

Meeting the WASH Needs of Families Affected by HIV/AIDS

Presenters: Renuka Bery, Eleonore Seumo, Elizabeth Younger

With Julia Rosenbaum and Merri Weinger

HIP End of Project Meeting August 3, 2010

Diarrhea Affects PLHIV & their Families:

- Increased morbidity and mortality in 90% of PLHIV (Katabira 1999, Monkenmuller & Wilcox 2000)
- Increased susceptibility of PLHIV contracting diarrhea
- Decreased nutrient absorption
- Decreased absorption of ARVs (Bushen et al, 2004);
 (= possible ARV resistant strains)
- Increased burden on caregivers
- Increased water needs for people with HIV
- More severe in HIV+ children



Pulled Together Existing Evidence Base

- WASH HIV Briefs (2006, 2008)
- Literature Review and Programmatic Implications
- Integration Meeting in Malawi (CRS, WHO, USAID/HIP)





Guidance for How to Integrate

Policy

Programming





Integration at different levels

- Global
- USG
- WASH-HIV Countries
 - Ethiopia
 - Uganda
 - Kenya
 - Tanzania



Country-level Integration points

- Home-based Care (in Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya)
- Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- Counseling and Testing
- Prevention of Maternal to Child Transmission
- Nutrition and HIV
- HIV considerations into WASH





Country WASH - HIV Integration Roll Out

- Review guidance on WASH within HIV policies and guidelines at all levels
- Form a Community of Practice with existing implementing partners
- Identify country-specific Small Doable Actions to help improve WASH practices
- Provide tools & training to enable WASH-HIV integration into HIV programs
- Built capacity for WASH-HIV integration



Critical WASH behaviors











Sanitation





Bed Bound Client



Weak Client



Mobile Client

Plastic Pants



Bedpan



Bedside Commode





Menstrual Blood Management

- Clean a bedbound woman using universal precautions to protect from HIV transmission
- Dispose or cleans blood soaked material
- Use adequate material to absorb blood









Capacity Building

Different levels of capacity

- National
- Institutional
- HBC worker
- Caregiver

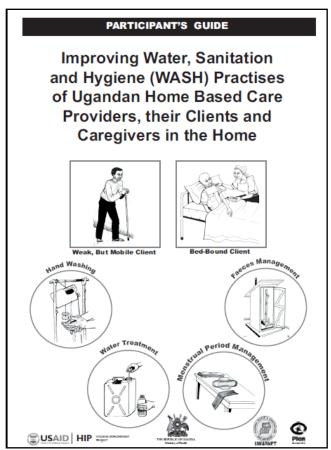




WASH-HIV Integration Toolkit

Five components:

- Training Manual & Handouts
- Participant's Guide
- Assessment Tool
- Counseling Cards
- WASH-HIV Integration Indicators

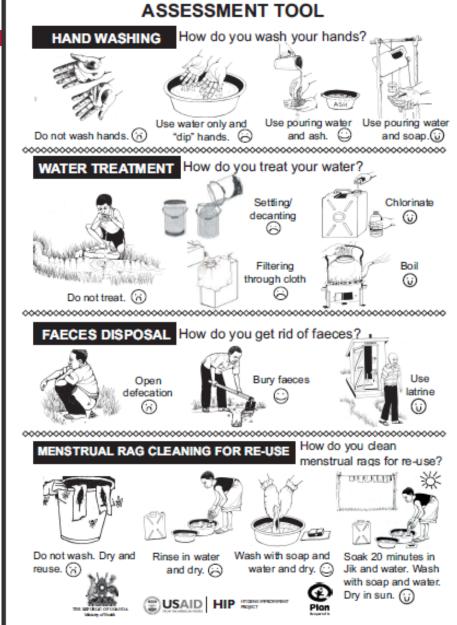


Training Manual Content

- Module 1: Introductory Activities
- Module 2: WASH Intro, Link to HIV
- Module 3: Intro WASH Behavior Change
- Module 4: <u>Hand Washing</u>
- Module 5: Making <u>Water</u> Safe to Drink
- Module 6: Handling <u>Feces</u>
- Module 7: <u>Menstrual Blood</u> Management
- Module 8: Negotiating Behaviors
- Module 9: Action Planning; Tracking Progress,

Tools:

Negotiating small doable actions using pictorially based assessment and counseling tools





WASH & HIV Training Numbers

Uganda

- 23 HBC orgs 4 with intensive follow up
- 73 master trainers
- 214 outrch workers
- HBC org sub-group seeking funding

Ethiopia

12 organizations

- 78 master trainers
- 400+ outrch workers
- 125 facility workers



Lessons Learned

- Small doable actions are common among countries
- Building a COP is critical but requires a driving, committed champion
- Partnering with existing programs allows for true integration even with limited resources
- Improving WASH practices requires attention to enabling technologies, particularly hand washing and sanitation hardware
- Placing WASH in a broader context reduces stigma



Challenges for the Future

- WASH should be incorporated more systematically into other areas of HIV as noted
- Water and sanitation programs need more support to incorporate HIV considerations
- Water collection is risky...and can facilitate HIV transmission among women
- Urban sanitation is a huge problem and is exacerbated in the HIV context
- Financing for WASH HIV integration is limited