



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

Use of cholera vaccine, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, 2020

Dr Placide WELO

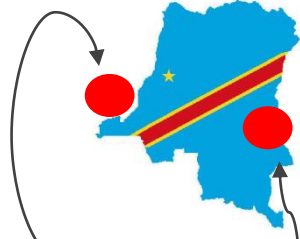
**NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR CHOLERA CONTROL AND AGAINST OF OTHER DIARRHEAL DISEASES(PNECHOL-MD)
DIRECTOR**

THE 7TH PANDEMIC OF CHOLERA IN DRC



1970

Cholera in Africa

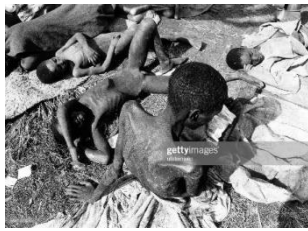


1973

first cholera case in the DRC in the West

1978

First cholera case in the DRC in the east



1994

Important epidemic of cholera in Goma after Rwandan genocide: >50 000 cases and 23.000 deaths

2005

First study on cholera ecology DRC: identification hotpots



2007

Implementation 1st Multisectoral Cholera Elimination Plan (2008-2012)

2008

Implementation 2nd Multisectoral Cholera Elimination Plan (2013-2017)

2013

2nd important epidemic of cholera: 50 000 case and 1300 deaths - creation of national elimination program

2017

Implementation on 3rd Multisectoral Cholera Elimination Plan (2018-2022) revised in February 2020

2018

Par Didier BOMPANGUE NKOKO
DYNAMIQUE DES EPIDEMIES DE CHOLERA DANS LA REGION DES GRANDS LACS AFRICAINS CAS DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

MULTI-SECTORAL STRATEGIC PLAN TO ELIMINATE CHOLERA IN THE DRC

2000-2019 Annual average 28.960 cases and 540 deaths

PMSEC 2018-2022: Seven strategic axis:

- Strengthening **global surveillance** activities;
- Case management;
- Implementation of **sustainable interventions related to improving access to WASH** in cholera Hotspots
- Implementation of **interventions related to improving access to WASH** in areas affected by cholera outbreaks.
- Implementation of **preventive vaccination** activities in Hotspots and **reactive vaccination in eligible** epidemic areas depending on the context;
- **Operational research**;
- **Coordination, communication for behavior change and advocacy**

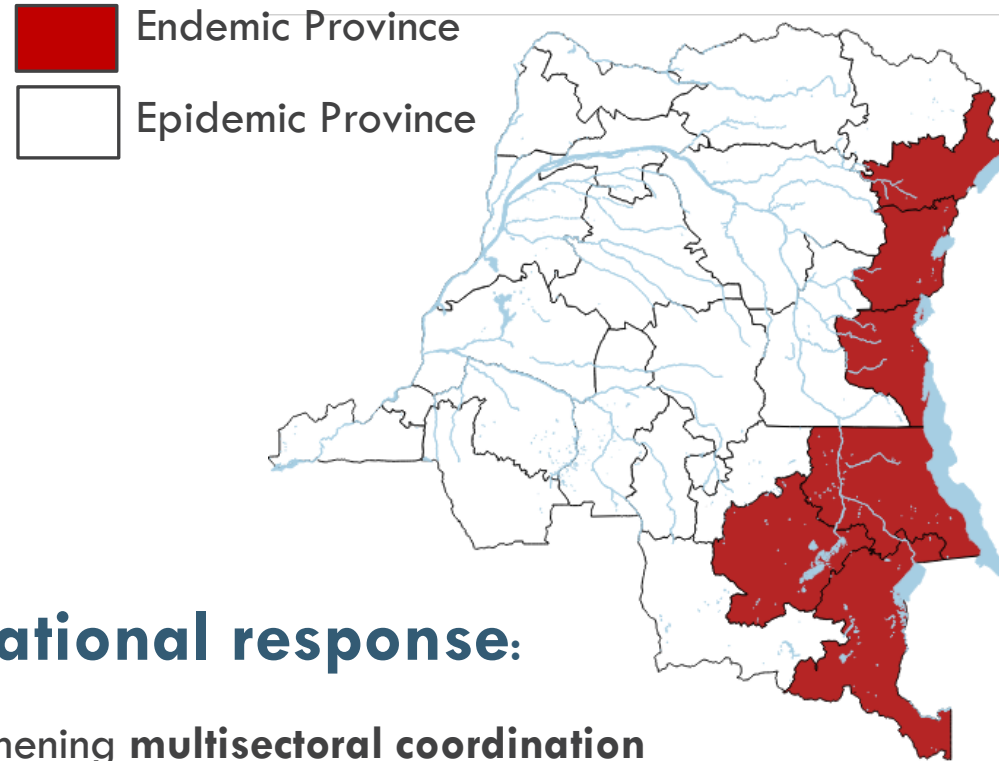
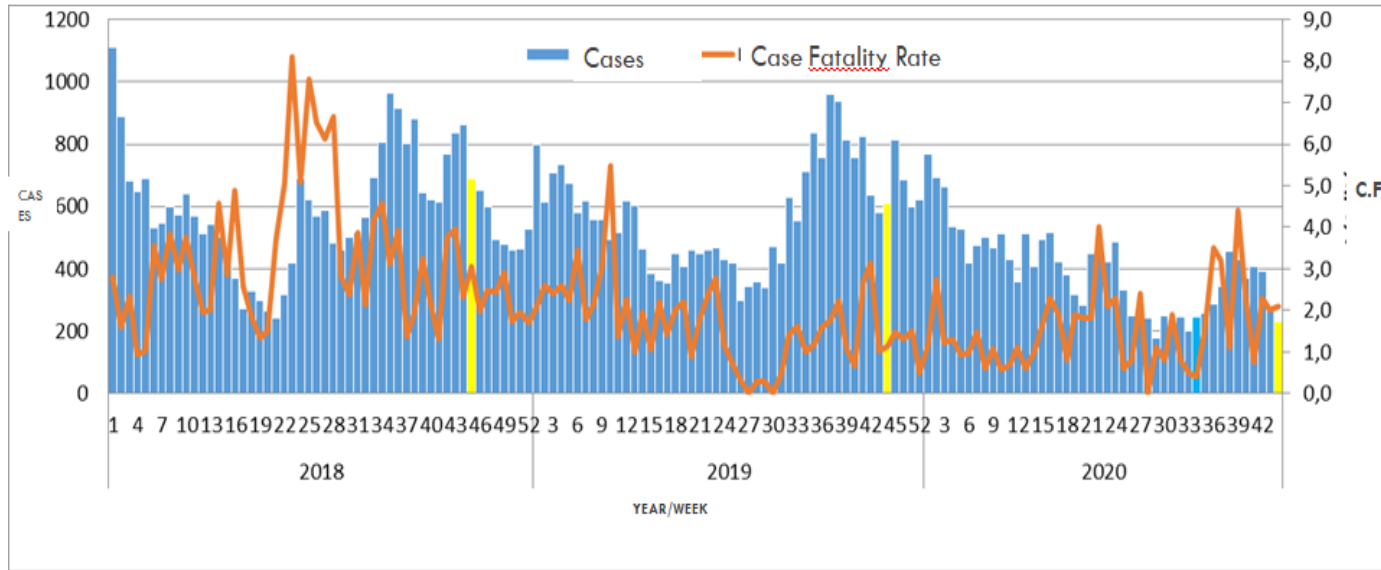
REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

MINISTERE DU PLAN

Plan Stratégique Multisectoriel d'Elimination du Choléra en République Démocratique du Congo 2018-2022 recadré

Mars 2020

Cholera in DRC in 2020: the operational response



Operational response:

- Strengthening **multisectoral coordination**
- Cholera case management: **free access in CTCs**
- Strengthening **epidemiological and biological surveillance**
- Strengthening **communication and social mobilization**
- Community grid field activities (WASH)** (North Kivu and South Kivu, Haut Katanga and Tanganyika)
- Reactive and preventive vaccination**

Week 1- 44, 2020

- **17253** cases (**25 010** ,2019)
- 290 deaths (**445**, 2019)
- CFR: **1,6%** (**1,8%**,2019)
- Weekly average: **392** cases

Endemic provinces:
87,9% cases
and 40%
deaths

Historic of OCV use and Results obtained

The DRC is in its fifth OCV campaign

Tanganyika

1. Campaign completed: **July 2014**

38.242 vaccinated people **CV 73,4%**

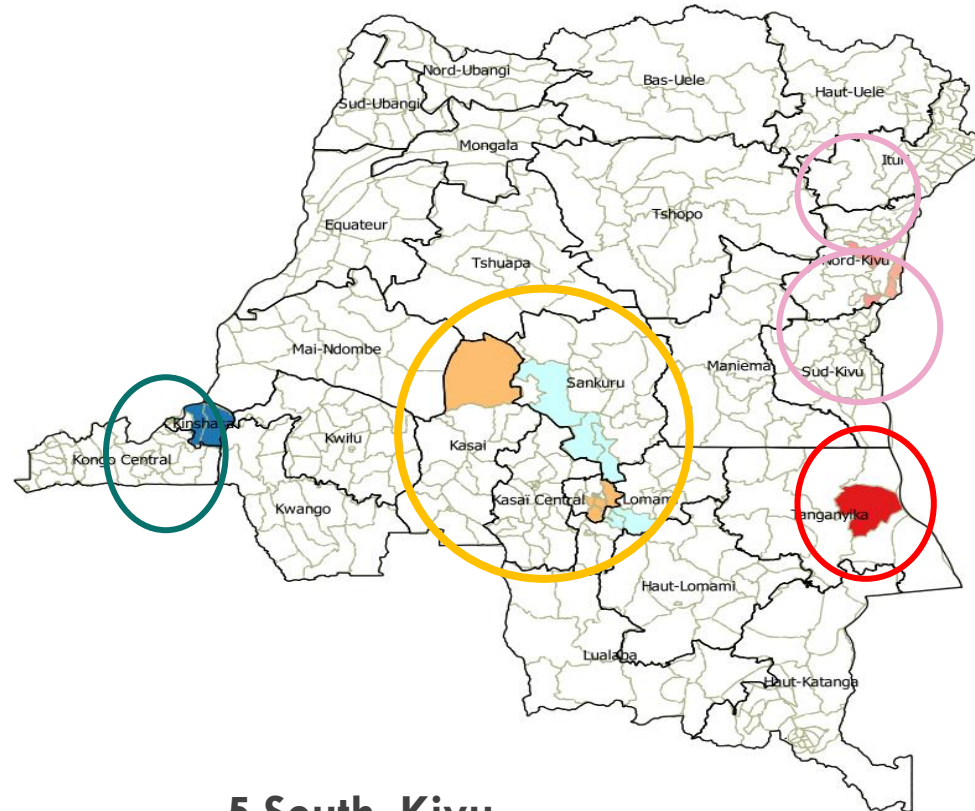
1 district (Kalemie)
2 Health areas

Kinshasa

2. OCV campaign conducted **September & November 2016**

355,183 people vaccinated
CV : 94,6%

5 districts
14 Health areas



5.South Kivu

October 4, 2020 : **2nd round**

5 Districts

59 Health areas

963 817

people received two doses **CV 91,6%**

Kasai Region

3. Campaign realized in **December 2018**

1,224,331 people vaccinated
CV 99.1%

15 Districts

91 Health areas

4. **North Kivu** Campaign realized in 31 Health areas in June and November, 2019 and completed in 17 Health areas in January and June 2020

12 Districts

48 Health areas

1.185.521 people received two doses **CV 88,1%**

North Kivu:

- february 15, 2019 Outbreak is declared
- March 12, 2019 1st request: GTFC/ICG Request to vaccinate 1,059,539 people with : 2,119,078 doses in cholera hotspots in 8 districts then completed by 2nd Request at October 5, 2019 with 961656 doses in 4 news districts to vaccinate 480 828 peoples.

Starting the OCV 2020:

1st Round : January 15th to 19th 492,960 doses administered, 102.5% coverage

2nd Round : June 2th to 7th 502,572 doses administered, 104.5% coverage in which 92.1% received their 2nd dose.

-Date OCV delivrated: less than two weeks.

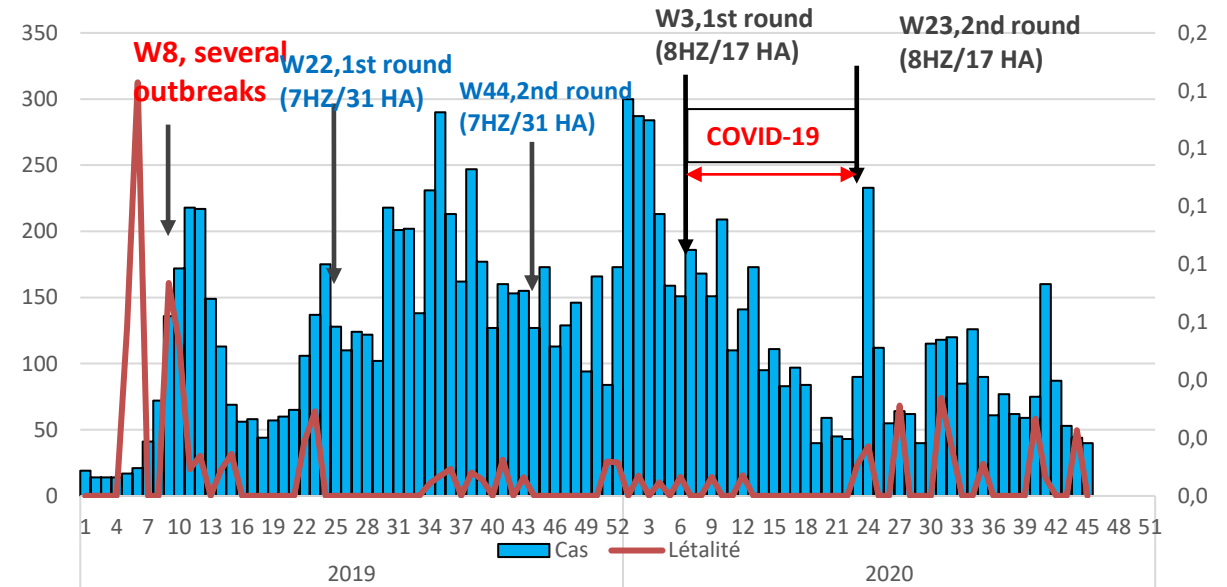
Coverage survey: unrealized because of COVID-19

Acceptance: OCV was accepted despite rumors

Challenges: Vaccination in the context of COVID-19., application of IPC measures for COVID-19. Wearing masks, gloves and hydroalcoholic solution for each vaccinator.

Impact: Reduction of incidence cases 56,5%.

NORTH KIVU OCV USE



Implementation OCV in South-Kivu in DRC, 2020

Request: GTFC/ICG Request to vaccinate **3929280** people with **7.577.720** doses in cholera hotspots in 37 districts of 4 eastern provinces endemic (South Kivu, Tanganyika, Haut Katanga and Haut Lomami)

South -KIVU:

April 17, 2020. floods in Uvira

Request Date : May 21st Date: June 5th 2103576 doses delivered for 5 districts affected by floods

Starting the OCV:

- From August 28 to September 02, 2020 : **1st round** starts South-Kivu, 978 626 doses administered, 93,04% coverage

- From September 29 to October 4 : **2nd round** , 1 058 352 doses administered, 100,6% coverage (which 91.6% of people received their 2nd dose.

Coverage survey : scheduled for december 2020

Acceptance: OCV was accepted despite rumors of transmission of COVID-19. Several strategies have been put in place to overcome this resistance: (Meet and convince first the politico-administrative authorities, Organize the official launch ceremony near the accommodation of flood victims and in a most resistant neighborhood...) vaccination of the authorities first and foremost: Provincial Minister for Health, Provincial Deputies, City Mayor, etc.)

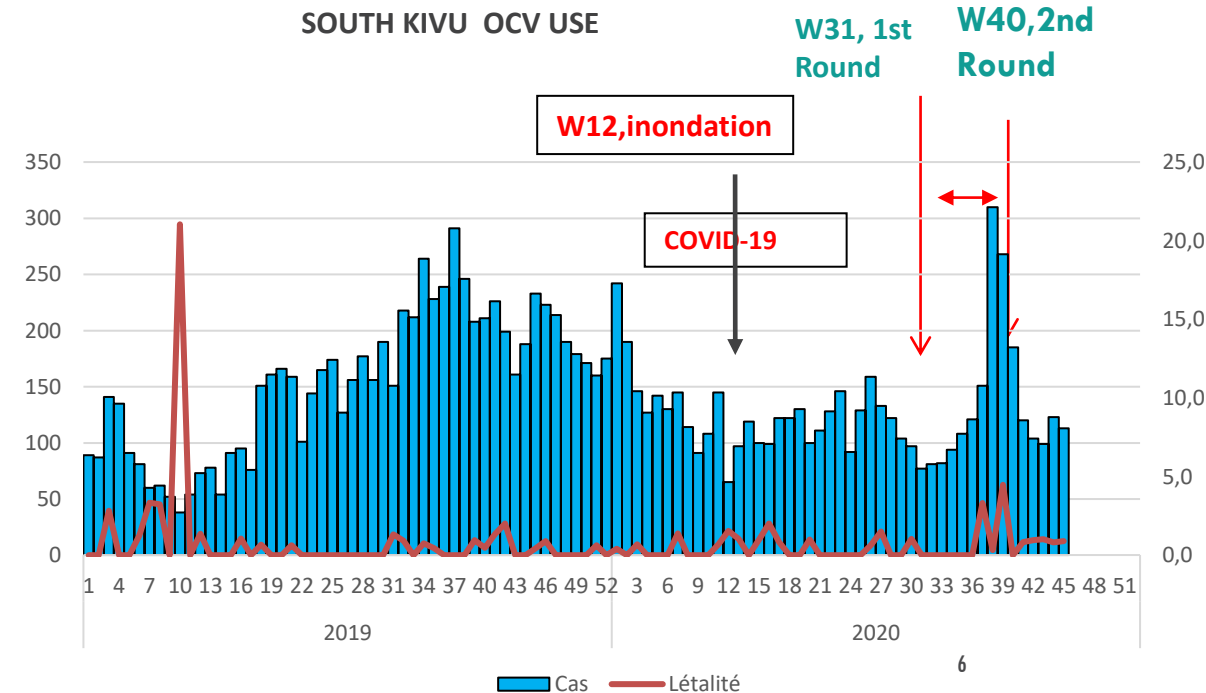
Challenge : Vaccination in the context of COVID-19., application of IPC measures for COVID-19, Insecurity in some district

Impact: in 2020 Reduction of incidence cases 42,6%,



Floods in Uvira, April 17,200

Provincial MOH was vaccinated first



WASH COMPONENTS

- WASH activities have not been systematically implemented before due to insufficient financial resources,
- However, vaccination was coupled with the distribution of water purifiers in some districts, hand washing devices in public places (school, church, etc.), hygiene awareness

IMPACT OF COVID

COVID-19 had a negative impact on cholera vaccination implementation:

- **On time implementation:** the confinement and travel restrictions did not allow implementation of activities as planned
- **On acceptability:** OCV was accepted despite rumors of transmission of COVID-19. community resistance following several rumors including the transmission of COVID-19 by this vaccine.
- **Challenges:**
 - Obtaining government authorizations to travel and implement vaccination during confinement,
 - Addressing community resistance,
 - travel were exclusively organized by the humanitarian flight (UNHAS).
- **On budget:** difficulties in mobilizing financial resources for WASH activities before, during and after vaccination following the COVID-19 pandemic. additional cost related to COVID-19 infection prevention and control (IPC) measures .

CHALLENGES

- Vaccination in the context of COVID-19,
- **systematic implementation** of WASH activities before, during and after vaccination

WAY FORWARD:

- Support IPC COVID-19 measures during OCV campaigns
- Conduct impact studies of vaccination in provinces already vaccinated
- Strengthen epidemiological and especially biological surveillance after vaccination.
- Advocacy for strengthen WASH activities before, during and after vaccination

Thank you

Together we can
#endcholera



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