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PROJECT

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND RESOURCES LINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE WITH HIV/AIDS HOME-BASED CARE. Prepared by USAID Hygiene Improvement Project.
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Introduction

This bibliography contains citations and abstracts of 90 articles and reports that discuss linkages between water, hygiene and/or sanitation with HIV/AIDS care and treatment, or some aspect of health and well-being of people infected or affected by HIV and AIDS. In addition to the citations and abstracts, links to the full-text documents are included if available.

This bibliography is organized into 3 categories. These are:

A - Peer-review Literature – 32 published journal articles are included in this section.

B - Reports – This category includes 38 fact sheets, project reports and other documents from organizations.

C - [Guidelines/Manuals](#) – This section includes 20 guidelines and manuals on issues regarding home-based care (HBC).

C. Guidelines/Manuals

Colton, T., Dunnington, L., Hainsworth, G. & Israel, E. (2006). **Community Home-Based Care for People and Communities Affected by HIV/AIDS: A Handbook for Community Health Workers.** Watertown, MA: Pathfinder International.

Link: http://www.pathfind.org/site/DocServer/CHBC_HB_Complete.pdf?docID=7961

The Handbook draws on the experience of Pathfinder community home-based care (CHBC) in projects in Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Uganda. Pathfinder's CHBC model, emphasizes community mobilization for prevention as well as participation in care and support for those affected by HIV/AIDS. It includes diagrams and instructions for purifying drinking water and sections on personal and food hygiene.

Colton, T., Dunnington, L., Hainsworth, G. & Israel, E. (2006). **Community Home-Based Care for People and Communities Affected by HIV/AIDS A Comprehensive Training Course for Community Health Workers, Trainer's Guide.** Watertown, MA: Pathfinder International.

Link:

http://www.pathfind.org/site/DocServer/CHBC_Trainer_s_Guide_Complete.pdf?docID=8001

This curriculum is primarily based on Pathfinder's experience in sub-Saharan Africa, But it is intended to provide a global model for community home-based care which can be adapted into local contexts as needed. Other successful approaches from local and international organizations and projects were also added to enrich the content and training methodologies. The curriculum was pre-tested in Tanzania and Mozambique, and underwent an internal and external peer review.

Family Health International. (2004). **Module 4: Monitoring and Evaluating Community Home-Based Care Programs**. Research Triangle Park, NC: Family Health International.

This training module is for workshop participants and teaches: (1) the components of community home-based care (CHBC) that need to be monitored, (2) how to develop home-based care (HBC)-specific process indicators, and (3) to identify appropriate monitoring and evaluation methodologies and tools.

Link:

<http://www.fhi.org/NR/rdonlyres/ehz3d4ozmhvbvbjqpcehueub57rj222dojjm6nvyodu4ljdambpht2ipj5mxelce7w4ctj3eyyl5dc/Mod04.pdf>

Hsi, N. Musau, S. & Chanfreau, C. (2005). **HIV/AIDS Home- Based Care Costing Guidelines**. Bethesda, MD: PHRplus.

Link: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADE226.pdf

The guidelines present costing principles that can be applied to HBC interventions at community level, to allow for determinations of the cost of HBC approaches. They then take users through a 10-step process in which they define the boundaries of an existing, expanding, or proposed HBC program; identify and quantify the resource requirements of that program; collect needed cost and other data; analyze the data in terms of total and unit costs; and apply the results.

Kenya National AIDS/STD Control Programme. (2002). **National Home-Based Care Programme and Service Guidelines**. Nairobi: Ministry of Health.

These guidelines call for the use of "clean boiled water for cooking and drinking to prevent diarrhea. It states that after cleaning soiled children or sick people more protection is required, especially the use of gloves or other protective material. For cleaning infected wounds, it recommends the use polythene bags (or gloves if available) and washing hands before and after the procedure. For dressings that are re-used, rinse thoroughly in cold water and pour the rinse water into the latrine. Soak dressings in bleach solution or boil. Wash with water and soap, rinse well, and hang in the sun. Dispose of soiled dressings that are not reused by burning or throwing into the pit latrine.

Lamptey, P.R. (n.d.). **HIV/AIDS Prevention Care Resource-Constrained Settings: A Handbook for the Design and Management of Programs**. Research Triangle Park, NC: Family Health International.

www.fhi.org/NR/rdonlyres/eh7tyyfcpwmy6w3okmfxspm3cyenzp55jaooz3omemjlggh3w4sn2dnybkbhw3sq4cegcvfivihmm/HIVAIDSPreventionCare1enhv.pdf

This comprehensive manual provides guidelines on planning, implementing and evaluating HIV/AIDS programs. It mentions boiling and filters to improve household water quality and states that "improvements in water and sanitation reduce labor demands on affected families and community members who want to help, thus giving them more time to do so."

Malawi Ministry of Gender and Community Services. (2003). **National Policy on Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children**. Lilongwe: Ministry of Gender and Community Services.

This policy document does not deal with water, sanitation and hygiene issues. The key areas covered by the National Policy on Orphans and other Vulnerable Children include Provision of Assistance, Coordination, Institutional and Legal Framework, Transparency

and Accountability, Monitoring and Evaluation. It emphasizes that care for orphans and other vulnerable children remain the responsibility of families and communities. The Policy emphasizes community-based approaches because they have proved to be highly sustainable. In this regard institutional care for orphans and other vulnerable children should be the last resort.

Malawi Ministry of Health. (2005). **National Community Home Based Care Policy and Guidelines.**

In the section on Nutrition Support, the Guidelines specify that “water shall be obtained from a protected source and safety measures taken to avoid contamination.”

Malawi National AIDS Commission. **Community home-based care providers’ handbook.** National AIDS Commission. Link: <http://www.aidsmalawi.org.mw/contentdocuments/HBC%20Providers'%20Handbook.pdf>

The handbook provides information about the organization of Malawi’s national home-based care program and includes chapters on counseling, communication, treatment and other topics.

Malawi National AIDS Commission. (2003). **Malawi national HIV/AIDS policy: a call for renewed action.** Lilongwe: National AIDS Commission. Link: <http://www.aidsmalawi.org.mw/contentdocuments/Malawi%20National%20HIVAIDS%20Policy.pdf>

Malawi’s policy provides technical and administrative guidelines for the design, implementation and management of HIV/AIDS interventions, programs and activities. It offers guidance on critical intervention areas, among them social and economic support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWAs); provision of care and support for treatment to achieve a better quality of life for Malawians living with HIV/AIDS; and protection of their human rights and freedoms.

PACT. **Home-based Care for People living with HIV/AIDS: Course Notebook for Participants.** Washington DC: U.S. Agency for International Development. Link: http://www.pactworld.org/reach/documents/HBC_training_participant_guide.pdf

The Course Notebook for Participants is a learning resource package to equip the caregiver, the supervisor and any home-based care participant with the skills to ensure that the home-based care program works effectively. The components of the package include: medical care (both nursing and clinical), support and counseling, psychosocial support (including spiritual support), AIDS education, health education, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation.

South Africa. **National Guideline on Home-based Care and Community Based Care.**

This 14 page document provides information on general goals and principles of home-based care programs. It does not include any specific mention of water, sanitation or hygiene issues or practices.

Tanzania Ministry of Health. (2005) **Guidelines for Home Based Care Services.** Dar Es Salaam: Ministry of Health.

Link:

<http://www.nacptz.org/publications/Guidelines%20for%20HBC%20Services%20Feb-2005.pdf>

These Guidelines were developed by Tanzania's Ministry of Health to support the effective implementation of the National Care & Treatment Plan for People Living with HIV/AIDS. As basic elements of a home-based care service it highlights: Identification and protection of water source and basic sanitation; Fetching, storage and utilization safe water; Proper utilization of sanitary facilities (latrines etc) and Community education on safe water and proper sanitation.

World Health Organization. (2002) **Community Home-based Care in Resource-limited Settings: A Framework for Action**. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Link: http://www.who.int/chp/knowledge/publications/comm_home_based_care.pdf

This document provides a framework for establishing and maintaining community home-based care (CHBC) in resource-limited settings for people with HIV/AIDS and those with other chronic or disabling conditions. It is for governments, national and international donor agencies and community-based organizations (including nongovernmental organizations, faith-based organizations and community groups) in developing or expanding CHBC programs. This document targets three audiences: policy-makers and senior administrators, middle managers and those who develop and run CHBC programs.

World Health Organization. (2002). **Living Well with HIV/AIDS: A Manual on Nutritional Care and Support for People Living with HIV/AIDS**. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization. Link:

http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/file_download.php/69ac3b14bec384ed89414d26e57bde8enuitrition-AIDS-people.pdf

This manual provides home care agents and local service providers with practical recommendations for a healthy and well-balanced diet for people living with HIV/AIDS. The manual was developed following an extensive review of existing guides from both developed and developing countries and includes sections on personal and food hygiene.

World Health Organization. (2006) **Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality**. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Link: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/gdwq3rev/en/index.html

Developments in the third edition of the Guidelines include significantly expanded guidance on ensuring the microbial safety of drinking-water. For the first time, reviews of many waterborne pathogens are provided. "A typical *Mycobacterium* spp. can cause a range of diseases involving the skeleton, lymph nodes, skin and soft tissues, as well as the respiratory, gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts. These bacteria are a major cause of disseminated infections in immunocompromised patients and are a common cause of death in HIV-positive persons."

World Health Organization. **IASC Guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions in emergency settings**. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Link: http://www.who.int/3by5/publications/documents/en/iasc_guidelines.pdf

Guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions in Emergency Settings is to help individuals and organizations in their efforts to address the special needs of HIV-infected and HIV-affected people living in emergency situations. The *Guidelines* are based on the

experiences of organizations of the UN system and their NGO partners. It includes a section on HIV considerations when planning water supply and sanitation services.

Zambia National Food and Nutrition Commission. (2004). **Nutrition Guidelines for Care and Support of People Living with HIV/AIDS**. Lusaka: National Food and Nutrition Commission.

Chapter 8 of this Guideline is on Food Safety and Hygiene. It recommends that water for human consumption should come from protected sources such as boreholes or protected wells. If this is not possible, it states that water from rivers and streams should be treated. " PLWHA should always drink boiled or treated water." Regarding sanitation, the Guideline specifies that if flush toilets are not available, the use of clean, ventilated latrines and that handwashing facilities, soap and towels be provided within the latrine.

Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. (2004). **National Community Home-based Standards**. Harare: Ministry of Health.

These standards are intended to give program managers and home-based care providers a foundation from which to identify gaps in their service and to seek the training and support they need. This guidebook presents the home-based care standards in five sections covering the following areas: Care and Support for Patient and Family; Team Service Provision; Governance and Management; Training, Information and Education; and Monitoring and Evaluation. Sample Data Collection Tools are included in the Annex. One of these, the Client Management Form, has a Safe Drinking Water category for monitoring a patient's environment.

Zimbabwe National Action Committee. (2004). **Zimbabwe water and sanitation sector HIV/AIDS response: programme, strategies and guidelines**. Zimbabwe: National Action Committee, Government of Zimbabwe, UNICEF.

Link:

http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0001030/Water_HIV_AIDS_Response_Guidelines_June2003.pdf

Zimbabwe's National Action Committee for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, developed these guidelines. This booklet contains guidelines/strategies for the integration of HIV/AIDS awareness into the water and sanitation sector activities and approaches in prevention, care and mitigating measures against the spread of HIV/AIDS. It also provides suggestions for possible water and sanitation related research areas in Zimbabwe.