

Joint Cholera Initiative for Southern Africa (JCISA) Sub-regional up-date on Cholera; 2017 - Week 19

Country name	2017 suspected cases																			2017 Cumulative total			2016 total reported cases			Comments	
	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	W9	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	W19	Cases	Deaths	CFR	Cases	Deaths	CFR		
Angola	27	28	44	30	25	17	19	15	17	21	16	12	8	9	1	6	9	10	2	316	20	6.3%	79	4	***	Total of 395 cases officially reported with 20 deaths since 13 Dec. 2016: North West Zaire prov. (Soyo city) and Cabinda (with 390 cases - 99%) & Luanda city (5)	
Botswana																											
Lesotho																											
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17			28		3	0	0		48	1	2.1%	1,792	46	2.6%	Nsanje & Chikwawa districts (extreme south), linked to Mozambique outbreak	
Mozambique	3	3	6	10	55	73	177	121	206	559	369	208	164	139	60	6	0	0		2,159	4	0.2%	1,167	6	0.5%	Majority of cases reported from Tete and Nampula provinces, with zero cases reported since week 17.	
Namibia																											
South Africa																											
Swaziland																											
Tanzania	288	80	156	299	74	20	68	46	29	42	18	14	3	3	9	7	18	11	33	1,218	17	1.4%	14,928	202	1.4%	Reduction in cases continues from week 5 with a slight surge in week 19. All cases since week 13 located in one district of Dar es Salaam.	
Zambia	0	0	0	0						67				34			0	0	0	101	0		1,379	32	2.3%	Nchelenge & Chiengwe districts, North West Zambia bordering lake Mweru & DRC. Zero cases reported since week 17.	
Zimbabwe	0	0			0	0	0	0			3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	***	10	1	***	Chiredzi and Chipinge Districts - South East Zimbabwe. Zero cases since week 14	
Total w/Tanzania	318	111	206	339	154	110	331	182	252	625	421	235	210	179	70	19	30	21	35	3,848	45	1.2%	19,355	291			
Total sub region*	30	31	50	40	80	90	263	136	223	583	403	221	207	176	61	12	12	10	2	2,630	28	1.1%	4,427	89			

* 10 Southern African countries *** CFR no validity with so few cases. 0 - zero cases reported nr - no report received

Data source: Govt. reports/bulletins, UNICEF, WHO



The Joint Cholera Initiative for Southern Africa (JCISA) is a multi-agency technical partnership bringing together WHO, UNICEF, UNOCHA and OXFAM supporting national governments with the primary goal being to “strengthen regional capacity and collaboration in order to ensure more timely, integrated and effective technical support to countries in the areas of cholera preparedness, response and resilience”.

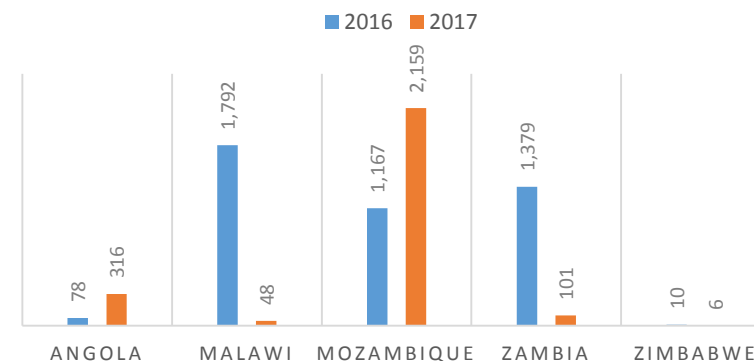
The Southern Africa sub-region consists of ten countries, five of which have been identified by the Initiative as priority countries – Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. For the purposes of this IM process Tanzania is being included given its proximity to three of the priority countries and the possibility of cross border transmission. For further information contact Ben Henson, bhenson@unicef.org or Georges Tabbal, gtabbal@unicef.org.

Highlights

- For the last 2/3 weeks four of the five JCISA priority countries have reported zero cases: **Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe**
- Angola also reporting a considerable reduction in cases.
- The Tanzania outbreak considerably reduced but continues with sporadic cases persisting in Dar es Salaam.

Note: Responsibility for compilation and distribution of these Cholera bulletins will henceforth be undertaken by UNICEF East and Southern Africa regional office, Nairobi, as part of a wider reporting process encompassing all 21 East and Southern African countries

JCISA PRIORITY COUNTRIES CHOLERA CASES 2016 & 2017 TO WEEK 19



A high level **Cross border Meeting** of the Ministers of Health of Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, in the Province of Tete, Republic of Mozambique, was held from 04 to 05 May 2017, with the following goals

- Design and implement a comprehensive and coordinated response to stop cholera and malaria transmission in the region;
- Improve the management of public health emergencies with a focus on cholera and malaria in the cross-border context of the three countries;
- Review the epidemiological situation in border districts;
- Outline joint actions (community mobilization and awareness campaigns and health education) in border areas;
- Discuss modalities for strengthening the health control system at joint borders
- Develop recommendations to strengthen epidemiological surveillance and response to endemic priority diseases in border areas.

The three Ministers of Health reiterated their readiness to continue this mutually beneficial cooperation, with a focus on border areas for outbreak control.

Following official signing by the three ministers, the communique from this workshop will be released and acted upon

JCISA sub-regional workshop: With the Health Ministers' meeting in Tete providing the political agreement and enabling environment for improving cross border collaboration, a successful technical workshop has just ended in Harare (16-18 May 2017). All five priority countries were represented, as well as representation from JCISA partners (Oxfam, WHO and UNICEF) at national regional and global levels and SADC HQ in Botswana. This was the third sub-regional workshop; jointly funded by Oxfam and UNICEF, the workshop's objectives were to:

Strengthen cholera preparedness and response within priority/at risk countries by the following:

1. Formalize an agreement on sharing regular and current epidemiological information among five priority countries.
2. Establish communication channels between affected countries through designated focal points.
3. Increase understanding of market based responses to cholera as well as the use of OCV as part of preparedness and response interventions.
4. Introduce participating countries and partners to UNICEF's regional Cholera Strategy.
5. Disseminate and learn from the findings of the desk review on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) related to WASH, cholera prevention, control and response interventions in the JCISA Priority Countries.

The key outputs of this workshop were a) an agreed cross border collaboration and information sharing framework and b) action points for each participating country and JCISA partners. The report from this workshop will be shared with all stakeholders in the near future for action.

UNICEF Strategic Framework for Cholera in East and Southern Africa is in the process of finalisation and aims to guide UNICEF Offices in more effective and coordinated cholera preparedness, response and prevention activities - before, during and after a cholera outbreak.

1. **Improve preparedness** – among agencies, governments, civil society and communities to respond to a cholera outbreak.
2. **Improve response:**
 - Delivery of a timely, epidemiology-driven, multi sectoral (Health, WASH, C4D, Nutrition) and targeted response as soon as the first suspected cases are detected.
 - Case management that includes interventions to address and minimize deaths due to co-morbidity, especially Severe Acute Malnutrition.
3. **Improve prevention:** hygiene conditions, behaviour change and providing sustainable access to potable water, sanitation facilities and basic health services in cholera hotspots in order to reduce the likelihood or scale of a cholera outbreak and prevent the spread to new areas.

SEVEN CORE STRATEGIES

- 1 Development of national and subnational plans
- 2 Well-targeted capacity development
- 3 At-scale social and behaviour change communication
- 4 Information management for improved monitoring and action
- 5 Regional coordination and greater cross-border collaboration
- 6 Knowledge management and operational research
- 7 Partnerships, public advocacy, social movements and influencers