

Dr. Rebecca Sindall Pollution Research Group

University of KwaZulu-Natal SindallR@ukzn.ac.za Shifting To An Exposure Mindset: How A Strong Trans-disciplinary Approach Can Guide Effective COVID-19 Response In Informal Settlements In Durban

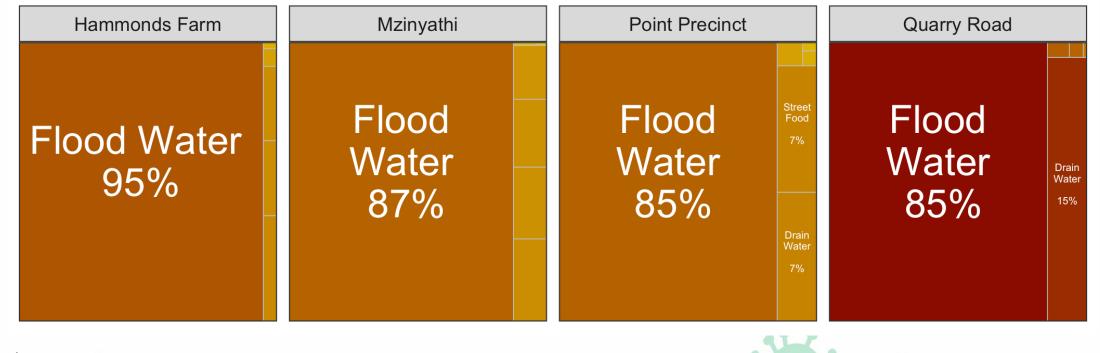
SaniPath: Assessing Public Health Risks

- SaniPath Exposure Assessment Tool is designed to assess risk related to poor sanitation and to help prioritise sanitation investments based on exposures that have greatest public health impact
- Combines environmental sample collection and analyses with behavioural data
- Assesses risk of exposure to faecal contamination in the public domain
- Developed and tested in multiple countries including India, Bangladesh, Ghana and Zambia
- In the process of using tool to assess risks in 10 neighbourhoods in Durban



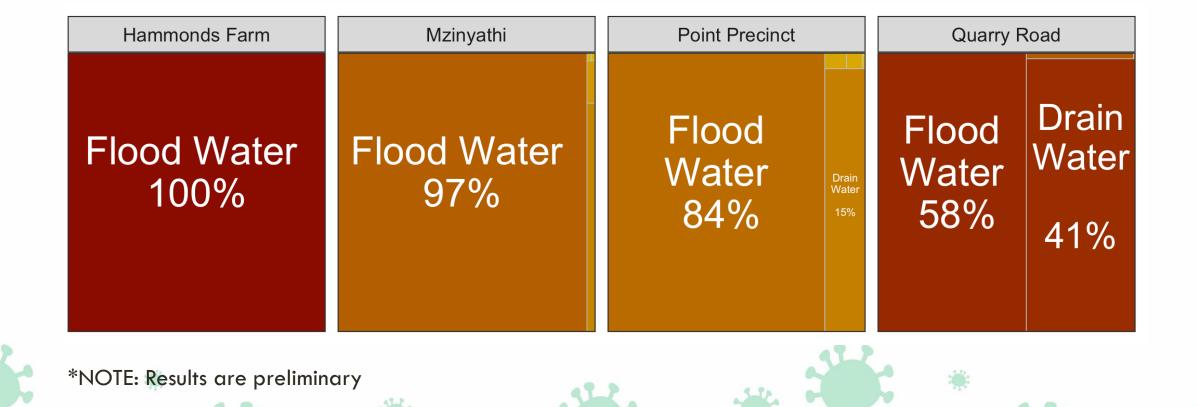
http://saniparth.org

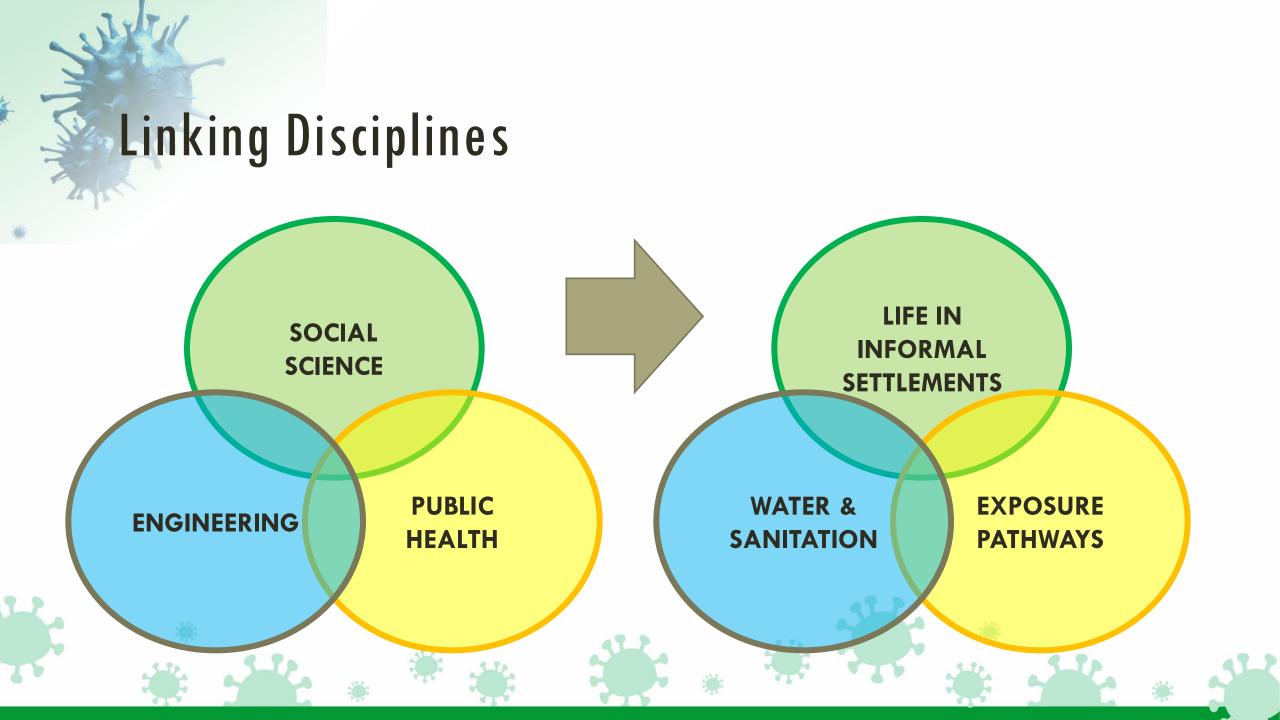
Total Exposure To E.coli: Adults*



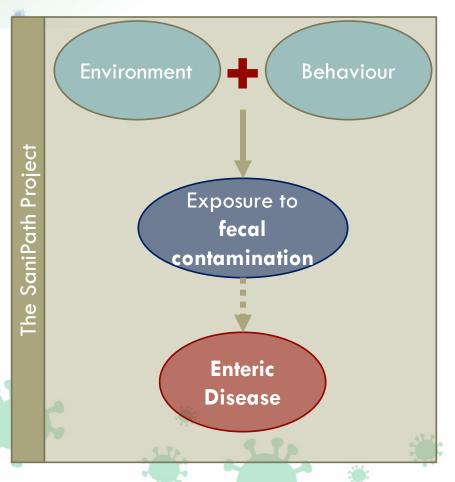
*NOTE: Results are preliminary

Total Exposure To E.coli: Children*





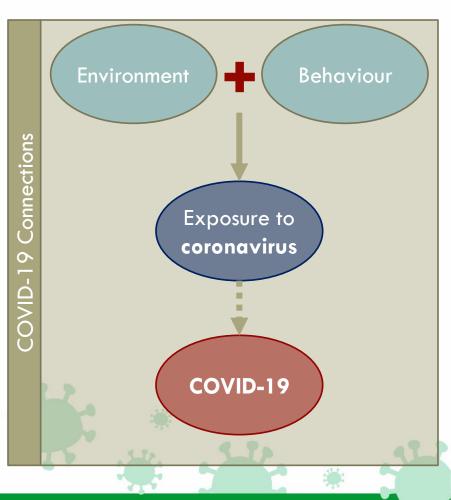
Exposure Mindset: Opportunities For Action



For disease to occur, there must be an exposure that leads to disease

Exposure is determined by the environment (presence of pathogens, contamination, etc.) and behaviour (actions that bring contact with the environment)

To change disease outcomes you must change exposure by altering the environment or behaviour



Key Findings Relevant To COVID-19

- Swabs around communal ablution blocks (CABs) show little to no E. coli (4/10 samples with detectable levels of E. coli)
- Potential hotspot for exposure to COVID-19, and target area for intervention
- Frequent and careful cleaning is critical
- Caretakers are crucial front-line workers and must be protected
- Flood (standing) and drain (flowing) water are high exposure pathways
- Increased risk due to increased water usage
- Awareness of evidence of waterborne infection necessary
- Unsafely managed sanitation (latrine discharge, malfunctioning CAB drainage) could lead to sewage containing COVID-19 to enter open drains and community environment
- Fresh produce is a medium risk exposure pathway for adults and children in some communities
- Connection between buying fresh produce or street food and interaction with people handwashing is essential to lower risk

Importance Of CABs — Opportunities For Reducing Exposure

Changes to environment	Changes to behaviour
CABs open as long as possible	Reduces open defecation; CABs must not become transmission hotspot – queue markers
CABs are clean (chemical supply, PPE)	CABs are clean (caretaker training)
Soap or hand sanitiser available	Handwashing education



WATER USAGE AND DRAINAGE

- Additional water usage from handwashing state to provide
- Adoption of community-built handwashing interventions e.g. TippyTaps, soap dispensers, soakaways
- Water usage locations may change and spread out
- Drainage is often poor
- Increases risks related to other public health issues (e.g. diarrhoeal disease)
- Needs careful attention for link to COVID-19

Next Steps

Working with municipality departments to identify role of state actors e.g. provision of cleaning products, hand sanitiser, reliable water supply

Working with community leadership to identify interventions community members can drive e.g. queue markers, methods to promote social distancing, handwashing solutions, clear educational messages

Checking that all recommendations are based on sound scientific evidence

Testing interventions in real-world settings

Working with communities to record, measure and reassess impact of interventions

Why Does It Work?

Trans-disciplinary team of experts ensures interventions based on evidence

Integration of evidence from a number of research programmes

Wide network to bring in additional expertise as required

Trans-sectoral partnership ensures interventions are reaching people who need them

Trans-sectoral partnership ensures top-down/bottom-up approaches are aligned

Trusted network allows quick progress as relationships are already in place

Acknowledgements

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