

11. Addressing cholera outbreak through hygiene promotion in Uganda

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Based on the experience of the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) in Uganda, Rebecca Kabura from IFRC explained the main advantages and disadvantages of this methodology.

An important characteristic of this case was the adaptation of PHAST for emergencies. The action taken was to create a shorter version of the methodology in order to be able to apply it in a shorter period of time. The most relevant points discussed were:

- ***Raised points:***
 - Move fast while maintaining response: By the adaptation of the methodology it was easier to be effective during the intervention.
 - The implementation phase was easier in this case due to the presence of the Red Cross since some time. This fact facilitates the acceptance of the community and the availability of volunteers.

 - **Restrictions:**
 - Volunteer's fatigue: the strategy implementation demands higher effort from the volunteers.
 - More – diversification of channels of communication is needed.
 - Monitoring needed not only at field level, but also at whole cholera intervention chain.
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