



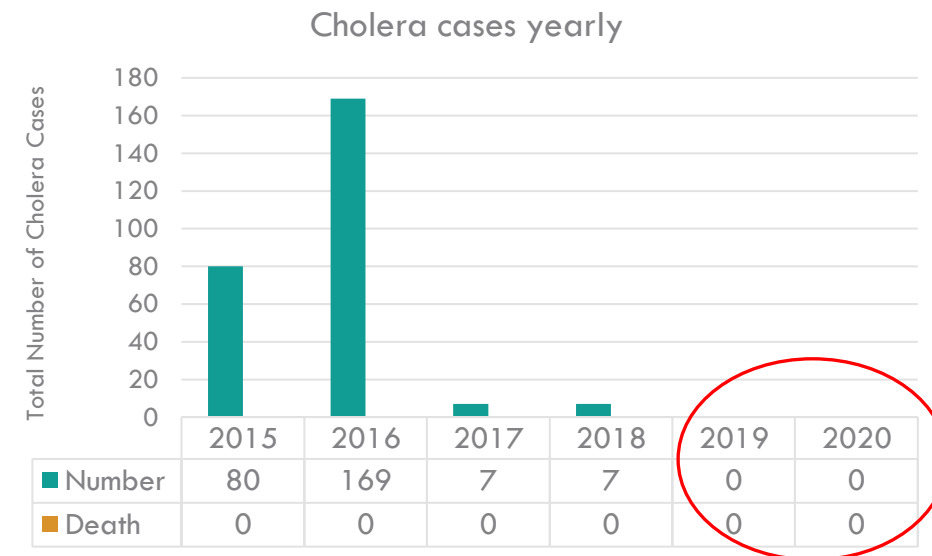
GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

CHOLERA OVERVIEW-NEPAL

Dr Rajesh S. Pandav
(WHO Representative: Nepal)
9th GTFCC Annual Meeting
27-28-29 June 2022

1. UPDATE ON CHOLERA SITUATION (TILL 2020)

- Nepal is **endemic** for cholera with the potential for large outbreaks. While 93 percent of households in Nepal use an improved source of drinking water and 72 percent of Nepali's live in households with improved sanitation facilities, **open defecation** is still practiced in a few areas.
- The country is at high risk for outbreaks due to a steady increase in urban population density accompanied by an inadequate supply of safe drinking water and pre-existing sanitation and sewage infrastructure concerns.



2. UPDATE ON CHOLERA SITUATION (2021)

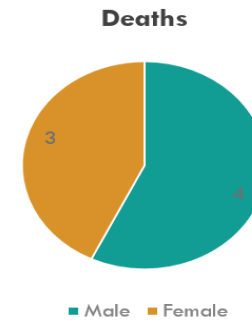
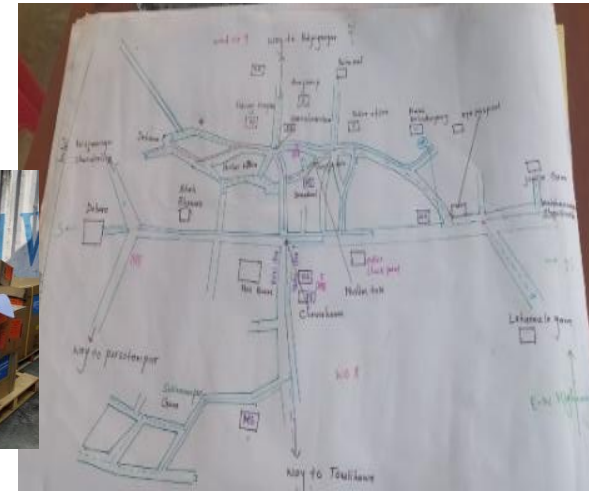
Two events of Cholera detected during 2021

Sep 2021: Two imported cases

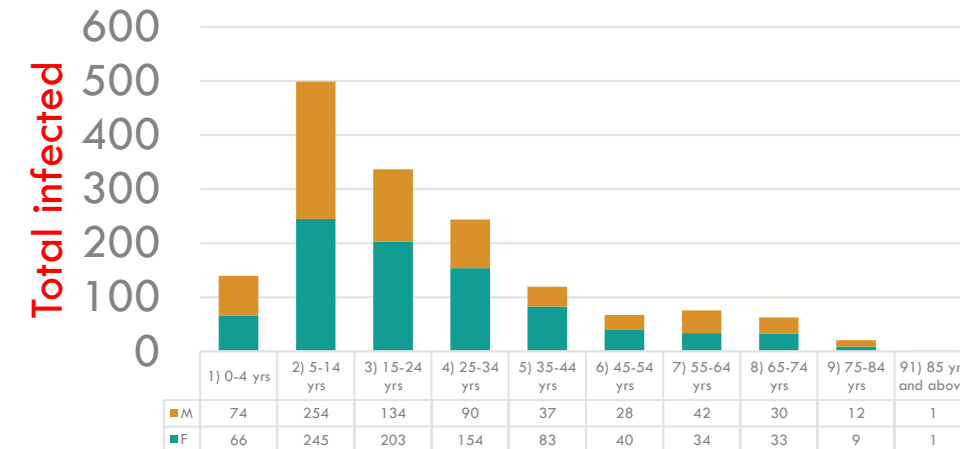
- Immediate surveillance and response activities initiated with no further cases identified

Oct 2021: More than 1500 cases, first reported at hospital at Kapilvastu District

- Immediate epidemiological investigation initiated from Local and District levels
- As cases increased, Provincial and Central Government (Epidemiology and Disease Control Division) formed a Joint team for investigation and response along with members from WHO Country office
- WHO Cholera Kit was provided from WHO to the Hospital for immediate response



Cholera cases according to age and sex



VACCINES

Based on the Kapilvastu District outbreak investigation and findings, Cholera vaccine request was submitted to the International Coordinating Group and approved on 03 Nov 2021.

Vaccination campaign is ongoing even during the COVID-19 response. Since the start of Vaccination Campaign, no additional cases of cholera were detected in that district.



S.N	Municipality	Target Population	Vaccinated first phase (1st dose)	Vaccinated second phase (2nd Dose), preliminary data as at 26 Jun 2022	Achievement %
1	Banganga Municipality	91,014	57,787	47,944	52.68%
2	Buddhabhumi Municipality	72,482	37,960	34,802	48.01%
3	Kapilvastu Municipality	84,882	55,692	49,661	58.51%
4	Mayadevi Municipality	53,212	40,065	39,024	73.34%
5	Suddhodhan Municipality	49,720	39,996	37,832	76.09%

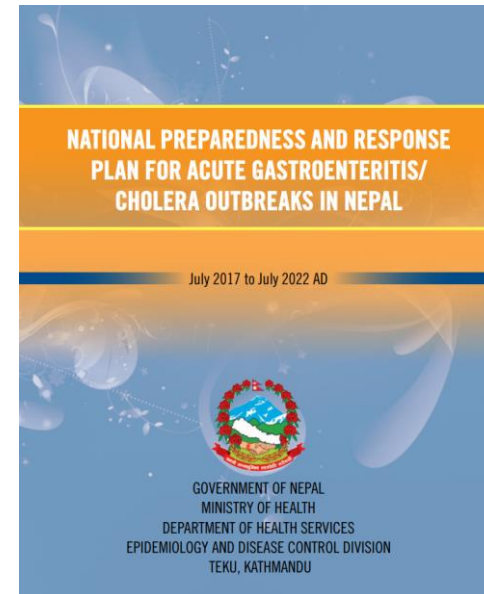
3. CHOLERA SITUATION (2022)

- **Jun 2022: Cases are reported in Kathmandu valley (12 cases detected as at 27 Jun 2022)**
 - Epidemiology and Disease Control Division, Ministry of Health and Population in coordination with District and Local Level is conducting an investigation.
 - Multi-sectoral approach with technical guidance from Ministry of Health and Population involving all the sectors such as Local level for community engagement and risk communication, WASH and door to door activities.
 - Similarly, Ministerial level engagement for Water Surveillance, Food Surveillance, Information dissemination etc.

3. ACTIONS TAKEN BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

- National Preparedness and response plan for acute gastroenteritis/cholera outbreak in Nepal
- The main objective of this plan is to improve the overall health status of Nepal by reducing the incidence of cholera throughout the country
- Specific objectives:
 - to prevent the spread of cholera, to reduce mortality from cholera,
 - to ensure a coordinated and collaborative response to cholera outbreaks, and
 - to ensure that a rapid response mechanism is in place in order to successfully stop the spread of disease.

JULY 2017 to JULY 2022



3. INITIATIVES WITH INTERNATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTE FOR CHOLERA CONTROL

- Since 2020, Ministry of Health and Population in collaboration with International Vaccine Institute's Enhancing Cholera control in Nepal (ECHO-N) with a specific objective to prevent and control cholera epidemics and strengthen capacities of local public health service to sustainably conduct cholera and diarrheal disease surveillance and control
- This program has been conducting a major cholera control and prevention project in Nepal, which includes oral cholera vaccine (OCV) vaccination campaigns combined with Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) activities, disease surveillance, and the development and approval of a National Cholera Control Plan.

2. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND MAIN CHALLENGES

ACHIEVEMENTS AND GOOD PRACTICES	CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Systems in place for Surveillance and Case Detection with strengthening of the laboratory Network	Newly federated Governance Structure newly appointed staff at all the levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Federated structure specifies that response is the primary responsibility of the local level• Risk Communication and Community Engagement, WASH and sanitation responsibility taken by Local level	Lack of framework or guidance document how the local level can effectively perform its response responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government keen to work on Cholera control (National Preparedness and response plan for acute gastroenteritis/cholera outbreak in Nepal)• Development/Strengthening Event Based Surveillance component	Capacity Building activities as per the human resources available (Government has allocated capacity building activities in their Annual Workplan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multisectoral involvement for cholera prevention and control	

3. PRIORITIES FOR 2022-23

- As the Enhancing Cholera control in Nepal (ECHO-N) project is ongoing as a research project, findings will be used to develop a Cholera Control Plan.
- Strengthening Event-based surveillance including community-based surveillance are ongoing
- Training The Rapid Response teams at the Local level is planned for 2022.

Thank you

Together we can
#endcholera



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