The Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing and the USAID WASHplus Project present

WASHing Away Diseases Two Hands at a Time

#WASH4NTDs

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HEALTH IN YOUR HANDS

washplus
Supportive Environments for Healthy Communities

Welcome

Facilitator

Hanna Woodburn, Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HEALTH IN YOUR HANDS

washplus Supportive Environments for Healthy Communities

Agenda

- ❖The Link Between WASH & NTDs
- ❖Working to Achieve Common Goals
- ❖Integration in Practice
- ❖Questions & Answers

#WASH4NTDs

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HEALTH IN YOUR HANDS

washplus Supportive Environments for Healthy Communities

The Link between WASH and NTDs

Presenters

Merri Weinger, USAID
Renuka Bery, FHI 360/WASHplus project

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

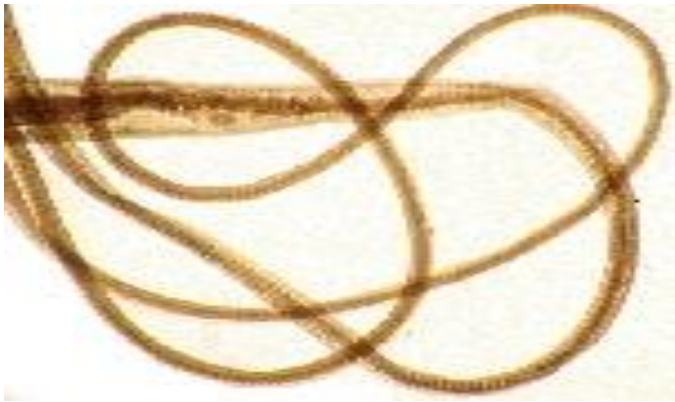
HEALTH IN YOUR HANDS

washplus
Supportive Environments for Healthy Communities

What are WASH-related NTDs?

Neglected Tropical Diseases

- Soil transmitted helminths (Worms)
  - Round worm
  - Whip worm
  - Hook worm
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis)



Soil Transmitted Helminths - Worms

Mass drug administration

To prevent reinfection

- Effective sanitation
- Sewage disposal and treatment
- Shoes (to prevent for hook worm)

Schistosomiasis

Mass drug administration

To break the cycle/prevent reinfection

- Improved sanitation
- Save drinking water
- Snail control
- No peeing in rivers/lakes

Trachoma

SAFE Strategy

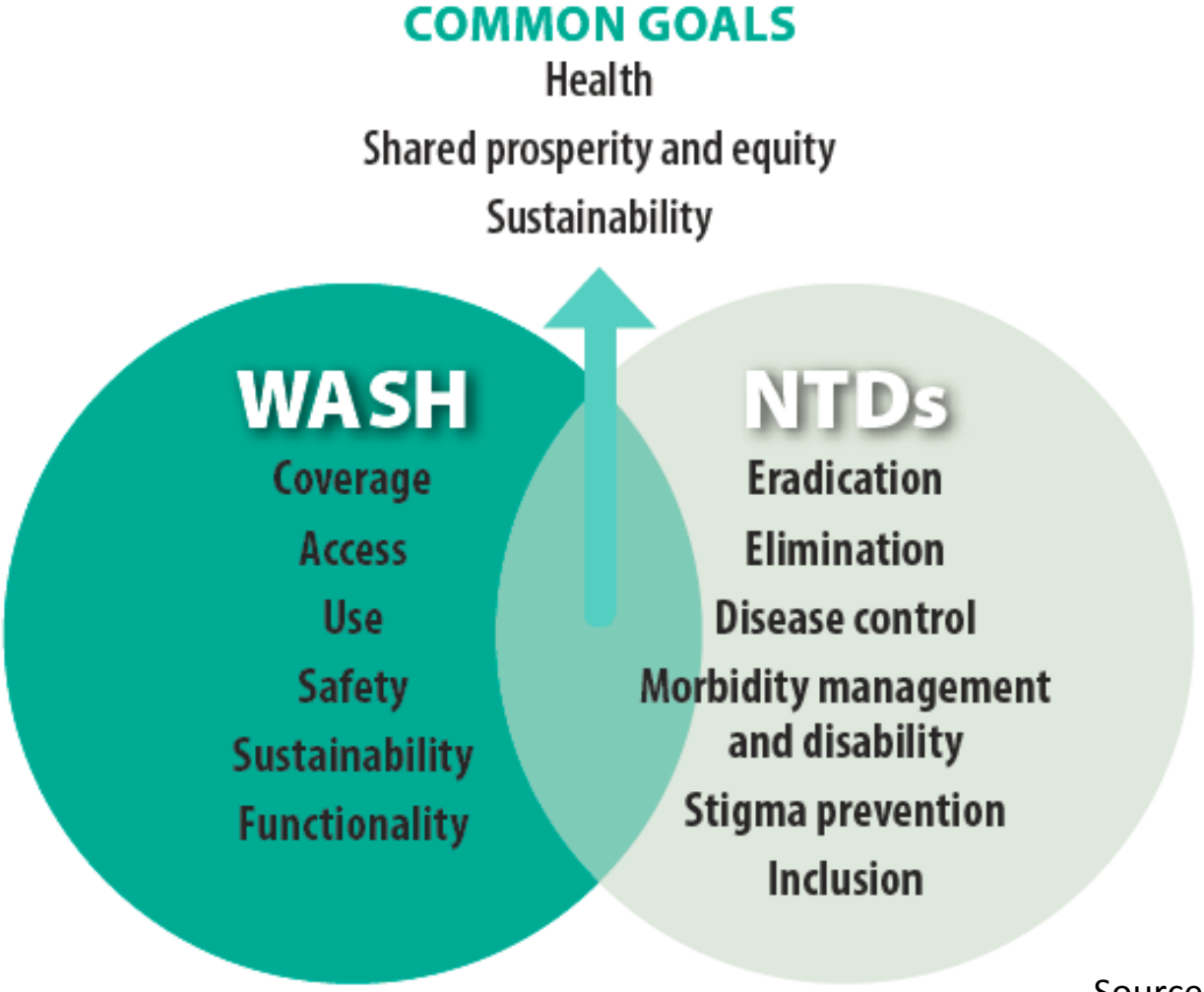
- **S**urgery for people with trachoma troustrichaisis
- **A**ntibiotics to reduce chlamydial infection
- **F**acial cleanliness to reduce transmission risk
- **E**nvironmental improvements
  - Sanitation, hygiene behaviors, facewashing

Focus on Behaviors

- Proper sanitation
- Handwashing
- Face washing
- Safe storage & treatment of water

- Wearing shoes
- No peeing in open water
- No bathing/playing in open water sources

Common ground for collaboration



Source: WHO, 2015

Working to Achieve Common Goals

Presenter

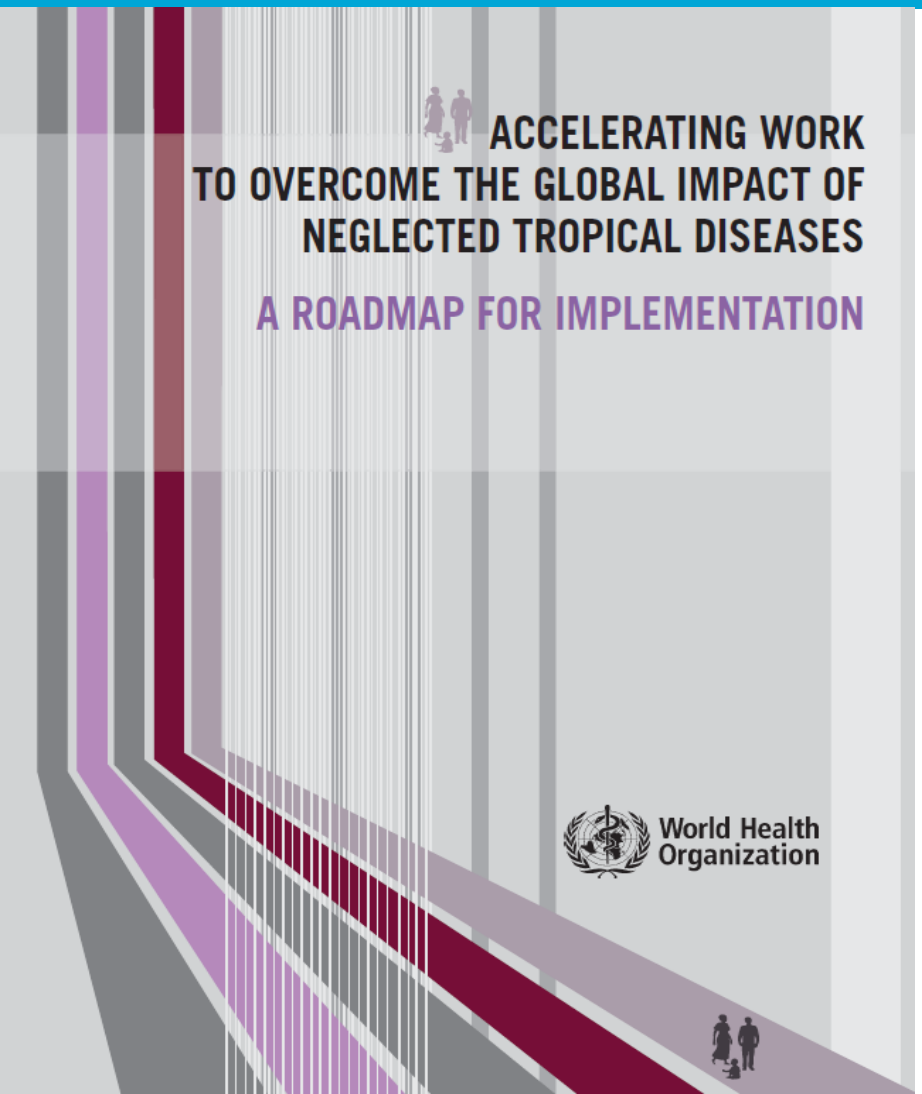
Sophie Boisson, WHO

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HEALTH IN YOUR HANDS

washplus Supportive Environments for Healthy Communities

Eradication



- **Eradication:**
  Guinea worm (2015), Yaws (2020)
- **Global Elimination by 2020:**
  Blinding trachoma, Lymphatic Filariasis, Leprosy, Sleeping sickness
- **Regional elimination and intensified control targets for all other NTDs**

Five key interventions to combat NTDs

- Preventive chemotherapy
- Innovative and intensified disease management
- Vector control and pesticide management
- **Safe drinking-water, basic sanitation, and hygiene services**
- Zoonotic-disease management

Why now?

6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS | NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Policy Platform

Integration of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene for the Prevention and Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases: A Rationale for Inter-Sectoral Collaboration

Matthew C. Freeman[19*], Stephanie Ogden[1,2,19], Julie Jacobson[4], Daniel Abbott[5], David G. Addiss[3], Asrat G. Amnie[6], Colin Beckwith[3], Sandy Cairncross[7], Rafael Callejas[8], Jack M. Colford, Jr.[9], Paul M. Emerson[10], Alan Fenwick[11], Rebecca Fishman[12], Kerry Gallo[2], Jack Grimes[11,13], Gagik Karapetyan[14], Brooks Keene[15], Patrick J. Lammie[16,17], Chad MacArthur[18], Peter Lochery[15], Helen Petach[19], Jennifer Platt[12], Sarina Prabasi[20], Jan Willem Rosenboom[4], Sharon Roy[21], Darren Saywell[22], Lisa Schechtman[23], Anupama Tantri[24], Yael Velleman[25], Jürg Utzinger[26,27]

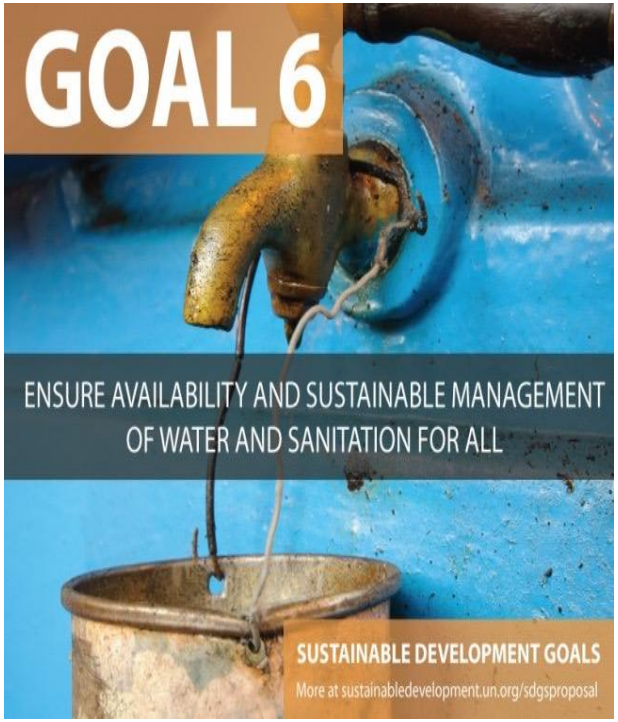
1 Department of Environmental Health, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 2 Children Without Worms, Taskforce for Global Health, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 3 International Trachoma Initiative, Taskforce for Global Health, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 4 Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, Washington, United States of America, 5 Save the Children, Washington, D.C., United States of America, 6 Hubert Department of Global Health, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 7 Faculty of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom, 8 Millennium Water Alliance, Washington, D.C., United States of America, 9 Department of Epidemiology, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, California, United States of America, 10 The Carter Center, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 11 Schistosomiasis Control Initiative, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom, 12 WASH Advocates, Washington, D.C., United States of America, 13 Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom, 14 World Vision, Washington, D.C., United States of America, 15 CARE International, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 16 Taskforce for Global Health, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 17 Center for Global Health, United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 18 Helen Keller International, New York, New York, United States of America, 19 United States Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., United States of America, 20 CBM International, New York, New York, United States of America, 21 Waterborne Disease Prevention Branch, United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 22 Plan International, Washington, D.C., United States of America, 23 WaterAid America, Washington, D.C., United States of America, 24 Sabin Vaccine Institute, Washington, D.C., United States of America, 25 WaterAid UK, London, United Kingdom, 26 Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland, 27 University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Abstract: Improvements of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and appropriate

Introduction

The prevention, control, and eventual

somiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and Guinea worm, specifically reference the need for improved water and sanita-



BRIEFING NOTE

European WASH and NTDs Roundtable

18th-19th September 2014, London

This briefing note was written by:

Alexandra Chitty, SHARE Research Consortium

Robyn Waite, Consultant

Photo: Delegates discussing WASH and NTD collaboration.

Credit: SHARE/Alexandra Chitty

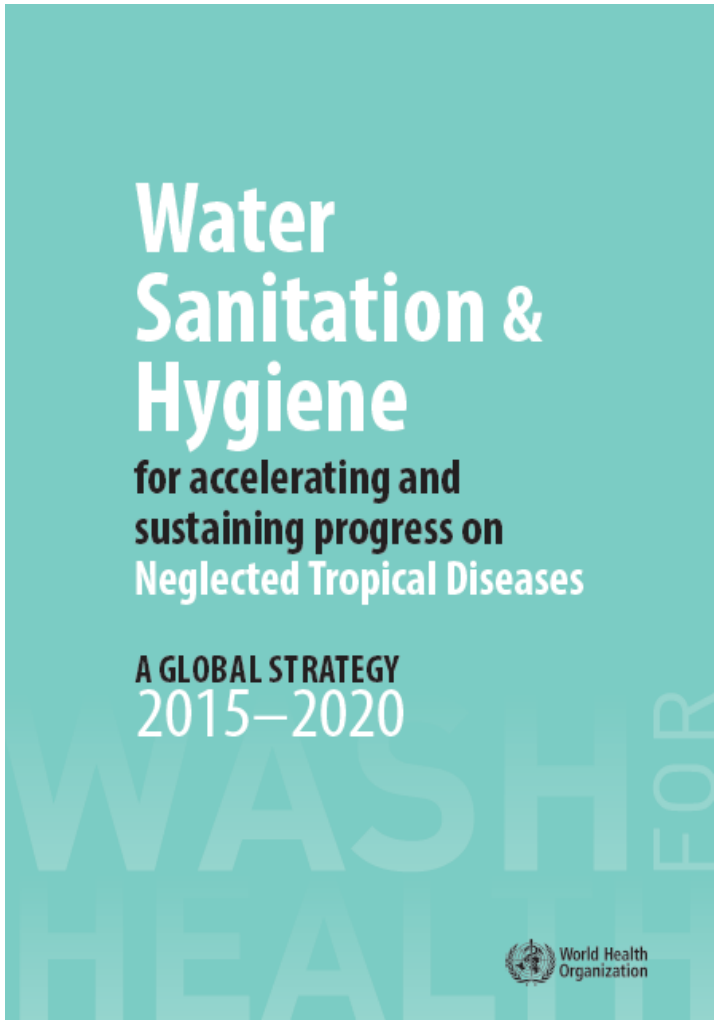
WASH and NTDs

More than one billion people in the world are affected by neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), a group of infections which cause chronic illness, pain and disability. NTDs affect the world's poorest and, although not usually fatal, the great human suffering they cause adversely affects health outcomes and poverty reduction efforts globally. The stigma associated with the morbidity and disability that NTDs cause can result in social exclusion, with many NTD sufferers being unable to work, attend school, or fully take part in community life.

NTDs often occur in areas where access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities is limited. This is a huge obstacle to global efforts to prevent, control and eliminate NTDs as access to safe and improved WASH can assist in interrupting the transmission cycles of NTDs and facilitate NTD morbidity management and disability prevention (MMDP)

share

A Global Strategy 2015 - 2020



ANNEX I. ACTION PLAN

SO 1. Increase awareness about the cobenefits of joint WASH and NTDs action by sharing experiences and evidence from improved delivery

1.1 Identify **synergies** across NTDs and between NTDs and WASH

1.2 **Strengthen platforms** for sharing knowledge and increasing collaboration

1.3 **Improve awareness** about NTDs and opportunities provided by joint interventions among professional communities within and beyond WASH and NTDs

Actions by WHO	Actions by endemic countries and partners
Priority actions • **Disseminate strategy within WHO and with partners through key events,** such as NTDs nongovernmental development organizations Network (NNN) meetings, World Health Assembly, Regional Committee meetings and WASH events (such as World Water Week, SACOSAN, LatinoSan, AfricaSan). **Document and share lessons from improved practice across WASH and NTDs forums, emphasizing issues of governance and behaviour change promotion.** • Embed NTD aspects in global and regional WASH forums including regional technical working groups on water and sanitation, Stockholm World Water Week, World Water Forum, Sanitation and Water for All. • Include WASH stakeholders in WHO NTDs technical groups and alliances, such as the NTD Strategic Advisory Group (STAG), WHO Alliance for GET2020, regional NTD programme reviews. • Support virtual platforms for sharing information on WASH and NTDs.	• Share and implement the global WASH and NTDs strategy at the national level, through an annual joint review workshop of WASH and NTD committees (such as national NTDs taskforces, health sector working groups, WASH working groups). • Support engagement in collaboration platforms at all levels. • Ensure WASH is an item on the agenda and that relevant experiences and evidence are shared in annual meetings like those of NNN, Uniting to Combat NTDs, and disease coalitions. • Present information on NTD endemic areas and WASH intervention needs, including disease-specific behaviour change, at national, regional and global WASH forums. • Include WASH stakeholders, NNN groups and disease-specific coordination groups in NTD forums. • Develop accessible web-based platforms for information sharing on WASH and NTDs. • Document and share practices through published literature, case studies and forums.

The 4 Strategic Objectives

Improve awareness of the co-benefits of joint WASH and NTDs action by sharing experience and evidence from improved delivery.

Platforms
Events, forums

Strengthen evidence on how to deliver effective WASH interventions for NTD control and elimination and embed findings in guidance and practice.

Operational Research
Case studies

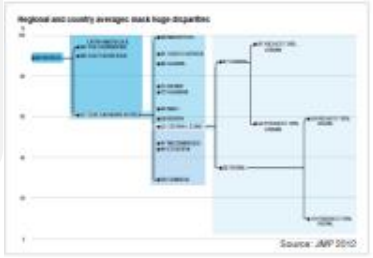
Use WASH and NTDs monitoring to highlight inequalities, target investment, and track progress.

NTDs as tracer for equity in access to WASH services

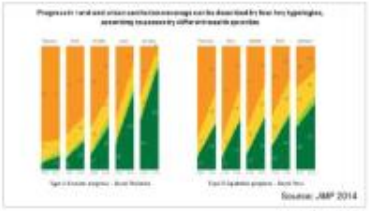
Plan, deliver and evaluate WASH and NTDs programmes with mutual inputs from WASH, health and NTDs stakeholders at all levels.

Coordinating mechanisms
Situation analysis
Joint planning
Strengthen monitoring

Visualizing inequalities in access to water and sanitation
Equity trees have been used by the JMP since 2012 to draw attention to inequalities that would otherwise remain hidden. They unpack the averages based on different dimensions of inequality.



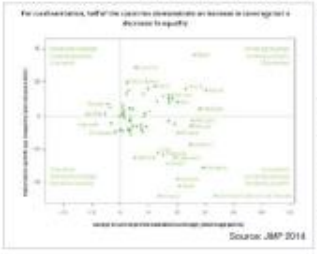
Wealth quintiles. Household surveys typically collect information on a range of different assets, including access to water, sanitation and handwashing facilities. These assets can be combined in various ways to create a wealth index. This has enabled the JMP to analyse disparities in access to water and sanitation by wealth quintile and, as more data become available, to identify trends over time.



Ladders enabled the JMP to go beyond reporting the population with and without access to improved facilities and report disparities in service levels. The JMP has produced ladders for rural, urban and total populations at the subnational, country, regional and global levels.

Gap analysis. The JMP has used many different techniques over the years to visualize 'gaps' in access and service levels between population subgroups. These range from simple bar charts and coverage maps to pie charts and ladders, and in recent reports have focused on whether disadvantaged groups are making faster progress than the general population – as is necessary in order to reduce inequalities in access.

Further work is required in order to identify suitable data sources and methods for monitoring access in specific geographic locations, including informal urban settlements, and among disadvantaged groups or individuals, to cover intra-household inequalities based on factors such as age, sex or disability.



Integration in Practice

Presenters

Yael Velleman, WaterAid
Geordie Woods, Sightsavers
Edouard Tianhoun, FHI 360/WASHplus Project

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HEALTH IN YOUR HANDS

washplus
Supportive Environments for Healthy Communities

Facial Cleanliness & Environmental Improvement Planning Tool

All you need for F & E

A practical guide to partnering and planning

ICTC International Coalition for Trachoma Control

F&E Planning Tool

WHAT THIS IS.

A planning resource for all partners supporting national trachoma programs

It provides:
Key messages to dispel common misconceptions about F&E

Step by step planning approaches and tools to coordinate WASH and other initiatives as part of an integrated SAFE program for achieving the elimination of trachoma by 2020.

WHAT IT IS NOT!

A WHO-endorsed guideline for national trachoma program coordinators

Guidance on how WASH can contribute to prevention, control, and elimination of diseases other than trachoma

It does not provide:
Recommendations for adopting any single set of WASH interventions or technologies as best practice

A set of Ultimate Intervention Goals for delivering the WASH components needed to achieve GET 2020

Costing information for WASH-related interventions

Components of the tool

DECODING F&E

PARTNERS

ENVIRONMENT

PROGRAM

LEARNING

Decoding F & E: An introduction to WASH for trachoma control and elimination and behavior change approaches

Four key steps in program management
(key questions and suggested priorities for activities)

- Partnerships
- Evidence (understanding the environment)
- Programming
- Learning

Practical examples- The toolkit includes practical examples and case studies in various contexts.

Key information and critical success factors are highlighted throughout the toolkit.

Decoding F & E

Mythbusting

"Working with the WASH sector means working with the Ministry of Water."

"The WASH sector has plenty of money. The government can provide all WASH services!"

"We can't do F&E without more research."

Why is WASH important for trachoma? This section seeks to answer a few key questions around water supply, sanitation, and changing behaviors.

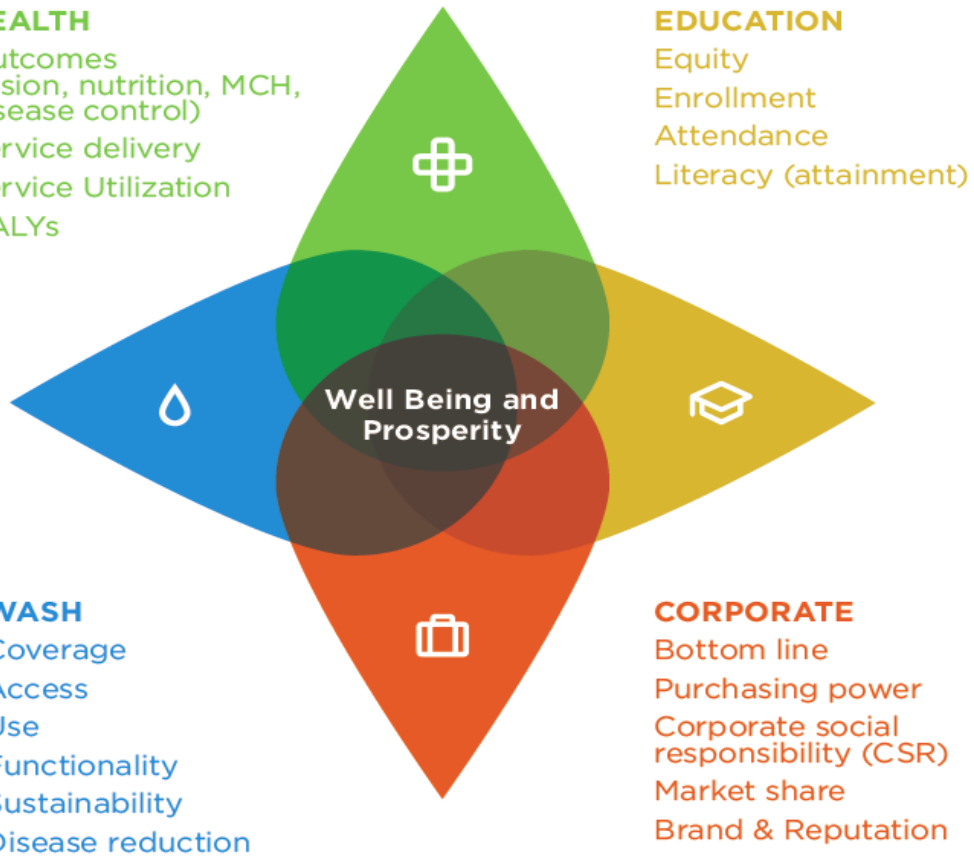
What sorts of WASH services are required to support trachoma elimination?

What are the elements of good quality sanitation infrastructure?

What role does human behavior play in F & E, and how can we influence people to change?

Finding your partners

Important stakeholders for WASH engagement and the motivations



Evidence to inform program design

Nettoyage du Visage
et Amélioration de l'Environnement (N & CE)

WASH and NTD Situation Analysis Report

ORBIS Ethiopia
June 2015
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ICTC International Coalition for Trachoma Control

F&E SITUATION ANALYSIS FOR TANZANIA

Several countries have conducted extensive situation analyses using the situation analysis protocol in this toolkit.

Catalyzing inter-sectoral action

DECODING F&E
PARTNERS
ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAM
LEARNING

Examples from the field:

The development and production of the toolkit itself.

Zambia trachoma program is working with behavior change experts using innovative data collection methods to reach elimination.

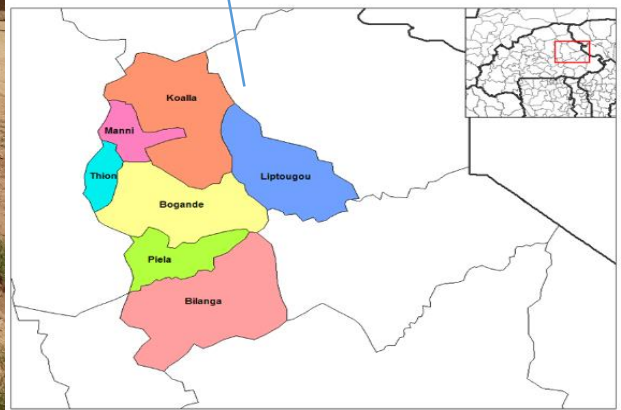
The F & E planning workshop held in Ethiopia brought entirely new groups together to plan.

Burkina Faso: Insights from practice

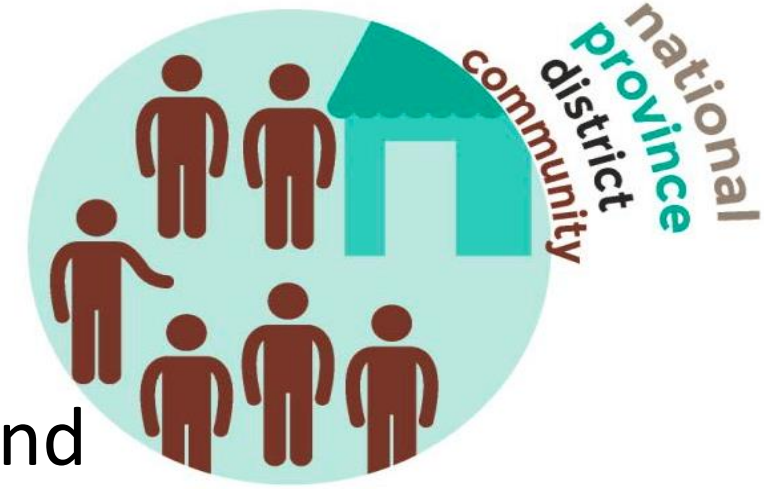
Burkina Faso: NTDs and WASH Sectors

- The National NTD program focus on mass drug administration
- WASH sector is water provision focused
- Theoretical coordination
- Numerous NGO partners

Burkina Faso: Program implementation area



WASHplus: Overall program design



- Understand the context
- Engage stakeholders inside and outside the government at multiple levels
- Implement a comprehensive behavior change activity

WASHplus: Collaboration

Engaging stakeholders at multiple levels

Engage and collaborate at local level

- Ministries of health, education, water/agriculture
- Municipalities
- WASH and NTD NGOs
- Conveners
- Community-based organizations

Bring learning to national level

WASHplus: Comprehensive Behavior Change

Implementing a comprehensive behavior change activity

- Developing integrated WASH-NTD behavior change tools
- Training community members
- Implementing CLTS using integrated WASH-NTD tools
- Training specific groups
- Implement a radio campaign promoting WASH-NTD integrated prevention messages
- Embedding activities with MDA campaigns

Expected results

Key Product: Model for a WASH-NTD integration program

➢ Expected Outputs:

- More latrines being properly used in the community
- Improved knowledge of:
  - ❖ Face and handwashing
  - ❖ Drinking water treatment and storage practices
  - ❖ Need to spend less time in open water sources
  - ❖ When to wear shoes
- Improved behaviors

Additional information

Contact Information

Hanna Woodburn: hwoodburn@fhi360.org

Renuka Bery: rbery@fhi360.org

Merri Weinger: mweinger@usaid.gov

Edouard Tianhoun: etianhoun@fhi360.org

Sophie Boisson: boissons@who.int

Yael Velleman: yaelvelleman@wateraid.org

Geordie Woods: gwoods@sightsavers.org

Resources/Toolkits

F&E toolkit:
trachomacoalition.org/FandEtoolkit

Twitter

WASHplus @washplusinfo

PPPHW @HandwashingSoap

#WASH4NTDs

Thank You!

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

World Health Organization

washplus
Supportive Environments for Healthy Communities

fhi360
THE SCIENCE OF IMPROVING LIVES

ICTC International Coalition for Trachoma Control