



Reactive transport on multiscale networks: controls and drivers of large-scale cholera outbreaks

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In the spirit of the session, the Lecture reviews recent modeling concepts and techniques on the role of human mobility as a driver for long-range spreading of cholera infections, which primarily propagate through mechanisms operating at different spatial and temporal scales through hydrologically controlled ecological corridors. A multiscale, multiphysics parametrization combining different processes (here pathogen dispersion along hydrologic pathways and through human mobility coupled with local outbreak dynamics) is combined into a mechanistic spatially explicit model of disease epidemic. We present a two-layer network model that accounts for the interplay between epidemiological dynamics, hydrological transport and long-distance dissemination of the pathogen *Vibrio cholerae* due to host movement, here described by means of a gravity-model approach. We test our model against epidemiological data recorded during the extensive cholera outbreak occurred in the KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa during 2000–2001 and for the ongoing Haiti epidemics. We show that long-range human movement is instrumental in quantifying otherwise unexplained inter-catchment transport of *V. cholerae*, thus playing a key role in the formation of regional patterns of cholera epidemics. We also show quantitatively how heterogeneously distributed drinking water supplies and sanitation conditions may affect large-scale cholera transmission.