

# Introduction

PHISS effectively tracks spatial and attribute data on waterborne disease hotspots, including cases of diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, and typhoid, along with associated fatalities. Integrated with UDSS, it enables municipal authorities to analyze disease prevalence, identify causes, and implement strategic interventions for resource allocation and risk reduction in vulnerable areas.

One of the standout features of PHISS is its ability to maintain spatial and attribute data related to hotspot areas where waterborne diseases, such as diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, and typhoid, have been detected. The system also tracks fatalities linked to these diseases, offering a comprehensive overview of the impact on affected households and populations. By integrating this information with the UDSS municipal authorities can conduct detailed analyses of disease prevalence and its underlying causes. This data-driven approach enables strategic planning, targeted interventions, and efficient allocation of resources to reduce health risks in vulnerable areas.

Water sample data and waterborne cases data maintained by PHISS help municipality to monitor the CWIS indicators (i) Water contamination compliance of the water sources such as groundwater, surface water and treated wastewater, and (ii) Incidence of faecal-oral pathway diseases (e.g. diarrhea, cholera, dysentery and typhoid). With this information, municipalities can assess the effectiveness of sanitation systems in protecting public health and identify areas requiring urgent attention. By addressing these indicators, PHISS supports municipalities in achieving CWIS objectives, ensuring safe water quality and reducing the prevalence of sanitation-related diseases. The data export tools under PHISS allow users to export data in CSV, Shape and KML format where applicable.

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