Technical Guidance

"Support to countries for developing the WASH section of National Cholera Plans"

GTFCC WASH Working Group Meeting

Marine Ricau and Daniele Lantagne, with Working Group and Reviewers

Why?

2018-2019:

- Reviewing initial NCPs

- Noted lack of nuanced WASH
  – Dependence on "we'll meet SDGs"

- Wrote grant to BHA to address this
  – With GTFCC (with Monica at the time)

- Collaborative development of guidance

Notes:
- This remains true,
- This is not the only initiative to work on this.

Process and Methods

Academic
- Literature Review
- Key Informant Interviews with WG

Working Group
- Input via calls
- Iterative Review
- ..Guidance Document

Review
- Working Group
- WG on Dissemination
- Justine, GTFCC, Laurent

- Delays in project during COVID.
  - Academic: 2020
  - WG: 2021
  - Review: 2022

Overall Guidance

WASH in cholera interventions defined according to:

- The ***objective*** related to cholera
  - Elimination, prevention, or control.

- The ***decision factors*** of the local situation
  - Assessing stakeholder capacity, outbreak sources and transmission pathways, existing WASH infrastructure, population knowledge and behavior, and available funding.

- The local ***intervention contexts***
  - Including emergency, development, and urban/rural settings.

- ***Influencing factors***
  - Such as collaboration between the WASH and health sectors, targeting and mapping of activities and cases, monitoring of interventions, and coordination between all stakeholders.

Results - KIIs

18 KIIs led to 26 themes and 5 categories

- Intervention objectives   Define aim regarding disease
- Decision factors   Specifics of local situation
- Intervention circumstances   Similar characteristics by context
- Influencing factors   Support successful implementation
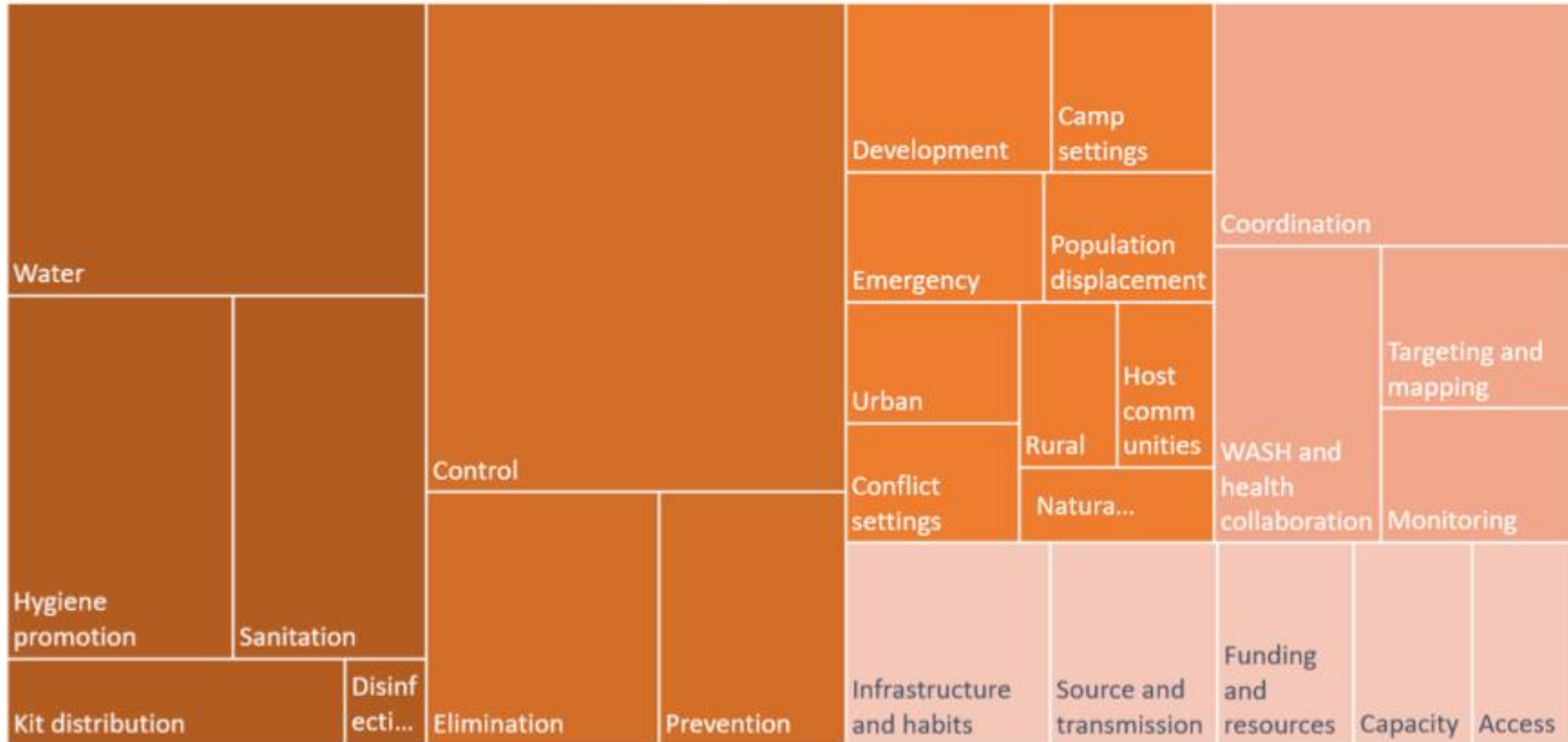- WASH activities   WASH interventions implemented

Results for interventions objectives	
Disease control	Chlorination or rehabilitation of all water sources, sanitation not a priority
Disease prevention	Having quick access to essential items, increasing latrine coverage
Disease elimination	Long-term rehabilitation and construction of centralized systems for water and sanitation

Results - KIIs

Number of coding references per theme

- WASH activities
- Intervention objectives
- Intervention circumstances
- Influencing factors
- Decision factors

Literature Review
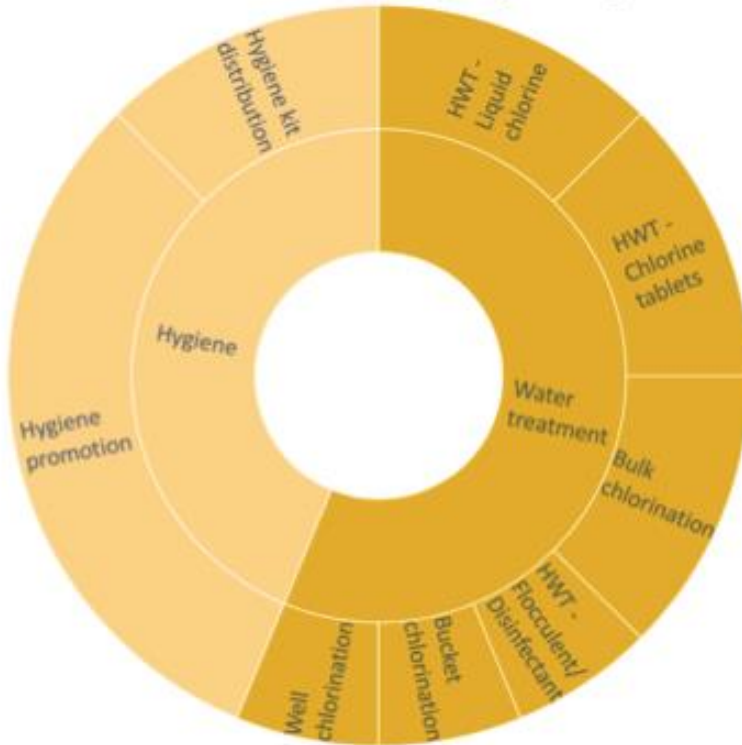
- 2,868 manuscripts found, 36 included
  - 39 different contexts, 30 different interventions
  - Focus on intervention effectiveness

- 6 guidance documents
  - Focus on WASH interventions for outbreak control

- 2 finalized NCPs, 2 NCPs in validation process
  - Focus on outcome measures related to SDGs, intended for cholera elimination

- Themes identified
  - Compounding emergencies   Cholera often occurs with other emergencies
  - Targeting   Interventions targeting cholera hotspots are effective
  - Multi-sectoral collaboration   Connections with health sector are necessary
  - Context   A broad understanding of the context is important

Literature Review

Interventions in emergency settings

Interventions in endemic settings

Working Group

- ## Iterative phone calls with 32 members
  - Discussion, revising, considerations

- ## Development of a Guidance Document
  - Introduction: Cholera, NCPs, WASH
  - Framework: 4 components w/ examples
  - Using the framework (with example)
  - Conclusions and acknowledgements

Readable – 22 pages in 2 columns

Box 1: Setting objectives - Example WASH Programming in DRC

Cholera is endemic and recurring in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). As such, the appropriate objectives to pursue regarding cholera would be *prevention* and *elimination*, in order to prevent outbreaks before they happen, and eliminate cholera in the longer-term. However, over time there have been a number of short-term programs with the objective to *control* cholera, by focusing on stopping transmission in particular outbreaks. These included, but are not limited to:

- Household disinfection with household spraying;
- Bucket chlorination at the community level;
- Household-based chlorination; and,
- Establishment of temporary water points.

These activities and the overall strategy may not be the most appropriate in the long term for the country. And currently, there are ongoing programs to investigate prevention and elimination.

One of these programs is in the city of Uvira, in South Kivu, Eastern DRC, which is a cholera transmission hotspot. In an effort to eradicate cholera in Uvira, a combined water infrastructure implementation and health-impact evaluation is being conducted by Veolia Foundation, Agence Francaise de Development, and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM). The goal is to install new household and community taps, and then complete a stepped-wedge cluster randomized trial to evaluate the impact of infrastructure on cholera incidence in Uvira.
This study could provide some of the first health and economic evidence to support installing infrastructure to reduce endemic and recurring cholera (on the *prevention* and *elimination* objectives, rather than *control)*, and help in eliminating cholera in the country.

For more information see:
https://www.gtfcc.org/research/impact-evaluation-of-water-supply-improvements-in-uvira-drc/

Context
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Conclusion

In order to better incorporate WASH into the National Cholera Cholera plans, we need to *__understand the specific context related to cholera__* in areas of the country by defining:

- The objective regarding the disease
- The local situation related to 'decision factors'
- Characteristics related to the general context

And then know which WASH interventions are most effective in that broad context and *__focus on monitoring of activities, multi-sectoral coordination and targeted approaches.__*

Now what?

- Have this guidance

- Well reviewed
  – Working group, GTFCC, etc.

- How do we move forward?
  – Process question – who approves?
  – Determination: this group.

Thank you!

- ## Working Group Members

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- ## Reviewers

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Thank you so much for your participation and input today!

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