Better Together...





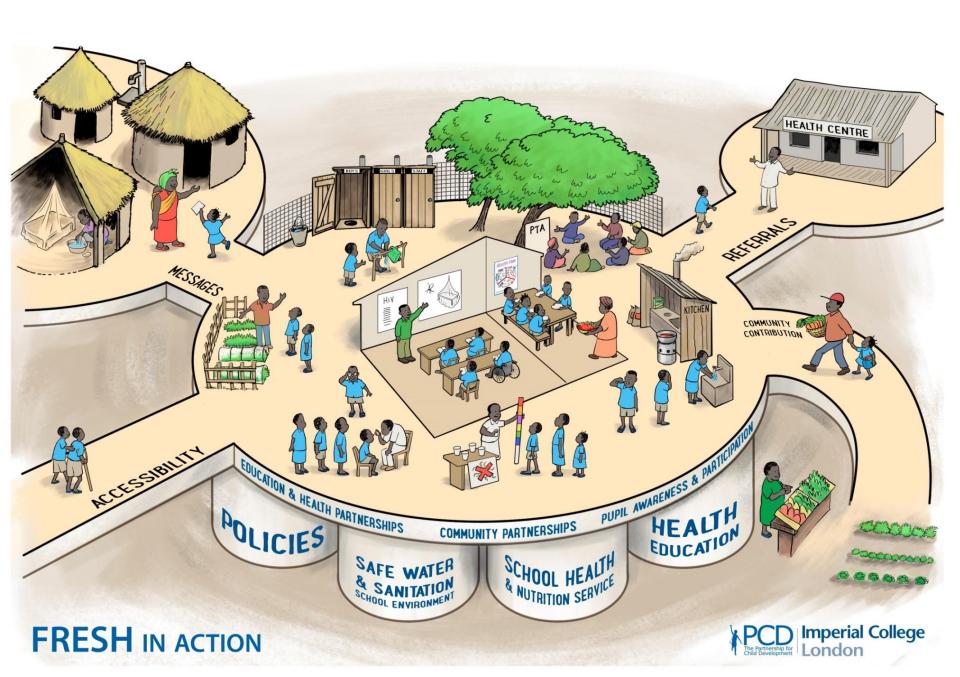


Integrating WASH, NTD control and school feeding: Learnings from an Ethiopian pilot programme

Imperial College London

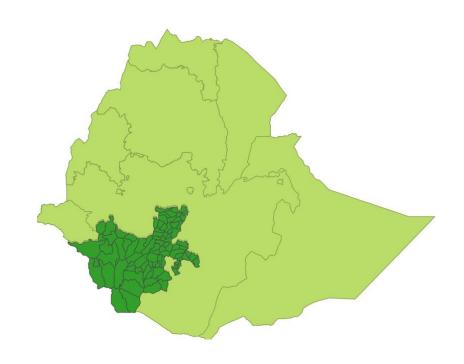
FRESH Webinar July 2016 Laura Appleby, PhD





The Enhanced School Health Initiative (ESHI)





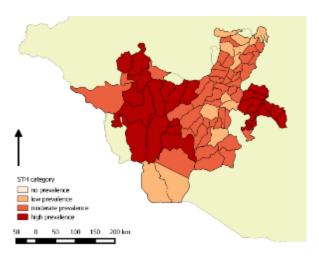


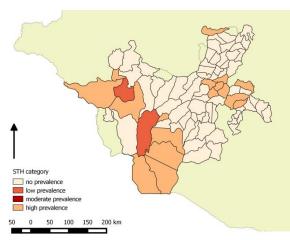


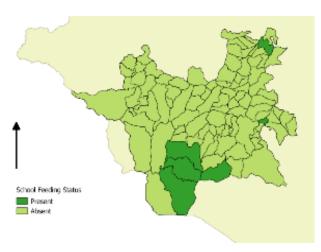
School health in Ethiopia survey data

STH prevalence

Schistosomiasis prevalence School Feeding status









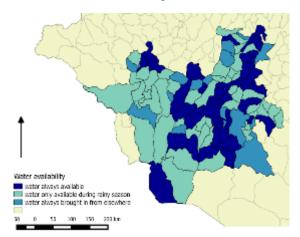


School WASH in Ethiopia survey data

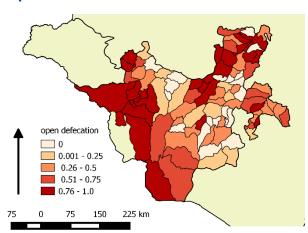
School water sources

School Water Sources O Surface Water Bonehole Standpipe Unprotected Spring Rainwater Protected Spring To Source Spring Rainwater Protected Spring Source Spring To Surface Water To Surface Wate

Water availability in schools



Open defecation in schools



National scale school level analysis conducted for 1645 schools and 80,475 students

- More frequent collection of water for schools was associated with a higher schistosomiasis prevalence
- Better sanitation was associated with lower ascaris and hookworm infections
- Better hygienic indicators associated with less hookworm

Grimes et al. (2016) PLoS NTD











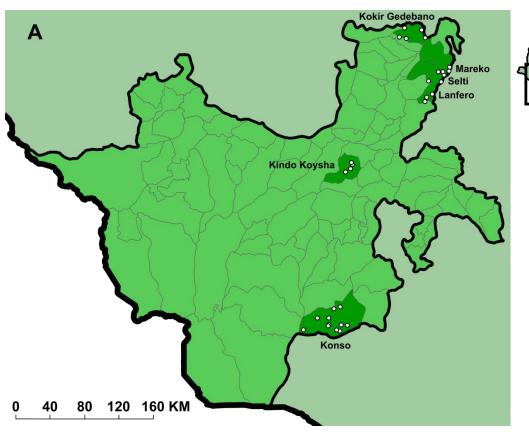




ESHI - bringing partners together



ESHI - school locations



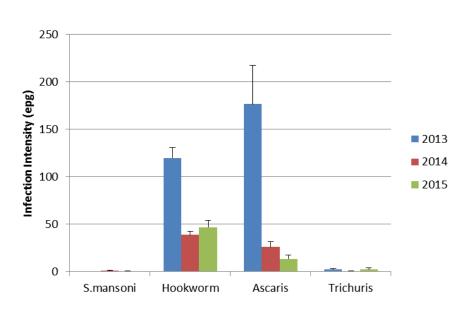


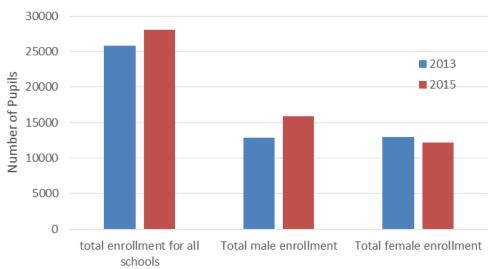




Drop in parasite infection intensity

Changes in School Enrollment









WASH infrastructure













Functional, robust and affordable



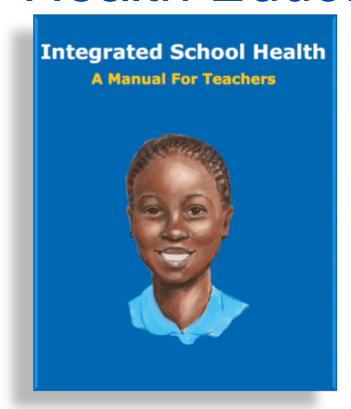


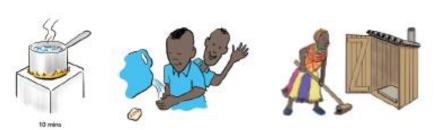






Health Educational Materials



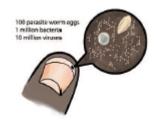


Activity: Ask students how many times they wash their face in a week? Do they wash their face everyday? Make a chart for the class, and for a week check the faces of the students, putting a smiley face when they come in the morning with a clean face, and a frowny face if their face looks dirty with pus or dust or dirt around the nose or eyes.

Example

Student	Monday	Tuesday	Wedhesday	Thursday	Friday
Jane	()	()	(:)	(3)	()
John	(3)	<u>(i)</u>	(:)	(:)	(3)





Community Focus Group Discussions

Perceptions about de-worming:

"We need to protect our children's from diseases, it is good that our children are provided deworming medication"

"Deworming is important because it allows the children to eat, and prevents sickness and abdominal pain"

Perceptions about school feeding

"They are now fed kinche, beans, pourage and have water to drink while they are at school. They are strong and we are happy with the service they got" 'In our homes, the feeding practices are not equal. At school all children are now equal.' 'We have started to mix the different varieties of cereals, like with the school feeding'

How it influences WASH at home

'The activities performed in the school have become a model for the community, such as the construction of latrines and the behaviour change surrounding personal hygiene' 'Especially the latrine construction has become a model for the community to learn to build latrines. We have constructed similar latrines in the village to those in the school.'





Reaching the community through schools

Capacity Building

'The activities performed in the school have become a model for the community, such as the construction of latrines and the behaviour change surrounding personal hygiene'

'Especially the latrine construction has become a model for the community to learn to build latrines. We have constructed similar latrines in the village to those in the school.'

Behavioural Change

'Once we have learnt how to make our clothes clean and wash our hands why would we stop? The behavioural part of the project will continue' 'I have changed my hand washing habits and use of the toilet. The others in the community have learnt from me. It is a form of knowledge and habit sharing.'

Schools as a wider platform for health

"...WASH is saving us from medical expense so we are also benefiting"

'I have noticed in the past three years the decrease of diarrhoeal diseases'

'The best change in the community is the student motivation to attend school'

'The activities performed in the school have become a model for the community, such as the construction of latrines and the behaviour change surrounding personal hygiene'

Learnings from Local Government

Politics of WASH

'Important to discuss implementation and strategy with local offices to avoid duplication, correct sub-contractor assignment and support of the government'

Capacity building

'Schools have the income and ability to fund latrine building, but the main problem is knowledge and skills for maintenance'

Ensuring sustainability

'While the approach to assign cleaners is new to the [bureau of education], it is not difficult to have a school assign a cleaner, they already assign cooks' 'Communities can be mobilized to support if they understand why and where the money goes'





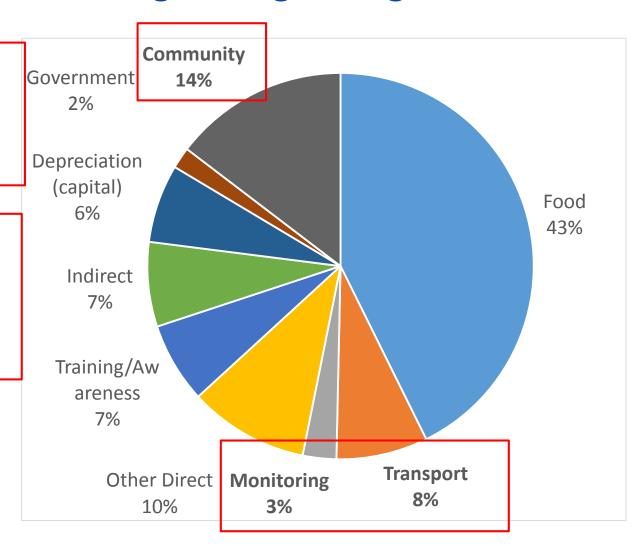
Benefits of Integrating Programmes



\$7.35/chd/yr \$1.05 in CC and \$0.06 in government contribution

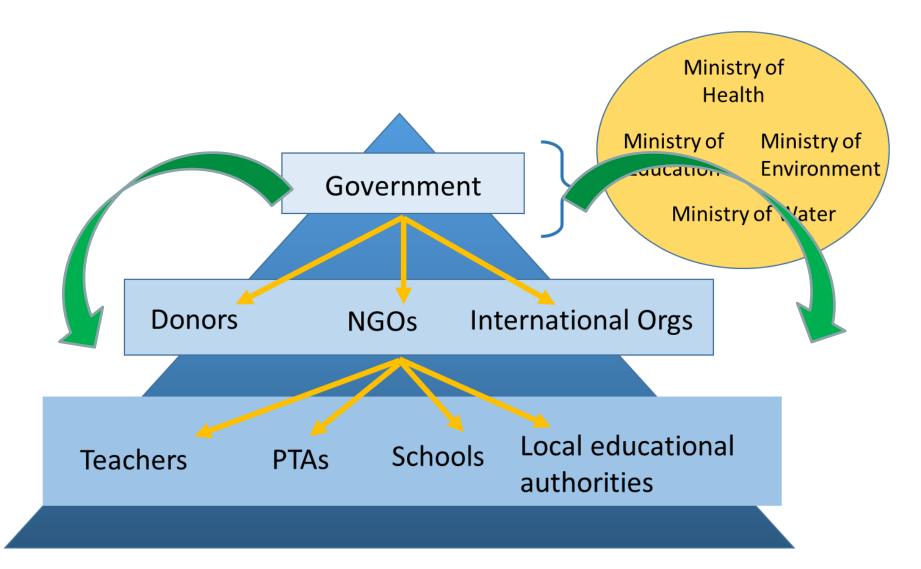
Deworming: \$0.40 per child (drugs were donated) Made up of transport and salary costs

Overall SF: \$28.01/chd/yr Including a \$4.16 CC & \$0.57 Local Government cost



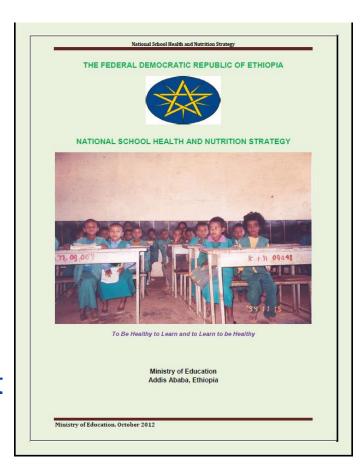
Overall: \$35.76 per child per year.

School Health and Nutrition – a complex field of partnerships, integrated programmes and policy



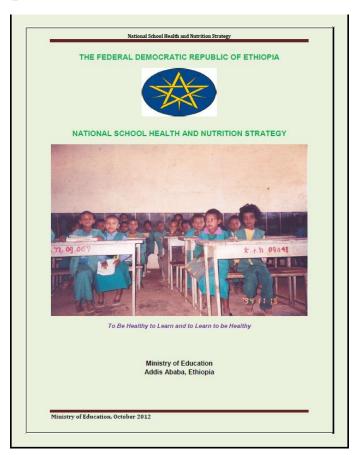
Integrating Interventions

- Integrating school health has multiple synergies:
 - Costs
 - Delivery
 - Training
 - Effects
- WASH requires simple, safe and effective measures
- Sustainability can be achieved with community involvement and consent
- School health interventions can be linked with NTD programmes
- Linked with wider school learning



Moving forward with integrated SHN in Ethiopia

- Maps used to inform the governments National deworming programme
- Government is now interested in scaling up ESHI to multiple regions
- Investing in school feeding already
- ESDP V and the SHN strategy launched, now opportunity to link the two with a government led approach

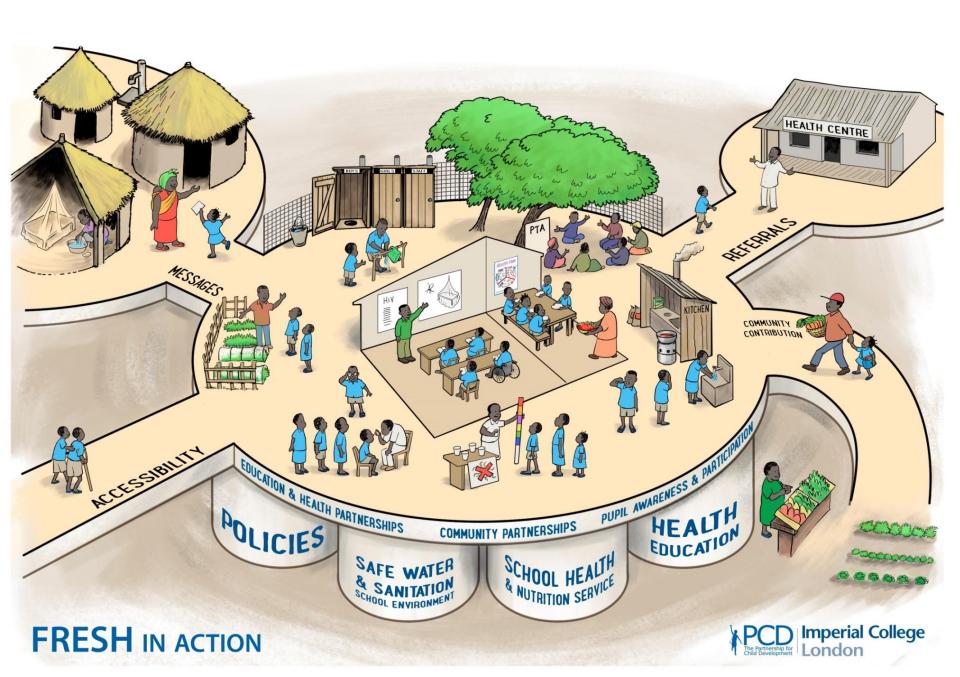


What makes integrated school health and nutrition programs work?

- High-level political support
- Cross-sectoral partnerships
- Policy, plan, M&E framework and budget
- Ensuring a strong evidence base
- Community sensitization and public awareness campaigns
- Development partner cooperation
- Integrating programmes from different spheres







Evolving research agenda











Thank you

PCD
Iain Gardinier
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Dave Thomas
Aster Aschalew

EPHIAdugna Woyessa
Gemechu Leta

Imperial
Mike French
Jack Grimes





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