

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT/CONTRACTOR

SECTION	WASH
CONSULTANCY TITLE	Developing the National WASH Disability Inclusion roadmap
TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual Consultant <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Contractor
PURPOSE OF THE ASSIGNMENT	
<p>The main objective of the consultancy is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a landscape analysis of current policies, strategies and practices on disability inclusion efforts in WASH 2. Develop the National WASH roadmap on disability inclusion in WASH service delivery and programming. 	
BACKGROUND	
<p>There are at least 93 million children with disabilities worldwide. A majority of these children live in developing countries and they are one of the most marginalized and excluded groups in society. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) explicitly include disability and persons with disabilities, which is aligned with UNICEF’s rights-based approach, as such it is imperative to promote disability inclusion to ensure access to water and sanitation for all, including people with disabilities, by 2030. According to the 2013 Zimbabwe Living Conditions Among Persons with Disability Survey only 26.2% of persons with disabilities have access to social welfare programmes, only 36.4% have access to assistive devices; and 28.4% have access to vocational rehabilitation programmes. Provision of safe, inclusive and accessible WASH ensures everybody benefits from improved health outcomes, enhances the protection of people with disability, reduces the workload of families in caregiving tasks and reduces the rate of acquiring and spreading of disease. Inaccessible and unhygienic sanitation facilities can cause illness and injuries, as well as reducing dignity and increasing stigma (e.g. children who are blind or have a physical disability moving through areas of open defecation or having to crawl through facilities). People with disabilities also report trying to reduce their consumption to minimize the need to go to the toilet with potentially harmful implications. Inaccessible water and sanitation facilities in development and humanitarian contexts can lead to children and women with disabilities defecating in poorly lit and secluded areas leading to increased risk of injuries, abuse and exploitation. Even when facilities are accessible, people with disabilities and caregivers may wait until dark to use toilets or fetch water due to negative attitudes from other WASH users (e.g. fearing that they will contaminate the water source).</p>	
Introduction	
<p>There remains widespread limited understanding of Disability Inclusive WASH in Zimbabwe and the barriers persons with disabilities face accessing WASH services. In addition to physical barriers to WASH infrastructure, barriers found globally include WASH related information, including on waste management, hygiene and menstrual hygiene management may not be in formats that people with disabilities can understand. Children and adolescents with disabilities are less likely to receive critical hygiene information provided in learning environments, as they are often not in school, including in emergency education settings (such as Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) or Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS)). Further, WASH supplies, especially for humanitarian response, may not take disability into consideration. Finally, WASH stakeholders may make uninformed assumptions about the feasibility of inclusive and accessible WASH, such as assuming that accessible WASH infrastructure is prohibitively expensive or that working with persons with disabilities requires specialist skills.</p>	
<p>Challenges persist in terms of availability of up to date data on access to WASH services by people with disabilities in Zimbabwe. There is a need to review national and UNICEF WASH policies, strategies and standards to assess the inclusion of disability and develop or strengthen frameworks to use as a guide/reference for WASH programming and service delivery at large. Evidence should be generated on current efforts being realized on disability inclusion in WASH programmes and the impact on children, men and women with disabilities. This involves identifying and collecting information on people with disability, assessing the bottlenecks to identify solutions and analysing the impacts of inclusive WASH services on communities and people with disabilities themselves.</p>	