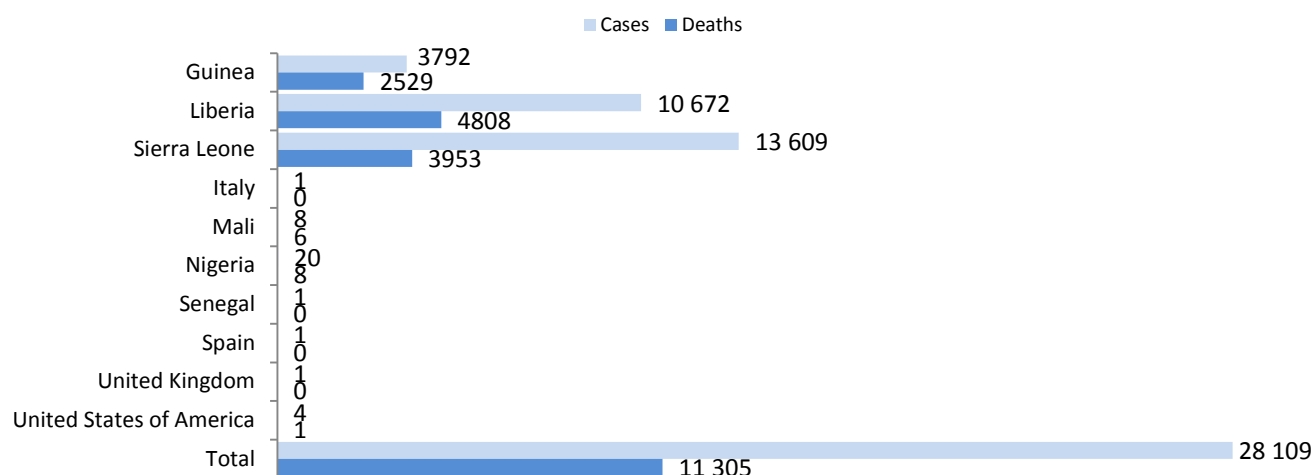


SUMMARY

- There were 3 confirmed cases of Ebola virus disease (EVD) reported in the week to 30 August: 2 in Guinea and 1 in Sierra Leone. The case in Sierra Leone is the first in the country for over 2 weeks. Overall case incidence has remained stable at 3 confirmed cases per week for 5 consecutive weeks. In addition, the number of contacts under observation continues to fall, from approximately 600 on 23 August to approximately 450 on 30 August. Of those, over 400 are located in Guinea. All 48 contacts under follow-up in Sierra Leone are associated with the most recently reported case from the western district of Kambia, which borders Guinea. A rapid-response team has been deployed to the area due to the likelihood of further localised transmission associated with the case. Both cases reported from Guinea this week had symptom onset in or near the capital, Conakry. One of the cases was symptomatic for an extended period in the community. There remains a risk of short-term increases in case incidence as a result of isolated, high-risk cases, and rapid-response teams are on alert to deal with any such cases.
- The 2 confirmed cases reported from Guinea in the week to 30 August were identified in or near the Ratoma area of the capital, Conakry. The first case, a 9-month-old girl, was not a registered contact and had onset of symptoms on the outskirts of Conakry in Dubreka, before being taken to the Ratoma area of the capital by her family, where she died before she could be admitted to an Ebola treatment centre. The second case is a 56-year-old male and registered contact of a case reported from Ratoma on 18 August. Of 410 contacts who were under follow-up on 30 August in Guinea, 289 were located in Conakry, with 26 in Dubreka and 95 in Forecariah. The previous week 600 contacts were located in 4 western prefectures (Conakry, Coyah, Dubreka, and Forecariah).
- No new cases were reported from Liberia in the week to 30 August. All contacts in Liberia have now completed their 21-day follow-up period. The last 2 patients with EVD in Liberia were discharged after completing treatment and testing negative for EVD for a second time on 23 July. Surveillance continues to be strengthened, with approximately 800 samples tested for EVD in the week to 30 August.
- One new confirmed case was reported from Sierra Leone in the week to 30 August: the first case reported from the country for over 2 weeks. The case was a woman approximately 60 years of age who was identified as EVD-positive after post-mortem testing. She had symptom onset in the village of Sella Kafta, Tonko Limba chiefdom in Kambia, and was treated in the community before her death. Kambia, which borders the Guinean prefecture of Forecariah, had not reported a confirmed case for 48 days. A rapid-response team was immediately deployed to the area. As at 30 August a total of 48 contacts had been identified, although this figure is expected to rise in due course. The origin of infection remains under investigation. The Phase 3 efficacy trial of the VSV-EBOV vaccine has now been extended from Guinea to Sierra Leone. Contacts and contacts of contacts associated with the confirmed case in Kambia will therefore be offered the vaccine. Contacts associated with all other chains of transmission in Sierra Leone have now completed follow-up.
- No new health worker infections were reported in the week to 30 August. There have been a total of 881 confirmed health worker infections reported from Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone since the start of the outbreak, with 513 reported deaths.

Figure 1: Confirmed, probable, and suspected EVD cases worldwide (data up to 30 August 2015)



## COUNTRIES WITH WIDESPREAD AND INTENSE TRANSMISSION

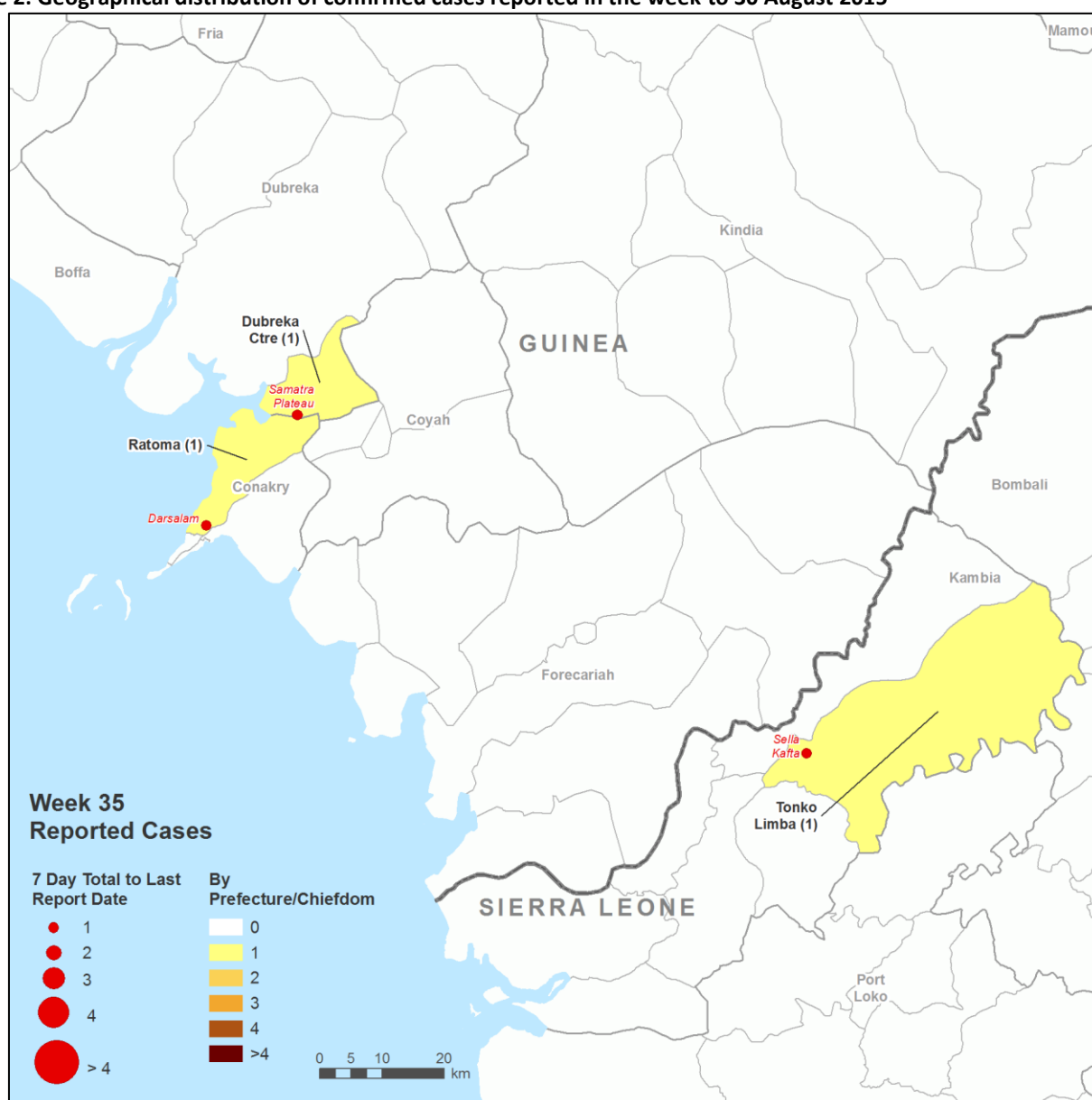
Table 1: Confirmed, probable, and suspected cases in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone

Country	Case classification	Cumulative cases	Cases in past 21 days	Cumulative deaths
Guinea	Confirmed	3337	8	2077
	Probable	452	*	452
	Suspected	3	*	‡
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3792</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2529</b>
Liberia**	Confirmed	3151	-	‡
	Probable	1879	-	‡
	Suspected	5636	-	‡
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10 666</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4806</b>
	Confirmed	6	0	2
	Probable	*	*	‡
	Suspected	‡	*	‡
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Sierra Leone	Confirmed	8698	1	3587
	Probable	287	*	208
	Suspected	4624	*	158
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13 609</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3953</b>
<b>Total</b>	Confirmed	15 192	9	‡
	Probable	2618	*	‡
	Suspected	10 263	*	‡
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28 073</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11 290</b>

Data are based on official information reported by ministries of health. These numbers are subject to change due to ongoing reclassification, retrospective investigation and availability of laboratory results. \*Not reported due to the high proportion of probable and suspected cases that are reclassified. ‡Data not available. \*\*Cases reported before 9 May 2015 are shaded blue. Due to ongoing surveillance and retrospective validation of cases and deaths, these totals may be subject to revision.

- There have been a total of 28 073 reported confirmed, probable, and suspected cases<sup>1</sup> of EVD in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (figure 1, table 1) up to 30 August, with 11 290 reported deaths (this total includes reported deaths among probable and suspected cases, although outcomes for many cases are unknown). Two new confirmed cases were reported in Guinea and one in Sierra Leone in the week to 30 August.
- The total number of confirmed cases is similar in males and females (table 2). Compared with children (people aged 14 years and under), adults aged 15 to 44 are approximately four times more likely to be affected in Guinea and Liberia, and three times more likely to be affected in Sierra Leone.
- No new health worker infections were reported in the week to 30 August. Since the start of the outbreak a total of 881 confirmed health worker infections have been reported in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone; there have been 513 reported deaths (table 5).

**Figure 2: Geographical distribution of confirmed cases reported in the week to 30 August 2015**



*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.*

<sup>1</sup>Case definition recommendations for Ebola or Marburg Virus Diseases: <http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/ebola/ebola-case-definition-contact-en.pdf?ua=1>

Table 2: Cumulative number of confirmed cases by sex and age group in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone

Country	Cumulative cases				
	By sex* (per 100 000 population)		By age group‡ (per 100 000 population)		
	Male	Female	0–14 years	15–44 years	45+ years
Guinea	1594 (29)	1738 (32)	530 (11)	1898 (41)	860 (55)
Liberia <sup>§</sup>	1911 (96)	1838 (93)	561 (33)	2060 (121)	703 (132)
Sierra Leone	4813 (169)	5102 (176)	1989 (82)	5616 (217)	2138 (289)

Population figures are based on estimates from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.<sup>2</sup> These numbers are subject to change due to ongoing reclassification, retrospective investigation and availability of laboratory results. \*Excludes cases for which data on sex are not available. ‡Excludes cases for which data on age are not available. §Data are until 9 May 2015.

Table 3: Cases and contacts by district/prefecture/county over the past 3 weeks

Prefecture/ District/ County	Week		24 Aug	25 Aug	26 Aug	27 Aug	28 Aug	29 Aug	30 Aug	Week 35	Contacts under follow up*	
	33	34	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun			
Guinea	Conakry	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	289
	Dubreka	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
	Forecariah	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Subtotal	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	410	
Sierra Leone	Kambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	48
	Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	48
Liberia	Montserrado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>458</b>

Data are based on official information reported by ministries of health. These numbers are subject to change due to ongoing reclassification, retrospective investigation and availability of laboratory results. \*Data as of 30 August 2015 for Guinea and Sierra Leone and 20 August 2015 for Liberia.

## GUINEA

- Key performance indicators for the EVD response in Guinea are shown in table 6.
- Two confirmed cases were reported from 2 prefectures—Conakry and Dubreka—in the week to 30 August (table 3, table 4, figure 2, figure 3).
- Both cases were reported in or near the Ratoma area of Conakry. The first case, a 9-month-old girl, was not a registered contact and had onset of symptoms on the outskirts of Conakry in Dubreka, before being taken to the Ratoma area of the capital by her family, where she died before she could be admitted to an Ebola treatment centre. The second case is a 56-year-old male and registered contact of a case reported from Ratoma on 18 August.
- An interim analysis of the *Ebola ça suffit!* ring vaccination trial in Guinea suggests that the investigational rVSV-ZEBOV Ebola vaccine protects people exposed to EVD. The trial will continue in Guinea, with all rings around confirmed cases now receiving immediate vaccination. Previously, rings were randomly allocated to receive either immediate vaccination or vaccination 21 days after the confirmation of a case.
- 410 contacts remain under follow-up in 3 western prefectures in Guinea (Conakry, Dubreka, and Forecariah), compared with 600 in 4 prefectures the previous week (table 3). 289 contacts are located in Conakry, with 26 in Dubreka and 95 in Forecariah.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm>

- There were 5 (0.9%) unsafe burials reported in Guinea out of 568 community deaths in the week to 30 August, compared with 1 (0.2%) unsafe burial out of 573 recorded community deaths in the previous week.
- Including both initial and repeat testing, a total of 760 laboratory samples were tested in the week to 30 August. Most tests (88% in the week to 30 August) are of post-mortem swabs taken to rule out EVD as the cause of death.
- Locations of the 8 operational Ebola treatment centres (ETCs) are shown in figure 7. No health worker infections were reported in the week to 30 August.
- Locations of the 10 operational laboratories in Guinea are shown in figure 8.

**Table 4: Location and epidemiological status of confirmed cases reported in the 3 weeks to 30 August 2015**

Country	Prefecture/ District/ County	Sub- prefecture/ Chiefdom/ District	Week 33	Week 34	Cases	Week 35 (24 - 30 August 2015)			Confirmed community death <sup>§</sup>	Date of last confirmed case
			(10 - 16 Aug 2015)	(17 - 23 Aug 2015)		On contact list	Epi- link*	Unknown source of infection <sup>‡</sup>		
Guinea	Conakry	Matam	2	0		1				13/08/2015
		Ratoma	0	3	1					27/08/2015
	Dubreka	Dubreka-centre	0	0	1		1	1	25/08/2015	
	Forecariah	Moussayah	1	0					14/08/2015	
Subtotal			3	3	2	1	0	1	1	27/08/2015
Sierra Leone	Kambia	Tonko Limba	0	0	1			1	1	29/08/2015
Subtotal			0	0	1	0	0	1	1	29/08/2015
Liberia	Montserrado	Greater Monrovia	0	0	0					12/07/2015
Subtotal			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12/07/2015
All			3	3	3	1	0	2	2	

Sub-prefectures/chiefdoms/districts that reported one or more confirmed cases in the 7 days to 30 August are highlighted. \*Epi-link refers to cases who were not registered as contacts of a previous case (possibly because they refused to cooperate or were untraceable), but who, after further epidemiological investigation, were found to have had contact with a previous case, OR refers to cases who are resident or are from a community with active transmission in the past 21 days. †Includes cases under epidemiological investigation. ‡A case that is identified as a community death can also be registered as a contact, or subsequently be found to have had contact with a known case (epi-link), or have no known link to a previous case.

**Table 5: Ebola virus disease infections in health workers in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone**

Country	Cases	Deaths
Guinea	196	100
Liberia*	378	192
Sierra Leone	307	221 <sup>‡</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>513</b>

Data are confirmed cases and deaths only, apart from deaths in Sierra Leone, which include confirmed, probable, and suspected deaths. \*Data are until 9 May 2015. †Data as of 17 February 2015.

Table 6: Key response performance indicators for Guinea

Indicator	Target	22 June – 30 August	Indicator	Target	Oct - July
<b>Cases and deaths</b>			<b>Hospitalization</b>		
Number of confirmed cases	Zero		Time between symptom onset and hospitalization (days) <sup>‡</sup>	<2 days	
Number of confirmed deaths	Zero		<b>Outcome of treatment</b>		
Proportion of EVD-positive reported community deaths	Zero		Case fatality rate (among hospitalized cases) <sup>#</sup>	<40%	
<b>Diagnostic services</b>			<b>IPC and safety</b>		
Number of samples tested and the percent of positive EVD results*			Number of newly infected health workers	Zero	
<b>Contact tracing</b>			<b>Safe and dignified burials</b>		
Percent of new confirmed cases from registered contacts	100%		Number of unsafe burials and the reported number of community deaths	Zero	
<b>Community engagement</b>					
			Number of districts with at least one security incident or other form of refusal to cooperate	Zero	

For definitions of key performance indicators see Annex 2. Data are given for 7-day periods. \*Includes repeat samples. <sup>‡</sup> Data missing for 0–3% of cases. <sup>#</sup> Outcome data missing for 0–3% of hospitalized confirmed cases.

## SIERRA LEONE

- Key performance indicators for the EVD response in Sierra Leone are shown in table 7.
- One new confirmed case was reported from Sierra Leone in the week to 30 August: the first case reported from the country for over 2 weeks. The case was a woman approximately 60 years of age who was identified as EVD-positive after post-mortem testing. She had symptom onset in the village of Sella Kafta, Tonko Limba chiefdom in Kambia, and was treated in the community before her death. Kambia, which borders the Guinean prefecture of Forecariah, had not reported a confirmed case for 48 days. A rapid-response team was immediately deployed to the area. As at 30 August a total of 48 contacts had been identified, although this figure is expected to rise in due course. The origin of infection remains under investigation.
- The *Ebola ça suffit!* ring vaccination Phase 3 efficacy trial of the VSV-EBOV vaccine has now been extended from Guinea to Sierra Leone. Contacts and contacts of contacts associated with the confirmed case in Kambia will therefore be offered the vaccine.

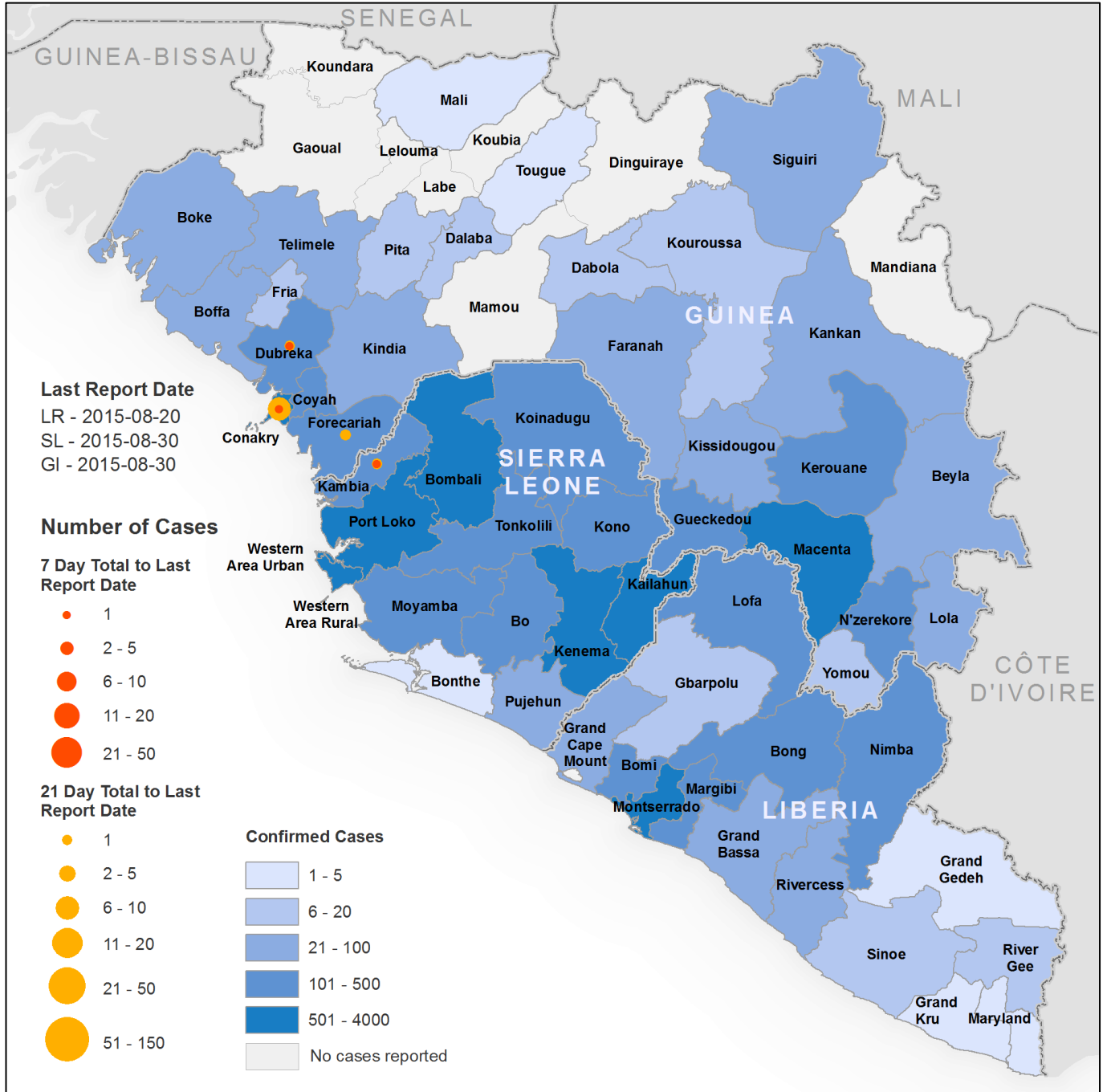
- All contacts associated with other chains of transmission in Sierra Leone have now completed 21-day follow-up. There are currently no patients with EVD in any of the countries ETCs. The last case to be treated for EVD in an Ebola treatment centre was discharged on 24 August after testing negative twice for EVD.
- Locations of the 10 operational Ebola treatment centres (ETCs) in Sierra Leone are shown in figure 7. No health worker infections were reported in the week to 30 August.
- Laboratory indicators continue to reflect a heightened degree of vigilance, with 1880 new samples tested in the 7 days to 30 August. One new sample tested positive for EVD. Most tests (78% in the week to 30 August) are of post-mortem swabs taken to rule out EVD as the cause of death.
- Locations of the 9 operational laboratories in Sierra Leone are shown in figure 8.

Table 7: Key response performance indicators for Sierra Leone

Indicator	Target	Indicator	Target
<b>Cases and deaths</b>		<b>Hospitalization</b>	
	22 June – 30 August		Oct - July
Number of confirmed cases	Zero	Time between symptom onset and hospitalization (days) <sup>‡</sup>	<2 days
Number of confirmed deaths	Zero	<b>Outcome of treatment</b>	Aug - May
Proportion of EVD-positive reported community deaths <sup>§</sup>	Zero	Case fatality rate (among hospitalized cases) <sup>#</sup>	<40%
	22 June – 30 August	<b>IPC and safety</b>	22 June – 30 August
<b>Diagnostic services</b>		Number of newly infected health workers	Zero
	22 June – 30 August	<b>Safe and dignified burials</b>	22 June – 30 August
Number of samples tested and the percent of positive EVD results <sup>§</sup>	0.1%	Number of reports of unsafe burials	Zero
<b>Contact tracing</b>		<b>Community engagement</b>	
	22 June – 30 August		10 June – 12 August
Percent of new confirmed cases from registered contacts	100%	Number of districts with at least one security incident or other form of refusal to cooperate	Zero

For definitions of key performance indicators see Annex 2. Data are for 7-day periods. <sup>§</sup>Laboratory data missing for 14 July. <sup>‡</sup>Data missing for 7–14% of cases. <sup>#</sup>Outcome data missing for 0–77% of hospitalized confirmed cases. An outcome is known for only 6 hospitalized, confirmed cases in each April and May.

Figure 3: Geographical distribution of new and total confirmed cases in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone



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Figure 4: Confirmed weekly Ebola virus disease cases reported nationally and by prefecture from Guinea

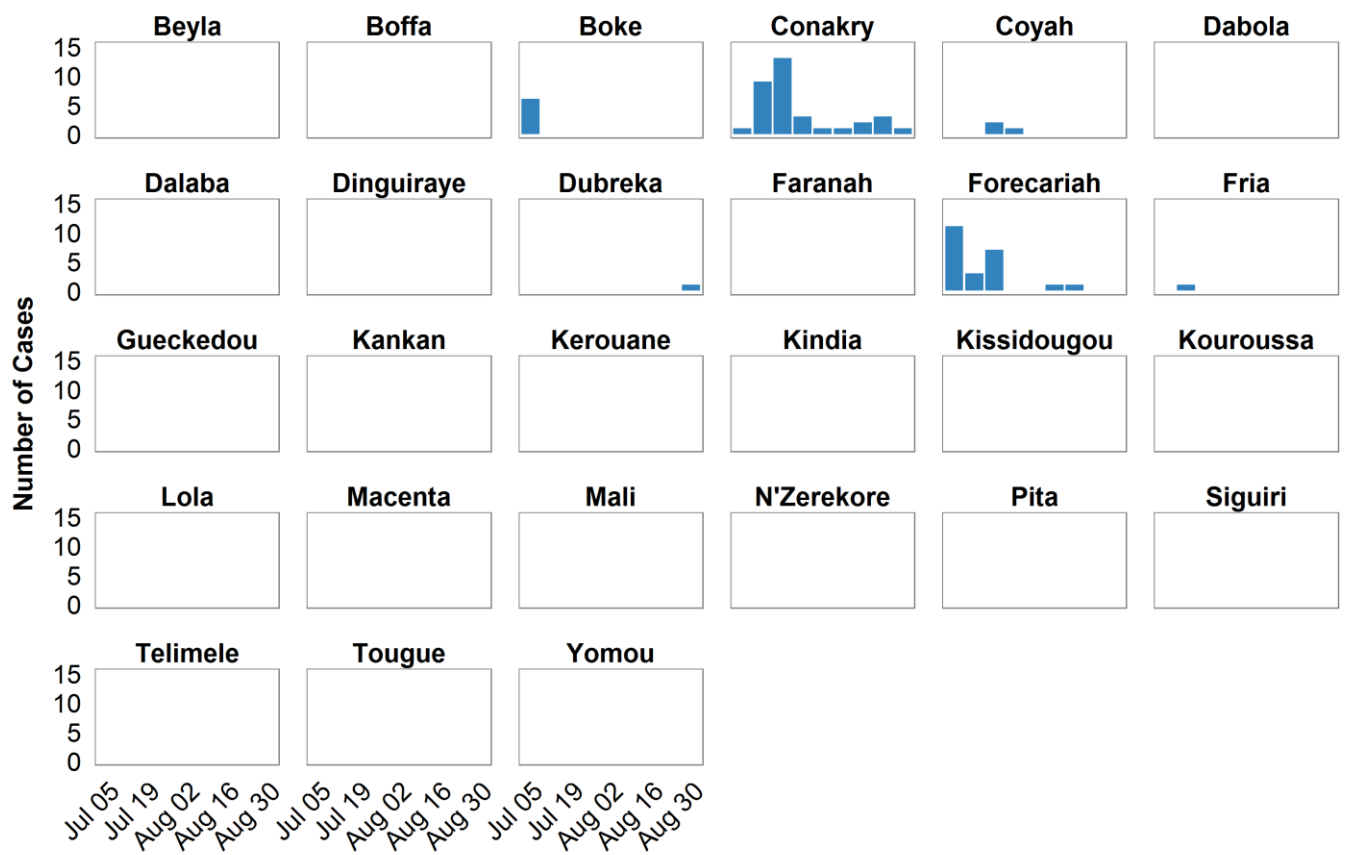
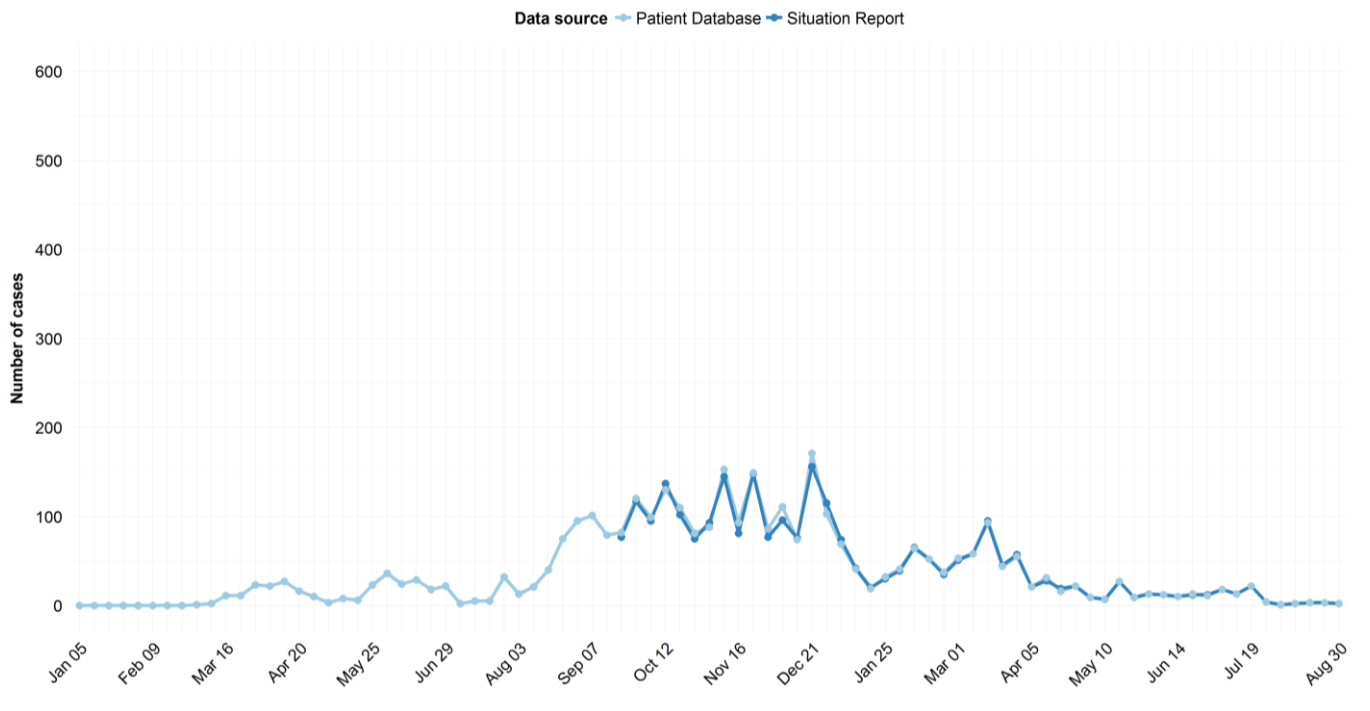


Figure 5: Confirmed weekly Ebola virus disease cases reported nationally and by district from Sierra Leone

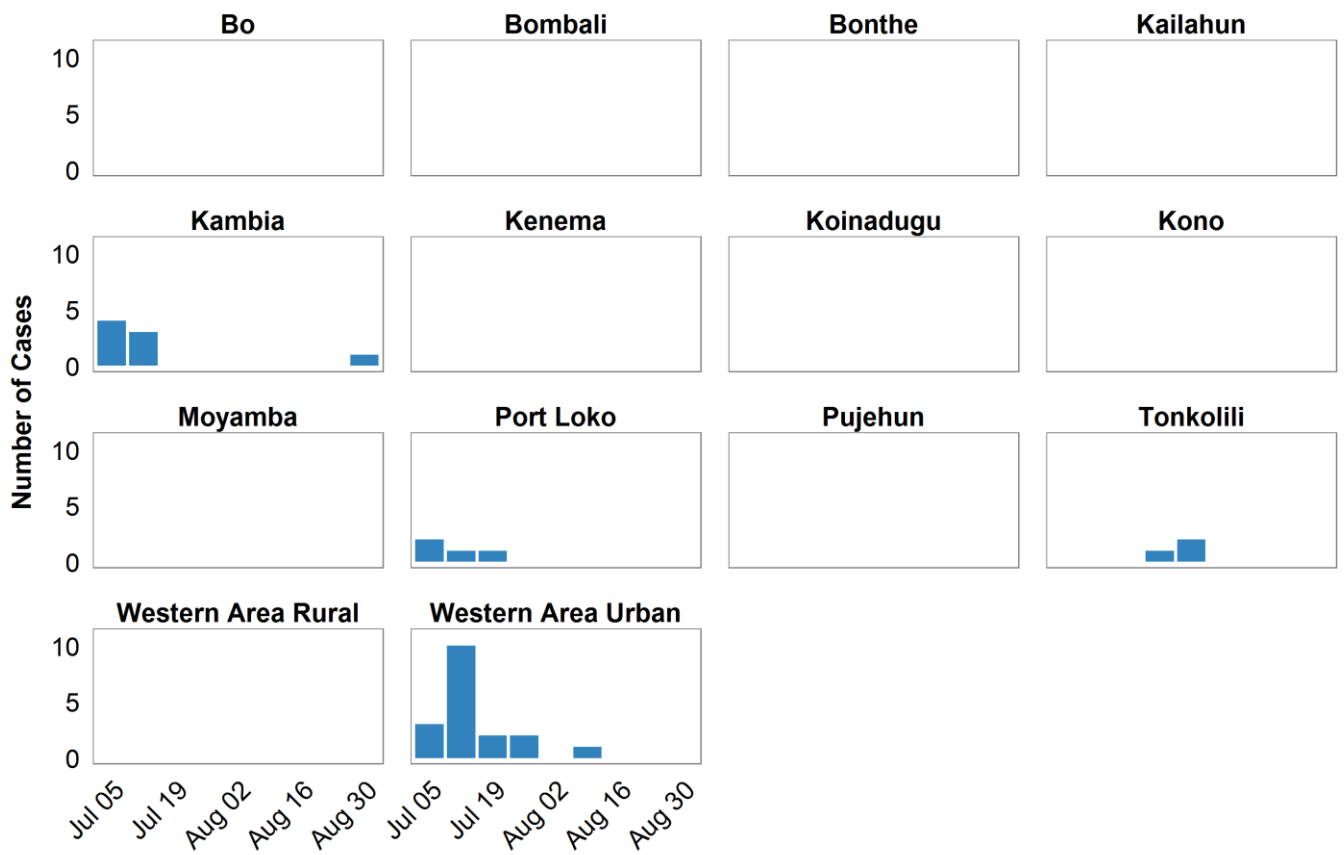
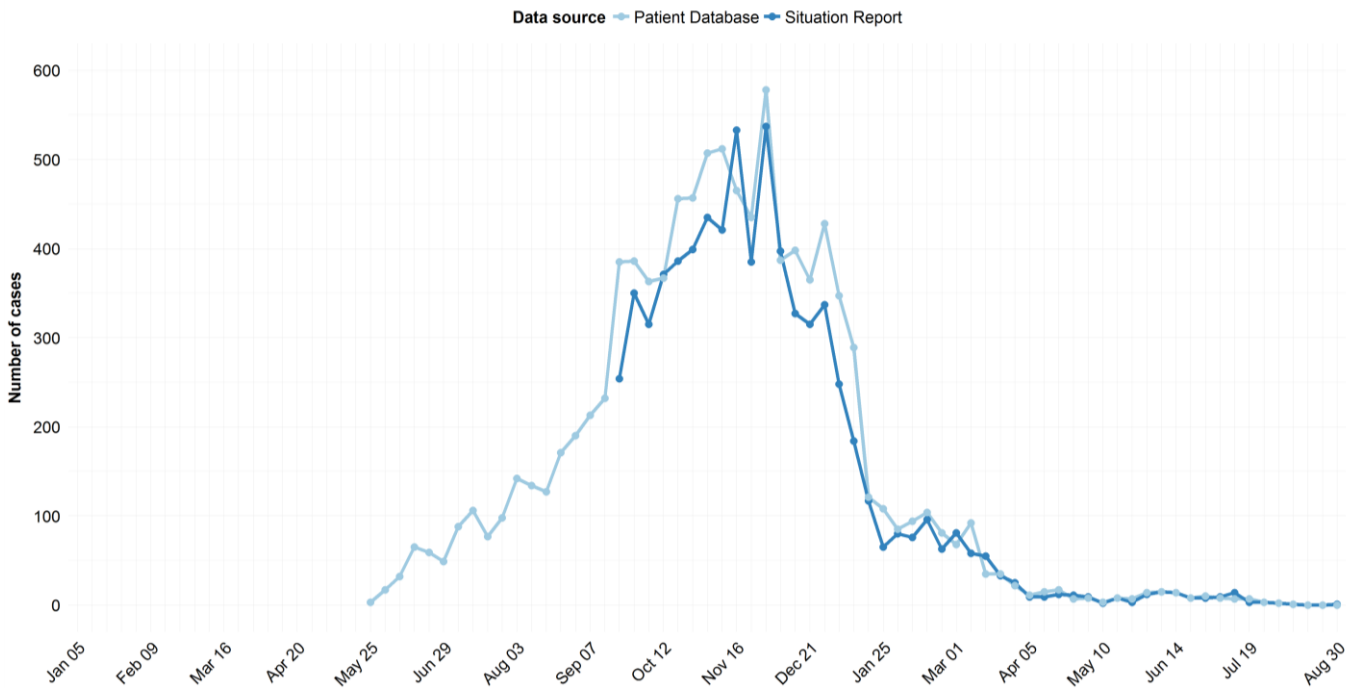
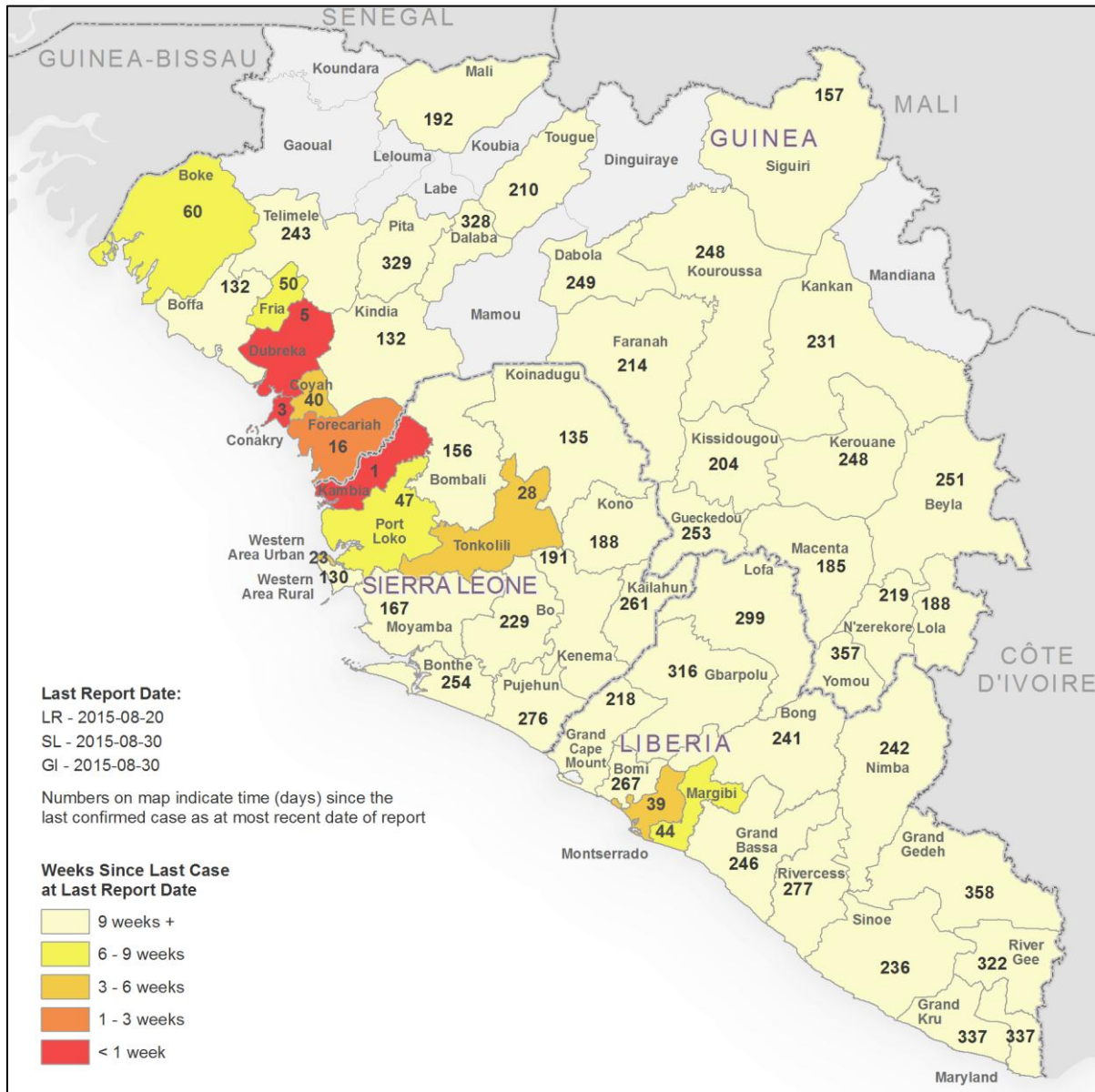


Figure 6: Time since last confirmed case in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone

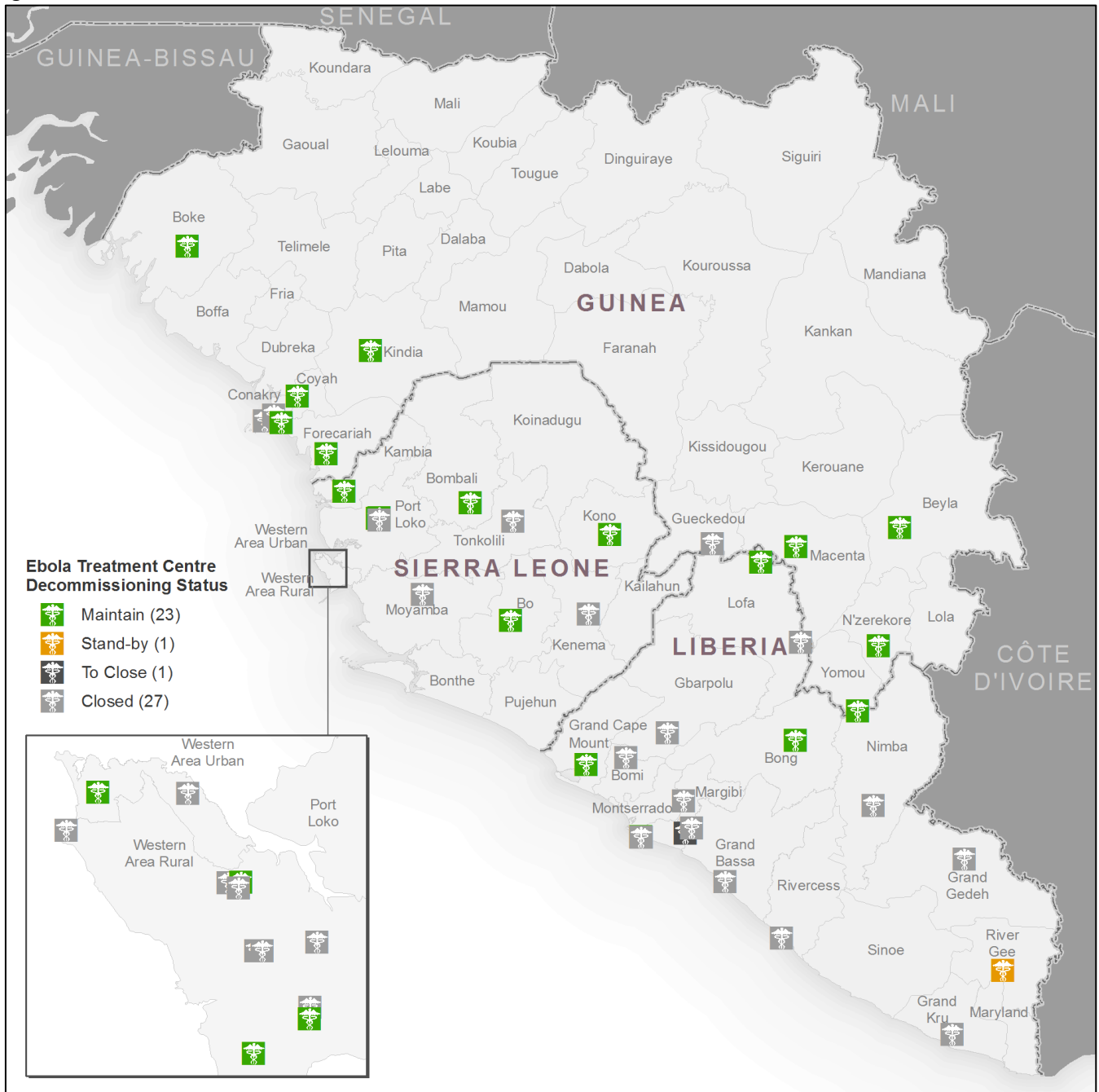


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**OTHER AFFECTED AND PREVIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES**

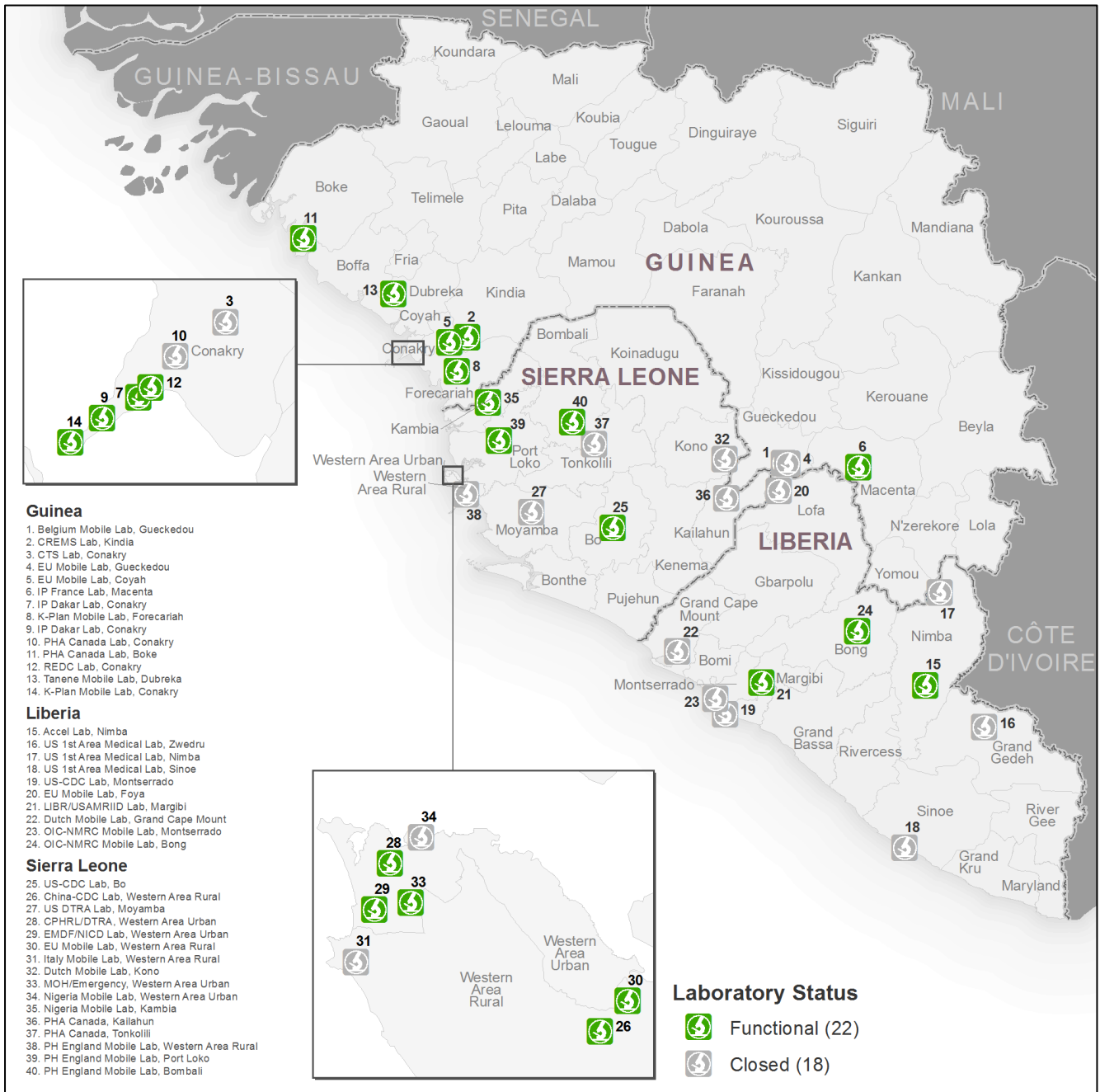
- Liberia was declared free of Ebola transmission on 9 May 2015, after reporting no new cases for 42 consecutive days. The country subsequently entered a 3-month period of heightened surveillance. On 29 June, this heightened surveillance detected an EVD-positive community death in Margibi County, Liberia—the first new confirmed case reported from the country since 20 March. The case was a 17-year-old male who first became ill on 21 June, died on 28 June, and subsequently tested positive for EVD. As at 12 July, 5 contacts associated with the first-detected case have since been confirmed as EVD-positive. Of the 6 confirmed cases reported since 29 June, 2 have died, and the remaining 4 have now all been discharged after treatment. The last case was discharged after testing negative for EVD for a second time on 23 July. All contacts have now completed follow-up.
- Seven countries (Italy, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America) have previously reported a case or cases imported from a country with widespread and intense transmission.

Figure 7: Location of Ebola treatment centres in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone



ETCs scheduled for closure will be decommissioned only when and where the epidemiological situation and the strength of referral pathways through non-EVD facilities allow. Several ETCs will be unstaffed but remain on a stand-by level of readiness, whereby stocks of protective equipment and essential medicines will be kept on-site such that the facility can become operational within 48 hours. This transition would be triggered by higher occupancy rates in nearby ETCs. Strategically located core ETCs will remain fully operational at their current capacity (Maintain). The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Figure 8: Location of laboratories in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone



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**PREPAREDNESS OF COUNTRIES TO RAPIDLY DETECT AND RESPOND TO AN EBOLA EXPOSURE**

- The introduction of an EVD case into unaffected countries remains a risk as long as cases exist in any country. With adequate preparation, however, such an introduction can be contained through a timely and effective response.
- WHO’s preparedness activities aim to ensure all countries are ready to effectively and safely detect, investigate, and report potential EVD cases, and to mount an effective response. WHO provides this support through country support visits by preparedness-strengthening teams (PSTs) to help identify and prioritize gaps and needs, direct technical assistance, and provide technical guidance and tools.

## Priority countries in Africa

- The initial focus of support by WHO and partners is on highest priority countries – Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Senegal—followed by high priority countries—Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Togo. The criteria used to prioritize countries include the geographical proximity to affected countries, the magnitude of trade and migration links, and the relative strength of their health systems.
- Since 20 October 2014, PSTs have provided technical support in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, South Sudan, and Togo. Technical working group meetings, field visits, high-level table-top exercises, and field simulations have helped to identify key areas for improvement. Each country has a tailored plan to strengthen operational readiness.
- From October 2014 to August 2015 WHO has undertaken over 285 field deployments to priority countries to assist with the implementation of national plans.
- WHO provides personal protective equipment (PPE) modules containing minimum stocks to cover staff protection and other equipment needs to support 10 patient-beds for 10 days for all staff with essential functions. PPE modules have been delivered or are in the process of being delivered to all countries on the African continent. In addition, all countries have received 1 PPE training module.
- Contingency stockpiles of PPE are in place in the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD) in Accra and Dubai, and are available to any country in the event that they experience a shortage.

## Follow-up support to priority countries

- Following initial PST assessment missions to the 14 priority countries in 2014, a second phase of preparedness-strengthening activities have provided support on a country-by-country basis. Activities in the week to 30 August are highlighted below.
- In Gambia, WHO supported the training of a National Rapid Response Team in Banjul from 24 to 28 August.
- In Guinea Bissau, preparedness support continues to be provided at the central level, and in two priority regions (Tombali and Gabu) through WHO sub-offices. Weekly progress updates are undertaken to identify and address any issues. Activities implemented by WHO and partners and with the national authorities during the reporting period include: a community engagement activity with a well-known traditional healer; a meeting with the Governor of Gabu to update him on plans and activities in the region; health worker training in health centres and Gabu regional hospital.

## EVD preparedness officers

- Dedicated EVD preparedness officers have been deployed to support the implementation of country preparedness plans, coordinate partners, provide a focal point for inter-agency collaboration, offer specific technical support in their respective areas of expertise, and develop capacity of national WHO staff. Preparedness officers are currently deployed to Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

## Training, exercises, and simulations

- Priority countries that have achieved a minimum of 50% implementation of preparedness checklist activities are encouraged to undertake a series of drills on elements of an EVD response and a functional exercise to test the coordination of the Ebola operations centre.
- Simulations are being scheduled in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Mauritania.
- Rapid-response team training is currently being planned for points-of-entry in Mauritania.
- Training in clinical management and IPC is being planned for Côte d'Ivoire.

### Surveillance and preparedness indicators

- Indicators based on surveillance data, case-management capacity, laboratory testing, and equipment stocks continue to be collected on a weekly basis from the four countries that share a border with affected countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Senegal.
- An interactive preparedness dashboard based on the WHO EVD checklist<sup>3</sup> is available online.

### ANNEX 1: COORDINATION OF THE EBOLA RESPONSE

WHO continues to work with many partners in response to the EVD outbreak, including the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Mano River Union, national governments, non-governmental organizations, and UN agencies, and technical institutions and networks in the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN). Agencies responsible for coordinating 4 key lines of action in the response are given below.

Lines of action	Lead agency
Case management	WHO
Case finding, laboratory services, and contact tracing	WHO
Safe and dignified burials	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Community engagement and social mobilization	UNICEF

<sup>3</sup> See: <http://who.int/csr/resources/publications/ebola/ebola-preparedness-checklist/en/>

<sup>4</sup> See: <http://apps.who.int/ebola/preparedness/map>

## ANNEX 2: DEFINITION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR PHASE 2 OF THE EBOLA RESPONSE

Indicator	Numerator	Numerator source	Denominator	Denominator source
<b>Cases and deaths</b>				
Number of confirmed cases	# of confirmed cases	Guinea: Daily WHO situation reports Sierra Leone: Daily Ministry of Health Ebola situation reports	N/A	N/A
Number of confirmed deaths	# of confirmed deaths	Guinea: Daily WHO situation reports Sierra Leone: Daily Ministry of Health Ebola situation reports	N/A	N/A
Number of confirmed deaths that occurred in the community	# of deaths that occurred in the community with positive EVD swab results	Guinea: Weekly WHO situation reports Sierra Leone: Daily Ministry of Health	N/A	N/A
<b>Diagnostic Services</b>				
Number of samples tested and percentage with positive EVD results	# of new samples tested # of new samples tested with a positive EVD result	Guinea: Laboratory database Sierra Leone: Daily Ministry of Health Ebola situation reports	N/A # of new samples tested	Guinea: Laboratory database Sierra Leone: Daily Ministry of Health Ebola situation reports
<b>Contact tracing</b>				
Percent of new confirmed cases from registered contacts	# of new confirmed cases registered as a contact	Guinea: Weekly WHO situation reports Sierra Leone: Weekly Ministry of Health Surveillance Report	# of new confirmed cases	Guinea: Daily WHO situation reports Sierra Leone: Daily Ministry of Health Ebola situation Reports
<b>Hospitalization</b>				
Time between symptom onset and hospitalization (days)	Time between symptom onset and hospitalization of confirmed, probable or suspected cases (geometric mean number of days)	Clinical investigation records	N/A	N/A
<b>Outcome of treatment</b>				
Case fatality rate (among hospitalized cases)	# of deaths among hospitalized cases (confirmed)	Clinical investigation records	# of hospitalized cases (confirmed) with a definitive survival outcome recorded	Clinical investigation records
<b>Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) and Safety</b>				
Number of newly infected health workers	# of newly infected health workers	Guinea: Daily WHO situation reports Sierra Leone: Daily Ministry of Health Ebola situation Reports	N/A	N/A
<b>Safe and dignified burials</b>				
Number of unsafe burials reported	# of reports/alerts of burials that were not known to be safe	Guinea: Daily WHO situation reports Sierra Leone: Ministry of Health situation reports	N/A	N/A
<b>Social mobilization</b>				
Number of districts with at least one security incident or other form of refusal to cooperate	# of districts with at least one security incident or other form of refusal to cooperate in the past week	Guinea: Daily WHO situation reports Sierra Leone: UNICEF	N/A	N/A