



One WASH:

**Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
for cholera elimination**

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International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

One WASH

One WASH promotes a common yet adaptable approach among National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to establish large-scale, long-term sustainable water and sanitation programmes. One WASH also promotes broadening the scope of these programmes to prioritize, in both rural and urban settings, cholera elimination, nutrition, provision of water for livestock and strengthened delivery of improved hygiene. The integrated approach of One WASH aims, between now and 2030, to reach a minimum of 5.5 million vulnerable people in high-risk cholera countries to reduce cholera deaths by 90 per cent.

The vision

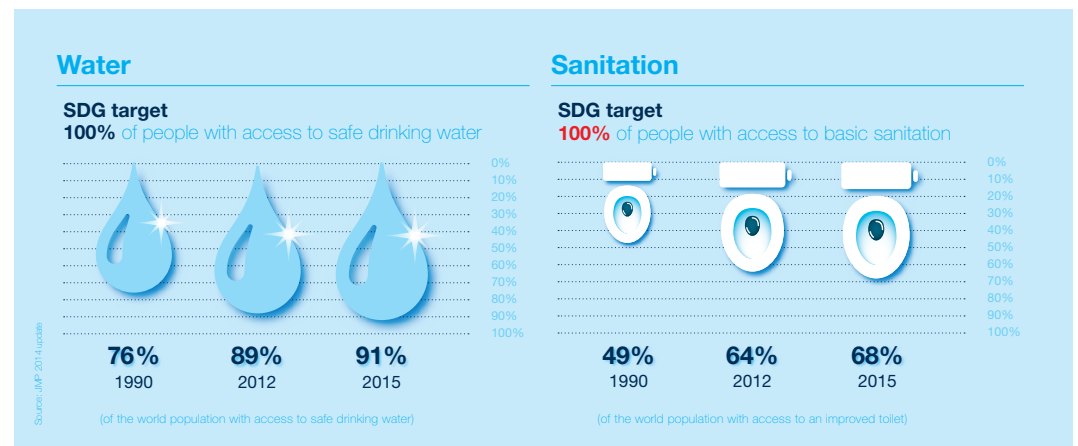
The roadmap to end cholera is based on a multi-sectoral approach that associates the Global Task Force for Cholera Control (GTFCC) with other partners and stakeholders, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The vision is to prevent predictable outbreaks worldwide by 2030, which would directly contribute to reaching Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3 and 6 and indirectly support other goals related to poverty, disease and malnutrition.

Over the past 12 years, the IFRC and its members have significantly scaled up delivery of longer-term water and sanitation programmes through the Global Water and Sanitation Initiative (GWSI). The Initiative provides equitable, affordable and sustainable solutions to help improve the health and quality of life of vulnerable communities.

Having reached more than 20 million people between 2005 and 2017, there are plans now to reach a further 20 million people by 2025 to contribute to SDG 6: “Water and sanitation for all”.

One WASH aims to:

- Utilize IFRC’s global position and wide-reaching local networks of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies as the primary delivery platform for One WASH services
- Provide technical and programming support at project level, together with robust monitoring and evaluation



The challenge



The 2017 SDG mapping of the “Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene” from the Joint Monitoring Programme, states that 844 million people still lack easy access to basic drinking water and 2.3 billion lack basic sanitation. In addition, 47 per cent of people in less developed countries have no handwashing facilities. The resulting and continuing negative health impact of unsafe water, poor sanitation and hygiene place a heavy burden on individuals, families, communities and governments due to the added cost of health care and loss of productivity. Lack of sanitation, contaminated water and poor hygiene contribute to almost 90 per cent of child deaths from diarrhoeal diseases and these factors are major causes of the spread of other serious diseases, particularly cholera.

Cholera

Every case and death from cholera is preventable with the tools we have today: effective cholera prevention and control interventions are well established. However, current efforts focus more on emergency response that have less of an impact on long-term control or elimination of cholera.

Cholera continues to disproportionately affect the poorest and most vulnerable communities in high-risk countries. Cholera spread, incidence and severity are exacerbated by rapid and often unplanned urbanization and population growth, and also by climate change, food insecurity, extreme weather events or trends and complex settings, especially where conflict and unrest are present and health and WASH services are weak.

- There are an estimated 2.9 million cholera cases and 95,000 deaths per year globally.
- 2.3 billion people still lack basic sanitation and water and are potentially at risk for cholera.
- 89 million people live in cholera “high-risk” areas in Africa alone.
- Providing access to basic WASH services requires between USD 40 and USD 80 per person

Implementing One WASH

Eliminating cholera

One WASH focuses on 18 cholera-affected countries initially where National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are committed to the elimination of the disease. The strategy focuses on two main actions that are closely interlinked and operate in full alignment with the GT-FCC cholera road map, the Global Water and Sanitation Initiative and IFRC cholera strategy.

1. Improve preparedness, early detection and response to contain cholera outbreaks

The One WASH programme will support communities to be well prepared for early response when an outbreak happens. It will support existing health care systems with community-based surveillance for early detection and monitoring of diarrhoeal outbreaks at community level. It will also improve access to care by providing community level treatment through provision of oral rehydration therapy, setting up Oral Rehydration Points and referrals of severe cases. Prevention activities such as water treatment, hygiene and health promotion are included as key parts of the approach to managing outbreaks. In addition, the approach will support local governments and partners with oral vaccination campaigns in emergency situations as appropriate.



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18 National Societies

commit to implementing One WASH

Partners

commit to providing oversight and support the implementation

Donors

commit to supporting One WASH country plans

Improve early detection, preparedness and response to contain cholera

A long-term multi-sectoral approach to prevent cholera

By 2030:

Reach

18 countries

to eliminate cholera in rural and urban settings



A minimum

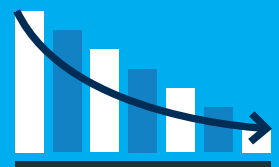
5.5 million people

in high-risk areas supported



90%

Reduction in cholera deaths



2. A long-term integrated WASH approach to prevent cholera

One WASH will invest in sustainable long-term water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, and will embed health and nutrition support as well as provision of water for livestock in integrated WASH programmes as appropriate. Year-round health and hygiene behaviour change communication and social marketing programmes will be implemented in communities, including advocacy and support to cholera vaccination campaigns.



The One WASH objective
 90 per cent reduction of cholera deaths by reaching 5.5 million vulnerable people in 18 high-risk countries at a cost of 120 million US dollars

ONE WASH INITIATIVE TRACK TABLE			
Target country	Implementing National Society partnering with the IFRC	Target population	Indicative budget (USD)
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	400,000	10,000,000
Benin	Benin Red Cross	350,000	9,200,000
Burundi	Burundi Red Cross	180,000	5,300,000
Côte d'Ivoire	Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire	450,000	9,400,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	550,000	12,600,000
Ghana	Ghana Red Cross Society	170,000	6,000,000
Haiti	Haiti Red Cross Society	170,000	3,000,000
Kenya	Kenya Red Cross Society	500,000	4,600,000
Liberia	Liberian Red Cross Society	120,000	4,800,000
Malawi	Malawi Red Cross Society	380,000	5,400,000
Nigeria	Nigerian Red Cross Society	200,000	7,350,000
Rwanda	Rwandan Red Cross	200,000	4,900,000
Somalia	Somali Red Crescent Society	270,000	5,500,000
Uganda	Uganda Red Cross Society	440,000	6,400,000
United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania Red Cross National Society	140,000	6,500,000
Yemen	Yemen Red Crescent Society	300,000	11,400,000
Zambia	Zambia Red Cross Society	500,000	3,900,000
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	200,000	4,000,000
TOTAL ONE WASH		5,520,000	120,300,000



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