



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

INTRODUCTION TO GROUP WORK

WASH WG Meeting
28 February 2018

HOW CAN THE GTFCC AND THE WASH WG BEST SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO IMPLEMENT THE ROADMAP?

Cholera elimination plans will be country led and country specific, but will benefit from external support within the framework of the Ending Cholera Roadmap.

What role can the GTFCC and specifically the WASH WG play.

National water and sanitation indicators meet <u>Millenium</u> Development Goals, but some areas remain below objectives	Countries that did not meet water and sanitation <u>Millenium</u> Development Goals	Countries in acute or protracted crisis
<p>These are countries with strong health systems and relatively low burden of cholera, often in defined geographic areas.</p> <p>Risk may be internal country circulation of <i>V. <u>cholerae</u></i>, from cross-border introduction or a mix of both.</p> <p>They have a high internal capacity to mobilize resources (human, technical, financial).</p> <p>The country is usually engaged politically with regards to cholera control.</p>	<p>Countries with no major ongoing crisis, but with poor water and sanitation infrastructure and indicators. The areas at risk for cholera are defined, but may be geographically large. Risk may be internal country circulation of <i>V. <u>cholerae</u></i>, from cross-border introduction or a mix of both.</p> <p>Their country engagement for cholera control is limited.</p> <p>There is theoretical capacity to implement sustainable development <u>programmes</u>, including infrastructure although external resources may be required.</p> <p>Cholera burden is highly variable and the approach will be context specific, even within country.</p>	<p>These countries have weak national health systems, poor water and sanitation infrastructure and indicators, and a high burden of cholera. The areas and populations at risk for cholera are often large.</p> <p>These countries have little capacity to implement sustained control measures and the situation is often compounded by an unstable political and security context and significant population displacement.</p>

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To frame the discussion we have identified three categories:

- 1) Countries with high internal country capacity, relatively low burden of cholera and frequently strong political engagement around cholera
- 2) Countries with weak infrastructure (health, water, sanitation, transport...), relatively high burden of cholera usually in defined areas, limited political engagement for long term cholera control
- 3) Countries in acute or protracted crisis with poor internal capacity, high burden of cholera. Political engagement remains around response to cholera

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The participants will be divided into groups corresponding to the three categories described.

In each group develop recommendations on how the GTFCC and WASH WG can support countries to achieve:

- 1) Political engagement/commitment
- 2) Obtain adequate financing to implement their national plan
- 3) Develop or ensure adequate technical capacity to implement their national plan

Recommendations should identify priorities both within categories and between categories.

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Each group will have 20–30 minutes to work in groups

5 minutes to present their recommendations

The presentations will be followed by a group discussion