



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON  
**CHOLERA CONTROL**

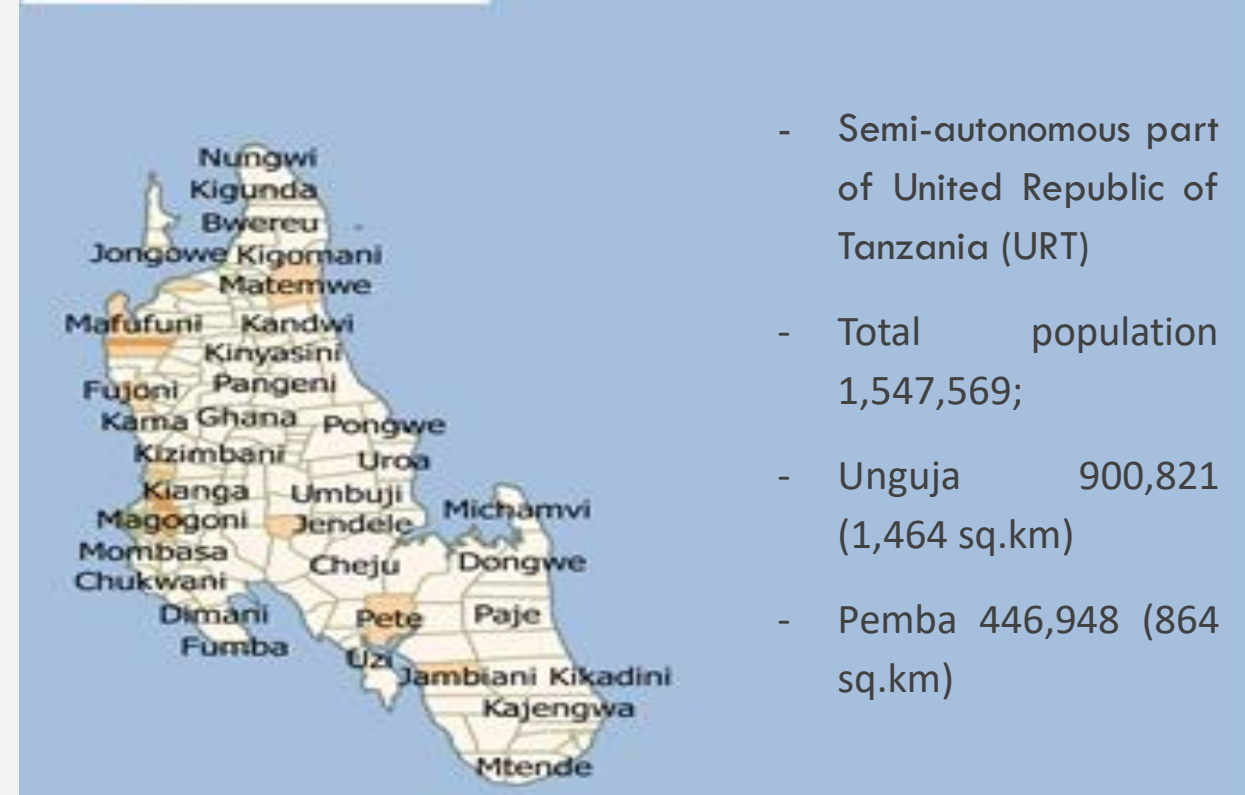
**PRE-EMPTIVE ORAL CHOLERA VACCINE (OCV) CAMPAIGN – ZANZIBAR, 2021**

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# HISTORY OF CHOLERA IN ZANZIBAR

- Zanzibar has a History of repeated cholera outbreak since 1876
- In recent history, First recorded outbreak was was in **1978**,
- About **19** Major outbreaks documented, with average CFR = 1.2%
- Mostly caused by – *Vibrio cholerae* O1, Eltor, Ogawa
- Last outbreak was in June 2019; **136** cases reported, no death



# ZANZIBAR CHOLERA ELIMINATION PLAN - ZACCEP

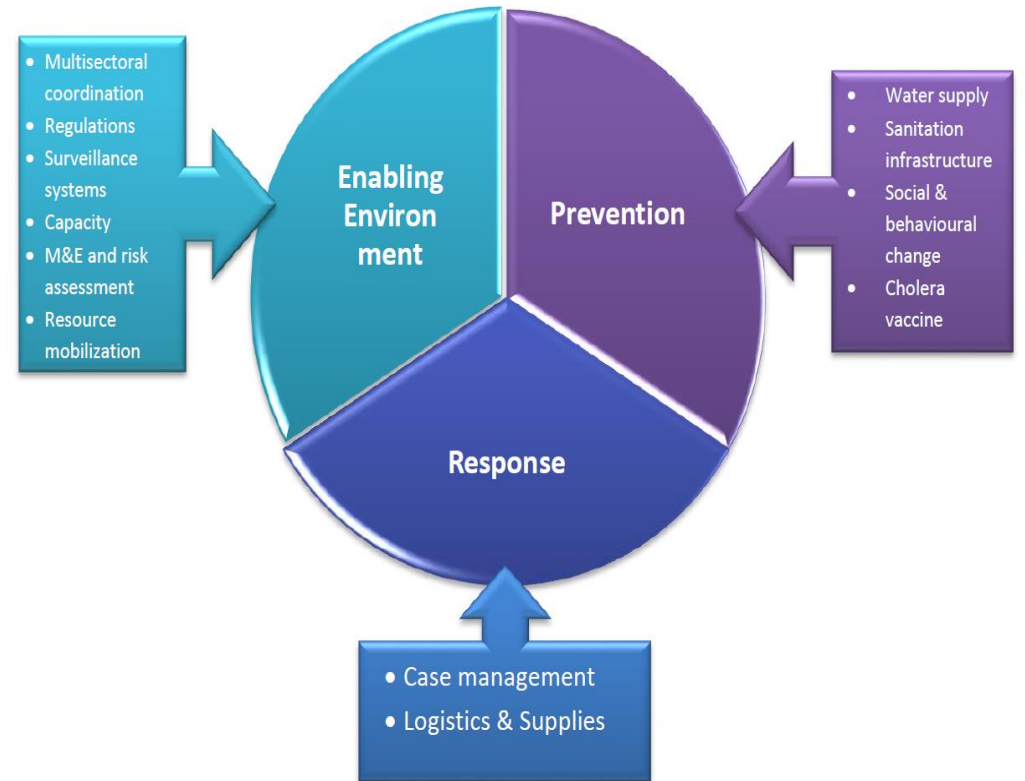
■ Multisectoral Plan to Eliminate Cholera by 2028 (2018 - 2028)

■ Combining:

- Strengthening WaSH Infrastructure
- Adequate supply of clean and safe water.
- **Providing Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV)**

■ Effective Coordination and partnership

■ Under the leadership and coordination of the Vice Presidents Office



# OCV USE IN ZANZIBAR

## First OCV campaign was in 2009

- Targeted **51,136** population in **6** Shehias (hotspots),
- **2 Doses of Dukoral** was given to **> 2years**
- Total of **29,619** was Vaccinated = **(57.9%)**
- No cholera epidemic reported in 5 year period following the campaign (up to 2015)





# 2021 - ZANZIBAR ORAL CHOLERA VACCINE (OCV) CAMPAIGN

- First dose: 6-10 July; Second dose: 10 -14 August, 2021
- Target Population = **322,483** from **33** at risk shehias (hotspots)
- 2 doses of SHANCHOL was given to people aged  $> 1$  yr., excluding pregnant women
- 9 out of 11 districts of Zanzibar involved
- 215 vaccination posts opened
- 1,529 people deployed including supervisors, vaccinators and community mobilizers



# OBJECTIVES OF 2021 OCV CAMPAIGN

To cut the local transmission of cholera in high risk population and provide the hard protection to entire population

## Specific objectives

- 1) Vaccinate at least 90% of the eligible populations aged 1 year
- 2) Reduce cholera incidence and number of cholera epidemics
- 3) Provide breather period to give chance for strengthening WASH infrastructure
- 1) Contribute to raising awareness on cholera prevention in the targeted population and entire community



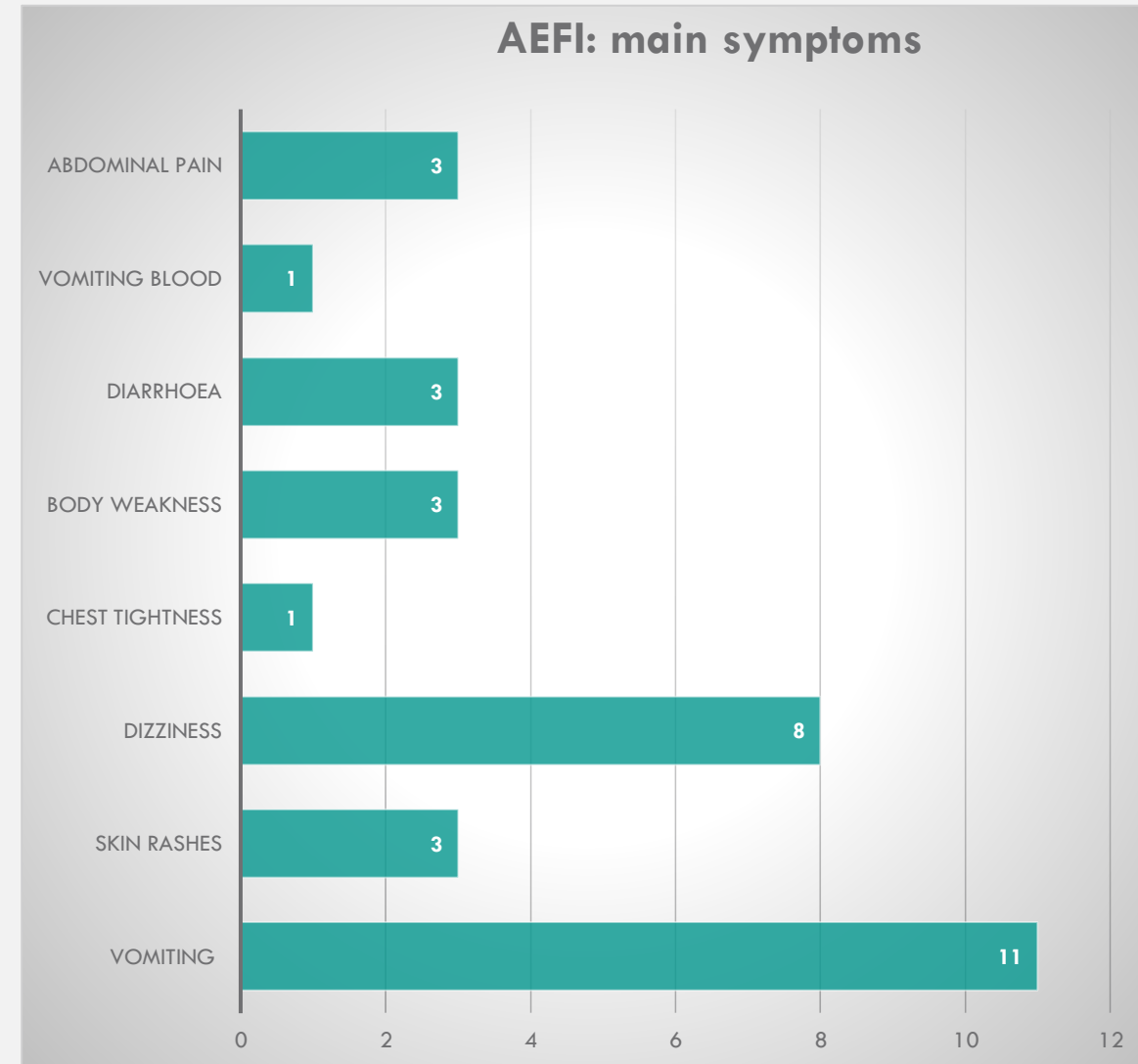
# VACCINATION COVERAGE

- Total of **586,589** doses used and **169,373** remains (wastage = 0.5%)
- **295,849** Vaccinated in 1<sup>ST</sup> Round (= **91.7%**)
- **188,354** received 2 doses of vaccination = (**63.7%**)
- **42%** of vaccinated people aged 16 years and above, **64%** were female
- Post Coverage Survey, just completed in this Nov. 2021

DISTRICT	Target	FIRST ROUND		SECOND ROUND (Fully Vaccinated)		OVERAL		
		Vaccinated R1	% R1	Vaccinated R2	% R2	Total Vaccinated (R1 & R2)	Drop out	% Drop out
Mjini	64,130	60,714	94.7	46,340	76.3	107,054	14,374	23.7
Magharibi A	98,139	97,066	98.9	60,114	61.9	157,180	36,952	38.1
Magharibi B	114,181	95,747	83.9	55,573	58.0	151,320	40,174	42.0
Kaskazini A	8,397	6,652	79.2	4,238	63.7	10,890	2,414	36.3
Kaskazini B	2,703	2,435	90.1	1,605	65.9	4,040	830	34.1
Kati	1,026	924	90.1	808	87.4	1,732	116	12.6
Kusini	3,126	2,808	89.8	2,229	79.4	5,037	579	20.6
Wete	7,002	9,547	136.3	5,463	57.2	15,010	4,084	42.8
Michweni	23,779	19,956	83.9	11,984	60.1	31,940	7,972	39.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>322,483</b>	<b>295,849</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>188,354</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>484,203</b>	<b>107,495</b>	<b>36.3</b>

# AEFI

- 29 cases of AEFI was reported, 25 in First Round and 4 in second round
- 22 cases with Mild symptom – vomiting, skin rashes and body fatigue
- 8 Cases with Moderate symptoms of dizziness, limb numbness and chest tightness .
- One 2 years old child had severe vomiting followed by blood vomiting and anaemia.
  - Treated with BT at referral hospital before discharged on 3<sup>rd</sup> day.
- Others treated as OPD Cases





# ONGOING WASH INTERVENTIONS

- Ongoing project to renovate water system and infrastructure in Urbans. 116m USD from AfDB/Exim Bank/GoZ : (116M USD)
- 3years project to Enhance water quality and Hygiene promotion UNICEF with.
- Provision of health education on hygiene and sanitation (hand washing, use of toilet)
- Engagement of religious and community leaders for environmental sanitation
- Regular monitoring of water safety - ZAWA



# MAJOR CHALLENGES

- The confusion of OCV with COVID19 vaccine, especially in the 2nd Round
- Low adherence to IPC protocols for COVID19, by both the vaccinators and the population
- Use of ICT equipment for data collection where internet connectivity is very poor
- Inadequate WASH facilities in the hotspot areas
- The wide gap between the date the request was made (2009) and the campaign (2021), several changes
- Insufficient storage capacity at district and Health facilities levels
- Vaccination of people beyond targeted areas





# WAY FORWARD

- Intensify social mobilization especially during coexisting events such as COVID19 pandemic
- Continue documenting and research on impact of OCV in the elimination of cholera in Zanzibar
- Continue community engagement, communication, education and social mobilization for WASH
- Continue to engage government and partners to improve WASH situation
- Use the remaining vaccine to vaccinate other at-risk populations
- Strengthen cholera detection and surveillance system at district and PHC levels





# Thank you

Together we can  
**#endcholera**



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