



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON  
**CHOLERA CONTROL**

## WASH SUB-WORKING GROUP UPDATES

GTFCC WASH Working Group  
Annual meeting  
June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2024

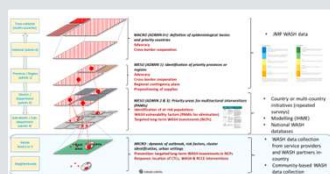


# WASH Sub-Working Groups Updates



- GTFFC secretariat: WHO
- Chair of the WASH WG: UNICEF (since 09/2023)
- 25+ WASH partners

## WASH data sub-working group



- The WASH sector needs locally acquired data. How can we help with local collection – through tools, indicators, methodology?
- Potential collection of data in hotspots through WASH service providers / WASH partners but also through community-based organizations
- Focus on admin 3 and lower levels in priority countries where NCPs are being developed or potentially reviewed

## WASH in NCPs sub-working group



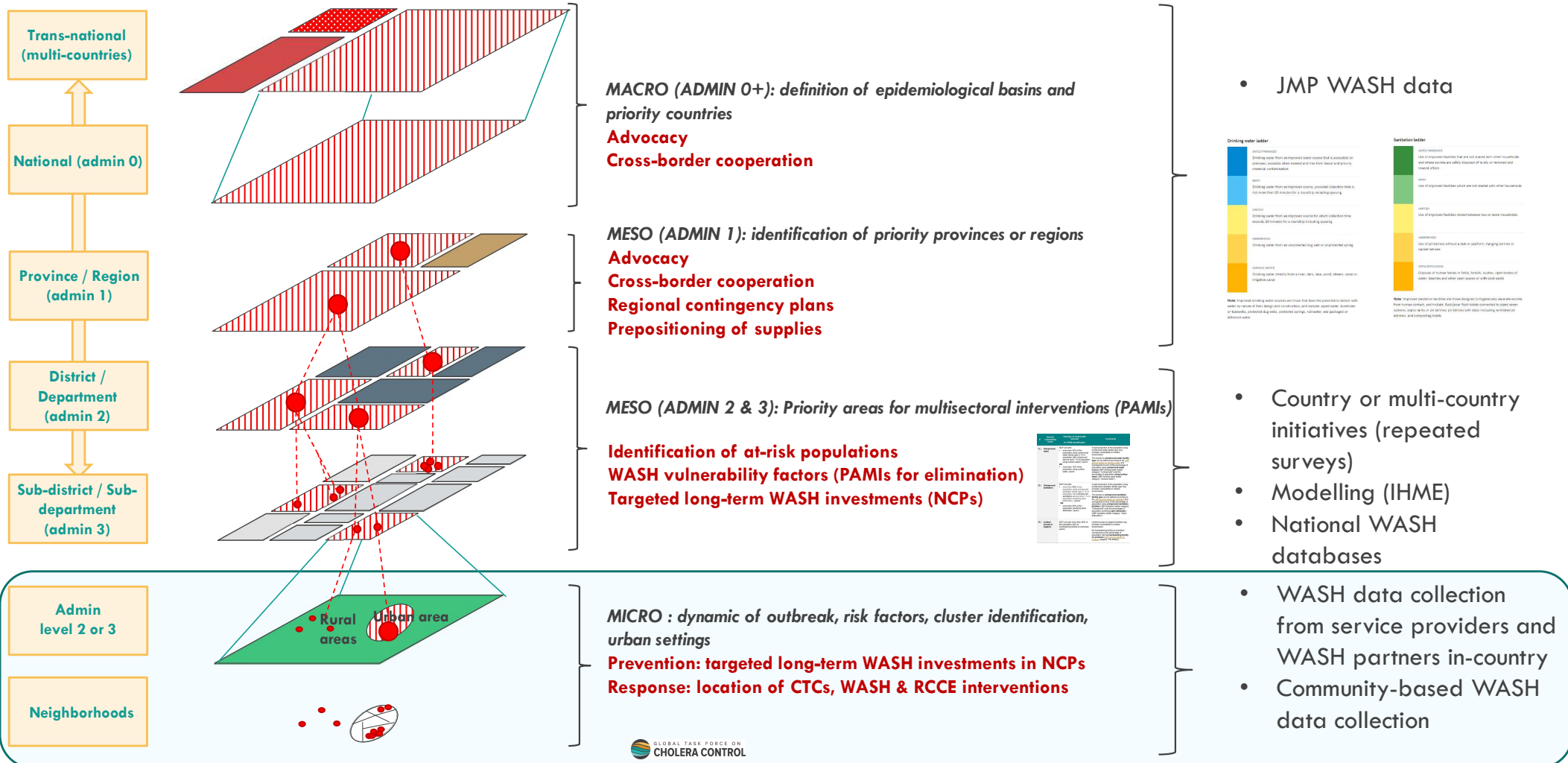
- Review of NCP Template and RCCE guidance
- Identification of WASH gaps and needs in NCPs through interview with in-country with existing NCP and willing to develop NCP
- WASH Costing tools for PAMIs

## Water Quality Monitoring sub-working group

- Compilation of relevant WQM documentation
- Water quality monitoring guidance for cholera prevention and response



# Different spatial layers with different data for different usage





# WASH and data sub-working group achievements

Meeting # 1  
Nov. 11, 2023

## Key points

- Review of previous ToRs and scope of application
- Use of data for advocacy will not be the priority for the work of this group, but rather the **use of WASH data for Cholera programming at sub-national level**

Meeting # 2  
December 5,  
2023

## Key points

- What is needed for the GTFCC (PAMI) and what is need for the WASH partners for implementation is different - the later being the focus of the group
- The WASH sector needs locally acquired data. **How can we help with local collection – through tools, indicators, methodology?**
- Potential collection of data in hotspots through **WASH service providers / WASH partners but also through community-based organizations**

Next steps

## To be discussed

- Identification of priority countries
- Presentation of survey methodologies in Zanzibar and DRC (CDC)
- Short review of existing methodologies and tools (GWC & CDC)
- Link with micro-hotspots in PAMIs and costing methodologies (UNICEF & CDC)

## Members

Baptiste Lecuyot (Solidarites International)
Christine-Marie George (Johns Hopkins University)
Jenny Lamb (UNICEF)
Laurent Sax (WHO)
Abdoul Karim Sow (Global WASH Cluster)
Tom Handzel (CDC)
Andrea Martinsen (CDC)
Anu Rajasingham (CDC)
Pierre-Yves Oger (UNICEF)



## WASH in NCPs sub-group update

### Output

Recent meetings and discussions on way forward





# Output

## Costing tool for members of WASH Pillars developing NCPs

Excel tool, with guidance manual and videos

High level costing with available/passive data

Allows users to play with different targets for different PAMIs

Produces

- Rough figures - what is required for an NCP
- Outputs that can spark further reflection



## Recent discussions

- Meetings in late 2023 – early 2024



## Open Discussion and agreement on Next steps

### **Workplan (priority activities)**

Terms of Reference for the NCP – WASH working group (national level)

Revision of the NCP guidelines (WASH section)

WASH investment Plan & budget (in cholera hotspots)

- WASH Assessment in cholera hotspots – Methodology / Guidance / Tools

- WASH costing – Methodology / Guidance / Tools

- WASH interventions mapping & gap identification

WASH interventions implementation tracking

- WASH interventions table / maps (4W)

WASH interventions monitoring and evaluation

- WASH indicators monitoring dashboard

- Linking health benefits and WASH progresses (evaluations, case-studies)





## Next?

Requests to in-country colleagues working on NCPs **have not produced asks from a technical point of view**

Support to WASH in NCP development in countries is requested around

- Improving political engagement,
- Advocacy
- Demonstrating value add for
  - higher level WASH actors to engage with NCP processes
  - NCP development processes/drafters to engage with long-term development WASH processes



# Water Quality Monitoring SWG: what was done so far?

Meeting # 1  
Nov. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2023

## **Key points**

- *Environmental Surveillance Technical Note (ESTN) to be review*
- *CDC WQM draft chapter 6 to be review*
- *Collect partner's existing WQM documents (Save, WHO)*

Meeting # 2  
May 2024

## **Key points**

- *WQM CDC to review chapter 6*
- *More partners existing documents to share*
- *ESTN review postponed?*
- *Presentation of WQM dashboard*
- *Potential consultancy to complete on-line version*
- *Lab Kit review (WHO – Jennifer de France)*

## **Members**

Albert Reichert USAID
Baptiste Lecuyot SI
Bruce Gordon WHO WSH Unite
Tom Handzel US CDC
Daniele Lantagne Tufts University
Jacqueline Knee LSHTM
Laurent Sax WHO (Cholera)
Michelle Farrington OXFAM
Nosheen USMAN WHO (WASH WHE HQ)
Pierre-Yves Oger UNICEF
Syed Yasir Ahmad I IMC
Christian Snoed Save The children



# Water Quality Monitoring Operational Toolkit for Cholera

- CDC has developed a draft of a guidelines on “**Water Quality Monitoring in Emergency Settings**” to be expanded into toolkit
- Possibility to create a separate “Water Quality Monitoring during cholera outbreaks” operational toolkit which could be “Prepared by CDC and GTFCC partners, based on CDC Guidelines “Water Quality Monitoring in Emergency Settings” - 20 to 25 pages max

# BACKGROUND

Water quality monitoring is critical during cholera outbreaks

**Goals:** Monitoring identifies contaminated water sources; and provides WASH implementers with vital information for corrective action

Ideally, a water quality monitoring plan will have already been set up as part of preparedness activities

If not, an emergency water quality monitoring program can be established

Guidance toolkit provides information on how to set-up a water quality monitoring program

Other chapters include information on parameters, testing methods (micro +field), sampling, quality management



## Structure of the document (1/3) - Overview



Water Quality Monitoring in Emergency Settings

May 2024  
Draft Version

Global Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Team  
Emergency Response and Recovery Branch (ERRB)  
Division of Global Health Protection (DGHP)  
Global Health Center (GHC)  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

[Dropbox link](#)

- **Section 6.1** provides an overview of rapid water quality assessments.
- **Section 6.2 through 6.4** provide a general overview of how to create a monitoring plan for emergencies
- **Section 6.5 provides** more detailed information on different settings and water sources, including at the centralized level (piped networks), at chlorinated decentralized water sources, untreated decentralized water sources, and healthcare facilities.



## Structure of the document (2/3) – Existing structure

- **Overview of the different steps**
  - (Step 1) Development of the purpose and objectives
  - (Step 2) Selection of water source types and water quality tests
  - (Step 3) Selection of sampling sites
  - (Step 4) Frequency of sampling
  - (Step 5) Sanitary survey
  - (Step 6) Data collection and reporting of the results
  - (Step 7) Corrective actions based on results
- **Description per context** (centralized water sources, decentralized water sources (both chlorinated and untreated), stored household water, and healthcare facilities) **with every steps for each context**
- **Case-studies with the description of each step for each context**



# CASE STUDIES

- Longer in-depth case study examples
- Description of the emergency, approach selected, tools utilized, data visualization, and corrective actions taken
  - Outline the 7 steps in establishing the water quality monitoring system in each case study setting

## Proposed case studies

- **Centralized Piped System**
- **Borehole Monitoring**
- Water Trucking Monitoring
- Household Water Treatment Post Distribution Monitoring
- Bucket Chlorination Monitoring
- Water Quality Monitoring at Institutions (Healthcare facilities and Schools)

# TWO PROPOSED FORMATS

## 1) **Toolkit document**,

- Overview and description of the steps to create a water quality monitoring plan
  - **(Step 1)** Development of the purpose and objectives
  - **(Step 2)** Selection of water source types and water quality tests
  - **(Step 3)** Selection of sampling sites
  - **(Step 4)** Frequency of sampling
  - **(Step 5)** Sanitary survey
  - **(Step 6)** Data collection and reporting of the results
  - **(Step 7)** Corrective actions based on results
- Application of the 7 steps in different contexts
  - **Centralized** water sources
  - **Decentralized** water sources (both **chlorinated** and **untreated**)
  - Stored **household** water
  - Healthcare facilities

## 2) **Online version** will include Toolkit document + case studies

- Each case study interactive



## A few suggestions for additional tools / information (1/2)

- Implementation and Costing elements (size of teams, timeline to define/implement activities, etc.)
- Field challenges (coordination, information sharing, chlorination of water trucks, etc.)
- Discussion on technologies for data collection and dashboards (with screenshots, annexes and links)
- Supplies lists per type of activities (as part of resources)
  
- Adding “prevention / preparedness” example (Zanzibar)?
- Adding a paragraph on support to existing strategies / exit strategy / long term solution?
- Any need for an additional paragraph on reassessment of epi situation that would imply review of steps, revision of the objectives, etc (cycle of steps)?
- “Environmental Sampling” procedures from CDC guidance chapter 4 to be reference and/or a tips box/annex to be added?
- Involvement of communities in water quality surveillance (data collection), case study from Haiti/DRC (recos in Goma)?



## Proposed next steps

- Members of WQM SWG to review the first draft
- Consolidate comments from WASH WQM SWG members and discuss  
i) the overall structure, ii) the additions required
- Expand on case studies
- Instructional designer to develop pdf version
- Contractor to develop online version

# Thank you

Together we can  
**#endcholera**



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