

Prevention and Control of Cholera

UNICEF Update



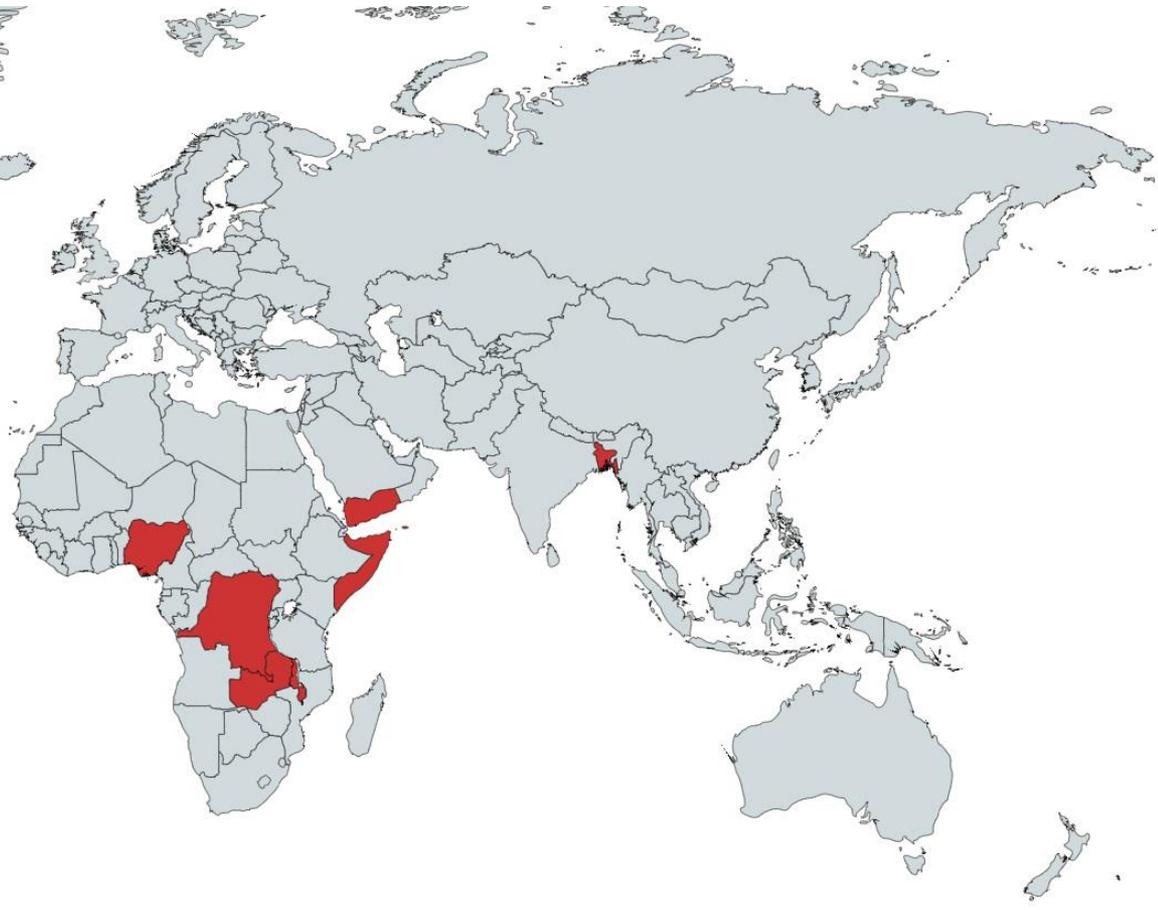
Imran Mirza
GTFCC - OCV working group meeting
5-6 December, 2018
Veyrier du Lac, France

Outline

- Country support

- Yemen,
- Bangladesh,
- Zambia,
- Malawi,
- Somalia

- Innovations - Drones



Yemen: Social mobilization, behavior change & risk communication



- Key Emergency risk communication (ERC) and Social mobilization strategic approaches covered:
 - **Community engagement and awareness:** Enhanced capacity of 600 community volunteers on Inter-personal skills to engage communities through house to house visits, community gatherings including reaching the hard-to-reach groups such as internally displaced people reaching about 650,000 people.
 - **Social Mobilization and Strategic partnerships:** Established partnerships with key influencers including Religious leaders, Local celebrities, Community leader and children to directly engage with individuals and communities on the importance of the OCV campaign and being vaccinated

Yemen: Social mobilization, behavior change & risk communication (Cont. 2)



- Strengthened capacity of 1500 community volunteers and health care workers from the 3 Governorates covering 8 Districts
- Conducted Sensitization activities during Friday (Jumma) prayers in mosques and community engagement through (235 imams, 30 Morshydat) on importance of OCV and addressing misconceptions
- Mass media helped to reinforce the OCV Campaign messaging reaching at least 38% of the population in the 3 Governorates
- Mobile vans with Public Address Systems were used to inform communities about the campaign in all districts before and during the campaign
- Local celebrities (musicians and dramatists) accompanied selected mobile teams and visited fixed sites to mobilize communities for vaccination.

Yemen: Social mobilization, behavior change & risk communication (cont. 3)

• Third Party Monitoring:

- To determine areas of low coverage for mop-up
- To track and address rumours and refusals
- Generate evidence on behaviour and practices to inform cholera prevention interventions

Findings:

- 70% do not wash hands before eating
- 67% do not wash hands after cleaning a child
- 39% do not wash hands after using the toilet
- Only 66% reported washing hands with soap
- Drinking water mostly sourced from boreholes 31% and trucks 27%
- **59% described the household drinking water as “already safe”**
- Additional 27% reported not treating their water at all (**86% in total**)
- Only 6% of households reported that they chlorinate their water
- 30% with dirty containers and 13% visible organisms in the water



Yemen: WASH activities

Preparedness

- Stockpiling of the Emergency WASH Supplies in OCV and other Priority districts.
- Prepositioning of the Fuel Stocks for Operation of the Water Supply Systems.
- Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) trained and Prepositioned.
- Contingency partnership agreements with NGO partners and relevant technical authorities.
- RRM Partnership for immediate gap filling

Response

- RRTs responding to all reported cases
- Water Disinfection and provision of essential household NFI's.
- Desludging of the waste water and solid wastes cleaning/management
- Clean-up campaigns in all OCV districts
- Fuel supports for operation of the Water Supply Systems and waste water treatment plants.
- Repair of damaged pipe networks. Quick Impact Projects in OCV districts

Prevention

- Repair and Rehabilitation of urban and rural Water systems are under implementation.
- Repair and Rehabilitation of urban and rural sanitation systems are under implementation.
- Water safety programme in high risk locations both in urban and rural areas under planning/implementation stage.
- Repairs and Rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems in health facilities and schools along with essential supplies/hygiene promotion on going.

Bangladesh: Campaign Planning & Implementation

- Technical support in proposal development, campaign strategy, training plan & materials, capacity building of services providers, microplanning of campaign
- Vaccine & logistics distribution plan and cold chain management
- Budget preparation and financial support for campaign activities
- Campaign monitoring, Rapid Conveniences Assessment (RCA) and conduction of mop-up vaccination based on RCA findings



Bangladesh: Communication and social mobilization activities

- Mobilization & Engaging communities through 1500 Rohingya volunteers & 12 Information & Feedback Centres
- Development of culturally sensitive IEC materials & Radio programmes (Phone In, Magazines, PSAs)
- Engagement & Mobilization of 6000 Religious & Community Leaders
- Joint press release, printed banners & leaflet in Bengali & Burmese, T-shirt and Caps with UNICEF logo and distributed
- Mobilization & Engaging communities through 1500 Rohingya volunteers & 12 Information & Feedback Centres
- Moni flag- branded flag for immunization printed and distributed to all vaccination sites
- Advocacy, Networking & Coordination
- Quality Assurance-Rapid Convenience Assessment-RCA
1500 Rohingya volunteers & 12 Information & Feedback Centres



Zambia

- Technical support in planning at district level
- Capacity building of social mobilisers
- Demand creation and social mobilization: IEC materials and job aides (flipchart) for social mobilisers
- Partnered with Zambia Red cross to undertake social mobilization and community engagement activities



Malawi

- Supported C4D and other community engagement activities (road shows involving popular local artists, mobile vehicle announcements, drama performances).
- Provided technical and financial support to Ministry of health which undertook the following;



- Developed and broadcast local language radio spots on community radios.
 - Training and engagement of community leaders to support OCV campaign
 - Deployed mobile music band which performed OCV related road shows in populous trading centers
-
- 136,000 people vaccinated in Nkhata Bay, out of a targeted 120,000 during the second round of OCV

Malawi - mobile-based platform, U-Report

- Out of the 74,192 U-Reporters who took part in the poll, 65% said they lacked access to safe water.
 - cost of water (43%),
 - distance to water source (32%) and
 - unreliability of water source (25%).
- 93% of U-Reporters knew how to prevent cholera,
- 64% getting this information from a health worker.
- 96% correctly answered that if they had a family member with acute watery diarrhea, they would take them to a health center.

<http://www.ureport.mw/poll/2758/>



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Somalia



Vaccination in Banadir Region



Ministry of Health Officials visiting a water point in Banadir Region



Social mobilization in Kismayo



Vaccines distribution process



Vaccination in Jowhar



UNICEF and WR representative attending the OCV Launch.

An innovation to help fight against the outbreak of cholera in Malawi



UNICEF staff preparing a drone for takeoff to take aerial images of Chinsapo



Drone aerial picture



A community leader in Chinsapo pointing out places that need improved sanitation on a drone generated map

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Grazie

Danke Ευχαριστίες Dalu

Thank You

Köszönöm

Tack

Спасибо Dank

Gracias

谢谢

Merci

Seé

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Obrigado