

Household Hygiene and Sanitation in Bwindi Communities

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Conservation Through Public Health



Presentation Outline

- Background of CTPH Community Public Health Program
- Hygiene and Sanitation Survey
- Monitoring behavioural change in communities
- Ongoing efforts
- Sustainability and Scaling Up









Conservation Through Public Health

MISSION: CTPH promotes gorilla conservation by enabling humans, wildlife and livestock to coexist through improving primary health care in and around Africa's protected areas.

GOAL: CTPH prevents and controls disease transmission while cultivating a winning attitude to conservation and public health in local communities



CTPH Integrated Programs

MAIN PROGRAM AREAS:

- Wildlife Health Monitoring
- Human Public Health
- Sustainable Livelihoods

SUPPORTING PROGRAM AREAS:

- Information and Communication Technology
- Research
- Advocacy and Coalition Building



OKWERINDA



KUTATURIZA

ENDWARA

ENGAGI NARI

ZO KU TUTURIZA

PREVENTION

AND

CONTROL OF



DISEASE

TRANSMISSION

BETWEEN HUMANS

AND GORILLAS



CTPH's Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Educational Flip Chart



Outcomes – PHE Program

- **Community volunteers identify** themselves as Community Conservation Health (CCH) Workers **disseminating conservation education and public health messages/services (Champions)**
- **12 fold increase in new Family Planning Users** in first 4 years **from 35**
- **11 fold increase in number of TB suspects** identified through the CCH Volunteer FP network
- **CCHWs are providing 78% of Depo injections – greatly reducing burden on government health center, which is underresourced**
- **Increasing interest in long term family planning methods,** available at Bwindi Community Hospital – implant and IUD



PHE - Lessons Learned

- **Hygiene and sanitation improved due to repeated home visits** by CCH Volunteers and now needed to be **measured quantitatively through surveys**



Hygiene and Sanitation Survey

- Cross sectional survey

DISTRICT	Kanungu	Kisoro
PARISHES	Mukono Bujengwe	Rubuguri Nteko
HOUSEHOLDS	2624	2951
DATES	Sept 2009	May 2011



Hygiene and Sanitation Baseline Survey

- To find out the hygiene and sanitation situation of communities, living close to the mountain gorilla habitat to help set a baseline for monitoring and improving hygiene and sanitation services

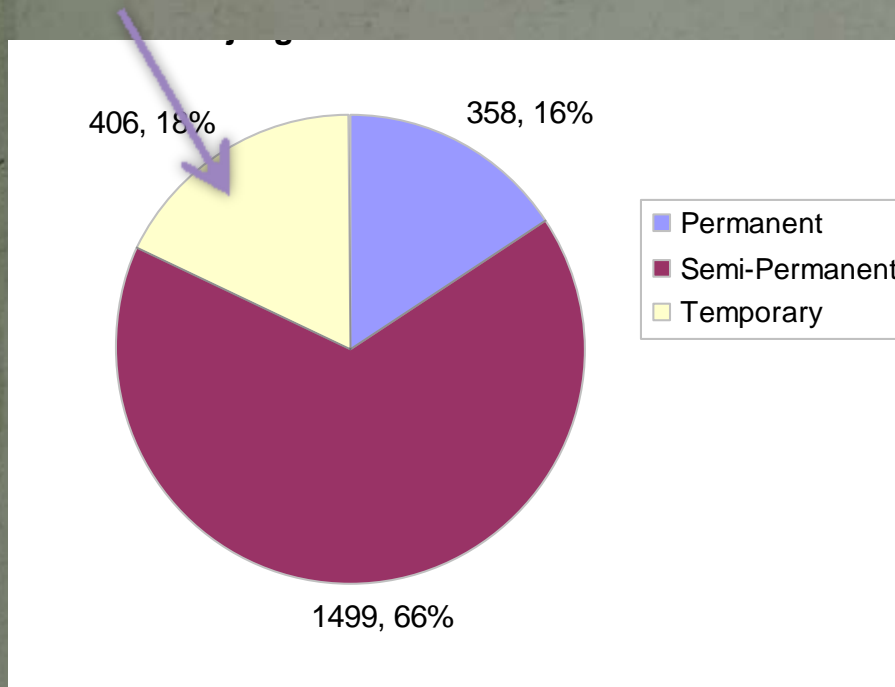


Objectives

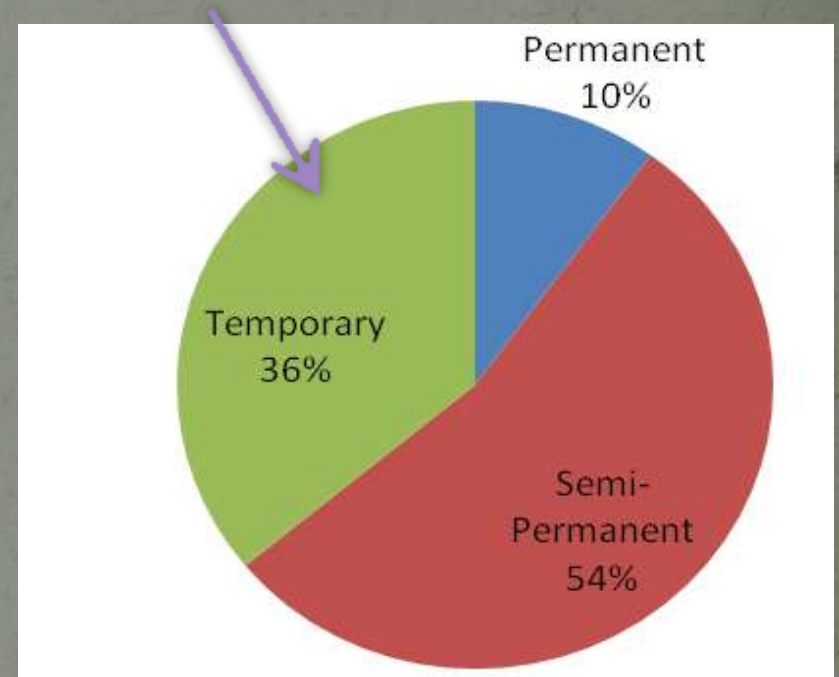
- To **assess** the sanitation and hygiene status of households that live in Bujengwe and Mukono parish
- To **compare** these indicators between communities in close proximity to mountain gorillas with communities that have no interaction with mountain gorillas.
- To **recommend** and improve sanitation and hygiene through the existing CTPH Community Conservation Health Volunteers



Housing Conditions in Bwindi



Mukono & Bujengwe



Rubuguri & Nteko



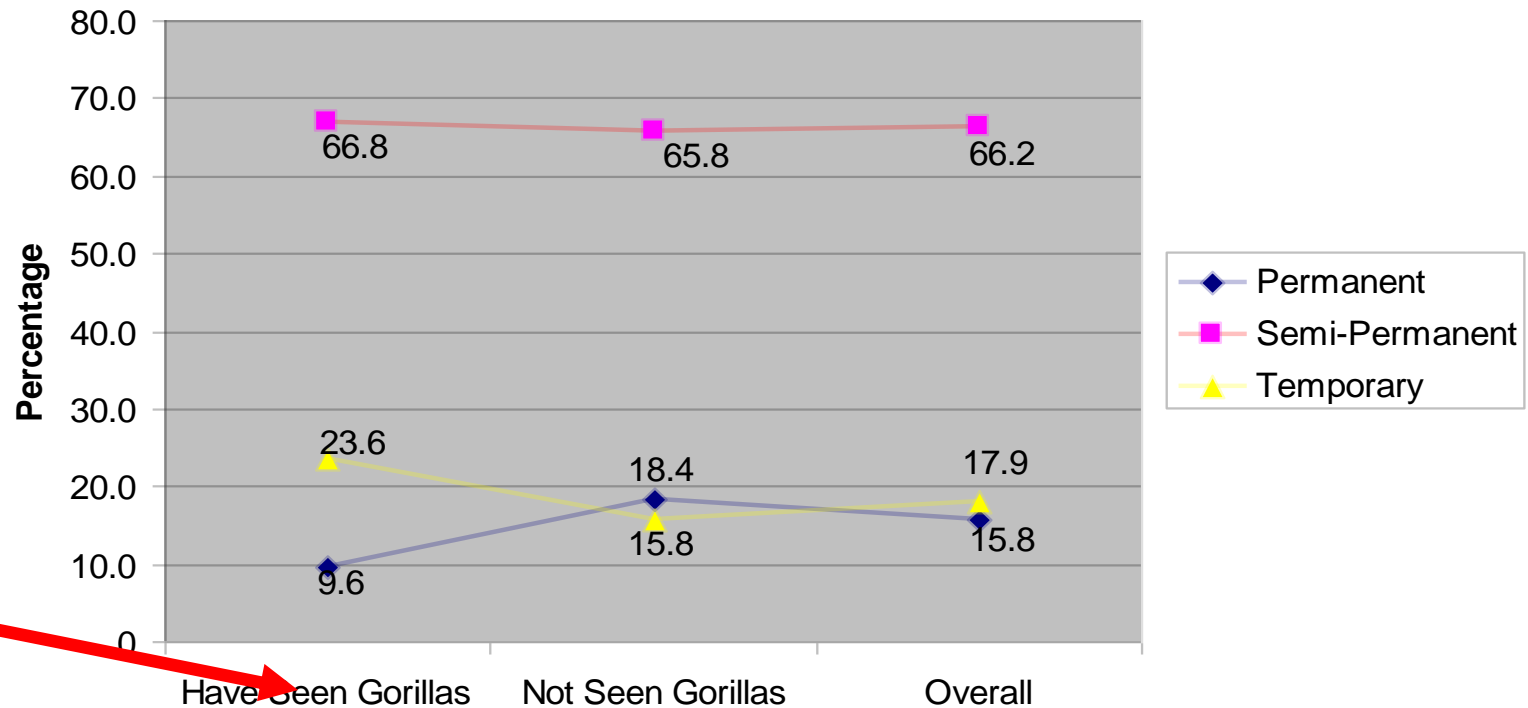
Relating House Type to Kitchen Presence

Type of main house	Number	Kitchen
Permanent	266	74.3%
Semi-Permanent	602	40.2%
Temporary	49	12.1%



Housing - Seen gorillas vs not seen gorillas

Comparison in housing type between those who see gorillas and those that do not and the overall

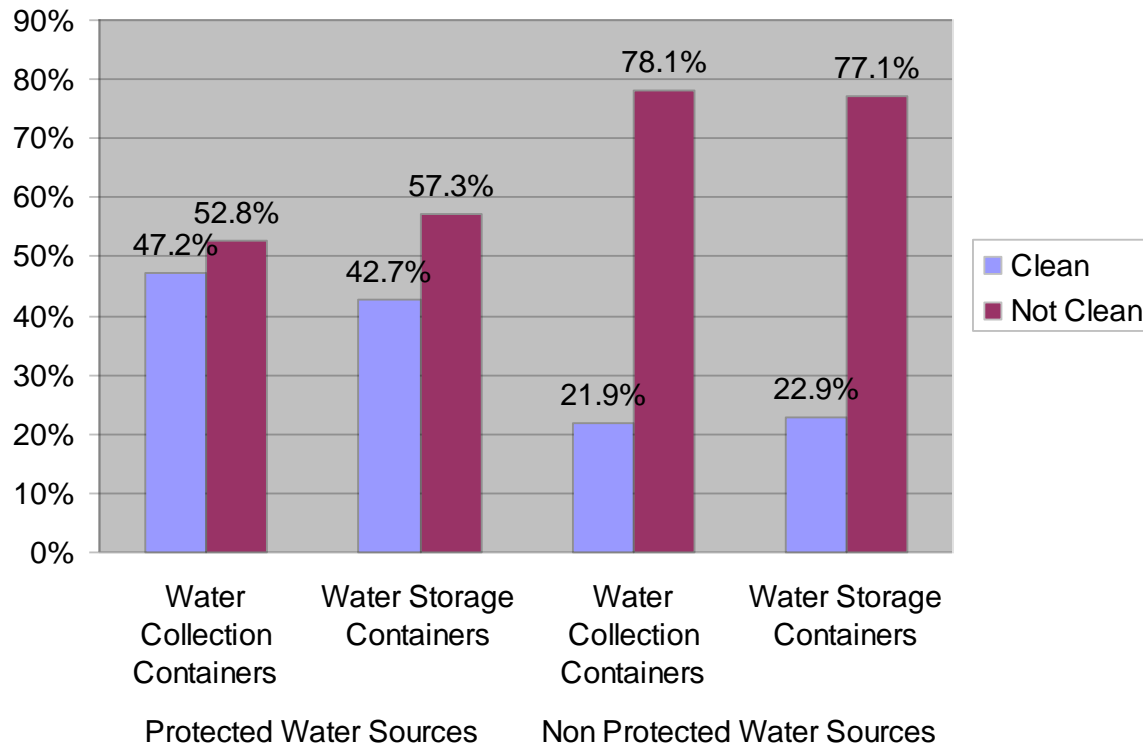




Typical unprotected water source used by majority of Bwindi communities

Safe water chain- Mukono and Bujengwe

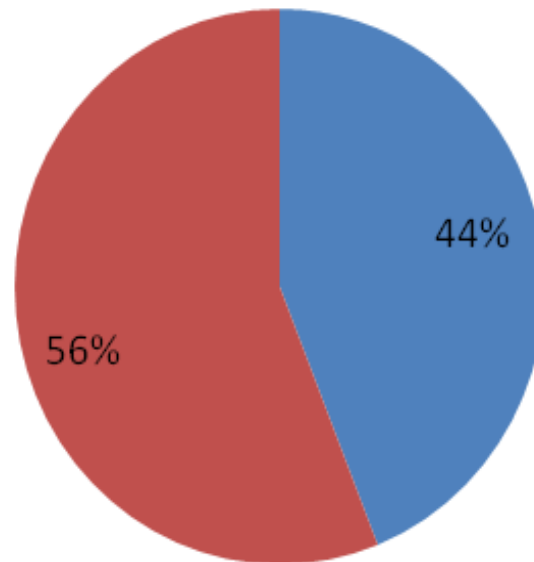
Comparison in Cleanliness of Water Collection and Storage Containers Used at Protected and Non-Protected Water Sources



Safe Water Collection – Rubugiri & Nteko

Status water source for household consumption

■ Protected water source ■ Un protected water source



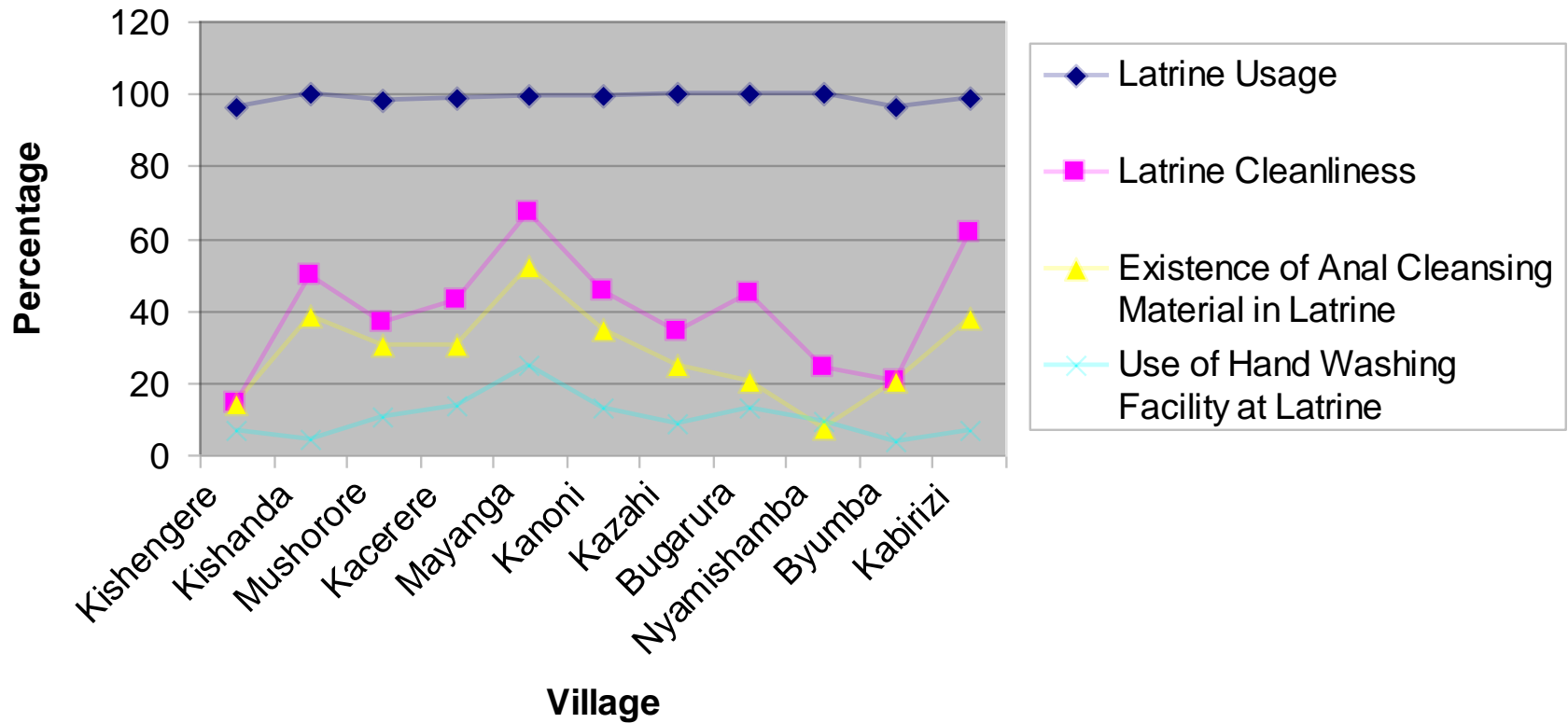
Seen Gorillas Vs Not Seen Gorillas

Indicator	Seen gorillas (%)	Not seen gorillas (%)
Latrine coverage	74.8	82.3
Latrine cleanliness	41.7	42
Anal cleansing material in latrine	28.2	32
Both anal cleansing and hand washing facility	9.9	12.1
Protected Water Source	48.3	58.3
Immunization (DPT3)	93.9	95.3
Nutrition - 2 meals per day	87.6	92.7



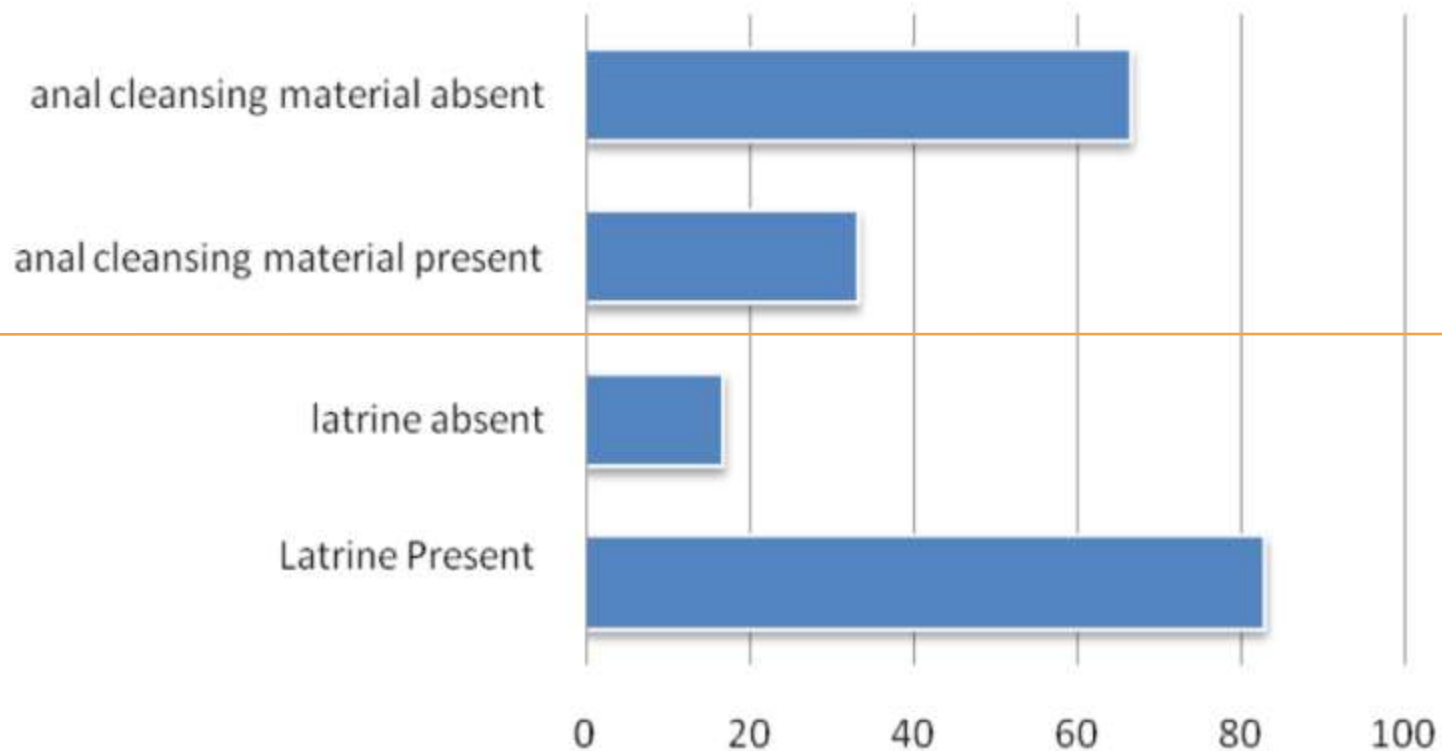
Latrine Parameters

Latrine Parameters in Bujengwe Parish



Latrine paramaters: Rubuguri and Nteko

Percentage latrine presence and cleansing material





Refuse pit, shelter and drying rack

- Only (16.6%) households had a refuse pit
- Bath shelter was found in 782 (34.5%)
- Bath shelter, 75.1% were drained.
- Drying Rack present in 45.2%



Data collection hygiene and sanitation indicators added to FP and TB data sheet

- Community Conservation Health Volunteers were trained to monitor MOH hygiene and sanitation indicators during home visits
- Selected four indicators likely to change in the short term (less than one year), looked at presence of:
 - Hand washing facility at the latrine
 - Anal cleansing material at the latrine
 - Clean water storage container
 - Drying rack



Monitoring behavior change in 346 individuals from Sep 2009 to June 2010

Presence of hand washing facility at latrine	Total number	Percentage (%)
Already had one (42/346)	42	12.1%
Obtained one (144/346)	144	41.6%
Still don't have one (143/346)	143	41.3%
Removed the facility (17/346)	17	4.9%
Status in September 2009 (282/1813)		15.6%
Desired behavior change – Proportion of hand washing facilities increased after 10 months - June 2010 by 26%		

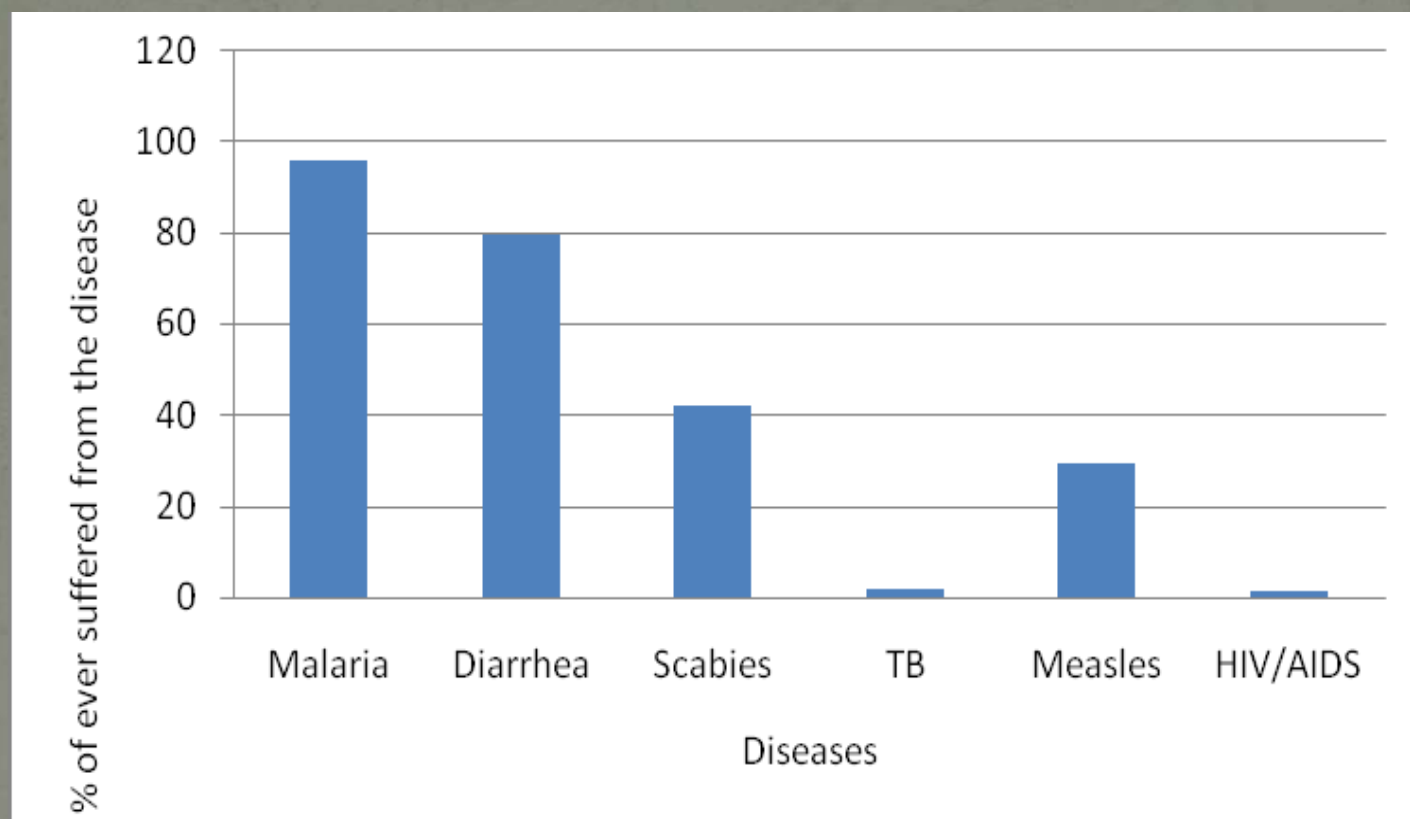


Draft BINP AOP 2012- 2013

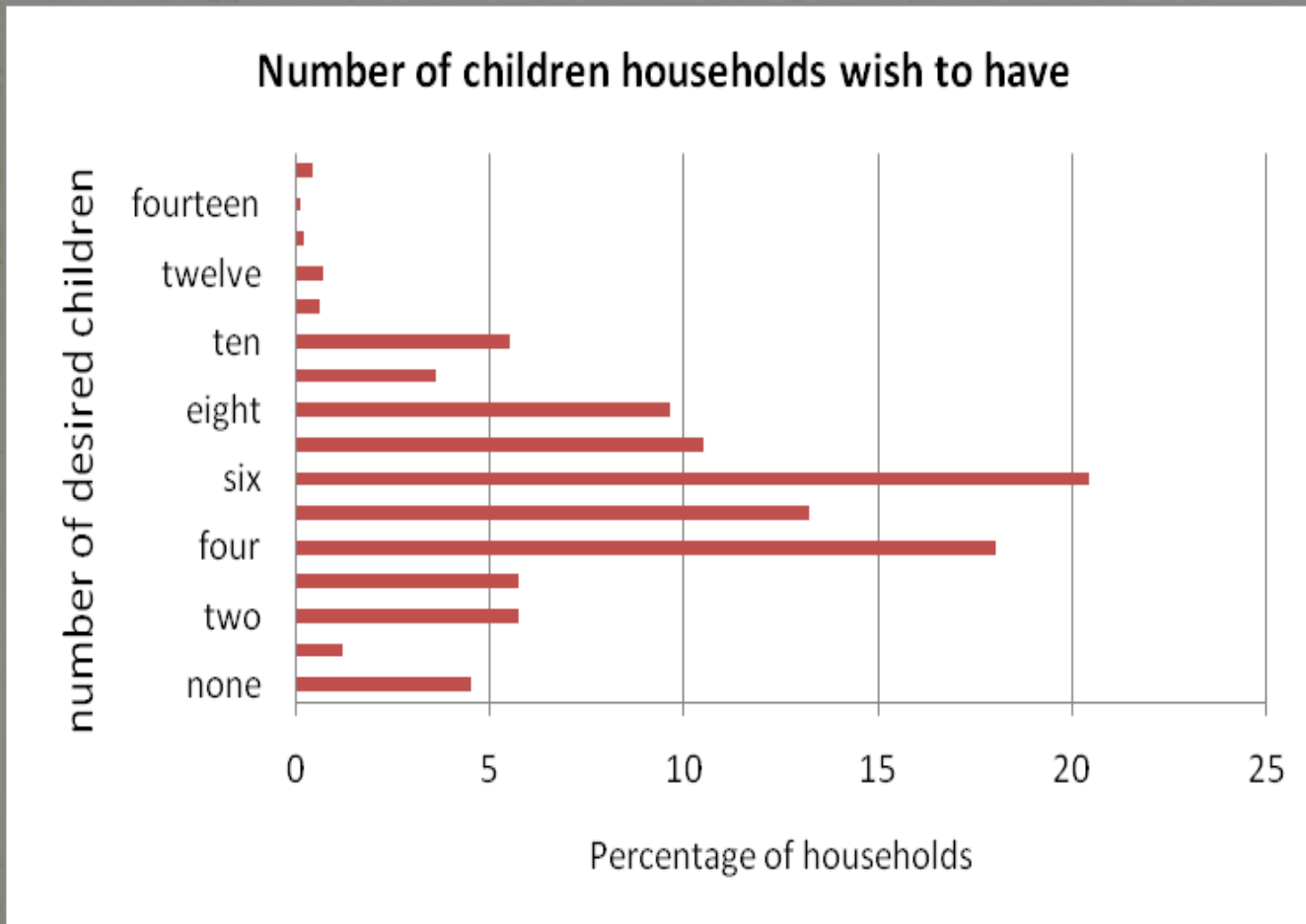
- Output 3.3 Health of Mountain Gorilla ensured
 - Hand wash facilities at latrines in Nteko, Bujengwe and Mpungu Parishes increased by 20%
 - Instances of livestock grazing inside park reduced to 2%



Infectious diseases- Kisoro



Family planning



Main Focus

- Is gorilla health status improving while community health (hygiene and sanitation) is improving?



Ongoing Efforts

- Linking community public health data to wildlife health monitoring data collected by rangers and HUGO (Human and Gorilla Conflict Resolution) volunteer team, started with support from IGCP
- **Special attention to homes visited by both sets of CCHW and HUGO community volunteers**
- Extending gorilla fecal analysis beyond parasitology to bacteriology (culture and PCR – Makerere University) and virology (Robert Koch Institute)
- **Extending sample analysis to livestock and clinical cases in people from Bwindi Community Hospital**



Next Steps – Sustainability

- In discussions with UWA to put some percentage of gorilla permit funds towards improving hygiene and sanitation in homes often visited by gorillas – direct conservation impact – Now in BMCA AOP
- Integrating CCH volunteers into the MOH government Village Health Teams (so far half were voted into the VHTs)
- Encouraging the CCHWs to form
- Livelihoods and sustainability



Scale Up

- **Advocacy for integrated approaches** in Uganda through a Uganda Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) **working group (support from Population Reference Bureau and Family Health International)**
- WCS, IUCN, JGI, FFI, Kibale Fish and Monkey Project, Kibale Health and Conservation Centre, Uganda Network for Toxic Free Malaria Control, Ecological Christian Organization, Nature Palace Foundation, Makerere University
 - **ITFC & BMCT**



Thank You

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UWA, Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Kanungu local government, USAID, ITFC, Bwindi Community Hospital, FHI, Population Reference Bureau, John Snow International, MacArthur Foundation, Development Cooperation Ireland, African Wildlife Foundation, International Gorilla Conservation Programme, Wildlife Conservation Society, Camp Dresser McKee International, Whitley Fund for Nature/WWF-UK ,

Wildlife Conservation Network, Wildlife Direct, MGVP

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