

NTDs and WASH in Kenya – a snapshot



25 million people

in Kenya have at least one neglected tropical disease



People in poverty

– without access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene – are more likely to be affected by NTDs

41%

of people in Kenya do not have access to basic water

71%

of Kenyans have no access to basic sanitation facilities



Neglected tropical diseases contribute to:

- Poor physical and cognitive development in children
- Maternal illness and childhood mortality
- People missing work or school
- Social stigma and isolation
- Greater suffering and often life-long disabilities

NTD	Endemic counties (out of 47)
Soil-transmitted helminths (STH)	40
Trachoma	12
Lymphatic filariasis	6
S.Mansoni	20
S.Haematobium	9

The major problem:



NTDs persist in less developed parts of the world; poor, marginalised communities and conflict areas. Despite the vast numbers of people affected by NTDs, relatively little funding and attention has been received. Water, sanitation and hygiene and behaviour change communication plays a major role in combating NTDs, but are often not embedded in NTD programming, meaning that key opportunities to work collaboratively get missed.

Key interventions in elimination of NTDs:



- Mass drug administration
- Increasing access to safe water
- Promotion of latrine usage and community-led total sanitation
- Social and behaviour change communication
- Handwashing, facial cleanliness and shoe wearing
- Vector control measures
- Surgery and other medical treatment

Major partners in WASH and NTD programming:

Government of Kenya, WHO, Sightsavers, The Fred Hollows Foundation, Christian Blind Mission, Operation Eyesight Universal, AMREF Health Africa, ASCEND Programme, Catholic Programmes, Unilever, World Vision, Children Without Worms, SNV, UNICEF, and USAID

