



Nigeria Centre for Disease Control

Protecting the health of Nigerians

WASH activities for the support of Cholera control in Nigeria

Presented By

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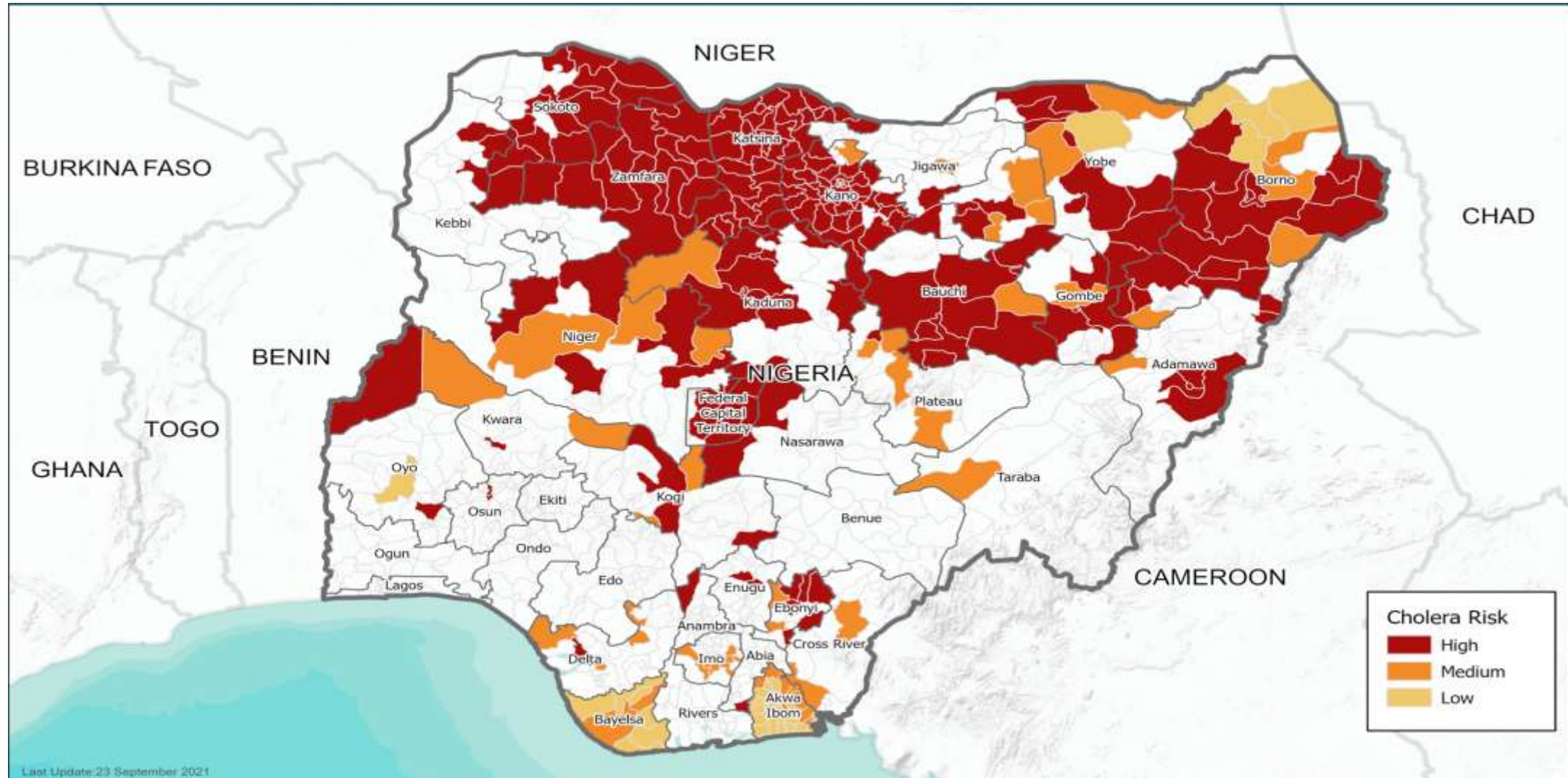
Dr Muntari Hassan (Deputy IM, Nigeria Centre for Disease Control)

Background

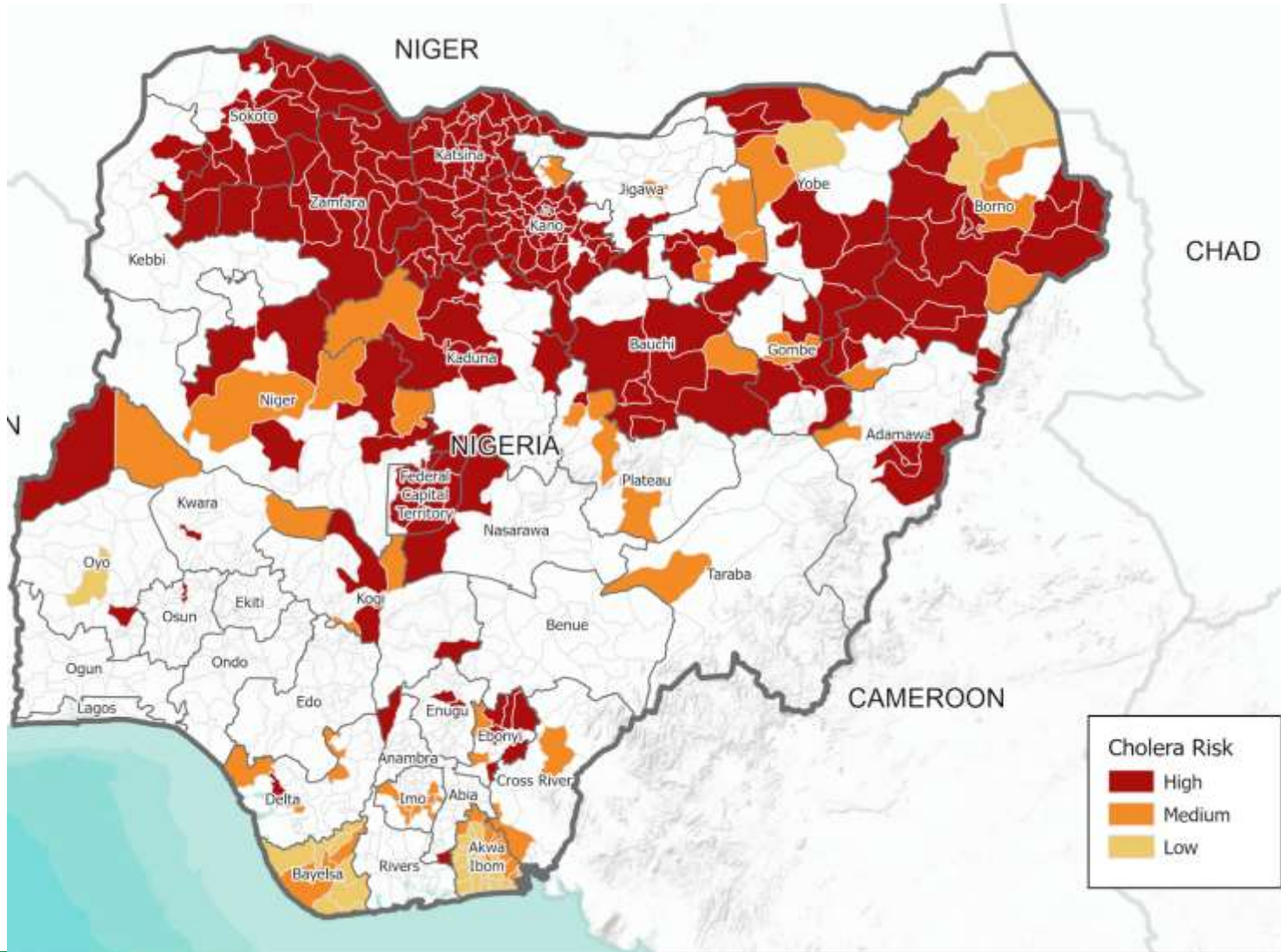


- 1st series of cholera outbreaks reported in Nigeria between 1970 and 1990
- Endemic & seasonal with higher no of cases during rainy season with Bauchi being the most affected states with outbreaks consistently from 2014 to 2021
- Significant number of internally displaced camps across the country due to insurgences and other challenges
- In 2021, Nigeria was hit with the worst cholera outbreak in 30 years with a total of 111,062 suspected cases, 3,604 deaths with CFR of 3.2%
- Total of 435 LGAs in 34 out of 37 States are affected.
- 49% of cases were female, 26% children 5 to 14 years old and 15% less than 5 years
- 53% of the cumulative suspected cases are reported in four States Bauchi (19,558), Jigawa (15,141), Kano (12,116) and Zamfara (11,931)

Nigeria's Cholera hotspots as of Sept 2021



Cholera hotspots with presence of WASH partners



- 23 partners; UNICEF, WHO, IFRC, ACF, MSF, Solidarites Internationale and other NGOs and CSOs
- Key ministries - Ministries of Water Resources, Environment and Health
- 16 states, 86 LGAs

National WASH Sector Cholera Response in 2021



3.6M

Targeted for Cholera WASH Response in all partner focus states - June 2021 to Mar 2022

1.6M

Reached by partners with sustained and improved access to water supply services



WASH Partners Reach

New access to water supply

People gaining new access to safe water – New and rehabilitated latrines

418,000

Sustained access to water supply

People having sustained access to safe water through chlorination, O&M

1,639,000

New access to sanitation services

People gaining access to gender/disability friendly sanitation services – new and rehabilitated latrines

181,000

Sustained access to sanitation services

People sustainably accessing clean, disinfected and desludged latrines

697,000

Hygiene Promotion and Social Mobilization

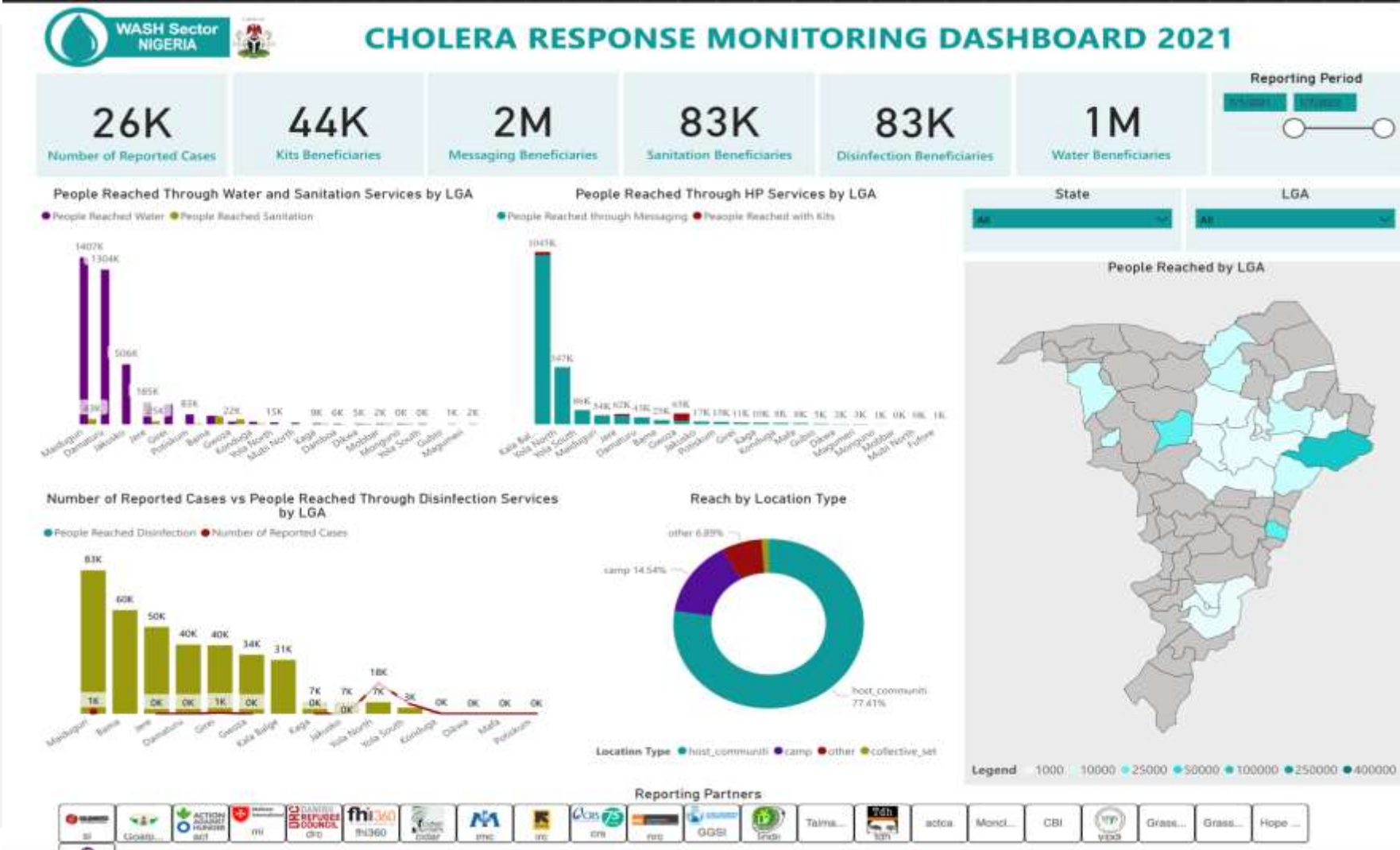
People exposed to key hygiene messages/ provided WASH NFIs or cash for NFIs

2,100,000

National WASH Sector Cholera Response in 2021/2



- 23 partners
- 1M reached with water supply services
- 2M Hygiene Promotion
- 83K with sanitation services and household/ latrine disinfection



Major Risk factors and Vulnerabilities



S/N	State	Cholera Cases in 2021	Basic Water Supply and sanitation services	E coli contamination in household drinking water	Safely Managed Sanitation	Open Defecation	Basic Hygiene
1	Nigeria	111,062	34%	63%	14%	23%	16%

- **Poor WASH conditions:** Inadequate access to and management of water services and pipelines leading to the consumption of contaminated water; High rates of open defecation; Open drainage systems; Inadequate sewage & waste disposal systems; Poor hand and food hygiene practices
- **Conflict/Insecurity** in the Northeast, Northwest and Northcentral regions
- **Congestion, Displacements and Population Movement**
- **Drought in the north and Flooding in many parts of the country** (28 states at-risk of flooding in 2021)
- **High poverty rate nationwide and malnutrition in the north**



WASH Advocacy Visits and Campaign Awareness

National Youth Volunteer Programme on Sanitation and Hygiene



Carried out
WASH
Advocacy Visits
and Campaign
Awareness to
State
Governors,
Traditional
Rulers and
other officials





Water quality monitoring

Treatment of community water & urban water supplies and water safety planning at the community level

Enhancement of Sanitation and Hygiene



- Provision of latrines and installation of handwashing facilities;
- Cleaning, clearing of drainage systems, environmental sanitation campaigns



Open Defecation Free Campaign in all States – 74 LGAs ODF

Expansion and Sustenance of Access to Water Services

Prepositioning Life-Saving WASH NFIs

Construction of Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities



Developed/Updated Cholera Preparedness, Prevention and Response Plans

Coordination and Institutional Strengthening for Cholera Prevention, Preparedness and Response



- We hold regular WASH in Emergency Technical Working Group Meeting with all stakeholders
- Collaboration with Nigeria Centre for Disease Control on Cholera Emergency Operation Centre



National response to the cholera outbreak

- The national multi-sectoral Cholera TWG continues to coordinate the national response
- Deployment of **Rapid Response Teams (RRT) during outbreaks**
- **Surveillance strengthened with IDSR and SORMAS**
- State cholera outbreak response team **trainings**
- **Supporting** Emergency Operations Centre coordination at subnational level
- **Laboratory optimisation support** for cholera testing



National response to the cholera outbreak/2



- **Advocacy** to state governments
- **Supporting states with case management commodities**
- **Supporting states with risk communications**
- Developed cholera hotspots mapping
- **Developed Cholera Case Management Guidelines and SOPs**
- Conducted the 2021 cholera outbreak After Action Review (AAR)
- Strengthening of state WASH infrastructures
- Sub-national response ongoing supported by partners (WHO, UNICEF, MSF, Action Against Hunger, Solidarites, ACDC, US-CDC, AFENET)



Challenges



- Inadequate planning and response capacity
- Weak multisectoral collaboration, poor reporting by partners to government
- Water supply challenges – quality and quantity
- Open defecation in @90% of LGAS
- Poorly protected water sources – streams and dug wells
- Insecurity in some areas – banditry, insurgency, conflict etc
- Poor hygiene practices, and poor environmental sanitation including waste management



Way forward

- Finalisation and implementation of a multisectoral Cholera control plan
- Water adequacy and safety planning
- Addressing open defecation – enforcement of policy
- Increasing awareness and health education among communities
- Strengthening state preparedness and readiness to respond
- Improving WASH structures at subnational levels
- Fostering multisectoral collaboration within TWGs and EOCs at National and subnational levels

