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HIP HYGIENE IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT

Meeting the Hygiene, Safe Water and Sanitation Needs of People Living with HIV/AIDS

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Why Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Matter for PLWHA

- Most diarrhea is caused by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene
- Diarrhea affects 90% of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), causing significant morbidity and mortality
- Morbidity and mortality from diarrhea more severe in HIV+ children
- Diarrheal disease reduces absorption of antiretrovirals
- Burden on caregivers in clinics and homes
- PLWHA need more water to keep environment clean

The Evidence Base for WASH

- Hygiene improvement can reduce risk of diarrhea disease (DD) for PLWHA
- Hand washing with soap can reduce DD by 43%
- Safe water treatment and storage at the point of use can reduce DD by 30-50%
- Proper disposal of feces can reduce DD by 30% or more

HIP Promotion of Small Doable Actions in Ethiopia

- Pilot to integrate WASH into home-based care for PLWHA in Amhara, Ethiopia with HIP/PSI/Abt
- Training and capacity building for home-based care workers
- Trials of Improved Practices to: 1) identify good practices, and 2) identify practices to be improved and negotiate options with PLWHA and/or caregivers
- Community of practice around HIV/AIDS and hygiene
- Development of programming guidance and tools



Home-based care training participants in Ethiopia

Feces Management

Practices to be Improved

- Defecation in open fields in remote area
- Difficulty using poorly constructed latrines for PLWHA
- Feces in potty dumped in the trash can
- Plastic bags used for defecation for bedridden
- Animal feces found in household compound areas



Feces are found throughout this household compound area



Poorly constructed latrines can be difficult for PLWHA to use

Feces Management

Small Doable Actions

- All family members use latrine and/or potty
- Larger latrine and support poles or stools used to assist PLWHA
- Sick, bedridden and children use potty; feces disposed in latrine immediately after defecation
- Wash potty with bleach and water
- Pen up or keep animals out of household compound



A plastic potty



This latrine has a support pole for easier use by PLWHA

Hand Washing

Practices to be Improved

- Hand washing without soap when soap is not available
- “Dip” hand washing
- No systematic hand washing after cleaning the potty or after defecation
- No systematic hand washing after before eating, cooking, or feeding sick/bedridden

Hand Washing

Small Doable Actions

- Use tippy tap to conserve water
- Create hand washing station for home
- When soap is not available, use ash for hand washing—rubbing hands together at least three times, rinsing, and air drying
- Wash hands at key times:
 - ✓ after defecation or disposing of feces from a potty in the latrine
 - ✓ after cleaning baby's bottom or cleaning up after bedridden
 - ✓ before preparing food
 - ✓ before eating or helping someone eat

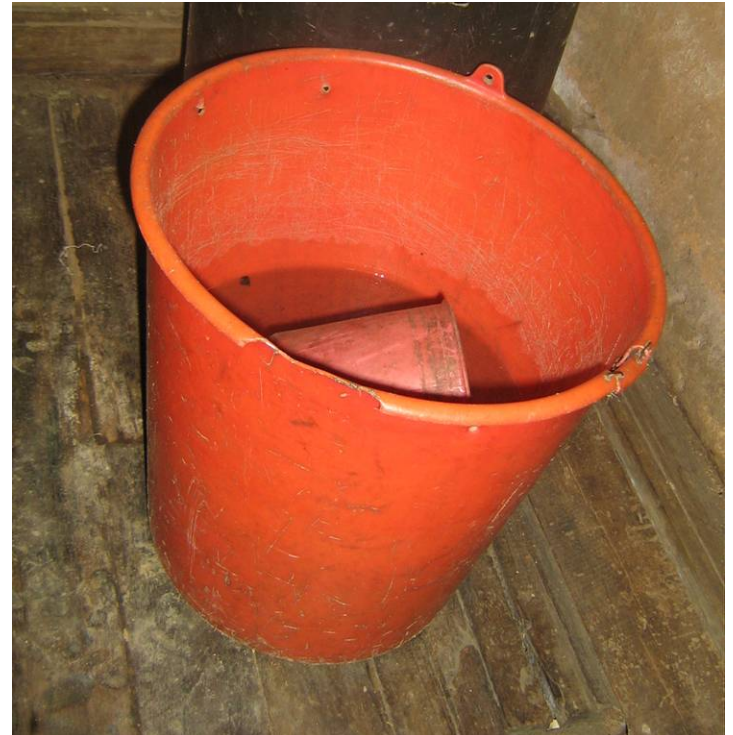


Hand washing station with a tippy tap

Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage

Practices to be Improved

- Drinking water not treated
- Drinking water often stored in unclean pots and jerrycans
- Storage container uncovered
- Unclean cup used to collect or serve water
- Hands of the person collecting the water often in contact with water



An open water storage container is easily contaminated

Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage

Small Doable Actions

- Treat drinking water with bleach/chlorine solution
- Store water in a clean, covered, and narrow-necked container
- When serving, pour or use a ladle, don't put hands in the water
- Keep serving cup or ladle clean and off the ground
- Wash container with bleach at least once a week



Water is stored in a covered container and serving cup is clean and off the ground

Resources for More Information

- Integrating Hygiene Improvement into HIV/AIDS Programming to Reduce Diarrhea
<http://www.hip.watsan.net/page/1943>
- USAID HIV/AIDS Resources and Bibliography
http://www.ehproject.org/ehkm/hiv_watsan.html
- HIP Resources on HIV/AIDS and Hygiene Integration <http://www.hip.watsan.net/page/2117>