

Joint Cholera Initiative for Southern Africa (JCISA) Sub-regional up-date on Cholera; 2017 – Week 8

Country name	2017 suspected cases								2017 Cumulative total			2016 total reported cases			Comments
	W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	Cases	Deaths	CFR	Cases	Deaths	CFR	
Angola	28	28	42	28	13	15	14	nr	168	7	4.2%	78	4	***	Latest report 19/02/17: total of 271 cases officially reported with 11 deaths since 13 Dec. 2016: North West Zaire prov, (Soyo city), Cabinda & Luanda city
Botswana															
Lesotho															
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1,792	46	2.6%	
Mozambique	3	3	6	10	64	73	177	121	457	1	0.2%	1,167	6	0.5%	Cases in Maputo and Matola cities and two districts in Nampula province - Monapo and Meconta/Namialo
Namibia															
South Africa															
Swaziland															
Tanzania	288	80	156	299	74	20	68	46	1,031	14	1.4%	14,928	202	1.4%	Considerable reduction from week 5. Report from 26 February 2017 eight cases - Mara (North) and Dar es Salaam.
Zambia	0	0	0	0				22	22	0		1,379	32	2.3%	Outbreak in Chiengwe district, Luapula province - North West Zambia bordering DRC.
Zimbabwe	0	0			0	0	0	0	0			10	1	***	
Total w/Tanzania	319	111	204	337	151	108	281	167	1,678	22		19,354	291		
Total sub region*	31	31	48	38	77	88	213	121	647	8		4,426	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

- Tanzania outbreak continues but with significant reduction in cases over the past four weeks.
- A small outbreak in North Western Zambia bordering with DRC is reported to be under control and managed by MOH.
- Angola is seeing a reduction in cases in the far North but cases occurring in the capital, Luanda are a concerning trend.
- Mozambique has seen a significant number of cases in Nampula in the North of the country along the Nampula – Nacala highway as well as steadily increasing numbers in Maputo province.
- Malawi and Zimbabwe have reported no cases of cholera this year, though Zimbabwe still has a significant Typhoid outbreak in Harare and two other locations – with heavy rains in the southern half of the country the risk of cholera remains high.

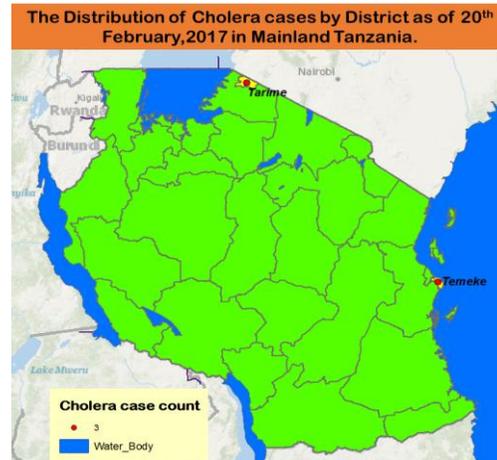
Of the five priority countries in southern Africa, three currently have cholera outbreaks. With Tanzania included the region has reported 1,678 cases of cholera in 2017, with 22 deaths. However when Tanzania is excluded the deaths are considerably reduced – eight in total, with Angola accounting for six of those. A future bulletin may hopefully focus on the changing death rates (CFR) over past years in the sub-region. This issue will focus on bringing cholera related information “up-to-date” in southern Africa using official reporting. Due to contractual issues there will be no JCISA bulletin produced mid March but it is hoped that it will be possible to produce a monthly up-date as from the end of March 2017.

Cholera outbreak status in the sub-region; Week 8, (ending 26 February), 2017.



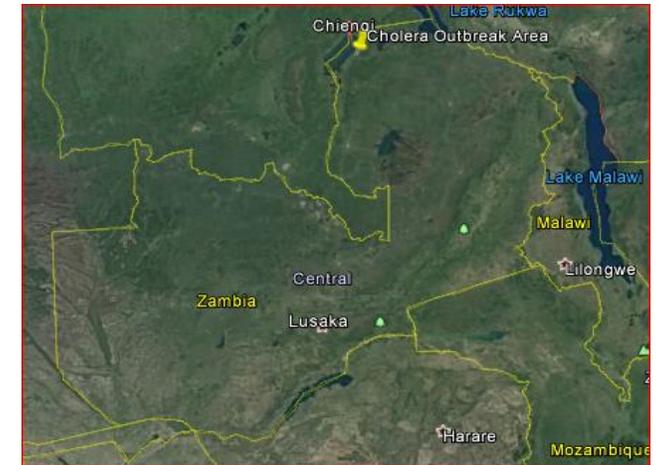
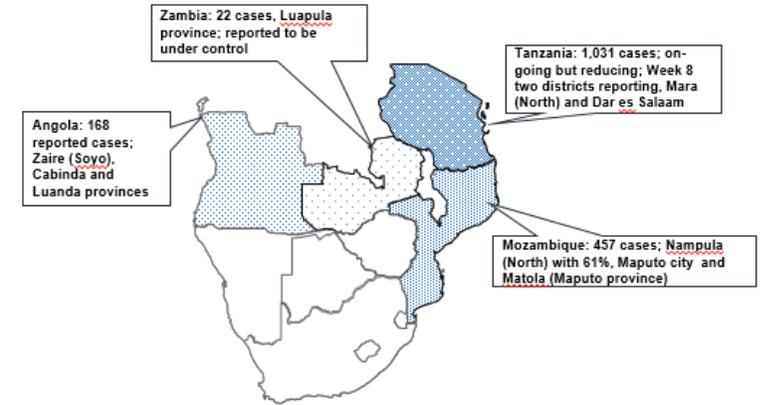
The outbreak in Angola has three areas with confirmed cholera cases: - Soyo district, Zaire province (North West), date of onset 13/12/2016, located in the border with DRC where there is an on-going epidemic; - Cabinda district (province of Cabinda) located between DRC and Congo Brazzaville), date of onset 10/01/2017 in the capital of the province; - and Luanda province, date of onset 24/01/2017, with cases mostly linked with Soyo. As of 19 February a total of 271 cases with 11 deaths have been reported (from 13 December 2016), corresponding to a case fatality rate of 4.1%.

Tanzania has been experiencing a cholera outbreak since 22 August 2015. As of 26 February 2017, a total of **25,014 cases** and **387 deaths (CFR 1.5%)** have been reported since 22 August 2015. February has seen a significant decline in cases in 2017 from a height of 299 in week 4, to 46 cases reported in week 8. Of late areas affected have also declined with the latest report showing cases in Mara (far North) and the capital Dar es Salaam.



In Mozambique a total of **457 cases** and 1 death (CFR 0.2%) have been reported between week 1 and week 8 in 2017. Of these, (61.%) are from Nampula province (Meconta and Monapo districts), while the remainder are from the capital Maputo and the neighbouring city, Matola. There is steady increase in number of cases reported in Maputo and Nampula Provinces, with water shortages in the city as a whole and use of contaminated shallow wells assumed to be the main causes in Maputo.

Cholera in Southern Africa 2017 Reported cases by country



MOH Zambia have reported 22 cholera cases in Chiengi District of Luapula Province bordering the DRC and lake Mweru from the 16th to 23rd February 2017. Contact tracing to the village found the affected patients came from an area whose water source was unprotected shallow wells that are prone to contamination from pit latrines. Currently both Chiengi and Nchelenge districts are on alert and carrying out prevention and response activities around the affected areas. Both districts have rapid response teams activated that are monitoring and responding to the situation

