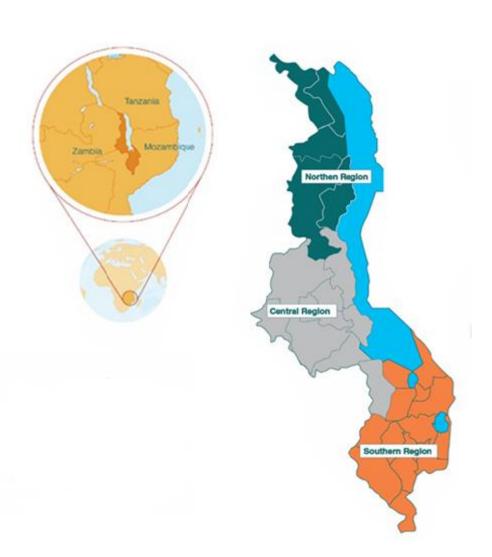


MALAWI: UPDATES, CHALLENGES AND SUPPORT REQUIRED FOR NATIONAL CHOLERA CONTROL PLANS (NCPS)

WASH Working Group Meeting Emmanuel Mbawa Tuesday, 12th February 2019

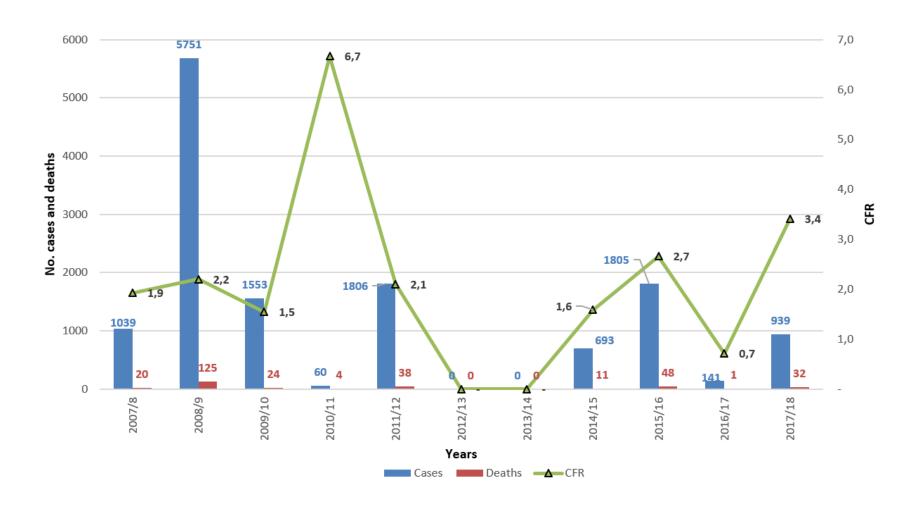
### **COUNTRY PROFILE**

- Landlocked country in southeast Africa, bordered by Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia (free movement of people)
- 28 districts
- Population: 17,6 millions
- 29% of households live under the international poverty line of \$2 per day.
- Poverty remains particularly prevalent in rural areas, where over 14 million people live – more than 80% of the population



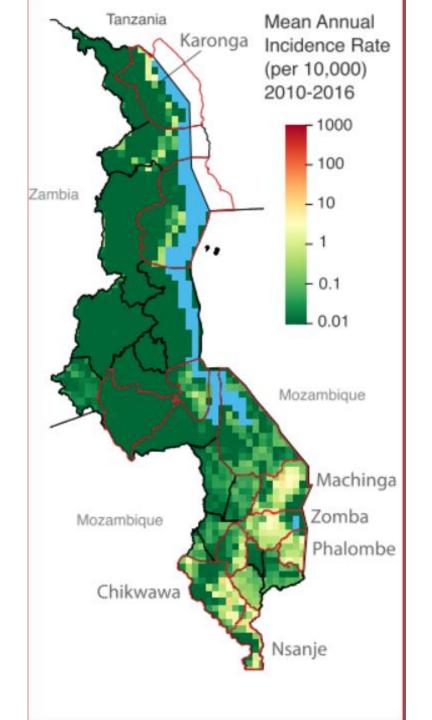
#### CHOLERA IN MALAWI

- Cholera was first introduced to Malawi in 1973
- Since 1998, outbreaks nearly every year, mostly during rainy season
- Largest outbreaks recorded in 1998/99, 2001/02 and 2008/09



### CHOLERA HOTSPOTS

- Main cholera hotspots: Lake Chilwa basin,
   Shire Valley, Lake Malawi Shore districts and major cities
  - High Risk Districts Machinga, Zomba, Phalombe,
     Nsanje, Chickwawa
  - Moderate Risk Districts Karonga, Lilongwe, Salima, Blantyre, Mangochi, Nkhata Bay, Dowa
  - Low Risk Districts all other districts



## CURRENT STATUS OF MALAWI NCP (1/3)

- Feb 2017: Development of the National Cholera Prevention and Control Plan (NCP)
- Nov 2018: Update of the NCP and development of the National Cholera Epidemic
   Preparedness and Response Plan
  - Comprehensive, integrated and inter-sectoral plan for cholera prevention and control
  - One-year plan (oct. 2018 Sept. 2019)
  - Population covered: mainly cholera hotspots
  - Sectors covered:
  - Coordination
  - Surveillance including laboratory
  - Case management

- OCV
- WASH
- Social mobilization and communication
- Funding requirement: USD 5,272,976 (USD 4,442,071 committed, Gap: USD 830,905)

## CURRENT STATUS OF MALAWI NCP (2/3)

- NCP endorsed by MOH
- Key stakeholders involved: government (MOH), international and local partners (WHO, unicef, MSF...)
- Overall coordination provided by the National Health Cluster (multi-sectoral) with operational oversight provided by Public Health Institute of Malawi (PHIM, MOH)
- WASH sector
  - WASH cluster
  - Sanitation
    - Open Defecation Free (ODF) initiative
      - Community led total sanitation (CLTS)
      - School led total sanitation (SLTS)
    - Sanitation marketing for improved sanitation
    - De-sludging latrines
    - Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) for community sanitation and hygiene promotion

## CURRENT STATUS OF MALAWI NCP (3/3)

- WASH sector (cont'd)
  - Access to safe water
    - Drilling and maintenance of boreholes
    - Connecting the households to the piped water
    - Pot-to-pot routine chlorination in cholera hotspots
    - Water testing
      - At the water source (boreholes, shallow wells, communal taps, ...)
      - Microbiological testing, chlorine testing (in cholera hotspots)

#### Hygiene

- Routine soap distribution to health facilities (HF) and schools
- Regular community sensitization interventions
- Regular food inspection in markets, restaurants, HF

## CHALLENGES FACED

#### Sanitation

- Inadequate sanitary infrastructures in schools and public places (markets) (latrines, hand washing facilities) due to inadequate resources
- Numerous basic latrines prone to collapse during rainy season
- Low ODF coverage and ODF status difficult to sustain

#### Hygiene

• Sustainability of soap distribution due to inadequate resources

#### Access to safe water

- Some areas still don't have access to safe water
- No improved source of water available
- Water contaminated
- Salty water

# IN COUNTRY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (1/2)

Challenge	What is being done?	What is needed?
Inadequate sanitary infrastructures in schools and public places	<ul> <li>Sanitary facilities constructed in schools by</li> <li>Government, DC, partners</li> <li>Hand washing buckets distribution with partners support in some districts</li> </ul>	Resources for construction of sanitary facilities in public places
Quality of latrines	Promoting constructions of improved latrines through sanitation marketing towards communities	Resources to engage more local entrepreneurs
- Low ODF coverage - ODF sustainability	CLTS & SLTS approaches initiated in all the districts by DC	More resources to cover all the districts and the whole district with that approach
- ODF sustainability	Continuous community sensitization through HSAs	
Sustainability of soap distribution	<ul> <li>Soap supply to health facilities through routine commodities budget by DHO</li> <li>Soap distribution to schools by partners</li> </ul>	Resources to maintain soap distribution to schools

# IN COUNTRY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (2/2)

Challenge	What is being done?	What is needed?
Universal access to safe water  - No improved source of water available in some areas	<ul> <li>Drilling or maintaining boreholes by         Government and partners</li> <li>Routine pot-to-pot chlorination at         household level in cholera hotspots by         districts and partners</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>More resources to increase the coverage</li> <li>Resources to increase the water chlorination to every household across the country at required intervals</li> </ul>
- Water contaminated	- Regular water quality monitoring in cholera hotspots by district with partners support	<ul> <li>Additional water quality testing kits to be used across the country</li> <li>Free Residue Chlorine testing kits</li> </ul>
- Salty water	- Advocating for use of water filters in households by partners	- Resources to distribute the water filters to each households in concerned areas

