

WASH away those worms and other NTDs

Marci van Dyke, USAID
Renuka Bery, FHI 360

Mini University
7 March 2014



Who and Where....

- Who is in the audience?
- Where in your environment.....exercise

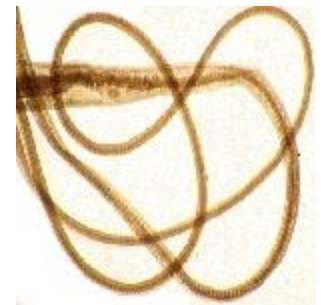


Where in your environment.....



What are NTDs?

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



How to address NTDs?

1. Preventive chemotherapy
2. Innovative and intensified disease management
3. Vector control and pesticide management
4. Safe drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene services and education
5. Veterinary public health services










Elimination or Control

- Trachoma is targeted for elimination by 2020
- Schistosomiasis and STH are targeted for control



USAID's interest

- Seeking opportunities to reduce prevalence of 3 neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) – soil-transmitted helminths, schistosomiasis, trachoma – beyond mass drug administration
- Exploring potential for integrated activities including WASH for long-term control of disease
- Test integrated approaches and develop recommendations
- Contribute to global conversation on WASH/NTDs

				
<u>Lymphatic Filariasis</u>	<u>Onchocerciasis</u>	Schistosomiasis	Soil-transmitted Helminth	Trachoma
				Hygiene Hands Flies
Mosquitoes	Black flies	Snails	Direct fecal contamination	
120 Million Infected 1.2 Billion at risk	37 Million Infected 0.4 Billion at risk	200 Million Infected 0.7 Billion at risk	800 Million Infected 1.2 Billion at risk	84 Million Infected 1.2 Billion at risk

STH - Worms

MDA is first line of defense

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

- Surgery for people with trachoma traustrichaisis
- Antibiotics to reduce chlamydial infection
- Facial cleanliness to reduce transmission risk
- Environmental improvements
 - Sanitation, hygiene behaviors, face washing



USAID/WASHplus Activities

- Phase 1: Desk review: Global review and review of the WASH and NTD landscapes of 8 countries
- Phase 2: In-depth assessment in 2 countries to identify possible integrated activities with a focus on WASH
- Phase 3: Integrated activity in 1-2 countries

Desk Review

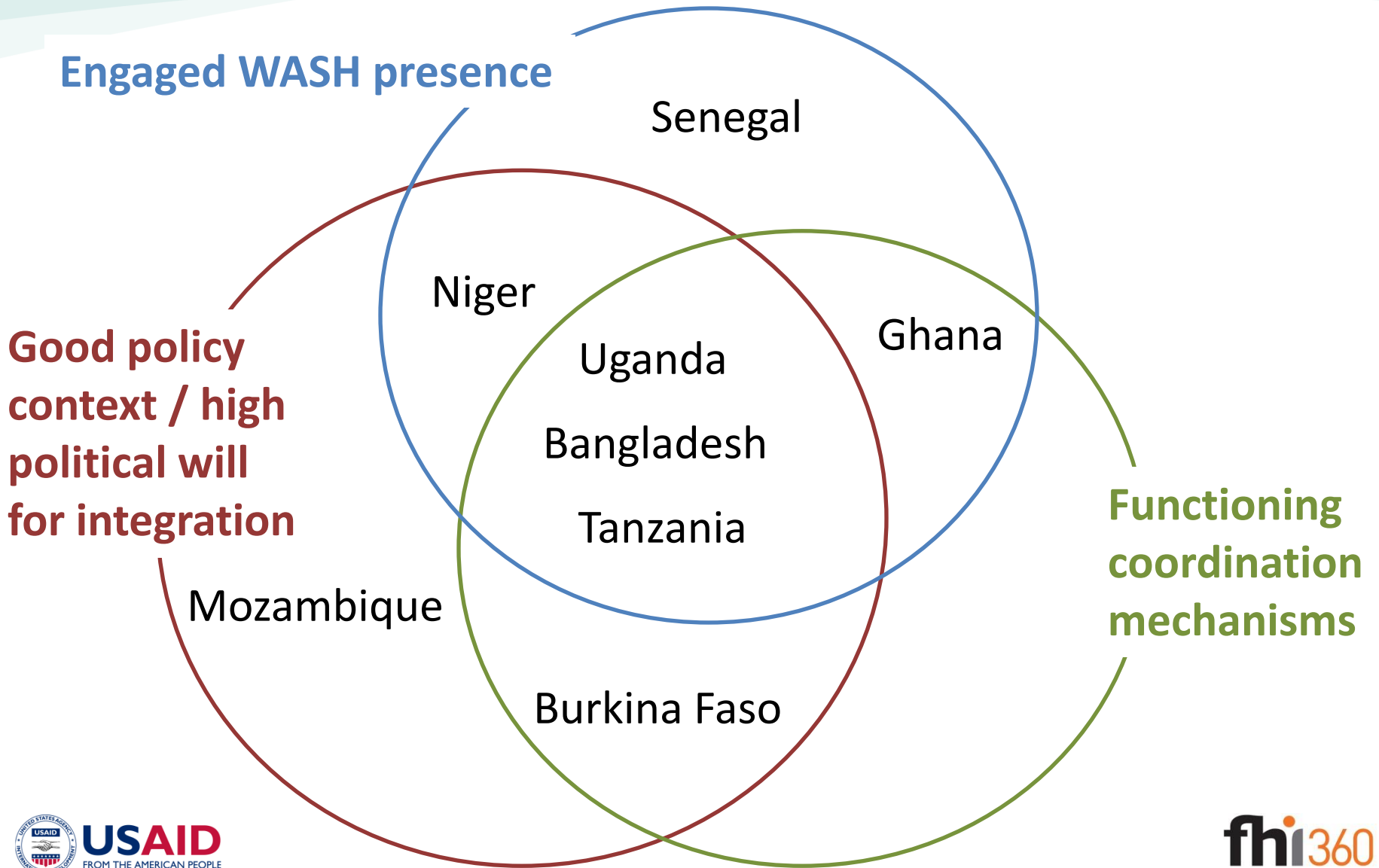
- Global scan of WASH and NTDs
- Reviewed 8 countries
 - USAID countries of interest
 - Mix of need and existing activities
 - Countries with varying political will



Desk Review Results

- Good understanding of WASH related to NTDs of interest
- Contributes to the global conversation of WASH inputs to reducing NTD prevalence
- Highlights
 - Countries with good policy context
 - Countries with engaged WASH presence
 - WASH-integration activities in countries

Desk Review Results



Purpose of Country Assessments

- Evaluate existing landscape of WASH activities, NTD control activities, and integrated WASH/NTD control efforts in a country
- Identify possible opportunities and partnerships
- Recommend feasible actions with current funding
- Apply lessons learned to refine global understanding about effective integrated programming for WASH/NTDs

Bangladesh: Context

- High population density; environmental conditions challenging for sanitation
- Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infection countrywide – $\geq 15\%$ of all school-aged children infected (2013 study, MOHFW)
- Mass treatment 2x year; high reinfection rates
- One-third of children stunted, 48% moderately underweight (WHO Bangladesh)



Photo of *ascaris*
(roundworm): CDC

Bangladesh Assessment Process

- Multidisciplinary team
- Stakeholder interviews
- Field visits
- Opportunities identified
 - Used Gates meeting framework
 - WASH-nutrition nexus
 - WASH in schools links



Bangladesh - Findings

- Significant progress over past 25 years
- Strong LF/STH program with 2x/annual deworming
- High political will for WASH within GOB
- Stakeholders see WASH as critical component for continued development
- High knowledge of WASH practices at community level – particularly HW and fixed point defecation
- Integrated WASH-nutrition programming exists

- Knowledge vs. Practice
- Insufficient infrastructure – especially in schools
- Implementation of national hygiene strategy
- Diffusion of programs
- Coherence in learning – approaches/messaging
- Evidence base of WASH impact on STH



Recommendations for Bangladesh

- 1. Create and facilitate a national Hygiene Stakeholder Group**
- 2. Develop a teacher-training strategy / innovation workshop on WASH to *emphasize behavior change* rather than knowledge creation.**



Small Group Discussions

Gather with the people near you (3-5 people)

- Identify what you are doing currently in WASH or NTDs
- Discuss what you could do to integrate WASH and NTDs

- What might help facilitate this integration?
- What might the barriers to integration be?

You have 15 minutes.

Thank you

- Marci van Dyke mvandyke@usaid.gov
- Renuka Bery rbery@fhi360.org