

Gender considerations in Neglected Tropical Disease prevention and control programmes: perspective from Nepal

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30th January 2020

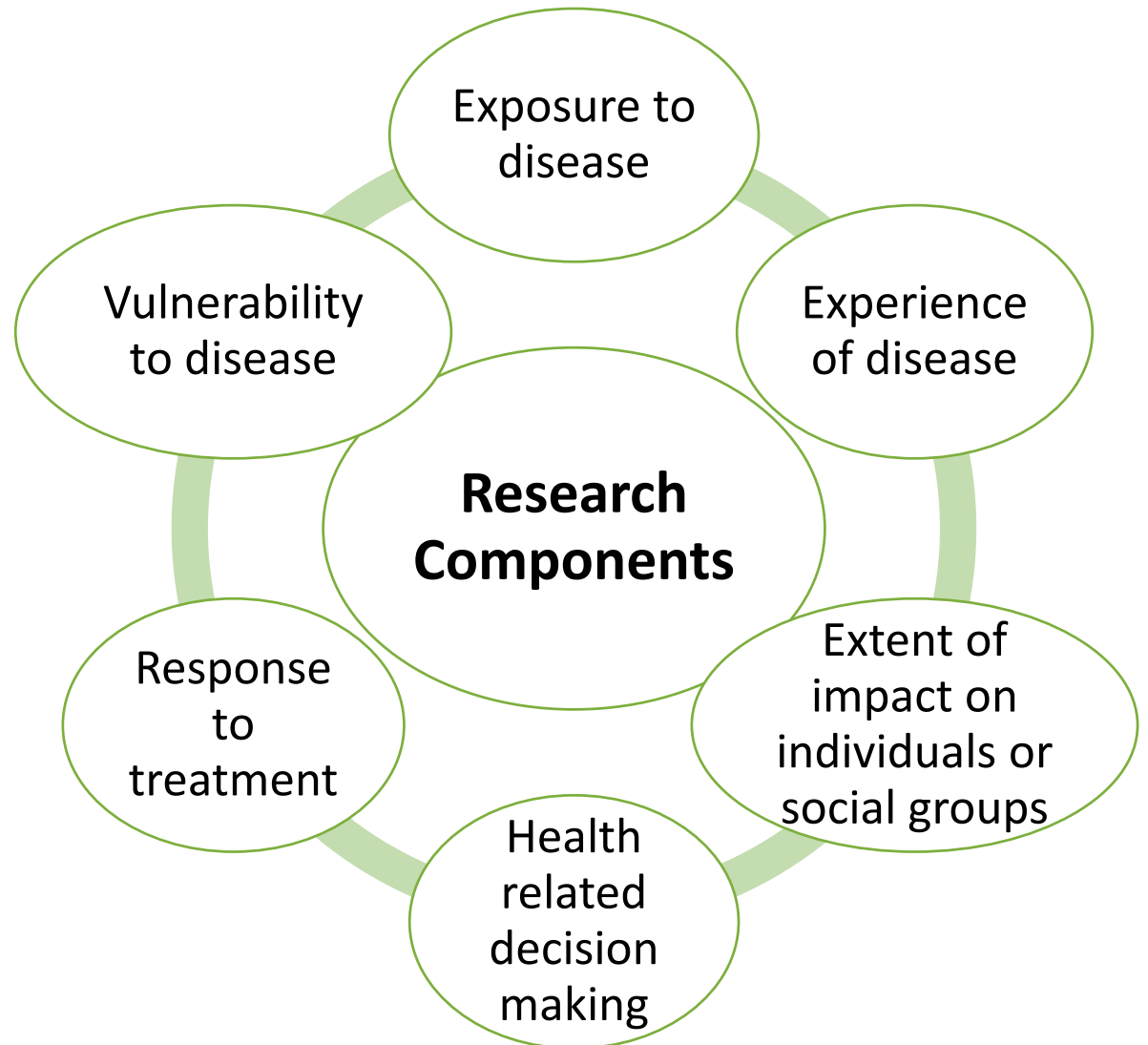
Gender and NTDs Webinar



What is intersectional gender analysis?

Intersectional gender analysis in infectious diseases of poverty enables us to better understand the

- etiology,
- prevention,
- control and
- management of infectious diseases



Dengue outbreak in Nepal-2019

BIG STORY 10
SEPTEMBER 15, 2019 / 8:17 AM / 2 MONTHS AGO

Kathmandu battles new threat as temperatures rise: dengue fever

NEWS18 » WORLD

Aadesh Subedi



Capital sees 4-fold hike in dengue cases

Over 1,000 patients in Kathmandu • Govt urged to declare national public health emergency

Sabit Dhakal
Kathmandu, September 11

Dengue is spreading at an alarming rate in Kathmandu, with the district witnessing over four-fold hike in the number of patients in just two days. Kathmandu district recorded 254 dengue cases till Sunday but by Tuesday that number had surged to 1,170. The number of dengue patients in two other districts of Kathmandu valley however, has remained stable over the past two days. Bhaktapur district, for instance, had registered 88 dengue patients till Sunday. The number remained the same till Tuesday. Lalitpur, on the other hand, witnessed three new dengue patients in the last two days, taking the number to 35. "One of the major reasons for rapid spread of the disease in Kathmandu district is poor sanitation," said Baburam Marasmi, former director at Epidemiology and Disease Control Division. Kathmandu district is also an entry point to the valley so many buses that arrive here from other districts bring in mosquitoes as well, according to Marasmi. "This is another reason for sharp hike in dengue patients in the district," said Marasmi. Moreover, many dengue patients from across the country are coming to the valley to be treated. Since many public hospitals that treat dengue are located in Kathmandu district, chances of those not infected contracting the disease are very high. The surge in number of patients in the district has filled a public hospital that treats dengue to the brim. Teju-based



Sukraraj Tropical and Infectious Disease Hospital sees a surge in the number of patients seeking treatment for dengue.

Nepal Issues Dengue Alert as Studies Find Presence of Aedes Aegypti Mosquitoes

The Epidemiology and Disease Control Division of the Health Ministry issued an alert in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts.

Updated: October 9, 2019, 8:47 AM IST

NEWS HUMANS

Nepal is reeling from an unprecedented dengue outbreak

Climate change may be making the Himalayan nation hospitable to disease-carrying mosquitoes



As Nepal records at least 9,000 cases of dengue amid an unprecedented outbreak of the disease, workers are fumigating areas of Kathmandu against the mosquitoes that carry the disease.

By Gloria Dickie
OCTOBER 7, 2019 AT 9:31 AM

Minister Yadav rules out health emergency

Claims number of dengue patients decreasing

Himalayan News Service
Kathmandu, September 15

Deputy Prime Minister and third Popular Front Minister and Minister of Health, Dr. Manoj Prasad Yadav today said there was no need to declare a health emergency as the number of dengue patients in the country had been decreasing.

1-MIN READ

Bir and Civil hospitals, as Sukraraj hospital was struggling hard to treat the increasing number of patients. Yadav said the federal government had provided more than 60 million rupees to local levels to help them contain the outbreak and had also mobilised teams to search and destroy larvae that breed dengue causing mosquitoes. The government has also

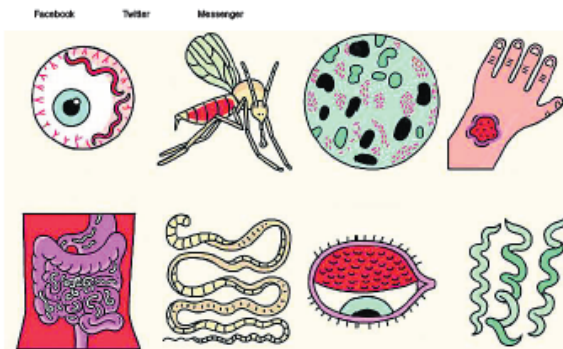
from it. Some lawmakers wondered why Yadav informed the House about the government's effort to contain the outbreak of the disease only after four months. Ruling Nepal Communist Party (NCP) lawmaker Krishna Gopal Shrestha wondered if Yadav and minister of state for health had ever visited Teju hospital where the number of patients seeking treatment

1/7/2019 Lift the burden, leave no one behind - myRepublica - The New York Times Partner, Latest news of Nepal in English, Latest News Articles



Lift the burden, leave no one behind

Published On: © November 7, 2019 09:09 AM NPT By: Dr Poonam Khetrapal Singh (/news/author/2995)



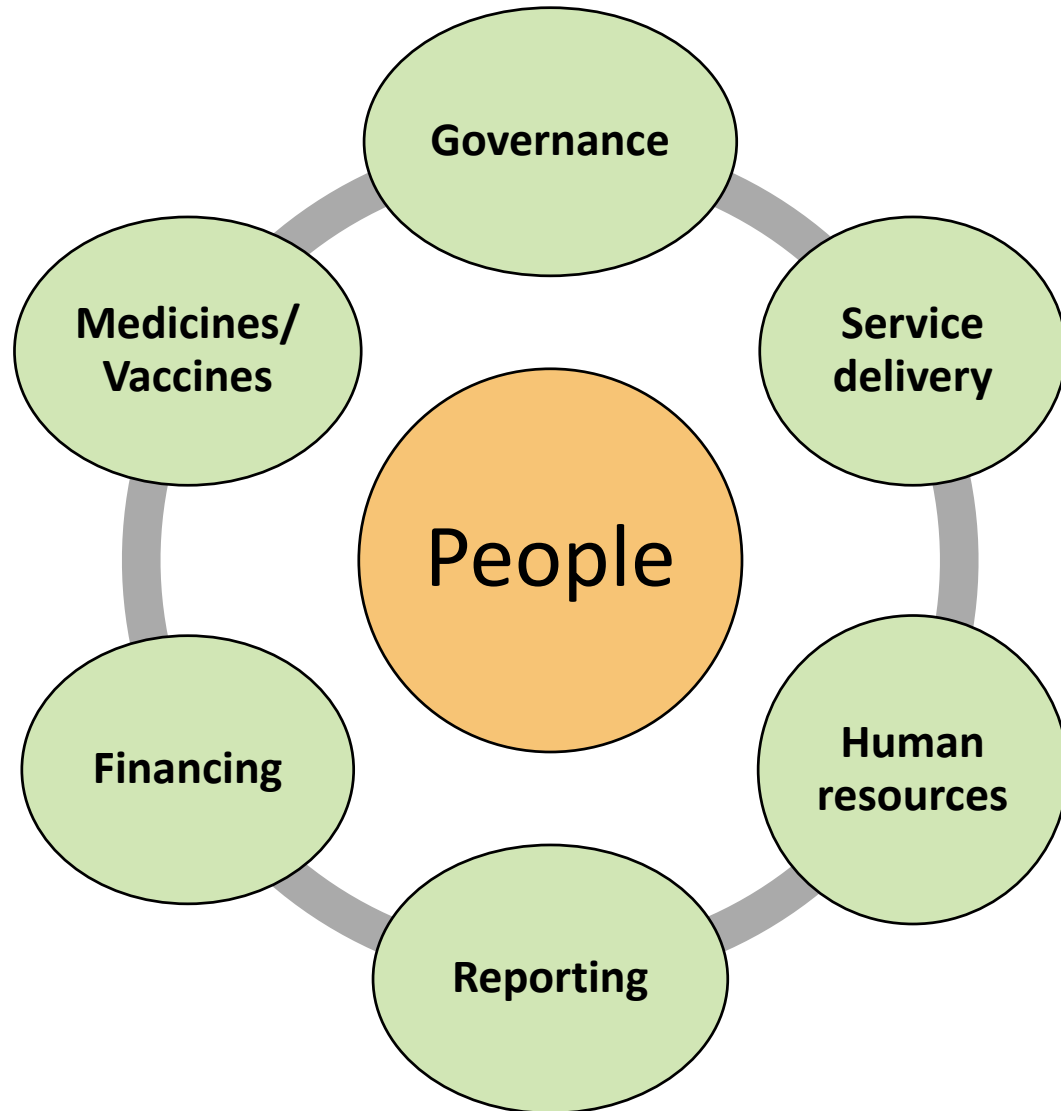
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Dr Poonam Khetrapal Singh (/news/author/2995)
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In the WHO South-East Asia Region, neglected tropical diseases are being tackled with firm resolve. Accelerated action will rout them altogether

The WHO South-East Asia Region has made remarkable strides in its quest to eliminate neglected tropical diseases. India is your

More from Author

Health System Domains



Infectious Disease Domains

Etiology, Prevention, Control and Management

- Vulnerability to disease(s)
- Exposures to disease(s)
- Experiences of disease,
- Health-related decision-making
- Responses to treatment
- Extent of impact on individuals or social groups.

Health System Response (Governance)

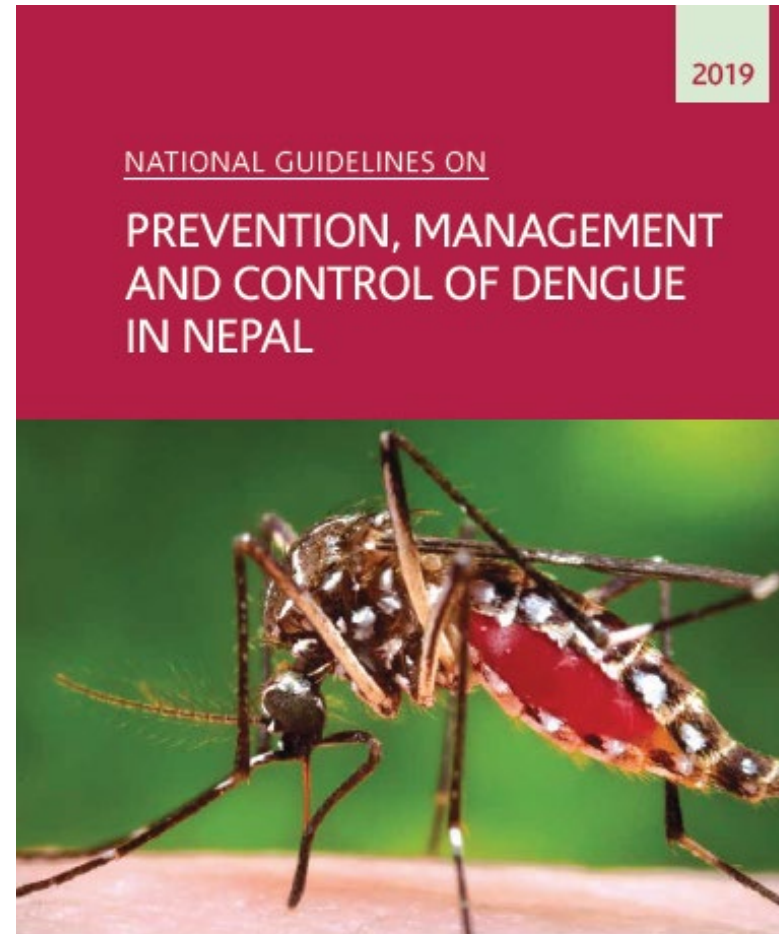
**Epidemiology and Disease
Control Division**



**Policy exists
Active Implementation
arrangements**



**Lacks integrating
gender and
intersectionality**



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Health and Population
Department of Health Service
Epidemiology and Disease Control Division
Toku, Kathmandu

Early Warning and Reporting System (EWARS)
Weekly Bulletin
(42th Epidemiological Week)
27 October 2019



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Health and Population
Department of Health Services
Epidemiology and Disease Control Division
Kathmandu, Nepal
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Health System Response

Service Delivery

- Prevention and control measures in areas with high case loads
 - ❖ Report lacks evidence of reaching poor and vulnerable population
- **Curative services**
 - ❖ Only limited information of sex-disaggregated treatment outcomes
 - ❖ Sporadic reporting of extent of impact on people

Human resources

- Relevant stakeholders trained for prevention, control and treatment measures
- No evidence of how the capacity enhancement process affected health care providers (e.g Knowledge, service delivery)

Health System Response

Information

- ❖ Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
- ❖ Surveillance reporting sheets show sex-disaggregated data
- ❖ But not used while reporting in Early Warning and Reporting System (EWARS)

सुरक्षित रहौ रोकथाम गरौ लियन्त्रण गरौ

डेङ्गी

डेङ्गी ज्वरो अन्य मौसमी ज्वरो जस्तै हो । यो डेङ्गी भाईरसबाट संक्रमित एडिज जातका लालचुटेको टोकाईबाट सर्दछ

एडिज जातका लालचुटे धेरै पानी जम्मा भएको जुनचुटे भीठोमा पनि टुक्न सक्दछ

डेङ्गीका लक्षणहरू

उच्च ज्वरो आउनु

जोर्नी र नासापेसीक बेल्सरी टुक्नु

जौँखाको नेछी टुक्नु

बेल्सरी टाउको टुक्नु

शरीरमा रातो बिमिराहरू आउनु

वाकवाकी लाग्नु वा बान्ता हुनु

डेङ्गीका लक्षणहरू देखिएमा के गर्ने ?

बिक्लिसक वा स्वास्थ्यकर्मीको सल्लाह लिने

अस्पताल भर्ना हुन सल्लाह दिएमा तुरुन्त भर्ना हुने

परमै बक्तेर उपचार गर्ने सल्लाह दिएमा प्रशस्त खोल र पोथिलो खानेदुरा खाने र ज्वरो घटाउनका लागि प्यारसिटामोल खाने । ज्वरो घटाउनका लागि टुक्लिन र आस्पिरिन जस्ता औषधीको सेवन नगर्ने

लाभसुद्धेले लाग्ने चार्न सक्ने संभावित घर मित्र र वरपरका चानी जमेको ठाउँहरू र चानी राख्ने भाडाहरू सोजी सोजी सफा गर्ने र लाभसुद्धेको लागी गच्छ गर्ने

unicef World Health Organization

Health System Response

Financing

- Gender-responsive budgeting
 - ❖ But report lacks how budget was translated to reach women and vulnerable groups

Medicines/vaccines

- Diagnostic kits supplied
 - ❖ But report lacks if women, children, elderly were actively sought to detect cases

Conclusion

- **Response appears blanket**

- ❖ Personnel, diagnostic kits and prevention and control measures- deployed as the disease spread across the nation

- **Could have been more responsive, effective and equitable if:**

- ❖ Reports had highlighted if efforts were made for active case finding and awareness among the vulnerable population (**decision making**)
- ❖ Reports had outcomes of the treatment especially among the vulnerable (**response to treatment and differential social and economic impact**)

Acknowledgements



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DELIVERY PARTNERSHIP**

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*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

