



Organização  
Mundial da Saúde  
Angola

# CHOLERA FLASH UPDATE 1

REPORTING PERIOD:  
13-19 JANUARY 2025

ESTIMATED  
FUNDING NEEDS:  
USD 2.3 MILLION

CASES: 576 | DEATHS: 29



## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OVERVIEW (AS OF 19 JANUARY 2025)

With the confirmation of the first case on 7 January 2025, the Ministry of Health declared an outbreak of Cholera

The first case was registered in the Cacucaco Municipality of Luanda Province, which is in a suburban area, with a population of around 1,225,220 inhabitants.

4 out of 21 provinces affected. (Bengo, Malanje, Luanda and Icolo e Bengo). 19 out of 326 municipalities affected.

Total 576 cases and 29 deaths have been reported. Luanda province is the most affected, with 416 cases.

Out of the total caseload, 53.1% are women

## WHO's ongoing work

- **Leadership and Coordination:** Developed the National Cholera Response Plan with Ministry of Health, deployed 7 WHO staff to assist government with response, and engaged stakeholders, including the UN, the diplomatic community, health partners and private sector. Engaged local media including national radio.
- **Health Information and Epidemiology:** Support MoH to produce & publish daily epidemiological bulletins and conducting risk assessments across provinces.
- **Laboratory Support and Vaccination:** Strengthened diagnostic capacities at the National Laboratory and supported MoH to secure 948,500 cholera vaccines from the International Coordinating Group (ICG) on Vaccine Provision
- **Risk Communication and Community Engagement:** Supporting a cholera communication strategy and educating communities in high-risk areas.

# PLANNED INTERVENTIONS FROM THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

## HEALTH

### 1. Community-Based Integrated Response Interventions

- **Active case finding at the community level:** including detection, notification, and referral of cases.
- **Community Case Management:** Focused on managing cases in the Province of Oral rehydration solution (ORS), including patient referrals to oral rehydration points and Cholera Treatment Centers (CTCs).
- **Community Infection Prevention and Control (IPC):** Emphasis on hand washing and the safe handling of food and water to prevent disease transmission.
- **Sanitation and Hygiene:** Identify communal water points for routine testing, provide chlorine tablets to households.

### 2. Support at the Central Level

- **Laboratory and Data Systems Strengthening:** Enhancing laboratory capacity for testing, sample collection, and transportation, alongside improving data systems for collection, analysis, and sharing to inform response actions.
- **Capacity Building for Rapid Response Teams:** Training teams to respond swiftly and effectively to outbreaks and conducting operational research to guide evidence-based decision-making.
- **Water Quality and Environmental Monitoring:** Testing and monitoring water quality to ensure safe drinking water and collaborating with meteorological agencies for accurate disease outbreak forecasting.
- **Evaluation and Continuous Improvement:** Conducting intra-action and after-action reviews to refine response strategies and address emerging needs effectively.
- **Support for Campaigns and Preparedness:** Assisting provinces with readiness and preparedness activities and supporting the cholera vaccination campaign.

## RISK COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

1. **Community-Based Rapid Risk Assessment:** Conduct rapid risk assessments to identify vulnerabilities, engage communities in co-designing cholera prevention solutions, and enhance local preparedness.
2. **Development of Cholera Protocols and Knowledge Management:** Collaborate with universities to develop evidence-based cholera prevention protocols. Focus on risks, nexus, and healthier cities to inform strategies and share lessons learned across stakeholders.
3. **Healthier Cities Initiative:** Support Luanda's "Healthier City" initiative by advocating for improved sanitation, safe water access, and waste management to reduce cholera risks.
4. **Risk Communication and Community Engagement:** Deliver culturally tailored messages to promote behavior change and counter misinformation. Strengthen community networks for sustainable hygiene practices and integrate real-time feedback for adaptive interventions.

## VACCINATION:

1. **Support for Vaccination Campaigns:** Providing technical and logistical support for vaccine distribution, community mobilization, and outreach to increase vaccine coverage and acceptance.

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