



Action Group : 1.C Reduce water-related illness and deaths

Coordinators(s) : WHO & ACF

Group members : WHO, Action contre la Faim (ACF), UNC, Master of Public Health graduate at McMaster University, Turkish Water Institute (SUEN) , WATER AID, SEN'EAU, Croix-Rouge Française

Pilot Group observer : Water Youth Network

ACTION 1: Responding to outbreaks: coordinating WASH and Health at best

Overall Objective: Responding to outbreaks has been a major topic of year 2020 with the planetary COVID-19 pandemic control. This major global outbreak should however not hide other WASH related threats such as Cholera, Ebola, hemorrhagic fevers, etc. where WASH plays a major role in most of the standard WHO epidemic control pillars¹, such as Pillars 1, 2, 3, 6 and 8, where the Humanitarian Response is tangled. Practical examples of major WASH actions, such as Rapid Response Teams, Risk Communication & Community Engagement, Infection Prevention & Control, or even Coordination between WASH & Health sectors / Clusters and operational support will be presented in the session. Finally, hand hygiene has been the long-neglected “H” in WASH. The tragedy of COVID offers an opportunity to make rapid and overdue progress on hygiene not only to control the outbreak but also to build back better and sustain a culture of hygiene over the long term.

Overall purpose and expected results: To present and promote, through case studies, the WASH contribution to outbreak response, including Infection Prevention and control measures, sustaining hand-washing practices during outbreaks, engaging communities in the overall response and presenting the specific roadmap set by WHO & UNICEF to eradicate cholera.

Overall SDGs Alignment: 6.2, 6.3, 6.A, 6.B, and 3.3

Coherence with other Priorities: 1.A, 4.D

PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS
Project 1: Infection, Prevention and Control Strategies applied to COVID-19 outbreak response	Present standard WASH Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) applied to COVID-19	Present various case studies: IPC COVID multi-countries (Yemen, DRC, Liberia, Madagascar, South Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Haiti), COVID Hygien Hub (global) & Shielding from COVID strategies (Lebanon)	Promote WASH contribution to IPC approaches (both in communities and in health centres). Promote the Hygien Hub and its interactives resources. Exchange on the shielding strategy	6.2, 6.A, 6.B, and 3.3	Operation, Community of Practice and Innovation (already launched)	ACF, IFRC, FRC	Strong	Actively seek regional actors during the consultative process)
Project 2: Improving and sustaining hand-washing practices during outbreak	Present the WASH'Em project	Various countries case studies can be presented: https://washem.info/	Promote the WASH'Em tools among stakeholders, and share experience on how to improve and make more effective and sustainable hand washing practices during outbreaks.	6.2, 6.A, and 3.3	Innovation (already launched)	ACF, LSHTM, CAWST, OFDA (invited)	Strong	Yes
Project 3: Global Task Force (GTFCC) Cholera Control Road Map	Present and promote the GTFCC roadmap in order to engage multi stakeholders	Present the Roadmap and how countries involve in the program aim at eradicating cholera Present cholera Standard Operating Procedures and main resources (WHO – UNICEF Yellow book)	Understanding of the objectives of GTFCC program Comprehension of the Roadmap through its different components (including WASH)	6.2, 6.A, 6.B, and 3.3	Community of Practice (already launched)	ACF, WHO, Global WASH Cluster, UNICEF, GTFCC	Medium	The West African Cholera Hub, based in Dakar :

¹ WHO Epidemic Control Standard pillars :

- Pillar 1: Country-level coordination, planning, and monitoring;
- Pillar 2: Risk communication and community engagement;
- Pillar 3: Surveillance, rapid response teams, and case investigation;
- Pillar 4: Points of entry;
- Pillar 5: National laboratories;
- Pillar 6: Infection prevention and control;
- Pillar 7: Case management;
- Pillar 8: Operational support and logistics.



	and countries to join the project	The project is global (multi-countries)	Adhesion of new countries to the program Knowledge of recent tools to fight cholera					http://plateforme.cholera.info/index.php/wac-platform
Project 4: Community level response through RCCE (Risk Communication and Community Engagement) and Rapid Response Mechanisms (RRM) approaches	Present and promote RCCE tools. Present how a RRM demonstrates effectiveness in outbreak response	(https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/what-we-do/community-engagement/) https://communityengagementhub.org/guides-and-tools/cea-guide/ Present various RRM case studies: e. g. RCA, Yemen, Nigeria and Haiti	Understanding of the use of RCCE tools and how they contribute actively to controlling outbreaks Promote the RRM approach toward stakeholders (NGOs, Ministries, donors)	6.2, 6.A, 6.B, and 3.3	Operation, Community of Practice (the two approaches are already launched)	IFRC (RCCE) ACF-France and ACF-US (RRM)	Strong	Yes Central African Republic

ACTION 2: Preventing outbreaks through WASH

Overall Objective: WASH is a major element of outbreak prevention. Specific approaches such as multi-surveillance systems are essential and integrated in a broader contingency planning approach. Controlling the risks, for example through wastewater surveillance, is also a way to prevent or anticipate an outbreak, such as a COVID-19 second wave. Finally, developing robust and sustainable ways to ensure hand hygiene at community level is an effective and efficient prevention of outbreaks that should not be neglected.

Overall purpose and expected results: The session objective is to sensitize the audience around preparedness, contingency and surveillance on outbreaks prevention. It will also explore specifically how outbreaks risks can be mitigated by a proper surveillance of wastewater and sludge. The multi-sector dimension of prevention is a way to approach the WASH sector in a broader-nexus type vision, and to explore better synergies between sectors, in strong coherence with the overall 2030 Agenda philosophy.

Overall SDGs Alignment: **6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.A, 6.B, 3.3 and 3.D**

Coherence with other Priorities: **1.A, 4.D**

PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS
Project 1 : Multi-sector Surveillance (MSS)	Present and promote the multi-sector surveillance system and engage actors to replicate	Presentation of Burma (Myanmar) case study	Understanding of the objectives of MSS Replication of MSS to other contexts	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.A, 6.B, and 3.D	Operation (already started)	ACF-France, UNICEF	Strong	Actively seek regional actors during the consultative process)
Project 2: Detection of SARS-CoV-2 in wastewaters and wastewater sludge	Detection of the new COVID-19 disease in wastewaters.	Several countries are conducting scientific research to monitor the presence of the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) in wastewaters in their combat against the COVID-19 pandemic. The main purpose of these studies is to see the distribution and trends of the virus and thus have a tool to be able take early measures.	With this study, Turkey takes part among the countries; Australia, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and US, which carry out SARS-CoV-2 detection works in wastewaters. The study is expanded to include other provinces in Turkey so that the quantitative distribution of the epidemic will be followed. Sludge that are produced in WWTPs should be expected to contain SARS-CoV-2 virus as well. There has not yet been any study for the fate of SAR-CoV-2 in sludge	6.3, 6.B, and 3.3	Innovation (already launched)	Turkish Water Institute (SUEN) and partners	Same as above.	No (actively seek regional actors during the consultative process)

		<p>Under the coordination of SUEN and with support of State Hydraulic Works, General Directorate of Food and Control, General Directorate of Water Management and Marmara University Environmental Engineering Department, a study is implemented to monitor the virus in wastewaters in Turkey. With the analyses made, the trends of cases in the region to where wastewater treatment plants serve will be observed, the possibility of a second wave will be evaluated and virus detection will be enabled for the reuse of wastewaters in agriculture.</p> <p>The project is set in Turkey</p>	<p>generated from WWTPs. Knowledge about the existing of SARS-CoV-2 in sludge may be useful for handling the sludge during its dewatering, stabilizing and disposal processes. This information will also be valuable in case of sludge that are used as soil conditioners in agriculture or sent to landfill disposal. In wastewater treatment plants, generally, two different types of sludge are generated; primary sludge (PS) and waste activated sludge (WAS). https://suen.gov.tr/Suen/en/catdty.aspx?val=446</p> <p>A preprint titled as “First Data-Set on SARS-CoV-2 Detection for Istanbul Wastewaters in Turkey” is now online on MedRxiv (https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.05.03.20089417v1) demonstrating the preliminary results of the study to track the virus in wastewaters in multiple points in Istanbul with the highest COVID-19 cases in Turkey.</p>					
Project 3: Outbreaks prevention/preparation	<p>Present and promote a standard outbreak prevention approach and engage actors to replicate</p> <p>Present and promote a standard outbreak contingency planning</p>	<p>Presentation of outbreak preparation plans through Red Cross (RC) movement case studies: Ebola-in DRC; Cholera, Dengue fever in French Guyana) and Covid (other countries)</p> <p>Presentation of Uganda Contingency planning against Ebola case study</p>	<p>Understanding of the objectives of outbreak prevention methodologies and tools</p> <p>Exchanges and discussion around tools replication to different contexts</p> <p>Understanding of the objectives of CP and replication of CP to other contexts</p>	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.A, 6.B, and 3.D	Operation (already started)	IFRC / FRC ACF-US	Strong	Actively seek regional actors during the consultative process, especially for COVID prevention)
Project 4: Outbreaks prevention starts by community hygien: Making Tippy – Taps more user friendly, sustainable and community driven	<p>Present and promote simple efficient and sustainable way to promote hand washing practices in outbreak context</p>	<p>Presentation of India case study</p>	<p>Generating exchanges around how to make Tippy taps more user friendly and sustainable.</p>	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.A, 6.B, and 3.D	Operation (already started)	ACF-India	Strong	Actively seek regional actors during the consultative process)



ACTION 3: Structural and Operation & management WASH improvements in Health Centers are instrumental in reducing water related illness & death

Overall Objective: The overall improvement of public health, as well as the capacity to properly control an outbreak, starts with functional health system and properly equipped health centers. Limited access to functional water and sanitation facilities in health centers, especially in the smallest ones, remains an immense challenge, especially in sub Saharan Africa. The session overall objective is to sensitize, through case studies, the audience around the issue of WASH infrastructures and Operation and Maintenance in Health Centers. It will also allow coming back on minimum WASH standards in Health centers, and exploring, on top of structural issues, the challenge of operation and maintenance of the WASH service in health centers.

Overall purpose and expected result: The session will specifically explore how WASH can be improved in health centres, both from a structural and normative way (technical infrastructures, standards) but also in term of improving WASH operation and management.

Overall SDGs Alignment: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.A, 6.B, and 3.3, 3.C

Coherence with other Priorities: 4.B

PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS
Project 1: WASH in Health Centers	<p><i>Sensitise the audience around the issue of WASH infrastructures and Operation and Maintenance in Health Centers.</i></p> <p><i>It will also allow coming back on minimum WASH standards in Health centers, and exploring, on top of structural issues, the challenge of operation and maintenance of the WASH service in health centers.</i></p>	<i>Presentation of Chad, Burkina & Cameroon case studies</i>	<p><i>Generating exchanges and commitments around WASH in Health centres.</i></p> <p><i>Agreeing on WASH standards and exploring their application.</i></p> <p><i>Debating on how to improve sustainably WASH operation & maintenance in Health Centers</i></p>	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.A, 6.B, and 3.3, 3.C	<p><i>Operational actions: present WASH in Health standards;</i></p> <p><i>Innovation & research: community dialogue, right based approaches; WASH in Health centers operation & maintenance models;</i></p> <p><i>Community of practices and capacity building: training Health Workers and Health Centers Staff in Water and Sanitation management</i></p> <p><i>Advocacy : Promote WASH in Health Centers</i></p>	<p><i>ACF</i></p> <p><i>AFD to be invited</i></p>	<i>Strong</i>	<i>Chad, Burkina and Cameroon</i>

ACTION 4: Out of the silos: WASH at the cornerstone of Health and Nutrition

Overall Objective: WASH sector and WASH SDG 6 is intricate into most of the other SDGs, and especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) which is a major Health burden, with nearly 3 million people dying every year from undernutrition and more than 900 million suffering hunger. The WASH sector is both a cause of undernutrition (through diarrhoeal diseases, Environmental enteric dysfunction disease and intestinal worms) but also a solution as proper WASH makes wasting treatment more effective, efficient and sustainable, and possibly reduces relapse risks. Monitoring the WASH environment is therefore a key asset to anticipate and respond better to public health (including famine) crisis, and contribute at the end to nutrition security.

Overall purpose and expected results: The format of the session will allow group work around WASH and Nutrition connections.

Overall SDGs Alignment: 6.1, 6.2, 6.A, 6.B, 3.D and 2.2

Coherence with other Priorities: 2.E and 2.F

PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS
Project 1: Baby WASH Approach. How to prevent undernutrition and reduce relapse risk in under-five children through WASH	<i>To sensitise the audience to how the WASH approach improves Chronic Undernutrition prevention in under five children</i>	<i>The session will present the Baby WASH methodology (WASH activities developed in relation with the Baby age) and then present various case studies (Nigeria, Bangladesh, Somalia, and Central America). The session will more broadly explore risk factors (water, stools and food sample) responsible for relapse: South Sudan, Chad, Somalia, Mali</i>	<i>The audience understands the decisive importance of ensuring a safe immediate (WASH) environment to an under-five child and his mother in order to prevent chronic undernutrition especially by reducing risks of Environmental Enteric Dysfunction disease. The audience will understand how proper WASH reduces relapse risk factors for wasting.</i>	6.1, 6.2, 6.A, 6.B, 3.D and 2.2	<i>Operation (already started) Innovation (already started)</i>	<i>ACF-France ACF-US ACF-Sp</i>	<i>Strong</i>	<i>Nigeria, Chad, Mali</i>
Project 2: WASH early warning system to anticipate public health crisis (undernutrition and famine) and to document the concrete impact of Climate crisis on water resource, food security and finally public health	<i>Early Warning system linking climatic data (impluvium), food security data (vegetal coverage captured on IR images), piezometric levels and under five acute undernutrition prevalence.</i>	<i>To session will present the Hydronut Project, innovation run in South Madagascar with local academic actors.</i>	<i>Sensitise the audience to early warning systems local implementation, and how they can reduce public health critical situations such as wasting.</i>	6.1, 6.A, 6.B, 3.D and 2.2	<i>Innovation (already started)</i>	<i>ACF-France SIWA (Invited)</i>	<i>Strong</i>	<i>Mali, Senegal</i>
Project 3: TISA Project (Integrated Treatment of Acute Under nutrition) and Research For Action (R4Act) operational recommendations	<i>To present a research project demonstrating robustly (RCT) the impact of WASH on wasting treatment in under five children. To promote the R4Act small WASH doable actions that make a difference in wasting treatment.</i>	<i>After the Shine and WASH Benefits researches, the TISA research (ACF, LSHTM), based in Senegal, has three objectives: a) Demonstrate WASH impact on wasting treatment b) Cost effectiveness of adding a WASH package to the standard wasting treatment c) Analysing enteric pathogen load in the excreta of the undernourished children cohort to find pathogen associations d) Exploring how Household WASH may reduce wasting relapse</i>	<i>The assembly is convinced about the key role of WASH in contributing to under five wasting treatment. The assembly understands and applies the 6 core activities (either done at Health Center or in Communities affected by undernutrition prevalence) that will improve wasting treatment sustainability, efficiency and impact.</i>	6.1, 6.2, 6.A, 6.B, 3.D and 2.2	<i>Innovation (already started) → Project submitted to Dakar Initiative</i>	<i>TISA: ACF-France & Spain, LSHTM, OFDA R4Act:ACF,IFRC, CRF (to invite: MSF, ICRC, PU, Concern, SCF UNICEF, GW & GN Clusters, WHH, Solidarités, IMC)</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Senegal</i>



Project 4: Water security Index	<i>The session will sensitise the audience to the Water Security index (WSI) mechanism.</i>	<i>The WSI is the WASH equivalent of the Food Security IPC index. The objective is defining through a series of parameter a characterisation of the WASH risk (especially in term of water access) in communities, in order to anticipate and document any public health risk. As such, the WSI works as an early warning system.</i>	<i>The audience is able to understand and use the WSI in order to anticipate public health crisis (including undernutrition ones).</i>	6.1, 6.A, 6.B, 3.D and 2.2	<i>Innovation (already started)</i>	<i>ACF-France Invite REACH and Global WASH Cluster WSI W. group</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Actively seek regional actors during the consultative process</i>
Project 5: Forecast based Financing (FbF) for draught	<i>The session will sensitise the audience to the FbF</i>	<i>Presentation through the Niger-Zinder pilot project.</i>	<i>The audience is able to understand and use the FbF in order to anticipate public health crisis (including undernutrition ones).</i>	6.1, 6.A, 6.B, 3.D and 2.2	<i>Innovation (already started)</i>	<i>FbF W. group</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Niger</i>