

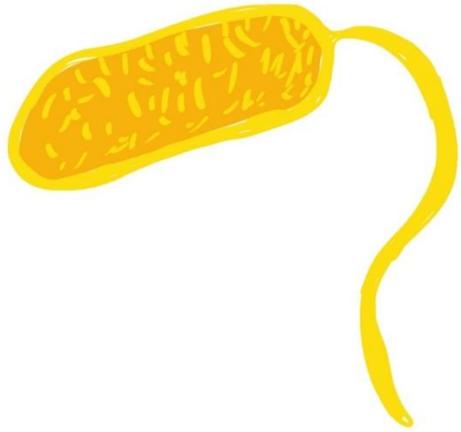


GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

Ending cholera : a global roadmap to 2030

Dr Dominique LEGROS, WHO, February 2018

THE DISEASE



Cholera is an acute diarrhoeal infection caused by ingestion of food or water contaminated with the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*

It can lead to severe dehydration and death in people of all ages

Untreated, the case fatality can be as high as 50%

80% of all infected cases will only have mild or no symptoms at all

Humans carry and spread the disease globally

Cholera can cause explosive, widespread epidemics

HISTORY



We are currently in the 7th pandemic

Cholera arrived in Africa in 1971, in Latin America in 1991 and in Haiti in 2010

METHODS OF CONTROL ARE WELL KNOWN

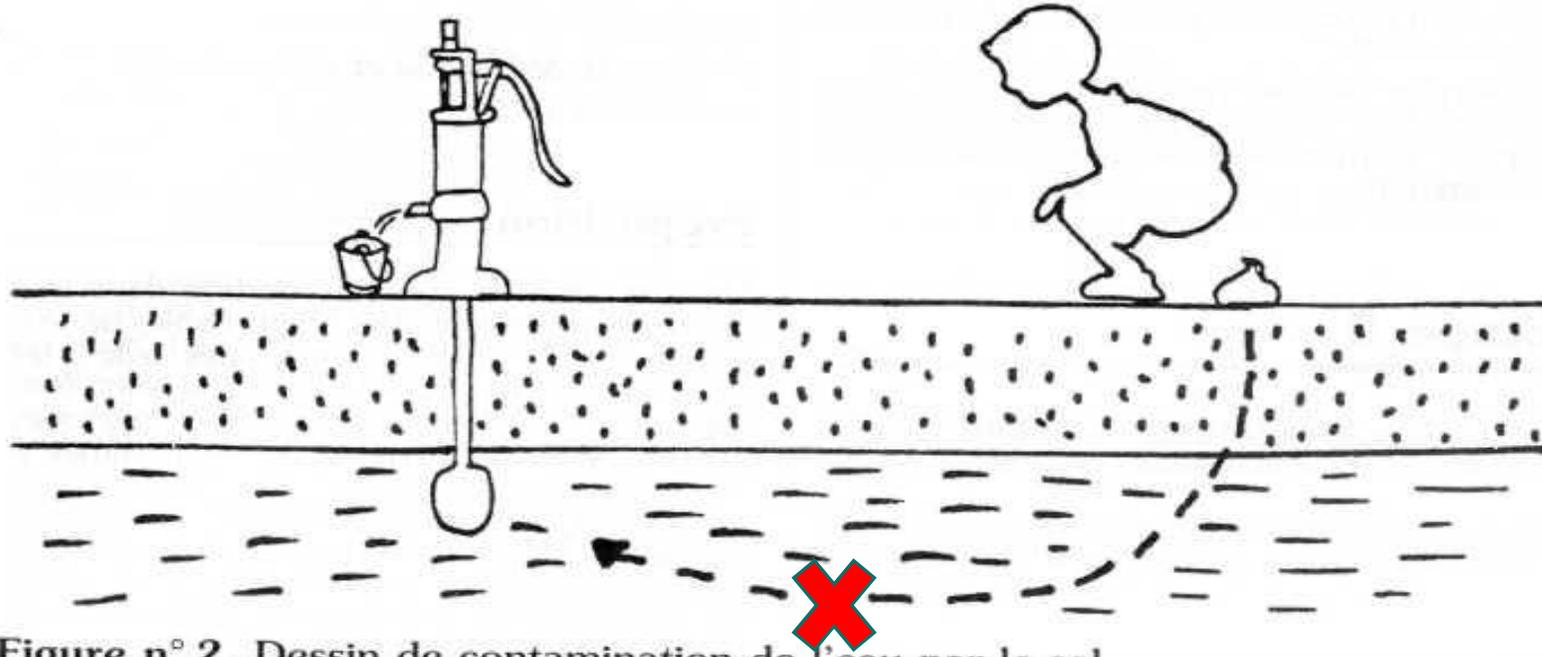
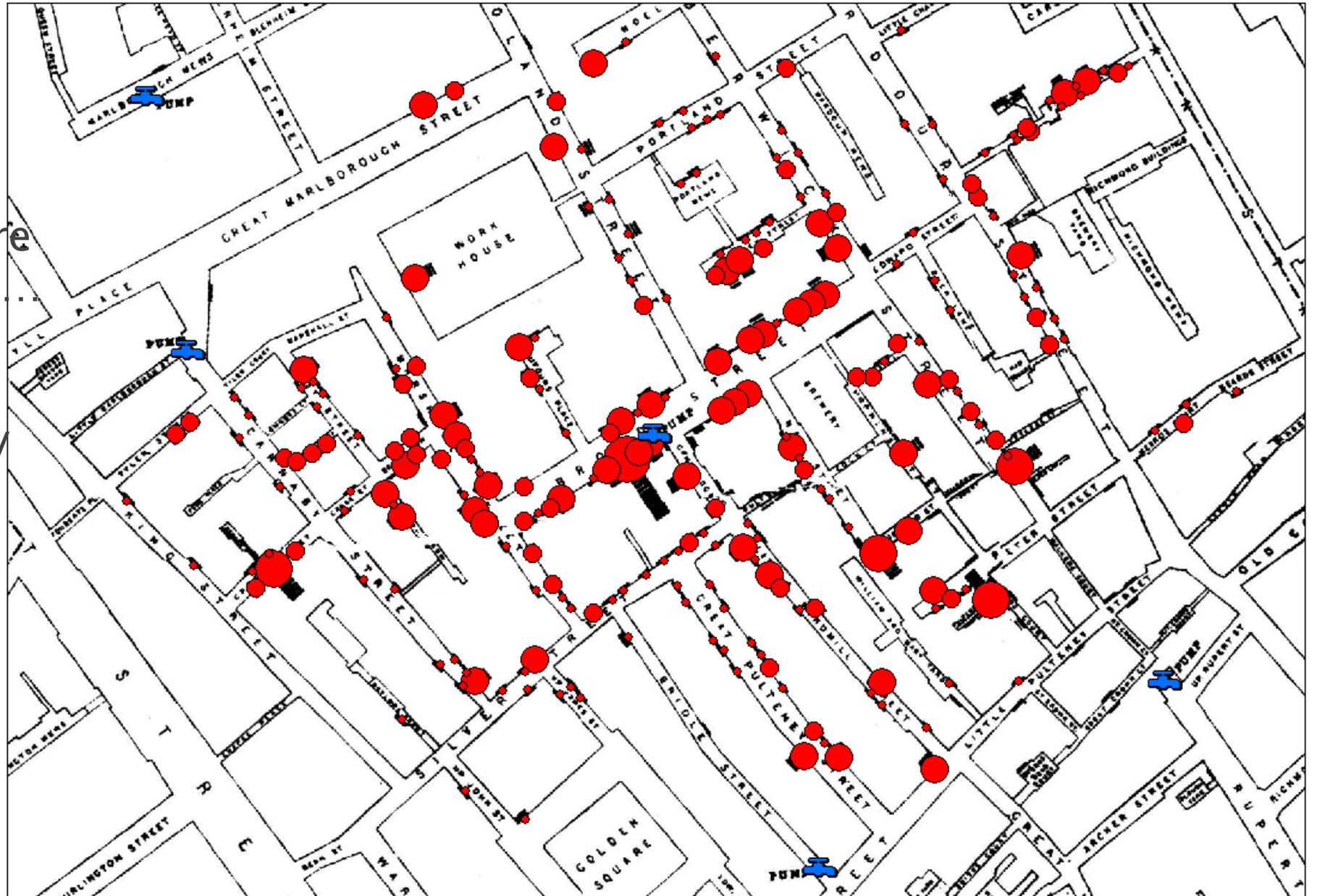


Figure n° 2. Dessin de contamination de l'eau par le sol

Source: Belec M, Hentgen V, Jauréguiberry S. Maladies du péril fécal et leur prévention. *Développement et Santé*. n°148,149, 150, août, octobre, décembre 2000

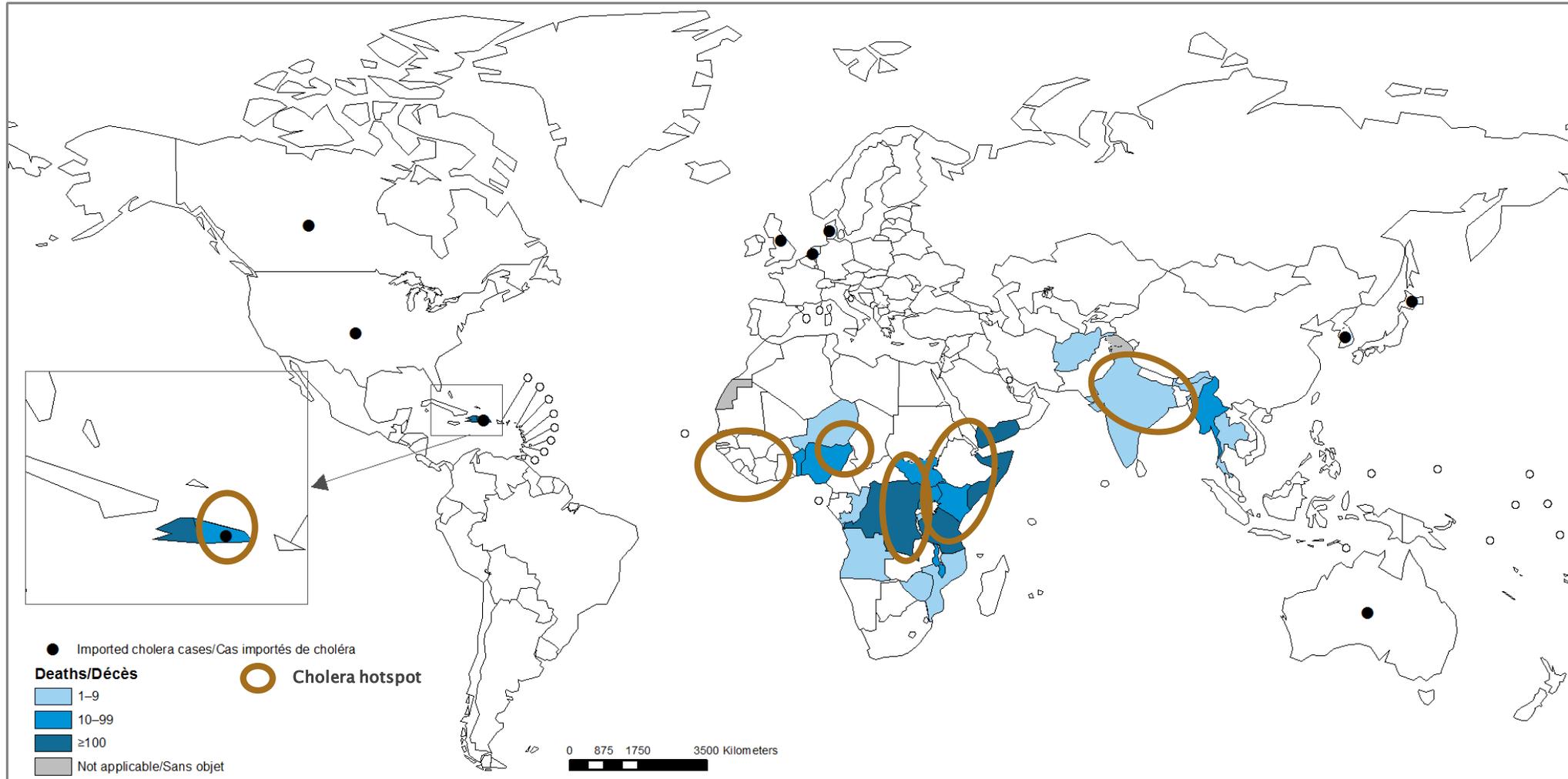
Methods of control are known since the 50's ...
... of the 19th century



Cholera kills an
estimated **95,000**
people per year and
sickens more than
2.9 million more



Countries reporting cholera deaths and imported cases in 2016 Pays ayant déclaré des décès dus au choléra et des cas importés en 2016



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Les appellations employées dans la présente publication et la présentation des données qui y figurent n'impliquent de la part de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé aucune prise de position quant au statut juridique des pays, territoires, villes ou zones, ou de leurs autorités, ni quant au tracé de leurs frontières ou limites. Les lignes discontinues et en pointillé sur les cartes représentent des frontières approximatives dont le tracé peut ne pas avoir fait l'objet d'un accord définitif.

Data Source: Control of Epidemic Diseases Unit
World Health Organization

Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization



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MAJOR CHOLERA OUTBREAKS 2017

Nigeria (Borno):
5 365 cases
61 deaths

Sudan
36 460 cases
818 deaths
Since August '16

Ethiopia
48 617 cases
880 deaths

Yemen
1 019 044 cases
2 237 deaths

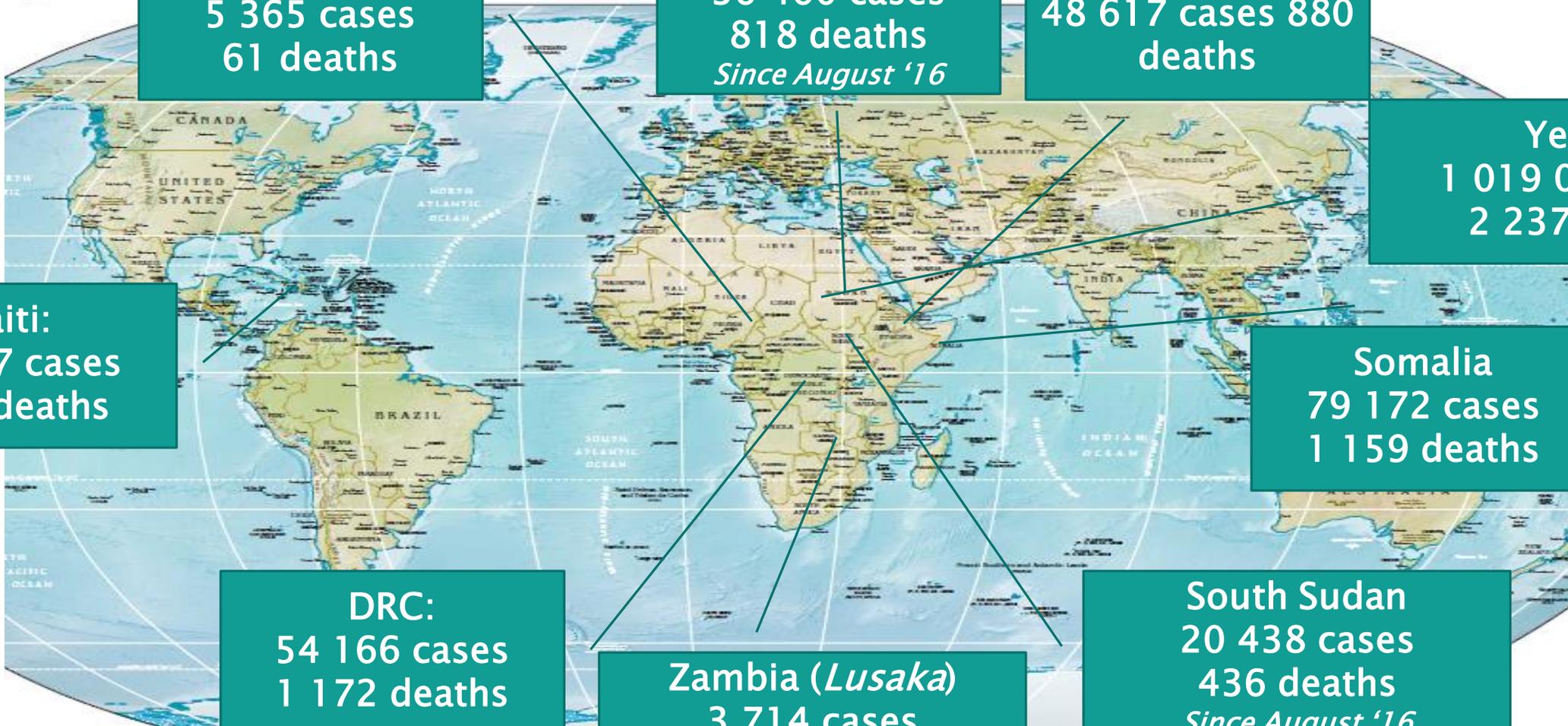
Haiti:
13 747 cases
159 deaths

Somalia
79 172 cases
1 159 deaths

DRC:
54 166 cases
1 172 deaths

Zambia (*Lusaka*)
3 714 cases
75 deaths
To Feb. 07 2018

South Sudan
20 438 cases
436 deaths
Since August '16



The cholera risk is rising



Climate Change

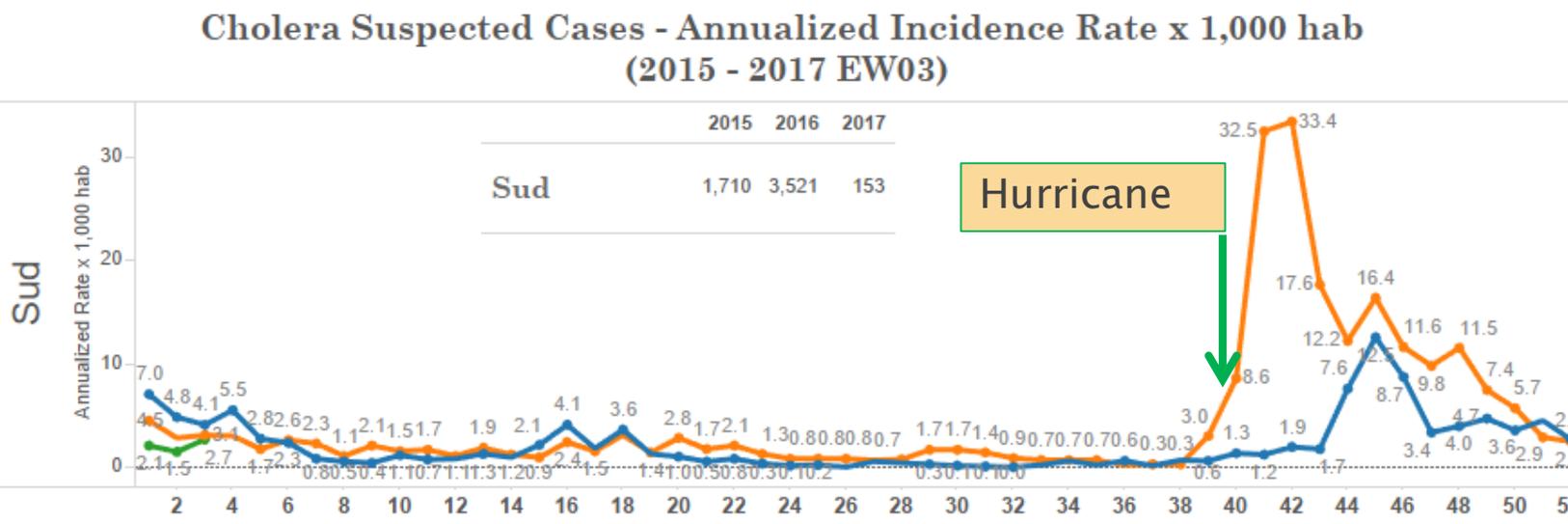
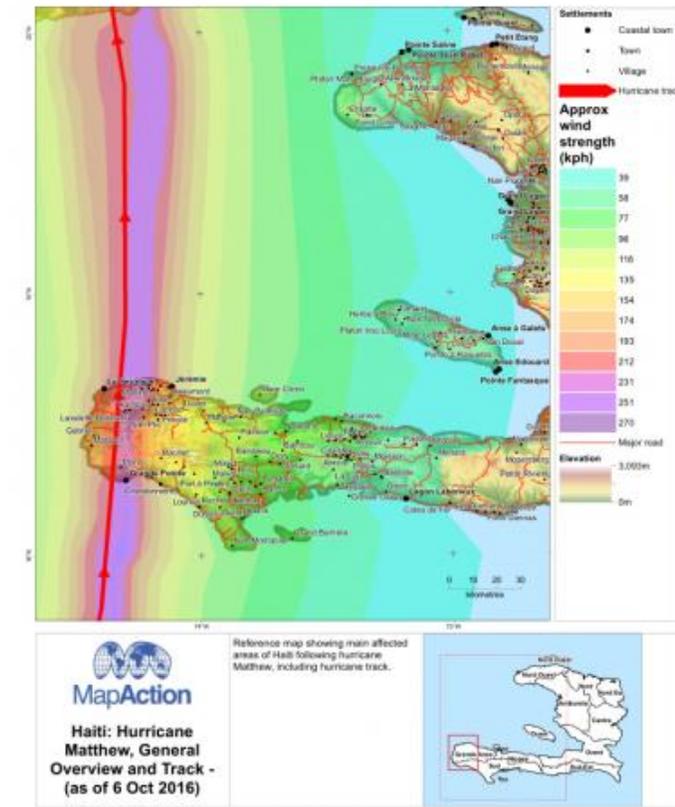
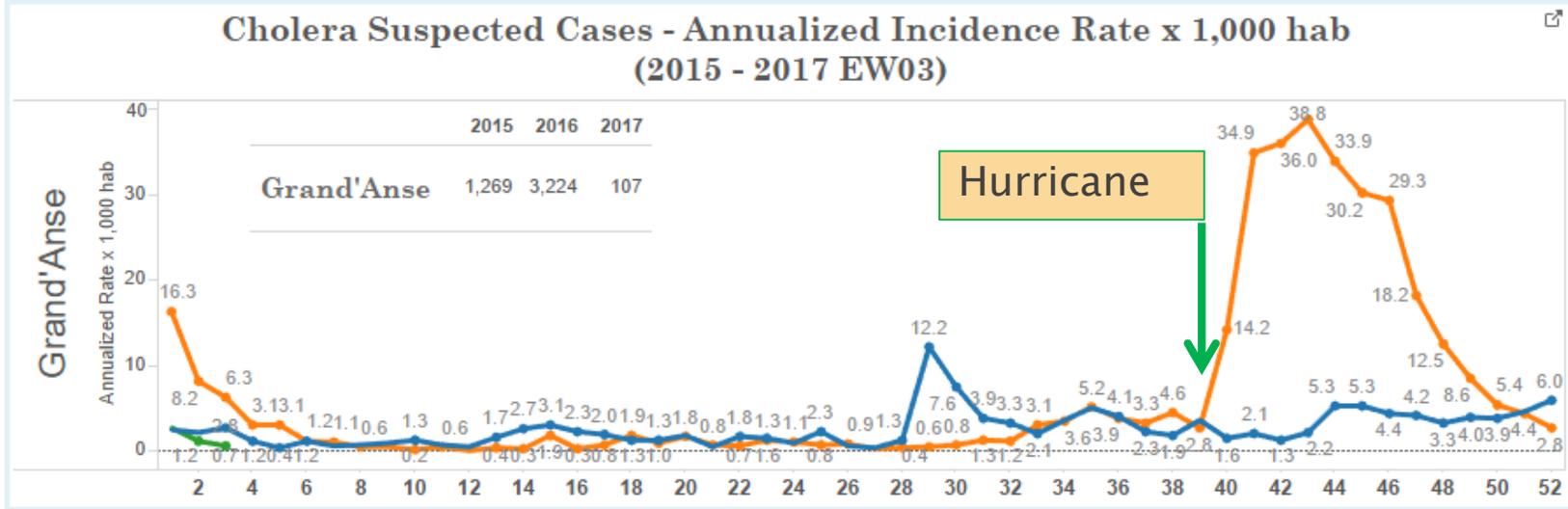


Population growth



Urbanization

Haiti, cholera cases post Matthew hurricane



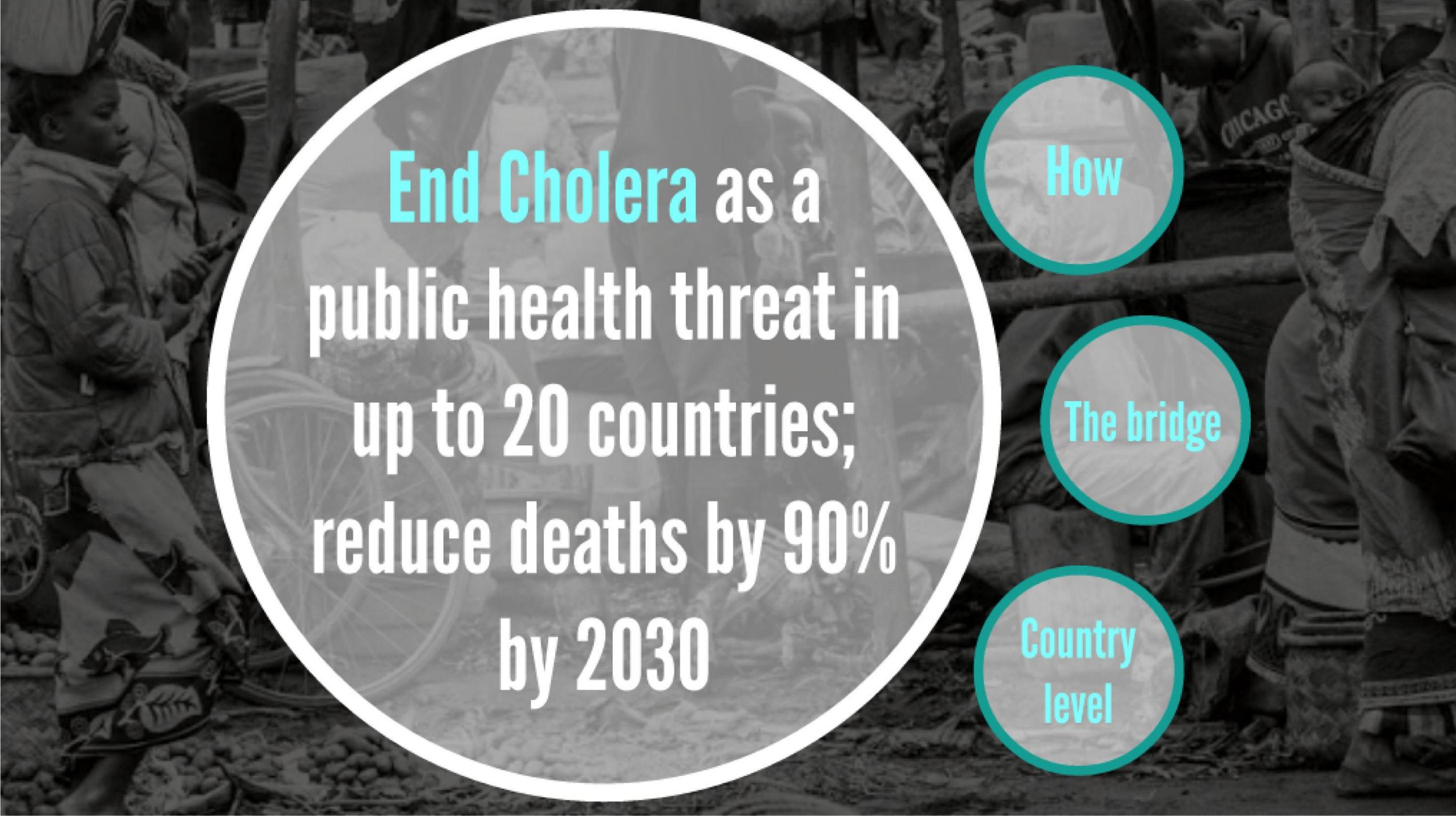
Source: Mauricio Cerpa, PAHO, Haiti



Source: icddr,b



Source: WHO,
Kinshasa



End Cholera as a
public health threat in
up to 20 countries;
reduce deaths by 90%
by 2030

How

The bridge

Country
level

Early detection and immediate response to outbreaks

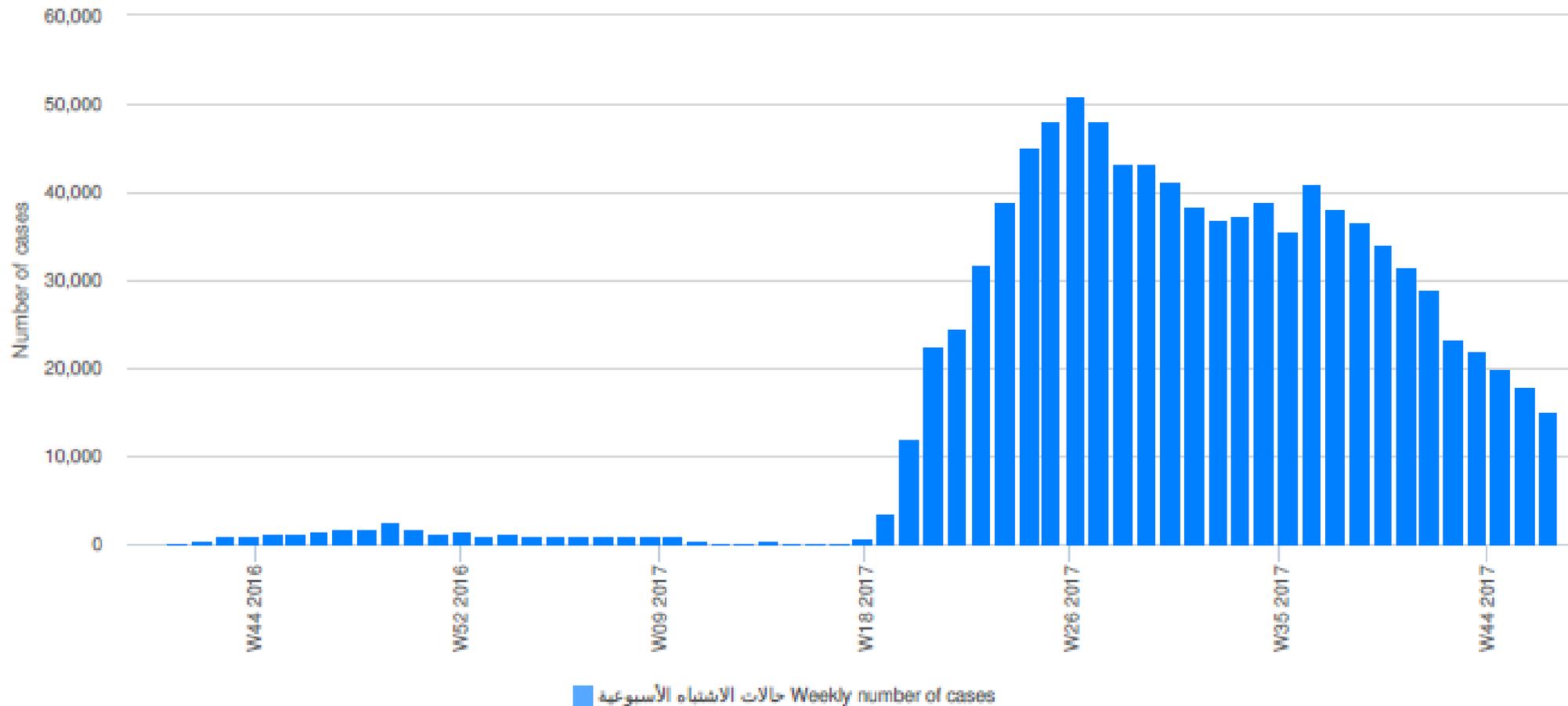
**Early detection
and rapid
response to
ensure immediate
containment of
outbreaks**



OUTBREAK IN YEMEN, 2017

الشكل (1) المنحنى الوبائي على المستوى الوطني

Figure 1 | Epidemic curve (Country)



From preparedness and response to prevention and control

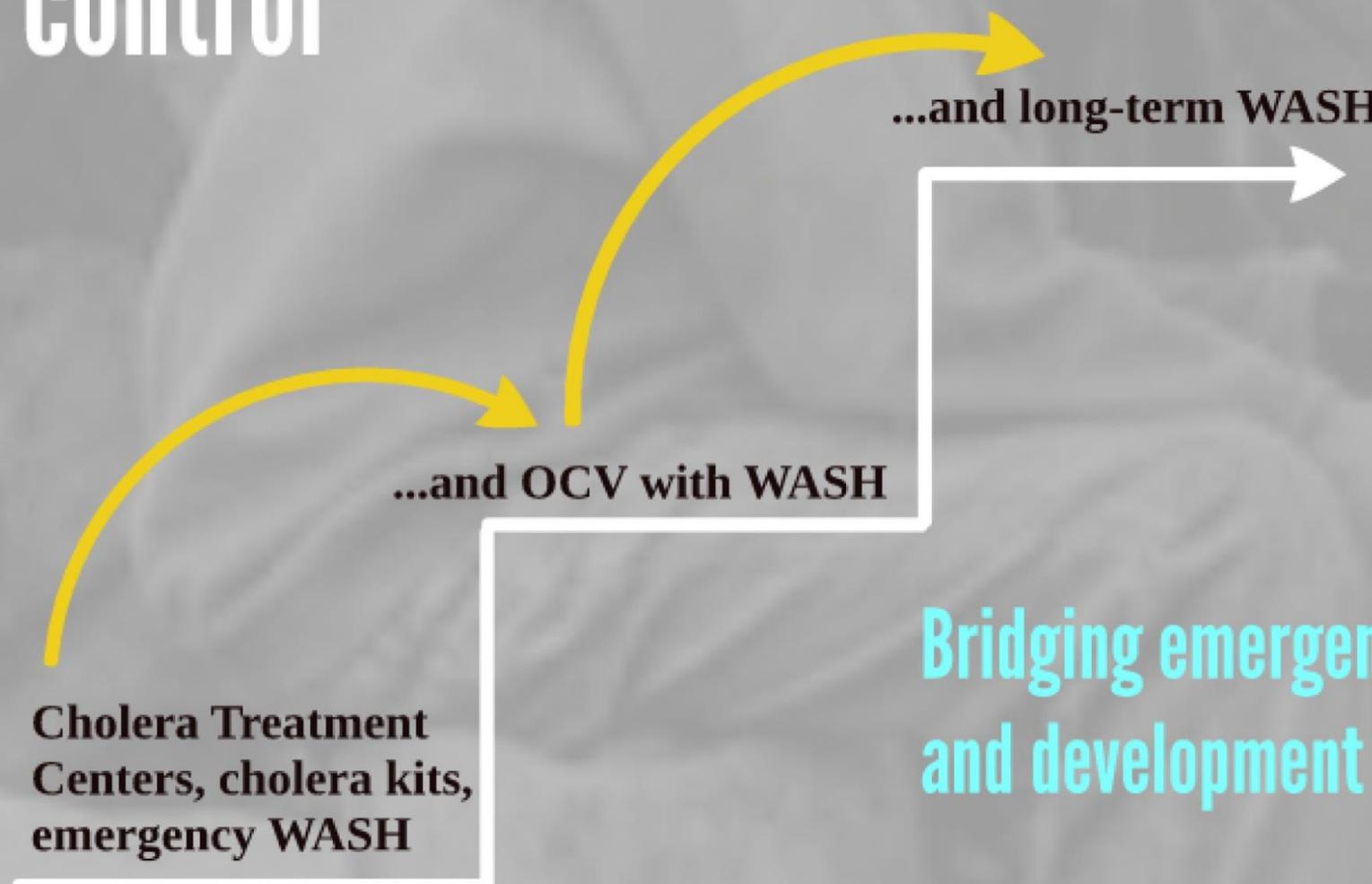
Treating patients alone has limited impact on transmission

Cholera Treatment Centers, cholera kits, emergency WASH

...and OCV with WASH

...and long-term WASH

Bridging emergency and development

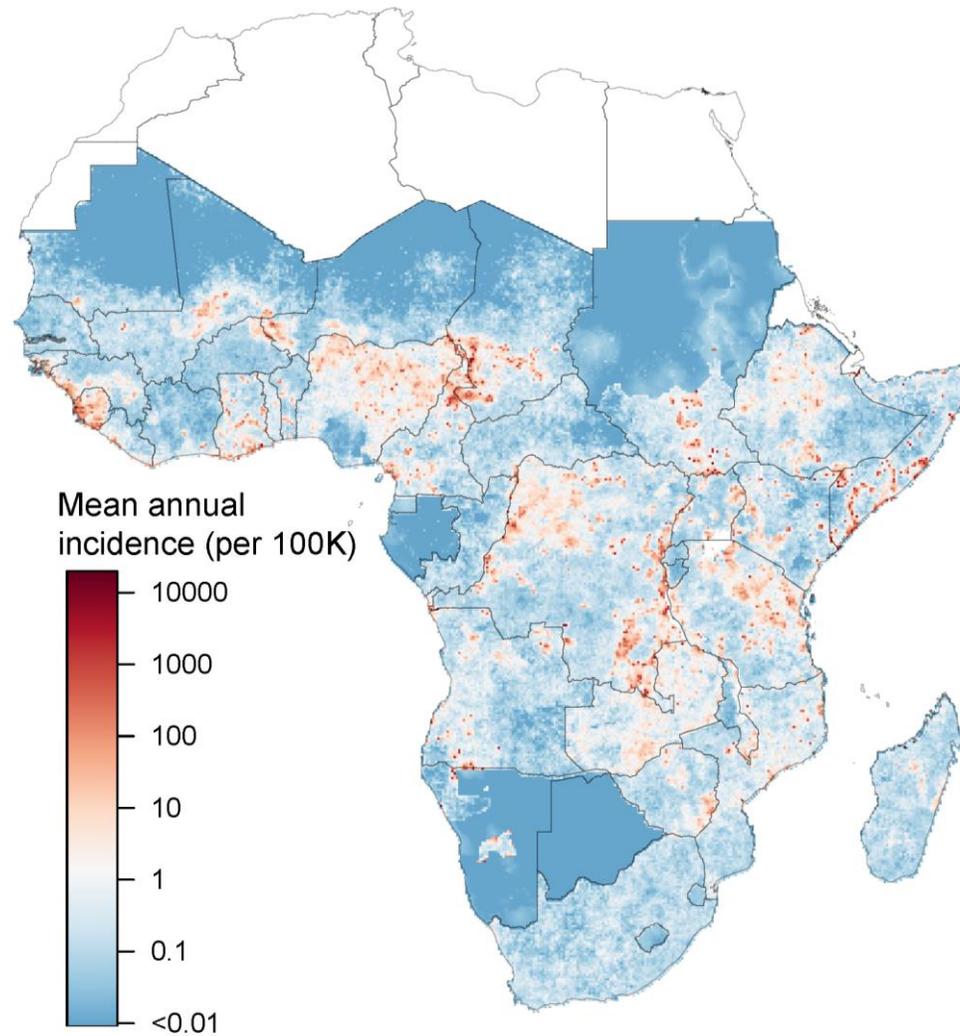


Hotspot approach

Most cases of cholera happen in highly endemic areas—called “hotspots”—where predictable outbreaks of cholera occur year after year.



CHOLERA HOTSPOTS IN AFRICA 2010-2016



Source: A Azman and J Lessler, Johns Hopkins

GTFCC: NETWORK OF INSTITUTIONS WITH THE AIM TO CONTROL AND PREVENT CHOLERA GLOBALLY





Source: L
P. 11

GLOBAL OCV STOCKPILE

Created in 2013

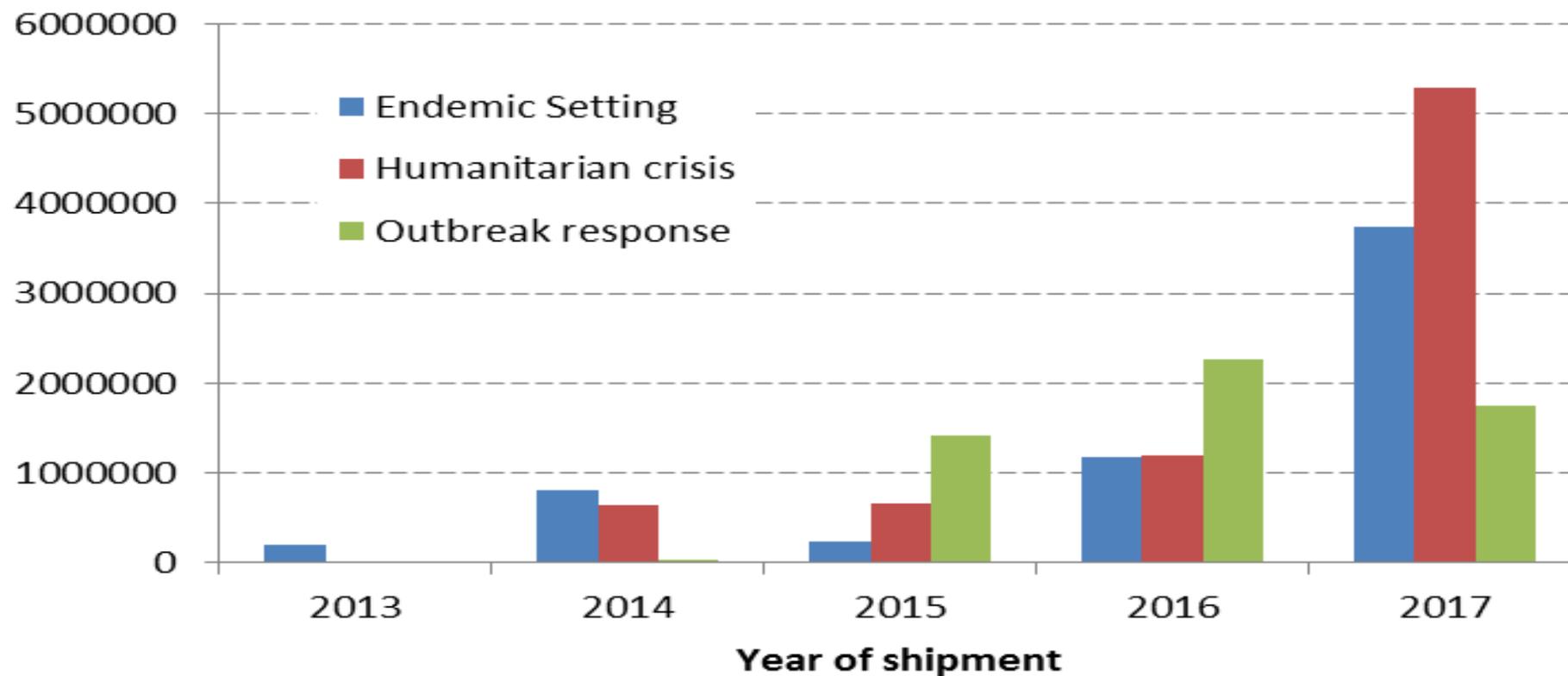
Gavi funded (2014–2018)

- US\$115 million for vaccine provision
- Also funding for operational costs

Euvichol and Shanchol



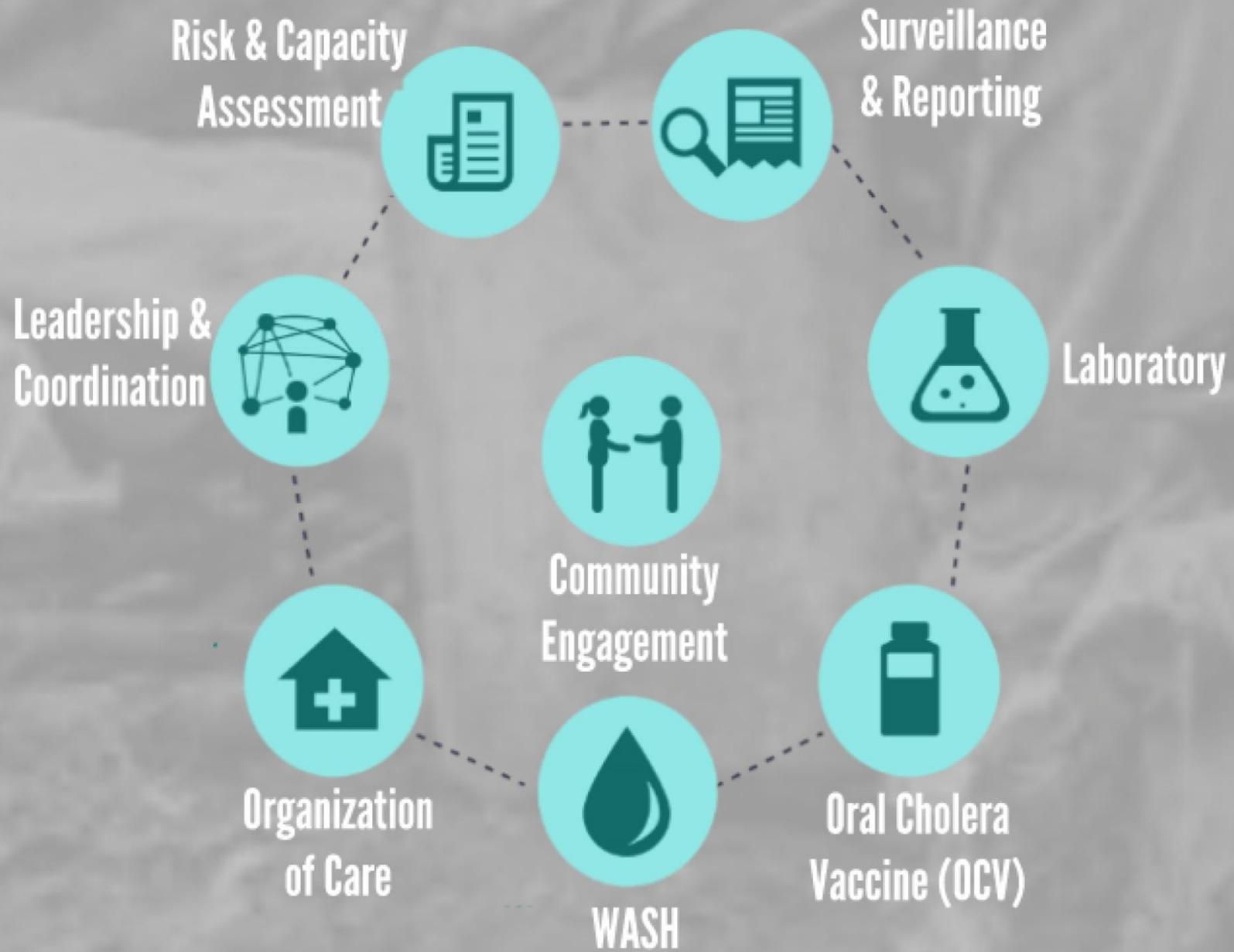
Doses shipped by setting since 2013



Row Labels	Sum of Doses requested	Sum of Doses shipped
2013	204,500	204,500
2014	1,962,485	1,486,215
2015	4,219,127	2,302,775
2016	5,021,672	4,645,345
2017	22,040,653	12,049,620
2018	2,301,971	1,406,708
Grand Total	35,750,408	22,095,163

Implementing the Roadmap in countries

The Global Roadmap will encourage a **phased approach** that takes into consideration the current conditions on the ground, helping each country to set a **realistic and achievable goal** for cholera control.



THE WAY FORWARD

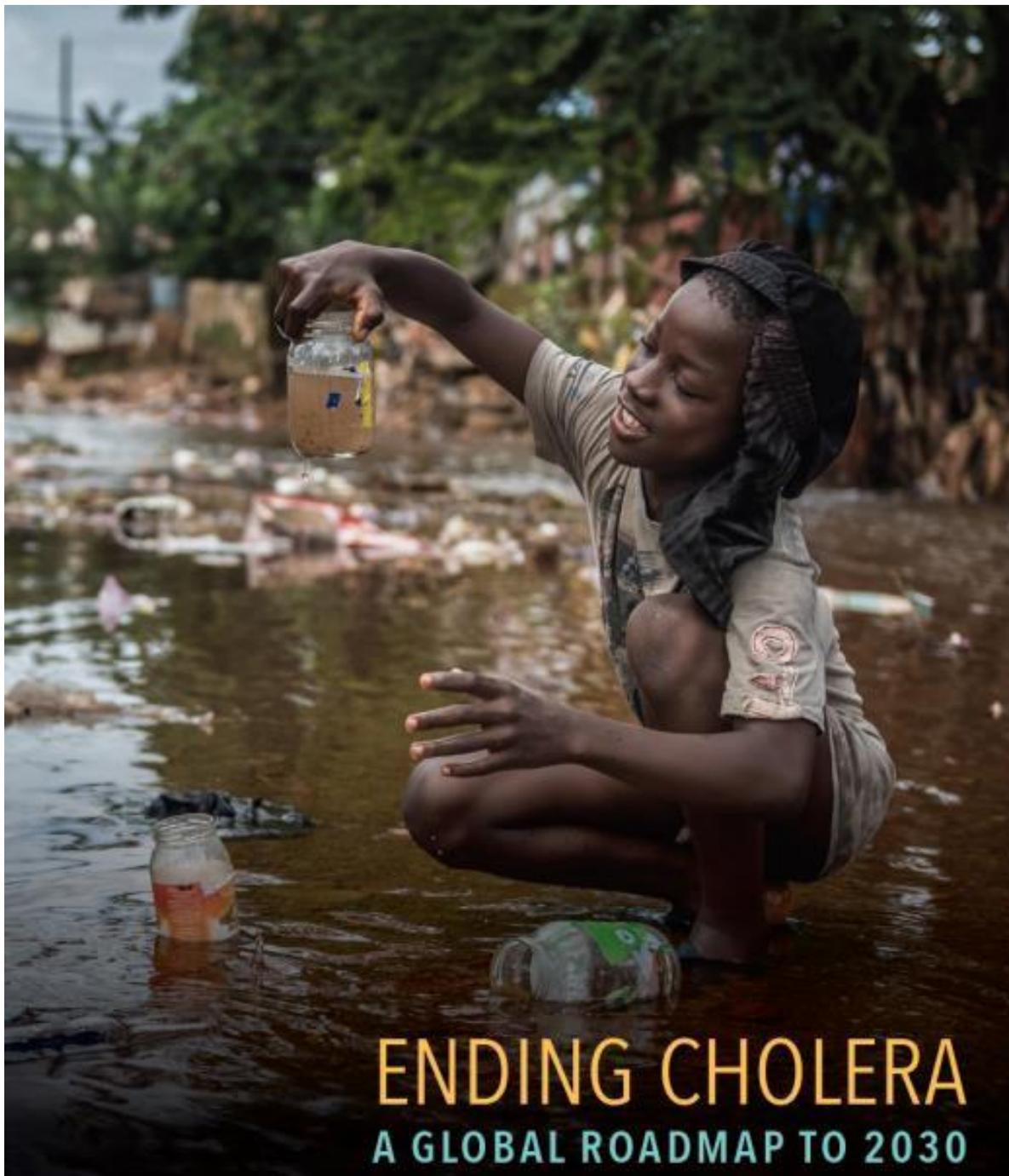
Implement the roadmap in priority countries

- Get first a few countries to engage and support them in developing and implementing their control / elimination plans

Clarify the concept of «OCV and WaSH»

Advocacy and communication

- Further engage with donors and partners
- Cholera investment case
- WHA resolution on cholera
- Regional high level meeting(s)



THANK YOU!

Together, we can
#EndCholera

Contact

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