



I. Key Highlights

- ◆ The acting Governor of Huambo Province, Mr. Francisco Zage Quissanga launched the Yellow Fever Response Vaccination Campaign in Huambo on 12 April 2016
- ◆ The Vice Governor of Benguela Province, Dr. Victor Sardinha Moita launched the Yellow Fever Response Vaccination Campaign in the province on 13 April 2016
- ◆ A total of 13 out of 18 provinces are now affected (1 new province and 4 new districts)
- ◆ The overall administrative coverage of the vaccination campaign of the three provinces as of 17 April is 73.4% of the targeted population (6,328,148 of 8,616,322)
- ◆ Luanda province completed yellow fever response campaign with 90% vaccination coverage
- ◆ The total number of Yellow fever vaccines in country of as of 17 April is 1,292,460 doses
- ◆ WHO Country Representative and the UNRC visited Huambo Province on Thursday 14 April 2016. The WR also visited Benguela province on Friday 15 and Saturday 16 April

II. Epidemiological Situation as of 17 April 2016

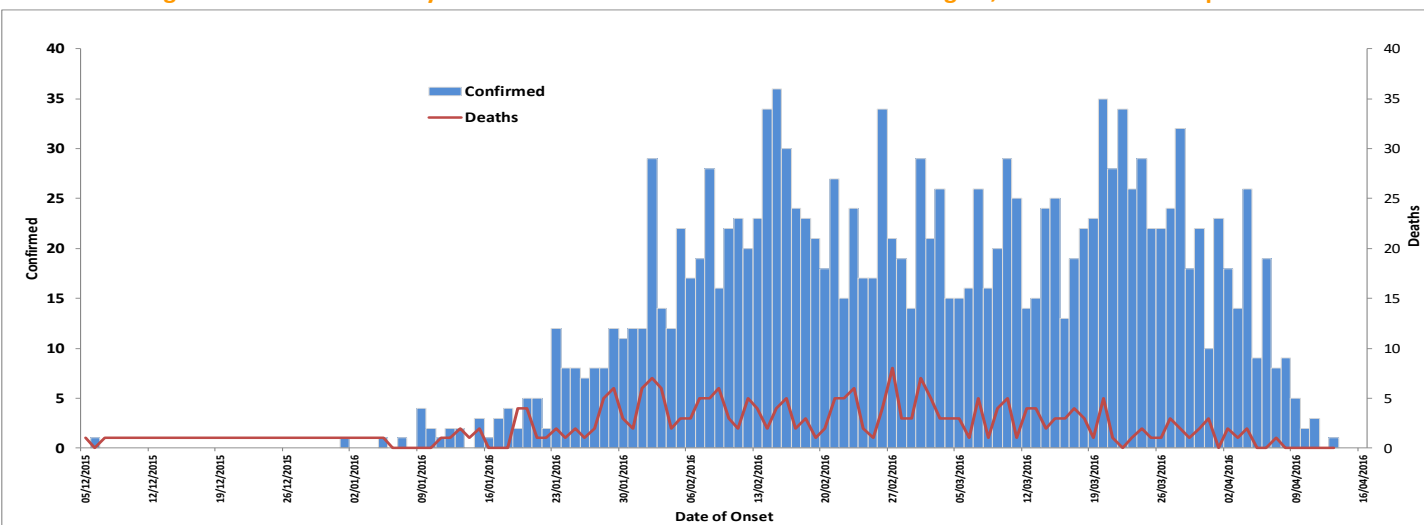
- ◆ A total of **1,908** suspected cases with **250** deaths were reported, of which **614** were laboratory confirmed cases
- ◆ Of the **617** laboratory confirmed cases, **423** were from Luanda province, **94** from Huambo province with one new districts having a date of onset of 1 April 2016, and the remaining **100** were from the other provinces
- ◆ In the last 48 hours there were **21** confirmed cases and **5** deaths reported
- ◆ Sixty three (**63**) districts have laboratory confirmed cases in **13** out of the **18** provinces in the country
- ◆ One new province (Kuanza Norte) and four new districts (Tchindjendje, Ambaca, Cazengo, Ambriz) reported confirmed cases (see Table 2)
- ◆ There is local transmission in **11** districts with **23** confirmed cases in **5** provinces (see in Table 3)

Table 1: National summary of Yellow fever outbreak from 5 Dec 2015— 17 April 2016

Indicator	Number
New sample tested last 48 hours	132
New confirmed cases last 48 hours	21
New deaths last 48 hours	5
New districts with confirmed cases*	4
New provinces with confirmed cases*	1
New districts with local transmission out of Luanda*	1
Total suspected cases	1908
Total confirmed cases	617
Total deaths	250
Total confirmed deaths	73
Total districts with suspected cases	93
Total districts with confirmed cases	63
Total provinces with suspected cases	17
Total provinces with confirmed cases	13
Total districts with local transmission out of Luanda	11
Total provinces with local transmission out of Luanda	5
Total number of districts in Angola	166
Total number of provinces in Angola	18
Target population for vaccination (Luanda, Huambo & Benguela)	8 616 332
Total population vaccinated (Luanda, Huambo & Benguela)	6 328 148
SIAs administrative coverage	73.4%

* data from 11 April 2016

Fig. 1: National trend of yellow fever confirmed cases and deaths in Angola, 5 Dec 2015— 17 April 2016



Source: MOH, Angola

Table 2: Distribution of YF outbreak related confirmed cases and SIAs in Angola, as of 17 April 2016

Provinces	Districts	Epidemiology			SIAs			
		Confirmed cases	Date of onset first case	Date of onset of last case	Target Population	Launching date	Population vaccinated	%
LUANDA	Cazenga	96	18-01-2016	07-04-2016	867,659	29-Feb-16	804,494	93%
	Viana	88	05-12-2015	28-03-2016	1,535,102	02-Feb-16	2,108,854	137%
	Cacuaco	68	28-01-2016	09-04-2016	887,829	29-Feb-16	757,240	85%
	K. Kiayi	54	06-12-2015	04-04-2016	640,006	10-Mar-16	202,141	32%
	Belas	47	15-01-2016	07-04-2016	1,071,662	19-Feb-16	1,274,485	119%
	Sambizanga	25	23-01-2016	05-04-2016	433,970	20-Mar-16	116,586	27%
	Maianga	23	08-02-2016	24-03-2016	660,884	14-Mar-16	284,809	43%
	Rangel	13	29-01-2016	04-04-2016	136,031	28-Mar-16	22,185	16%
	Samba	4	10-02-2016	20-03-2016	160,174	24-Mar-16	40,331	25%
	Ingombota	4	01-02-2016	15-03-2016	89,556	24-Mar-16	28,954	32%
	Icolo e Bengo	1	08-03-2016	08-03-2016	75,103	28-Mar-16	29,772	40%
	Kissama	0			25,240	28-Mar-16	12,973	51%
Outros (Hospitais)						254,456		
TOTAL LUANDA		423			6,583,216		5,937,280	90%
BIE	Cuito	2	30-01-2016	20-03-2016	426,780			
	Chinguar	2	02-02-2016	23-03-2016	118,593			
	Andulo	6	14-02-2016	17-03-2016	236,236			
	Nharea	1	22-02-2016	22-02-2016	114,351			
	Cunhinga	1	01-03-2016	01-03-2016	69,664			
	Camacupa	1	19-03-2016	19-03-2016	142,633			
CUNENE	Ombadja	3	01-02-2016	11-03-2016	291,861			
	Cahama	4	28-02-2016	12-03-2016	69,519			
BENGUELA	Lobito	8	22-01-2016	09-03-2016	326,044	13-Apr-16	97,455	30%
	Ganda	3	10-02-2016	28-02-2016	226,051			
	Benguela	6	15-02-2016	18-03-2016	542,596	13-Apr-16	131,824	24%
	Chongoroi	3	26-02-2016	06-03-2016	81,977			
	Cubal	3	05-02-2016	10-03-2016	289,703			
	Catumbela	0			233,725	13-Apr-16	57,348	25%
HUAMBO	Huambo	28	20-01-2016	05-04-2016	669,671	12-Apr-16	67,237	10%
	Ekunha	14	17-01-2016	26-03-2016	79,334			
	Longonjo	9	09-02-2016	29-03-2016	87,329			
	Ukuma	2	22-02-2016	11-03-2016	42,950			
	Caala	21	28-01-2016	31-03-2016	261,080	12-Apr-16	37,004	14%
	Londuibali	4	17-02-2016	01-03-2016	125,214			
	Mungo	2	06-02-2016	01-03-2016	111,109			
	Bailundo	11	05-02-2016	25-03-2016	283,887			
	Catchiungo	1	18-03-2016	18-03-2016	116,334			
	Tchikala	1	17-03-2016	17-03-2016	102,541			
Tchindjendje	1	01-04-2016	01-04-2016	28,371				
Kuanza Norte	Ambaca	1	21-03-2016	21-03-2016	61,209			
	Cazengo	2	23-02-2016	27-02-2016	166,860			
KUANZA SUL	Amboim	1	23-01-2016	23-01-2016	236,339			
	Cela	1	04-02-2016	04-02-2016	219,850			
	Ebo	3	17-01-2016	02-02-2016	159,024			
	Cassongue	2	02-02-2016	02-02-2016	141,452			
	Seles	3	05-02-2016	24-03-2016	176,058			
	Sumbe	1	02-03-2016	02-03-2016	269,341			
CABINDA	Cabinda	1	25-01-2016	25-01-2016	601,892			
HUILA	Lubango	4	30-01-2016	05-02-2016	736,077			
	Humpata	2	09-02-2016	09-02-2016	83,267			
	Caconda	10	05-01-2016	20-03-2016	160,892			
	Quilengues	4	21-02-2016	10-03-2016	69,105			
	Chibia	1	08-02-2016	08-02-2016	182,548			
	Quipungo	3	02-02-2016	05-02-2016	147,818			
	Caçula	2	23-02-2016	23-02-2016	129,201			
	Caluquembe	2	04-03-2016	21-03-2016	170,463			
	Chicomba	1	02-02-2016	02-02-2016	128,056			
	Gambos	1	24-02-2016	24-02-2016	76,456			
BENGO	Ambriz	1	04-04-2016	04-04-2016	21,940			
	Dande	2	05-02-2016	16-02-2016	219,270			
MALANGE	Malange	1	21-02-2016	21-02-2016	489,867			
	Cahombo	1	20-03-2016	20-03-2016	22,251			
ZAIRE	Nzeto	1	05-02-2016	05-02-2016	44,714			
	Soyo	1	10-02-2016	10-02-2016	219,536			
	Cuimba	1	24-03-2016	24-03-2016	65,011			
UIGE	Negage	1	03-02-2016	03-02-2016	136,323			
	Uige	3	02-02-2016	14-03-2016	496,567			

Source: MOH, Angola

4 new districts affected

Cases with dates of onset in April

Fig. 2. Epi curve of confirmed yellow fever cases and deaths in Luanda and Huambo as of 17 April 2016

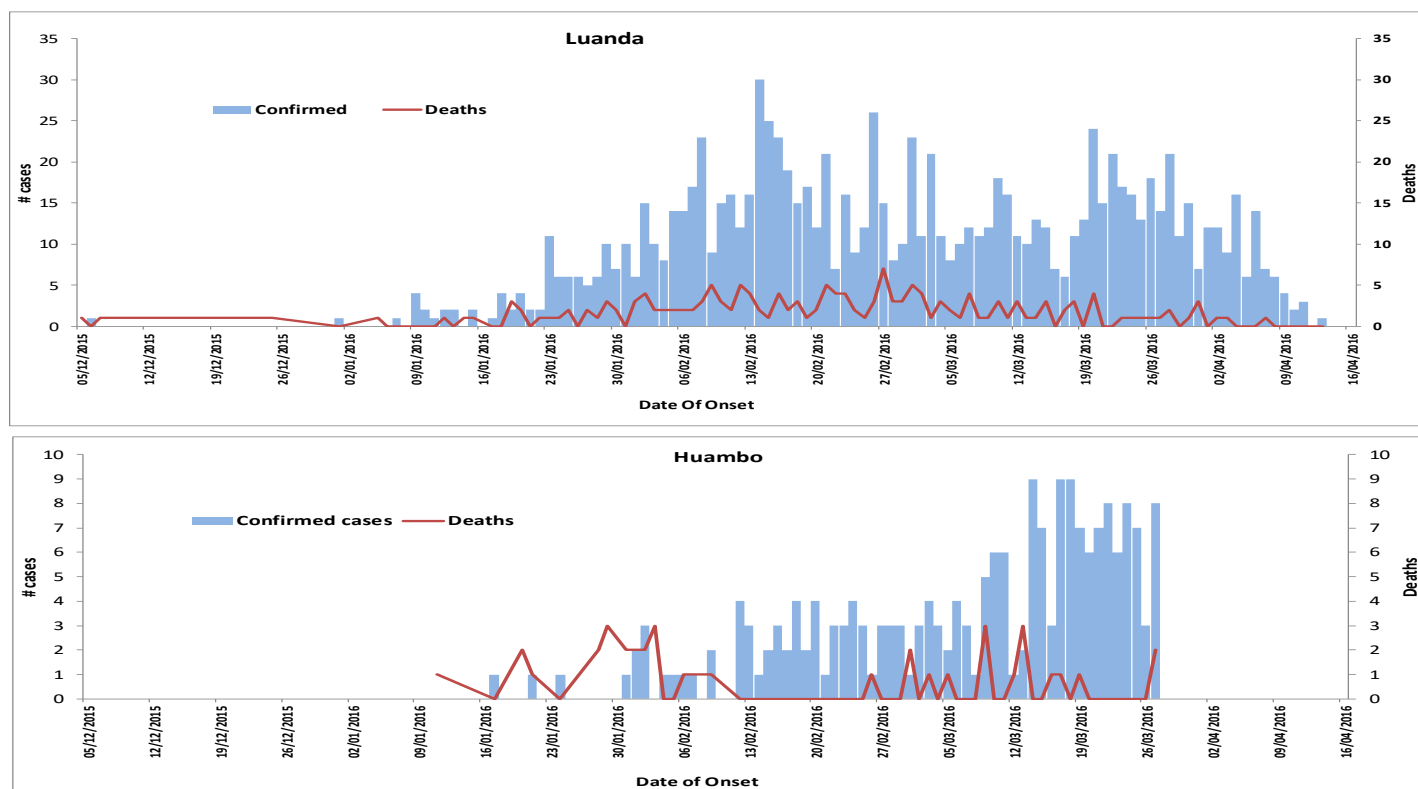


Table 3: Local transmission of Yellow fever cases as of 17 April 2016

Provinces	Districts	Total suspect cases	Confirmed cases with local transmission	
Huambo	Huambo	79	5	
	Caala	56	1	
Cuanza sul	Ebo	11	3	
	Seles	5	1	
	Cassongue	2	1	
Uige	Negage	5	1	
Huila	Quipungo	17	2	
	Caconda	27	5	
Benguela	Lobito	22	1	
	Cubal	4	1	
	Benguela	12	2	
Total:	5	11	240	23

III. Response Interventions

Coordination

- ◆ Daily technical partners meeting held at WHO-EPI conference hall
- ◆ WHO donated six computers to MOH data management team of the surveillance and laboratory departments
- ◆ Teleconference held with AFRO and lab team (MOH, CDC and WCO) to discuss the validation of the CDC laboratory kit

Surveillance, Laboratory and Data management

- ◆ The classification committee classified three new cases as local transmission (Benguela (2), Caconda (1)). The three classified cases have date of onset between 1— 4 April 2016
- ◆ One new province **Kuanza Norte** reported three confirmed cases (Cazengo and Ambaca districts)
- ◆ Training on going for PCR and ELISA testing
- ◆ WHO data management team continue to support the MOH in data cleaning, analysis and production of daily and weekly bulletin

Logistics

- ◆ National yellow fever vaccine stock as of 17 April 2016 is 609,970 doses , Huambo 580,090 doses, Benguela 102,400 doses
- ◆ The dry stock at the national store are 3,500,800 auto destructive syringes, 184,100 mix syringes and 17,600 safety boxes
- ◆ A total of 600,000 yellow fever vaccination cards sent to Huamba and Benguela for the response campaign

Vector control

- ◆ WHO in collaboration with MOH conducted an evaluation on the knowledge and practice of communities in Luanda province on vector control activities

Vaccination

- ◆ The yellow fever response vaccination campaign continues in selected districts in Huambo (Huambo and Caala) and Benguela (Benguela, Lobito and Catumbela) provinces
- ◆ The total number of people vaccinated the three provinces as of 17 April is 6,328,148 (73.4%)
- ◆ Luanda province ends yellow fever response campaign with 91% of the target population vaccinated
- ◆ The other provinces are developing their micro plans for submission to national level. The date and strategy will depend on vaccine availability and the results of the risk evaluation

Social Mobilization and Risk Communication

- ◆ Social mobilization activities in districts with low coverage in Luanda province is still ongoing
- ◆ In collaboration with the MOH and partners, the social mobilization and risk communication committee continue to focus on **vaccination, vector control, communication** and support of **epidemiological surveillance**
- ◆ The national Red Cross will be providing 60 social mobilizers to be assigned to Viana districts to support community engagement
- ◆ UNICEF trained and deployed 31 social mobilizers to support Benguela yellow fever response campaign

IV. Partners Support

- ◆ Four CDC epidemiologists and one Lab staff arrived this week to support response activities
- ◆ One WHO staff arrived for Social Mobilization activities at the province level
- ◆ Cuban cooperation continues vector control activities using biological larvicide and indoor catching in areas where yellow fever cases have been confirmed in Luanda
- ◆ Social mobilizers from the group CORE continue improving community engagement in priority districts in Luanda province
- ◆ UNICEF is supporting social mobilization activities in Huambo and Benguela for the vaccination campaign with the deployment of additional staff
- ◆ MSF completed clinical case management assessment in Huila, Benguela and Uige

V. Resources mobilization

- ◆ UNDP provided 21 thousand USD to Ministry of Health for the response activities
- ◆ Cuca company, a private company in Huambo, is providing lunch packs for the vaccination teams
- ◆ UNICEF continue resource mobilization to support the response activities
- ◆ USAID provided 1 million USD to the Ministry of Health for vaccination support

VI. Key challenges

- ◆ Lack of operational funds for ongoing vaccination campaign in Luanda province
 - * No lunch for vaccination teams causing demotivation of staff
 - * Low vaccination (less than 60%) coverage in eight districts in Luanda
- ◆ Supervision from national level remains a challenge
- ◆ Lack of logistician in Benguela to support vaccination campaign
- ◆ Inadequate number of social mobilizers for Huambo and Benguela provinces

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