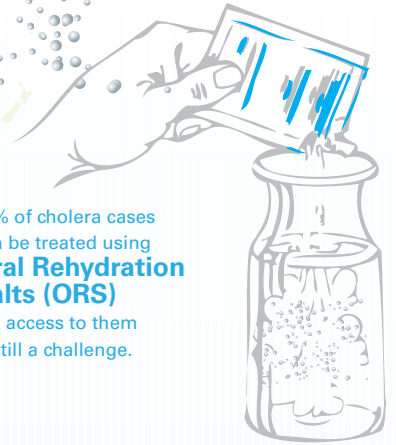


Cholera

There are an estimated 3-5 million cholera cases and 100,000 -120,000 deaths due to cholera every year in endemic settings. Only 5-10% of the cases are reported.



80% of cholera cases can be treated using Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) but access to them is still a challenge.



Source: WHO bulletin, the global burden of cholera 2012

In 2010 2.5 billion people did not have improved sanitation, of which



1 billion practiced open defecation

Source: UNICEF/WHO, 2012- Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation 2012 update)

Case Fatality Rate goes up to

5

times more than the average rate in 5 out of 58 countries reporting cholera, revealing the lack of early adequate treatment.

Between 2007 and 2011, UNICEF direct support has helped an estimated 100 million people gain access to improved water and 60 million to sanitation.

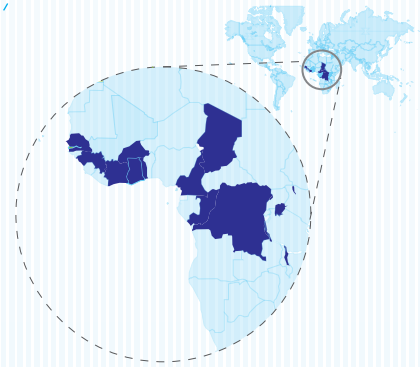


Source: UNICEF WASH annual report, 2013



In an epidemic, there is only one way to contract cholera: by swallowing water or food that has been contaminated with faecal matter that contains the bacteria *Vibrio cholera*.

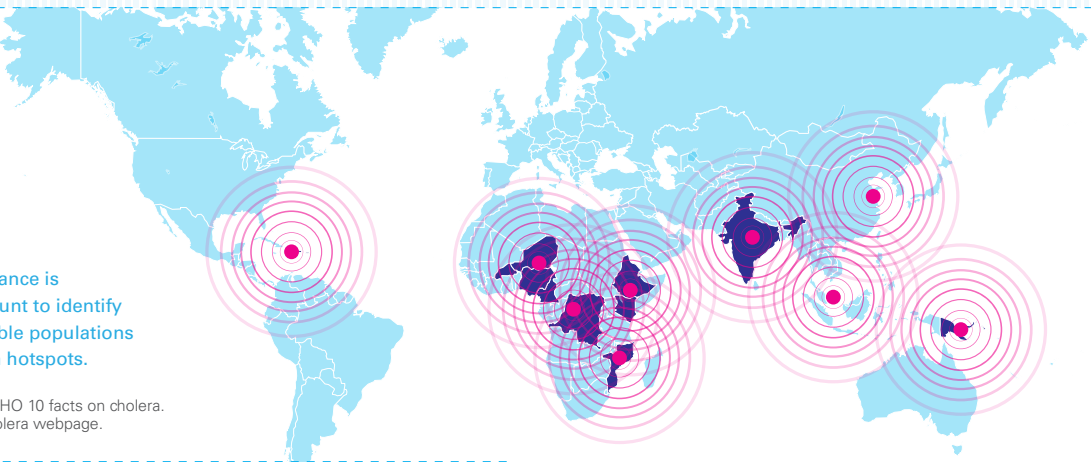
Source: Cholera toolkit, UNICEF 2013



In 2012, more than 80,000 cases of cholera and 1,402 fatalities in 15 out of 24 countries in Western and Central Africa.

Surveillance is paramount to identify vulnerable populations living in hotspots.

Source WHO 10 facts on cholera. WHO Cholera webpage.



UNICEF provides strategic multisectoral technical support and guidance to cholera risk prone countries.



Oral cholera vaccines (OCV) are considered an additional public health tool to control cholera, but should be implemented in an integrated manner (and not replacing) the conventional prevention and control measures.

Source: Cholera toolkit, UNICEF 2013



UNICEF supports the Joint Cholera Initiative for Southern Africa (JCISA) aims to regional/cross border collaboration for more effective prevention and response



UNICEF has developed the **UNICEF Cholera Toolkit** compiling all available resources and the most updated guidance on how to prevent, prepare and respond to cholera

