UNICEF'S Global Review of WASH Rapid Response Teams in Outbreak Settings

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- **GTFCC Case Management WG Meeting**
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Why is this important?

 Increased use of Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) in recent outbreaks Better understand and document different types of RRTs in different country settings Recognised research and evidence-based knowledge gap Targeted WASH intervention (household cordon sanitaire, community 'shield' activities)

How did we do the review?

Secondary data review and key informant interviews

Comparative analysis of operational and performance aspects

Operational recommendations on replicating RRT model in outbreak settinas

EPI CURVE

Why do we need targeted responses?



What are the key factors?

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL

- 36 times risk
 within 50m (in
 first 3 days)
- 6 times risk
 within 51 100m
 (in first 3 days)
- 5 times risk
 within 101 –
 150m (in first 3
 days)
- > 2 relative risk within 150 m (after 23 days)



Debes, A.K. et al. (2016) and Azman, A. et al. (2018)

How does it work?

HAITI



How does it work?



What are the main differences?

HAITI AND YEMEN

- •Type of teams •Team composition Alert triggering system Response criteria
 - Response time



What do we now know?

HAITI AND YEMEN

- Challenges
- Best practices
- Capitalisation
 and lessons
 learned
- Timely, predictable and coordinated





ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

What is needed for replication?



What can we conclude about RRTs?

KEY MESSAGES

- Play a critical role in
- 'slowing down' cholera incidences
- Reliable epi data needed
- Part of a comprehensive alert response strategy
- Sustainable when incorporated into national level

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What are the knowledge gaps on RRTs?

KEY QUESTIONSOptimal model

• WASH

package

- Response
- criteria and time
- Effectiveness
 - and impact



THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Interactive Discussion and Q & A

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