

Introduction to the Cholera Country Support Platform (CSP)

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Agenda

A look back at the Cholera Country Support Platform (CSP)

CSP Accomplishments to date

Additional Initiatives

Way Forward

Contacts

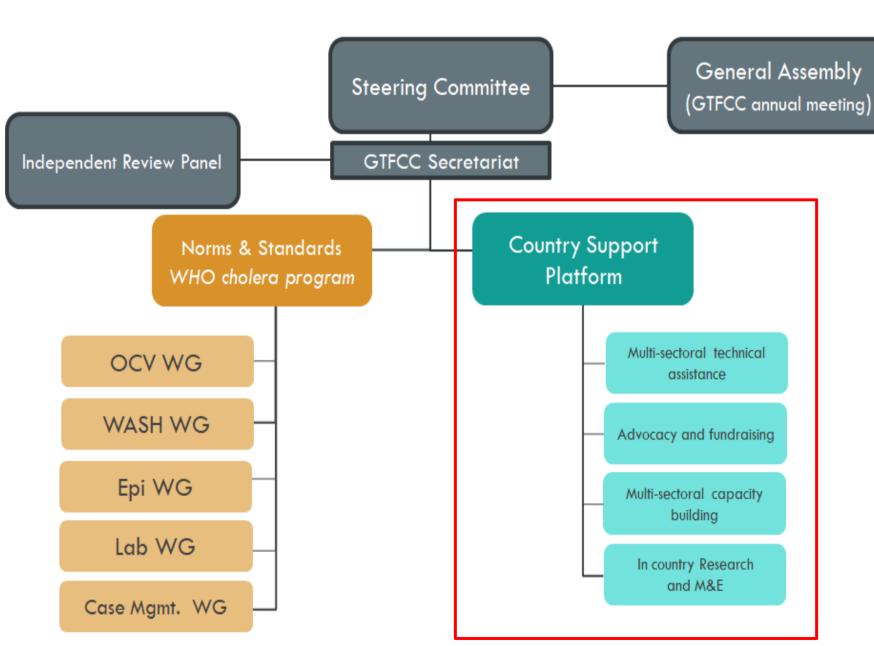


THE CHOLERA COUNTRY SUPPORT PLATFORM (CSP)



BRIEF HISTORY OF CSP: A LOOK BACK

GTFCC



- Cholera affected countries have called for additional technical support from the GTFCC to roll out the Global Roadmap at national level
- Establishment of the CSP was endorsed at the GTFCC annual meeting in 2019 as an operational arm of the GTFCC
- IFRC hosts the CSP, managed in close consultation with the GTFCC
- Seed funding for first 3 years was received from Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), additional funding from Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation (SDC)
- Wellcome Trust will be supporting a position for the cholera research agenda



OBJECTIVES OF THE CSP



Outcome 1

Countries develop and implement NCPs through a multisectoral coordination mechanism



Outcome 2

Countries have mobilized resources towards the funding needs identified in their NCPs



Outcome 3

Multisectoral technical support and capacity building provided to countries

Support at global level includes

- NCP development (supporting process from inception) →
 submission to the IRP → implementation in country
- Advocacy, communications and resource mobilization (RM) expertise
- Technical expertise from GTFCC partners including coordination of a pool of expert deployments based on needs expressed by countries
- In addition, CSP is supporting specific pillars; OCV & WASH

> Support at country level includes

- CSP program managers working closely with key stakeholders to develop and implement their NCPs
- Expanding research, laboratory support, community-based and national surveillance, cholera outbreak preparedness, OCV, both short term and longer-term WASH service provisions
- Advocacy and resource mobilization (RM) support
- Ad-hoc support

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LIMITATIONS OF THE CSP

CSP doesn't provide:

- Direct funds to countries
- Long term human resources to countries
- Logistic support for cholera interventions

CSP doesn't Lead Strategic Decisions

- IFRC is participating in the GTFCC Steering Committee (but not the CSP)
- The CSP is participating to the Cholera Technical Working groups (but not leading)
- The CSP do not replace existing mechanism (WHO, GTFCC, countries)



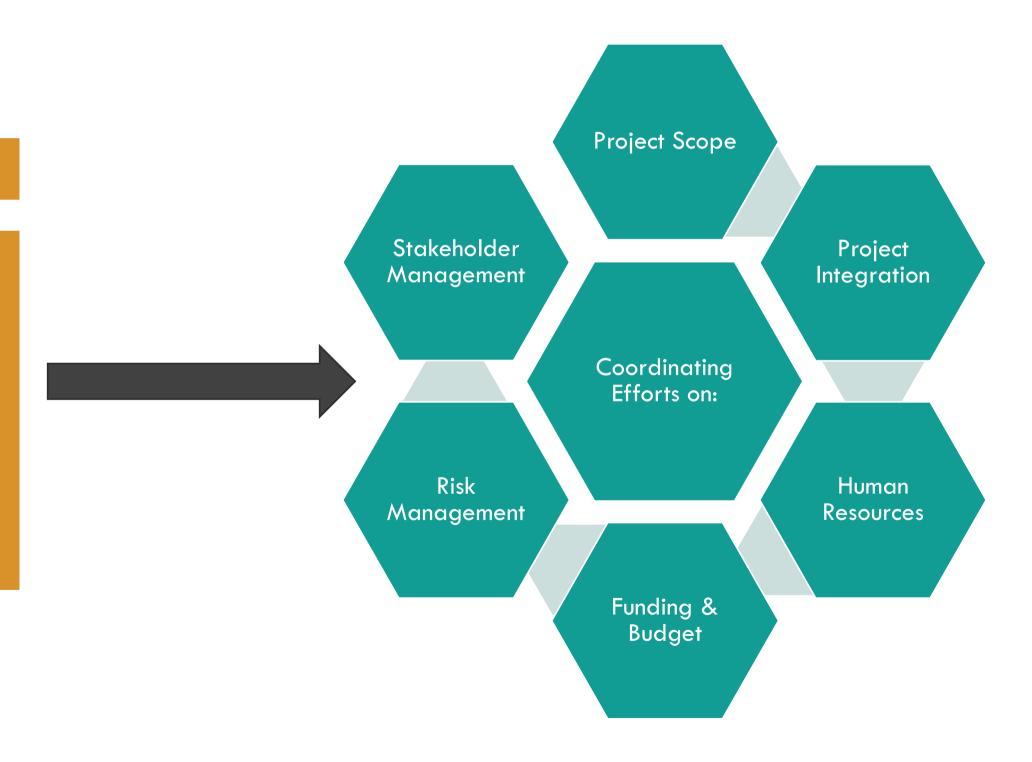
CSP ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE



INCEPTION OF THE CSP

Inception Period

- Inception phase took longer than planned
- Handover phase to new team started in May 2021
- Establish a new model of operation within the IFRC mechanisms, with National Authorities as main interlocutor:
 - HR
 - Finance
 - Logistics ...





ESTABLISHING THE CSP COORDINATION ARM



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- By end of 2021, 7 out of 8 positions filled
- Latest recruitment was in Mar 2022 - PM in Bangladesh
- CSP present in Bangladesh, DRC, Nigeria and Zambia
- On-going adaptation to CSP needs after 1 year of experience



PROJECT 뿐

- Regular meetings and retreat with GTFCC Sec to ensure coordination between the two arms
- Strong stakeholder engagement with key partners to establish trust
- Developed several **Standard Operating** Procedure (NCP, Deployment, ToR)



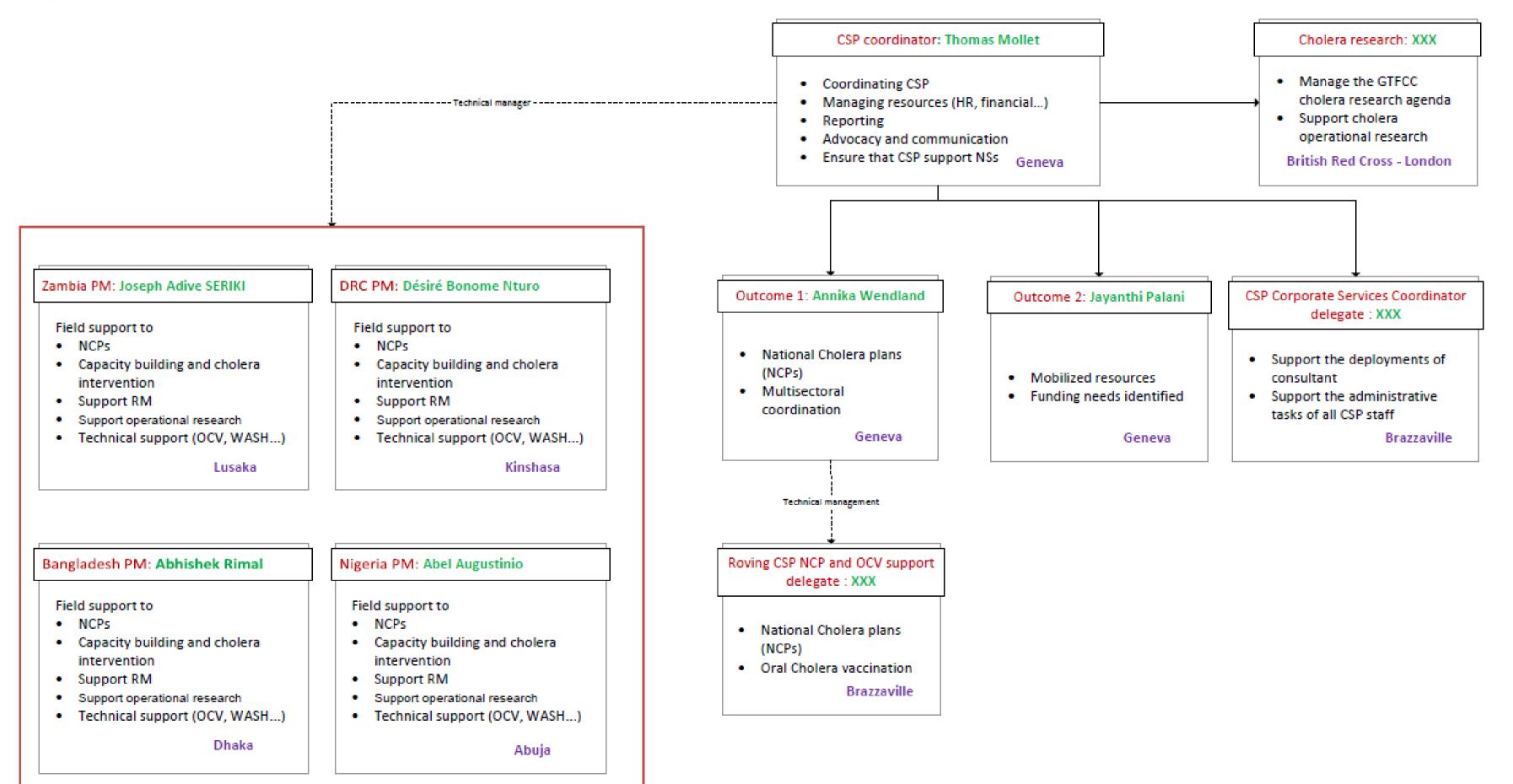
CHALLENGES

• Delays in recruitment

- CSP is new; had to build trust in the cholera arena
- Need to consolidate the Country Task Force
- Additional projects related to the 3 outcomes
- External factor such as COVID

BUILDING THE SHIP WHILE WE ARE SAILING IT

CSP ORGANOGRAM

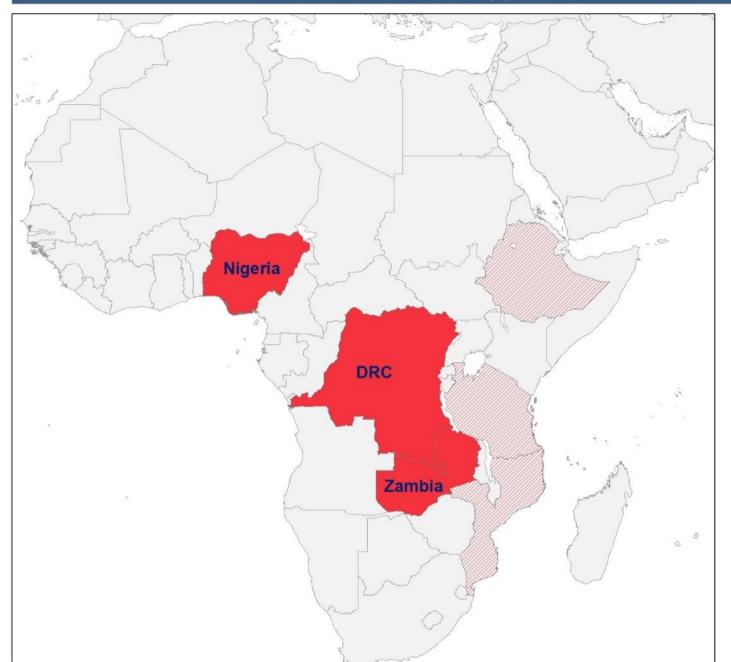


CSP countries and supported countries











Countries with CSP project managers CSP supported countries

| Consultancies | Countries | Main objectives | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 2021 | | | | |
| OCV | Zanzibar | Support OCV campaign | | |
| WASH | Ethiopia | Cholera WASH assessment | | |
| WASH | Ethiopia | Cholera WASH assessment | | |
| NCP | Mozambique | Hotspot analysis | | |
| NCP | Mozambique | Hotspot analysis | | |
| 2022 | | | | |
| WASH tools and SOPs | Geneva | Update WASH SOPs | | |
| WASH | Nigeria | WASH baseline tool in Nigeria | | |
| WASH | Madrid for Nigeria | WASH baseline tool in Nigeria | | |
| 3 OCVs consultancies | Nigeria | OCV Training | | |
| NCP | Nigeria | Workshop and NCP in Nigeria | | |
| WASH | DRC | WASH assessment for NCP | | |
| OCV* | Pakistan | OCV reactive campaign | | |





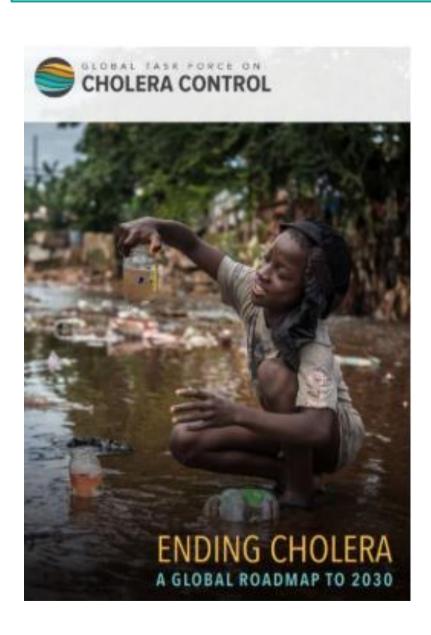
ACCOMPLISHMENTS BASED ON CSP OUTCOMES: OUTCOME 1 — NCP

- ✓ Supporting countries to translate global roadmap to national framework
- ✓ Strengthening in country Cholera Task Forces
- ✓ Facilitating Workshops focusing on NCP development/ review
- Developing Stakeholder mapping
- ✓ Mapping out milestones, timelines and resources required



ROLLING OUT THE GLOBAL ROADMAP IN COUNTRIES — NATIONAL CHOLERA PLANS (NCP)

By 2030 – 20 countries eliminate cholera and cholera mortality is reduced by 90%.



To achieve the objectives of the Roadmap we need:

- Countries to commit at the highest level of governments -to controlling cholera. National goals should be defined.
- Partners to engage and provide technical support to countries to implement their action plans / activities
- Donors to commit to supporting financially the priorities defined by countries

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS



LEVERAGING AN NCP

NCP developed aligned to GTFCC guiding principles

Strategic component – painting the picture

- Identify the national goal and strategic objectives
- Identify targets and milestones
- Clarify coordination mechanism of multiple sectors
- Clarify mode of work, roles and responsibilities
- Map out stakeholders that contribute to cholera control/ elimination

Operational component – how we're getting there

- Develop implementation plan
- Set timelines
- Cost the implementation of the plan and prepare budgets
- Identify implementing agencies and partners
- Outline the mechanism for tracking progress

NCP functions as the core document for cholera control, advocacy, gathering political interest, mobilising resources and coordinating the national effort



WORKSHOPS FOCUSING ON NCP DEVELOPMENT / REVIEW IN CSP COUNTRIES

• Workshops were carried out in DRC, Zambia and Nigeria, with the next workshop planned in Bangladesh for July 2022

Inception

Development

Implementation

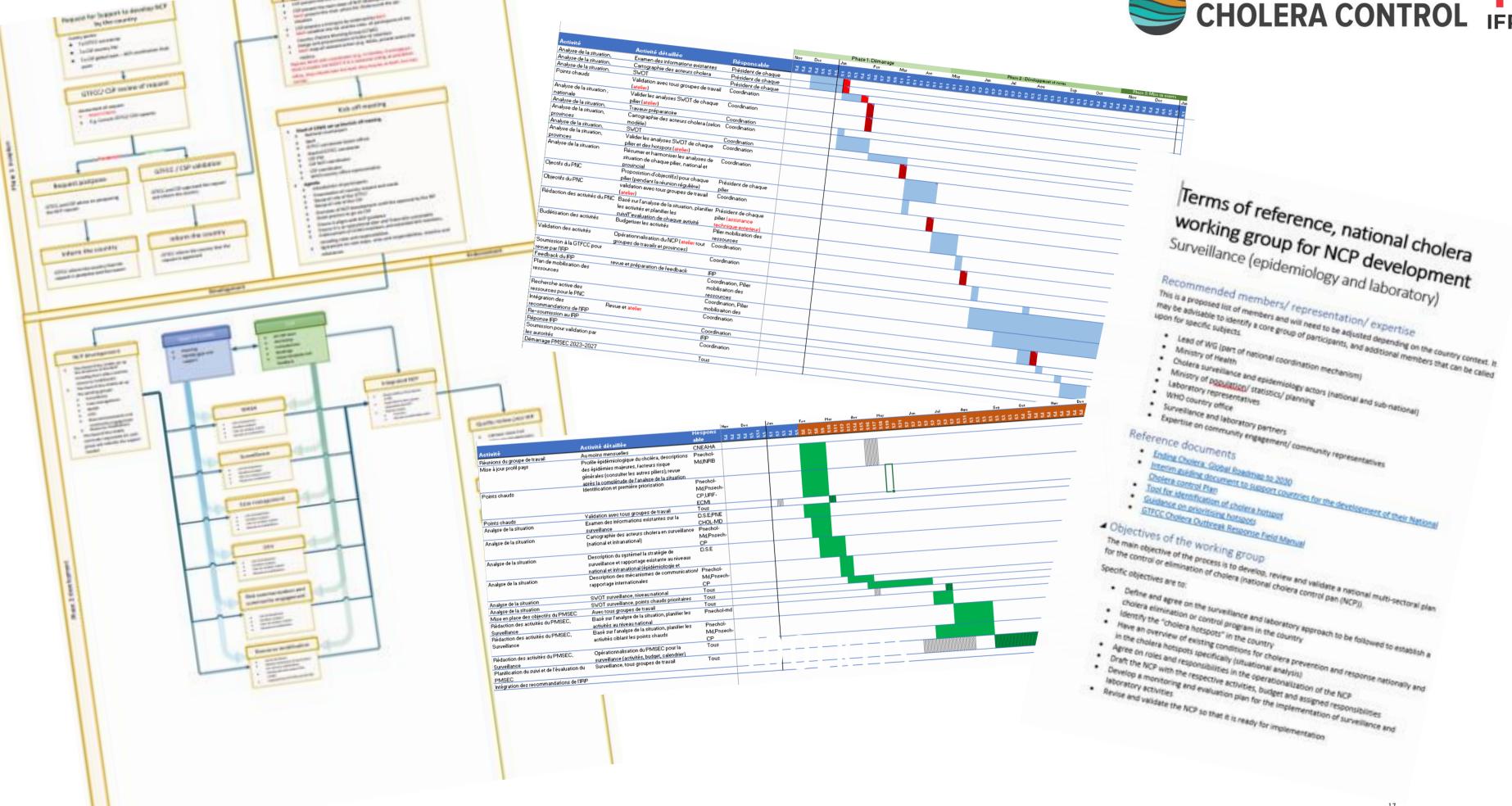
Monitoring and Reporting

Preparatory phases

- Declare country commitment
- Define leadership & coordination mechanism
- Identify & prioritise hotspots
- Conduct situational analysis
 - > Stakeholder mapping
 - Where are we now/ what do we have
 - > SWOT
 - > Capacities and gaps
- Formulate goal
- Formulate strategic objectives







NCP STAKEHOLDER MAPPING





To list down identified stakeholder/organisations's name Ref: (Free Text)

To list down stakeholder type

To list down stakeholder type categories

To list down stakeholder sector

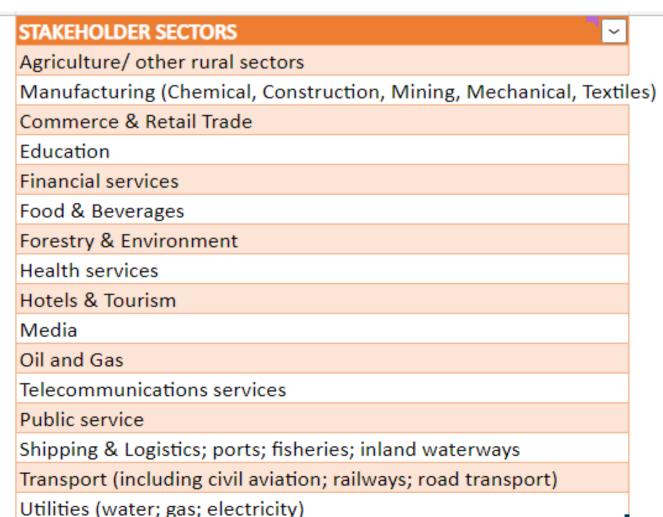
To list down stakeholder interest areas

To list down stakeholder's current projects/initiatives (Free Text)

| NC | STAKEHOLDER NAME | STAKEHOLDER TYPE ~ | STAKEHOLDER CATEGORY ~ | STAKEHOLDER SECTOR ~ | STAKEHOLDER INTEREST AREAS ~ | STAKEHOLDER PROJECTS ~ |
|----|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | ▼ | | | |
| | | implementing partner | | | | |
| | | Donor | | | | |
| | | Interested parties | | | | |
| | | Government Agency | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| STAKEHOLDER TYPE | v t |
|---------------------|-----|
| Implementing partne | r |
| Donor | |
| Interested parties | |
| Government Agency | |
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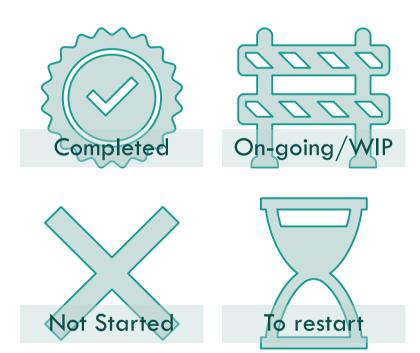
| GEOGRAPHICAL AREA | ~ |
|-------------------|---|
| Global | |
| National | |
| Sub national | |

Next steps:

- Partners to support (GTFCC? cluster?)
- Implement a platform for info sharing?



TOOLS UNDER DEVELOPMENT TO SUPPORT NCPs



| NCP SWOT analysis |
|---|
| NCP situational analysis |
| WASH Costing tool |
| Hotspot representation template |
| Hotspot method |
| NCP tool kit |
| Goal and objective setting workshop |
| Developing an implementation plan |
| Developing indicators/outcomes timeframe template linked to the implementation plan |
| Country investment case |
| Resource mobilisation methodology |
| Stakeholder mapping |
| Advocacy toolkit |
| |



ACCOMPLISHMENTS BASED ON CSP OUTCOMES: OUTCOME 2 — ADVOCACY AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- √ RM processes at global and national level
- ✓ Participation in the GTFCC Advocacy Task Force
- ✓ Development of bimonthly Operational Highlights
- ✓ Profiling of CSP at a global platform WHA organized by GTFCC Sec and hosted by IFRC
- Engaging new partners through donor stewardship
- ✓ Supporting country level advocacy (stakeholder & media engagements)
- ✓ Developing global donor mapping
- ✓ WIP: Country level factsheets and advocacy toolkits, Presence on social media and other platforms to be expanded beyond Twitter (@SecGTFCC)





ACCOMPLISHMENTS BASED ON OUTCOMES: OUTCOME 3 — CAPACITY BUILDING

Development of tools

Expert pool (150 experts)

Deployment of experts

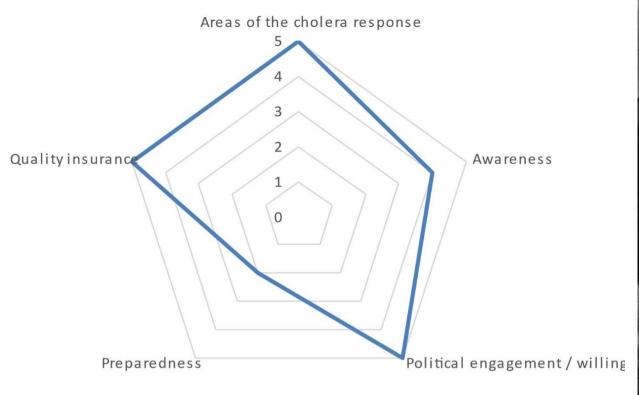
Mapping of available cholera trainings

Actor self assessment tool for cholera

Training of OCV consultants



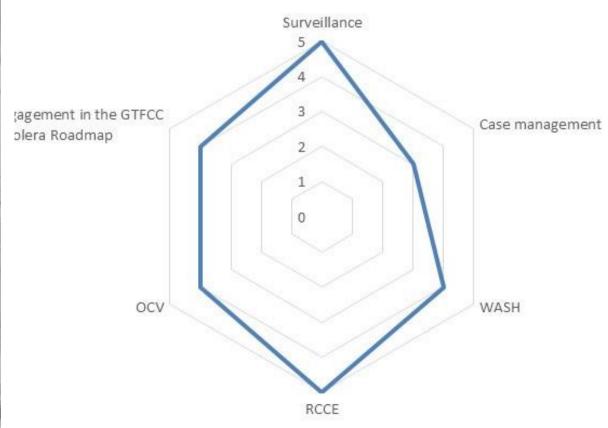
ZAMBIA RC - Cholera Readiness







Nigeria - cholera control engagement







ACCOMPLISHMENTS BASED ON OUTCOMES: NEW OUTCOME — RESEARCH



Job Description Senior Officer, Cholera Research (SOCR)

| Job Level | Level 5 | Job refe |
|-------------|--|----------|
| Directorate | BRC International hosted on behalf of IFRC | Service |
| Reports to | IFRC CSP, (BRC WASH Adviser) | |

Scale and scope of role

| Direct reports | N/A | Indirec |
|--|---|---------|
| Budgetary responsibility/ accountability | Up to 100k | Accour |
| Reach and impact | The focus of the research of Cholera Research (SOCR). Coordination of the GTFCC Society World Health Organization Cross Red Crescent Movincluding research, which Roadmap to 2030°. | |

Context

At the British Red Cross, we help anyone, anywhere in the they need if crisis strikes connecting human kindness with the UK and abroad to prepare for and withstand emergence crisis is over, we help them to recover and move on with the and Red Crescent humanitarian network.

Our values and principles

Our values (compassionate, courageous, inclusive and omember of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, bound by, its fundamental principles: humanity, impartiality unity and universality.

The Cholera Roadmap Research Agenda identifies 20 key research priorities which when addressed will aid progress in fulfilling the GTFCC strategy *Ending Cholera*: A Global Roadmap to 2030.

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|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| ORAL CHOLERA VACCINE | WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE | SURVEILLANCE | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT | CASE MANAGEMENT | ALL PILLARS |
| PILLAR | RESEARCH QUESTION | | | | |
| (| What are the optimal oral ch and clinical effectiveness in | olera vaccine schedules children 1 to 5 years o | number of doses and do f age? | sing intervals) to enhan | ce immune response |
| • | | | | erage in hard-to-reach | populations |
| 00 | Is there additional benefit to campaign? | to adding WASH packag | ges, for example housel | hold WASH kits, to an or | al cholera vaccine |
| <u>•</u> | What is the optimal numbe previously vaccinated with | er of doses of oral chole a 2-dose schedule? | ra vaccine to be used fo | r follow up campaigns i | in communities |
| <u> </u> | | | | and mortality be maxir | mized by targeting |
| (| What are the barriers and e health workers? | nablers for integrating | cholera treatment into | community case manag | gement by community |
| () | | | | entions is required in ch | olera hotspots to |
| • | What impact does the timin | ng of oral cholera vacci | ne use have on outbrea | k prevention and contro | l? |
| | What is the impact of early diagnosis of cholera using a rapid diagnostic test at the point of care in a community setting compared to testing only in health facilities? | | | | |
| • | How can the use of oral cholera vaccine in the controlled temperature chain (i.e., outside the cold chain) be leveraged to maximize the coverage or impact of vaccination in a field setting? | | | | |
| & | What is the incremental benefit of implementing a comprehensive interventions package (including water, sanitation and hygiene, antibiotics, oral cholera waccine, oral rehydration therapy) to reduce cholera mortality during an epidemic? | | | | |
| • | What is the effectiveness and impact of different vaccination strategies for rapid response to cholera outbreaks (e.g., ring vaccination, case-area targeted interventions, etc.)? | | | | |
| 00 | What is the most cost-effective package of water, sanitation and hygiene and oral cholera vaccine in different situations, based on transmission dynamics in cholera hotspots? | | | | |
| () | What are the most essential (or what is the minimum set of) infection, prevention and control (IPC) interventions in cholera treatment facilities and oral rehydration points to reduce risk of transmission within these facilities? | | | | |
| <u> </u> | Are there immunisation strategies other than repeated mass campaigns that will be effective in preventing endemic or epidemic cholera? | | | | |
| & | What is the role and added value of CORTs (community outreach response teams) in enhancing case investigation and outbreak detection? | | | | |
| • | Can oral cholera vaccine be co-administered safely and without interference with other vaccines during mass campaigns or during routine immunization visits (measles containing vaccines, yellow fever, typhoid, meningitis, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine)? | | | | |
| O | What are effective strategies to scale up the use of household water treatment in controlling cholera outbreaks? | | | | |
| • | How can we improve and fine-tune hotspot definition and identification at a district and sub-district level, such as micro-hotspots? | | | | |
| () | Its improved access to safe water (e.g., water points and distribution networks) effective in controlling and preventing cholera outbreaks? | | | | |
| | PILIAR PILIAR | PILLAR RESEARCH QUESTION What are the optimal oral characteristic including during humanit What are potential delivery (including during humanit Sthere additional benefit is campaign? What is the optimal numbe previously vaccinated with Can the impact of oral chold specific populations and/or what are the barriers and enhealth workers? What are the barriers and enhealth workers? What levels of coverage for control and ultimately elimin What is the impact of early setting compared to testing to maximize the coverage of the m | PILLAR RESPECTED (DIESTION) What are the optimal oral cholera vaccine schedules and clinical effectiveness in children 1 to 5 years or the continuous of t | RESEARCH QUESTION What are the optimal oral cholers vaccine schedules (number of doses and do and clinical effectiveness in children 1 to 5 years of age? What are potential delivery strategies to optimise oral cholera vaccine con (including during humanitarian emergencies and areas of insecurity)? Is there additional benefit to adding WASH packages, for example housel campaign? What is the optimal number of doses of oral cholera vaccine to be used for previously vaccinated with a 2-dose schedule? Can the impact of oral cholera vaccine on disease transmission, morbidity specific populations and/or targeted delivery strategies? What are the barriers and enablers for integrating cholera treatment into health workers? What levels of coverage for relevant water, sanitation and hygiene interver control and ultimately eliminate the risk of cholera? What impact does the timing of oral cholera vaccine use have on outbreal water in the controlled temperature chance to maximize the coverage or impact of vaccination in a field setting? What is the impact of early diagnosis of cholera using a rapid diagnostic to setting compared to testing only in health facilities? What is the incremental benefit of implementing a comprehensive interver bygiene, antibiotics, onal cholera vaccine, oral rehydration therapy) to reduce the facilities or impact of different vaccination strategies for a vaccination, case-area targeted interventions, etc.?? What is the effectiveness and impact of different vaccination strategies for a vaccination, case-area targeted interventions, etc.; What are the most essential (or what is the minimum set of) infection, por cholera treatment facilities and oral rehydration points to reduce risk of the package of water, sanitation and hygiene and based on transmission dynamics in cholera hotspots? What are the most essential (or what is the minimum set of) infection, por cholera treatment facilities and oral rehydration points to reduce risk of the campaigns or during routine immunization visits (m | RESEARCH QUESTION RESEARCH QUESTION What are the optimal oral cholers vaccine schedules (number of doses and dosing intervals) to enhand clinical effectiveness in children 1 to 5 years of age? What are potential delivery strategies to optimise oral cholers vaccine coverage in hard-to-eeach (including during humanitarian emergencies and areas of insecurity)? Is there additional benefit to adding WASH packages, for example household WASH kits, to an or campaign? What is the optimal number of doses of oral cholers vaccine to be used for follow up campaigns: previously vaccinated with a 2-dose schedule? Can the impact of oral cholera vaccine on disease transmission, morbidity and mortality be maxify specific populations and/or targeted delivery strategies? What are the barriers and enablers for integrating cholera treatment into community case manaphealth workers? What levels of coverage for relevant water, sanitation and hygiene interventions is required in chocentrol and ultimately eliminate the risk of cholera? What impact does the timing of oral cholera vaccine use have on outbreak prevention and control with the impact of early diagnosis of cholera vaccine use have on outbreak prevention and control with the setting compared to testing only in health facilities? How can the use of oral cholera vaccine in the controlled temperature chain (i.e., outside the cole to maximize the coverage or impact of vaccination in a field setting? What is the incremental benefit of implementing a comprehensive interventions package (includin hygiene, antibiotics, onal cholera vaccine, oral rehydration therapy) to reduce cholera mortality durin the strategies of the strategies of the strategies for rapid response to cholera vaccine in based on transmission dynamics in cholera bydration points to reduce risk of transmission within these and oral rehydration points to reduce risk of transmission within these cholera treatment facilities and oral rehydration points to reduce risk of transmission within these controlled co |

In progress: Hiring of a Cholera Senior Research Officer (SRO)

- Grant awarded by Wellcome Trust to the British Red Cross (BRC) and IFRC
- BRC to recruit the SRO to work with the GTFCC on research uptake at both global and country levels
- The research focal point will be embedded at the BRC on behalf of the IFRC and the CSP

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WAY FORWARD FOR THE CSP

Extra technical support is needed at all levels (global & country)

Strengthening global advocacy and RM

Continue to focus building CSP well instead of fast





GET IN TOUCH WITH THE CSP:

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IFRC CSP team

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