

WASH and Health working together

A 'HOW-TO' GUIDE FOR NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASE PROGRAMMES

Introducing the new 'How to' guide for NTD programmes: "WASH and Health working together: a practical guide for NTD programmes"

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sustainable sanitation alliance

What are the NTDs?

20 infections (viruses, bacteria, protozoa, helminths) 1bn people affected 149 countries

- Buruli ulcer
- Chagas disease
- Chromoblastomycosis
- Dengue
- Dracunculiais (Guinea worm)
- Echinococcosis/hydatidosis
- Endemic trepanomatoses (Yaws)
- Foordborne trematodes
- Human African Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness

- Leishmaniasis
- Leprosy
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Onchocerciasis (River blindness)
- Rabies
- Scabies
- Schistosomiasis
- Snakebite envenoming
- Soil-transmitted helminths
- Taeniasis/cysticercosis
- Trachoma

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Double link between WASH and NTDs

- Prevention:
 - Access & use of sanitation
 - Safe water supply (drinking & hygiene)
 - Water source, wastewater & solid waste management
 - Hygiene practices





- Treatment & care:
 - Water for facility-based & self care
 - Hygienic conditions for surgery
 - Accessibility of WASH services for people with impairments/ carers
 - Prevention of stigmabased exclusion
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Toolkit purpose

Support intersectoral collaboration on WASH and Neglected Tropical Diseases to:

- Build successful, multisectoral partnerships with key stakeholders
- Shape smart programme structures focused on accountability and shared goals
- Build an adaptive and flexible approach to programming
- Ensure sustainability by building local capacity at every level
- Support and complement clinical and public health interventions for NTD control

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Background



- Service utilization

- Functionality

responsibility/reputation

Equity

- Market share

Based on:

- Global NTD Roadmap & WASH/NTDs Strategy
- Facial cleanliness and Environmental improvement toolkit (trachoma)
- BEST framework (Behaviour, Environment, Social inclusion, Treatment)
- Tested materials and experience from programmes





All you need for F&E A practical guide to partnering and planning ICTC International Coalition for Trachoma Control



Outline



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Context

This section covers:

- Justification & policy background
- The BEST Framework for NTDs
- WASH in **B**ehaviour
- WASH in Environment
- WASH in Social inclusion
- WASH in **T**reatment & care



Tools:

- Interventions for NTD control and care
- NTD-related behaviours
- Guide on understanding behaviours for developing behaviour change interventions

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Practice	Purpose	Disease
Participate in mass drug administration campaigns	To reduce the burden of parasites already in the body that infect the population	LF, Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, STH, Trachoma
WASH swollen feet and limbs and between the toes with soap and water daily	To prevent bacterial infections and increased severity of disease (acute inflammatory episodes)	Leprosy, LF
Hygienic wound management including washing with clean water and soap, using clean dressings, handwashing with soap before contact	To prevent wound infection	Buruli ulcer, Guinea worm, Leishmaniasis, Leprosy, Scabies (to avoid secondary infections), Yaws
Wash hands before and after contact with patient	To prevent disease transmission	All diseases
Seek clinical treatment for chronic morbidity	Reduce severity of disease, reduce likelihood of passing on infection	Buruli ulcer, Chagas, Echinococcosis, Leprosy, LF, Trachoma, Yaws
Seek urgent medical care	Prevent severity of infection and fatal consequences	Dengue, Rabies, Snakebite envenoming
Attend follow up for treatment/ surgery, and surgical aftercare	Prevent severe disease outcomes and further transmission	Buruli Ulcer, Cysticercosis, Echinococcosis, LF, Trachoma
Apply infection prevention and control measures in healthcare settings (including cleaning, waste disposal and hand hygiene) – by healthcare staff, patients and visitors	Prevent healthcare-associated infections	All diseases requiring healthcare facility attention, particularly surgical interventions and hospitalisation



This section covers:

- How to get started
- Setting the programme vision
- Identifying initial barriers and challenges to collaboration

Setting the program vision





This section covers:

- Why you should collaborate?
- How to collaborate?
- Where to start?
- Quick 'wins'

Tools:

- Messages for engagement (advocacy messages)
- Cross sector meeting annotated agenda and PowerPoint template



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WASH and NTD Stakeholders Meeting Agenda

Date

Time	Session	Presenter/Facilitator		of converging interests and areas of work and joint planning opportunities	
ARRIVAL	& REGISTRATION		→ Identifyspecifi	ic joint or coordinated activities	
5 minutes	Opening Remarks a. Objectives b. Background	Host			
10 minutes	Official Opening: NTDs and link with WASH and other sectors	National NTDs Coordinator, MoH/ senior WA	SH partner	Rationale for WASH-NTD coordination	
45 minutes	Stakeholder presentations on current	WHO or UNICEF person if possible		Contract to the second	
	programming priorities (WASH, Education, and Health Promotion)	Representative from Education and Health P	romotion		
30 minutes	Group discussion to list opportunities and activities	Facilitator		Eradication Eliminatio Disease control Margamento Staffay Staf	
COFFEE B	REAK				
60 minutes	Continued Group discussion to list opportunities and activities	Facilitator			
45 minutes	Key action points and next steps (including future meetings)	Facilitator/ host	Priority NTDs in [country] and their link with WASH		
15 minutes	Closing remarks	NTD coordinator/ senior WASH partner	Disea	use WASH for WASH for transmission control treatment & care	
	nd of dow (dow ow div g ow what box way		Yaws		

LUNCH/end of day (depending on whether meeting starts in the morning or after lunch)

2 Building Partnership

Activity plan

Specific acivities	Responsible for implementation	By when	Support from MoH	Potential barriers for implementing the activity	Ways to overcome the barriers	Outcome

Disease	WASH for transmission control	WASH for treatment & care
Yaws	√	\checkmark
Leprosy		\checkmark
Lymphatic filariasis	\checkmark	\checkmark
Schistosomiasis	\checkmark	
Soil-transmitted helminths	√	
Trachoma	√	\checkmark

<<Insert simplified table depending on your country's disease profile>>

Meeting objectives

→ Understand the current programmes and activities in NTDs and other key sectors

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Analysing the situation

This section covers:

- Justification for joint WASH and NTDs programming
- Key steps for conducting a joint situation analysis for planning

Tools:

- Situation analysis (SA) protocol
- Terms of reference for SA team
- SA Executive Summary template
- SA presentation template
- WASH NTDs partner form



TROPICAL DISEASE



Situation analysis executive summary template

Purpose

Outline the purpose/objectives for the situation analysis (e.g. to support the development of an integrated/coordinated disease control programme)

Methods

- $\rightarrow\,$ Describe the methods used for the analysis, such as document reviews, consultation workshops, interviews and field visits
- → Outline the constituencies of stakeholders involved in the analysis (government, NGO, specific sectors etc.)
- ightarrow Outline the key areas and topics of investigation
- ightarrow Set out how the findings will be used

Key findings

the

situation

- ightarrow Data: Demographic, disease and WASH information
- → Current challenges for WASH-NTDs integration and collaboration: Who are the primary and key implementation actors? What are the key coordination overlaps, synergies and gaps? Based on the available mapping exercises, where are the priority intervention areas?
- ightarrow Behaviour change tools and approaches, Media channels, Advocacy
- ightarrow Are there aspects on which information/formative research is still required?
- \rightarrow Key issues underpinning disease prevalence and programming in the country:

Theme	Key problem/challenge to address
Behaviour	 (e.g. poor hygiene practices – lack of handwashing with soap, lack of face washing, lack of shoe wearing)
Environment	 (e.g. Lack of access to and use of toilets; Vector breeding near/in poorly managed water sources; Poor maintenance of sanitation facilities)
Social inclusion	 (e.g. Stigma-related exclusion from water sources (e.g. for people affected by certain NTDs))
Treatment and care	 (e.g. lack of reliable water supply in healthcare facilities providing surgical interventions; lack of water for self-care)

Key opportunities

- → Technical/programmatic (e.g. features of existing or planned programmes that enable integration/coordination; opportunities for new approaches and innovation)
- → Financial (opportunities to increase domestic or external funding, improve financial management, any health or WASH system strengthening initiatives for improving absorptive capacity and spending)
- → Coordination (forthcoming policy or strategy reviews, new coordination initiatives, existing coordination structures that can be further strengthened or utilised)

Recommendations

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	

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A Planning & Programme Design

This section covers

- Practical planning steps
- Important tips for adaptive action planning
- Financial arrangements for a successful intersectoral programme
- What does 'WASH funding' mean?

Tools:

- Planning tool
- Agenda for planning workshop
- Problem analysis approaches
- Planning for Elimination: getting NTD programmes across the finish line
- Budget items and checklist
- Improving coordination in low-resource settings





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Planning tool: developing comprehensive and adaptive NTD programmes

BEFORE A PLANNING WORKSHOP IS ORGANISED

1. Gather:

The purpose of this step is to use the information gathered so far to set out a clear idea of the problems the programme needs to address, and which institutions and individuals to involve in order to develop a successful plan of action.

IN THE PLANNING WORKSHOP

2. Synthesise:

This phase focuses on creating a shared understanding of the key problems/issues the joint programme will be designed to address, and how existing programmes and interventions relate (or not) to the problems.

3. Align (with the defined priorities):

The purpose of this step is to identify what can be done practically, by whom and when, making sure all actions are realistic and achievable, and to identify which aspects are not currently being addressed through existing interventions. The purpose of this exercise is not to criticise existing activities but to make strategic choices on what will work best to achieve the shared vision. Participants may feel defensive if they feel their work is being criticised. They should be encouraged to reflect on lessons from implementation and be willing to adapt interventions to benefit the goal – as it may just be the case that the interventions are either not relevant to the NTD programme, or that they should be adapted in a way that improves their impact for the joint programme.

4. Act:

In this step, you will jointly prioritise interventions, and take the necessary actions based on the results of the previous step.

5. Verify:

This crucial step involves agreeing the key interventions that will be taken forward, in the form of a one-year plan.

AFTER THE WORKSHOP

6. Revisit and realign

This step is an important aspect of adaptive planning, as set out in ③ Step 4 of the toolkit. as it allows to review progress within a relatively short timeframe during implementation to identify challenges and make necessary adjustments to the plan.

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Our shared

vision

NTD

Plan

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4 Planning & Programme design

5 Implement, monitor & evaluate, adapt

This section covers:

- Key components of implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- How to get your M&E framework right

Tools:

Implemen<u>ting</u>

& monitoring

- Routine supervision form
- Programme dashboard template
- Gantt chart template
- Programme risk analysis template
- Template logframe & indicator menu
- Definitions & checklist for logframe development



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WASH NTD Logframe template

OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	MILESTON Baseline	MILESTONES Baseline		MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS	
		Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Endline		
GOAL (IMPAC	т)						
		Sources					
Process outcon	nes						
Outcome PX							
Output px.1							
Output px.2							
		Sources					
Community Ou	tcomes [Water]						
Outcome WX							
Output wx.1							
Output wx.2							
		Sources					
School Outcom	es [Water]						
Outcome WX							
Output wx.1							
Output wx.2							
		Sources					
Healthcare Fac	ility Outcomes [Wate	er]					
Outcome WX							
Output wx.1							
Output wx.2							
		Sources					
Community Ou	tcomes [Sanitation]						
Outcome SX							
Output sx.1							
Output sx.2							
		Sources					
School Outcom	es [Sanitation]	1					
Outcome SX							
Output sx.1							
Output sx.2							
		Sources					
Healthcare Fac	ility Outcomes [Sani					1 	
Outcome SX	Journ						
outcome on							



Programme dashboard template

COUNTRY:

NTDs context

[Insert key information on NTDs in your country. If available, insert maps showing disease prevalence and/or co-endemicity as in the example below from Ethiopia]

Disease	# endemic districts/ % prevalence	Population at risk
STH		
Schistosomiasis		
LF		



Map credit: Ethiopia Federal Ministry of Health – Neglected Tropical Diseases Section, and Hygiene and Environment

Other figures: NTD-related disability

Number of cases of other NTDs of interest

Transmission/ implementation context

[Insert key information on determinants and broader impact of NTDs, such as access to water and sanitation services or trends in access, undernutrition trends, poverty indices etc]

Access to drinking water



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Implementing & monitoring

Printed version



Printed version



WASH and NTDs encouraging new ways to partner and invest across programmes in support of the goals of the WHO 2012 NTD roadmap.

e test i frankverki, developed by tier test egy offering a helpful conceptual frankverki to sure that all actions needed for control and minaton, including water and sanitation as kil as all other key Interventions for NTD contri d elimination, are addressed while ensuring stainability and systems strengthening. BEST he used to help plan, fund and deliver onprehensive approaches that target the

 The Disease faile resource sets out the key MASH conditions and interven all NTDs, as well as highlighting the necessary WASH conditions and interven WASH within BEST

The best framework

Behaviours (physical, attitudes, institute

for NTDs

The Role of Behaviour Change in NTD control and elimination:

suns belance a influenced by the environment, family, acrist end calture. Behaviour change requires perception of risk or brief mission and the solution of the skills and belief in or skills in tange, acress to resource necessary to perform tense briaviour, and norms and values within the family, arruint and solicity in task the behaviour areamonia.

Why Address Behaviour?

Bio contraction in determined by properly ways of tile and partice like they shere angain is practices passed down and practices, relatively, communities and institutions and approximates to answer an related allows their manufactures, relatively in the poly makers can substant for manufactures, substanting and down and balances of their manufactures, substanting and down and balances of the second server. Meender many ATOs relates on VAGH deviates that resource typens and simulation practices are included, sourced of community and institutional and leases the specific practices and usable of animodead propose can explain for an and usable of terminates to prevent the given registres consequences such as a trave day are registres consequences such as a trave days are used.

What can programmes do to promote behaviour change?

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Online version



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What's Next?

- Use the toolkit and provide feedback!
 - This is version 1.0- will be updated based on feedback provide
- Document and share your experience of using the toolkit and collaborating with NTD programmes
- Share your thoughts on adapting the toolkit to broader WASH and health collaboration
- Be on the lookout for other webinars highlighting country experience
 - Want your country highlighted email us

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 - Department for Control of Neglected Diseases
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- The UK Department for International Development
- Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust

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https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health

/publications/wash-health-toolkit/en/





