What Did WASHplus Integrate?

WASH into...

HIV

Nutrition

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Education
How Did WASHplus Integrate?

- Integration on a continuum

- Across levels of the system
  - In a country
  - Globally
Integration Approach

Co-locate WASH programs (especially infrastructure) in areas of high need

Work with government counterparts, USG partners, & any coalition of the willing

Engage champions!

Review/improve WASH guidance within existing sectoral policies & guidelines

Review/improve capacity building materials & job aids

Provide tools & training for organizations to integrate WASH into other programs

Integrate 1-3 WASH indicators
Why Integration Matters to WASHplus

Integration creates synergy

Improves financing opportunities

Beneficiaries do not live isolated, vertical lives...integration can improve lives
Session Plan

1. WASH-nutrition integration in Uganda & Bangladesh

2. Joint WASH-nutrition programming in Mali

3. 2 rounds of Discussion Tables
   6 topics each session
   4 topics same/2 topics change
   Round 1 WASH-Nutrition Table in French
## Discussion Table Topics

### Round 1
1. WASH in schools
2. WASH, schools & MHM
3. WASH and nutrition (French)
4. WASH and HIV
5. Indicators for integrated programs
6. WASH, nutrition, & ECD (Clean, Fed & Nurtured)

### Round 2
1. WASH in schools
2. WASH, schools, & MHM
3. WASH and nutrition
4. WASH, nutrition, & infant poo
5. Indicators for integrated programs
6. WASH and NTDs
WASH Integration - Uganda
WASH, HIV, & Nutrition Integration: (P)olicy & Programming Opportunities

Clinic

Home

Counseling

School
Integrating WASH HIV/Nutrition

Quarterly Pediatric Clinic
Integrating WASH HIV/Nutrition
Integrating WASH “Straight” Nutrition Programs
Small Doable Actions For Keeping Food Safe: Food Handling & Preparation

It is especially important to wash hands and food containers with soap and flowing water before handling food to minimise the risk of germs. Adhere to all personal hygiene practices like keeping fingernails short while handling food.

- Construct a tippy tap close to the kitchen to ensure hand washing with soap.
- Wash hands with soap before preparing food.
- Keep fingernails short and clean.
- Prepare raw meat or fish away from other raw foods. Don’t allow juices to touch other foods.
- Wash area where food is prepared at least daily, with water and Jik, if available, otherwise soap.
- Wash raw vegetables and fruits under running water to remove germs, insects, and chemicals.
- Keep animals (such as chickens) away from food preparation area.
- Wash all the knives, cutting boards, and plates used after cutting fresh meat with soap and water.
- For utensils used to handle cooked and ready-to-eat food, wash with soap and water and store on shelf or wall.
Co-Location of WASH Activity

to increase access to water and sanitation
Connecting WASH and Nutrition

Focus on handwashing

- Emphasizing after defecation AND before food prep and feeding
- Promoting installation of TIPPY TAPS as “enabling technology” and reminder
- Reviewed guides
- Trained trainers
- Nutrition projects provided cascade training
Most of observed FFS graduates had **TWO Tippy Taps**: near latrine & ANOTHER near kitchen.
Poo’s Final Address

No matter where your infant poos, make it end up in the latrine!
What’s the Recipe for a Healthy Child?

Results from an Integrated WASH/Nutrition Program in Mali

April 2013 – April 2016
OBJECTIVES

Overall
- Improve nutritional status of 19,000 children (under 2 yrs) in 180 rural villages in the Mopti Region

Specific
- Increase supply of appropriate, affordable, & sustainable WASH services for households
- Increase demand for low cost sanitation
- Improve sanitation, hygiene, & child feeding practices

INTERVENTION ZONE

180 villages in 18 communes in 3 districts (Mopti, Bandiagara, & Bankass) in Mopti Region
Principal Activities

Sanitation – CLTS, ODF and post-ODF

Screening & referral of malnourished children

Negotiating improved practices with mothers, including handwashing at critical moments

Sanitation marketing

Promoting WASH-nutrition during world days (WTD, WHWD, WBF, WWD)

Rehabilitation/protection of water points

Promotion of POU water treatment

Nutrition & breastfeeding demonstrations
Cross-Cutting Approaches

Key behavior change (BC) approaches

- Implemented comprehensive BC strategy
- Trained village volunteers
- Used WASH-nutrition counseling cards
- Broadcast radio programming

Gender issues + gender equality

Strategic partnerships with regional & local players

Environmental conservation

Entrepreneurial spirit at community level
Results

Sanitation

• 146 villages certified open defecation free (ODF); 81% of target villages
• 10,230 latrines built
• Contributed to revised national CLTS Guide focused on constructing traditional latrine models in difficult ecological zones

Water Supply

• 103 water points rehabilitated/repairsed
• 47 communities have self-funding plan to repair & maintain water points in future
Results - 2

Hygiene
• 15,423 new handwashing stations
  □ 3,933 tippy taps installed - toilet/kitchen
• 1,875 sessions on treating water
• 174,208 Aquatabs sold (>3,480,000 liters)

Nutrition
• 19,000 children under 2 regularly tested for undernutrition
  □ Decrease in referrals (Apr-Jun 14 → Apr-Jun 15)
    □ Moderate: 2,050 → 334
    □ Severe with complications: 269 → 38
• 1,233 sessions on how to breastfeed & prepare enriched complementary food
Reported Diarrhea Prevalence 2 Weeks Prior to Survey

** Measured difference at endline marginally significant, p = .072
Reported Use of Chlorine to Treat Drinking Water

* Measured difference at endline significant, p = .000
Prevalence of Households with Access to Improved Sanitation

* Measured difference at endline significant, p = .000
Use of Potty by Youngest Child

* Measured difference at endline significant, $p = .000$
Major improvements cited by community members

- Cleaner villages
- Healthier children, especially less diarrhea & malnutrition
- Behavioral changes in all areas

Women’s roles

- Workload reduced through rehabilitated water points
- Participation: water committees & pricing, purchasing Aquatabs, weekly village cleaning

Partnership with technical services

7,269 trees planted - 66% survival rate
Lessons Learned

Developing a coherent BC strategy—with long-term focus—maximizes results & can foster innovations

Integrating WASH & nutrition in communities reinforces adoption of preventive practices

Mobilizing community participation can be fostered by:
- Tailoring approaches to local environments
- Collaboratively involving stakeholders at all levels
- Featuring “champions” as messengers via media
- Stimulating healthy competition between communities, mayors, etc.
- Recognizing successes & increased self-efficacy → increased engagement at all levels
Thanks for your attention!
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