



National Cholera Preparedness and Response Plan- Nepal



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Health and Population

Reported Several Cholera Outbreaks in a Decade

As of 10 Oct 2022 – Kathmandu Valley, Nuwakot, Dhanding (77)

2021 – Kapilvastu district (1914)

2016 – Kathmandu Valley (169)

2015 – Kathmandu Valley (80)

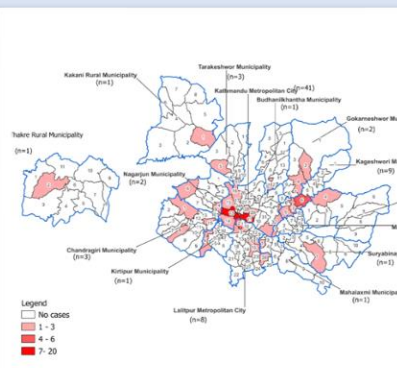
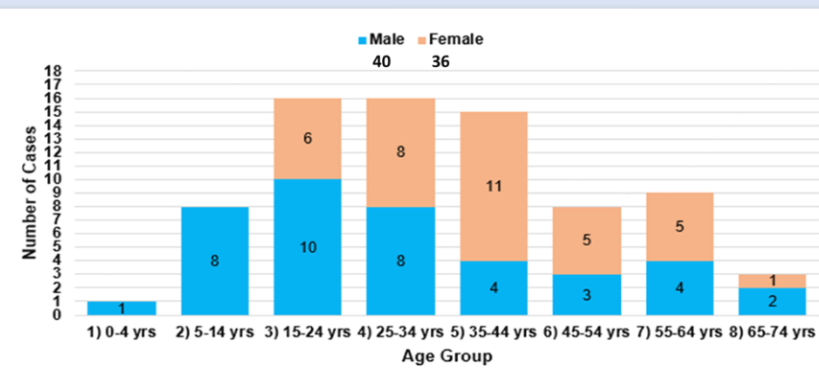
2014 – Rautahat district (1500)

2013 – Kathmandu Valley (4)

2012 – Doti, Sunsari and Dailekh Districts (63)

2011 – Kavrepalanchok (1)

Cholera Cases of Kathmandu Metropolitan City, 16 Jun-10 Oct 2022	
Wards	Cases
11	7
12	8
13	10
14	3
15	2
16	1
19	1
21	5
28	2
32	2



Current Cholera Case Distribution and Hotspot of Kathmandu Valley

Preparedness and Response Plan

Leadership and governance

1. Steering committee for enteric disease formed with the Director General as chair consisting of technical and supporting agencies
2. Guideline for national preparedness and response with a detailed action plan
3. Active WASH clusters
4. Regular review meetings to update progress

Surveillance and reporting

1. Cholera is one of the notifiable diseases in EWARS (118 sentinel sites)
2. Active surveillance health facilities (21 sites)
3. Laboratories (National & Provincial)
4. Routine water surveillance systems

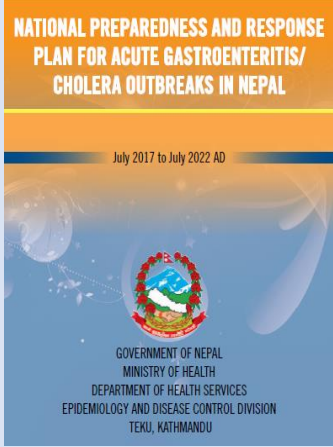
Capacity building

1. RRT and RCCE with WASH training for HWs
2. Capacitated RRT and medical personnel
3. Strengthening community detection through RDT kits

Vaccination campaigns

1. Experience with OCV campaigns in past Rautahat, Saptari, Kapilvastu and Banke

Guiding Docs



Vaccine need:
Kathmandu and other hotspots..



Way forward:



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1. **Sensitize** and support **all responsible agencies on** ongoing Cholera control
2. **Ensure compulsory chlorination** maintaining optimum free residual chlorine level at end point.
3. Ensure safe drinking water supply system by **repairing water supply pipeline and drainage system**
4. **Sensitize local level for community water supply chlorination** specially during pre-monsoon and monsoon
5. **Support with resources to improve surveillance (RRT strengthening)** and **WASH intervention** specially in Municipalities with outbreaks
6. Ensure safe waste management so water sources are not contaminated
7. **Food safety** to be ensured through rigorous monitoring and testing
8. Labs to be strengthened for food and water sample testing.
9. **Monitoring and supervision** to be kept at highest priority of ongoing responses

Food

Water

Behaviour

Waste