Livingstone city is Zambia’s tourist capital the Zambezi river forms the international border with Zimbabwe on the southern side the current population is about 200,000 the spread over an area of approximately 1127sq/km of which 282sq/km is urban while 1145 sq/km is rural. Livingstone is mainly urban district with 85% of population living in the city and only 15% live in the rural areas.

The potential hazard for the people of Livingstone in general and tourists in Zambia in particular is endemic malaria.

**CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT**

There has been also a significant increase in small and medium enterprises dealing in pest control using various types of chemicals. Most of these enterprises have low knowledge of chemical handling thereby falling for strict reinforcement of existing laws.

Chemical management in both public and private need to employ strict monitoring to prevent serious food contamination especially that DDT which is banned for agriculture use is now being used for public health purposes in Zambia.

Zambia for the purpose of malaria control has secured global funds for indoor residual spraying (IRS) with DDT and ICON. The use of DDT in one district in Zambia has been very successful Zambia has reintroduced the control of malaria by use of indoor residual spray (IRS) in five districts in which Livingstone is one of the pilot (IRS) projects.

Livingstone being the border towns is the entry point for the importation of chemicals from the neighbouring countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe Namibia and Botswana and requires

- Awareness campaign on chemical management involving the schools, clubs, the church and the community.
- Monitoring the importation of chemicals such as pest control pesticide.
- Enforcement of existing laws such as the environmental protection and pollution control act, cap 204

  - Public health act cap 295
  - Food and drugs act cap 303
  - Trades and licensing act of the laws of Zambia

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**
Livingstone city has two large hospitals and twelve health centers and therefore requires:

- To increase awareness of environmental impact of hazardous waste,
- Strengthen the business and capacity in management of hazardous waste and improve skills in treatment options.

CASE STUDY: violation of the food and drugs act.

3907x50 Kg maize meal supplied to livingstone zamias red cross society bought by Netherlands red cross society to feed the chronically ill patients and the aid under the home based care programme the food was seized on 23 April 2003 after receiving complaints from the consumers who experienced ill health. food and drugs laboratory analysis report revealed that fortified maize meal samples were unacceptable quality due to:

- High level of alcoholic acidity (maximum 0.1%)
- Presence of afladoxin G1
- The label on the bugs was inadequate as for fortificants were not declared.
- Expiry date indicated use before 15 April 2003.

The supplier applies for an injunction in the high court to restrain the council from destroying the maize meal but the bid was discharged by the court on November, 21, 2003.