



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

UPDATE FROM THE REGIONAL APPROACHES TO CHOLERA
SURVEILLANCE AND COORDINATION SUB-GROUP
SURVEILLANCE WG WEBINAR

Alexandra Medley, CDC
April 27, 2021

WORKING GROUP MEMBERS — THANK YOU!

- ❖ Nick Thomson
- ❖ Michele Parsons
- ❖ Eric Mintz
- ❖ Allasane Traore
- ❖ Vincent Sodjinou
- ❖ Francisco Luquero
- ❖ Marie Laure Quilici
- ❖ Elizabeth Lee
- ❖ Talia Pindyck
- ❖ Evans Buliva
- ❖ Christophe Valingot
- ❖ Delphine Sauvageot
- ❖ Pierre Fourcassie
- ❖ Ida Meda
- ❖ Christopher Brewer
- ❖ Dago Didobeu Charles Etienne
- ❖ Jen Murphy
- ❖ Talia Pindyck

RATIONALE

1. Outbreaks of cholera are fueled by cross-border migration, environmental reservoirs, socioeconomic factors, climate change and political instability
2. Cholera control or elimination in one country is unlikely to be stable unless all countries within connected regions aim to prevent cross-border or regional spread
3. Strong collaboration and coordination between countries, sub-regions, and regions is essential to progress towards cholera control and elimination


PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Current objectives
2. Landscape analysis of regional surveillance and coordination platforms
 1. Purpose
 2. Methods
 3. Final Report
3. Next Steps
 1. Current work
 2. Future work

CURRENT WORK

2020-2021

FRAMEWORK FOR REGIONAL AND CROSS-BORDER APPROACHES TO CHOLERA SURVEILLANCE

- Review existing regional surveillance and coordination platforms 
- Establish a regional approach to surveillance and coordination framework that will contribute to cholera control and elimination
- Identify surveillance variables to identify cross-border spread in either direction, which could allow countries to identify and implement targeted measures for prevention and rapid response

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

regional surveillance and
coordination platforms

PURPOSE

The purpose of the landscape analysis of cholera regional surveillance and coordination platforms (RSCP) in operation is to identify the operating RSCP covering the GTFCC target countries and to describe their activities.

The outcome of this landscape analysis is to be used:

- for the information of RSCP stakeholders, the GTFCC, and the Country Support Platform to inform the future development, strengthening, and streamlining of RSCP activities
- by the GTFCC surveillance sub-working group on regional surveillance approaches to develop a framework for cross-border coordination and cholera surveillance

METHODS

1. Identify regional surveillance and coordination platforms (RSCP)
 1. WHO Regional Offices
 2. Regional Cholera Platforms
 3. CSP
2. Draft harmonized set of recommended activities (described later)
3. RSCP present to working group
4. Targeted discussions with RSCP focal points
5. Draft a final report

HARMONIZED SET OF RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES

- These criteria have been drafted as “gold standards” for supra-national surveillance and coordination
- RSCP in the landscape analysis may partially meet a criterion, and this will be reflected in the final report
- The evaluation process will be iterative: during the landscape analysis, we may adjust and refine the criteria
- The adequate geographical level at which supra-national activities should be implemented (regional, sub-regional, epidemiological hub) may vary for the different criteria considered
- The activities are subdivided into surveillance, preparedness and response
- We drafted two levels of activities: regional support to countries and regional-level activities

HARMONIZED SET OF RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES

- SURVEILLANCE

Support to countries -as needed- to enable:

1. Systematic data collection, analysis and reporting (weekly, monthly, and yearly)
2. Capacity to detect, investigate and confirm cholera cases and outbreaks
3. Use in-country of interoperable, real-time information systems
4. Development of national centralized cholera surveillance databases
5. Set up of information or alert sharing mechanisms on suspected outbreaks

Activities at the regional platform level:

1. Collect compile and analyze regional cholera surveillance data with a regional perspective
2. Collect, assess and report regular surveillance system evaluation metrics

HARMONIZED SET OF RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES

- PREPAREDNESS

Support to countries -as needed- to enable :

1. Development by countries of cholera preparedness plans and NCPs
2. Identification by countries of cholera burden hotspots
3. Preposition of needed materials, identification of necessary logistics, and implementation by countries of preparedness interventions

Activities at the regional platform level:

1. Coordinate the identification of regional priorities
2. Identify regional or cross-border cholera outbreaks as areas for regional and national interventions
3. Establish lines of communication between countries, the regional platform, and other relevant stakeholders
4. Identify hotspots with the potential for cross-border importation or exportation within the region
5. Coordinate regular meetings between countries and partners within a region
6. Support the availability of needed resources by relocation, aid in advocacy, or fund raising

HARMONIZED SET OF RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES - RESPONSE

Activities at the regional platform level:

1. Regional platforms communicate and collaborate with each other and globally
2. Coordinate sharing of resources during an outbreak

FINAL REPORT

Summaries

Strengths/Successes

Challenges

Perspectives

“State of Play”

Routinely implemented

Partly implemented

Planned

To be considered

Platforms

WHO AFRO and ESA

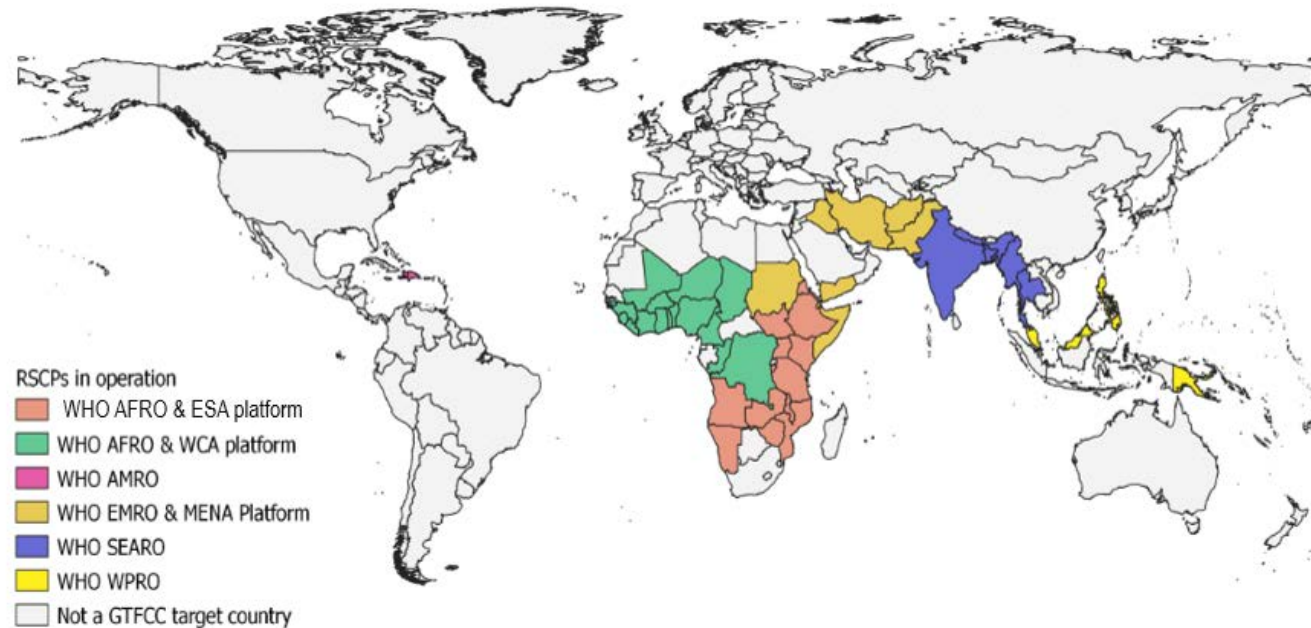
WHO AFRO and WCA

WHO EMRO and MENA

WHO SEARO

+/- WHO WPRO

+/- WHO AMRO



NEXT STEPS



CURRENT OBJECTIVES

Landscape Analysis

- Complete discussions with platforms
- Draft report with the WG: April-May
- Flag activities where CSP will be involved in the future

Regional framework guidance

- Surveillance variables to identify and characterize cross-border cases
- Define “regional hotspots”
- Build on landscape analysis evaluation criteria and findings to define scope of the regional guidance

FUTURE WORK:

- Identify what research questions could contribute scientific evidence to indicate border, cross-border or regional Cholera connectivity over the past 15 years
- Determine how whole-genome sequencing (WGS) can answer questions that cannot be answered by other information to demonstrate (retrospectively or in real-time) outbreaks with cross-border spread, spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and epidemiological meeting of lineages
- Identify which factors (WASH infrastructure; vaccine coverage components; high risk populations; high-volume mobility patterns; areas of high connectivity related to behaviours; travel and trade, and; environmental risk-factors) may inform prevention of Cholera importation and require more dedicated research



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

THANK YOU |