



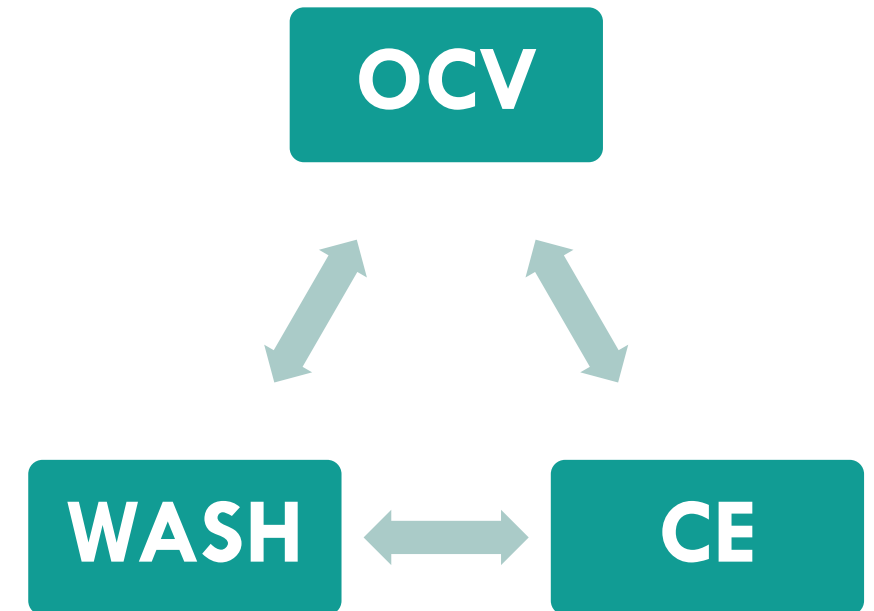
GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON  
**CHOLERA CONTROL**

**INTEGRATION WASH AND OCV  
TECHNICAL GUIDANCE**

OCV and WASH WGs  
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# BACKGROUND

- Agreement for an integrated approach to the delivery of OCV
- Focus on the vaccine as a complementary tool to WASH and community engagement (CE)
- OCV campaigns as an opportunity to reinforce access to WASH and support CE
- OCV campaigns to act as a bridge to immediate action to longer-term investments in WASH and CE
- Guidance provides recommendations for prioritised interventions for WASH and CE
- Focus on the **immediate term** but is embedded in a country's NCP



Activities	Reactive	Preventive	Key Factors	Costs
<b><i>Improved access to safely managed water</i></b>				
Chlorination of water sources and distribution systems or networks	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Quick fixes for infrastructure should consider O &amp; M, proper management and cost recovery</li> <li>○ HWTS product selection should be based on water source parameters, availability, skill level of users, and ease of use, acceptability, O &amp; M and cost</li> <li>○ Availability of human resources to conduct water quality monitoring and surveillance</li> </ul>	
'Quick fixes' to existing water infrastructure	✓	✓		
Temporary measures for provision of safe water (e.g., installation of emergency distribution tanks and/or water trucking schemes)	✓			
Distribution of water treatment products and safe water storage containers	✓			
Water quality monitoring and surveillance	✓	✓		
Upgrading, expansion and/or rehabilitation of existing water		✓		
<b><i>Improved access to safely managed sanitation and environmental sanitation</i></b>				
'Quick fixes' to existing sanitation facilities and waste water infrastructure	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Quick fixes for infrastructure should consider O &amp; M, proper management and cost recovery<sup>5</sup> above</li> <li>○ Safe emptying, collection and disposal of pit latrines and open drainages (to avoid contamination)</li> <li>○ Limit use of subsidy schemes to promote access to improved sanitation. Focus on increasing sustainable sanitation demand and community-led action plans</li> </ul>	
Cleaning and decommissioning of areas used for open defecation	✓	✓		
Upgrading, cleaning and emptying pit latrines (household, communal or institutional)	✓	✓		
Temporary measures for provision of sanitation facilities, including cleaning and maintenance in public places (i.e., communal or institutional)	✓			
Community cleaning campaigns supported by rapid response teams, community health workers, community influencers and leaders	✓	✓		
Upgrading, expansion and/or rehabilitation of existing sanitation facilities and waste water infrastructure		✓		

<b>Improved health and hygiene practices</b>				
Household visits conducted by rapid response teams, community health workers, community influencers and leaders	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Key health and hygiene messages should be tested prior to use, tailored to different target groups, use a diverse range of communication methods and different methods, take into consideration local languages and visual aids, and be carried out systematically</li> <li>○ Selection of locations for the hand washing stations installation should target strategic areas with high population</li> <li>○ Limit distribution of hygienic items, as can disrupt local markets</li> </ul>	
Installation and maintenance of hand washing stations, with soap and water (public places, institutions, vaccination sites)	✓			
Provision of hygienic items, including soap, water treatment products, disinfection materials (e.g., cholera kits)	✓	✓		
<b>Community engagement</b>				
Training of rapid response teams, community health workers, community influencers and leaders	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Training should be based on a standardised package and content, and focus on the use of participatory methods</li> <li>○ Continue to promote good health and hygiene practices after the OCV campaign has been completed</li> <li>○ Consideration for integration into broader public health programmes</li> </ul>	
Community awareness campaigns conducted by rapid response teams, community health workers, community influencers and leaders	✓	✓		
Dialogue and engagement with key stakeholders for the planning, implementation and monitoring	✓	✓		

# PROGRAMMATIC CONSIDERATIONS

- Involvement of multi-stakeholders in all phases for effective intervention
- Coordination at all levels is important to support interventions
- Sufficient time to plan WASH and CE interventions is key
- Training of multi-stakeholders and deployment of specialised human resources is essential
- Active involvement and participation by communities and households
- Build upon the integrated approach to advocate for increased WASH investments in hotspots
- OCV as an entry point to identify locations to intervene as priority within the targeted hotspots

# NEXT STEPS

- Elaboration of accompanying checklist covering the planning, implementation and monitoring phase
- Review and input by small group from OCV and WASH WGs
- Use of 'beta version' by countries for feedback
- Finalisation of technical brief and checklist
- Countries to use the guidance to implement integrated campaigns

# Thank you

Together we can  
**#endcholera**



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