

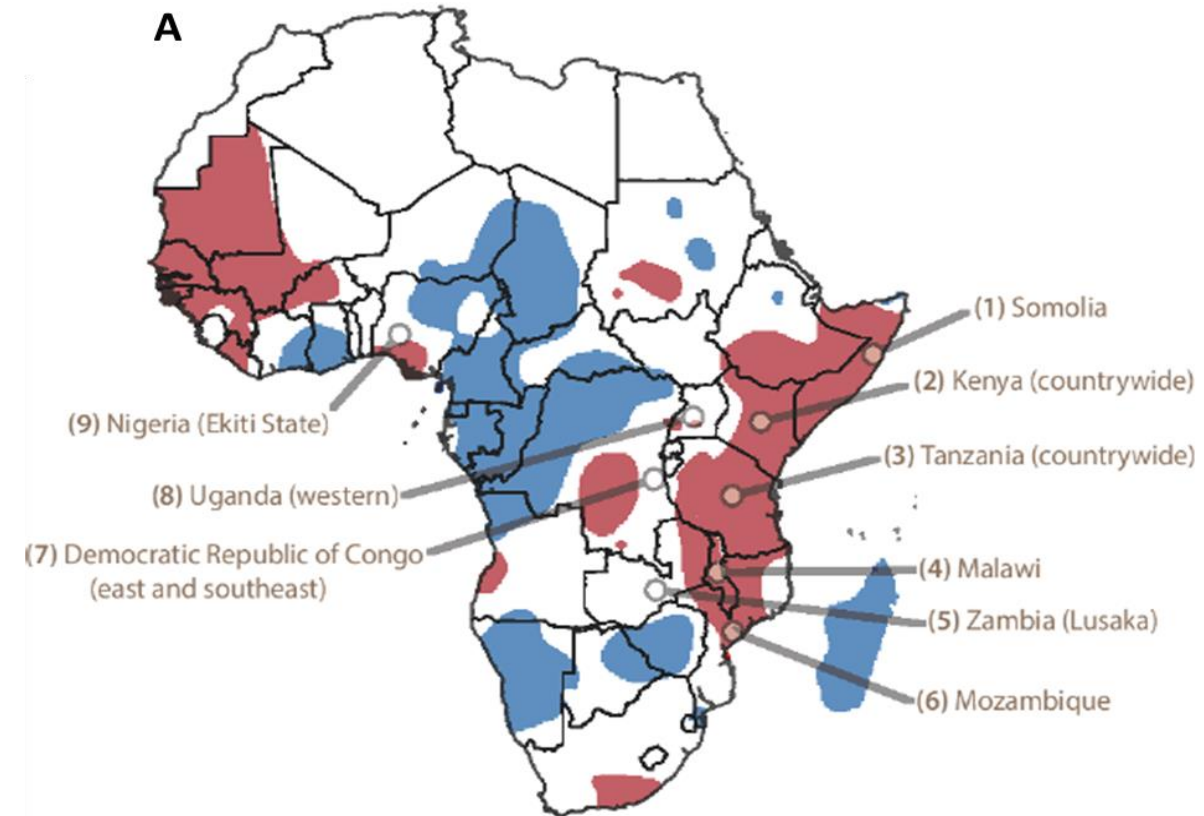
# THE AFRICAN CHOLERA RISK EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (ACREWS)

Benjamin Zaitchik, Johns Hopkins University  
Javier Perez-Saez, Johns Hopkins University  
Justin Lessler, University of North Carolina  
Andrew Azman, Johns Hopkins University  
Sean Moore, Notre Dame University  
Emma Diggle, Save The Children

# PROJECT GOAL

Develop and operationalize an **Earth Observation-informed African Cholera Risk Early Warning System (ACREWS)** to support rapid response interventions

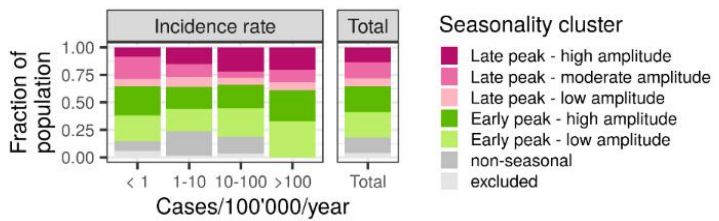
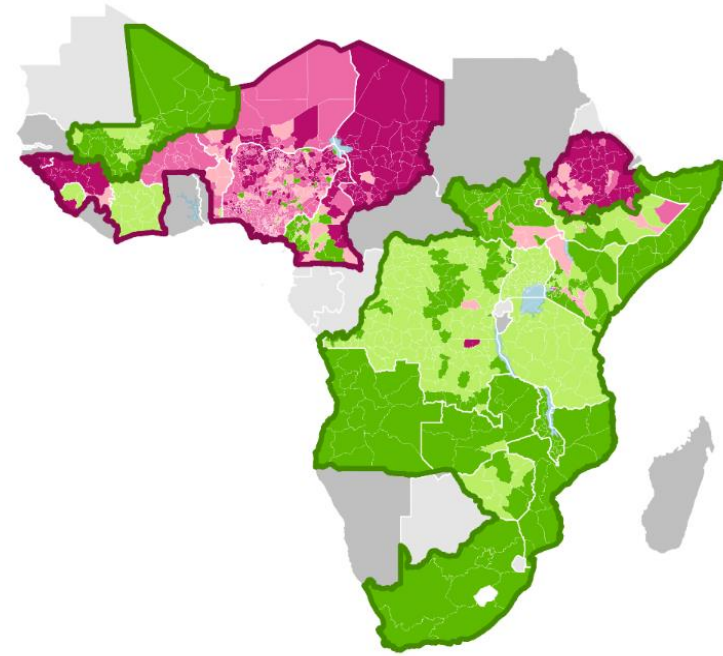
End users: UN Taskforce on Cholera Control, Save the Children, MSF



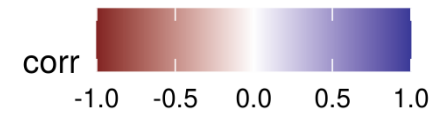
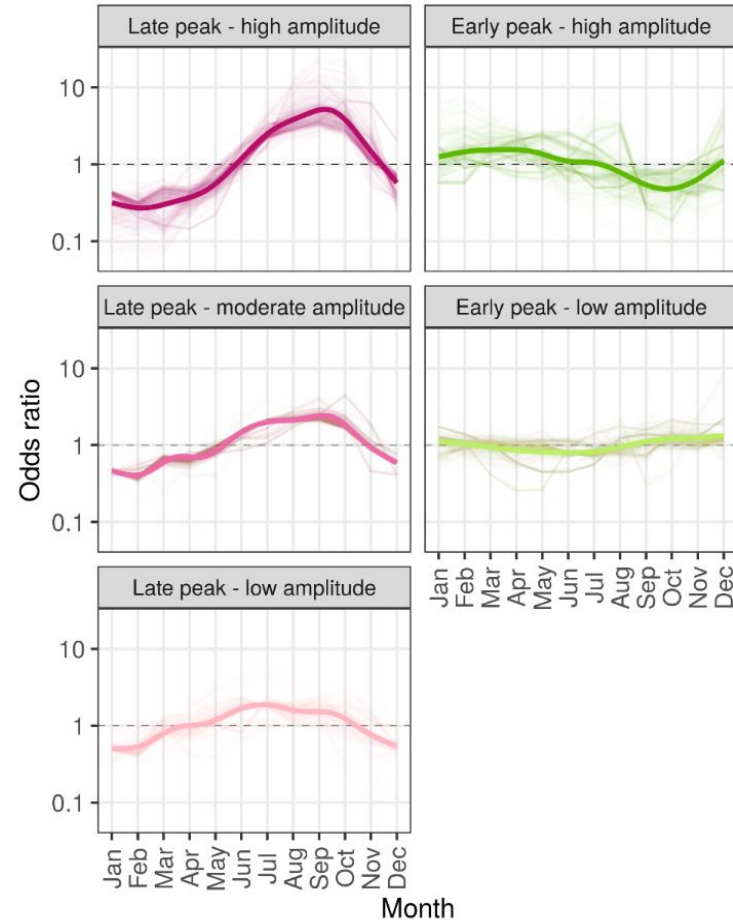


# SEASONALITY

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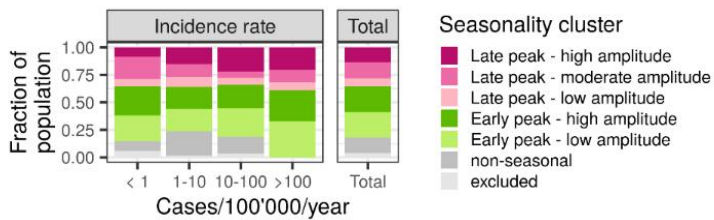
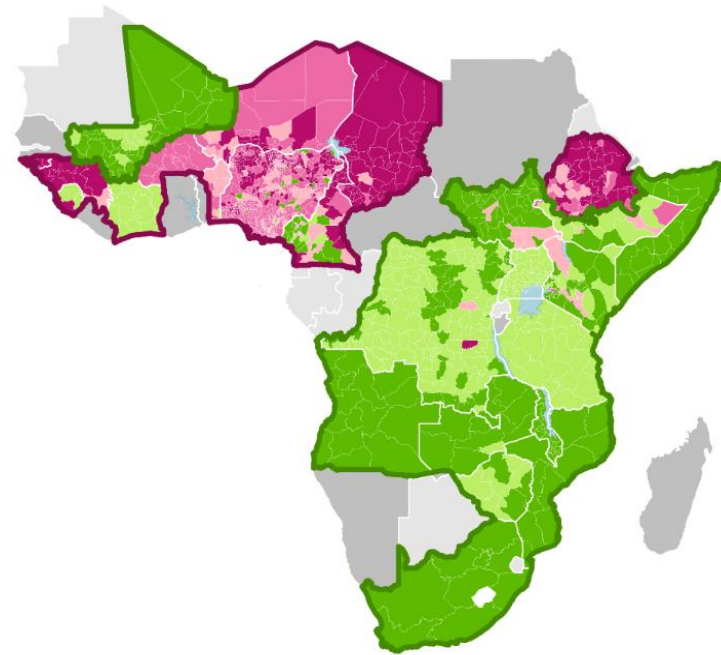


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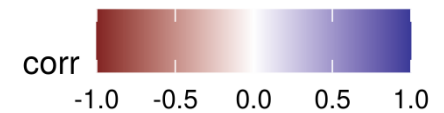
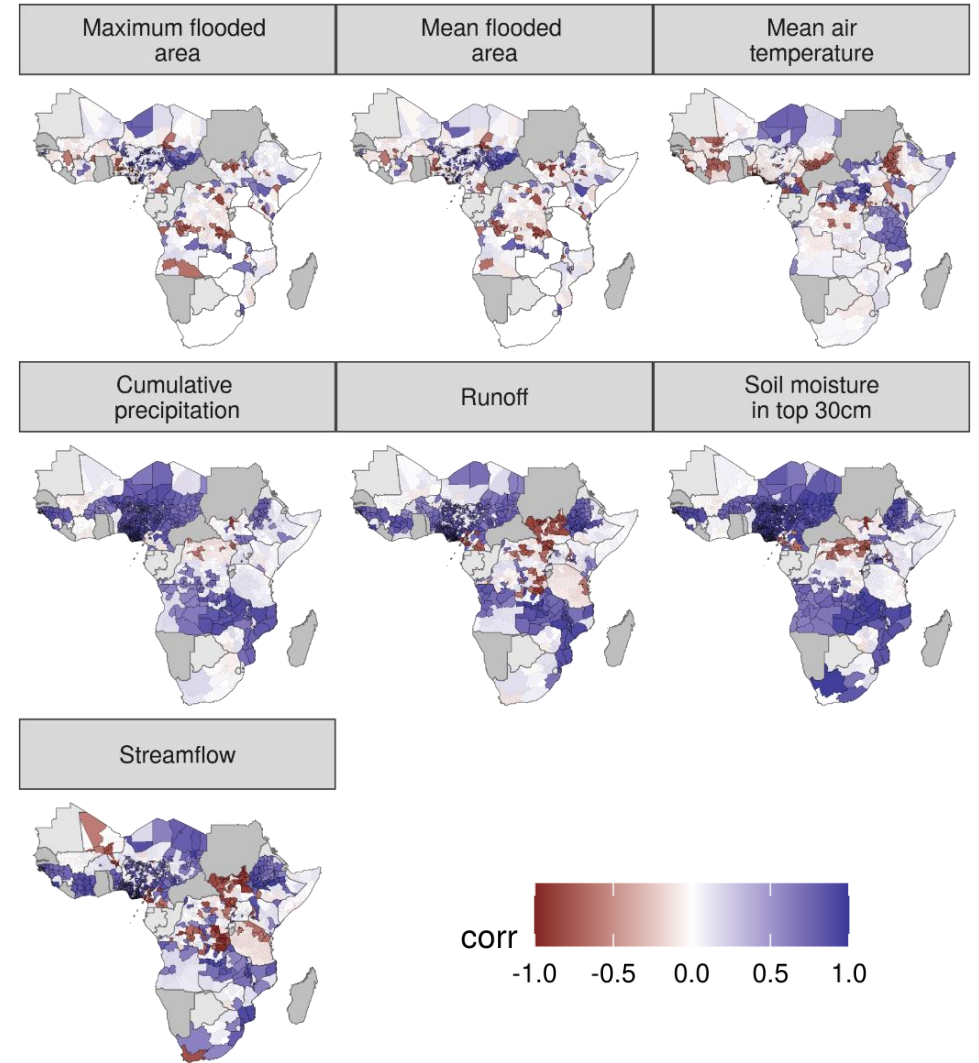
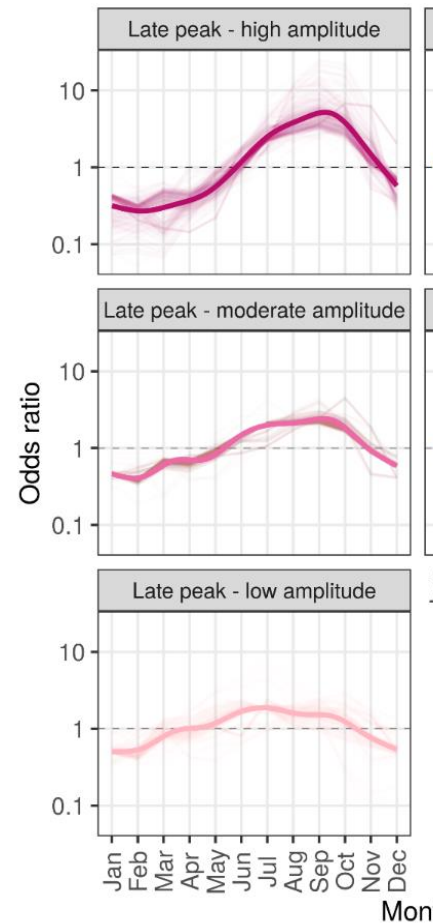


# SEASONALITY

a



b



# GTFCC WEB PORTAL

## Compare Figures and Maps

Sync maps

### Maps

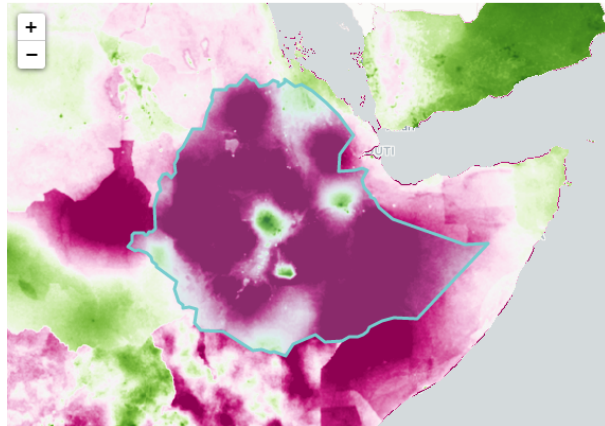
Sanitation access

Water access

Cases

Rates

Clear overlays



Modeled estimate of the percent of the population with access to improved water in 2017 (5 km x 5 km grid)  
Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(20\)30278-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(20)30278-3)

### Figures

### Maps

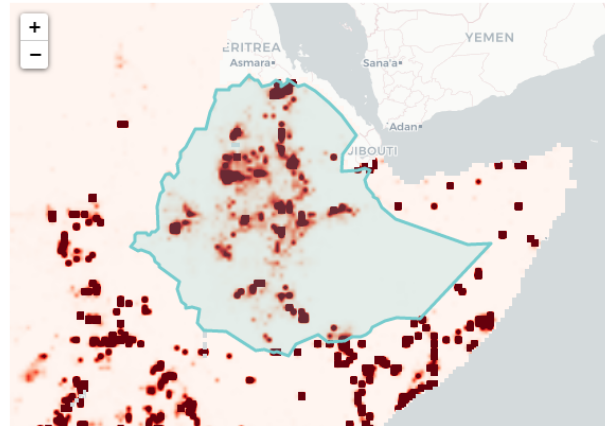
Sanitation access

Water access

Cases

Rates

Clear overlays



Modeled estimate of mean annual suspect cholera cases from 2010-2016 (20 km x 20 km grid)  
Source: Johns Hopkins Infectious Disease Dynamics Group, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)33050-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)33050-7)

### Figures

# GTFCC WEB PORTAL

## Compare Figures and Maps

**Maps**

- Sanitation access
- Water access
- Cases
- Rates
- Clear overlays

**Figures**

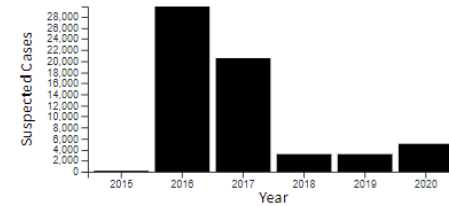
**Maps**

- Sanitation access
- Water access
- Cases
- Rates
- Clear overlays

Modeled estimate of the percent of the population with access to improved water in 2017 (5 km x 5 km grid)  
Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(20\)30278-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(20)30278-3)

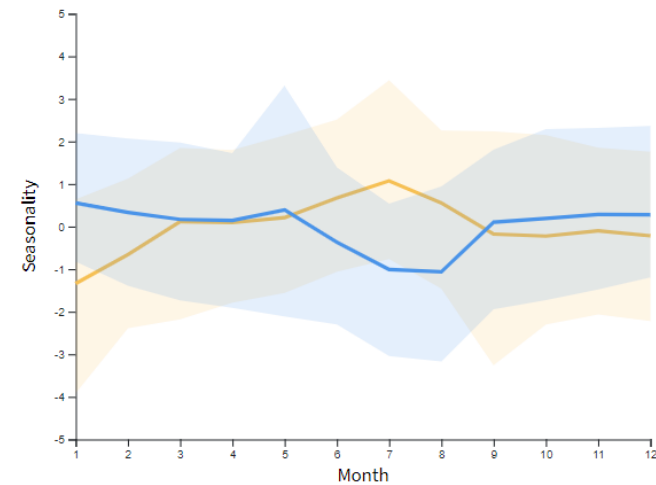
Modeled estimate of the percent of the population with access to improved water in 2017 (20 km x 20 km grid)  
Source: Johns Hopkins University, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(20\)30278-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(20)30278-3)

### Cases

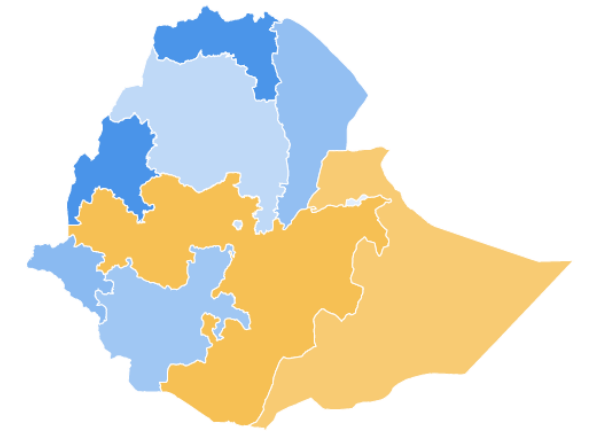


Annual suspect cholera cases reported nationally  
Source: Ethiopian Public Health Institute

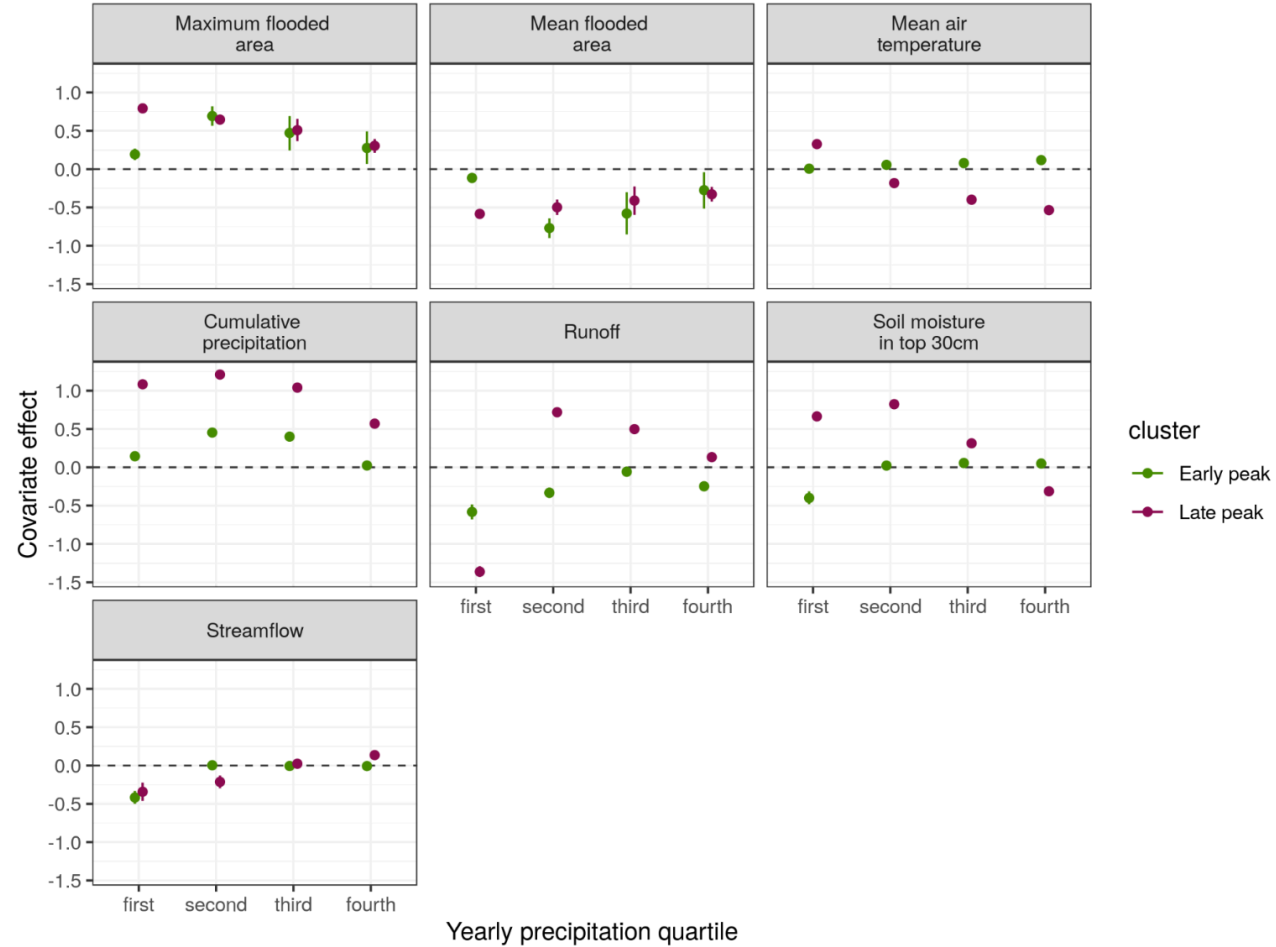
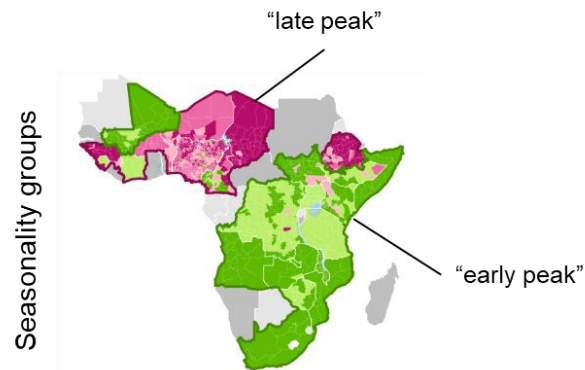
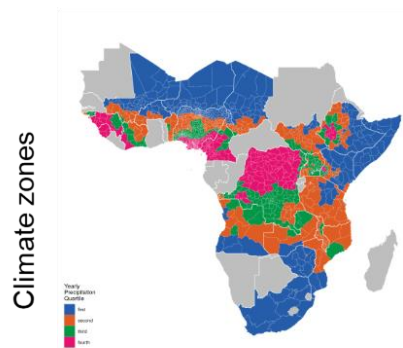
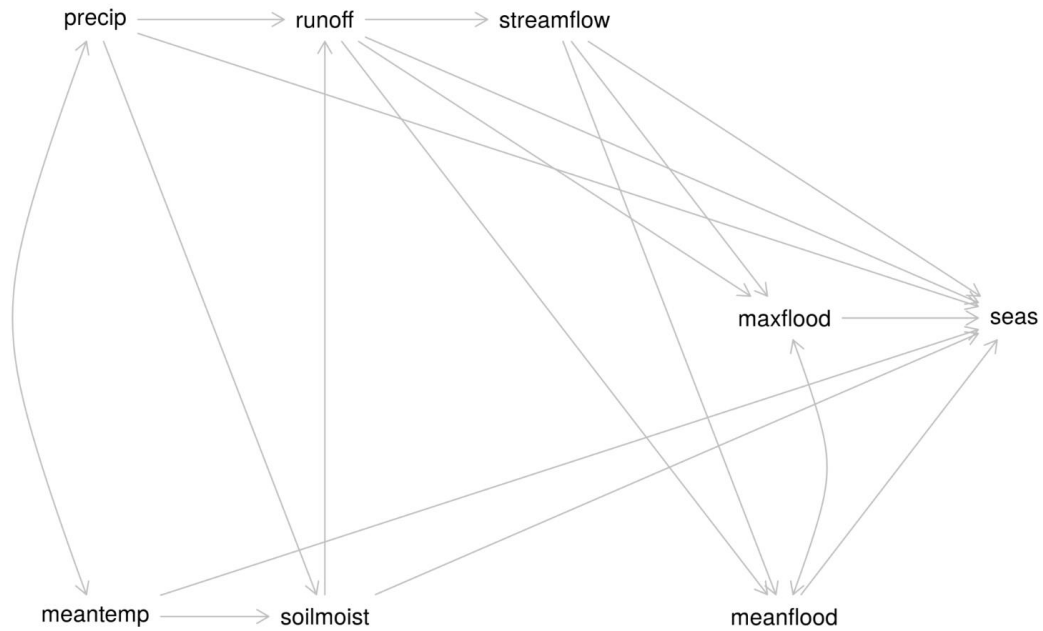
### Seasonality



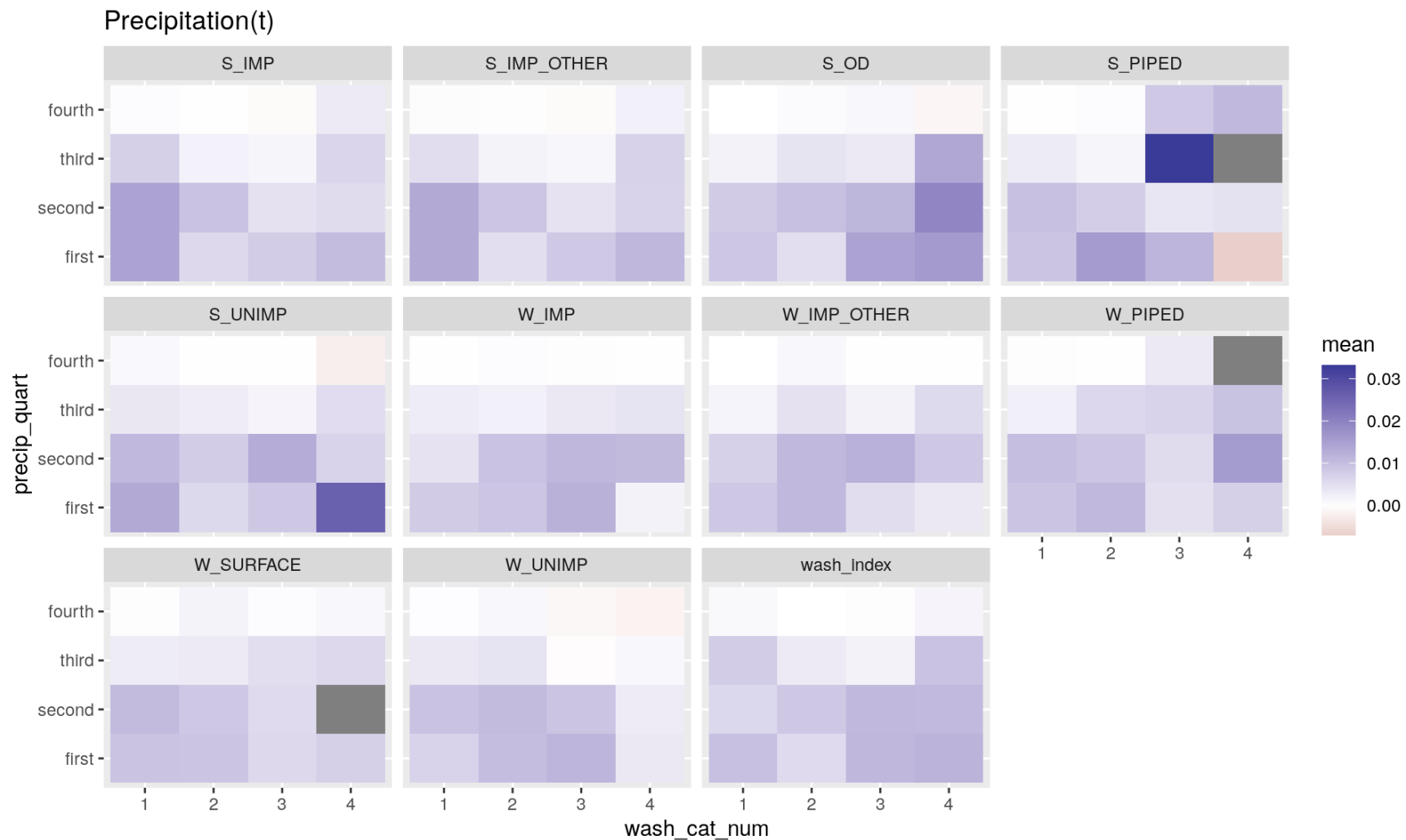
Modeled estimate of monthly seasonality in suspect cholera occurrence from 2015-2019. Colors represent geographic groupings (map) with similar monthly seasonal patterns (line chart).  
Source: Johns Hopkins Infectious Disease Dynamics Group



# CAUSAL INFERENCE

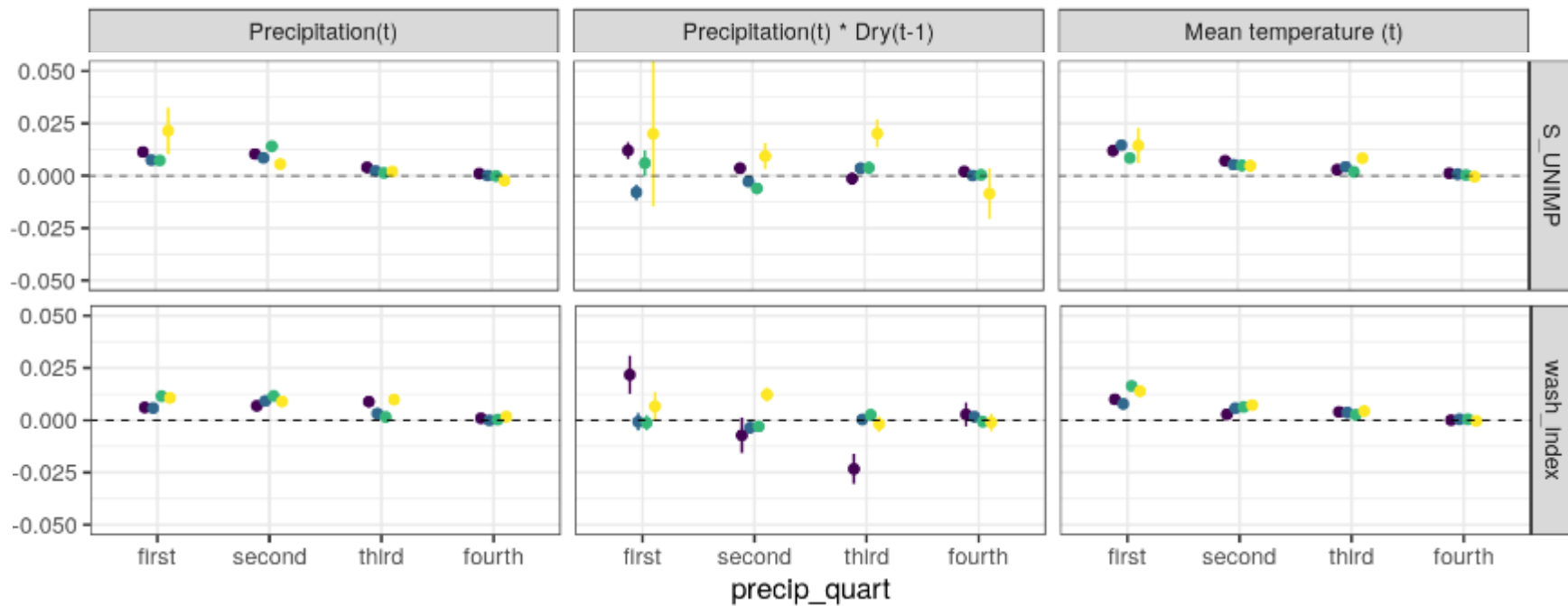
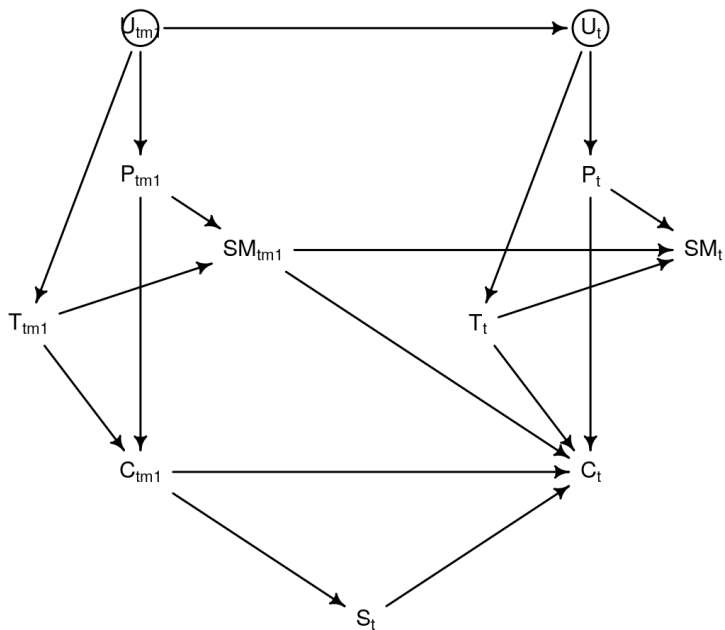


# INTERACTIONS WITH WASH





# PRECIPITATION FOLLOWING DRY CONDITIONS?



# PUBLICATIONS

Perez-Saez, J., et al. "The seasonality of cholera in sub-Saharan Africa: a statistical modelling study." *The Lancet Global Health* 10.6 (2022): e831-e839.

Shade, R. "The Role of Weather and Climate in Cholera: A Systematic Review." Master's Thesis, Johns Hopkins University. (2022)

Perez-Saez, J., et al. "Meteorological Drivers of Cholera Patterns Across Africa." *In Prep.*

Costello, A. et al. "Satellite-informed cholera risk analysis in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo." *In Prep.*

# NEXT STEPS

**GTFCC:** Has expressed appreciation for the new tool to inform seasonal optimization of cholera vaccine campaigns . . . but turnover in leadership means we need a new round of engagement

**Time-varying climate conditions** are not yet incorporated to this decision path. This is the subject of a new Gates Foundation supplement to integrate climate predictors to vaccination decision making