



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

INTEGRATION OF WASH AND OCV

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RATIONALE FOR INTEGRATION OF WASH AND OCV



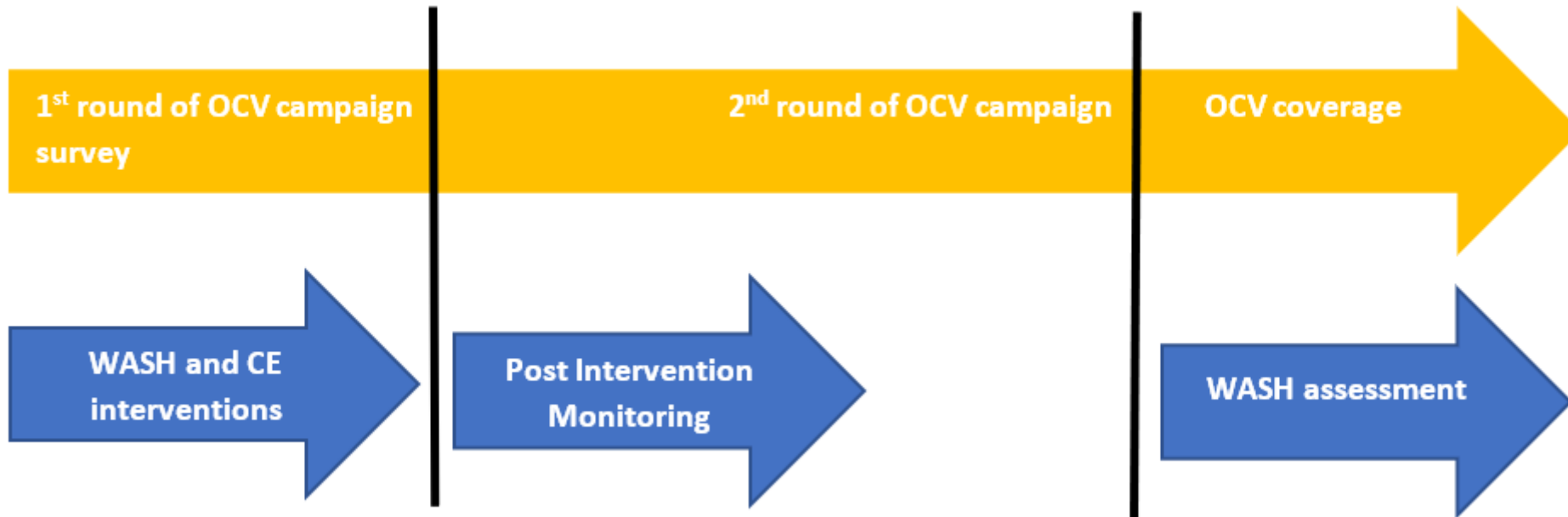
Source. UNICEF Malawi (2015)

- OCV as an entry point and catalyst for WASH, community engagement (CE) and advocacy for long term WASH investments in cholera hotspots
- Definition of a minimum WASH+CE package to be delivered with (emergency) OCV campaigns

MINIMUM PACKAGE FOR WASH & CE TO BE DELIVERED IN PARALLEL TO EMERGENCY OCV CAMPAIGNS

- Targets the households in the area where an emergency OCV campaign is planned
- Package covers the following items:
 - Provision of chlorinated water (community or HH level)
 - Distribution of containers for safe water storage
 - Water quality monitoring (FRC, bacterio)
 - Provision of hygiene items (handwashing facility, soap)
 - Mass communication campaign
 - Post intervention monitoring (HH survey, FRC, etc.)
- Total costs for WASH/CE: \$200,000/200,000 people, i.e. **\$1.00 per capita**
- Accounts for 20% of total costs required to support two rounds of vaccination
- Overall cost is \$1M/200,000 people, i.e. **\$5.00 per capita** (2R + WASH + CE)

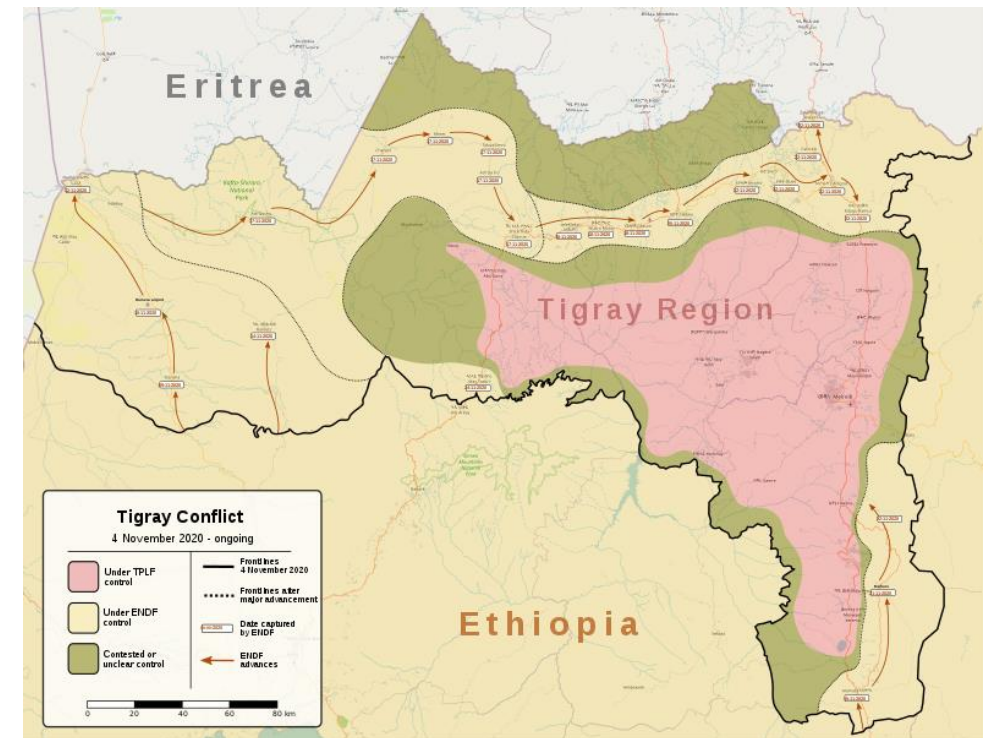
IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE & OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS



- Availability of funding for implementation of WASH+CE activities
- Adequate time for planning all interventions (in emergency response)
- WASH and CE staff to be deployed as part of the vaccination teams
- Coordination is key, both at national and local level

CONTEXT OF TIGRAY, NORTHERN ETHIOPIA

- Following increased internal and external tensions, the conflict in Tigray started in November 2020
- Electricity and telecommunications shut down, with intensification of the blockade over time (access, fuel, banks, etc.)
- Destruction and looting of most health care facilities and water supply networks in the region
- Humanitarian crisis in the North, active cholera outbreak in the South
- RRA for cholera in May 2021: very high risk at national level



TIGRAY



Major humanitarian conflict



1.7 million IDPs (30% population in Tigray)



~87% of health care facilities damaged (mid 2021)



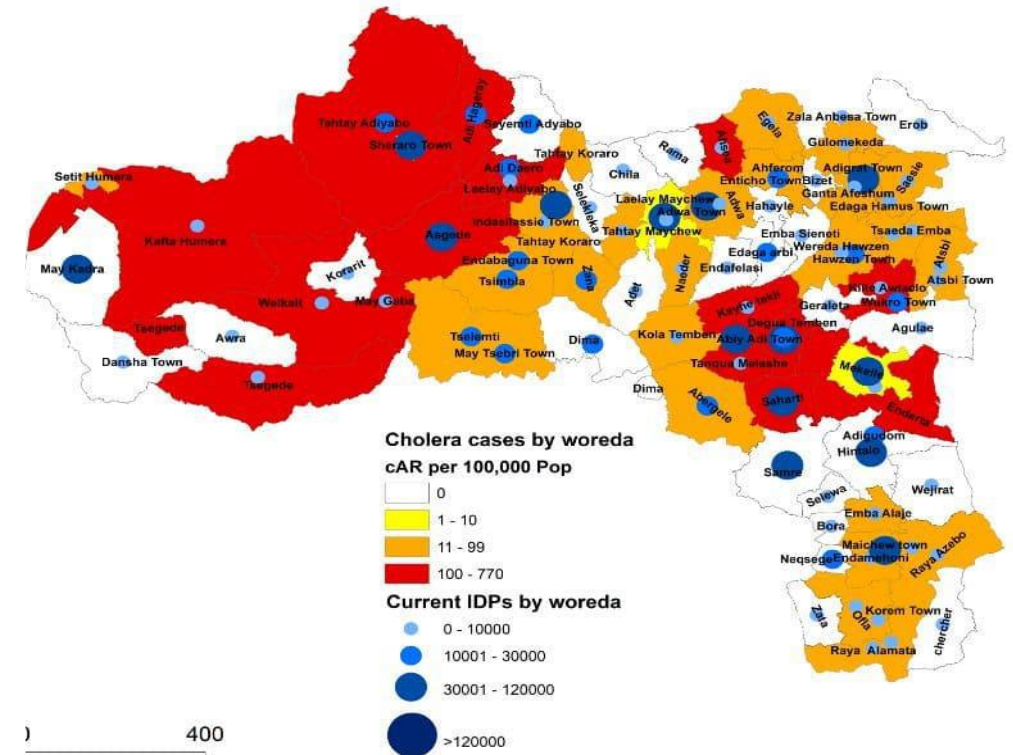
Strong impact on surveillance



Very dire WASH situation in IDP gatherings

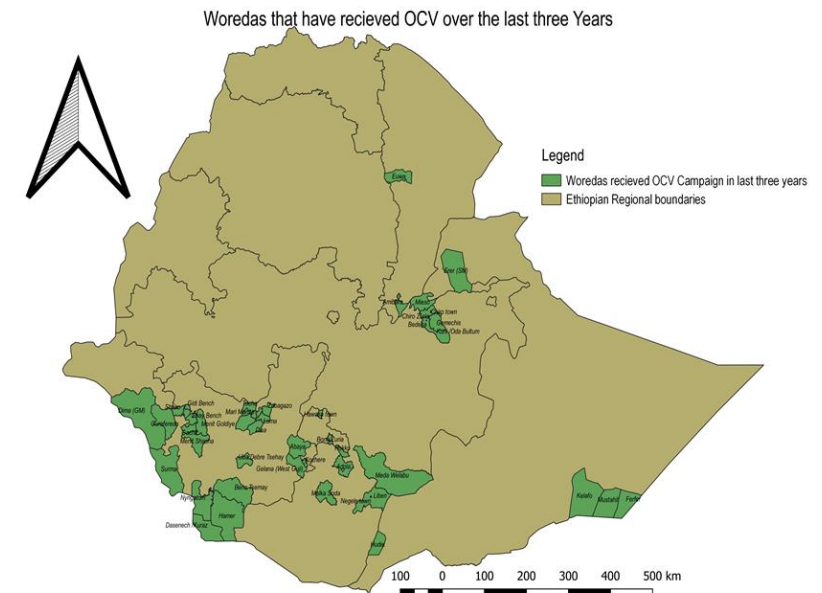
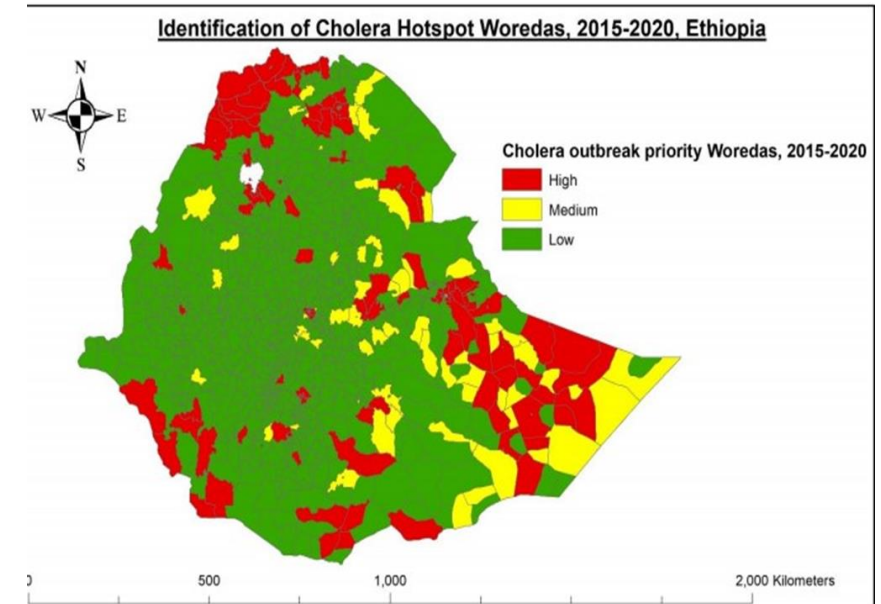
- 1 liter /person / day
- 6,600 persons par source versus the recommended 250/500 per sources
- Latrine availability ranging from 638 to 2659 person/latrine versus the Maximum recommended 50 persons/ latrine

CHOLERA AFFECTED WOREDAS (2016-2019) & CURRENT IDP CAMPS



HOTSPOTS AND OCV HISTORY

- May 2021: 4 million doses requested through ICG for pre-emptive campaign in Tigray
- Target: IDPs, refugees and host communities
- 1st round: June 2021, 1.4 M vaccinated, 21 woredas
- Difficulties to find the IDPs
- Monitoring and evaluation difficult because of escalation in June
- 2nd round: Still pending (>500k doses remain from the 1st round)



OCV VACCINATION IN TIGRAY



IGC request approved for **2 million peoples** in 13 woredas of Tigray

1M IDPs, 0,9 M local residents, 0,1 M refugees



Cholera stockpile vaccine: Insufficient to ship the doses for 2 rounds in Tigray & 2nd round in Oromia and SNNP Regions).

- One of the 2nd round might have to be pushed to end June
- **Emergency stock pile will remain depleted for months**
- Vaccine production affected by Covid-19 pandemic.



- OCV with WASH minimum package (pilot)



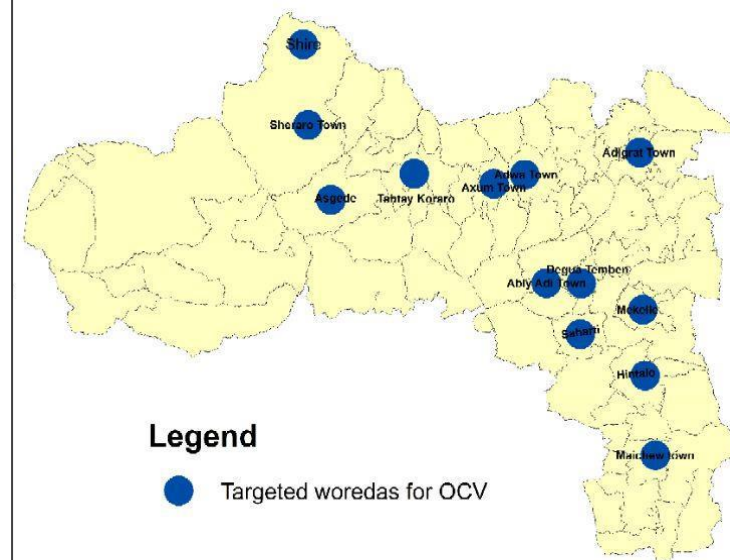
- **Submission of National Cholera Plan (May 2021).**
- **Preventive campaigns in 2021: 6 M doses, incl. remaining Tigray hotspots.**



Situation in Tigray very concerning for cholera but also many other diseases

Not all can be addressed with cholera lenses only especially accessibility to health care facility, case managt, surveillance, RCCE
Keep increasing efforts sustainably and rapidly control the outbreak in the South before Rainy season.

Woredas targeted for OCV, Tigray



PLANNED WASH NFI DISTRIBUTION

Initial sizing targeting 1 million people had to be scaled down:

- Availability of NFIs on the national and local market
- Storage, transport and access issues
- Pilot approach and ad-hoc planning with EPHI/RHB



DISTRIBUTION WASH ITEMS

OCV R1 Summary + WASH NFIs

OCV R1 Summary + WASH NFIs								
OCV Euvichol Plus						WASH NFIs		
Sno	Woreda	Location	Target population	Vaccinated R1	Total OCV R1 coverage	Soap Qty.	Jerrican Qty.	Aquatabs Qty.
1	Abi Adi town	Central	69,916	49,268	70.47%	17,250	4,142	
2	Adi Daero	North Western	11,952	14,818	123.98%			
3	Adi Hageray	North Western	30,119	5,109	16.96%			
4	Adigrat town	Eastern	209,595	156,412	74.63%			1,372,000
5	Adigudom	South Eastern	15,581	7,519	48.26%			
6	Adwa	Central	214,329	123,117	57.44%			1,400,000
7	Asgede	North Western	133,321	66,423	49.82%		5,304	
8	Axum town	Central	147,468	139,199	94.39%			1,050,000
9	Degua Temben	South Eastern	71,121	72,995	102.64%	14,750	2,892	
10	Endamehoni	South	67,682	17,146	25.33%			
11	Enderta	South Eastern	84,428	27,598	32.69%			
12	Hintalo	South Eastern	148,171	97,115	65.54%	26,150	6,272	
13	Indasilassie town	North Western	429,675	159,121	37.03%			
14	Maichew town	South	77,687	37,167	47.84%			
15	Mekelle	Mekelle	432,774	199,978	46.21%			
16	Mekhoni town	South	10,400	27,055	260.13%			
17	Saharti	South Eastern	117,766	87,522	74.32%	27,550	6,608	
18	Selekleka	North Western	69,507	19,793	28.48%			
19	Seyemti Adyabo	North Western	4,112	10,791	262.43%			
20	Sheraro town	North Western	85,980	51,553	59.96%			
21	Tahtay Koraro	North Western	122,877	67,621	55.03%	14,300	3,431	
	TOTAL		2,554,462	1,437,320	56.27%	100,000	28,649	3,822,000

WASH NFIS: CHALLENGES

- Active conflict in rural areas: assessment of storage & cold chain capacity very challenging without access, telecommunications and power shortages
- Movements of IDPs and targeting of OCV/WASH NFIs
- Procurement of WASH NFIs for distribution not finalised at time of OCV request
- Transport into and inside Tigray (roadblocks, blockade)
- Lessons learning: based on experience, not on evaluation

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE JOINT OCV-WASH INTERVENTIONS

- Prepositioning/stockpile of WASH items
- Anticipation: identification of countries with high risk of outbreaks where this intervention could be replicated
- CFE (Contingency Fund for Emergencies) proved to be an effective funding mechanism
- Reflection on the type of WASH items (type of water purification product; WQM equipment; collapsible jerricans)
- Dedicated staff for logistic (WASH/OSL)
- Go for a smaller, more manageable situation (non emergency setting?) and combine with subsequent WASH baseline assessment

Thank you

Together we can
#endcholera



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