



Ministry of Health

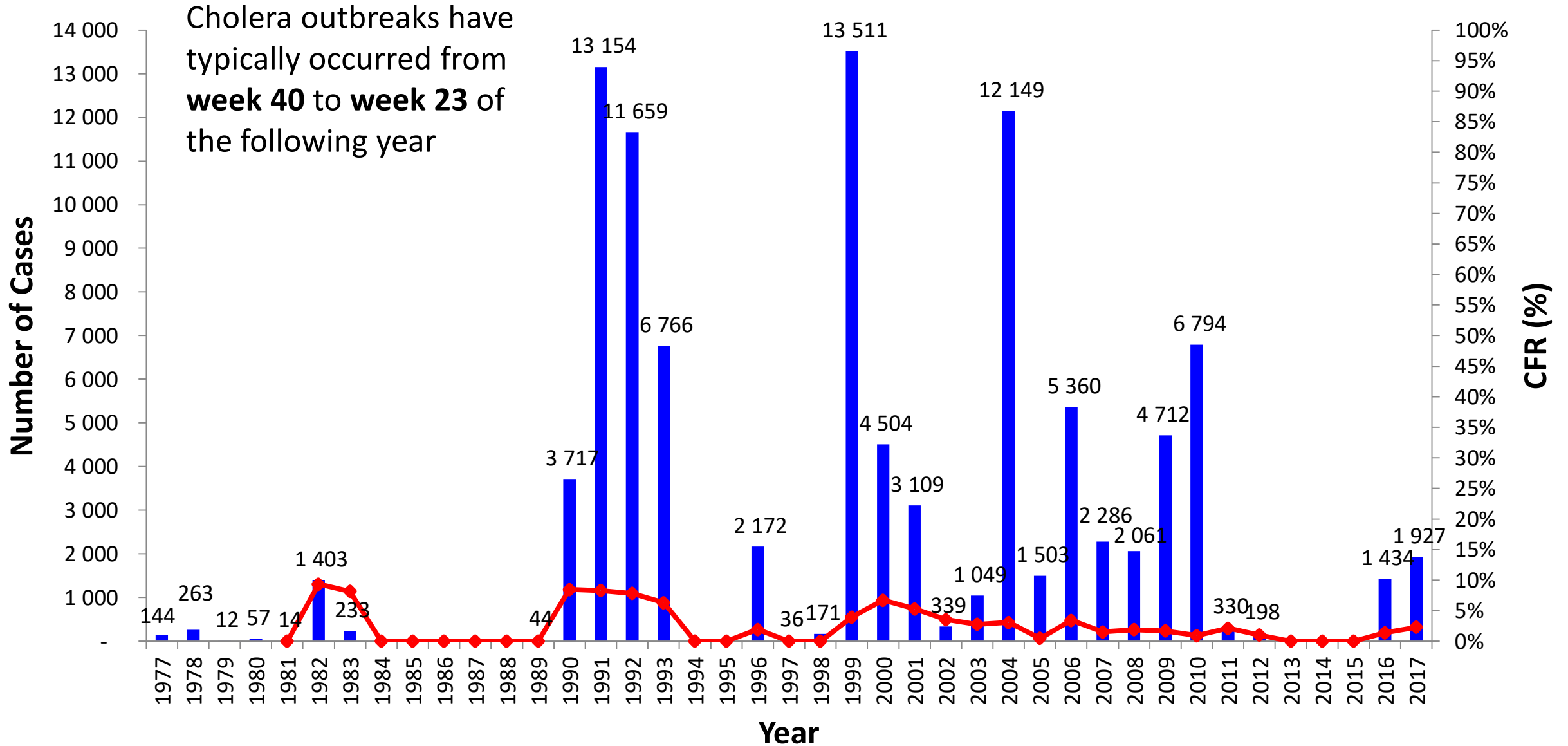
# CHOLERA CONTROL AND WASH IN ZAMBIA

3<sup>RD</sup> GTFCC WASH Working Group

February 2018



# Cholera Outbreaks: 1977-2017

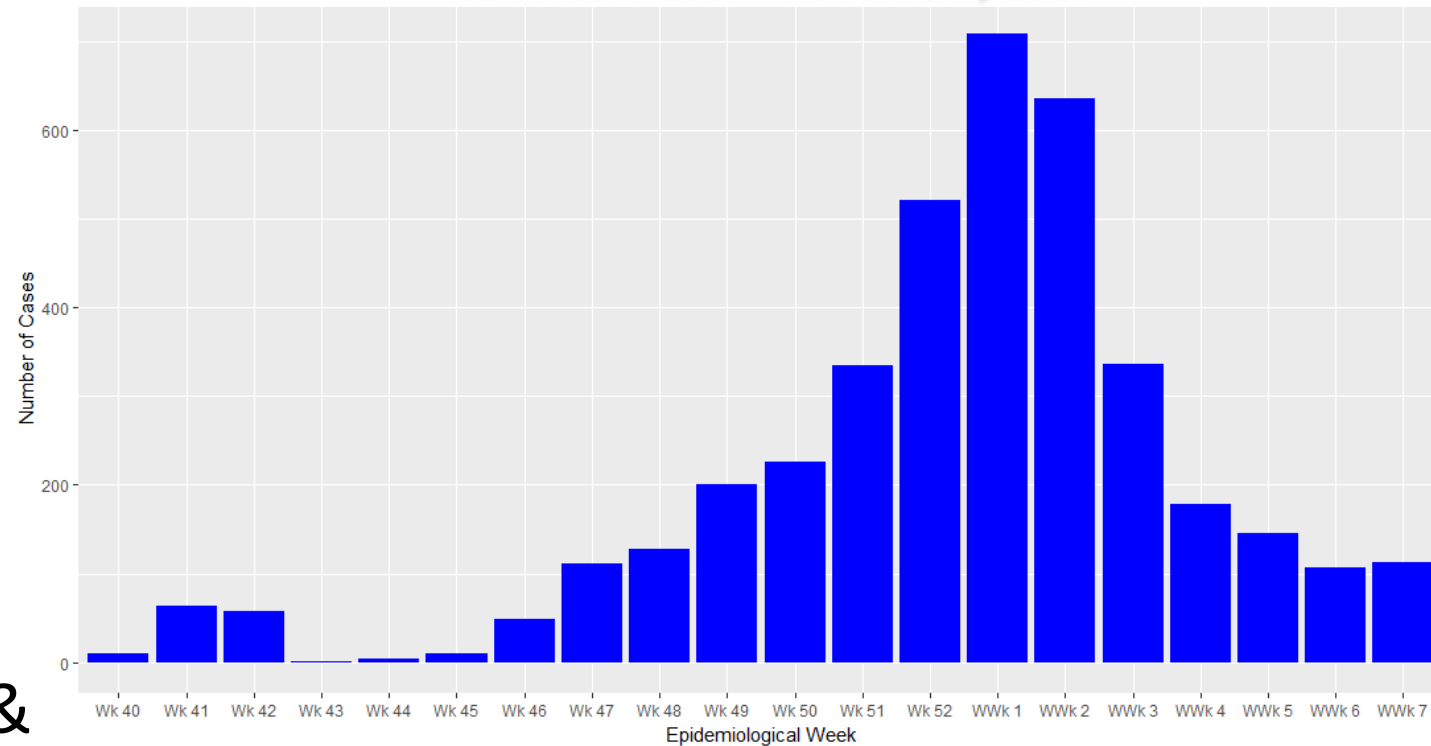


# Overview of 2017/2018 Cholera Outbreak

- Outbreak declared in Oct. 2017
- PHEOC activated
- IMS initiated; command posts in all 6 sub-districts of Lusaka
- Multisectoral Committee of Ministers constituted by H.E. The President
- Response later escalated to ministerial level
- Cumulative cases, 27 Feb: 4,371 & 89 deaths (Lusaka 4,041 & 75 deaths)

## Weekly number of Cholera cases seen in Lusaka

01 October 2017 – 10 February 2018



# Overview of 2017/2018 Cholera Outbreak

## **Drivers of the epidemic:**

- Contaminated water and food
- Inadequate sanitation
- Weak solid waste management system
- Low levels of hygiene practices

## **Response Activities/Strategies:**

- Provision of clean water: water tanks, network extension
- Chlorine distribution
- Burying of wells
- Garbage collection and cleaning
- Clearing of drainages and sewer lines
- Emptying of full pit latrines
- Health promotion
- SI No. 79 of 2017 issued
- OCV

# The WASH sector in Zambia

- Govt ministries: LG, HID, WDEP
- Stakeholders: UNICEF, USAID, SNV, GTZ, JICA, Irish Aid, World Vision, WaterAid, Zambia Red Cross, CARE, etc
- Regulator: NWASCO
- Regional commercial utilities
- ~66% of population have access to clean water; 44% to sanitation
- Piped water, Water kiosks in peri-urban areas, and wells
- High non-revenue water
- Modern toilets, VIPs, open defaecation in rural areas

# WASH Sector Involvement in Cholera Control

- Installation of emergency water tanks & water delivery by bowser
- Extension of water supply networks
- Rehabilitation & expansion of water treatment plants
- Improvement of bulk water supply
- Burying of shallow wells
- Enhanced solid waste management
- Emptying of full pit-latrines
- Food and water quality monitoring
- Hygiene & health promotion



# Recommendations

- Buy-in from Political Leadership, as shown by Zambia
- Sustainable systems for provision of clean water and sanitation
- Protection of ground water sources
- Adequate treatment of sewer
- Connection of housing units to piped water and sewer networks
- Urban renewal
- Resettling of people from illegal/unplanned settlements
- Enhanced city/town planning
- Enforcement of Public Health related laws



# Potential Barriers

- Lack of political will
- Centralised decision making
- Lack of enforcement of existing laws
- Attitudes/resistance from affected persons





*Thank  
You*

