

# INTERGRATION OF WASH AND OCV

OCV Working Group Tuesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2019 Monica Ramos, WASH Working Group Coordinator

## 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

# WASH AND OCV INTEGRATION 2013 – 2019: DESK REVIEW

- Desk review (nonsystematic) of 10 countries, with multiple campaigns GTFCC request, National Cholera Plans (NCP), Preparedness and Response Plans and technical reports
- Technical line ministries (Ministry of Health), national and local authorities (district)



Source. UNICEF Bangladesh (2018)

#### OCV Campaigns 2013 – 2019 No. 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Country	No. Requests	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bangladesh	4			X		X	X	X
DRC	4		X		X		X	X
Haiti	5	X	X	X	X	X		
Malawi	4			X	X	X	X	
Nigeria	3					X	X	X
Somalia	3					X	X	X
South Sudan	6		X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan	2				X			X
Zambia	3				X		X	X
Zimbabwe	2						X	X

### WASH AND OCV INTEGRATION 2013 – 2019: KEY FINDINGS

- Limited reporting of WASH progress in OCV requests (4 out of 10)
- Some countries highlight linkages between WASH and OCV as part of the campaign (4 out of 10)
- Most countries have detailed WASH plans (8 out of 10)
- Lack of systematic approach across all countries for the planning, implementation and monitoring of integration of WASH and OCV



Source. UNICEF Nigeria (2018)

# ACTIONS FOR INTEGRATION OF WASH AND OCV

- Increase level of detail for WASH in the OCV request template
- Conduct joint, systematic reviews of level of WASH and OCV integration after each campaign
- Regular reporting of progress or status of detailed WASH plans
- WASH partners engaged to conduct mapping of WASH interventions in cholera hotspots
- Baselines for WASH access and conditions in all cholera hotspots
- · Capitalica on the momentum created by OCV

#### MINIMUM PACKAGE FOR WASH AND OCV: EMERGENCY CAMPAIGNS

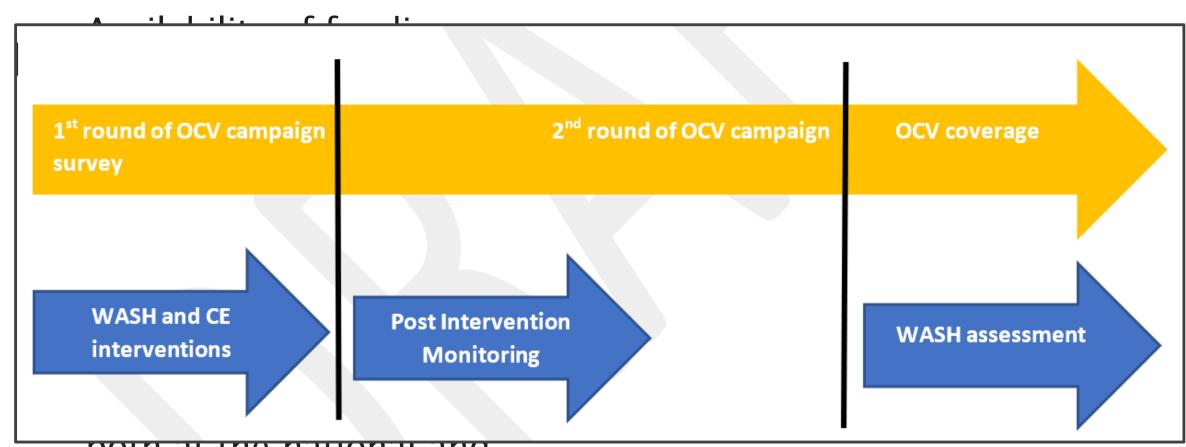
Table 1. Cost of WASH and Community Engagement Interventions to Accompany an Emergency OCV Campaign<sup>1</sup>

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	Total Cost	Notes
			Cost (\$)	(5)	
Chlorination of water	Bulk	Lumpsum per	3.50	1404,000	Efficiency and
sources and safe water	chlorination,	household			cost-effectiveness
storage containers	bucket				should be
	chlorination,	1 container			considered when
	household	per household			selecting most
	water				suitable
	treatment				treatment option
	options				(and/or
	Water storage				combination of)
	container <sup>2</sup>				
Provision of hygienic	Soap - all purpose	1 bar per	0.20	8,000	
items		household			
Mass communication	IEC materials, radio,	Lumpsum per	0.40	16,000	
campaign	posters, training,	household			
	personnel				
Monitoring and	Equipment, training	Lumpsum per	0.90	36,000	Costs to conduct
Evaluation	and personnel	household			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



both at the national and local level

#### CONSIDERATIONS FOR INTERGRATION: EMERGENCY CAMPAIGNS

- Availability of funding for all activities
- Adequate time to plan all interventions
- WASH and CE human resources included in vaccination teams
- Coordination is key, both at the national and local level



Source. UNICEF Zimbabwe (2019)

### MONITORING OF INTEGRATION: EMERGENCY CAMPAIGNS



Source. UNICEF Haiti (2018)

- Water quality monitoring and surveillance: well– defined protocol
- Post-Intervention
   Monitoring (PIM): conducted
   15 days after 1<sup>st</sup> round of
   vaccination
- OCV survey: conduct a detailed WASH assessment

### INTEGRATION BEYOND EMERGENCY CAMPAIGNS

- No specific guidance for planned campaigns
- Findings from WASH assessment should inform medium and longer-term interventions
- Translate into WASH investment in cholera hotspots
- Link to advocacy and fundraising efforts as part



Source. UNICEF Yemen (2018)

