



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL



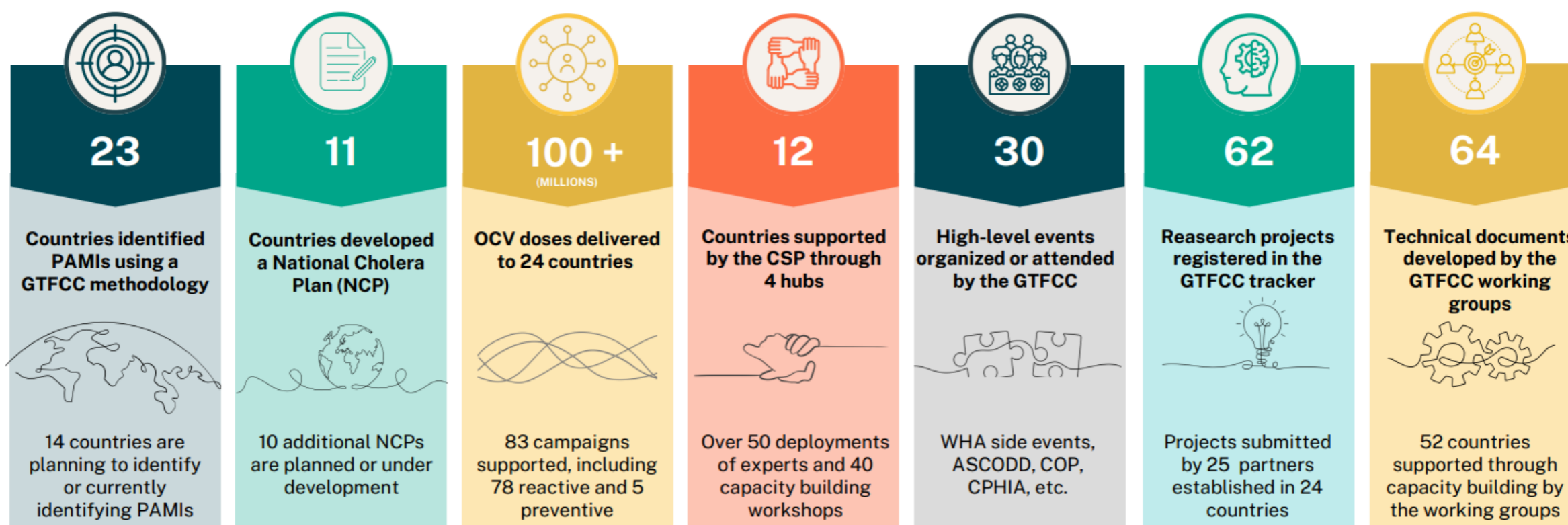
PROGRESS REPORT

Executive Summary

JANUARY 2022- DECEMBER 2024 | **GTFCC SECRETARIAT**

AT A GLANCE...

PROGRESS & CHALLENGES - JAN. 2022 TO DEC. 2024



- PAMIs <5 years with GTFCC methodology
- PAMIs <5 years or not developed with GTFCC methodology
- ↑ NCPs developed with GTFCC methodology

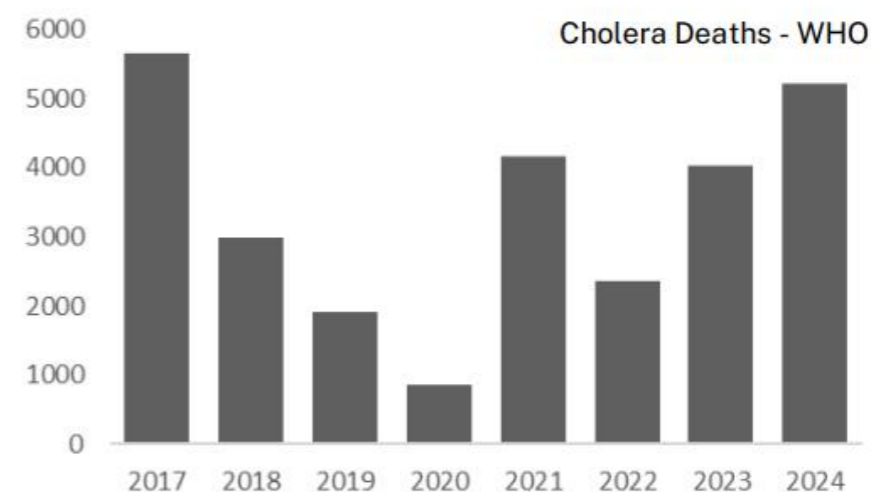
CHOLERA BURDEN

PAST ACHIEVEMENTS AT RISK

In the past three years---

+ 59 % cases reported (- 38 % since 2017)

Deaths X 2 (- 8% since 2017)



2024 figures are provisional and subject to adjustments

Executive Summary

High-Level Political Engagement - Since 2022, significant milestones have been achieved, beginning with President Hakainde Hichilema of Zambia's commitment to serve as a global champion for cholera control. His leadership, alongside the active engagement of global health leaders such as Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (WHO Director-General), Dr Mike Ryan (WHO Deputy Director-General and Executive Director), Ted Chaiban (UNICEF Deputy Executive Director), Jagan Chapagain (IFRC Secretary General), and Dr Jean Kaseya (Africa CDC Director-General), has bolstered global commitment to cholera control.



This momentum was echoed at the national level, with Ministers of Health from Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Lebanon, Nigeria, Mozambique, Nepal, Somalia, Zambia, and Zanzibar participating in GTFCC side events during the 75th and 77th World Health Assemblies (WHA). The GTFCC Secretariat has sustained proactive engagement with diplomatic, donor, and civil society stakeholders, while the Country Support Platform (CSP) has provided targeted assistance to Bangladesh, DRC, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Zambia. Furthermore, ad-hoc support has been extended to Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malaysia, and Jordan, with long-term technical collaborations underway in Cameroon, Kenya, and Nepal, and initial discussions initiated with Malawi and Burundi.

The Advocacy Task Team (ATT), established in 2021, has worked to enhance investments in cholera control at global, regional, and national levels. A strategic workplan developed in 2022 focused on securing funding for the full implementation of the 2030 Roadmap, supporting countries in developing fully costed National Cholera Plans (NCPs), prioritizing WaSH interventions, and addressing Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) supply challenges. Between 2022 and 2024, the ATT played a pivotal role through nine high-profile advocacy events, including two WHA side events, the United Nations Water Conference, and the International Conference on Public Health in Africa. These forums resulted in high-level dialogues on cholera, WaSH investments, and climate change impacts. Despite progress, sustaining political momentum amid competing health crises remains a challenge, necessitating increased funding for GTFCC coordination bodies and NCP implementation.

Country Support and Progress - The GTFCC Secretariat, alongside the CSP and WHO Africa Regional Office (AFRO), provided assistance to countries to develop their National Cholera Plans. By December 2024, 11 countries had finalized NCPs¹, with 10 more in progress². Continuous technical assistance was provided by the Secretariat, CSP, and Technical Working Groups (TWGs) across key areas, including case management, WaSH, OCV, laboratory diagnostics, and epidemiology. With support from the Mérieux Foundation and partners, annual meetings involving 20 countries were convened to address progress, challenges, and operational needs for achieving the 2030 Roadmap targets. As of September 2024, 23 countries had identified Priority Areas for Multisectoral Interventions (PAMIs) using GTFCC-recommended methods.

Vaccination Efforts - Over 100 million doses have been shipped since 2022, as a result of combined efforts led by Gavi and Unicef with IVI and suppliers. Production will continue increasing through targeted initiatives (e.g., African Vaccine Manufacturing Accelerator - AVMA). During this period, the OCV TWG has been instrumental in developing guidance, supporting campaign planning, conducting training, and improving the quality of OCV requests and implementation.

¹ Post 2030 Roadmap adoption: Bangladesh, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zanzibar, Zimbabwe

² Benin, Cameroon, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria (ongoing IRP review), Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen.

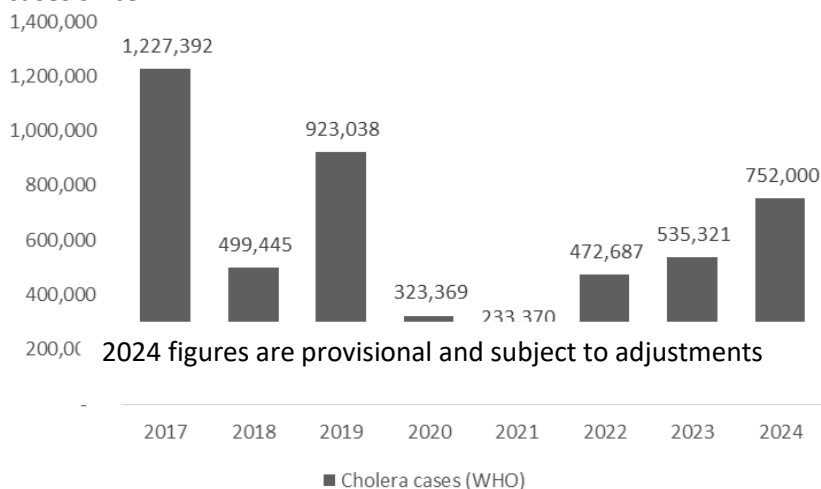
Research and Digital Tools – Efforts to increase awareness and application of cholera-related research have advanced through the launch of the Cholera Research Tracker in 2021. This searchable database includes 62 projects from 24 countries as of December 2024 and supports monitoring progress against the 2030 Roadmap Research Agenda. Research priorities from 2022–2024 include identifying cholera mortality risk factors, evaluating antibiotic use, and developing innovative treatment and prevention strategies. Additional knowledge-sharing initiatives, such as the GTFCC Operational Research Meeting in Mombasa in October 2024, have fostered collaboration among researchers and policymakers.

Coordination and Technical Working Groups - The GTFCC Secretariat and its Technical Working Groups (TWGs) made substantial progress in advancing global cholera control efforts. Since 2023, key resources on case management, epidemiology, laboratory practices, OCV, WaSH, and research were downloaded over 16 000 times from the GTFCC website, underscoring their relevance and authority. Despite funding challenges, particularly for WaSH and Case Management, the resources produced by TWGs have become central to cholera control and elimination initiatives. The addition of an additional staff in May 2024 expanded the Secretariat's capacities. The CSP provided support to 12 countries in total through permanent, regular, or ad hoc presence (over 50 expert deployments).

Communication - The GTFCC has enhanced its digital tools and resources to support global cholera control efforts. The GTFCC Cholera App, launched in 2020, provides offline access to practical guidance in five languages and is actively used in 159 countries, with over 5,000 active users as of September 2024. Its translation into Arabic, Ukrainian, and Russian is expected to further increase visibility and utility. The GTFCC website, managed by the Mériex Foundation, has attracted over 25 000 unique users since January 2022. While direct and search engine traffic has been robust, social media visibility remains an area for improvement.

Challenges and Priorities - Cholera outbreaks have increased in the past few years, both in endemic countries and in previously unaffected regions, resulting in an average annual increase in cases of 52% between 2021 and 2024. Priorities moving forward include PAMI identification in target countries, NCP development, sensitizing health actors on the need for multisectoral actions, and enhancing community engagement. Achieving the 2030 Roadmap objectives —reducing cholera deaths by 90% and eliminating the disease in 20 countries— will also require addressing vaccine shortages, securing sustainable funding, and maintaining partner engagement amid competing global health crises.

Figure 1 – Cholera cases since





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