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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NTD</th>
<th>Endemic counties (out of 47)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil-transmitted helminths (STH)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachoma</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphatic filariasis</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.Manson</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.Haematobium</td>
<td>9</td>
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</tbody>
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**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
- Promotion of latrine usage and community-led total sanitation
- Handwashing, facial cleanliness and shoe wearing
- Increasing access to safe water
- Social and behaviour change communication
- Vector control measures
- Surgery and other medical treatment

**Major partners in WASH and NTD programming:**