

Reflection Note

December 2019

From Policy to Impact



WaterAid Cambodia Equity and Inclusion Programme Experiences in Supporting Policy Implementation in Cambodia



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Background

Our 2014 study titled '[Accessible WASH in Cambodia](#)' identified a need to integrate a disability perspective in legislation, policy and development work as critical to achieving inclusive access to water, sanitation and hygiene. As a result of the study, Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and Disability Action Council (DAC) with technical support from WaterAid Cambodia had formulated a '[National Guidelines on WASH for Persons With Disabilities and Older People](#)'. This was an attempt to provide a national framework for planning and implementation that ensure WASH services provided by Royal Government of Cambodia, through MRD and WASH development partners conform to the Royal Government of Cambodia Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Additional efforts are necessary to ensure that policy frameworks move beyond papers to implementation and ultimately bring about a transformation that enable persons with disabilities and older people to obtain appropriate WASH.

This document aims to provide:

- a synthesis of experiences that include challenges, lessons learned and good practices in attempts to support the implementation of National Guidelines on WASH for Persons with Disabilities and Older People through a review of documentation by Equality and Inclusive Programme and;
- semi-structured interviews conducted with Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and Department of Rural Development (PDRD) personnel and Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme (CRSHIP).

Accessible WASH in Cambodia



Ministry of Rural Development

NATIONAL GUIDELINES ON WASH FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND OLDER PEOPLE



Principle of Interventions

After the formulation of the National Guidelines on WASH for Persons with Disabilities and Older People, various interventions were generated to support the implementation according to three fundamental Action Principles from the human rights-based approach, namely:

- **Principle of Participation:** ensuring participation of persons with disabilities and older people in water, sanitation and hygiene programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- **Identification:** identifying persons with disabilities and older people at the outset of the WASH programme cycle;
- **Barriers Analysis:** assessing barriers to including persons with disabilities and older people in WASH.

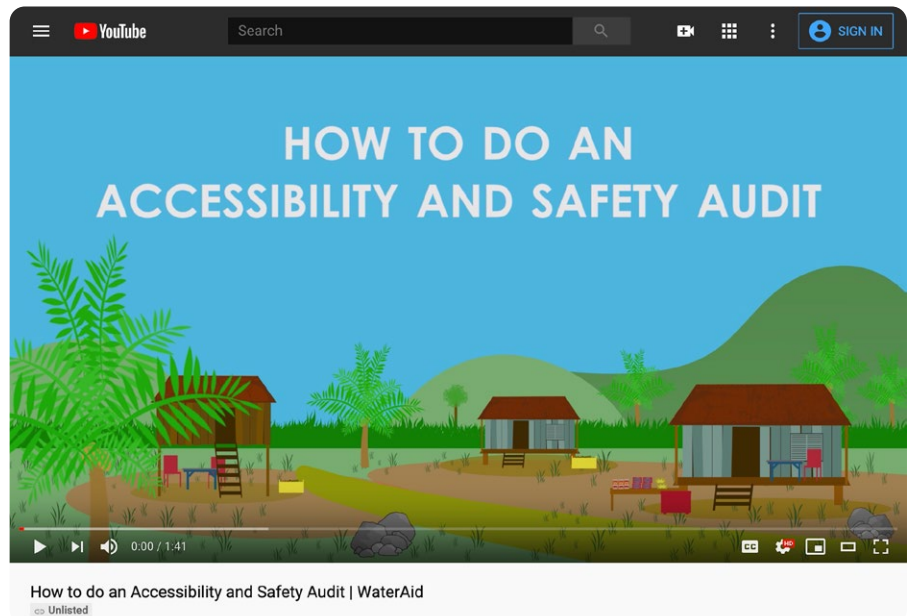




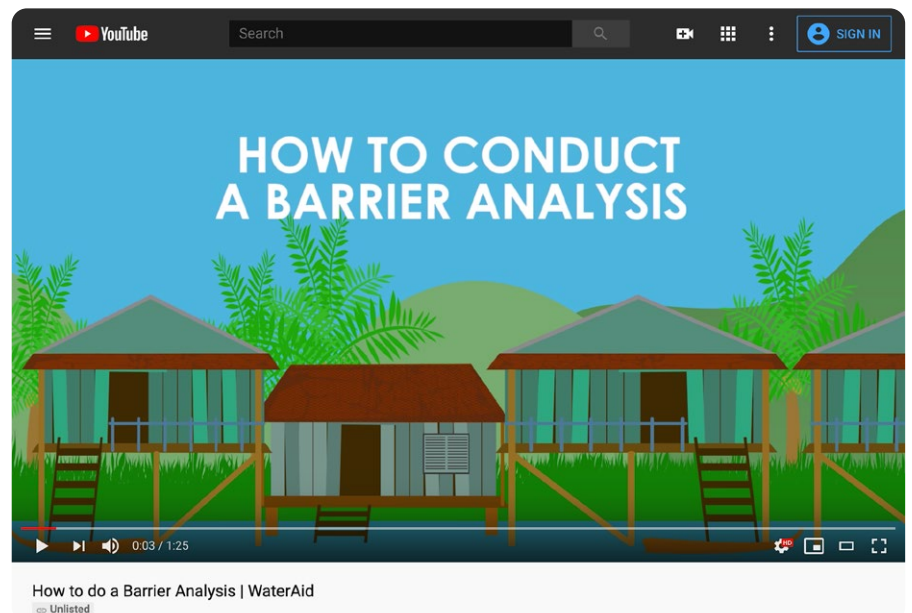
Production of Instructional and Promotional Videos

WaterAid Cambodia, in partnership with Epic Arts, developed a series of instructional videos including:

- [How to do an Accessibility and Safety Audit](#): provides a guide to assessing WASH facilities;



- [How to do a Barrier Analysis](#): describes a participatory methodology for investigating the four types of barrier that people with a disability face when accessing WASH facilities, and developing solutions to overcome these;



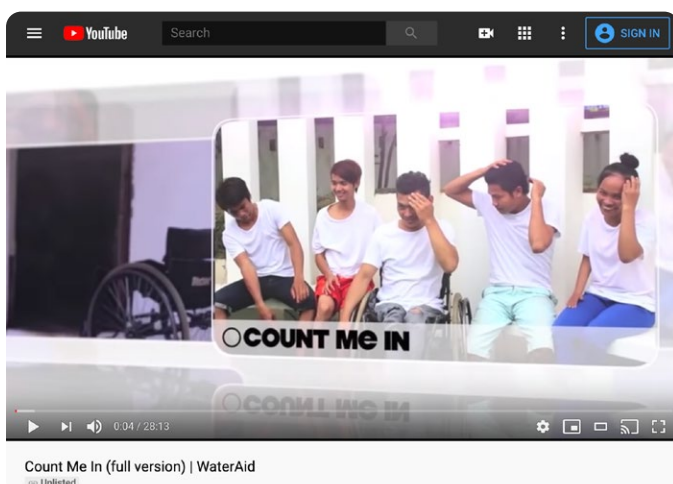
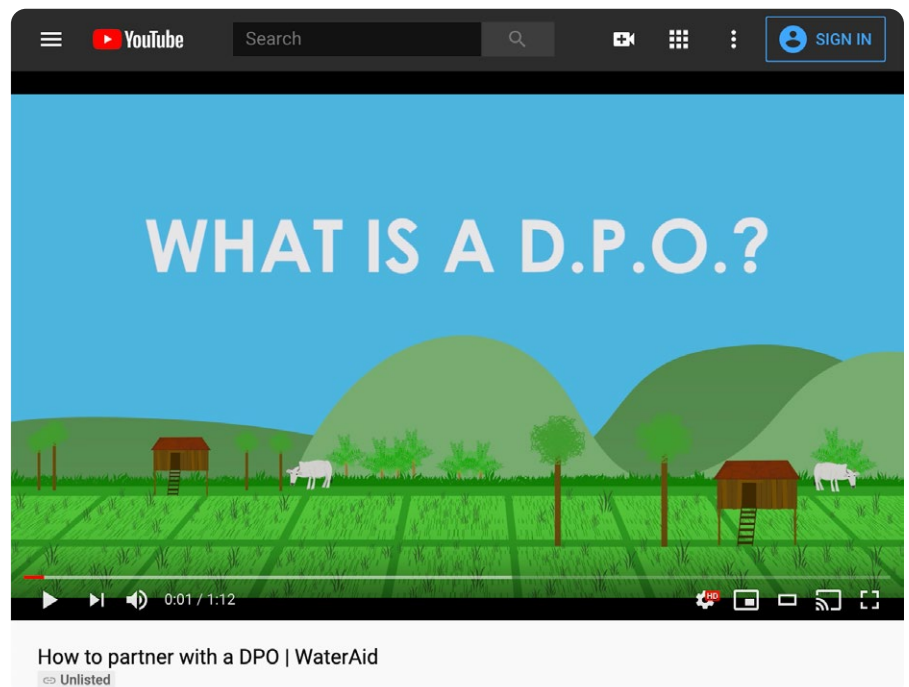
- [How to identify people with a disability:](#)

introduces the best questions to ask;



- [How to partner with a Disabled People Organization \(DPO\):](#)

provides an overview of Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) in Cambodia, and what information and support they can provide. DPOs can provide information and support to identify problems faced by people with a disability.



Additionally, to promote inclusive sanitation, a series of promotional videos called [Count Me In](#) were produced to capture the perspective of people living with disabilities on sanitation services available to them and their challenges in accessing sanitation.

Table 1: Reflection on production of the film

What went well?	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Touched people’s feeling with clear message on the issues”, audience feedback. • Positive feedback from most audiences; easy to understand the barrier and solutions through visualization. • MRD logo was recognized within WASH sector. • Performed by persons with disability in line with the moto “nothing about us without us”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited dissemination and use by WASH sector. • Other actors didn’t reinforcement the film after showing them.
Learning	So, What Now?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video were brief and did not describe the details of each process. For example, there was no information of DPO contact details. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-disseminate the videos to the WASH sector. • Store videos on Google WATSAN drive where WASH sector can access. • Use the videos as resources for district Equity and inclusion learning hub in Kampong Chhnang.





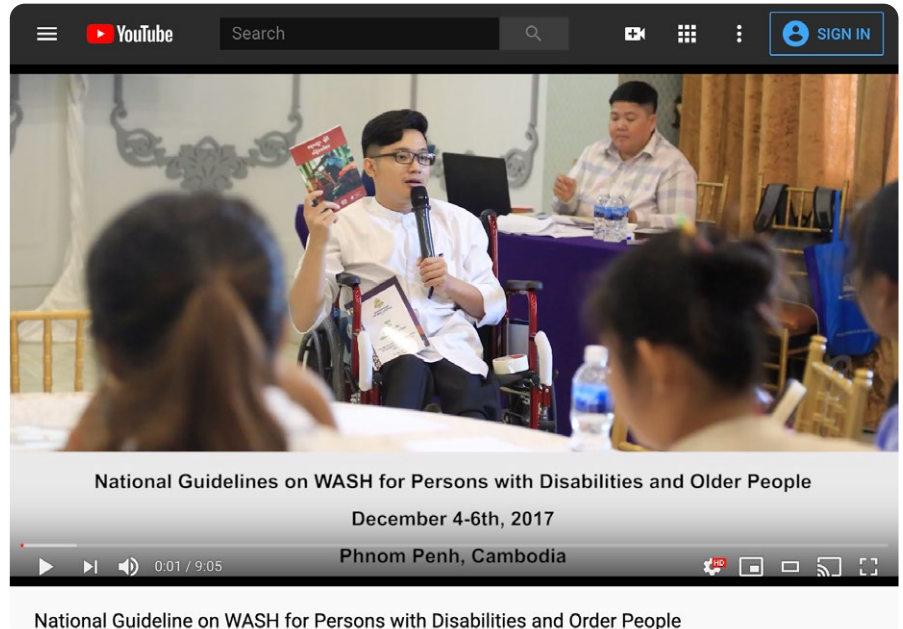
Inclusive WASH Training

WaterAid Cambodia in close collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development, WASH Skill Development Organization (WASH SDO) and Cambodian Disabled People Organization (CDPO), WaterAid and Epic Arts conducted [a two and a half days training of trainers \(ToT\) on the National Guidelines](#) in February and December 2017 with 50 personnel from Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) and 18 personnel from Disabled People Organizations (DPOs). One of the results was a development of a standard facilitation guide to support WASH practitioners to the implementation of the National Guidelines. The participants came from Cambodia 25 provinces. Many self-identified themselves as learning about 'inclusive WASH' for the first time.

The training aimed to:

1. **disseminate** the national guidelines.
2. **increase awareness** of the subject.
3. **encourage implementation** of the guidelines.
4. **encourage collaboration** between PDRD and DPOs.

Participants mostly proposed conducting awareness raising activities in their target areas including conducting sharing sessions about inclusive WASH in Provincial Working Group (PWG) meetings; and three provinces (Siem Reap, Mondul Kiri and Prey Veng) put into their action plan to mainstream inclusive WASH (people with disabilities and older people) into their current work plan. For example, Siem Reap included inclusive WASH into post-triggering activity and formulation of an action plan for building accessible bathrooms while Mondul Kiri proposed inclusive WASH into CLTS process based on the guidelines and Prey Veng proposed including inclusive WASH into the Annual Action Plan of PDRD.





A Partial Pilot on the Guideline Implementation

In December 2017, a partial pilot was conducted to understand how the guidelines could be implemented in the field. The practice aimed to assess usefulness and user-friendliness of the guidelines along with providing both Ministry of Rural Development and WaterAid Cambodia with a glimpse into how the implementation would look like in practice. We should also note that the pilot only conducted a small part of the whole guidelines namely pre-triggering and triggering within inclusive Community Led Total Sanitation section.

The pilot was led by two key personnel from MRD with support from WaterAid Cambodia. The process:

- 1. Provided orientation to District WASH Committee** (deputy district governor and commune councilors);
- 2. Provided training on the national guidelines** to district governor, commune councilors, Village Focal Persons (VFPs), DPOs personnel in Kampong Chhnang province, health center Representatives, and latrine business owners;
- 3. Conducted Participatory Village Assessment (PVA)** in Sre Tmey commune (6 villages) by commune councilors, district councilors and with technical support from MRD. The process was done with an updated village log book and village mapping;



4. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering with four groups: two groups of children and two of adults.

One observation was MRD personnel who was facilitators did not use process of 'disability identification' presumably thinking that PVA and village mapping provided the information already. This could be problematic as the process is crucial to addressing various issues encompassing traditional understanding of disability; and the fact that lead facilitators from MRD did not use the process a lack of real understanding around disability and the spirit of the guidelines. Additional attention could be paid to utilizing the disability identification process and a more participatory PVA session by engaging with the community directly instead of gathering information through VFPs.

Table 2: Reflection on the inclusive WASH training.

What went well?	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly commitment and will-to-act from local authorities to do this work. • Linking up the pilot project with WA's existing work with district WASH committees to involve in the project. • Expanding capacity building of other district WASH committee members on inclusive WASH. • Building more interest in these areas to districts. • Incorporating inclusive concept into PVA tool highlighted disability information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proper follow up mechanism from MRD to sub-national level. • Only one CLTS section of the guidelines, but limited piloting in other sections of the guidelines. • Focal points who were leading the piloting of the guidelines still have limited knowledge on inclusive WASH.
Learning	So, What Now?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with district WASH committees led to wider influence for inclusive facilities and integration into commune investment programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on other sections in the guidelines. • Document the process and learning to be shared with other WASH practitioners. • Use the learning from the pilot to establish E&I learning hub at sub-national level to support and promote inclusive WASH and build more resources. • Showcase inclusive WASH infrastructure for demonstration.

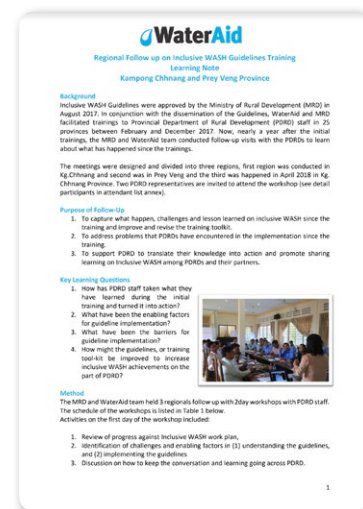




Follow-up Workshops

Recognizing that a one-time workshop was not sufficient to retain the drive toward policy implementation, there was a motivation and learning could be vary among participants due to competing priorities at the Subnational level over time. Therefore, two Regional Follow-up workshops were conducted to capture after-the-training activities to understand the uptakes of knowledge and practices after the training, challenges in implementation and collect feedback from participants. [Regional Follow-up Workshop](#) in February and April 2018.

Table 3: reflection on follow-up workshops.



What went well?	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was a platform to share and learn among PDRD on their success and limitation in implementing the guidelines. Not only learning workshop, but reflection and sharing experience between PDRDs. The workshop took participatory approaches which give space for participants to contribute ideas and discussion. Exposure to a field to learn and see a real situation in a community of inclusive WASH implementation, esp. inclusive WASH infrastructure. Interest and new topics for PDRDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRD engagement and leadership were limited in the workshop. Commitment and willing of PDRDs to translate learning into actions were still in question. For instance, lack of planning and limited resources including financial and human resources. Not clearly identifying opportunities for inclusive WASH activity with existing government and development partners' programme. PDRD programmes were implemented based on donor's requirements as inclusive WASH was not donor's priorities.
Learning	So, What?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting inclusion activities are not about changing community behaviors. It is about changing programme implementers and organizations' behavior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider a possible way/approach to convince partners and government counterparts to integrate inclusion behaviors in their organizational policy and staff JDs. Setting indicators and disaggregate data and gender in MRD's Monitoring Information System for monitoring and evaluation.



Inclusive Photo Story Competition

In an attempt to document the implementation of the guidelines, an Inclusive Photo Story Competition was created and announced to all PDRDs. As a result, four provinces namely Kampong Chhnang, Preah Vihear, Tboung Khum, and Prey Veng submitted their stories included with photos of infrastructure built and their activities. The photo stories submitted the allowed E&I team to better understand how the guideline is being understood through training provided and how the ideas were being implemented. For example, CLTS was documented by Kampong Chhnang PDRD and various activities such as PVA were being conducted.



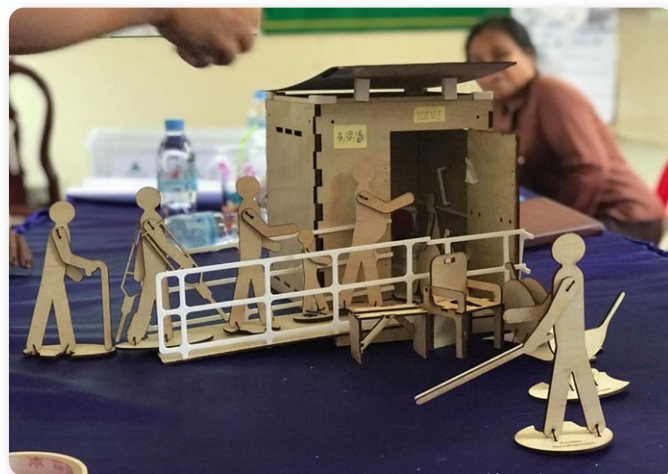
Table 4: Reflection on inclusive Photo Story competition

What went well?	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some PDRDs documented the guidelines implementation and shared with E&I team through the competition. Due to the existence of the competition, some PDRD staff was motivated to test their learning and document their activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instruction was not entirely clear to some participants. Photo story competition was relatively new for participants. Participants was hesitant due to lack of skill in identifying contents and articulating their message into a coherent story.
Learning	So, What Now?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be training/workshops for participants on how to develop a photo story and creating contents. There should buy-in from PDRD's director which facilitating and increasing number of participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approach on photostory competition require too much effort to implement and does not fit into government context in sharing and learning from the field, therefore, the approach should be developed with implementing partners in collaboration with government counterparts.



Inclusive WASH Learning Hub Initiative

Previously within Cambodia, there were no practical knowledge generating platforms on inclusive WASH as stipulated by the National Guidelines. Therefore, the inclusive Learning Hub was set up in Rolear Bier district as part of creating a Community of Practice (CoP) led by District WASH Committees (DWC), which is a government body created to improve WASH in the community.



Currently, District WASH Committee are being trained on WASH related skills to apply National Guidelines through workshop and practices and learning exchange on WASH, for example CLTS, Behavior Change Communication and Sanitation Marketing (SanMark). WaterAid Cambodia provided a small grant for building inclusive sanitation in Rolear Bier District Office and WASH related awareness raising events in the community.

Table 5: Reflection on Inclusive WASH Learning Hub Initiative

What went well?	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An active working group in District WASH Committee formed. • Ownership of the district in overseeing of the construction and also contribution from district into the construction of the inclusive sanitation. • Regular meeting among active working group members for applications of their learning into activities. • Integrated inclusive WASH concept into DWC's activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning mostly delayed due to other competing priorities. • District WASH Committee have not acquired clear knowledge on the inclusive sanitation standard. • WaterAid internal financial and operations systems do not easily align with district committees.

Learning	So, What Now?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with local authorities led to wider influence for inclusive facilities and integration into commune investment plan; • WaterAid relationship and support to both service providers and users leads to openness and trust to work together to find system-wide ways to improve services for the most marginalised. • There is a need for leader to commit to work with us. The change in leadership in DWG helped accelerate progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage DWC as a part of rolling-out e-learning on inclusive WASH guidelines. • Exchange learning with other WASH NGOs. • Encourage district WASH committee to influence other stakeholders including commune councils. • Provide learning opportunities to District WASH Committee on inclusive design of sanitation, which DWC will cascade to latrine business owners and other local authorities. • Discuss roles and responsibility regarding documentation and learning with District WASH Committee.





The Inclusive WASH Annual Learning Forum



After the training and follow-up workshop being conducted it was apparent that peer-learning could be a necessary component to continuously invigorate 'inclusive' WASH concepts and practices within the sector. Therefore, in February 2019, a [two day Inclusive WASH Annual Learning Forum](#) was conducted for the first time in Cambodia. The forum was made possible by collaboration between WaterAid Cambodia and MRD.

The aspiration was to provide a learning platform within the WASH sector particularly on the topic of inclusive WASH. In 2019, the forum drew heavily on resources from

the National Guidelines, instructional and promotional videos and the efforts from non-profit organizations in Cambodia working in inclusive sanitation. Topics of interest from participants include sharing inclusive practices at the grass-roots, tools and resources from sector experts on planning, resource mobilization and implementation. There was approximately 70 people attended at the forum mainly from MRD, PDRD and WASH sector organizations including Plan International, WeterShed, SNV, IDE and Rainwater Cambodia.

Table 6: Reflection on the Inclusive WASH Annual Learning Forum

What went well?	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good starting with inclusive WASH performance by Epic Arts which provided a powerful message to raise awareness and build understanding on inclusive WASH issues, even though the participants haven't had knowledge on inclusive WASH before. Positive feedback on performance from the participants. • Opening eyes of PDRDs and district WASH committee to see possibility and commitment of promoting inclusive WASH. • Relevant topics were introduced to all PDRDs, which let them know what WASH means to them, by not only thinking about latrines or wells. • PDRDs have an opportunity to discuss inclusive WASH and what it means to them. • Different sessions and different speakers from PDRDs and sector experts encourage participants to get involved in the workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited follow up with PDRDs on their commitments after the learning forum. • Limited ownership by MRD/DRHC to take a lead in the process as new leadership of MRD/DRHC. • There were some delegates who already know about the inclusive WASH, so did not participate much in sharing or discussion. • Water department did not join the event, so there is an information gap from water side. • There was poor time management, as a result some session moved too fast. • All participants were not decision makers so we are not sure that information was shared to their institution to move it forwards.
Learning	So, What Now?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive WASH was able to implement, unless, there was a need of understanding and commitment from leadership of MRD and PDRD to buy-in the concept. • Engaging PDRDs as presenters/speakers motivated other PDRDs to implement inclusive WASH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce reflection paper on implementing the National Guidelines on inclusive WASH and share with the sector • Discuss in the sector to take a lead this area from high level leadership. • Integrate inclusive WASH topic onto the agenda for Provincial Working Group meetings.



Online Course

There is a recognition that trainings and workshops could be a starting point to drawing attentions for PDRDs personnel to start considering the needs of people with disabilities and older people. However, to ensure the guidelines would be reviewed frequently, we faced a challenge. Reading as a habit is a challenge for many people in Cambodia especially for older generations. Mostly, policies are disseminated once and then forgotten.

To prevent that from happening in February 2018, a pilot e-learning module was initiated to test contents from *National Guidelines on Wash for Persons With Disabilities And Older People* under the partnership of WaterAid Cambodia, Centre for Sustainable Water (CSW), MRD and Institute of Technology of Cambodia.

The e-learning course represents an opportunity to ensure that Department of Rural Development personnel revisit important materials and gain a deeper understanding over time.

Table 7: Reflection on Online Course

What went well?	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Positive collaboration with MRD led to smooth works with PDRD.• Received positive feedback from users of usefulness of the tool/e-learning and relevancy of the contents to their work.• As the result of the pilot project, CSW and MRD forged a closer relationship;• MRD embraced the solution and got closely involved in the pilot project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• E-learning was brand new to PDRD and for some PDRD staff it was not intuitive.• IT infrastructure and physical equipment were very limited at the sub-national level.• Basic IT literacy among some PDRD was limited.• Shift of Department of Rural Health Care leadership led to some uncertainty.
Learning	So, What Now?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• E-learning alone was not sufficient. There was a need for coaching or other approaches to support learning. For example: how questions on the contents could be answered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on user experience and adapt to the context – eg: enable phone users to access to the course and train a focal person in PDRD to be an IT technical support person;• Get accreditation from MRD.• Use the learning from the pilot and collaborate with MRD to write a proposal to seek support to continue maintenance, operations and expand the scope of the project to cover other crucial contents.



Collaboration for a More Inclusive Rural Sanitation Programme

One of Equity and Inclusion programme's strategic collaborators was [Cambodian Rural Sanitation Improvement Programme \(CRSHIP\)](#) phased 2 which is one of the biggest rural sanitation improvement programmes in Cambodia implemented in five provinces namely Kampot, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhang, Kratie, and Prey Veng.

The Equality and Non-discrimination (EQND) component of CRSHIP2 has a strong focus on disability and started looking at existing initiative in the sector which pointed to the work that WaterAid has been doing in supporting MRD in formulating and rolling out the National Guidelines on WASH for Persons with Disabilities and Older People.

Afterward there are discussion between CRSHIP and E&I programme on how the guidelines could be disseminated at the sub-national level especially to CRSHIP's Implementing Partners (IPs) which comprise of Cambodia local organizations working on improving sanitation and hygiene in rural communities.

As the result of the collaboration, CRSHIP2 provided training to all the IPs and relevant PDRD and DoRD staff and



supported to incorporate inclusive practices into their programming. The training was conducted by WaterAid, Cambodia Disabled People's Organisation (CDPO), WASH Skill Development Organization (WASH SDO), and supported by EpicArts in Kampong Thom and Kampot provinces.

The objectives of the inclusive WASH training include:

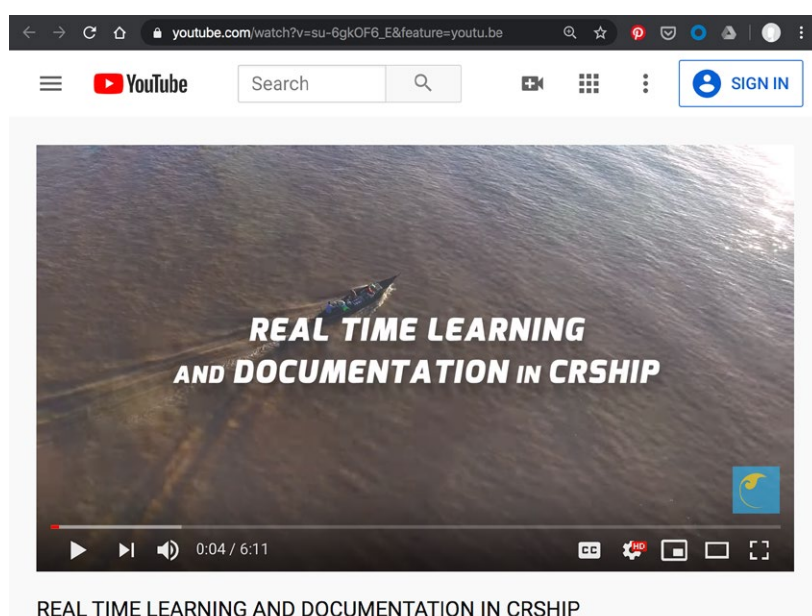
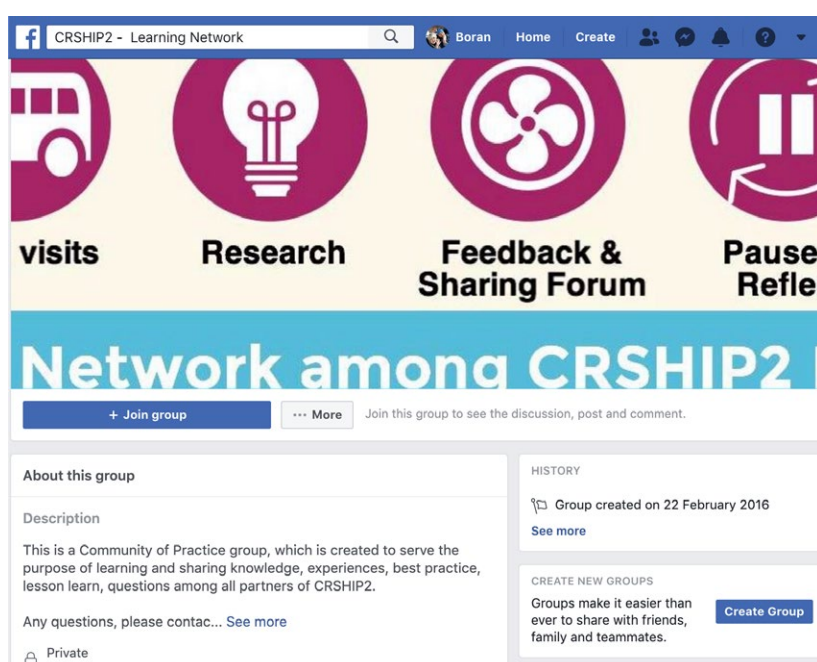
- introducing the concept and practice of inclusive WASH specifically focused on supporting persons with disabilities and older people
- introducing the new Inclusive WASH guidelines developed by MRD and WaterAid
- reviewing the IPs' current practices and identifying areas wherein their practices can be more inclusive

	KAMPOT	KAMPONG THOM
Total Participants	26	27
Plan International Staff	6	3
Implementing Partners	10	13
PDRD/DoRD	10	11
Sex	5 Female; 21 Male	4 Female; 23 Male

After attending the workshops, some of the IPs have focused their interventions to support persons with disabilities to gain access to sanitation and hygiene through local resource mobilization and documented their success and shared those in [CRSHIP Learning Network](#) which further motivated other IPs to emulate those practices.

Additionally, [WaterAid Cambodia Learning and Documentation grant](#) was also supporting CRSHIP programme in their learning and documentation effort and as a result of the existing network and collaboration, various learning products and documentation were produced with a strong focus on disability and marginalized access to sanitation and hygiene throughout the programme.

Mr. Rafael Catalla, PLAN/CRSHIP, also continued that despite those changes, the current policy framework to support people with disabilities and older people still allow some people to fall through the system. For example, current guidelines only provide subsidies to those with Poor I and Poor II card, many persons with disabilities who have no access to sanitation in practice, do not have Poor I and Poor II card.



From the result of CRSHIP EQND component external review, one room for improvement in policy framework was integration of the National Guideline on WASH for People with Disability and Older People. This was making sure that the guidelines compliment other policy

framework while making the guideline more user-friendly and summarize only key points in Khmer to be disseminated to the implementor's level. Additionally, the guideline should explain how the guidelines affect Department of Rural Development's way of working and works in general



WaterAid/Sokmeng You



Conclusion

National Guidelines on WASH for Persons with Disabilities and Older People provided a starting point for discussion about ‘inclusive’ WASH services in Cambodia known as ‘WASH for all’. The policy formulation process and dissemination provided an introduction for practitioners including MRD and WASH development partners on how to identify access WASH services and what could be done to address those barriers and ensure that services are tailored to the needs of people with disabilities and older people. Without the spirit of inclusiveness and understanding multi-dimensional needs of sub-populations in accessing WASH services, realizing Sustainable Development Goals 6 will be impossible.

There are some observable positive changes that have taken place since the formulation and dissemination of the policy including an increase in conversations among leading practitioners on inclusive WASH interventions and programme implementation for example, ‘WASH for all’ was mentioned by MRD to promote inclusive WASH practice while promoting a common language among leading practitioners. Also, development partners, for example CRSHIP, expressed interests and commitment to use the knowledge from trainings and collaborations to continuously make their programme more inclusive and also influence policy decision makers driving inclusive WASH related agenda in the sector. An important note

that should be credited to the Equity and Inclusion programme is the training and creation of resource persons in Cambodia Disabled People Organisation (CDPO) and WASH Skill Development Organisation (WASHSDO) to further strengthen the sector in human resource development specifically with regard to inclusive WASH programming and practices. As part of the achievement, a large Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Water for Women grant has utilized the guidelines for the design and capacity building effort of their programme. This example shows a ripple effect of the policy and how it could be used to further creating an enabling environment for inclusive WASH practice to propagate.

Despite all the changes observed within the WASH sector in Cambodia, there are still challenges to overcome to ensure effective implementation of the above-mentioned policy. Those challenges include limitation on inclusive WASH concepts and practices among leading practitioners. Moreover, attitudinal issues still persist with regard to bias and lack of prioritization of inclusive WASH in policy, operationalization, programme design and implementation. It is exceedingly challenging to create an inclusive environment when persons with disabilities are under represented within the sector. Likewise, lack of experiences working with DPOs and marginalized groups were also considered barriers to effective implementation of the policy.

Learning and Recommendations

- **Ensure participatory consultation in the design and implementation of the guidelines** to comply with domestic law on the Protection and the Promoting of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the National Strategy on Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, and the motto “nothing about us without us”, with the best approach to inclusive WASH, including technical design, participation, and consultation with representatives of persons with disabilities and older people for their benefits in access WASH services.
- **Consider the financing aspect of the guidelines operations:** the governments and WASH service providers need to allocate budget to implement the guidelines, for example, district or commune investment budget, in order to deliver WASH services, build staff capacity to improve knowledge, especially technical designs, and create inclusive WASH materials in local language with accessible formats appropriate for people with vision and hearing impairments and disseminate through an easily accessible and well-distribute of materials.
- **Involve DPO in the implementation:** engage DPOs in the WASH programme implementation is necessary in order to improve WASH access of persons with disability, as they are representatives

and advocates for the rights of persons with disabilities and reaching persons with disabilities through their network. They have also faced barriers in gaining to WASH services and are informed about possible solutions to make WASH more inclusive.

- **Create a sector wide collaboration platform** to bring greater impact and uptakes to encourage WASH organizations to establish a platform to share resources, experts, information, and learning from each other in order to foster joint-implementation and collaboration between organisations to deliver effective performance and practices in order to maximize impact for beneficiaries.
- **Creating a sector knowledge platform** to establish and maintain a pool of resources and to disseminate knowledge about inclusive WASH for Cambodia, including technical and process guides, designs, case studies, and reports in English and Khmer. This knowledge platform could be address knowledge gaps in inclusive WASH practices.



Learning Products

Below are some example of learning products produced as the results of the guidelines and dissemination.



Issue Brief: [WASH Experiences of Women Living with Disabilities in Cambodia](#)

Description: Captured WASH situations of women living with disabilities in rural areas in Cambodia and highlighted their voices and challenges in WASH.

Poster: [Reframing the Last Mile: Pathways to Reaching Poor and Socioeconomically Marginalized Group with Participatory Sanitation Programming](#)

Description: provided a short overview of recommendations on how sanitation programmes could be designed to meet the needs of maginalized groups in rural communities.

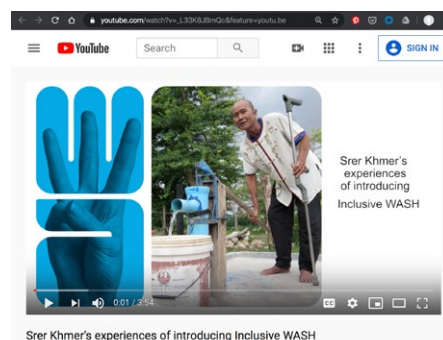


Case Study: [A Starting Point for Accessible Sanitation \(English Version\)](#) ([Khmer Version](#))

Description: Documented a case of an inclusive intervention at the community level as a result of mainstreaming equity and inclusion in CRSHIP programmes.

Video: [Srer Khmer's experience in Introduction of Inclusive WASH](#)

Description: Shared the impact of the inclusive WASH training on CRSHIP implementing partner in how they translate what they learned from the training into implementation.



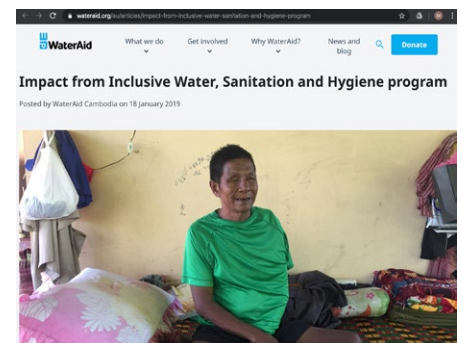


Case study: [Building an Inclusive WASH Community](#)

Description: Provided a case study of local champions working in the community to promote inclusion in WASH.

Blog: [Impact from Inclusive Water, Sanitation and Hygiene program](#)

Description: Highlighted the impact of inclusive WASH programme and provided the audience featured stories of people with limited mobilities and how improved inclusive practices and infrastructure could support them.



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Acknowledgement

The Learning Note is based on compilations of documentation from many WaterAid staff members and interviews with partners. The authors would like to thank Mr. Piseth Kim (CSW) and Mr. Rafael Catalla (Plan) for giving their time to participate in key informant interviews.

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