



Supportive Environments for Healthy Communities

Issue 63 July 20, 2012 | Focus on HIV/AIDS and WASH

This issue contains resources on 2012 HIV/AIDS and WASH events, reports and country studies and updates the July 2011 WASHplus Weekly issue. Resources in this issue include links to the upcoming international AIDS conference, training manuals by the USAID AIDSTAR-One project, a WaterAid lessons learned report and country studies from Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Please let WASHplus know at any time if you have resources to share for future issues of WASHplus Weekly or if you have suggestions for future topics. An [archive](#) of past Weekly issues is available on the WASHplus website.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- **July 22-27, 2012 - XIX International AIDS Conference.** ([Conference website](#))

The AIDS 2012 program will present new scientific knowledge and offer many opportunities for structured dialogue on the major issues facing the global response to HIV. A variety of session types – from abstract-driven presentations to symposia, bridging and plenary sessions – will meet the needs of various participants. Other related activities, including the Global Village, satellite meetings, exhibitions and affiliated independent events, will contribute to an exceptional opportunity for professional development and networking.

- **July 24, 2012 - WASH and HIV/AIDS - The Evidence for Integration.** ([Registration info](#))

People living with HIV and AIDS have increased need for water and sanitation and are more susceptible to the impacts of poor water, sanitation and hygiene. With the participation of leaders in both the HIV/AIDS and Household Water Treatment (HWT) fields, this satellite aims to take a critical look at the integration of HWT in HIV/AIDS programs, highlighting the need, strengths and challenges of program implementation, cost effectiveness, and policy orientation in charting the way forward. Keynote speaker Debra Messing, PSI Global Ambassador, will share experiences from a recent trip to

meet people living with HIV in Zambia.

- **July 25, 2012 – Poop & People/Taps & Toilets: Community-based Approaches to Meeting the Basic WASH Needs of Families Affected by HIV.** ([Registration info](#))

This session will identify critical opportunities for improved integration of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services at clinical and community levels, with home-based care, orphans and vulnerable children, behavior change, nutrition, and anti-retroviral treatment (ART) programs. Panelists will share experiences from the WASH sector of programmatic approaches and key partnerships that can enhance health outcomes for people infected with and affected by HIV.

WEBINARS

- **WASHplus and WaterAid Webinars on HIV and AIDS, Jan 2012.** ([Link](#))
Accessible water and sanitation and good hygiene practices are essential for the treatment and wellbeing of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) and their caregivers. Yet PLHIV often face stigma and isolation within their own community, limiting their access to basic water and sanitation services. This session provided participants with an introduction to the integration of WASH practices into HIV-care and HIV considerations in WASH services.

REPORTS/ARTICLES

- **Integrating Sanitation into Services for People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2012.** C-Change; WASHplus. ([Link](#))
This report outlines ways to integrate sanitation into existing PEPFAR programs along with the rationale for doing so. In addition, this document provides some examples of how countries have integrated sanitation into their HIV programming. Guidelines and tools are available as annexes.
- **Focus on HIV/AIDS and WASH, WASHplus Weekly, July 2011.** WASHplus. ([Link](#))
Links to 14 reports and studies published in 2011.
- **HIV and H(2)O: Tracing the Connections Between Gender, Water and HIV, AIDS Behav, June 2012.** B West. ([Abstract, author email address](#))
The authors analyzed the literature on HIV and water/sanitation to develop a conceptual model that maps the connections between women's double burden of resource collection and HIV care. Drawing on theories of gender and systems science, they concluded that there are multiple paths through which improved water/sanitation could improve HIV-related outcomes.
- **How to Integrate Water, Sanitation and Hygiene into HIV Programmes, 2010.** World Health Organization; USAID. ([Link](#))
The objective of this document is to facilitate the integration of WASH practices into

official HIV guidelines and standards, and into HIV programming. The document: outlines why WASH should be included in HIV programs; details which WASH practices to include in HIV programs; and identifies how WASH can be included in HIV programs, illustrated by case studies from various countries.

- **Improving the Lives of People Living with HIV through WASH, 2012.**

AIDSTAR-One. ([Participant's Guide](#)) | ([Trainer's Guide](#))

AIDSTAR-One recently finalized a new training resource that aims to address problems around WASH at health facilities to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV and their families entitled Improving the Lives of People Living with HIV (PLWH) through WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene). This comprehensive, three-four day curriculum has two goals: 1) to build the capacity of individual health care providers to adopt WASH approaches, and 2) to provide guidance to program planners and administrators in developing facility-wide WASH approaches.

- **Summary of WaterAid's Work on HIV/AIDS: Equity and Inclusion – Key Lessons, 2011.** ([Link](#))

This briefing note summarizes WaterAid's work in the area of HIV/AIDS to date, the key lessons learned and recommendations for the future.

COUNTRY STUDIES

- **Equatorial Guinea - Prevalence of Intestinal Parasites in HIV-Positive Patients on the Island of Bioko: Its Relation to Sanitary Conditions and Socioeconomic Factors, *Sci Total Environ*, July 2012.** M Roka. ([Abstract](#))

Gender, educational level and low hygiene were associated with intestinal parasitic infection. When comparing the two groups (HIV-positive and HIV-negative), statistical association between HIV co-infection and infection by Giardia and Entamoeba was found. The findings showed high rates of intestinal parasitic infections in HIV-positive people and in the HIV-negative group, suggesting a closer relationship between sanitary status and living conditions than with immune status.

- **Kenya - Integrated HIV Testing, Malaria, and Diarrhea Prevention Campaign in Kenya: Modeled Health Impact and Cost-Effectiveness, *PLoS One*, Feb 2012..** J Kahn. ([Link](#))

A 2008 community-integrated prevention campaign in Western Province, Kenya, reached 47,000 individuals over seven days, providing HIV testing and counseling, water filters, insecticide-treated bed nets, condoms, and for HIV-infected individuals, cotrimoxazole prophylaxis and referral for ongoing care. The program modeled the potential cost-effectiveness of a scaled-up integrated prevention campaign. A mass, rapidly implemented campaign for HIV testing, safe water, and malaria control appears economically attractive.

- **South Africa - Clinical and Social Determinants of Diarrhoeal Disease in a**

Rural HIV/AIDS Clinic: A Case-Control Study, *Int J STD AIDS*, May 2012. M Moshabela. ([Abstract](#))

Diarrheal diseases are a common cause of morbidity and are associated with mortality in HIV-infected populations. Little is known about the contribution of clinical and socio-environmental factors to the risk of diarrhea in these populations in rural sub-Saharan Africa. The authors conducted a case-control study of people attending a rural HIV clinic with an episode of diarrhea in Bushbuckridge, South Africa. In multivariate analysis, diarrhea remained associated with female gender, limited access to water and pre-ART status. Clinical and socio-environmental factors are associated with occurrence of diarrheal disease among rural HIV patients in South Africa. Further intervention research is urgently needed, combining community- and clinic-based approaches, to improve access to water, sanitation and ART for rural areas with high HIV prevalence, along with structural interventions to address gender inequities.

- **South Africa - Health Impact of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Relation to Home-Based Care for People Living with HIV and AIDS in the Limpopo Province**, 2012. South African Water Research Commission. ([Link](#))

A substantial burden of the care of people with HIV and AIDS has been placed on the elderly, school-going children, family members, friends and different care organizations within the community. Among many governments and communities, home-based care is based on volunteers whom are unrecognized, under-valued and frequently unpaid. They are largely women and girls. Home-based care is seen as work that does not require remuneration and therefore it is not currently considered within the scope of policies and legislation. The aim of the Water Research Commission project was to investigate home-based care practices with regards to the experiences of caregivers and to perform a health risk assessment of the water used for domestic purposes in households caring for people living with HIV and AIDS.

- **South Africa - How Does the HIV and AIDS Epidemic in South Africa Impact on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectors?** 2012. South African Water Research Commission. ([Link](#))

The objective of this study project was to investigate presently available water, sanitation and hygiene resources available to HIV and AIDS infected individuals in three different communities in South Africa. This study was conducted over three identified and selected districts of Ukhahlamba (Eastern Cape province), Khayelitsha, city of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (Western Cape province) and Groblersdal, Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality (Limpopo province). The study revealed a wide range of issues in their various dimensions that relate to provision of adequate water, sanitation and hygiene with specific focus on people living with HIV/AIDS.

- **Zimbabwe - The Impact Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Infrastructures Have on People Living with HIV and AIDS**, n.d. N Potgieter. ([Link](#))

There is a need for hygiene education at the household level on the importance of

household water storage to prevent contamination. Appropriate household water treatment systems, such as filters or disinfectants, are needed especially in households where there are people living with HIV and AIDS, to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. The presence of total coliforms in hand swabs was indicative of inadequate hand washing, especially non-use of soap and disinfectants.

Each WASHplus Weekly highlights topics such as Urban WASH, Indoor Air Pollution, Innovation, Household Water Treatment and Storage, Hand Washing, Integration, and more. If you would like to feature your organization's materials in upcoming issues, please send them to Dan Campbell, WASHplus knowledge resources specialist, at dacampbell@fhi360.org.



About WASHplus - WASHplus, a five-year project funded through USAID's Bureau for Global Health, creates supportive environments for healthy households and communities by delivering high-impact interventions in water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) and indoor air pollution (IAP). WASHplus uses proven, at-scale interventions to reduce diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections, the two top killers of children under five years of age globally. For information, visit www.washplus.org or email: contact@washplus.org.

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