



World Health
Organization

Buruli ulcer
Chagas disease
Dengue and chikungunya
Dracunculiasis
Echinococcosis

Foodborne trematodiasis

Human African trypanosomiasis

Leishmaniasis

Leprosy

Lymphatic filariasis

*Mycetoma, chromoblastomycosis
and other deep mycoses*

Onchocerciasis

Rabies

Scabies and other ectoparasitoses

Schistosomiasis

Soil-transmitted helminthiasis

Snakebite envenoming

Taeniasis and cysticercosis

Trachoma

Yaws

**ENDING THE NEGLECT TO
ATTAIN THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**A GLOBAL STRATEGY ON WATER,
SANITATION AND HYGIENE TO
COMBAT NEGLECTED TROPICAL
DISEASES**

2021–2030

30

**ENDING THE NEGLECT TO
ATTAIN THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**A GLOBAL STRATEGY ON WATER,
SANITATION AND HYGIENE TO
COMBAT NEGLECTED TROPICAL
DISEASES**

2021–2030

Ending the neglect to attain the Sustainable Development Goals: a global strategy on water, sanitation and hygiene to combat neglected tropical diseases, 2021–2030

ISBN 978-92-4-002278-2 (electronic version)

ISBN 978-92-4-002279-9 (print version)

© World Health Organization, 2021

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercialShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>). Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: “This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition”.

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules/>).

Suggested citation. Ending the neglect to attain the Sustainable Development Goals: a global strategy on water, sanitation and hygiene to combat neglected tropical diseases, 2021–2030. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at <http://apps.who.int/iris>.

Sales, rights and licensing. To purchase WHO publications, see <http://apps.who.int/bookorders>. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see <http://www.who.int/about/licensing>.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

General disclaimers. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

Design and layout by L'IV Com Sàrl

Contents

Foreword	iv
Glossary	v
1. Context and purpose of the strategy	2
1.1 Looking back: achievements and lessons from the NTD road map 2012–2020	2
1.2 Looking ahead: the new NTD road map 2021–2030	4
2. The role of WASH in prevention and care of NTDs	6
2.1 WASH and NTDs: a significant global challenge	6
2.2 Linkages between WASH and NTDs	7
2.3 The BEST framework	8
3. A global strategy for 2021–2030	10
3.1 Strategic objective 1	11
3.2 Strategic objective 2	13
3.3 Strategic objective 3	15
3.4 Strategic objective 4	17
References	19
Annex. The role of WASH in prevention and care of NTDs	22

Foreword

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) strike unequally – causing ill health, disability and death, primarily among the poorest people of the world. Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential to prevention, care and treatment for many of these diseases.

More than one billion people globally are affected by or at risk of NTDs. Most live in low- and middle-income countries, often in poor-quality housing, and lack access to fundamental services such as clean water, decent sanitation, adequate hygiene and access to health care. Current estimates show that 785 million people lack access to even a basic water service, over 2 billion people do not have access to basic sanitation, and 3 billion lack handwashing facilities at home.

Since the first global strategy on WASH for NTDs was published in 2015, WASH and NTD partners have continued to deepen their collaboration. The inclusion of more ambitious cross-cutting targets on WASH in the new road map for NTDs, *Ending the neglect to attain the Sustainable Development Goals: a road map for neglected tropical diseases 2021–2030*, is a testament to this partnership. We have made progress but we must now take up the challenge to leave no one behind in the fight against these diseases.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been a stark reminder that water, sanitation and hygiene must be central to our collective work for global health – whether that involves combatting novel diseases or ancient diseases of poverty, such as NTDs.

Fundamentals for action against NTDs include resilient health systems based on primary care, improved access to WASH, and continuing emphasis on disease prevention and hygiene promotion. Resilient health systems will be better equipped to not only to deliver improved health outcomes for NTDs but also to manage outbreaks and other health crises.

This renewed strategy is a collective call to action: Governments, civil society, international agencies, funders, and the public and private sectors must work together to provide the political leadership and long-term investment in the health and WASH systems needed to fulfil its goals.

We have come a long way since the first global strategy on WASH and NTDs. Our hope is that, by building on our success so far, we can support countries in effective delivery of WASH alongside other NTD interventions. We can defeat these diseases once and for all, paving the way for sustainable development and shared prosperity.



Dr Maria Neira
Director
Department of Environment,
Climate Change and Health



Dr Mwelecele Ntuli Malecela
Director
Department of Control of
Neglected Tropical Diseases

Glossary

Basic drinking-water services

Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing (Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water).

Basic hygiene services

Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water.

Basic sanitation services

Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households (improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs).

Equity

The absence of avoidable or remediable differences among groups of people defined socially, economically, demographically, geographically or by sex.

Health Management Information System

An information system specially designed to assist in the management and planning of health programmes, as opposed to delivery of care.

Hygiene interventions

Broadly relates to conditions and practices to maintain health and prevent disease; within WASH programmes, hygiene efforts tend to focus on maintaining personal cleanliness, and often narrowly on promoting handwashing with soap at critical times. A broader definition may include food hygiene measures, environmental hygiene (e.g. cleaning of surfaces), menstrual hygiene, or hygiene interventions specific to prevention and control of diseases (e.g. face and hand cleanliness for trachoma and cysticercosis, shoe wearing for soil-transmitted helminthiases and animal management for zoonotic diseases).

Multi-year NTD plans

Provide programme goals, objectives and a 3–5-year strategy based on extensive situation analysis, and address all components of the NTD programmes relevant to the country including costing and financing requirements.

Preventive chemotherapy

Large-scale use of medicines, either alone or in combination, in public health interventions. Mass drug administration is one form of preventive chemotherapy; other forms could be limited to specific population groups such as school-aged children and women of childbearing age.

Safely managed sanitation services

Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site.

Safely managed drinking-water services

Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Sanitation interventions

Interventions to increase access to and use of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces (but not usually other types of waste). A safe sanitation system is a system designed and used to separate human excreta from human contact at all steps of the sanitation service chain from toilet capture and containment through emptying, transport, treatment (in-situ or off-site) and final disposal or end use. A holistic approach to addressing faecal risks from source to safe use or disposal is facilitated through sanitation safety planning. As a household moves away from open defecation towards use of better sanitation services, and ultimately to safely managed systems, health benefits increase.

Sustainable WASH

Sustainability of WASH services refers to the continued functioning and utilization of water and sanitation services as well as lasting changes in human behaviour around hygiene and safe sanitation. Sustainability is about services that continue in use indefinitely and that consequently transform people's lives for good.

Universal health coverage

The goal of universal health coverage is to ensure that all people obtain the health services (both prevention and treatment) they need without suffering financial hardship when paying for them. This requires: a strong, efficient, well-run health system; a system for financing health services; access to essential medicines and technologies; and a sufficient capacity of well-trained, motivated health workers.

Vector control

Measures of any kind against infection-transmitting mosquitoes or sandflies, intended to limit their ability to transmit infection.

Veterinary public health

A component of public health that focuses on the application of veterinary science to protect and improve the physical, mental and social well-being of humans.

Water interventions

Interventions may consist of increasing access to a safe water supply for the purposes of drinking, other domestic use, household production and livelihood generation; improvements of drinking water quality through water source

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_24020

