Water and sanitation for disabled people:

Report of dissemination activities in Uganda

October – November 2005

Hazel Jones

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Acknowledgements

Glossary

DFID	Department for International Development
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
NUDIPU	National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda
WATSAN	water and sanitation
WEDC	The Water, Engineering and Development Centre Loughborough University

Contents

Background

1.1 The research project

Research project KAR R8059: 'Water supply and sanitation, access and use by physically disabled people' was funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), and led by WEDC (see the project webpage, address on p.12). The main output of the research was a resource book entitled "Water and sanitation for disabled people and other vulnerable groups: designing services to improve accessibility", which provides information and ideas for service providers to make facilities and services more accessible for disabled people and other vulnerable groups. Distribution of the resource book has been wide: 400 copies have been distributed to key agencies globally; it is available to download from the project webpage (see p.12), and information about the publication has been circulated globally.

1.2 Dissemination phase

Dissemination consists of more than just distributing books and information, however. To achieve the overall aim of the research, i.e. to contribute to poverty reduction, actual practical changes need to come about. For most people, it requires a major leap in thinking between receiving new information to applying it in practice. More proactive measures are therefore needed to support people to move towards practical implementation.

Funding was therefore approved by DFID for follow-up dissemination activities between July 2005 and March 2006. Activities include producing accessible versions of the resource book, including electronic format and a translation, and organising presentations, discussions and workshops in Cambodia and Uganda.

This interim report draws together lessons from dissemination activities in Uganda. A full report on all the dissemination activities will be produced on completion of the dissemination phase in March 2006.

2. Dissemination activities in Uganda

The series of dissemination activities in Uganda centred around the WEDC Annual Conference on water and sanitation from October to November 2005.

The objectives of dissemination were:
1. Distribution of the resource book,
2. Advocacy – to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of the issues among the WATSAN and disability sectors,
3. Application – to encourage people to think about how they could apply or adapt the information in the resource book to their own work.

There were three main components of the dissemination:
1. A two-day capacity-building workshop aimed at the disability sector,
2. A symposium presentation at the WEDC Conference,
3. A half-day post-conference workshop aimed at WATSAN professionals.

Fifty copies of the book and fifty CDs were taken to Uganda for distribution.

2.1 Capacity-building workshop for the disability sector

2.1.1 Purpose:

To promote the capacity of disabled people and disability service providers in Uganda to engage with the WATSAN sector, to advocate and collaborate for more accessible WATSAN facilities and services.

2.1.2 Objectives:

- To introduce the resource book on accessibility to water and sanitation and the ideas it presents;
- To discuss issues of accessibility to water and sanitation that affect disabled people and other vulnerable groups in Uganda;
- To improve participants' understanding about the water and sanitation sectors in Uganda;
- To identify ways to advocate and collaborate with water and sanitation service providers to make facilities more user-friendly and accessible to disabled people.

2.1.3 Target audience:

Representatives of disabled people with a range of impairments, mainly with physical and visual impairments, but also parents of disabled children. Several disability service providers were also represented.

The first morning was also used to launch the book to a wider audience than the disability sector, so representatives from major WATSAN agencies also attended, including the World Bank, DANIDA, the Department of Water Development, the Ministry of Works and WATSAN NGOs.

2.1.4 Outputs:

- Minutes of the workshop,
- Electronic copies of workshop presentations,
- A list of key issues for disabled people in accessing water and sanitation,
- A list of practical ideas for implementation.

2.1.5 Description

The workshop was hosted by the National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU). It was co-facilitated by WEDC, NUDIPU, and local specialists from the Ugandan water sector – the Directorate of Water Development

(DWD) and UNICEF. The workshop was opened by the Hon. James Mwandha MP, representing disabled people from the Eastern Region.

Minutes of the workshop were circulated to all participants. Invitees who had not attended were informed of the availability of the minutes on the project dissemination webpage (address on p.12), or from WEDC. All the Powerpoint presentations were provided to NUDIPU on CD, to be made available to participants if they required them for further advocacy purposes.

2.1.6 Achievements

Disabled people had opportunities to interact and discuss with WATSAN sector professionals who were open to new ideas, which was a new experience for many.[1]

WATSAN contributors stated they had also learned a lot more about issues that disabled people face, after participating in discussions with them.

A list of key issues was produced (Appendix A1.1), which could be used in the future for information and awareness raising among service providers.

In spite of this being a new discussion topic for many participants, a list of ideas for practical actions was also produced (Appendix A1.2).

2.1.7 Constraints

Participation was lower than anticipated for a number of reasons:
- Preparation time was rushed because of the short lead-in time available, which led to some invitations arriving late;
- Representatives of the elderly and organisations working with people living with HIV/AIDS were invited but did not attend;
- There was no flexibility of date because the Conference was fixed, so the workshop coincided with the final day for voter registration, which meant that some potential participants were away from Kampala.

2.2   Conference symposium presentation

2.2.1 Purpose

To provide a platform for practitioners from different countries and backgrounds to present their experience in improving access for disabled children and adults to water and sanitation facilities.

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1. One wheelchair user spoke of being routinely denied the opportunity to present his views to officials, even after making an appointment. "As soon as officials see a wheelchair, they assume we've come to beg and send us away." I also encountered this attitude during conversation with one government official at the Conference, who expressed the view that disabled people were mostly beggars looking for handouts.

2.2.2 Target audience

WEDC Conference participants, including water and sanitation sector professionals – donors, government and NGO service planners and practitioners.

2.2.3 Process

A call was sent out inviting ideas for Option C presentations on accessible water and sanitation. (Option C does not require a formal written paper, but a paragraph summarising the ideas to be presented and a description of the presentation format). Practitioners from four countries, Uganda, Kenya, South Africa and Bangladesh submitted Option C abstracts, describing an aspect of their practical experience. A session was then designed by the symposium co-ordinator, incorporating the four presentations into a coherent framework. This was circulated to the presenters for their comments and approval.

A one-day meeting was organised in Kampala the day before the start of the conference, at which all four presenters, the co-ordinator and a WEDC colleague met to prepare the session. Presenters took it in turns to make their presentation as far as they had prepared it. The rest of the group then provided feedback and suggestions for improvements. Two presenters needed to make only minor adjustments to their presentations. The other two had all the key components – project description, main points, photos, etc. but required support to compile these into a single presentation that would fit in the allocated time.

A 90 minute session with four practitioner presentations took place on the Tuesday morning as part of the Environmental Sanitation theme.

2.2.4 Achievements

Over 50 people attended the session and some thoughtful comments were made. For the rest of the conference, the presenters were followed up with questions and requests for more information about their work.

The summing up of the Environmental Sanitation theme on the last day of the Conference, made specific mention of the issue of accessibility and vulnerable groups.

The interest raised by the session led to increased orders for the Resource Book, and to increased interest in the post-conference workshop.

For the first time, option C presentations were part of the mainstream conference. At previous WEDC conferences, option C presentations had been allotted informal space during a lunch-time or break-time, and not included in the pre-prints or proceedings.

2.2.5 Constraints

It was hard work to make sure that disability was part of the mainstream conference and not sidelined. At first it was suggested that these Option Cs be presented in a break-time slot, as in previous conferences. However this would have reached only a limited audience and not justified the funding of

presenters. It was finally accepted that the session be given a mainstream slot, and accepted as part of the Environmental Sanitation theme, rather than a separate 'cross-cutting' theme.

It was agreed that the session outline (Appendix A2) would go into the Conference Pre-prints. When this didn't happen, it was then agreed that the outline would be added to the Conference packs, which also did not happen. It has now been accepted that the session and papers be included in the Conference Proceedings.

2.3   Post-conference workshop

2.3.1   Purpose

To increase the knowledge and understanding of WATSAN sector professionals about issues of accessibility and inclusion/exclusion, its relevance and application to their own work.

2.3.2   Activities

- To introduce the resource book, and its main ideas,
- To identify and discuss practical solutions to improving accessibility for disabled people and other vulnerable people,
- To provide an opportunity for discussion and exchange of ideas between practitioners in the WATSAN sector and the disability sector.

2.3.3   Description

This 3-hour workshop was held on the Friday afternoon, after the close of the Conference, and was open to conference participants on a first come, first served basis. The remaining copies of the resource book were distributed to a few participants. After the conference, workshop minutes were circulated to participants, and are available to download from the dissemination webpage.

2.3.4   Achievements

The workshop was well attended, with over 30 participants, of whom 24 were from the WATSAN sector. This was an 800% increase compared to a similar workshop in 2002, which attracted only three WATSAN participants.

Six participants were disabled people who had attended the initial NUDIPU hosted workshop, bringing with them the issues and suggestions raised. This was the first forum where they could start to advocate and engage with the WATSAN sector, representing the perspective of disabled people.

The workshop provided an opportunity for the WATSAN and disability sectors to exchange views, and jointly identify practical suggestions for ways forward. Participants were from eleven countries: five in Africa – Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria and South Africa, four in Asia – Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and two from Europe – Ireland and the UK.

3.   Lessons learned

This section summarises key learning points from both the process of activities undertaken, and from the recommendations and action-points that emerged from workshop discussions.

3.1   Achievements

Sharing evidence of good practice: The main focus has moved beyond simply raising the issue as a problem, towards providing solutions for practical implementation. A list of practical suggestions for ways forward for Uganda and elsewhere emerged.

Networking: Individuals and organisations from eleven different countries had the opportunity to share information and ideas, to discuss and think about practical approaches to including disabled people, and to get to know each other. These provided potential starting points for collaboration between the WATSAN and disability sectors.

Critical mass: One way to convince people that something is important and worth paying attention to is to ensure that the issue is never off the agenda, and that it is raised at regular intervals by different people in different ways. At the conference, the issue of accessibility was being raised from many perspectives and angles, by conference participants, by wheelchair users, through the availability of resource materials, the workshop, etc. Participants are likely to think that if it keeps being mentioned, it must be important.

3.2   Constraints

The intended aim of producing action-plans and ideas for pilot projects was unrealistic in the time-frame. A number of practical ideas were suggested by participants, but no commitments were made, probably for the following reasons:

- It takes time for the process of new ideas to become part of a person's way of thinking, and gradually to re-emerge as their own ideas. This is particularly so for a new area like disability, which has so much myth, misinformation and stigma attached.

- Some participants found it difficult to focus on practical and realistic implementation, as they tended to think in general terms of 'awareness-raising', make sweeping statements about what should happen (i.e. what other people should do), and focus on the need for funds. For the disability sector, this is not surprising since a key part of their mandate is advocacy and lobbying.

- Few participants were in a position to make commitments or decisions on behalf of their organisation, and no mechanisms were agreed to ensure that these are taken forward into practical action.

- The WATSAN workshop had participants from such a range of countries that action-planning could only be very general.

The attempt to bring together a range of vulnerable groups including elderly people and people living with HIV/AIDS did not work. This may be because marginalised/stigmatised groups who are struggling for recognition and to make their voice heard are reluctant to ally with other stigmatised groups.[2] It may also be difficult for special interest groups to see beyond their differences and special needs, to the issues that they have in common.

3.3   Findings from workshop discussions

The following is a summary of recommendations and action-points to promote accessibility in the WATSAN sector, that emerged from workshop discussions.

3.3.1   Information sharing/advocacy

Awareness-raising is needed to promote understanding of the benefits and cost-effectiveness of accessible/inclusive design, for the WATSAN sector to pay attention to the issue, and in the disability sector to stimulate demand.

This needs to continue at all levels, at policy level (e.g. DPOs advocating on WATSAN policies) at local community and District level, at organisational/institutional level, and worldwide, using existing communication networks, the media, e-conferences, workshops, etc.

3.3.2   Versioning for local use

Comments were made about the size of the resource book, and complexity of language for users whose first language is not English. In addition to versions in local languages and accessible formats, it was suggested that there was a need also for short versions summarising key information, and multi-media formats, such as pictorial and audio-visual versions.

3.3.3   Strategy/ planning/ institutional development

Accessibility legislation is needed – accessibility in public places, especially school sanitation, needs to be made a legal /institutional requirement, not an optional extra.

Donor funding guidelines for programmes / projects should ensure disability sensitivity.

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2. A recent article illustrates this: "We do not network with people with disabilities. What will [people] say if I am seen having a meeting with you? You have to stay indoors and ask the Department of Social Welfare to assist you with food." These words were spoken to [the Executive Director of Disabled Women Support Organisation] by a well-respected director of a woman's organisation in Zimbabwe (Charowa, 2005).

DPOs suggested that they develop a concept paper outlining their perspective, and advocate for operationalisation of existing policies where these could favour disabled people.

WATSAN strategies to increase consultation with disabled people are needed, e.g. disabled representatives on water committees, in the same way that women representatives are frequently a requirement.

3.3.4   Training/capacity building

There is a need for skills development for technical staff, e.g. professional training institutions to include accessibility/inclusive design in standard courses for engineers, architects, etc. But in-service training for relevant agency staff about disability issues is also needed, e.g. community/ development workers, engineers, planners, etc.

3.3.5   Development of technologies

Produce accessible standard engineering designs for public facilities.

3.3.6   First steps

Appoint a focus person: There is a need for key staff member to take a lead on disability /WATSAN, to promote the issue within the organisation, to ensure it does not get sidelined, and to eventually make something happen.

Communication and collaborative activities need to be promoted between WATSAN sector and DPOs.

At an organisational level, a survey or review of existing information could be carried out to identify programming needs.

4.   Potential role for WEDC

WEDC could play an important role in the following areas of activity

- Information sharing,
- Training, capacity-building, production of training materials,
- Support for planning, getting started,
- Support for further research, surveys, etc.,
- Take all opportunities for dissemination, such as conferences, presentations to agencies, meetings, etc. Disseminate lessons learned about practical pilot projects,
- Explore collaboration with national/regional agencies to produce locally relevant versions,
- Further research to produce evidence of cost-benefits of accessibility.

References

Bannister, M., M.D. Hannan, H.E. Jones, C. Menya and E. Musenyente (*in press*) Water and Sanitation for all: practical ways to improve accessibility for disabled people and other vulnerable groups: a symposium. In: **Proceedings of 31st WEDC Conference**. WEDC, Loughborough University: UK.

Charowa, Gladys (2005) **Layers of discrimination: disabled women in Zimbabwe.** DPI e-update 10.12.05. http://v1.dpi.org/lang-en/resources/topics_detail?page=417 (Accessed 12.12.05).

Workshop at WEDC Conference: minutes. On project dissemination webpage.

Water and sanitation for vulnerable groups in Uganda: developing participation of the disability sector. Minutes of a meeting and workshop. Available on project dissemination webpage

Webpages

Research project webpage:
http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/projects/new_projects3.php?id=60

Project dissemination webpage:
http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/projects/new_projects3.php?id=177

A1 NUDIPU workshop: Water and sanitation for disabled and vulnerable groups

A1.1 Summary of main issues and challenges facing disabled people

Natural Physical environment
- Distance, poor terrain, narrow and rough paths, flooding, non-availability of water in some areas, natural water sources not user-friendly; time vs amount of water taken.

Built environment/infrastructure
- Inadequate water sources, steep and slippery wells, constructed water sources are over protected, overcrowding by users – struggle for competition for water
- Narrow paths, open drains & manholes, steps to raised toilets, narrow doors and toilets, no support for people who cannot squat, wide toilet holes, no labels or signs to guide deaf and blind people;
- Location of facilities may affect security of users.

Hygiene
- Unhygienic sanitary facilities and water, dirty toilets because of poor usage, inadequate maintenance, indiscriminate toileting; contaminated water causing a health hazard and spread of infections;
- Inadequate access to health education programmes.

Poverty
- Inability to pay for water, for use of expensive public toilets, or to contribute towards maintenance, or afford hygienic water containers.

Lack of awareness/information
- Limited understanding of disability, negative attitudes, over-dependency and overprotection, cultural beliefs and myths;
- Knowledge gap about adaptations, about different kinds of disabilities e.g wheelchair users; lack of relevant research.

Consultation/decision-making processes
- Limited participation.

Policy/Legislation
- Laws are not accessed or understood by PWDs in the community, due to poor dissemination, and not translated into local languages;
- Politics that compromise the laws, failure to translate into action.

Urban areas
- Over population – shared toilets, lack of toilets – use of polythene bags.

Schools
- Inaccessible, unhygienic and unfriendly toilets and bathrooms;
- Lack of guidance and counselling for children.

Women
- Limited marriage opportunities due to failure to do domestic work
- Expectant mothers find difficulty fetching water, lack of support for disabled mothers, security issues for disabled women.

Disability services
- Lack of mobility skills, or appropriate assistive devices, high cost of devices.

Children
- Child labour – carrying heavy jerry cans of water.

A1.2 Action points

Action	Who does it?	When?	Additional resources needed
1. Develop a concept paper	Leaders of PWDs	Nov. 05	Relevant literature Funds
2. Share workshop comments with AMREF, provide DPO contacts	WEDC	WEDC Conference	
3. Identify 3 people to participate in post-conference workshop to bring issues to WATSAN audience	NUDIPU WEDC	29th Oct. 05	Lunch and transport (WEDC)
4. Produce a workshop report 5. Circulate report to participants	WEDC NUDIPU	By end of Nov. 05	
6. Share information from this workshop with others in participants' institutions	Each participant	Immediate effect	
7. Produce materials suitable for blind people: o Braille version of Briefing Note o Audio version of Resource Book	WEDC in consultation with UFB, UNAB	Nov 05 by March 06	
8. Organize a follow up workshop for key stakeholders to present the resource book	MGLSD NUDIPU	Jan 06	Funds WEDC leave electronic version of presentations
9. Organize consultation workshops at district level targeting disabled people	DRO NUDIPU	Feb.06	
10. Establish a Disability Desk and recruit a Desk Officer at DWD	DWD	Next financial year	
11. Influence WATSAN policies to make them inclusive of disabled people	Leaders of PWDs	Immediate effect	Funds and trained personnel
12. DWD to re-define the 'minimum walking distance to a safe water source'.	NUDIPU, DWD, UWASNET	Jan 06	Further research and consultation with stakeholders
13. Follow up on action points raised in the workshop	NUDIPU, MGLSD, NCD	On-going	Resources
14. Summarize resource book into usable small version, translate into local languages		Jan 06	Identification of new donors
15. Produce an accessible manual/ brochure with key information on WATSAN needs for disabled people	NUDIPU, WEDC		
16. Use media and PWD drama groups to disseminate information about WATSAN needs of disabled people	NUDIPU	Jan 06	Funds
17. Organize press releases to raise awareness	NUDIPU		
18. Modify existing technologies e.g mobile and pedestal toilets, urinals etc. to suit the needs of disabled people.	DWD, NCD	On-going	Funds

A2   Water and Sanitation for all: practical ways to improve accessibility for disabled people and other vulnerable groups: a symposium

Presentation at the 31st WEDC International Conference, Kampala, Uganda, 2005.

Contributors: Mark Bannister, South Africa, Mohammed Hannan, Bangladesh, Hazel Jones, WEDC, Charles Menya, Chadwick Safu, Kenya, and Elijah Musenyente, Uganda.

Disabled people are among the poorest and most socially excluded groups in every society; they are also among the hardest to reach, and usually the least served by basic services, such as water and sanitation. Improving accessibility and inclusion brings benefits for the whole family and wider community, and does not have to be hi-tech or costly.

Obstacles to accessibility and inclusion include:
- Physical barriers – in the built and natural and environments,
- Organizational – lack of policies, information, understanding, skills and experience, and
- Social – incorrect beliefs, negative behaviour, etc.

A variety of practical approaches can be used to address these obstacles, such as:
- Incorporating accessibility into the design and construction of water and sanitation facilities from the outset;
- Upgrading and adapting the built environment, including the toilets, in schools for example, to improve access for all, including those with disabilities;
- Designing individual assistive devices for disabled children and adults to access water and sanitation;
- Inter-sectoral dialogue and collaboration;
- Addressing social attitudes and behaviour among service providers.

This symposium will provide a platform for practitioners to present experience from their own work and lives in implementing the above approaches. They will also illustrate their effectiveness in enabling disabled children and adults to access mainstream facilities.

Presentations included the following:

Water and sanitation for disabled people in Uganda

Low-cost assistive devices developed by HITS for other disabled people to copy, to enable them to access water and sanitation.
Elijah Musenyente
Chairman
Uganda Society of Hidden Talents (HITS)
PO Box 7304, Kampala, Uganda.

Accessible handpumps and sanitary latrines by and for persons with disabilities in Bangladesh

Photographic presentation of a programme to provide accessible facilities, illustrated by case studies.
Mohammed Hannan
Programme Manager
Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallyan Somity (BPKS)
BPKS Complex, Dhakkhinkhan, Uttara, Dhaka, Bangladesh,

Inclusive Education facilities bring benefits to all in Kenya

Improvement and adaptation of the school environment, including sanitation facilities, is an important factor in improving education for all children, and increasing enrolment of disabled children in school.
Charles Menya, Chadwick Safu,
Leonard Cheshire International, East and North Africa
P.O. Box 38748, Nairobi, Kenya.

Disability and attitudes in developing countries

The presentation will try to address some of the 'myths' around disability which often contribute negatively towards the quality of life of a disabled person.
Mark Bannister
Business Development Manager
Umgeni Water
310 Burger Street, Pietermaritzburg 3200, South Africa

Symposium co-ordinator
Hazel Jones, Assistant Programme Manager, WEDC, UK.

A3   WEDC Conference workshop : Summary of key issues from group discussions.

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1. Policy/ strategy/institutional issues

Issue: Lack of clear policies re people with disabilities, no clear guidelines,

1.1 Change legislation in each country so that all new school sanitation facilities are constructed with accessible facilities.

1.2 Network with institutions of higher learning that are already incorporating disability concerns

1.3 People with disabilities should be represented on water and sanitation management committees from National to community level;

1.4 Establish a disability desk at Ministries in charge of water and sanitation, e.g. DWD in Uganda.

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2. Information/materials

2.1 Circulate workshop report

2.2 Disseminate research findings and reports to everyone in country and worldwide;

2.3 Produce a publication with detailed standard engineering designs to accompany/complement the existing resource book.

Issue: Lack of awareness of strategies/guidelines

2.4 Simplify language of policies and other relevant documents, e.g. translation into local languages;

2.5 Sensitise people with disabilities & other vulnerable groups to the existence of information, to enable them to demand info;

2.6 Need for appropriate reading materials, e.g. large print, pictorial materials, audio-visual;

2.7 Use communication channels e.g. websites to share different approaches, e.g. World Bank, UNICEF, Disability website, WaterAid, etc.

2.8 Conduct e-conference to improve inter-sectoral communication.

2.9 Info dissemination – make more use of newspapers radio etc.

2.10 Produce appropriate accessible materials, include images of disability in watsan materials,

Issue: Lack of understanding of benefits and cost-effectiveness of accessibility:

2.11 Outline benefits of accessible technologies and assistive devices

2.12 Disseminate to relevant stakeholders

2.13 Develop feedback mechanism about information to identify whether or not it is appropriate.

2.14 Review curriculum in schools and colleges, to include disability issues, to encourage children to think about disability from an early age and reduce misconceptions.

2.15 Lobby govt/public bodies for accessibility in public buildings

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3. Partnerships, collaboration, respective roles

> *Issue*: Lack of collaboration, or umbrella arm to bring stakeholders together
>
> 3.1 Representatives of disabled people should advocate for operationalisation of existing policies;
>
> 3.2 Use resource book to kick start operations in own organisations
>
> 3.3 Strengthen networking and collaboration between NGOs & local governments, using resource materials, to incorporate in programmes.

4. Technical issues

4.1 Develop standard designs for construction of disability friendly facilities, e.g. toilets, including school toilets, minimum requirements for ramps, width of doors, lifts, in water sector, bore-holes with aprons that can be accessible, etc.

4.2 Revise design of existing handpumps to make them amenable for disabled people, e.g. provision of space for jerry-can, development of flexible container,

4.3 Encourage institutions of higher learning to come up with designs that consider disability/accessibility

4.4 Govts/NGOs should make it mandatory for new schemes to incorporate accessibility considerations in the design:
   o Work with disability and non disability organisations to ensure that disability issues are put into place in any work they do in the community they operate.
   o Provide information to service providers that issues of disability should be a legal requirement rather than on a charity or personal favour basis.

4.5 Provision of piped supply should be considered for disabled people, with a designated person in the community to manage physical access to source.

4.6 Community should consider the needs of disabled people during site selection. Where there are constraints, community can consider raising funds for an alternative source for disabled people, e.g. rainwater harvesting.

4.7 Sanitation: where there are e.g. block of 4 toilets, at least one should be accessible to disabled people, as well as other community members.

5. Practical implementation/software

5.1 Carry out survey, either in standard surveys or specifically on disability

5.2 Use existing information to identify target groups in a community and their needs.

5.3 Target implementers – basic training of trainers e.g. community workers, NGOs, govt bodies, to raise issues of disability

5.4 When holding community meetings, provide sign interpretation.

5.5 Target education institutions, schools, universities, to include disability access as part of the curriculum.

5.6 Identify existing pilot projects, e.g. in schools for disabled children and how these could be applied in all schools.