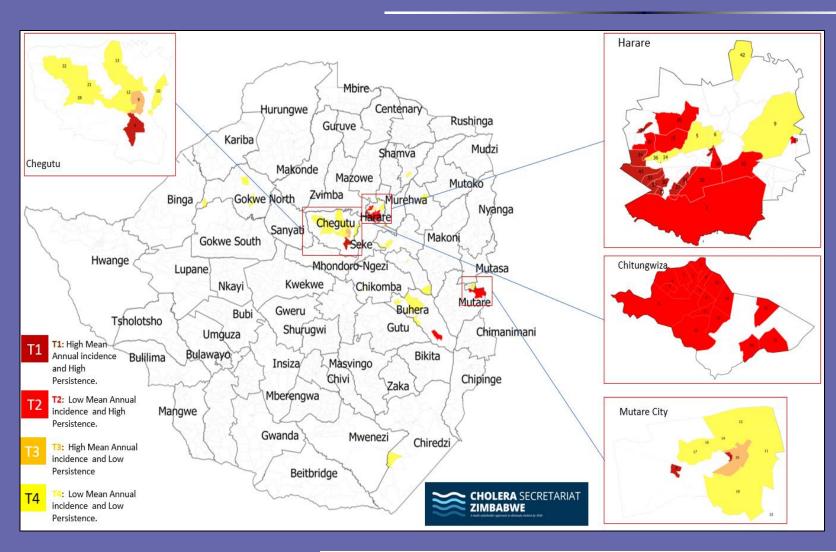
GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON CHOLERA CONTROL

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND CHILD CARE - ZIMBABWE

DR MUNYARADZI DOBBIE – CHIEF DIRECTOR PUBLIC HEALTH MD, MPH 9th GTFCC Annual Meeting 27-28-29 June 2022



Cholera Hotspots



Provinces-7 Districts- 18 Wards-96 (Total Population-1.7 m Health Centres- 73 VHW-1200

Cholera first reported -1972,along Nyamapanda border, Mudzi district, Reported almost every year since 1998 Largest outbreak 2008-2009 98,592 cases 4,288 deaths CRF - 4 % Most recent outbreak, 5 Sept.2018 to 12 Mar. 2019: 10,671 cases 68 deaths (CFR 0.63%)

Cholera Hotspots Results based on Epidemiological Data and Contextual Factors



Ending Cholera: Cholera Elimination Plan and Roadmap





ZIMBABWE MULTI-SECTORAL CHOLERA ELIMINATION PLAN 2018 - 2028





In July 2019 the National Task Force on Cholera Elimination endorsed a high-level Framework for Cholera Elimination for Zimbabwe

Under the leadership of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe; the 10 Year National Cholera Elimination Plan by 2028 was developed and validated

On 18 February 2020 the National Cholera Elimination Plan was shared with IRP, GTFCC for review and comments.

On 7 May 2020 received Independent Review Panel (IRP)-GTFCC recommendations and comments on the NCEP

Awaiting endorsement



Roadmap implementation costing USD\$123 Million





INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



| | Governing Frameworks Vision 2030 | President of Zimbabwe Ad hoc Cabinet | Pa | | Cholera ade up of 40-50 vorking in different |
|--|--|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS | 2030 Sustainable Development Goal SDG # 6 | Committee | | ematic subco | \sim |
| GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON | Global Taskforce for Cholera Control | Working Party of Senior | | | Technical |
| World Health Organization | African Health Ministers Declaration | Officials National EPR | Governance B | oard | Experts Group (National |
| NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON CHOLERA CONTROL | Presidential Clean-Up Declaration | Task Force | SECRETARI | ΔΤ | Taskforce on Epidemic Prone |
| NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 1 Wardte a Prosperous & Impowered Upper Middle Income Society by 2030 | National Development Strategy 1 | | | | Diseases) |
| 1. Public Health TWG (IACCH) | 2. WASH Cluster (WSCIF/ESAG | 3. Technical Committee on Urban Infrastructure | Resource Mobilisation & Innovative Financing | Advocac Commur Engagen | nity |
| Public Health | W, | ASH | Cros | ss Cutting | |

Roadmap Outcome Indicators



| | Indicator | (2019) | Targets | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Outcome | | | Phase 1 (2019-2021) | Phase 2 (2022-2024) | Phase 3 (2025-2028) | |
| Axis 1: Early detection and response to contain outbreaks | Severity of outbreaks as measured by Case Fatality Rate | Total of 68 deaths between 2018 and 2019 outbreaks, CFR of 0.63% | Reduce outbreak CFR by 50% | Reduce outbreak CFR by 100% | 0 cholera deaths | |
| Axis 2: Prevention of disease occurrence by targeting multi-sectoral interventions in cholera hotspots | Number of currently endemic wards that eliminate cholera as a threat to public health | 81 wards (Hotspots) | 40 wards eliminate cholera | 81 wards eliminate cholera | Cholera eliminated nationwide | |
| Axis 3: An effective mechanism of coordination for technical support, resource mobilization locally and internationally | Existence of fully funded multi-sectoral cholera control plan aligned to the global road map | Development of multisectoral cholera elimination plan | Funding secured for multisectoral cholera elimination plan | Efficient implementation of multisectoral cholera elimination plan | Fully implemented multisectoral cholera elimination plan | |
| Impact: A Zimbabwean population free from cholera | Reduction in number of cholera cases | Total 295 confirmed cases in 2018 outbreaks | Reduce cholera cases by 50% | Reduce cholera cases by 100% | 0 cholera cases recorded | |



Objectives, Activities & Indicators

Cholera Elimination Budget 2022-4

| Pillar | # Objectives | No. of Activities | # Of Indicators |
|---|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Coordination And Legislation | 3 | 20 | 20 |
| Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Case Management | 3 | 15 | 17 |
| Oral Cholera Vaccine | 3 | 29 | 33 |
| Risk Communication and Community Engagement | 4 | 29 | 29 |
| Water Sanitation and Hygiene | 4 | 21 | 29 |
| Lab and Surveillance | 2 | 53 | 56 |
| Logistics | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 24 | 187 | 207 |

| Pillar | Budget (US\$) |
|---|---------------|
| Coordination and Legislation | 3,782,187 |
| Emergency Preparedness & Response | 1,128,992 |
| Case Management | 1,375,599 |
| Oral Cholera Vaccination | 8,207,038 |
| Risk Communication and Community Engagement | 2,013,918 |
| Water Sanitation and Hygiene | 6,404,136 |
| Lab and Surveillance | 6,457,528 |
| Logistics | 1,310,103 |
| Total | 30,679,501 |

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Challenges in Cholera Prevention and Control in Zimbabwe

- Inadequate investment in safe water systems in urban areas
- Huge population on already burdened infrastructure in old suburbs
- Huge unplanned peri-Urban informal settlements without basic sanitation facilities
- Huge internal population displacement for purposes of *illegal* gold mining/panning contributing to the spread of cholera







Ladies and Gentlemen this is how Zimbabwe will contribute to eliminate cholera in the next 3 years



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Implementation of adapted long-term sustainable WASH solutions for populations most at risk of cholera



Leadership and Coordination

Inter-sectoral collaboration and building of a strong preparedness and response strategy



Health Care System Strengthening

Enhanced readiness for cholera outbreaks through capacity building for staff, and prepositioning of resources for diagnostics, patient care, and emergency WASH interventions



Surveillance & Reporting

Effective routine surveillance and laboratory capacity at the peripheral level to confirm suspected cases, inform the response, and track progress towards control and elimination



Use of Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV)

Large-scale use of OCV to immediately reduce disease burden while longer-term cholera control strategies are put in place

Community

Community Engagement

Enhance communication on cholera control strategies, hygiene promotion, and cholera risk, by mobilising community leaders as agents of change







