

I. Key Highlights

- ◆ A progress review mission of the yellow fever response is being planned by WHO and partners, following the Emergency Committee recommendations.
- ◆ The Ministry of Health prepared a circular letter regulating the control of Yellow Fever vaccination at entry and exit from the country and for some domestic travels
- ◆ Since 16 May 2016, 16 districts in 5 provinces are implementing mass vaccination campaigns. Some provinces are closing the campaign (Huambo, Huila, Uige), while Benguela and Kuanza Sul are considering to extend the campaign duration period.
- ◆ New cases of local transmission were documented in Humpata and Cuango districts. The districts of Cacuso, Malange and Chitato are under investigation.
- ◆ On 22 May a cluster of cases was reported from Lunda Norte province with back dated cases and deaths to March, 2016. 4 cases in Cafunfu (Cuango district) were documented as local transmission. A reactive vaccination and vector control activities are taking place in Cafunfu.

II. Epidemiological Situation as of 27 May 2016

⇒ Week 21 (May 21st to May 27):

- 218 cases were reported this week, of which 33 were confirmed and 14 had died. Laboratory tests were done for 217 of them. Most had date of onset of symptoms in the previous week.
- New cases were reported in 12 districts from 5 provinces. Four (4) new districts had confirmed cases (Puri, Cuango, Chitato and Bocoio), these 4 districts are placed in provinces having already laboratory confirmed cases.
- Local transmission was documented in 5 new districts (Menongue, Sumbe, Humpata, Cuango and Malanje), (Table 4.1 & 4.2).

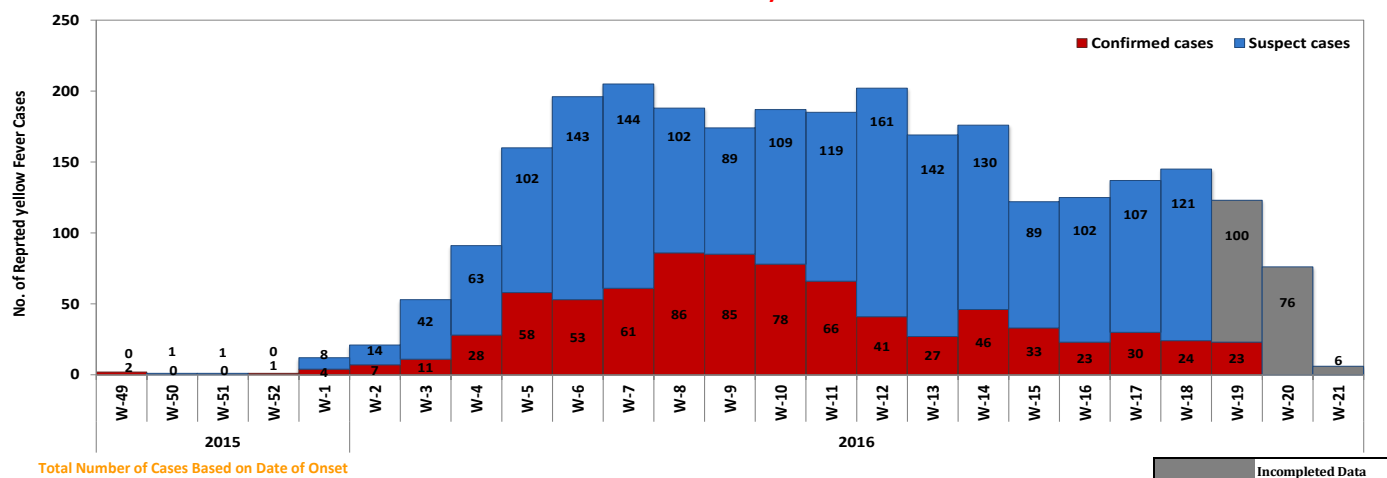
⇒ Cumulative statistics:

- A total of 2,758 suspected cases with 316 deaths have been reported. In total 788 were laboratory confirmed, 102 of which died.
- 16 provinces out of 18 have laboratory confirmed cases including 77 districts out of 166 (see table 2). Luanda province still presents 60.0% of the confirmed cases (473) (Table 2 and Figure 2)
- Local transmission has been documented in 27 districts within 9 provinces (Table 4)
- The majority of the confirmed cases were among age groups of 15-19 years; 25% (199), followed by age group of 20–24 years; 19% (153), and most of cases (70%) were among males as in Figure 3.

Table 1: National Summary of Yellow Fever Outbreak

Indicator	Number
Yellow Fever Outbreak Summary from 21— 27 May 2016	
Reported Cases	218
Confirmed cases	33
Samples tested	217
Deaths	14
New provinces with confirmed cases	0
Total provinces that reported cases this week	5
New districts with confirmed cases	4
Districts with confirmed cases this week	12
New districts with documented local transmission	5
Yellow Fever Outbreak Summary from 5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016	
Total cases reported to central level	2,758
Total samples tested	2,299
Total confirmed cases	788
Total deaths	316
Total deaths among confirmed cases	102
Total districts that have reported cases	114
Total districts with confirmed cases	77
Total provinces that have reported cases	18
Total provinces with confirmed cases	16
Total districts with documented local transmission	27
Total provinces with documented local transmission	9
Total number of districts in Angola	166
Total number of provinces in Angola	18

Fig.1: National Epi Weekly Trend of Yellow Fever Suspected and Confirmed Cases in Angola
5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016



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Fig.2: Epi Weekly Trend of Yellow Fever Suspected and Confirmed Cases in Luanda
5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016

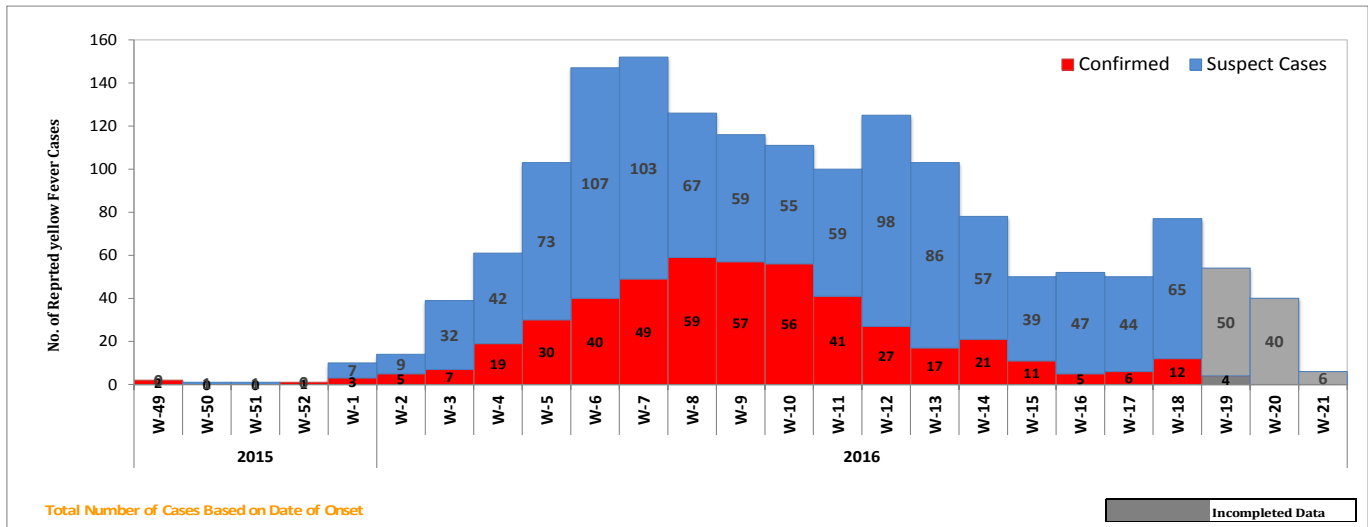


Table 2: Provinces with Yellow Fever Laboratory Confirmation at 27 May 2016

Province	Cumulative (5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016)				Discarded. Lab + with Vacc. History	
	Notified Cases	Tested		Confirmed		
		No	%	No	%	
Bengo	15	15	100.0	5	33.3	0
Benguela	226	215	95.1	86	38.1	6
Bie	24	23	95.8	15	62.5	0
Cabinda	26	20	76.9	1	3.8	0
Cuando Cubango	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0
Cuanza Norte	28	21	75.0	3	10.7	0
Cuanza Sul	85	82	96.5	16	18.8	0
Cunene	44	43	97.7	14	31.8	0
Huambo	456	405	88.8	121	26.5	13
Huila	131	88	67.2	32	24.4	0
Luanda	1619	1290	79.6	473	29.2	62
Lunda Norte	13	12	92.3	5	38.5	0
Lunda Sul	6	5	83.3	0	0.0	0
Malange	13	12	92.3	4	30.8	0
Moxico	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0
Namibe	7	7	100.0	1	14.3	0
Uige	45	44	97.8	8	17.8	0
Zaire	12	10	83.3	3	25.0	0
TOTAL	2758	2299	83.4	788	28.6	81

Fig.3: Age-Groups Distribution of Yellow Fever Cases in Angola
5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016

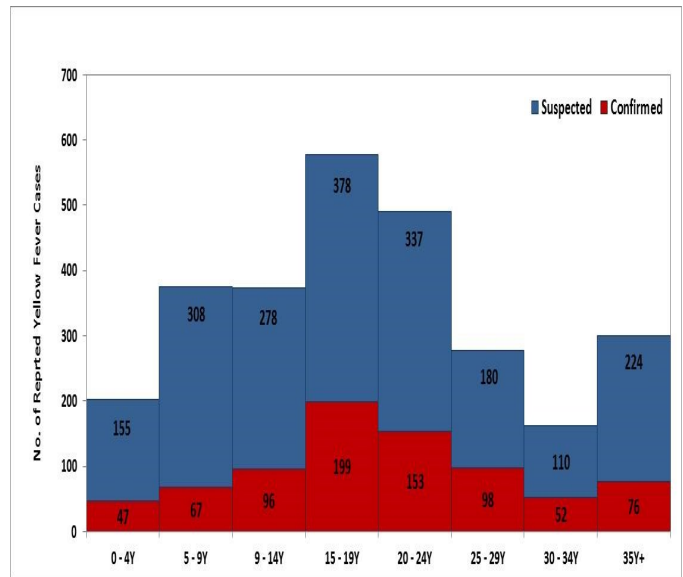
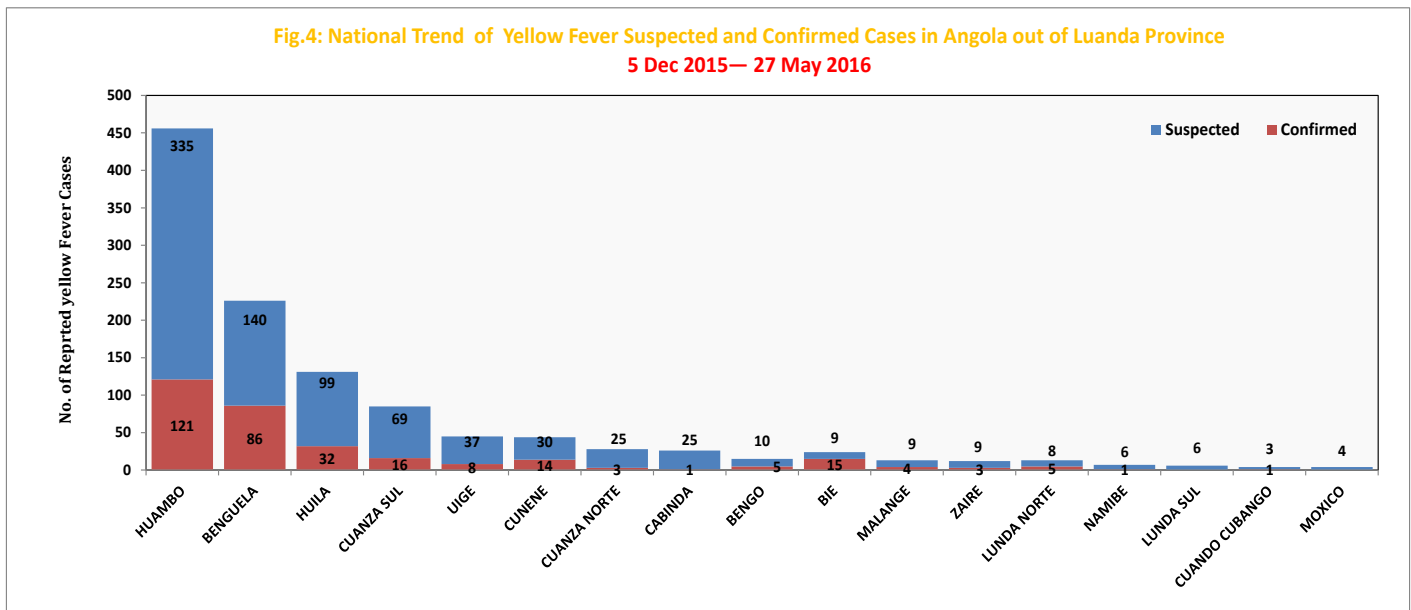


Fig.4: National Trend of Yellow Fever Suspected and Confirmed Cases in Angola out of Luanda Province
5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016

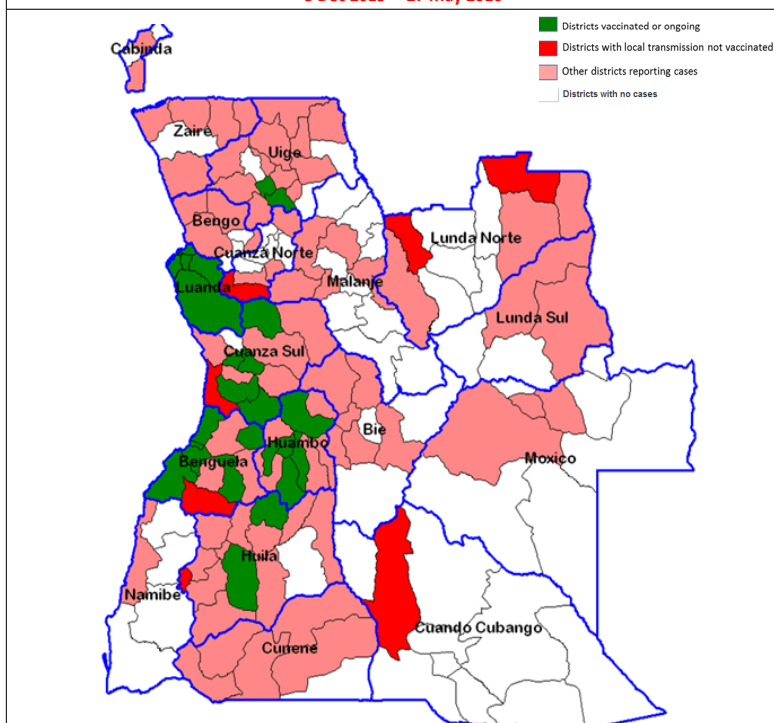


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Table 3: Distribution of Vaccination Coverage and YF Local Transmission Cases in Angola, as of 27 May 2016

Province	Target population	Launching date	Population vaccinated	Administrative coverage (%)
Cazenga	867,659	29-Feb-16	814,806	94%
Viana	1,535,102	2-Feb-16	2,123,623	138%
Cacuaco	887,829	29-Feb-16	769,274	87%
K. Kiaxi	640,006	10-Mar-16	212,512	33%
Belas	1,071,662	19-Feb-16	1,287,998	120%
Sambizanga	433,970	20-Mar-16	135,707	31%
Malanga	660,884	14-Mar-16	480,809	73%
Rangel	136,031	28-Mar-16	43,366	32%
Ingombota	89,556	24-Mar-16	61,235	68%
Samba	160,174	24-Mar-16	54,942	34%
Icolo e Bengo	75,103	28-Mar-16	37,377	50%
Kissama	25,240	28-Mar-16	13,774	55%
Luanda	6,583,216		6,035,423	92%
Baia Farta	103,623	16-May-16	81,937	79%
Balombo	99,932	16-May-16	101,700	102%
Benguela	531,744	12-Apr-16	484,161	91%
Catumbela	173,601	13-Apr-16	188,421	109%
Chorongoi	81,977	pending		
Cubal	289,703	16-May-16	211,920	73%
Lobito	335,601	13-Apr-16	356,144	106%
Benguela	1,616,181		1,424,283	88%
Bailundo	283,887	16-May-16	203,055	72%
Caala	268,734	13-Apr-16	222,811	83%
Ekunha	79,334	16-May-16	74,777	94%
Huambo	689,301	13-Apr-16	558,150	81%
Ukuma	42,950	16-May-16	47,348	110%
Huambo	1,364,206		1,106,141	81%
Amboim	236,339	16-May-16	133,089	56%
Cassongue	145,579	16-May-16	30,693	21%
Ebo	159,024	16-May-16	73,853	46%
Libolo	85,630	16-May-16	30,781	36%
Seles	176,058	16-May-16	79,457	45%
Sumbe	269,341			
Kuanza Sul	1,071,971		347,873	32%
Chitato	196,869			
Cuango	174,429	27-May-16		
Lunda Norte	371,298		0	0%
Malanje	489,867			
Malanje	489,867		0	0%
Menongue	308,509			
Total Cuango Cu	308,509		0	0%
Caconda	160,892	16-May-16	151,003	94%
Lubango	736,077	16-May-16	14,938	2%
Quipungo	147,818	16-May-16	168,781	114%
Humpata	83,267			
Huíla	1,128,054		334,722	30%
Negage	136,323	16-May-16	121,946	89%
Uíge	496,567	16-May-16	606,628	122%
Uíge	632,890		728,574	115%
GRAND TOTAL	13,566,192		9,977,016	74%

Map of Yellow Fever Cases with Local Transmission and Vaccination Provinces & Districts in Angola
5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016



Source: MOH, Angola

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**Table 4.1: Yellow Fever Reported and Confirmed Cases per Angola Provinces and Districts, 2016
5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016**

Province	Cases notified in Week 21 (21— 27 May 2016)			Cumulative Cases (5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016)			Documented Local Transmission *	Date of onset first case*	Date of onset of last case*	Date of last report	Reporting Delay	Days since last report to central level
	Reported	Confirmed	Deaths	Reported	Confirmed	Deaths						
Belas	7	0	0	165	51	24	Y	29/02/16	06/05/16	26/05/16	20	3
Cacuaco	8	0	1	212	77	22	Y	01/02/16	17/05/16	27/05/16	10	2
Cazenga	26	0	2	346	104	33	Y	20/01/16	22/05/16	27/05/16	5	2
Icolo e Bengo	0	0	0	4	1	0	Y	08/03/16	29/03/16	07/04/16	9	52
Ingombota	0	0	0	15	4	0	Y	26/02/16	12/05/16	17/05/16	5	12
Kilamba xiayi	12	3	2	188	65	14	Y	25/02/16	23/05/16	27/05/16	4	2
Maianga	1	0	0	104	26	9	Y	24/01/16	06/05/16	24/05/16	18	5
Quissama	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	24/04/16	24/04/16	27/04/16	3	32
Rangel	0	0	0	39	15	2	Y	10/01/16	08/05/16	20/05/16	12	9
Samba	3	0	0	23	5	2	Y	10/02/16	12/05/16	27/05/16	15	2
Sambizanga	3	0	0	77	29	11	Y	25/01/16	13/05/16	24/05/16	11	5
Viana	22	1	0	446	95	84	Y	04/02/16	07/05/16	27/05/16	20	2
LUANDA	82	4	5	1620	473	201						
Andulo	0	0	0	9	6	1	N	27/02/16	15/05/16	20/05/16	5	9
Camacupa	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	19/03/16	19/03/16	31/03/16	12	59
Chinguar	0	0	0	5	2	0	N	02/02/16	28/03/16	18/04/16	21	41
Cuito	0	0	0	5	4	1	N	30/01/16	18/04/16	09/05/16	21	20
Cunhinga	0	0	0	3	1	0	N	28/02/16	09/04/16	16/04/16	7	43
Nharea	0	0	0	1	1	0	N	22/02/16	22/02/16	04/03/16	11	86
BIE	0	0	0	24	15	2						
Cahama	2	1	0	14	5	0	Y	02/03/16	10/05/16	25/05/16	15	4
Cuanhama	8	3	1	15	4	1	Y	07/03/16	15/05/16	25/05/16	10	4
Curoca	1	0	0	3	0	0	N	06/03/16	01/05/16	25/05/16	24	4
Cuvelai	1	0	0	2	0	0	N	02/04/16	04/05/16	25/05/16	21	4
Ombadja	0	0	0	10	5	1	N	05/02/16	17/04/16	06/05/16	19	23
CUNENE	12	4	1	44	14	2						
Baia Farta	2	2	1	11	9	2	Y	10/04/16	12/05/16	21/05/16	9	8
Balombo	11	1	0	20	6	2	Y	19/05/16	04/05/16	26/05/16	22	3
Benguela	42	13	2	90	42	8	Y	15/05/16	08/05/16	26/05/16	18	3
Bocoio	2	1	0	5	1	0	N	13/04/16	04/05/16	21/05/16	17	8
Caimbambo	10	2	0	5	1	0	N	26/02/16	01/05/16	09/05/16	8	20
Catumbela	0	0	0	29	4	0	Y	22/02/16	03/05/16	27/05/16	24	2
Chongoroi	0	0	0	5	4	0	Y	26/02/16	07/04/16	23/04/16	16	36
Cubal	0	0	0	5	3	1	Y	02/03/16	08/04/16	19/04/16	11	40
Ganda	0	0	0	5	3	0	N	02/03/16	05/03/16	17/03/16	12	73
Lobito	2	0	0	51	13	3	Y	11/02/16	08/05/16	26/05/16	18	3
BENGUELA	69	19	3	226	86	16						
Bailundo	4	0	0	78	11	4	Y	24/02/16	07/05/16	27/05/16	20	2
Caala	1	0	0	82	24	7	Y	27/02/16	12/05/16	23/05/16	11	6
Catchiungo	3	0	0	24	2	0	N	13/03/16	07/05/16	21/05/16	14	8
Ecunha	0	0	0	64	18	4	Y	01/02/16	05/05/16	19/05/16	14	10
Huambo	3	0	0	119	39	12	Y	20/01/16	15/04/16	21/05/16	36	8
Londumbale	0	0	0	25	7	7	N	01/03/16	27/04/16	11/05/16	14	18
Longonjo	0	0	0	22	10	3	N	29/02/16	28/04/16	16/05/16	18	13
Mungo	10	0	0	14	2	2	N	31/01/16	28/04/16	21/05/16	23	8
Tchikala tcholo hanga	4	0	0	9	3	0	N	15/03/16	19/05/16	23/05/16	4	6
Tchinjenje	0	0	0	3	1	0	N	24/03/16	11/05/16	19/05/16	8	10
Ukuma	0	0	0	15	4	4	Y	22/02/16	24/04/16	07/05/16	13	22
HUAMBO	25	0	0	455	121	43						
Ambaca	0	0	0	9	1	0	N	03/02/16	23/04/16	12/05/16	19	17
Cambambe	0	0	0	2	0	0	N	12/02/16	12/02/16	12/02/16	0	107
Cazengo	0	0	0	16	2	6	N	15/02/16	01/02/16	03/04/16	62	56
Lucala	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	09/02/16	09/02/16	09/02/16	0	110
Kuanza Norte	0	0	0	28	3	6						
Amboim	0	0	0	4	2	1	Y	23/01/16	05/04/16	19/04/16	14	40
Cassongue	0	0	0	2	2	0	Y	02/02/16	02/02/16	08/03/16	35	82
Cela	0	0	1	7	1	0	N	27/02/16	29/03/16	26/04/16	28	33
Conda	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	24/04/16	24/04/16	20/05/16	26	9
Ebo	5	0	0	27	4	1	Y	29/02/16	04/05/16	27/05/16	23	2
Libolo	0	0	0	4	1	1	Y	05/02/16	06/05/16	20/05/16	14	9
Mussende	0	0	0	2	0	0	N	26/02/16	10/04/16	28/04/16	18	31
Porto amboim	1	0	0	5	0	2	N	22/05/16	01/05/16	27/05/16	26	2
Quibala	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	27/03/16	27/03/16	19/04/16	23	40
Quilenda	0	0	0	2	0	0	N	23/04/16	29/04/16	08/05/16	9	21
Seles	3	0	0	21	5	2	Y	17/05/16	14/05/16	27/05/16	13	2
Sumbe	0	0	0	9	1	2	Y	02/03/16	15/05/16	20/05/16	5	9
KUANZA SUL	9	0	1	85	16	9						
Bucu Zau	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	20/01/16	20/01/16	27/01/16	7	123
Cabinda	0	0	0	25	1	1	N	07/03/16	14/04/16	27/04/16	13	32
CABINDA	0	0	0	26	1	1						
Menongue	0	0	0	4	1	1	Y	22/02/16	06/05/16	14/05/16	8	15
CUANDO CUBANGO	0	0	0	4	1	1						

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**Table 4.2: Yellow Fever Reported and Confirmed Cases per Angola Provinces and Districts, 2016
5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016**

Province	Cases notified in Week 21 (21— 27 May 2016)			Cumulative Cases (5 Dec 2015— 27 May 2016)			Documented Local Transmission *	Date of onset first case*	Date of onset of last case*	Date of last report	Reporting Delay	Days since last report to central level
	Reported	Confirmed	Deaths	Reported	Confirmed	Deaths						
Caconda	0	0	0	27	10	3	Y	28/02/16	30/03/16	08/04/16	9	51
Cacula	0	0	0	6	3	1	N	08/03/16	04/05/16	14/05/16	10	15
Caluquembe	0	0	0	10	2	6	N	21/01/16	20/01/16	30/03/16	70	60
Chibia	0	0	0	2	1	0	N	04/02/16	08/02/16	19/02/16	11	100
Chicomba	0	0	0	9	1	0	N	02/02/16	11/05/16	19/05/16	8	10
Chipindo	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	09/04/16	09/04/16	26/04/16	17	33
Cubal	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	16/01/16	16/01/16	31/01/16	15	119
Cuvango	0	0	0	2	0	0	N	09/04/16	09/04/16	18/04/16	9	41
Gambos	0	0	0	5	1	1	N	24/02/16	15/02/16	11/03/16	25	79
Huambo	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	08/02/16	08/02/16	15/02/16	7	104
Humpata	0	0	0	11	3	0	Y	09/02/16	27/04/16	11/05/16	14	18
Lubango	0	0	0	14	4	4	N	25/01/16	22/04/16	28/04/16	6	31
Matala	0	0	0	2	0	1	N	26/01/16	07/03/16	21/03/16	14	69
Quilengues	0	0	0	10	4	2	N	21/02/16	24/02/16	19/03/16	24	71
Quipungo	0	0	0	30	3	3	Y	10/02/16	07/05/16	14/05/16	7	15
HUILA	0	0	0	131	32	21						
Cambulo	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	08/03/16	08/03/16	13/04/16	36	46
Chitato	4	1	1	6	1	1	N	31/03/16	15/05/16	23/05/16	8	6
Cuango	4	4	3	4	4	3	Y	05/05/16	09/05/16	23/05/16	14	6
Lucapa	1	0	0	1	0	0	N	11/04/16	11/04/16	23/05/16	42	6
Xa Muteba	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	10/02/16	10/02/16	13/04/16	63	46
LUNDA NORTE	9	5	4	13	5	4						
Muconda	1	0	0	1	0	0	N	22/05/16	22/05/16	27/05/16	5	2
Saurimo	0	0	0	5	0	0	N	07/03/16	08/04/16	04/05/16	26	25
LUNDA SUL	1	0	0	6	0	0						
Ambriz	0	0	0	3	1	0	N	04/04/16	03/05/16	17/05/16	14	12
Bula Atumba	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	07/03/16	07/03/16	14/03/16	7	76
Dande	0	0	0	10	4	0	N	16/02/16	04/04/16	06/05/16	32	23
Nambuangongo	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	23/03/16	23/03/16	08/04/16	16	51
BENGO	0	0	0	15	5	0						
Cacuso	0	0	0	2	1	0	Y	10/03/16	21/04/16	06/05/16	15	23
Cahombo	0	0	0	1	1	1	N	20/03/16	20/03/16	31/03/16	11	59
Calandula	0	0	0	2	0	1	N	03/03/16	10/03/16	14/03/16	4	76
Malange	0	0	0	7	2	0	Y	14/02/16	13/05/16	20/05/16	7	9
Quela	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	07/05/16	07/05/16	18/05/16	11	11
MALANGE	0	0	0	13	4	2						
Cameia	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	08/04/16	08/04/16	18/04/16	10	41
Leua	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	26/04/16	26/04/16	07/05/16	11	22
Moxico	0	0	0	2	0	0	N	02/04/16	09/05/16	19/05/16	10	10
MOXICO	0	0	0	4	0	0						
Namibe	3	0	0	7	1	1	N	07/03/16	06/05/16	21/05/16	15	8
NAMIBE	3	0	0	7	1	1						
Cuimba	0	0	0	2	1	2	N	24/03/16	27/03/16	19/04/16	23	40
Mbanza congo	0	0	0	4	0	0	N	06/02/16	24/03/16	02/04/16	9	57
Noqui	0	0	0	2	0	0	N	26/02/16	19/02/16	14/03/16	24	76
Nzeto	0	0	0	2	1	0	N	05/02/16	08/02/16	02/03/16	23	88
Soyo	0	0	0	2	1	0	N	10/02/16	11/04/16	15/04/16	4	44
ZAIRE	0	0	0	12	3	2						
Ambuila	2	0	0	2	0	0	N	03/05/16	02/05/16	21/05/16	19	8
Bembe	2	0	0	2	0	0	N	16/05/16	15/05/16	24/05/16	9	5
Buengas	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	30/04/16	30/04/16	14/05/16	14	15
Bungo	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	21/02/16	21/02/16	20/03/16	28	70
Damba	0	0	0	2	0	0	N	30/03/16	07/04/16	19/04/16	12	40
Maquela zombo	0	0	0	1	0	1	N	16/02/16	16/02/16	22/02/16	6	97
Mucaba	1	0	0	1	0	0	N	12/05/16	12/05/16	21/05/16	9	8
Negage	0	0	0	7	2	0	Y	10/03/16	10/04/16	18/04/16	8	41
Puri	1	0	0	1	1	0	N	10/05/16	10/05/16	21/05/16	11	8
Quimbele	1	1	0	3	0	0	N	02/03/16	07/05/16	24/05/16	17	5
Quitexe	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	19/04/16	19/04/16	09/05/16	20	20
Sanza pombo	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	03/05/16	03/05/16	14/05/16	11	15
Uige	1	0	0	22	5	4	Y	28/01/16	05/05/16	24/05/16	19	5
UIGE	8	1	0	45	8	5						
Grand Total	218	33	14	2758	788	316						
* 1. For cases with date of onset												
* 2. Y = Yes confirmed Local Transmission, N= Not Confirmed Local Transmission												
Newly confirmed districts in W21				New local transmission in W21								

III. Response Interventions

Coordination

- ◆ The EU delegation formed by E-CDC, ECHO and European Medical Corps completed its 10 days mission in Angola to assess the risk of YF spread to Europe and the response in Angola to date. A report is available at: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/yellow-fever-risk-assessment-Angola-China.pdf>
- ◆ Key members of the IMS contributed to briefings and data analysis to support the meeting of the Emergency Committee of the IHR and supported the MoH on the preparation of its presentation to the committee
- ◆ Performance indicators were developed in collaboration with all team leaders and will start being used this week
- ◆ WHO and partners is updating a Yellow Fever Global Strategy toward controlling yellow fever outbreaks events in high risk countries as Angola and DRC.

Surveillance, Laboratory and Data management

- ◆ Surveillance assessment missions to border provinces were started in two phases, in collaboration with MoH :
 - Phase I: From May 31—June 04 to the provinces of **Cunene, Cabinda, Lunda Norte, Zaire, Malanje**
 - Phases II: From June 06— June 10 to the provinces of **Lunda Sul, Namibe, Cuando Cubango, Moxico**
- ◆ A tracking system for investigations of local transmission cases was implemented
- ◆ Routine surveillance in Luanda and other districts already vaccinated will incorporate case investigations of all PCR+ cases reported, to understand the profile of cases and factors affecting persistent transmission of YF
- ◆ A surveillance evaluation form was developed and will be used to assess surveillance in provinces and districts this week
- ◆ The new version of the case investigation form for local transmission will start being piloted in the field this week
- ◆ The final classification committee is now using the new classification algorithm regularly
- ◆ In **Lunda Norte**, five cases were reported (four from Coango district and one from Chitato district). A rapid response team was put together by the MoH, WHO and UNICEF for investigation and response. All cases were found to be local transmission. Additional cluster of cases was identified in Cafunfu (Coango). Both districts have a close relation with DRC, with trans-border markets related to mining activities, a large foreign population and porous borders. Immediate reactive vaccination was planned, as well as training of community surveillance, community mobilization and vector control activities
- ◆ A special meeting was held this week with MoH and partners to discuss data cleaning and re-analysis issues due to inconsistent reporting criteria

Vaccination

- ◆ The MOH with partners is currently implementing yellow fever response campaign in 16 districts in 5 provinces, including one mop-up campaign in Benguela district
- ◆ Total number of the vaccinated population in the districts currently vaccinating is **2,175, 879** out of **2,706,690** targeted population with an overall administrative coverage of 80 % after 10 days of vaccination. Low coverage percentage were reported in Kuanza Sul and Benguela at their district level. High level visits from MoH and WHO were launched to address potential problems explaining low coverage and slow vaccination in these districts.
- ◆ MoH and WHO provided guidance on district level vaccination strategies, emphasizing in initial focus of campaign in urban centers, followed by rural areas in coordination with local leaders

Border Health

- ◆ The Angola Ministry of Health prepared a circular letter regulating control of Yellow Fever vaccination at entry and exit from the country and for some domestic travel. The policy includes orders for travelers in and out of the country as well as domestic travelers to Luanda; it proposes penalties for companies that do not comply with the recommendations
- ◆ Surveillance strengthening visits were planned for 9 provinces (see Surveillance section)
- ◆ A fact-finding investigation revealed that the airport of Pointe Noire in Republic of Congo is not regularly used by travelers to and from Cabinda. Despite this, WHO in the Republic of Congo should consider investigating whether yellow cards are checked in that airport

Social Mobilization and Risk Communication

- ◆ Partners conducted additional communication messages and activities to support vaccination campaign province with low vaccination coverage; Cuanza Sul and Benguela
- ◆ Disseminated IEC messages through local radios (Radio Huambo and Rádio Mais) and reviewed the new materials and advocacy for (TV messages)
- ◆ Trained 19 community workers in Huambo in collaboration with PSI (local organization)
- ◆ A special meeting on Social Mobilization was organized by UNICEF, with MoH, WHO and other partners. The meeting identified needs for financial support and coordination among partners
- ◆ On going of the mop up supportive activities in areas with confirmed yellow fever cases in Luanda province (Viana and Sambizanga)
- ◆ Training of 31 trainers of social mobilization in the Municipality of Bailundo, Province of Huambo have been conducted. In addition to training of 41 traditional leaders (Sobas) from Caconda (province of Huíla)
- ◆ UNICEF social mobilization and risk communication activities continued in Luanda and five provinces

Case Management

- ◆ MSF supports case management activities in Huambo, Benguela Provincial Hospitals and Viana Municipal Hospital, in addition to technical support for surveillance and data management activities in Huambo and Luanda provinces
- ◆ IEC: visits to patients' families and neighbors for sensitization. In Viana municipality, out of 466 people interviewed, 30 were not vaccinated (6%).
- ◆ MSF reported 4 cases of Dengue detected in hospitals in Luanda
- ◆ MSF is supporting case management in Benguela Provincial hospital.
- ◆ MDM conducted training for 250 nurses in health posts and centers in Viana, using the national guideline and a specific guide on case management at community health facilities.
- ◆ MDM will accomplish the training activities for 100 health workers and 250 health staff in Kuanza Norte and Luanda by June 7th

Vector Control

- ◆ An entomologist from WHO- AFRO is expected to arrive this week, to lead the vector control team
- ◆ Cuban Cooperation continue to support vector control activities in Luanda
- ◆ Routine entomological assessment and vector control is ongoing in affected provinces
- ◆ Vector control experts joined each of the vaccination and surveillance assessment teams to perform case investigations and assessment of local transmission

Special Studies and Assessments

- ◆ CDC in collaboration with «Grupo Core» conducted an independent monitoring of vaccination coverage in Luanda and Benguela on May 14-15. Initial results are expected to be shared this week
- ◆ CDC and MoH implemented evaluation of yellow fever and malaria co-infection; a report is expected this week
- ◆ A proposal for Differential Diagnosis of cases negative to YF or co-infected was prepared by CDC. A Portuguese version was sent to the director of the National Institute of Public Health, for her approval
- ◆ CDC and MoH started assessment of cases with positive PCR and history of vaccination, based on a protocol presented last week. Preliminary results will be presented this week. Systematic investigation of vaccinated cases will be incorporated in surveillance
- ◆ CDC-China conducted an assessment of vaccination among workers in Chinese enterprises

V. Key challenges

- ◆ The province of Luanda has vaccinated more than 6 million people. However, new cases continue to be reported indicating some pockets of unvaccinated people
- ◆ Under-reporting from all facilities in Cabinda, Luanda, Benguela and Huambo, has been confirmed. Impact in the epicurve interpretation and remedial actions are being discussed.
- ◆ Continuous strengthening of case investigations and surveillance in all provinces
- ◆ Need for coordination of clinical case management activities
- ◆ Need to re-assess the strategy for vector control to focus on gathering places and adult vector
- ◆ The high number of departures for the provinces and staff turn-over put additional strain on WHO CO administration and logistics. The need for additional support is being considered

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