

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, GENDER, ELDERLY
AND CHILDREN**



**Committee A
Agenda item 13.4
Cholera Prevention and Control**

1. **Chairperson**, United Republic of Tanzania would like make an intervention on the agenda on Cholera Prevention and Control .
2. We commend the Secretariat for summarizing cholera prevention and control initiatives following the resolution which we adopted in WHA71. We are more than thrilled to see the commitments made have produced positive results
3. The good progress in terms of global and regional reduction of cholera cases, is also attested by the successes in Tanzania. **Whereas in 2018 we had 4,882 cumulative cases, and 91 deaths, in 2019, the cases were reduced to 424 cases, and 8 deaths. Importantly, we have had no cholera case since July 2019.**
4. We thus express our appreciation to the work of all stakeholders actively involved in Cholera control initiatives, led by the WHO-Global Task on Cholera Control (GTCC) and more specifically the support given for countries to develop Cholera Control and Elimination Plans. Tanzania has recently reviewed its Monitoring and Evaluation plan and the budget for the **National Multisectoral Cholera Plan for Control and Prevention in Tanzania Mainland (2019-2023)**, and launched the Cholera Elimination Plan in Zanzibar.
5. **Chairperson**, we have few suggestions to make with regards to ensuring we achieve the global goal to end cholera by 2030:
 - a. Even with a good framework and a robust surveillance system, National Multisectoral Cholera Plans have to be in place to ensure concrete and concerted efforts for cholera prevention and control.
 - b. Communities need to be engaged, right from the outset of the development of preventive initiatives, to early detection, and also in initial management of cases at home
 - c. Early diagnosis and reporting at primary care facilities is important, and presence of rapid diagnostic tests may be useful.
 - d. Multisectoral approach in the whole-of-the-government and One Health Approach is crucial.

- e. The National Cholera plans should be geared towards strengthening the overall health systems, leverage and complement the existing strategies and interventions for health.
- f. Government buy-in is an essential element for ensuring sustainability of the efforts and gains achieved in the prevention and elimination of cholera.

6. I THANK YOU.