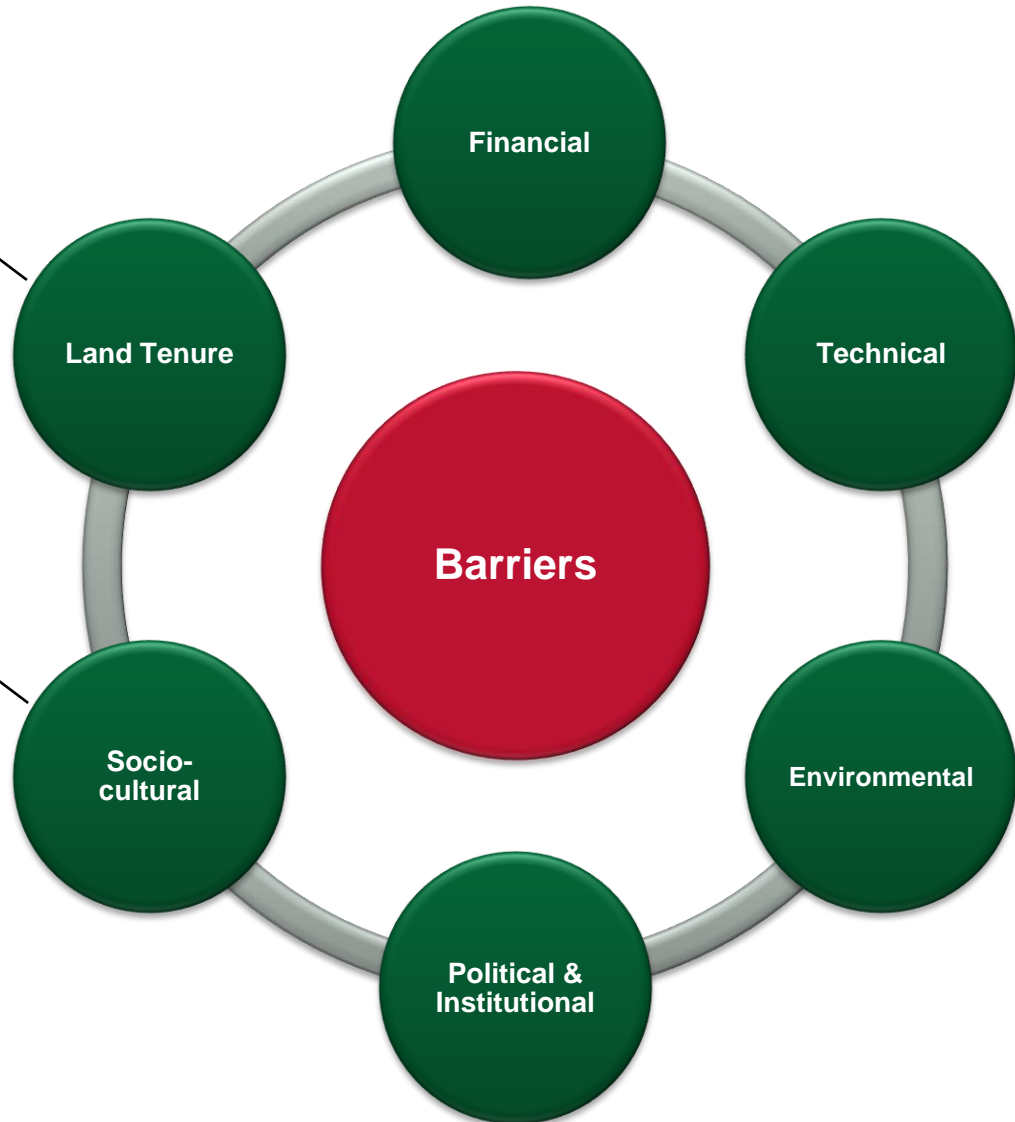
It would be possible to estimate the marginal change in lifecycle costs, carbon climate impacts and welfare benefits, compared to baseline (existing) situation, for a range of sanitation systems in different parts of the city. This would enable selection of optimum solutions for city-wide inclusive sanitation provision.

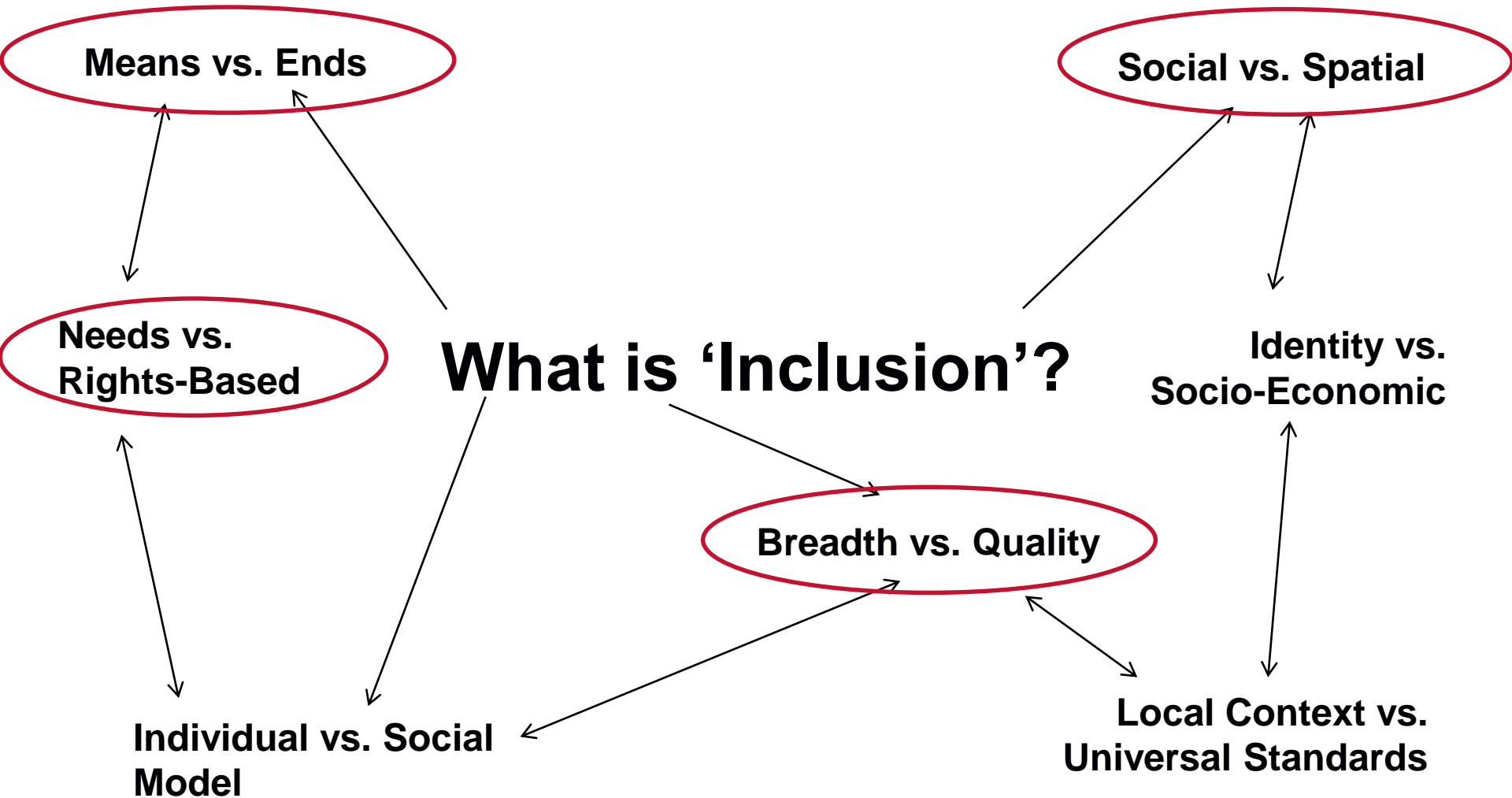
Works Cited

Manga, M. 2011. An Investigative study to assess the lifecycle costs of low-cost sanitation technology options in the informal settlement and slum areas in Soweto (Johannesburg): Focus on simplified sewerage system. MSc Dissertation, School of Civil Engineering, University of Leeds, UK.

CACTUS is funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

3. Barriers to Inclusive WASH in LISs





4. Ways Forward



‘The process of inclusion is not just about improving access to services, but also supporting people – including those who are discriminated against and marginalised – to engage in **wider processes** to ensure that their **rights** and **needs** are recognised. For example in planning and managing service delivery, in decision-making, and in holding duty bearers to account through citizens’ action’

(**Source:** WaterAid Equity and Inclusion Framework, 2009: 6)

5. Summary



- Inclusion is a **multi-faceted** concept that varies according to *who defines, and for what purpose*
- Certain **‘trade-offs’** may (and do) occur
- More **data is needed** on inclusive practices in WASH program design, planning and delivery
- Moving beyond service delivery to **political inclusion** is central to ensuring the priorities of marginalised groups are addressed in the long-term.



Thank you
Any Questions?

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Banana et al (2015). Sharing reflections on inclusive sanitation. *Environment and Urbanization*, 27 (1): 19-34

CWIS (2016). *Citywide Inclusive Sanitation: A Call to Action*. Available from: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/589771503512867370/Citywide-Inclusive-Sanitation.pdf> [Accessed: 20/11/17]

UN WATER (2013). *Eliminating discrimination and inequalities in access to water and sanitation*. UN Report.

WaterAid (2009) *Equity and Inclusion: A Rights-Based Approach*. WaterAid.

4. Ways Forward: Example I



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Banana et al (2015) – Citywide Inclusive Sanitation in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania

- Inclusion as a **political act**
- Community-built and managed sanitation blocks used **‘strategically’** to engage with local authorities
- **Co-production** of services between organised communities of slum dwellers and the state
- Organised urban poor federations included in **policy and planning** processes, to achieve *inclusive cities*

Find out more: <http://sdinet.org/>

4. Ways Forward: Example II



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CACTUS Project @ Leeds – Costing different sanitation options to support decision-makers in citywide sanitation planning (e.g. Bangladesh, India and Kenya)

- Acknowledge sanitation chain often **fragmented**
- Sanitation options greatly affected by **housing density, topography, sludge consistency** etc
- Each configuration has certain **welfare & climate implications**
- Acknowledge different **trade-offs likely...**

Find out more [here](#)