Integrated household water treatment efforts in Kenya and the East Africa Region

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Outline

• Need for HWTS in Kenya
• National approaches-successes
• Integration at policy level
• Regional workshop and addressing challenges
Diarrhoea 22%
Pneumonia 17%
Other diseases 21%
Malaria 12%
HIV 5%
Birth Asphyxia 8%
Prematurity/pre-term complications 9%
Birth Asphyxia 8%
Neonatal Sepsis 6%
WHO world health statistics – 2010(2)
Kenyan situational analysis

- Diarrhoea is top 5 killer of children under 5 years
- Major causes of diarrhoea
  - Drinking contaminated water
  - Poor Sanitation
  - Poor hygiene
- KDHS 2008/09 reports;
  - 3 out of 5 Kenyans have access to improved water sources
  - 45% of Kenyan HH use appropriate treatment methods
  - 54% are NOT treating their drinking water
# National Diarrhea Prevalence (3)

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL DIARRHOEA PREVALENCE;</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BY RESIDENCE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BY SOURCE OF WATER</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non improved</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BY TOILET FACILITY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved; not shared</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non improved; shared</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
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Kenyan situational analysis on HHWTS

- KDHS 2008/09 reports
  - Boiling 28.6%
  - Chlorination 17.6%
  - Filters 1.2%
  - Sodis 0.2%

- House hold water treatment technologies
  - Chlorine Based:
    - Aquatabs, Waterguard, Aquaguard, Pur
  - Solar Disinfection
    - SODIS, Solvaten
  - Filtration
    - Ceramic
    - Lifestraw
    - Slow Biosand
    - Others
  - Boiling, Muringa, etc

- There is great opportunity
HWTS Demonstration
Safe storage
HWTS and School WASH projects

• HWTS has been integrated in the school WASH projects

• Demonstration centres are set up in school to both train the pupils on application of different technologies but also to treat drinking water for the pupils
HWTS Demonstration in schools

Simple technologies
HWTS demonstration at Health Centre
Multiple Behaviors

Hand Washing

Safe Feces Disposal

Treatment & Safe Storage of Water
HWTS demonstration at community level
Benefits of integration

• Greater health Impacts
• Maximize on available resources
• Saving on time and man power.
• Cover wide range of challenges that faces same community or households
• Synergy in benefits accrued
Policy Environment for Integrating HHWTS

- Child survival development strategy; dedicated output on safe water (5.3.6) increased access and utilization of adequate amounts of water...

- Policy on diarrhoea management and control for children under 5 years old

  Outlines treatment and preventive practices

- Diarrhoea working group (DCAH)

  - Developed communication guidelines & process of communication development
  - Integration of activities within the 2 departments dealing with diarrhoea

- House hold water treatment TWG (DEH)

  - Upscale technologies in Kenya
  - Developing a Communications strategy

- Environmental health policy
Summary of HWTS Achievements

- HWTS TWG with quarterly meetings
- HWTS National Fair and Conference
- HWTS defined Work plan
- HWTS recognized in the NESH Strategy/School health policy and Child Health strategies
- Water Safety Planning Program
- Ongoing research in HWTS by MOPHS and UNICEF
HWTS National Fair and Conference
East Africa Regional Workshop

• Objectives

  – Share approaches for including HWTS in national strategies
  – Foster linkages between government and implementers
  – Explore synergies and integrated approaches
  – Develop and foster regional nodes of information sharing
  – Develop national action plans
East Africa Regional Workshop

• Key outcomes
  – National teams presented action plans (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)
  – Action plans largely addressed
    • Increased advocacy of health benefits
    • Integration in national child and maternal health, HIV/AIDs, malnutrition, and indoor air programmes
    • Advance HWTS sensitization in disease outbreak and emergency prone-areas
East Africa Regional Workshop

• Commitments

– Teams would consult colleagues and submit revised plans to WHO/UNICEF (Kenya and Tanzania have submitted)

– Upon submittal WHO/UNICEF will provide seed money to fund next steps

– Teams will report back to Network on progress in implementing action plans June 2012
Challenges Identified at Workshop

• Lack of National guidelines on HWTS
• Subsides i.e., in the current draught in Kenya most HWTS products are given free.
• Lack clear of budget line
• Adequate well researched information on some products and approaches
Challenges, continued

• Lack of appropriate / comprehensive M & E tools
• Lack of standardized strategies in the promotion of HWTS technologies
Challenges
Conclusion

- Safe water is pre-condition for health, development and a basic human right
- Significantly reduces diarrhea
- Dramatically improves microbial water quality
- Is among the most effective of WASH intervention.
- Is highly cost – effective
- Can be rapidly deployed
- Contributes much to MDGs
  - MDG 7. target 10, which calls for reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015.
  - MDG 4: reduction of child mortality
END

THANK YOU