



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

INTEGRATION OF WASH AND OCV

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RATIONALE FOR INTEGRATION OF WASH AND OCV



Source. UNICEF Malawi (2015)

- OCV as an entry point and catalyst for WASH and community engagement (CE)
- Complementary actions aimed at bridging emergency response and medium to longer-term interventions in endemic and epidemic settings
- Advocate for WASH investment in cholera hotspots

MINIMUM PACKAGE FOR WASH AND OCV: EMERGENCY CAMPAIGNS

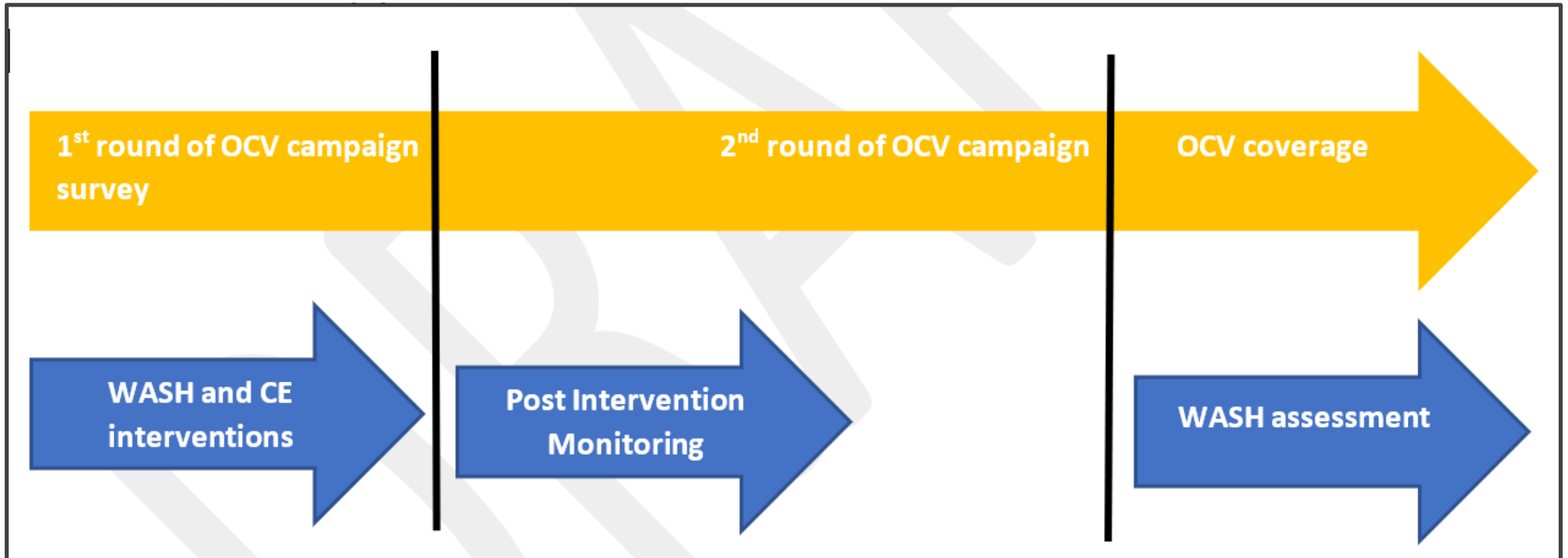
Table 1. Cost of WASH and Community Engagement Interventions to Accompany an Emergency OCV Campaign¹

Based on a population of 200,000 people living in a cholera hotspot for a 30-day supply, with an average of five people per household or 40,000 households. This covers one round of vaccination.

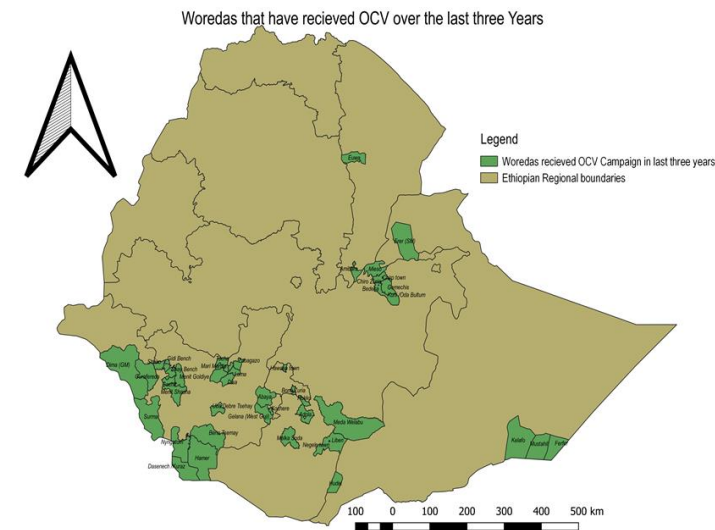
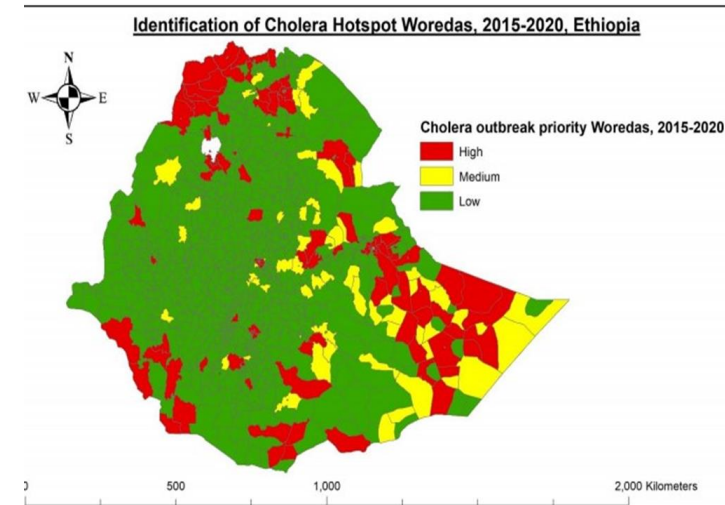
Activities	Items	Quantity	Unit Cost (\$)	Total Cost (\$)	Notes
Chlorination of water sources and safe water storage containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk chlorination, bucket chlorination, household water treatment options Water storage container² 	Lumpsum per household 1 container per household	3.50	1404,000	Efficiency and cost-effectiveness should be considered when selecting most suitable treatment option (and/or combination of)
Provision of hygienic items	Soap - all purpose	1 bar per household	0.20	8,000	
Mass communication campaign	IEC materials, radio, posters, training, personnel	Lumpsum per household	0.40	16,000	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Equipment, training and personnel	Lumpsum per household	0.90	36,000	Costs to conduct Water quality surveillance, Post Intervention Monitoring and the WASH assessment are included
GRAND TOTAL (\$)			5.00	200,000	Cost per person is \$1.00

- Guidance note outlining minimum package for WASH and OCV
- Total cost is \$200,000 for 200,000 people or \$1.00 per person
- Accounts for 20% of total costs required to support two rounds of vaccination
- Overall cost is \$1 million for 200,000 people or \$5.00 per person

TIMELINE FOR INTERGRATION: EMERGENCY CAMPAIGNS



- Humanitarian conflict in Tigray since November 2020 (cholera hotspot)
- May 2021: 4 million doses requested through ICG for pre-emptive campaign in Tigray
- 1st round: June 2021, 1.4 M vaccinated, 21 woredas
- Difficulties to find the IDPs
- Monitoring and evaluation difficult because of events in June
- 2nd round: Still pending



PLANNED DISTRIBUTION

Initial sizing for a campaign targeting 1 million people is to procure and distribute the following minimum quantity of each items for a 30-day supply:

- 40K 10l handwashing device (e.g. covered bucket with tap)
- 40K Jerry can for drinking water
- 1.2 million aqua tabs
- 40K kg of soap for all purpose.

DISTRIBUTION WASH ITEMS

Name of Woreda	# IDPs	# Soap (box/50)	# Jericans	# Water Purification (strips)
Adigrat Town			3,709	137,200
Adwa Town				140,000
Abiadi Town	51,557	17,250	4,142	
D/temben	44,046	14,750	3,539	
Maichew Town				
Sahrta	82,338	27,550	6,615	
Hintalo	78,065	14,300	6,272	
Mekelle				
Asgede				
Sheraro				
Axum				105,000
Tahtay koraro	42,707		3,432	
Shire Town				
	298,713	73,850	27,709	382,200

CHALLENGES FOR OCV/WASH DISTRIBUTION

- Active conflict in rural areas: assessment of storage & cold chain capacity very challenging
- Movements of IDPs
- Procurement of WASH NFIs for distribution not finalised at time of request: options for transport to Tigray similar as for OCV transport
- Random roadblocks delayed delivery of OCV/WASH NFIs
- Limited cold chain capacity for adequate vaccine conservation

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT CAMPAIGN

- Prepositioning/stockpile of WASH items
- Anticipation: identification of countries with high risk of outbreaks where this intervention could be replicated
- Readily available funds
- Reflection on the type of WASH items
- Dedicated staff for logistic

Thank you

Together we can
#endcholera



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