



YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK IN ANGOLA INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Vol: 8-01

SITUATION REPORT W31, 5th August 2016

I. Key Highlights

- ◆ The number of new suspected cases remains low, with no confirmed cases being reported this week
- ◆ The objectives of the response during this phase are to maintain a strong surveillance and case finding system, complete vaccination in bordering and strategic at-risk districts and continue vector control activities. This strategy will continue until at least one month without cases after the start of rains, expected in September
- ◆ The Joint Technical Review Mission is expected to submit their final report this week. IMs and partners are incorporating the preliminary recommendations into the operational plans for the next months of the response
- ◆ The next vaccination phases address to 3 million people in 18 districts will start on August 15th. Teams continued to fine-tune the micro-plans in districts where vaccination campaigns are to take place

II. Epidemiological Situation as of 4 August 2016

⇒ Week 31 statistics (29 July to 4 August):

- Of 52 suspected cases reported, 32 samples were laboratory tested. **None** were positive to yellow fever
- **No** deaths were reported among the suspected cases
- **26** districts in **10** provinces reported suspected cases of yellow fever. **No** district was newly reporting and **no** districts reported local transmission for its first time this week

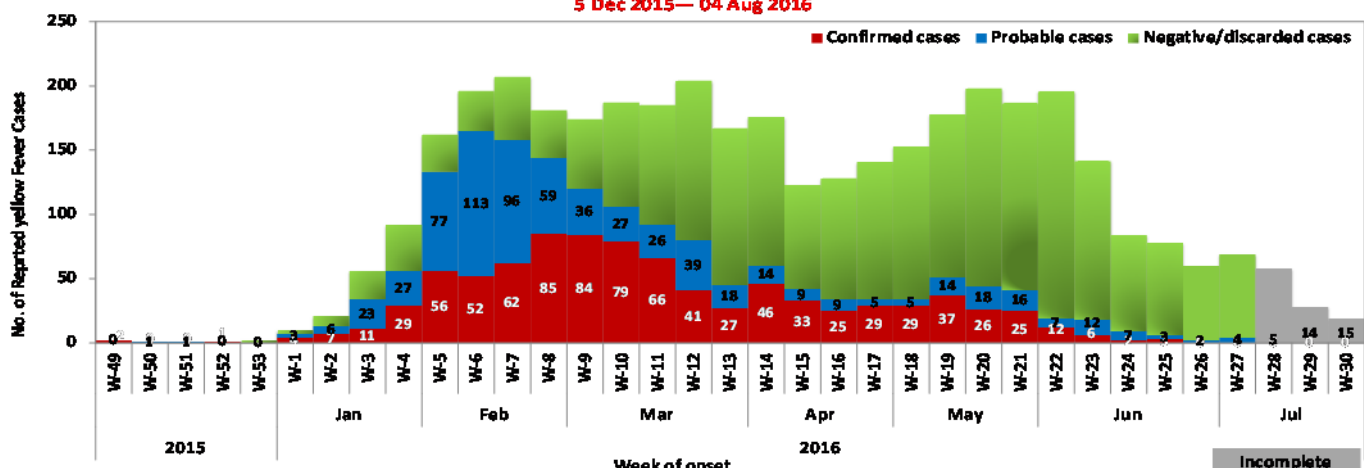
⇒ Cumulative statistics since 05 December:

- A total of **879 laboratory confirmed cases** have been reported out of 3,867 suspected cases and 3,328 laboratory tests
- Overall, **369 (CFR 9.7%)** deaths were reported among suspected cases and **119 (CFR 13.5%)** among confirmed cases
- Laboratory confirmed cases have been reported for **16** out of **18** provinces and for **80** out of **126** reporting districts. Luanda province reported the majority of the confirmed cases **487 (55.5%)**, followed by Huambo **127 (14.5%)** and Benguela **116 (13.2%)**
- No laboratory confirmed cases of yellow fever have been reported in Luanda or Huambo since May
- Local transmission has been documented in **45** districts in **12** provinces
- The majority of the confirmed cases are in males **15-19 yrs; 215 (20.8%)**, followed or **20-24 yrs; 173 (16.7%)**

Table 1: National Summary of Yellow Fever Outbreak

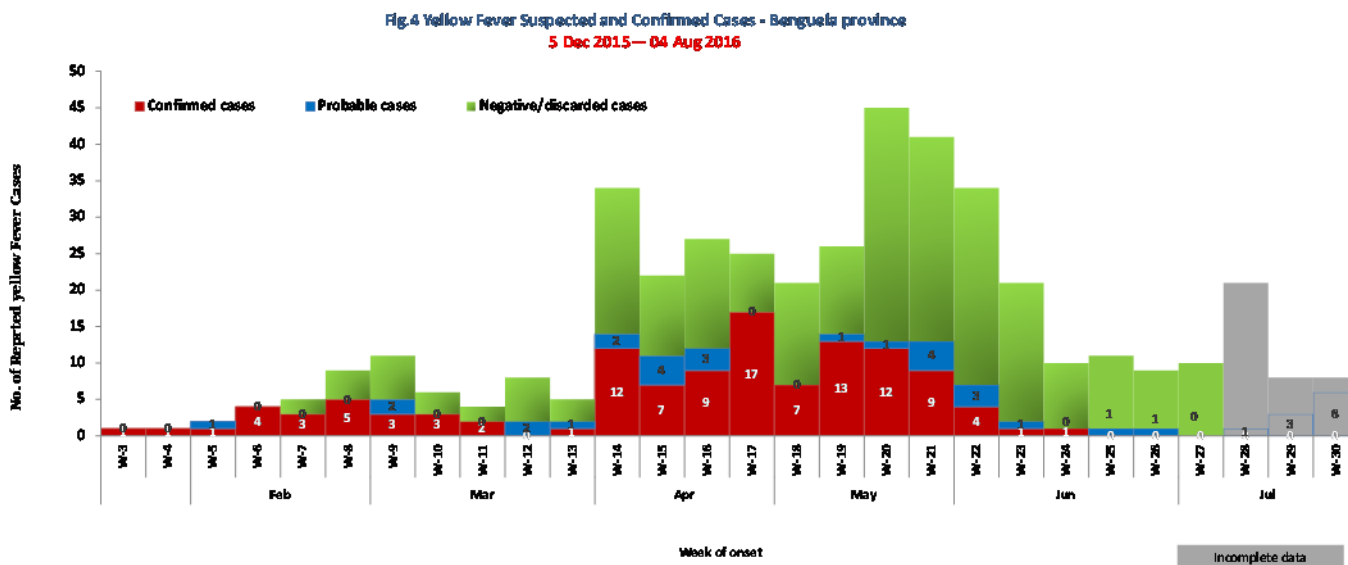
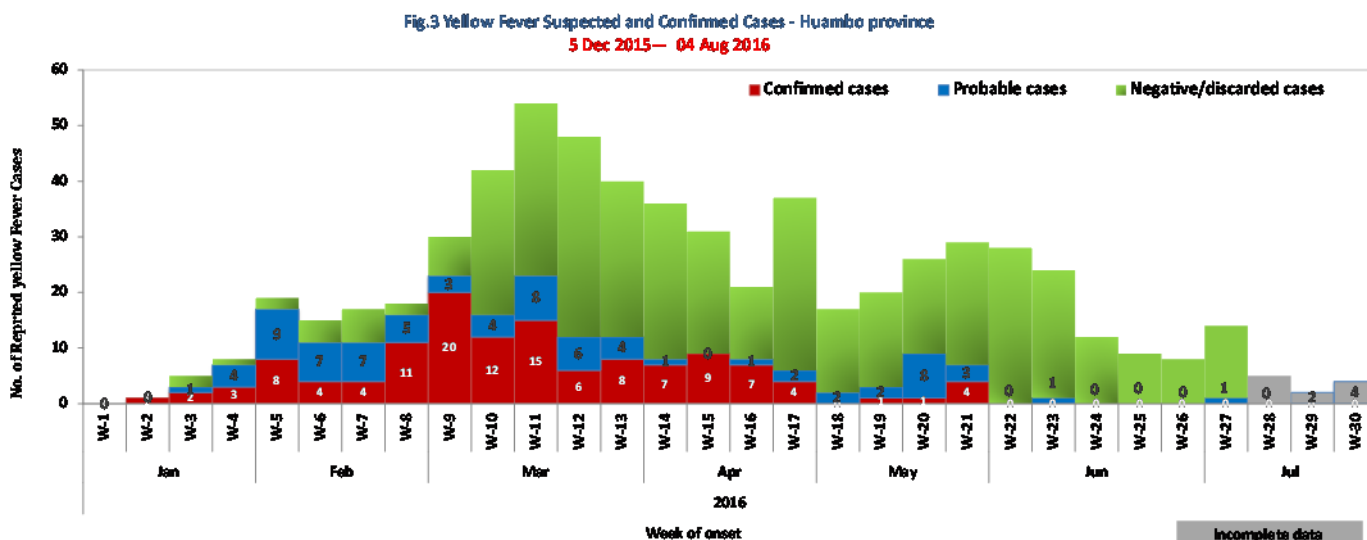
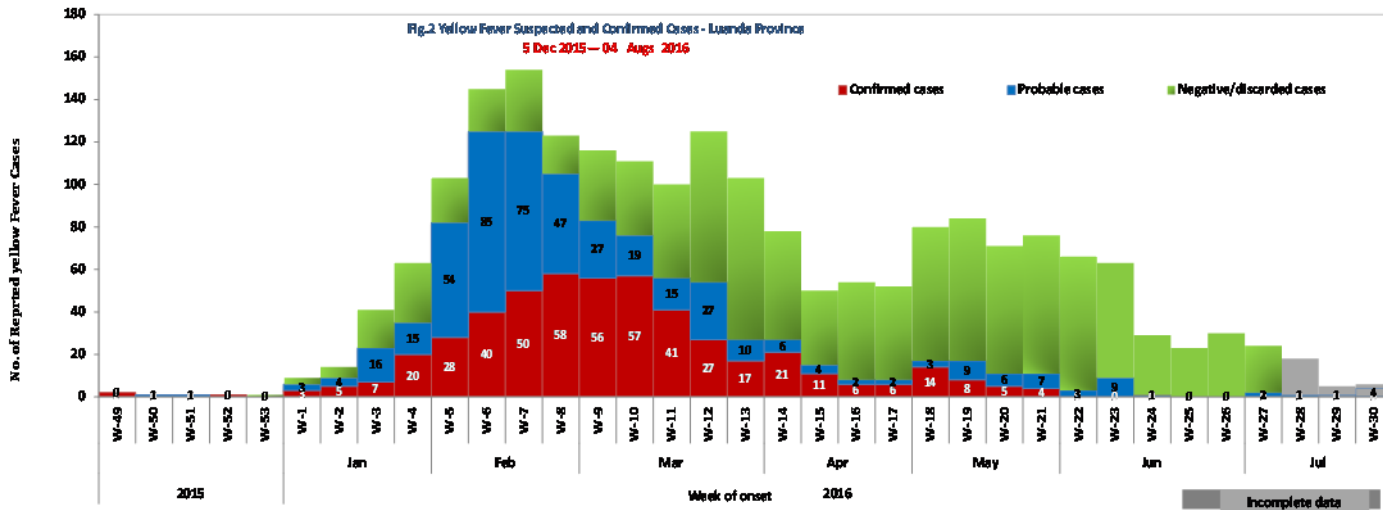
Yellow Fever Outbreak Summary 29 July — 04 Aug 2016, (W31)	
Reported cases	52
Samples tested	32
Confirmed cases	0
Total Deaths	0
Total provinces that reported cases	10
New provinces with confirmed cases	0
Total districts with reported cases	26
New districts with confirmed cases	0
New districts with documented local transmission	0
Yellow Fever Outbreak Summary from 5 Dec 2015 — 04 Aug 2016	
Total cases reported to central level	3,867
Total Samples Tested	3,328
Total confirmed cases	879
Total deaths	369
Total deaths among confirmed cases	119
Total provinces that have reported cases	18
Total provinces with confirmed cases	16
Total districts that have reported cases	126
Total districts with confirmed cases	80
Total provinces with documented local transmission	12
Total districts with documented local transmission	45
Total number of provinces in Angola	18
Total number of districts in Angola	166

Fig.1. Yellow Fever Suspected and Confirmed Cases - Angola
5 Dec 2015 — 04 Aug 2016



Source: MOH, Angola

YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT, INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM—ANGOLA



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Table 2. Provinces with Yellow Fever Laboratory Confirmation up to 04 Aug, 2016

Province	Cumulative (5 Dec 2015— 04 Aug 2016)					Discarded, Lab with Vacc. History
	Notified Cases	Tested		Confirmed		
		No	%	No	%	
Luanda	2022	1662	82	487	24	124
Bengo	620	559	90	127	20	26
Benguela	430	401	93	116	27	22
Bie	144	96	67	33	23	0
Cabinda	135	131	97	16	12	0
Cuando Cubango	85	79	93	9	11	0
Cuanza Norte	84	74	88	11	13	1
Cuanza Sul	74	73	99	26	35	1
Cunene	58	57	98	15	26	0
Huambo	43	37	86	1	2	0
Huila	39	31	79	6	15	0
Lunda Norte	36	34	94	16	44	0
Lunda Sul	28	27	96	7	25	0
Malanje	27	27	100	6	22	0
Moxico	14	14	100	2	14	0
Namibe	13	12	92	0	0	1
Uige	9	8	89	1	11	0
Zaire	6	6	100	0	0	0
TOTAL	3867	3328	86	879	23	175

Fig.4: Yellow Fever Cases with Local Transmission and Vaccination Provinces & Districts in Angola, 5 Dec 2015— 04 Aug 2016

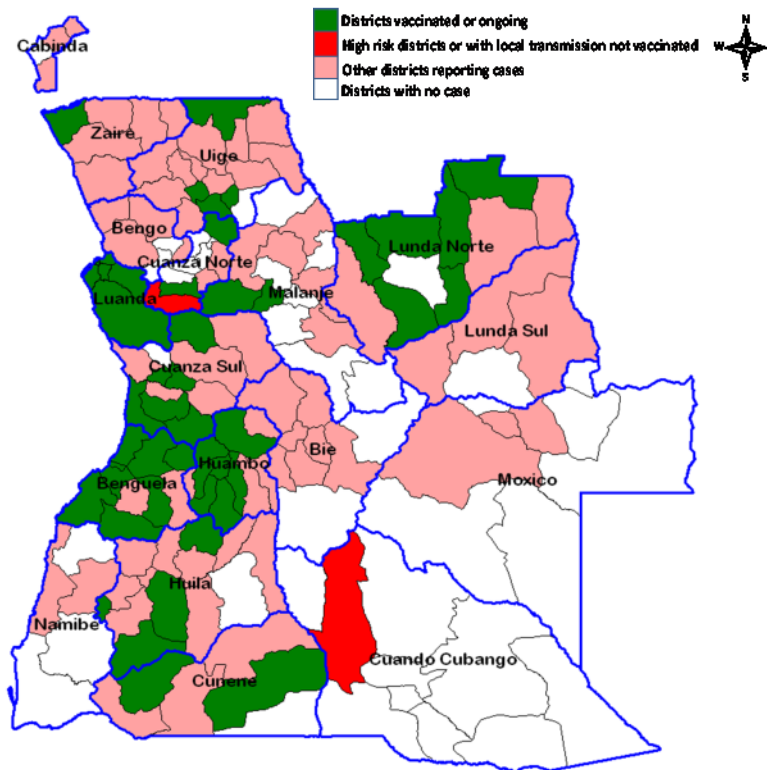


Fig. 6. Age group distribution of Yellow Fever cases in Angola

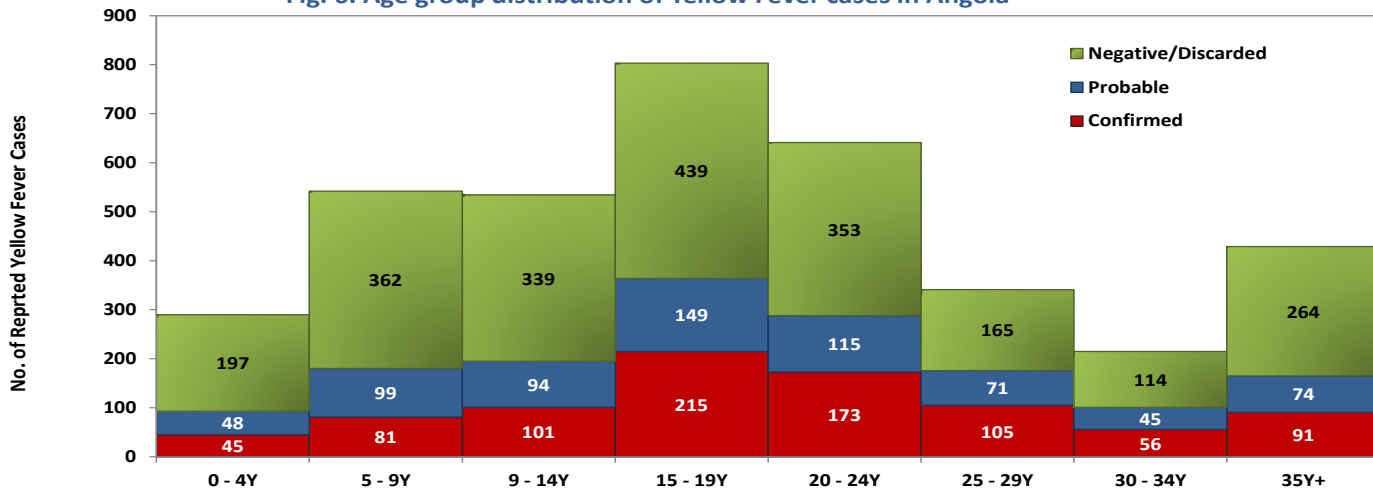
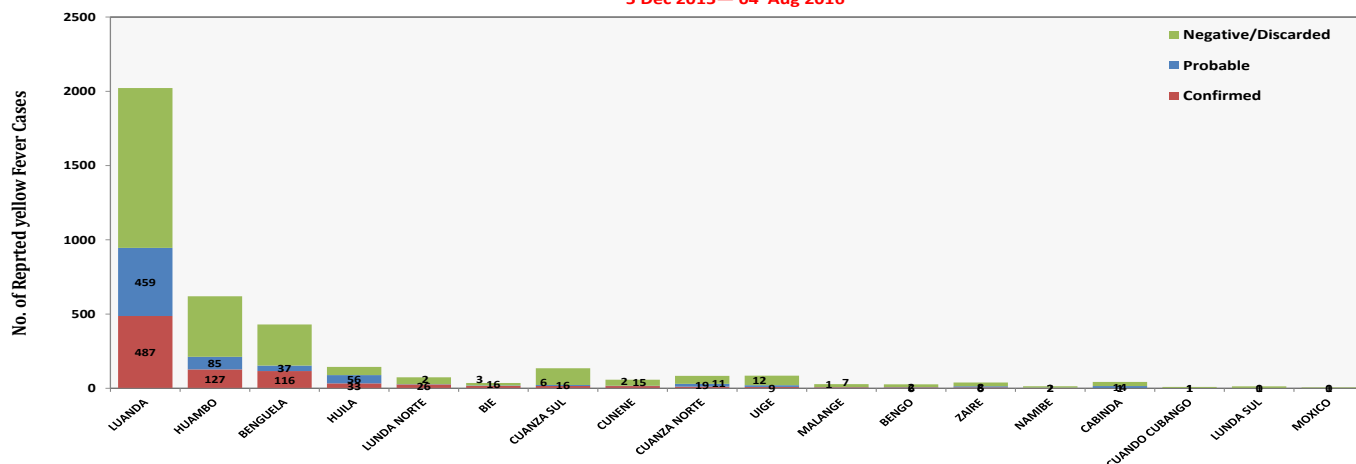


Fig.7: National Trend of Yellow Fever Suspected and Confirmed Cases in Angola out of Luanda Province 5 Dec 2015— 04 Aug 2016



YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT, INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM—ANGOLA

Table 3.1: Yellow Fever Reported and Confirmed Cases per Angola Provinces and Districts, 2016

5 Dec 2015— 4 August 2016

Province	Cases notified during the period (29 July – 04 Aug 2016)			Cumulative Cases (5 Dec 2015 – 04 Aug 2016)			Documented Local Transmission	Date of onset first confirmed case	Date of onset of last confirmed case	Date of last report at central level	Average days of reporting delay	Days since last case reported to central level	Days since last confirmed case	Number of positive cases discarded due to history of vaccination (Cumulative)
	Reported	Confirmed	Deaths	Reported	Confirmed	Deaths								
Belas	6	0	0	235	54	26	Y	15/01/16	26/05/16	02/08/16	3	2	69	13
Cacuaco	1	0	0	238	78	22	Y	28/01/16	12/05/16	02/08/16	2	2	84	15
Cazenga	1	0	0	445	109	34	Y	18/01/16	27/05/16	02/08/16	2	2	69	40
Icolo e Bengo	0	0	0	7	1	0	Y	08/03/16	08/03/16	21/06/16	3	Cuito	149	1
Ingombota	0	0	0	18	4	0	Y	01/02/16	15/03/16	15/07/16	2	20	142	1
Kilamba xiayi	1	0	0	268	68	20	Y	06/12/15	18/05/16	02/08/16	3	2	78	13
Maianga	0	0	0	124	28	11	Y	08/02/16	26/05/16	20/07/16	2	15	70	6
Quissama	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	24/04/16	24/04/16	27/04/16	1	99	102	0
Rangel	0	0	0	45	14	2	Y	29/01/16	02/05/16	21/06/16	3	44	94	5
Samba	0	0	0	24	5	2	Y	10/02/16	11/05/16	10/06/16	2	55	85	2
Sambizanga	0	0	0	98	30	13	Y	23/01/16	21/05/16	12/07/16	4	23	75	4
Viana	3	0	0	519	95	86	Y	05/12/15	14/05/16	04/08/16	2	0	82	24
LUANDA	12	0	0	2022	487	216	Y	05/12/15	27/05/16	04/08/16	2	0	69	124
Ambriz	0	0	0	4	1	0	N	04/04/16	04/04/16	30/06/16	4	35	122	0
Bula Atumba	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			14/03/16	3	143		0
Dande	2	0	0	15	5	1	N	05/02/16	19/05/16	03/08/16	6	1	77	0
Nambuangongo	0	0	0	7	0	0	N			12/07/16	8	23		0
BENGO	2	0	0	27	6	1	N	05/02/16	19/05/16	03/08/16	6	1	77	0
Baia Farta	0	0	0	21	10	5	Y	08/04/16	01/06/16	27/07/16	7	8	64	0
Balombo	0	0	0	30	8	2	Y	22/04/16	30/05/16	10/06/16	10	55	66	1
Benguela	10	0	0	216	62	21	Y	15/02/16	13/06/16	04/08/16	8	0	52	10
Bocoio	0	0	0	6	1	0	N	02/05/16	02/05/16	14/07/16	8	21	94	0
Caimbambo	0	0	0	6	1	0	N	26/02/16	26/02/16	14/07/16	6	21	160	0
Catumbela	1	0	0	43	8	2	Y	15/04/16	26/05/16	04/08/16	9	0	70	7
Chongoroi	0	0	0	6	5	1	Y	26/02/16	25/05/16	05/06/16	6	60	71	0
Cubal	0	0	0	9	4	1	Y	05/02/16	03/06/16	21/06/16	6	44	62	0
Ganda	0	0	0	8	3	0	N	10/02/16	28/02/16	24/06/16	8	41	158	0
Lobito	3	0	0	85	14	5	Y	22/01/16	19/05/16	04/08/16	8	0	77	4
BENGUELA	14	0	0	430	116	37	Y	22/01/16	13/06/16	04/08/16	8	0	52	22
Andulo	0	0	0	16	6	1	N	14/02/16	27/03/16	20/06/16	7	45	130	0
Camacupa	0	0	0	2	1	0	N	19/03/16	19/03/16	13/06/16	5	52	138	0
Catabola	0	0	0	2	0	0	N			20/06/16	4	45		0
Chinguar	0	0	0	7	3	0	N	02/02/16	22/05/16	04/07/16	6	31	74	0
Cuito	0	0	0	5	4	1	N	30/01/16	18/04/16	09/05/16	6	87	108	0
Cunhinga	0	0	0	3	1	0	N	01/03/16	01/03/16	18/04/16	7	108	156	0
Nharea	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	22/02/16	22/02/16	04/03/16	11	153	164	0
BIE	0	0	0	36	16	2	N	30/01/16	22/05/16	04/07/16	6	31	74	0
Belize	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			10/06/16	4			0
Buco Zau	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			30/01/16	0	187		0
Cabinda	0	0	0	41	1	1	N	25/01/16	25/01/16	14/07/16	6	21	192	0
CABINDA	0	0	0	43	1	1	N	25/01/16	25/01/16	14/07/16	6	21	192	0
Menongue	0	0	0	9	1	1	Y	18/04/16	18/04/16	12/07/16	7	23	108	0
CUANDO CUBANGO	0	0	0	9	1	1	Y	18/04/16	18/04/16	12/07/16	7	23	108	0
Ambaca	4	0	0	36	2	0	N	21/03/16	10/06/16	02/08/16	11	2	55	0
Cambambe	0	0	0	9	1	1	Y	23/06/16	23/06/16	12/07/16	10	23	42	0
Cazengo	0	0	0	35	8	9	Y	23/02/16	14/06/16	24/07/16	18	11	51	1
Lucala	1	0	0	3	0	0	N			02/08/16	22	2		0
Samba Caju	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			09/06/16	0	56		0
CUANZA NORTE	5	0	0	84	11	10	Y	23/02/16	23/06/16	02/08/16	14	2	42	1
Amboim	2	0	0	14	2	1	Y	23/01/16	05/04/16	29/07/16	6	6	121	0
Cassongue	0	0	0	4	2	0	Y	02/02/16	02/02/16	25/06/16	13	40	184	0
Cela	0	0	0	7	1	0	N	04/02/16	04/02/16	26/04/16	5	100	182	0
Conda	0	0	0	5	0	0	N			24/07/16	6	11		0
Ebo	0	0	0	46	4	1	Y	17/01/16	16/04/16	18/07/16	7	17	110	0
Libolo	0	0	0	4	1	1	Y	05/04/16	05/04/16	20/05/16	6	76	121	0
Mussende	0	0	0	2	0	0	N			28/04/16	4	98		0
Porto amboim	1	0	0	7	0	2	N			29/07/16	2	6		0
Quibala	0	0	0	2	0	0	N			21/06/16	10	44		0
Quilenda	0	0	0	9	0	0	N			13/07/16	6	22		0
Seles	0	0	0	23	5	2	Y	05/02/16	11/05/16	24/07/16	6	11	85	0
Sumbe	0	0	0	12	1	2	Y	02/03/16	02/03/16	28/07/16	4	7	155	0
CUANZA SUL	3	0	0	135	16	9	Y	17/01/16	11/05/16	29/07/16	6	6	85	0
Cahama	0	0	0	18	5	0	Y	28/02/16	13/05/16	21/07/16	7	14	83	0
Cuanhama	0	0	0	22	5	1	Y	24/02/16	23/06/16	21/07/16	14	14	42	0
Curoca	0	0	0	3	0	0	N			25/05/16	12	71		0
Cuvelai	0	0	0	2	0	0	N			25/05/16	7	71		0
Ombadja	0	0	0	13	5	1	N	01/02/16	17/04/16	21/07/16	7	14	109	0
CUNENE	0	0	0	58	15	2	Y	01/02/16	23/06/16	21/07/16	10	14	42	0

Average days of reporting delay: average of difference between date of receipt of case report at national level and date of case notification

Days since last case reported to central level: difference between last day of reporting period (23/06/2016) and date of receipt at national level of report of last suspected case

Days since last confirmed case: difference between last day of reporting period (23/06/2016) and date of onset of last confirmed case

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Table 3.2: Yellow Fever Reported and Confirmed Cases per Angola Provinces and Districts, 2016

Province	Cases notified during the period (29 July – 04 Aug 2016)			Cumulative Cases (5 Dec 2015 – 04 Aug 2016)			Documented Local Transmission	Date of onset first confirmed case	Date of onset of last confirmed case	Date of last report at central level	Average days of reporting delay	Days since last case reported to central level	Days since last confirmed case	Number of positive cases discarded due to history of vaccination (Cumulative)
	Reported	Confirmed	Deaths	Reported	Confirmed	Deaths								
Bailundo	1	0	0	117	11	4	Y	05/02/16	24/03/16	04/08/16	5	0	133	4
Caala	2	0	0	95	25	7	Y	28/01/16	16/05/16	04/08/16	4	0	80	5
Catchungo	0	0	0	34	2	0	N	18/03/16	29/04/16	24/07/16	5	11	97	1
Ecuinha	0	0	0	71	20	4	Y	17/01/16	24/05/16	01/06/16	4	64	72	2
Huambo	2	0	0	183	42	12	Y	20/01/16	29/05/16	04/08/16	4	0	67	8
Londumbale	1	0	0	40	7	7	Y	17/02/16	27/04/16	29/07/16	5	6	99	0
Longonjo	0	0	0	25	10	4	N	09/02/16	15/04/16	18/07/16	7	17	111	3
Mungo	1	0	0	19	2	2	N	06/02/16	01/03/16	04/08/16	5	0	156	2
Tchikala tchlohanga	0	0	0	15	3	0	N	16/03/16	07/04/16	13/07/16	4	22	119	0
Tchinjenje	1	0	0	4	1	0	N	01/04/16	01/04/16	04/08/16	4	0	125	0
Ukuma	0	0	0	17	4	4	Y	22/02/16	19/04/16	21/06/16	4	44	107	1
HUAMBO	8	0	0	620	127	44	Y	17/01/16	29/05/16	04/08/16	5	0	67	26
Caconda	1	0	0	29	10	4	Y	05/01/16	30/03/16	29/07/16	11	6	127	0
Cacula	0	0	0	8	4	1	N	23/02/16	15/05/16	28/05/16	6	68	81	0
Caluquembe	0	0	0	11	2	6	N	04/03/16	21/03/16	11/06/16	4	54	136	0
Chibia	0	0	0	2	1	0	N	08/02/16	08/02/16	22/02/16	5	164	178	0
Chicomba	0	0	0	11	1	0	N	02/02/16	02/02/16	01/06/16	5	64	184	0
Chipindo	0	0	0	2	0	1	N			11/06/16	8	54		0
Cuvango	1	0	0	3	0	0	N			31/07/16	4	4		0
Gambos	0	0	0	5	1	1	N	24/02/16	24/02/16	11/03/16	4	146	162	0
Humpata	0	0	0	11	2	0	Y	22/03/16	28/04/16	11/05/16	5	85	98	0
Lubango	0	0	0	19	5	4	N	30/01/16	01/06/16	20/07/16	6	15	64	0
Matala	0	0	0	2	0	1	N			21/03/16	4	136		0
Quilengues	0	0	0	10	4	2	N	21/02/16	10/03/16	19/03/16	1	138	147	0
Quiquingo	0	0	0	31	3	3	Y	02/02/16	05/02/16	03/06/16	5	62	181	0
HUILA	2	0	0	144	33	23	Y	05/01/16	01/06/16	31/07/16	6	4	64	0
Cambulo	1	0	0	3	0	0	N			30/07/16	17	5		0
Capenda Camulemba	0	0	0	7	0	0	N			27/06/16	6			0
Chitato	0	0	0	26	1	1	N	08/05/16	08/05/16	24/07/16	11	11	88	1
Cuango	0	0	0	32	24	8	Y	02/05/16	06/06/16	17/06/16	7	48	59	0
Cuiló	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	20/05/16	20/05/16	10/06/16	9		76	0
Lucapa	1	0	0	2	0	0	N			30/07/16	19	5		0
Xa Muteba	0	0	0	3	0	0	N			13/06/16	20	52		0
LUNDA NORTE	2	0	0	74	26	9	Y	02/05/16	06/06/16	30/07/16	9	5	59	1
Cacolo	0	0	0	3	0	0	N			25/07/16	3			0
Muconda	0	0	0	3	0	0	N			27/07/16	4	8		0
Saurimo	0	0	0	7	0	0	N			17/06/16	3	48		1
LUNDA SUL	0	0	0	13	0	0	N			27/07/16	3	8		1
Cacuso	0	0	0	5	2	0	Y	21/04/16	09/06/16	26/06/16	9	39	56	0
Cahombo	0	0	0	1	1	1	N	20/03/16	20/03/16	31/03/16	9	126	137	0
Calandula	0	0	0	4	0	1	N			06/06/16	5	59		0
Cambundi Catembo	0	0	0	1	0	1	N			28/05/16	5	68		0
Malange	0	0	0	15	3	0	Y	21/02/16	19/05/16	21/07/16	4	14	77	0
Marimba	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			30/06/16	0	35		0
Quela	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	07/05/16	07/05/16	18/05/16	4	78	89	0
MALANGE	0	0	0	28	7	3	Y	21/02/16	09/06/16	21/07/16	5	14	56	0
Cameia	0	0	0	3	0	0	N			27/07/16	7	8		0
Leua	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			07/05/16	5	89		0
Moxico	0	0	0	2	0	0	N			19/05/16	2	77		0
MOXICO	0	0	0	6	0	0	N			27/07/16	5	8		0
Bibala	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			16/06/16	7	49		0
Namibe	0	0	0	13	2	1	N	17/04/16	14/05/16	05/07/16	5	30	82	0
NAMIBE	0	0	0	14	2	1	N	17/04/16	14/05/16	05/07/16	6	30	82	0
Ambuíla	0	0	0	5	0	0	N			17/06/16	5	48		0
Bembe	1	0	0	4	0	0	N			03/08/16	7	1		0
Buengas	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			14/05/16	4	82		0
Bungo	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			20/03/16	3	137		0
Damba	0	0	0	10	0	0	N			18/07/16	6	17		0
Maquela do zombo	0	0	0	1	0	1	N			22/02/16	0	164		0
Milunga	0	0	0	3	0	0	N			16/07/16	13			0
Mucaba	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			21/05/16	4	75		0
Negage	0	0	0	17	3	0	Y	03/02/16	15/05/16	18/07/16	4	17	81	0
Puri	0	0	0	2	1	0	N	10/05/16	10/05/16	05/07/16	6	30	86	0
Quimbele	0	0	0	5	0	0	N			18/07/16	5	17		0
Quitexe	0	0	0	2	0	0	N			22/07/16	7	13		0
Sanza pombo	0	0	0	3	0	0	N			16/07/16	7	19		0
Songo	0	0	0	1	0	0	N			03/06/16	4	62		0
Uíge	3	0	0	29	5	4	Y	02/02/16	08/05/16	03/08/16	5	1	88	0
UIGE	4	0	0	85	9	5	Y	02/02/16	15/05/16	03/08/16	5	1	81	0
Cuímba	0	0	0	2	1	2	N	24/03/16	24/03/16	19/04/16	11	107	133	0
Mbanza Congo	0	0	0	10	0	0	N			27/07/16	12	8		0
Noqui	0	0	0	2	0	0	N			14/04/16	32	112		0
Nzeto	0	0	0	2	1	0	N	05/02/16	05/02/16	02/03/16	10	155	181	0
Soyo	0	0	0	21	4	3	Y	10/02/16	22/06/16	20/07/16	4	15	43	0
Tomboco	0	0	0	2	0	0	N			27/06/16	4	38		0
ZAIRE	0	0	0	39	6	5	Y	05/02/16	22/06/16	27/07/16	8	8	43	0
Angola	52	0	0	3867	879	369	Y	05/12/15	23/06/16	04/08/16	4	0	42	175

Newly affected districts in W31

Newly districts with confirmed cases in W31

New documented local transmission in W31

Table 4. Distribution of Yellow Fever Vaccination Coverage in Angola as of 04 August 2016

Province	Target population	Launching date	Population vaccinated	Administrative coverage (%)
Belas	1,071,662	19-Feb-16	1,292,404	121%
Cacuaco	887,829	29-Feb-16	776,075	87%
Cazenga	867,659	29-Feb-16	825,793	95%
Icolo e Bengo	75,103	28-Mar-16	46,309	62%
Ingombota	89,556	24-Mar-16	65,083	73%
K. Kiaxi	640,006	10-Mar-16	241,812	38%
Maianga	660,884	14-Mar-16	489,998	74%
Quissama	25,240	28-Mar-16	15,572	62%
Rangel	136,031	28-Mar-16	48,021	35%
Samba	160,174	24-Mar-16	58,535	37%
Sambizanga	433,970	20-Mar-16	146,149	34%
Viana	1,535,102	2-Feb-16	2,130,549	139%
Luanda	6,583,216		6,136,300	93%
Baia Farta	103,623	16-May-16	105,116	101%
Balombo	99,932	16-May-16	101,700	102%
Benguela	598,902	12-Apr-16	563,250	94%
Bocoio	155,397	30-Jun-16	138,747	89%
Catumbela	173,601	13-Apr-16	188,421	109%
Chongoroi	81,977	30-Jun-16	85,175	104%
Cubal	289,703	16-May-16	297,264	103%
Lobito	335,601	13-Apr-16	356,144	106%
Benguela	1,838,736		1,835,817	100%
Menongue	308,509			
Cuango Cubango	308,509			
Cazengo	166,860	30-Jun-16	142,561	85%
Cuanza Norte	228,069		142,561	63%
Amboim	236,339	16-May-16	228,060	96%
Cassongue	145,579	16-May-16	135,907	93%
Ebo	159,024	16-May-16	159,495	100%
Libolo	85,630	16-May-16	88,897	104%
Seles	176,058	16-May-16	170,883	97%
Cuanza Sul	1,071,971		783,242	73%
Cahama	69,519	22-Jun-16	65,132	94%
Cuanhama	362,710	22-Jun-16	329,772	91%
Cunene	432,229		394,904	91%
Bailundo	283,887	16-May-16	270,735	95%
Caala	268,734	13-Apr-16	222,811	83%
Ekunha	79,334	16-May-16	75,022	95%
Huambo	689,301	13-Apr-16	558,150	81%
Londumbali	125,214	2-Jul-16	114,709	92%
Longonjo	87,329	2-Jul-16	88,892	102%
Ukuma	42,950	16-May-16	47,348	110%
Huambo	1,576,749		1,377,667	87%
Caconda	160,892	16-May-16	167,102	104%
Gambos	76,456	29-Jun-16	81,982	107%
Humpata	83,267	28-Jun-16	83,731	101%
Lubango	736,077			
Quipungo	147,818	16-May-16	168,781	114%
Huila	1,204,510		501,596	42%
Capenda Camulemba	54,098	2-Jul-16	46,528	86%
Caungula	27,266	2-Jul-16	20,967	77%
Chitato	196,869	11-Jun-16	203,794	104%
Cuango	174,429	4-Jun-16	187,504	107%
Cuilo	19,841	1-Jul-16	17,479	88%
Lunda Norte	472,503		476,272	101%
Cacuso	71,981	8-Jul-16	60,852	85%
Malange	489,867	14-Jul-16	396,547	81%
Malange	561,848		457,399	81%
Maquela do Zombo	123,073	1-Jul-16	117,896	96%
Negage	136,323	16-May-16	129,732	95%
Puri	35,710	23-Jun-16	36,137	101%
Uige	496,567	16-May-16	624,138	126%
Uige	791,673		907,903	115%
Soyo	219,536	42,537	168,537	77%
Zaire	219,536		168,537	77%
GRAND TOTAL	15,289,549		13,182,198	86%

18 districts were approved for the coming vaccination phase, planned to start August 15th: Cabinda (Beliz, Buco Zau, Cabinda & Cacongo), Cuando Cubango (Menongue), Cuanza Norte (Cambambe), Cuanza Sul (Sumbe), Huambo (Tchindjenje), Huila (Lubango), Lunda Norte (Cambulo), Lunda Sul (Muconda), Malange (Marimba & Massango), Uige (Milunga & Quimbele) and Zaire (Cuimba, Noqui, & Mbanza Congo)

III. Response Interventions

IM/Coordination

- ◆ The Joint Technical Review Mission is expected to submit their final report this week. IMS and partners are incorporating the preliminary recommendations into the operational plans for the next months of the response
- ◆ MOH-Angola is reviewing the TORs of the teams deployed to the provinces. All international staff working in the provinces submit a mission report to the NDPH at the end of the mission
- ◆ Epidemiology staff is deployed to the provinces of Cabinda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Lunda Norte, Malange and Zaire, as part of the plans to provide sustained support to the provinces' health systems
- ◆ Partners are seeking clearance for all data collection and research projects that employ Angolan data since February, in accordance with the circular letter released last week by the Ministry of Health through its National Institute of Public Health (INSP)

Surveillance, Laboratory and Data management

- ◆ In Luanda, 12 suspected cases were reported. None of them was confirmed by the national reference laboratory
- ◆ The number of cases with severe manifestations admitted in the MSF Yellow Fever ward in Benguela Hospital General has stabilized after last week's increase. Among the 11 cases admitted last week, all were negative for yellow fever but 9 were positive for malaria (of which 2 were co-infected with leptospirosis). Of these 11 cases, 6 had no history of vaccination.
- ◆ A system for tracking samples being sent to the central level and redistribution of sampling materials to the provinces was launched by MoH, with support of WHO and CDC
- ◆ MoH and WHO are now providing feedback to the provinces for all yellow fever samples submitted, as well as the results for the differential diagnosis rapid diagnosis tests performed on all samples (dengue, chikungunya, malaria, leptospirosis)
- ◆ Due to the reduction in the number of suspected cases reported, the National Reference Laboratory will start testing samples every two days to ensure effective management of reagents

Vaccination

- ◆ **18 districts will start vaccinating in August 15th:** Cabinda (Beliz, Buco Zau, Cabinda & Cacongo), Cuando Cubango (Menongue), Cuanza Norte (Cambambe), Cuanza Sul (Sumbe), Huambo (Tchindjenje), Huila (Lubango), Lunda Norte (Cambulo), Lunda Sul (Muconda), Malange (Marimba & Massango), Uige (Milunga & Quimbele) and Zaire (Cuimba, Noqui & Mbanza Congo)
- ◆ All 18 districts will received additional support from Central level for the implementation of the campaign
- ◆ WHO and CDC are providing technical support to MoH for the preparation of a 1-day briefing workshop early next week for all staff who will be deployed to the provinces in support of the vaccination efforts
- ◆ The last request of yellow fever vaccine made to ICG included **4,986,260 doses**, with immediate delivery of 3,048,705 doses where **1,490,902 doses** are for the 13 unvaccinated districts along the DRC border; **740,756 doses** for districts with past proven local transmission and high risk; and **817,047 doses** for Lubango, the largest urban center in the south
- ◆ **4 additional districts will be vaccinated this week in the border with Namibia:** Cuando Cubango (Calai, Cuangar & Dirico) and Cunene (Namacunde) to allow persons to obtain a yellow fever card and cross the border, now closed to all unvaccinated persons. The vaccine doses to be used do not come from the stock requested from ICG, but rather from the stock already present in other provinces

Logistics

- ◆ The current Yellow Fever vaccine stock at **central** store is **2,327,270 doses**; the stocks at **provincial** level are **1,915,100 doses** **approximately**
- ◆ MoH received **2,000,000 doses of vaccines** from Sanofi Pasteur on August 2nd and **1,080,200 doses** from Institute Pasteur de Dakar on August 4th. None of these vaccine doses was accompanied by vaccination materials.
- ◆ The country's limited stock of 5ml syringes was entirely routed to Cabinda and Huila provinces, who will implement the largest vaccination campaigns in the next weeks.
- ◆ Last Friday, all vaccine doses and vaccination materials (except 89,200 syringes of 0,5ml) destined for Huila were sent to this province.
- ◆ All vaccine doses destined for Cuanza Norte and Cuanza sul were transferred to these provinces. Vaccination materials are still missing.
- ◆ For the remaining provinces, vaccine doses and materials will be sent after the arrival of additional 5ml syringes on August 9th.
- ◆ WHO has recruited local logisticians in key provinces, in support of routine operations and yellow fever response. Also, 5 international consultants have been recruited by WHO to strengthen logistics and the cold chain process in view of the upcoming vaccination campaigns

Border Health

- ◆ MoH and IMS discussed further developments on the implementation of IHR recommendations related to outbreak prevention and response, specifically the process of adapting IHR guidelines to the national context with the support of a WHO EURO expert currently in Angola for this purpose.
- ◆ Communication materials for air and railway travel developed by WHO, CDC and UNICEF were reviewed by MoH and are awaiting final validation before distribution. Some of these materials have been shared with partners in DRC

Social Mobilization, Risk Communication and Media

- ◆ WHO, UNICEF and the Social Mobilization Sub-Committee headed by the NDPH, delivered a new strategy focused on the outbreak declining phase. Work is underway to produce new communication campaigns, reinforcement of routine activities, vector control mobilization, communication around protection measures, etc.
- ◆ UNICEF continues technical support to social mobilization in 5 provinces including Malange, Cuanza Norte and Cunene
- ◆ WHO, UNICEF and Red Cross volunteers are preparing social mobilization strategies and activities in view of the upcoming vaccination campaigns in priority districts, and are coordinating social mobilization deployments in these areas
- ◆ WHO supported the production of a yellow fever music video clip at Belas Hospital in Luanda province
- ◆ WHO country and regional offices coordinated the production of a press release this week end.

Case Management

- ◆ MSF support to Benguela hospital will continue until August 15th. Afterwards, patient care will be reintegrated into the regular public healthcare system
- ◆ A national workshop took place on August 5th, organized by the Clinical Subcommittee, to present experiences and lessons learned for the management of yellow fever patients. Participants were clinicians from the hospitals of Luanda and Benguela. This workshop was also an opportunity to finalize and validate the updated Angolan clinical guidelines.
- ◆ A complete bibliography is being compiled to accompany the Angolan clinical guidelines

Vector Control

- ◆ Routine vector control activities by Cuban cooperation continued
- ◆ The Minister of Health recommended the development of a comprehensive plan for recruitment and training of vector control specialists, on the cadre of an expansion of integrated vector control activities. Consensus was that vector control activities should move towards integration, rather than develop specific yellow fever vector control plans

Special Studies and Assessments

- ◆ A KAP project to assess changes in vaccination coverage between April and July among adult men in Luanda has completed data collection on July 30th. Data were collected by CDC and FETP staff, with clearance from the Province of Luanda Department of Health and the INSP. Data are now being analysed and will be presented to MoH, IMS and partners on August 10
- ◆ MoH, WHO and CDC agreed on methods for the implementation of a vaccination coverage assessment by cluster in vaccinated areas. Districts to be included in the assessment are Cuangula (Lunda Norte), Soyo (Zaire), Benguela Sede and Lobito (Benguela), Huambo Sede and Caála (Huambo) and Luanda.

V. Key challenges

- ◆ Need to maintain engagement of authorities and partners until the end of the outbreak can be confirmed after the start of the September rainy season
- ◆ Need to maintain the same level of intensity of surveillance despite the fact that the number of confirmed cases has remained stable at 0 since late June
- ◆ Need to keep engagement to vaccinate areas of the country at potential risk of outbreaks after the start of the September rainy season
- ◆ Need to strengthen cross-border communication, in particular in areas targeted for vaccination. Cross-border meetings are already occurring between the two sides at the district level, no overarching national guidelines have been released to date
- ◆ Need to strengthen the control of yellow card at airports, ports and land crossings. Border health measures need to be scaled up and enforced not only for people arriving to Angola but also those going out of the country
- ◆ Delays with delivery of visas may continue affecting smooth turn over of staff in the field

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