Programme area 2 *(old)*: Surveillance and early warning systems, contingency plans and response capacities

**Part A:** Achievements and challenges 2011-2013
Protocol “bread & butter” business

• Establish and maintain surveillance and early warning systems (Article 8):
  – Identification of outbreaks and incidents
  – Notification to authorities and information of public
  – National and local contingency plans for outbreak response

• Joint and coordinated international action (Article 12) (International Health Regulations)

• International cooperation and assistance (Article 13)
TF on WRD surveillance

• **Strengthening health systems** in playing their role in surveillance and outbreak response

• **Support Parties** in implementation of Article 8:
  – Guidance development
  – Assistance in emergency preparedness, alerts and response
  – Support to capacity building

• **Regional hub** for mutual assistance and cooperation
Main achievements

• **Technical guidance** on water-related disease surveillance (2011)

• **Policy guidance** on water-related disease surveillance (2011)

• Final publication in ENG and RUS

• Dissemination
Activity (temporarily) stalled

• Substantial **resourcing challenges** (planned costs > 550,000 USD)
• No **TF meeting** in 2011 and 2012
• **Lack in implementation:**
  – Promotion of guidance and training programs
  – Guidance on national priority setting in surveillance
  – Assistance in emergency preparedness, alerts and response
  – Capacity building WRD surveillance
  – Awareness raising papers on effects of trace chemicals
Expert group meeting
5-6 September 2013, Bonn, Germany

• “Resuscitation” of activity causing great attention

• Thematic foci:
  – Effective approaches in WRD surveillance
  – Cost-effective risk-based water quality surveillance
  – WASH in schools

• Forward looking perspective/objective:
  – Review of country needs and success stories
  – Review of planned and ongoing WHO activities
  – Substantiate shaping of proposed activities to support effective planning and implementation
Mainstreaming of “alternatives”

• Decision I/1: Mainstreaming of activities under the Protocol with work of WHO (MOP-1, 2007)

• Activities on prevention and control of soil-transmitted helminths

• Further development of the Atlas on Water and Health (version 2.0)
Adjusted work approach

- Maintain **high profile** for core Protocol area

- Theme-oriented expert group approach:
  - More technically focused
  - More leverage and targeted funding
  - More cost-effective
  - More flexible

- **Termination** of mandate of Task Force
Programme area 2:
Mainstreamed WHO activities

Part B: Soil-transmitted helminths and the Atlas on Water and Health
Burden of soil-transmitted helminth infections (STH)

• In areas where sanitation is poor helminth eggs from human faeces contaminate the soil and cause infections

• STH are among the most common infections:
  – More than 1.5 billion people, or 24% of the population are affected worldwide
  – More than 4 million children are infected in Europe
WASH: Key determinant of STH

• WHA 54.19 Schistosomiasis and STH (2001)
• WHA 64.24 Drinking water, sanitation and health (2011)
• WHA 66.12 Neglected tropical Diseases (2013)

Provision of safe water & sanitation

STH surveillance & de-worming

Health education & hygiene promotion

Sustainable public health intervention to reduce burden of STH
Recent activities and way forward

- **Situation assessment** of WASH and STH: Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Romania
- Technical and regional **meetings** (2012, 2013)
- Support to development of **regional framework** for prevention and control of STH with WASH as integral component
- Programme of work for 2014-2016: **ongoing support to country efforts** to prevent and control STH and to promote WASH in school settings
Atlas on Water and Health

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Promoting Water Management & Risk Communication
Concept and Benefits

- Comprehensive reference
- One-stop-shop for an audience interested in Water, Sanitation and Health
- Update available data
- Combine different sources which cover water, sanitation and health
- Integrate the temporal dimension
- Provide analysis tools
- Serve countries and focal points, support and facilitate reporting
Progress

• Version 1: Parma 2009

• Version 2: Launched in 2012

• Technical meetings in Summer 2012, Concept definition

• Regional meeting in October 2012, Bonn Decision about conceptual framework

• Regional meeting: Strengthening monitoring of water supply and sanitation, Bonn, 12-13 June 2013: Presentation of Atlas Version 2
Atlas depends on the availability of databases and their preceding collection, data analysis, harmonization, reconciliation, baseline-calculation etc.

- **JMP** – Joint Monitoring Programme (1990-2011)
- **CISID** – Centralized Information System for Infectious Diseases (WHO Europe) (1980-2012)
- **World Bank** (1960-2011)
- **UNDP** – United Nations Developing Programme (1980-2012)
JMP
CISID
World Bank
UNDP

Harmonization

Atlas database

Online Atlas
Indicators included

- 244 countries (with focus on 58 countries within WHO European Region)
- 138 indicators, including:
  - Water: 55 indicators
  - Sanitation: 31 indicators
  - Health: 25 indicators
- Currently only country-wide and yearly data
Parallel bars with filter-option (other graph type options available)

5d-plot: select two indicators at axis, indicate category of colour and size and use temporal animation

Select focus country on map

Combined progress over time

Select predefined layout-settings

Interactive timeline
The Atlas within the work programme

• Currently the work programme refers to the Atlas in programme area 2.1 e) surveillance

• We suggest to move this activity to programme area 1: Improving governance for water and health: support for setting targets and implementing measures

• The atlas provides information for baseline analysis and target setting

• It should therefore be harmonised with and used for PA 1
Programme area 2 (new): Prevention and reduction of water-related diseases (WRD)

Part C: Proposed activities for 2014-2016
Thematic priorities
Prevention and reduction of WRD

• **Strengthening WRD surveillance**, outbreak detection and management

• Promoting **targeted health interventions** for WRD

• Support cost-effective **water quality surveillance**

• Strengthen hygiene education and promote **WASH in schools**
Strengthening WRD surveillance

• **Support and capacity building** in relation to Article 8:
  – Implementation of provisions of guidance documents
  – Develop training package(s)
  – Conduct regional and/or sub-regional trainings

• **Providing assistance** through roster of experts:
  – Improving outbreak surveillance, emergency preparedness, alert and response operations
  – Undertaking situation analysis of WRD profiles
  – Surveillance systems and analytical capacities

• **Update and maintain the Atlas on Water and Health**
Promoting targeted health interventions for WRD

• **Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections:**
  – Support country efforts to prevention and control in conjunction with promoting access to safe WASH
  – Country assessments
  – Regional framework and action plan

• **Rotavirus infections:**
  – Most important single cause of infant death in the world
  – Support advocacy and awareness-raising activities on cost-effective health interventions
Support cost-effective drinking-water quality surveillance

• Assistance to develop **cost-effective and risk-based** drinking-water quality surveillance approaches

• Assistance in **developing criteria** for identifying and prioritizing drinking-water quality parameters:
  – Decision-support tool
  – Fact sheets for laboratory analysis of priority parameters

• Special consideration for **rural areas** (programme area 3)

• Regional and sub-regional **capacity building**
  (WHO Guidelines promotion)
Strengthen hygiene education and promote WASH in schools

- Review, adapt and disseminate available awareness-raising materials in region

- Implement pilot projects on WASH in schools

- Apply school surveys through the Environment and Health Information System (ENHIS) process
Policy linkages

• **Parma Declaration on Environment and Health (2010):**
  “... provide each child with access to safe water and sanitation in homes ... kindergartens, child care centers, schools, health care institutions ... by 2020 ...”

• **World Health Assembly Resolution 64.24 (2011):**
  “... to offer appropriate facilities for access to safe drinking-water, sanitation and hand washing with soap in health care establishments, schools ...”

• **Post-2015 WASH targets (JMP 2013):**
  “By 2030 ... all schools and health centres provide all users with basic drinking-water supply and adequate sanitation, handwashing ... and menstrual hygiene facilities ...”
Thank you
Спасибо
Merci
Danke

Source: Rod Shaw