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Deltares







Collaborating on innovative and sustainable solutions for integrated water management

Understanding disease transmission and health risks through water systems

Eline Boelee

Senior researcher/advisor water, environment & health

August 25, 2020

Deltares in brief

- We are working on **smart innovations** in the field of water and subsurface
- We are the knowledge partner of the Dutch government.
- We make our knowledge applicable **worldwide**
- We are a strategic partner and trusted advisor internationally.
- We provide **specialist consultancy** internationally.



Number of employees

ADB Deltares



University / Ph.D. 39 nationalities



Regional offices in Abu Dhabi, Singapore and Indonesia



Net turnover



3

Understanding disease transmission and health risks through water systems

COVID-19 UPDATE:

Tap Water is **SAFE** and Has No Wait Lines.





CLEAN HANDS KEEP YOU HEALTHY.

Wash your hands with soap and water for at least

20 SECONDS.

LIFE IS BETTER WITH CLEAN HANDS

www.cdc.gov/handwashing



5

This material was developed by CDC. The Life is Better with Clean Hands Campaign is made possible by a partnership between the CDC Foundation, GOJO, and Staples. HHS/CDC does not endorse commercial products, services, or companies.

RESTROOMS CLOSED DUE TO THE RISK OF VIRUS TRANSMISSION

Sorry for the inconvenience but we care about your health and well-being!





LOCKDOWN'S POSITIVE

IMPACT ON GANGA

Source MA

FEATURED STORY



COVID-19: an opportunity to recover better

August 18, 2020

The water sector has found itself caught up in the current pandemic in many ways. Our responses can help shape a more resilient future...



WAYS COVID-19 CHANGES THE WATER WORLD

1 Calls for sanitation for all

4 New role

for water utilities

Underinvestment in the water sector is a chronic

technology and speed up the digitalization

of the sector, according to Dragan Savic,

Chair of the IWA Digital Water Pro-

gramme Committee.

Hopefully, the many handwashing campaigns can lead to important health gains. But can the pandemic also raise awareness of the plight of the 40 per cent of the global population who don't have water and soap at home? The world is still not on track to achieve universal water and sanitation by 2030, as pointed out by global leaders in a Call to Action on Covid-10 initiated by Water and Sanitation for All.

BRIEFING

2 Vulnerable groups hardest hit

SIWI and UNICEF are monitoring the global response to Covid-10 from a water, sanitation and hygiene perspective. Many governments now ensure that people are not cut off from water and sanitation services in the middle of the pandemic for failure to pay a bill. Water is also being trucked to informal settlements and more handwashing facilities have sprung up in public places. But more needs to be done for vulnerable groups, including people without a home or who are living in shelters or refugee camps.

3 Growing **Suttential**

The pandemic has made more people aware that rapid population growth and rampant development are putting humans and animals in increasingly close quarters, making it easier for diseases to jump between species. To tackle this kind of zoonotic epidemics, countries need to apply the concept of One Health, recognizing the links between humans, animals, and the environment. A new report from the UN Environment Programme calls for governments to develop plans to combat future pandemics by addressing root causes such as poverty, environmental degradation and increased demand for meat.

5 Water more important

problem in many countries and the economic cri-The CEO Water Mandate has issued is could make matters worse. At the same time, the a <u>pledge</u> for the business sector to water industry is now courted by other sectors instrengthen its commitment to responterested in monitoring wastewater to detect signs sible water and sanitation policies in of disease at an early stage. The increased use response to Covid-19. It is likely that after the Covid-10 outbreak could lead to new access to water will be an increasingly important factor when companies are starting to rethink their supply chains. Though many struggling companies may temporarily be less focused on sustainability, many believe that focus on resilience will grow. Research indicates that socially responsible companies performed better during the first corona-related stock market downturn.

> 6 Weaker environmental protection

Illegal deforestation and poaching have in many places spiked during lockdowns and could be further fueled if the economic crisis forces national parks to lay off staff. Ecotourism, which used to be an important source of income, has almost disappeared. There is also concern over growing violence against environmental defenders, which could be facilitated by the increased use of surveillance to stem the pandemic and that may be a lasting legacy of Covid-19. In Brazil, indigenous leaders fear increased violence and that their land will be invaded by illegal loggers.

7 Time for a blue-green recovery

A growing number of international institutions call for green stimulus packages and more focus on resilience. In many countries, people are returning to the countryside after losing their jobs in the city. Investments are needed to help small-scale farmers cope with challenges such as floods, drought, and unpredictable rainfall. Many will need to shift to new practices, including agroforestry, rainwater harvesting and the growing of less thirsty crops. Rethinking agriculture is one of the main challenges in the post-Covid world.



Table of contents

- Water, disease and health (risks)
- Fate and transport of pollutants
- Microbiology and early warning
- Vector-related diseases
- Predicting the health burden
- Key messages





Water, disease and health (risks)

Impact \uparrow or \downarrow





Water, disease and health (risks)

vector-borne diseases

chemicals

polluted drinking water

plastics

water & flood related diseases

toxic algae

heat stress

M. 804



Water, disease and health (risks)

vector-borne diseases

chemicals

polluted drinking water

plastics

water & flood related diseases

toxic algae

heat stress

M. 804

By type

- Chemicals and waste
- Microbiology (pathogens)
- Vectors and intermediate hosts
- Related to
 - Presence of surface water
 - Domestic wastewater
 - Industry: chemicals, temperature
 - Ecosystem health

and plastics



Deltares research & innovation agenda on water and health

Building on earlier work on fate and transport of chemical compounds

1. Water-related infectious diseases:

Predicting unintended effects of environmental change

2. Future health risk under extreme weather:

Early warning for waterborne pathogens

3. Predicting the health burden of (urban) river basin management: Setting new priorities





Fate and transport of pollutants

Chemical and organic pollutants

Pressure

Industry: heavy metals, hydrocarbons Agriculture: nutrients, pesticides Cities: emerging substances

State

Emissions Fate and transport

In groundwater, freshwater, oceans

Impact

Ecological effects Burden of disease?

Plastic waste

- Litter
- Micro and nano plastics
- Chemicals leaching from plastics



Fate and transport of pollutants

polluted drinking water chemicals

plastics

water & flood related diseases

toxic algae

Example Monitoring: passive samplers





Silicon rubber

Speedisk

Integrated water quality modelling



Open source tools

Support management of aquatic ecosystems Visualisation of changes in water flow and quality Global model and platform



Global model and data monitoring platform





Example EU project SOLUTIONS

- Train of models
 - Hydrology
 - Emissions
 - Fate and transport
 - Exposure
 - Ecotoxicity
 - Effects?

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Can be used for new substances







Microbiology and early warning

Microbiology and early warning

Pressure

Agriculture & Cities: pathogens Plastic waste as substrate Link to WASH Climate change: extreme weather

State

Pathogens

- E. coli, cholera, Leptospira, viruses,
- harmful algal blooms
- Fast and accurate monitoring
- Modelling: transport and forecast
- Also via emergencies (flood events, camps)
 - Hotspot evaluation
 - Health risk assessment

Impact

Water-borne diseases

Anti Microbial Resistance (AMR)



Microbiology and early warning

toxic algae

polluted drinking water

plastics

water & flood related diseases

Conceptual infographic

Deltares



Prevention

Recommendations for chain approach to emissions, limiting transport and reducing exposure

Example Monitoring

On-site detection of DNA (mobile qPCR) *E. coli, Leptospira,* cyanotoxines
Tested and compared to laboratory analysis
Highly suitable for near real-time monitoring









Example eDNA Citarum River, Indonesia



- Alphaproteobacteria
 Cyanobacteria
 Cyanobacteria
 Choroflexi
 Bacteriodetes
 Verrucomicrobia
 OP11
 Gemmatimonadetes
 OP8
 Thaumarchaeota
 Deltaproteobacteria
 Actinobacteria
 - Acidobacteria
 Plantomycetes
 - WS3
 - Synergistetes
 - Euryarchaeota
 - Archaeplastida

Example Operational forecasting of bathing water quality

• Pathogenic bacteria: in England, South-Africa and Singapore

Stormwater overflows

EU directives

• Harmful algal blooms (blue-green algae)

Many lakes/reservoirs

Some marine areas

Nutrients, temperature

• Early warning

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Data assimilation

Use of satellite data

Real-time monitoring data



Example Innovative monitoring: citizen science



E.coli





Antimicrobial resistance

Resistant genes spread in aquatic environment

Sewage from hospitals, cities

Agriculture: livestock, (shell) fish, crops

Wastewater treatment plants as hotspots

Mix of faeces, manure and resistant genes

Nutrient-rich environment with susceptible new host organisms

Role of Deltares

Understanding transport of AMR via water Development of interventions, e.g. alternative treatment









Example SAMPAN - Environmental routes of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria to and from hospitals (Rotterdam, Rome, Jakarta)









Uniform surveillance strategy: human and environment



Health impacts of plastics

Leaching of toxic chemicals

Micro- and nano-sized plastic particles Ingestion affects immune response

Reservoirs and transport for pathogens

Breeding sites and shelter for mosquitoes



(Micro)plastics as vector for pathogens

- Monitoring and modeling spread of particles
- Monitoring pathogens on clean introduced plastic particles in diches, lakes and river environments
- Environmental partner in health research: environmental sampling of plastics used in medical research (blood/brain and intestinal barriers)



Vector-related diseases

Vector-related diseases

Pressure

Presence of surface water

dams, reservoirs, wetlands, irrigation systems, ditches, coasts, urban blue/green spaces

Ecosystem health & water quality

Linked to WASH

Plastic waste

Climate change

State

Transmitted by mosquitoes, flies, via snails, rats

Protozoa, viruses, bacteria, helminths

Impact

Burden of disease Environmental management



Vector-related diseases

vector-borne diseases

polluted drinking water

plastics

toxic algae

heat stress

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Example project One Health PACT – Predicting Arboviruses Climate Tipping Points

Understanding the drivers

Scenarios 2100: understanding and predicting outbreaks and tipping points for changes in

- Climate
- Farming practices
- Water management
- Importation risks







Multi-sectoral action

Multi-sectoral collaboration is key in light of the challenges faced in malaria control and elimination including insecticide and drug resistance, mobility of populations, climate change and funding shortfalls. To end malaria for good, we need concerted action of stakeholders across different sectors beyond the health sector.







Example Reservoir management – extend to Asia



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Predicting the health burden

Predicting the health burden

Pressure

State

All of the above Industry, Agriculture, Cities Climate change Fate and transport of pollutants Microbiology and early warning Vector-related diseases

Impact

Direct health impacts

Pollutants, water-borne diseases Including floods and droughts

Ecosystem-mediated health impacts

Altered infection risk (AMR)

Vector-related diseases

Mental health

Affected crop yields, contaminated food

Predicting the health burden

THE REAL

Industrial & domestic emissions

Agricultural (crops, livestock, fish) & domestic emissions

Direct, chronic exposure in daily use

ZAD

D-Health: post-processing of Delft-3D suite

Application: Floods and Health

Health burden

Direct casualties

Flood

Increased exposure to pathogens Increase in mosquito vectors and associated diseases

Time

secondary effects

https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1742-7622-11-1

FIAT-like approach (same input data)

52

Key messages

Water, disease and health (risks)

vector-borne diseases

chemicals

polluted drinking water

plastics

water & flood related diseases

toxic algae

heat stress

M. 804

Conceptual infographic

Vision: co-manage water and public health

LEURS MARK

Healthy agriculture: vector control, integrated pest management, smart engineering

Algal bloom: innovative monitoring; early warning; quantify health risk

Understanding and mitigating health effects of **plastics**

Smart urban design: green and water for resilient, livable and healthy cities

WASH plus prevent pollution and catchment management

> Water & flood related disease: WQ quick analysis; WQ management; healthy soils and water; health effects of ecosystem and flood management

Figure: Deltares

Deltares' support to co-managed water and health Innovative tools and approaches

Fate and transport of pollutants

Passive sampling Integrated modelling database and tools Plastic waste

Microbiology (incl. AMR) and early warning

Mobile qPCR

Citizen science

Operational forecasting water quality

Pathogens on plastic

Vector-related diseases

One Health approach, incl. environmental management

Predicting the health burden

D-Health Floods (FIAT) Micro and nano plastics Dams and reservoirs

Questions?

- www.deltares.nl
 Eline Boelee
- info@deltares.nl Eline.Boelee@deltares.nl

