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Stakeholder's Conference on Prevention, Control and Elimination of Cholera in Uganda



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Uganda Stakeholders Meeting. Photo: (2018).

Cholera is a major public health problem in Uganda, leading to over 1,000 cases annually. In order to tackle the threat of cholera globally, the WHO released a global strategy, titled Ending Cholera: A Global Roadmap to 2030. Achieving the overall objective of the renewed strategy—reducing cholera mortality by 90% by 2030—relies on strong commitments from countries, partners, and donors to collectively engage in the fight against cholera. Therefore, in June 2017, the Uganda Ministry of Health (MOH) launched a National Integrated Comprehensive Cholera Prevention and Control Plan, which includes the strategic use of oral cholera vaccine (OCV) to prevent cholera among at-risk populations.

In order to foster knowledge exchange among stakeholders and between districts and develop micro plans for implementation of OCV The Ministry of Health, Makerere University, and The Johns Hopkins School of Public Health Delivering Oral Vaccine Effectively (DOVE) project hosted a three-day Stakeholders' Conference on Prevention, Control and Elimination of Cholera in Uganda at the Makerere University January 29-31, 2018.

The conference aimed to:

1. Disseminate recent research findings on cholera in Uganda and globally
2. Incorporate research findings into detailed micro plans for cholera prevention and control at the district and national levels
3. Harness the input and experiences of international and local stakeholders in intermediate and long-term cholera prevention interventions as the country moves to cholera elimination

Over 70 participants from local and international organizations participated in the conference.

The conference featured presentations on cholera outbreaks and interventions, the current state of cholera in Uganda, and how to organize and implement an oral cholera vaccine campaign. During the conference district teams worked in small groups to develop micro plans with intermediate and long-term interventions for cholera prevention and control, including oral cholera vaccine campaigns.

The conference led to an application to request OCV from the Global Task Force on Cholera Control for non-emergency use in four cholera hotspots including the districts of Buliisa, Hoima, Nebbi and Pakwach.

A detailed meeting report can be found [here](#) [3].

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