



ESAR RCCE TWG

Special Meeting on Monkeypox

August 10, 2022

RCCE TWG Agenda

August 10, 2022



1. Welcome
2. Monkeypox Epidemiological Overview
3. Monkeypox Infodemic Update
4. Partner Updates
5. Partner Comments, Questions and Action Points
6. TWG Updates and Tools

Situation Updates

- **WHO Epidemiological Update**
- AIRA Infodemic Update

MONKEYPOX ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

RCCE TWG 10 August 2022

**Dr Chol Thabo Yur – Health Emergency Officer
EPR Nairobi Hub**

Monkeypox

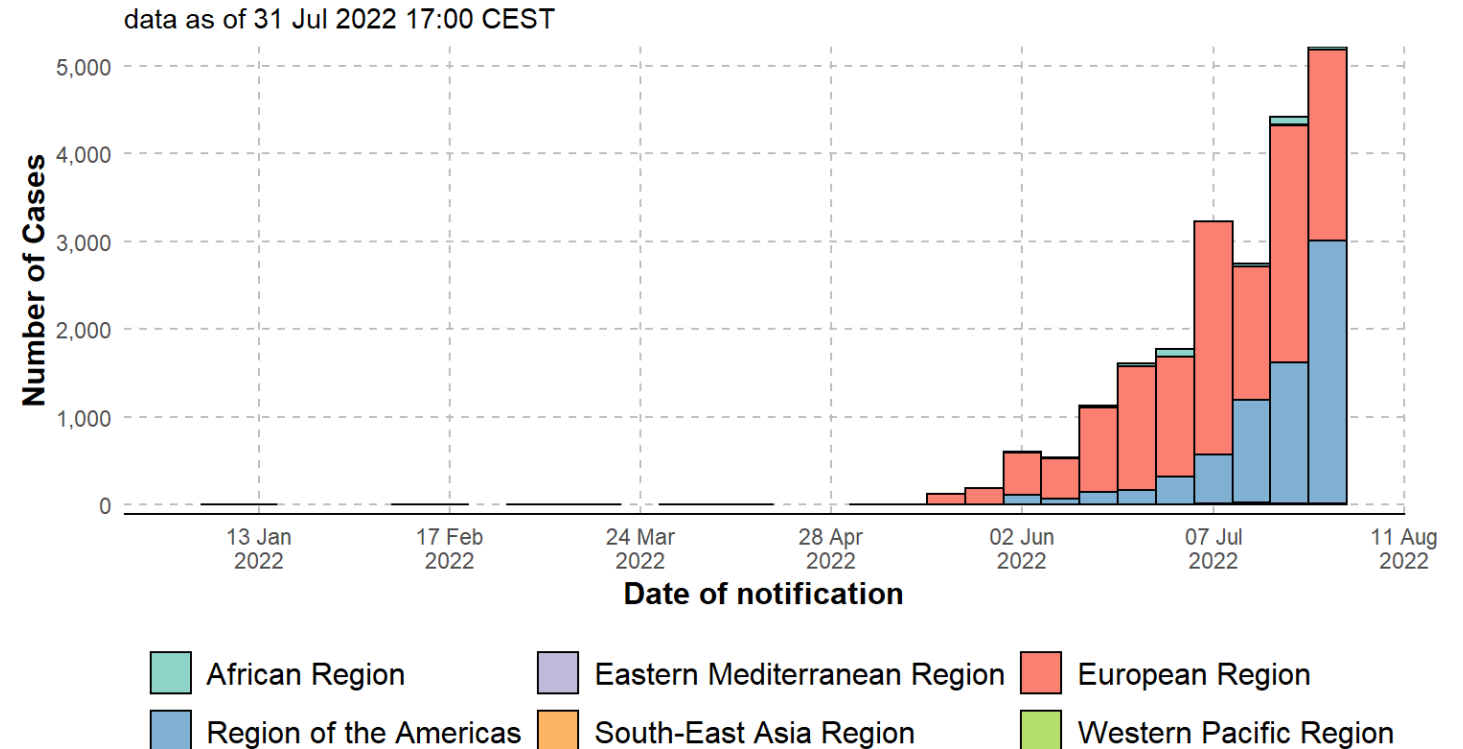


- Monkeypox is a viral zoonotic disease
- Caused by a double-stranded DNA virus (Orthopoxvirus genus in the Poxviridae family)
- *Orthopoxvirus* genus includes variola virus (smallpox), vaccinia virus (smallpox vaccine), and cowpox virus.
- First human case was recorded in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
- 9+ African countries previously confirmed monkeypox cases.
- Reservoir unknown
- Two clades: West African and Central African clades – only Cameroon has both
- First discovered in monkeys in 1958.

Global Epidemiological Situation

Confirmed cases by date of notification

- Since 1 Jan 2022, cases reported to WHO from **83 Member States / territories** across all **6 WHO regions**
- As of 26 July 2022, at 17h CEST, a total of **23 351 laboratory confirmed cases (and 122 probable)**, including **8 deaths**, have been reported to WHO

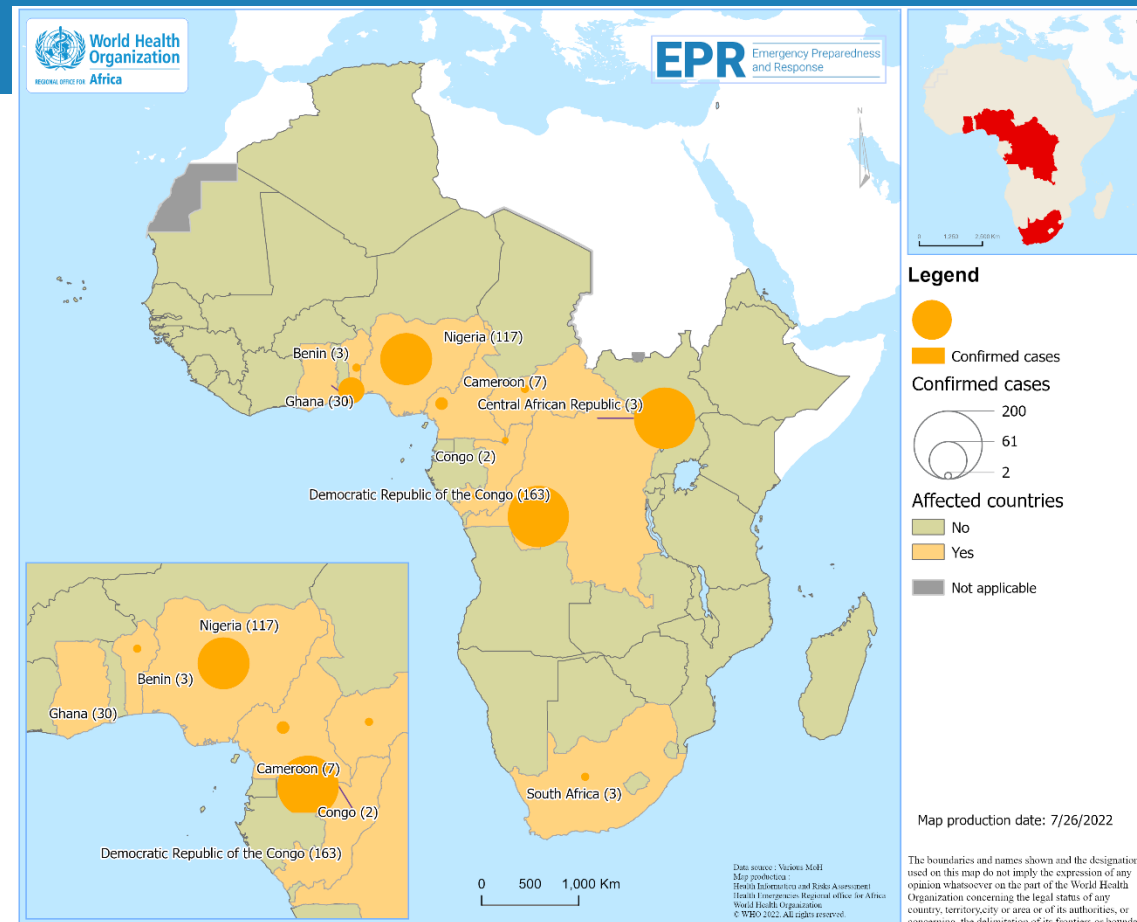


Source: WHO

Monkeypox Situation In WHO/AFR (Jan-July 2022)

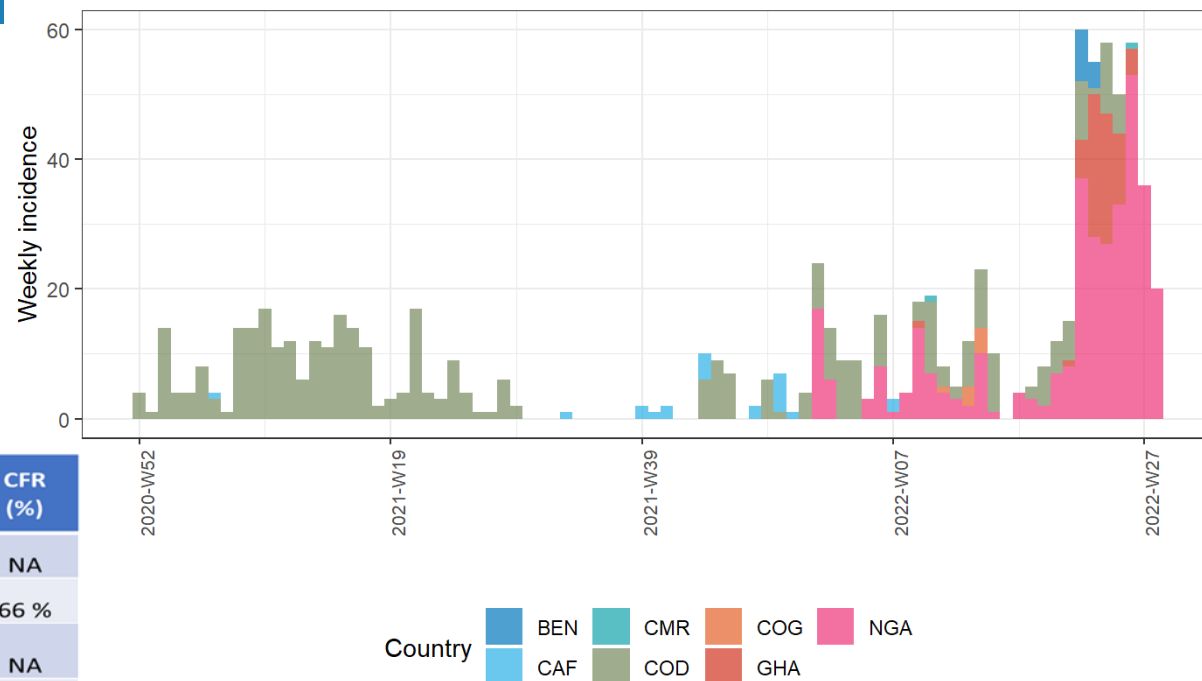
Country	Confirmed cases	Confirmed /probable deaths	CFR (%)
Cameroon	7	0	NA
CAR	3	2	66 %
Republic of Congo	2	0	NA
DRC	163	0	NA
Nigeria	117	3	2.5 %
Ghana	34	0	NA
Benin	3	0	NA
South Africa	3	0	NA
Liberia	1	0	NA
Total	333	5	1.5 %

Country	Confirmed	Total cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
Cameroon	7	33	0	0%
CAR	3	5	2	40%
Republic of Congo	2	8	0	0%
DRC	163	1973	0	0%
Liberia	1	1	0	NA
Nigeria	117	338	3	1%
Ghana	34	220	0	NA
Benin	3	6	0	NA
Mozambique	0	2	0	NA
South Africa	3	3	0	NA
Cumulative	333	2589	5	2%



Evolution of confirmed Monkeypox cases over time

Weekly Epi-curve: Suspected and Confirmed Cases



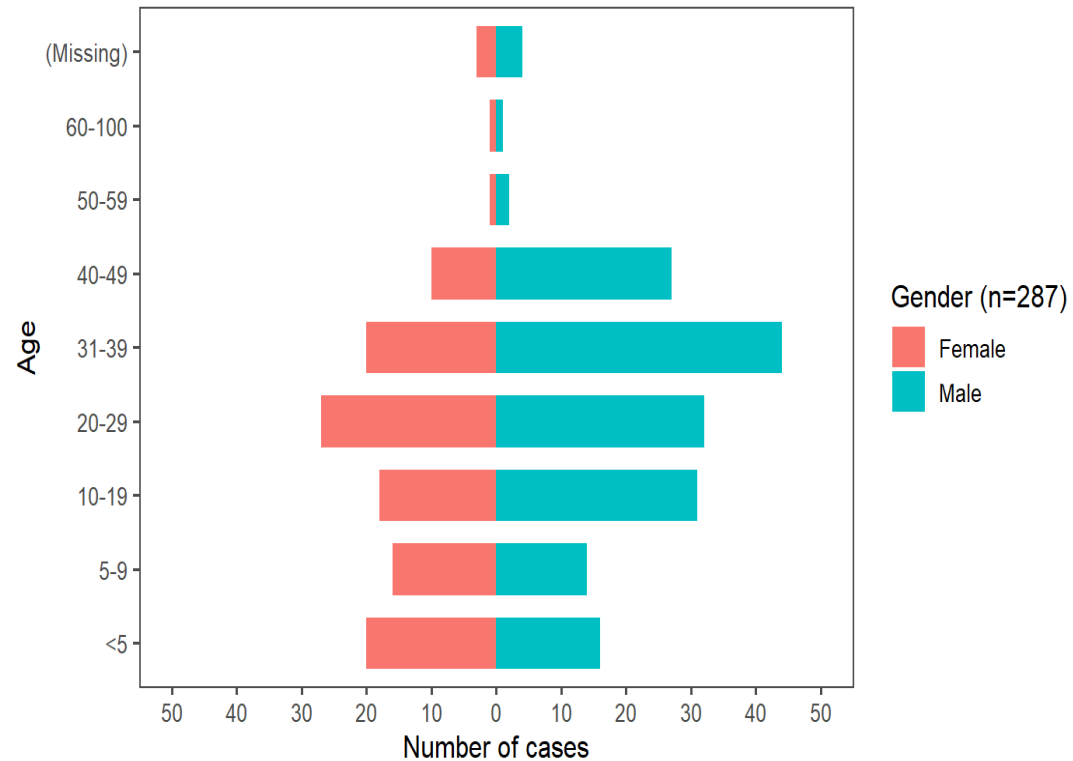
- Increasing trend in number of new confirmed cases starting from April 2022.
- increase driven by DRC, Ghana and Nigeria
- Nigeria and DRC have reported 87% (n=264) of all confirmed cases
- Reinforced monkeypox surveillance and laboratory capacity may explain the increase

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Cameroon	7	0	NA
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Benin	3	0	NA
South Africa	3	0	NA
Liberia	1	0	NA
Total	333	5	1.5 %

*** Four countries submitted linelists (Ghana, DRC, CAR, Nigeria and Congo). Data for Benin extracted from the laboratory report.

Analysis of age and gender

Age Pyramid - Confirmed Cases Only

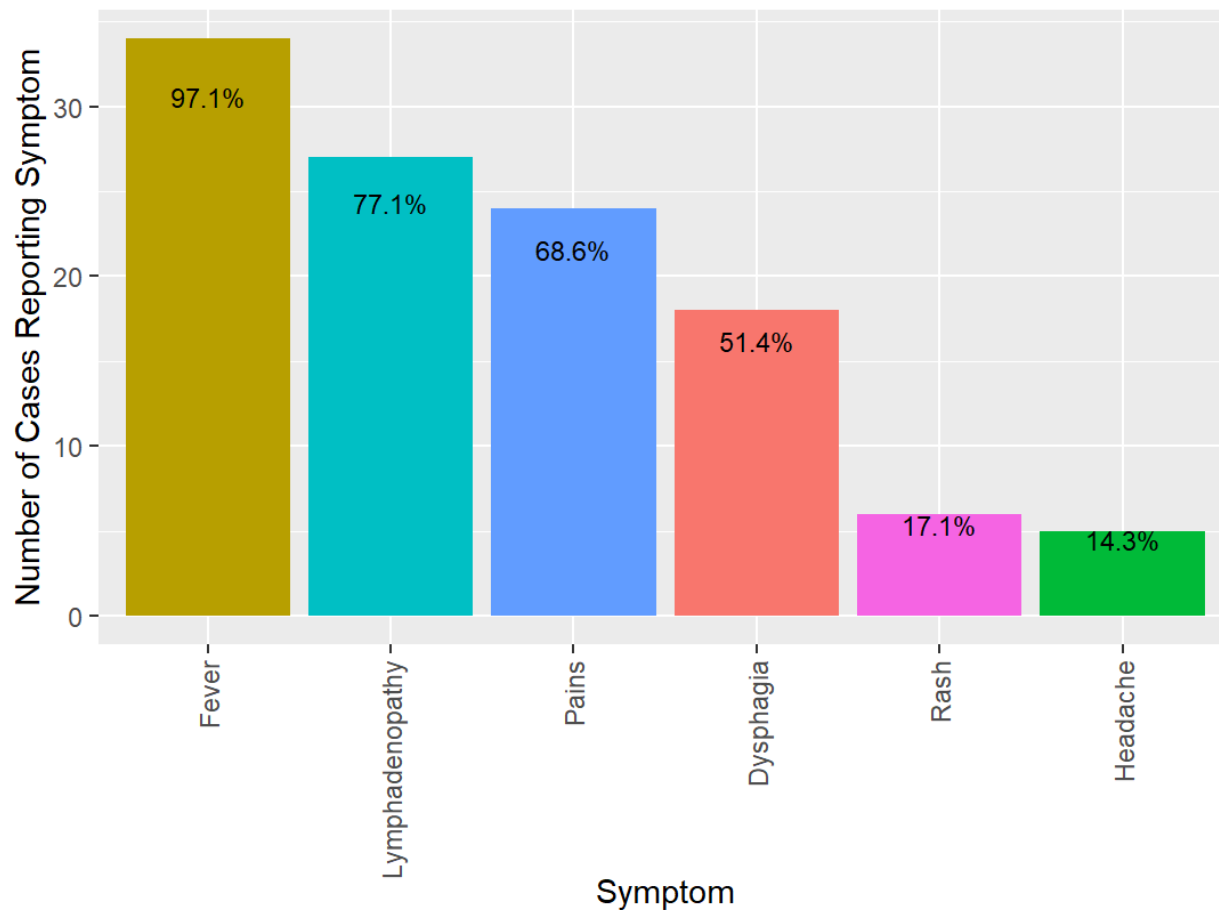


- 60 % of confirmed monkeypox cases are males
- Most of the confirmed cases are under the age of 39 years
- Median age of reported cases is 20 years (interquartile range: 9-32).

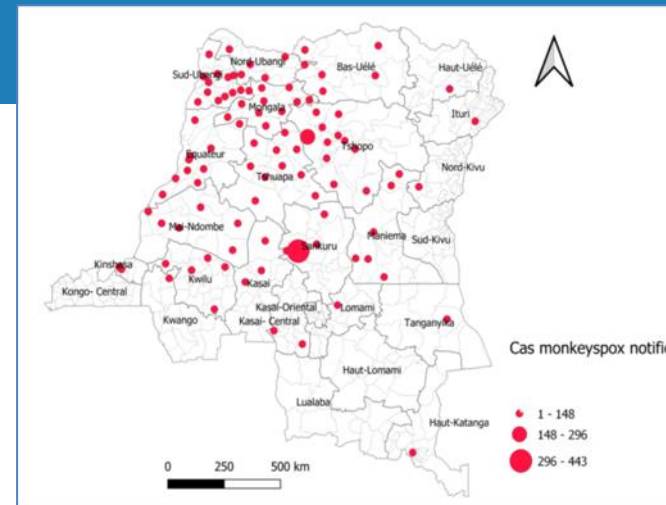
****Data on gender and age are available for 86% of monkeypox cases (287 over 333) reported

Clinical presentation of confirmed monkeypox cases

Incidence of Symptoms: Confirmed Cases Only



- Symptoms
- Dysphagia
 - Fever
 - Headache
 - Lymphadenopathy
 - Pains
 - Rash



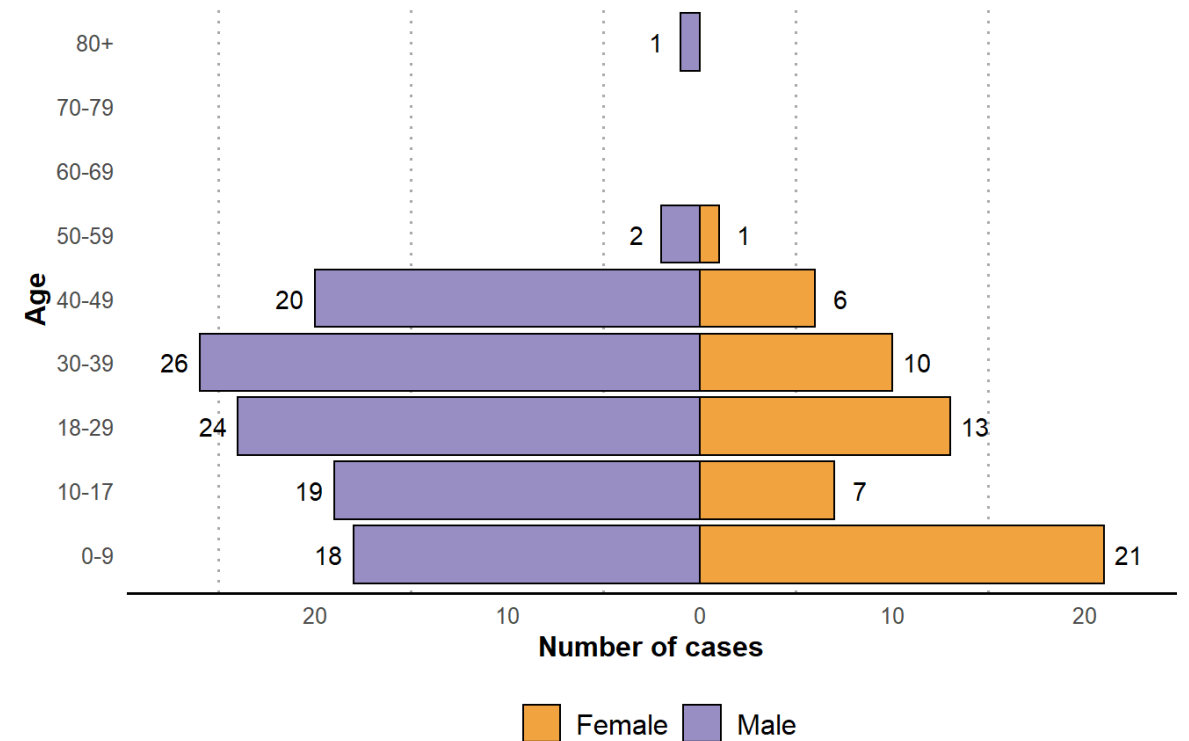
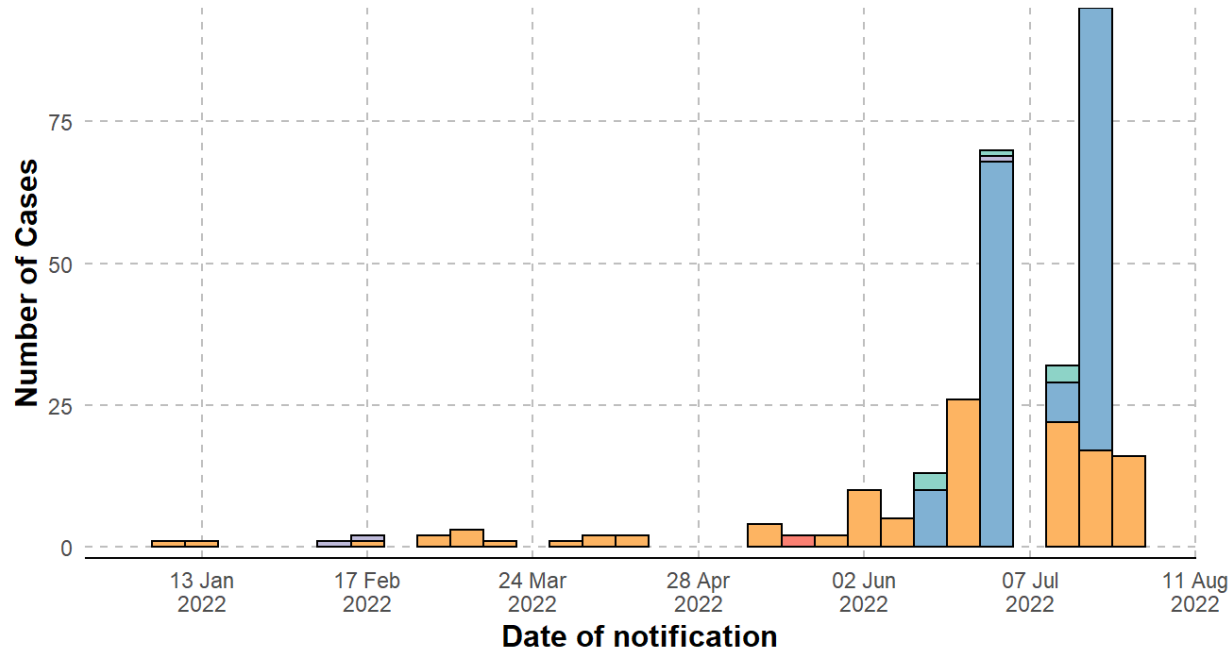
In focus: West and Central Africa

(https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/mpx_global/)

- In 2022, as of 01 Aug 2022, there have been 309 confirmed cases of monkeypox reported in these countries and 5 deaths. These represent 1% and 62% of global cases and deaths respectively. In addition, 173 (56% of all cases) detailed cases have been reported to WHO.
- Of those cases with detailed data:
 - 110 male cases (64.3%) and 61 female cases (35.7%) have been reported
 - The median age is 25 (IQR: 11 - 35).
 - Of the 168 cases where age was available, there were 65 (38.7% of total) cases reported aged 0-17, out of which 21 (12.5% of total) were aged 0-4.
 - There are currently no detailed cases for which transmission or exposure setting detail is available

In focus: West and Central Africa

data as of 29 Jul 2022 17:00 CEST

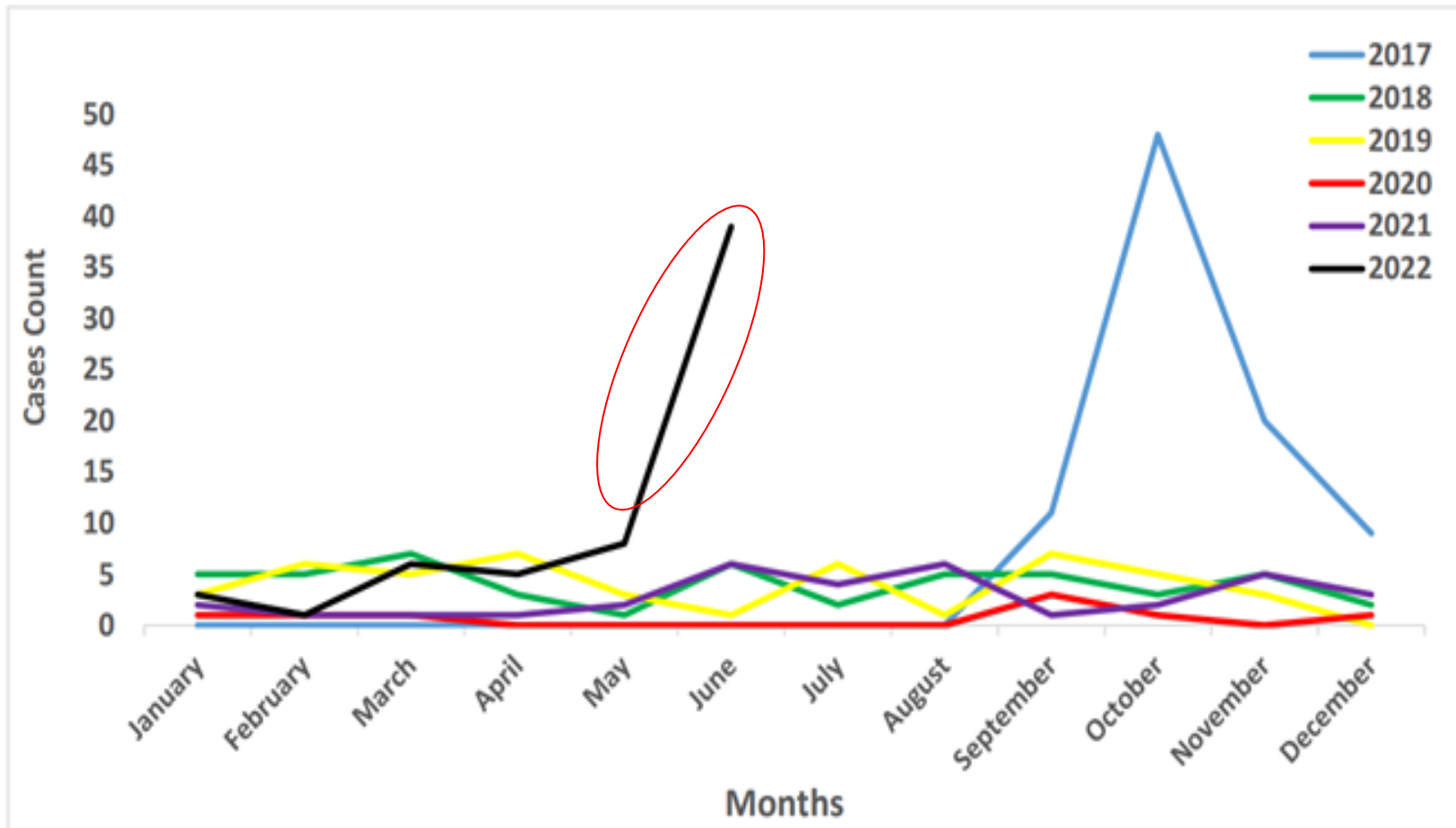


Source: WHO
168 cases with age-sex data



Source: WHO

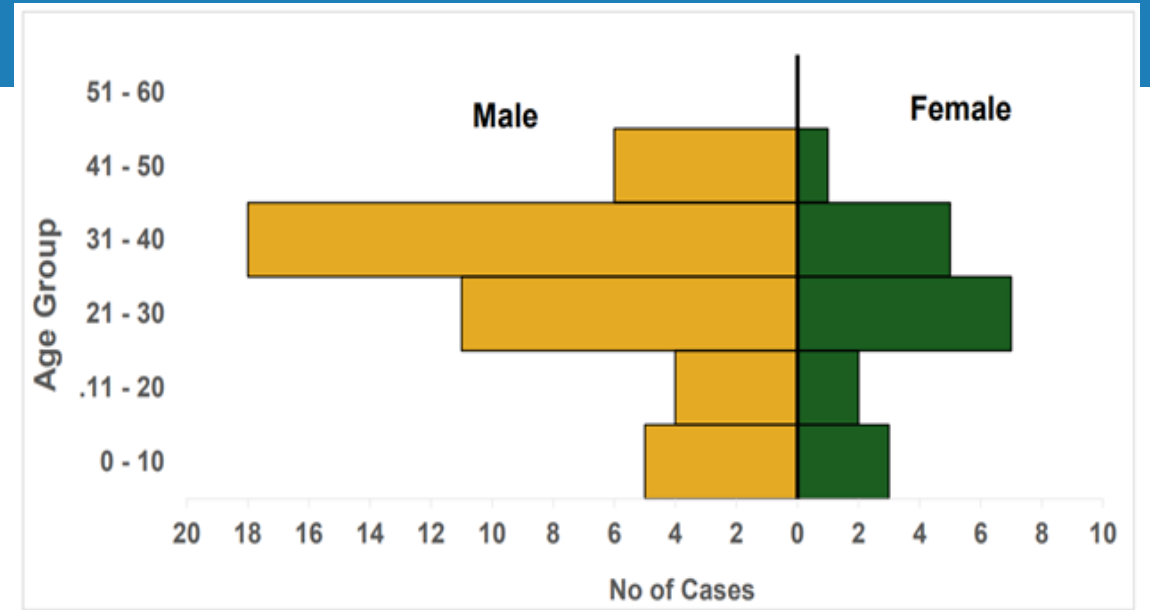
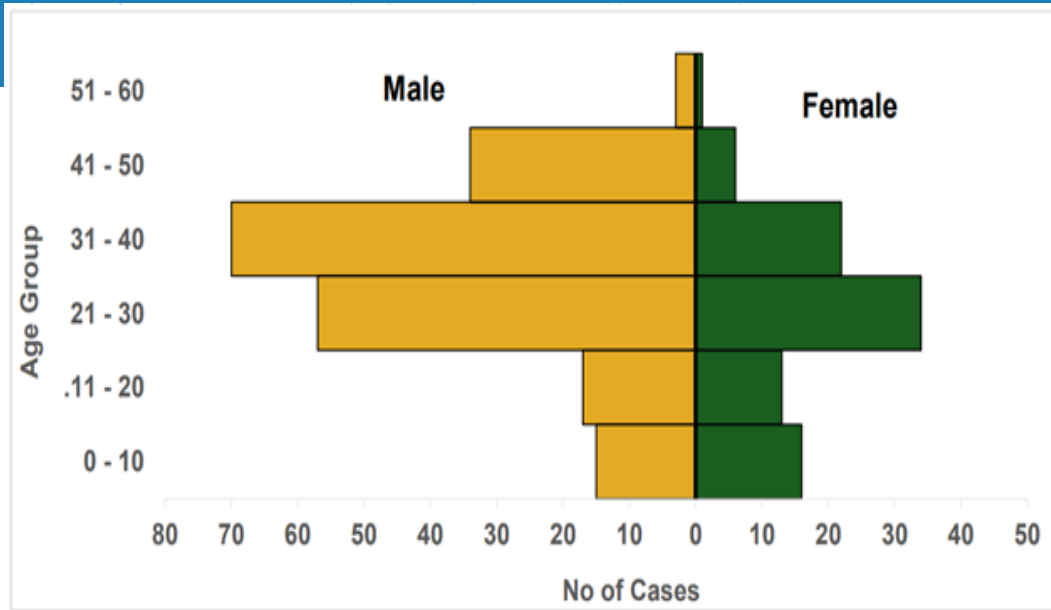
Monkeypox situation in Nigeria



- One of the re-emerging diseases in Nigeria
- First human in 1970, Two cases in 1978
- Re-emergence of the disease in 2017
 - Cases occur in central and west Africa in proximity to tropical rain forest
- The uptick in Monkeypox cases starts in May 2022.
- We have now surpassed the peak number of cases seen in 2017 when MPX re-emerged.
- Ongoing efforts to strengthen surveillance increased awareness from global news headlines, and investments in RCCE may explain partially the increase.
- Confirmed cases:101
- Deaths:3
- All cases are **West African strain**

Source: NCDC situation report

Age-sex distribution of confirmed Monkeypox cases in Nigeria, 2017 – 2022



Age and sex distribution of confirmed monkeypox cases from 1 st January to 26th June 2022

Age and sex distribution of confirmed monkeypox cases September 2017 – 26th June 2022

The uptick in Monkeypox cases starts in May 2022.

We have now surpassed the peak number of cases seen in 2017 when MPX re-emerged.

Ongoing efforts to strengthen surveillance increased awareness from global news headlines, and investments in RCCE may explain partially the increase.

Source: Nigeria CDC situation report



OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES AND GAPS

- Weak MPX preparedness and response capacity
- Insufficient epidemiological investigation
- Weak laboratory capacity for confirmation of cases
- Very limited capacity in case management
- Low compliance to IPC in health facilities
- Limited access to affected areas
- Vaccination: strategy in process to vaccinate the affected populations?
- RCCE: to be adapted to the local context

CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

- High level advocacy
- Webinar and trainings (Integrated Diseases Surveillance & Response)
- Technical guidelines and support
- Support to improve surveillance and laboratory capacity including sequencing, IPC, case management, RCCE etc. in affected countries
- Strengthen readiness/preparedness in other countries

Situation Updates

- WHO Epidemiological Update
- **AIRA Infodemic Update**



**Africa Infodemic
Response Alliance**

A WHO-HOSTED NETWORK



**VIRAL
FACTS
AFRICA**

Monkeypox Narratives in African Information Environs

August 10, 2022

Please direct questions relating to this presentation to Rhys O'Neill, oneillr@who.int or Sergio Cecchini, cecchinis@who.int

Joint Partnership



Africa Infodemic Response Alliance

A WHO-HOSTED NETWORK

Collective service | Risk Communication and Community Engagement



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Africa**

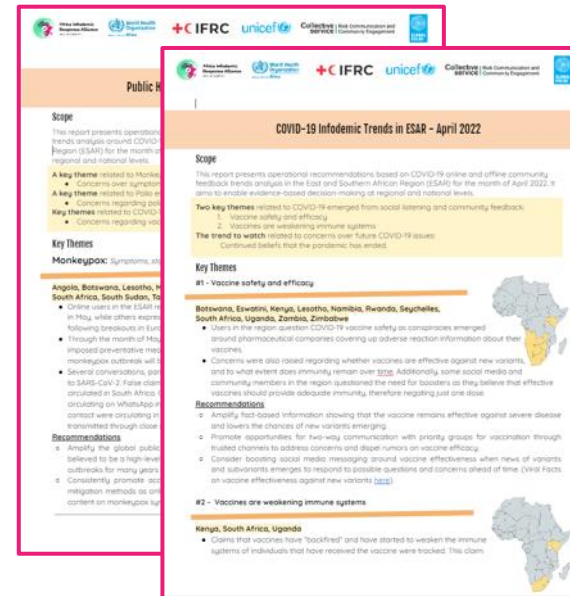
+C IFRC

unicef



Monthly-multi organizational Social Analysis Comparisons

- Outputs include operational recommendations based on online and offline community feedback trends analysis around COVID-19 and other key public health issues in the East and Southern African Region (ESAR).



Africa Infodemic Response Alliance
A WHO-HOSTED NETWORK

Initial Findings (May 2022)



Curiosity and Fear of Stigmatization

- Online users in the ESAR region showed curiosity regarding monkeypox symptoms in May, while others expressed fears regarding the stigmatization of African countries following breakouts in Europe and the USA.

Concerns for New Lockdowns and Quarantine Practices

- Through the month of May, African social media users also expressed concern for newly imposed preventative measures in the form of lockdowns and travel restrictions, and the recent monkeypox outbreak will be used as a method to keep COVID-19 pandemic measures in effect.

Early Conversations Claiming Monkeypox is Caused by COVID-19

- Several conversations, particularly regarding spread and prevention measures, compared the virus to SARS-CoV-2. False claims that the monkeypox outbreak is caused by COVID-19 vaccines circulated in South Africa. Claims that the virus is spreading by contact with LGBTQ+ people were circulating on WhatsApp in Kenya. Articles claiming that the virus spreads primarily via sexual contact were circulating in Uganda and Kenya. Several posts on social media clarified the disease is transmitted through close contact.



Development of Narrative



Monkeypox is not a real outbreak

- Some online users in the ESAR region pushed the claim that Monkeypox is not spreading across the globe. Some users have stated that there are no cases in Africa and the alleged monkeypox outbreak is serving as a new way to discriminate and stigmatize African countries.

Home remedies for Treatment and Prevention

- However, interest in the monkeypox virus rose in the region following the detection of cases in South Africa. A large part of the content tracked focused on remedies, diagnosis, and spread in the region.

Comparisons to COVID-19 Outbreak/Monkeypox Side Effect of Vaccine

- Others have compared the outbreak to the COVID-19 pandemic and are encouraging Africans not to buy into the claims of a new disease outbreak. There were also claims that monkeypox was a side effect of the COVID-19 vaccines.
- False claim that Kenya will start seeing monkeypox infections after it has been selected as a clinical trial site for the development of a monkeypox vaccine generated high engagement on social media.



Viral Facts Africa materials



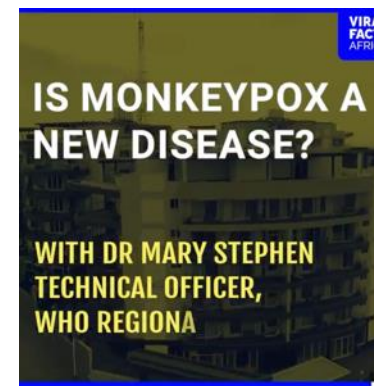
Debunk



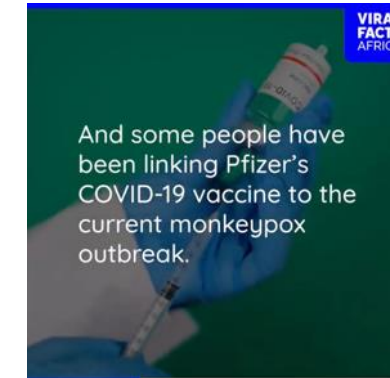
Explainer



Expert Intw



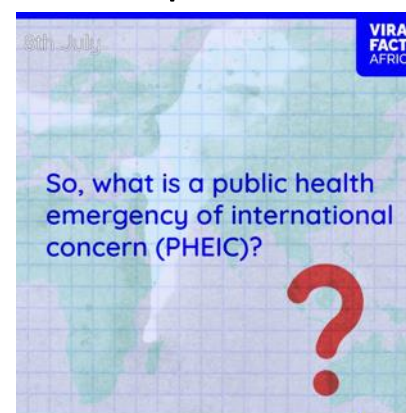
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Explainer



Explainer History Mkpox



Viral Facts Africa

Original files



**VIRAL
FACTS
AFRICA**

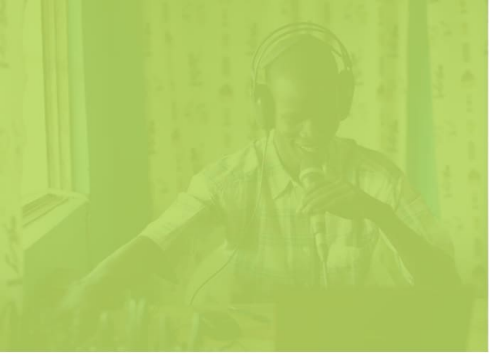
	<u>Code</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Link to EN content</u>	<u>Link to FR content</u>
1.	VFA 131	Explainer	Monkeypox	English	French
2.	VFA 135	Debunk	Covid vaccines causing monkeypox	English	None
3.	VFA 136	Explainer	History of monkeypox	English	French
4.	VFA 142	Q&A	Monkeypox	English	French
5.	VFA 143	Literacy	Monkeypox doesn't exist/inoculation theory	English	French
6.	VFA 144	Explainer	Pfizer vaccine causing monkeypox/correlation & causation	English	French
7.	VFA 145	Explainer	PHEIC	English	French
8.	VFA 148	Mythbuster	Covid vaccines causing monkeypox	English	French



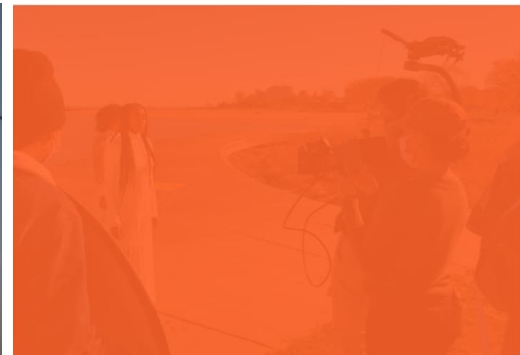
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Partner Updates

- Internews
- YPlus
- UNAIDS



Monkeypox: making meaning of the science



**Internews & partners
working with media to
mitigate stigma and
increase public awareness**





Why are the number of monkeypox infections rising?
Why is it likely that the numbers are an undercount?

Multiple Spillover events? What are the reasons for animals to encounter humans?

Are they being hunted for bushmeat?

Are rodents invading granaries or fields of grain?

What regulations are enforced?

Why is there a disproportionately high number of those who acquired monkey pox through the sexual route?

Which sub-groups are most affected?

What preventive measures may be adopted to reduce risk of exposure?

How are the sexual networks supporting each other?

Are there long-term health effects of Monkeypox among Babies who got infected from their mothers?

Are pregnant women given the monkeypox vaccine when there is an active outbreak?

Conversations & dialogues

Social listening

Media guidance



Conversations & dialogues

Twitter Spaces 25th July



Explore

12 Notifications

Messages

Bookmarks

Lists

Profile

More

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← Internews Health Journalism Network
@InternewsHJN

Monkeypox: Mitigating Stigma and Increasing Public Awareness
Join us on *Twitter Spaces* on Monday 25 July 2022! Moderator: @Ankur_pali, Science Journalist
9:00 AM Washington D.C., 3:00 PM Cape Town; 4:00 PM Nairobi, 6:30 PM New Delhi

Paula Andalo
Kaiser Health News
@paula_andalo

Brian Kanyemba
Advocacy for Prevention of HIV and AIDS
@sadziwa

Andrew Seale
WHO
@ANJSeale

... [Message] [Notify] **Following**

Internews Health Journalism Network

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The Internews Health Journalism Network (HJN) is a worldwide community for media practitioners to share health journalism resources, news and opportunities.

healthjournalism.internews.org Joined April 2021

691 Following 680 Followers

Followed by Pandemic Action Network, Kathryn Cleary, and 25 others you follow

Tweets Tweets & replies Media Likes

634 Tweets · 44 Tweets per month



Conversations & dialogues



Pinned Tweet

Bea Spadacini @Bea_Spadacini · 5d

Excited to be organizing another awesome discussion for [#journalists](#) alongside my [@InternewsHJN](#) colleagues & a distinguished panel of speakers! Join us!



Internews Health Journali... Host

Monkeypox: Mitigating Stigma & Increasing Public Awareness

▶ Jul 25, 2022 · 1h 14m · 348 tuned in

Play recording

Twitter Spaces 25th July

Conversations & dialogues

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogues

The graphic features a dark grey header with the text "ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue" in orange. Below this, a blue background with a faint world map and virus icons contains the text "COVID-19: Where do we go from here?" in white. Two circular portraits are shown: a woman on the left and a man on the right. Below the woman's portrait, her name and affiliation are listed: "Naledi Mashisi, Africa Check, Johannesburg". At the bottom of the graphic, the word "Register" is partially visible in orange. Below the graphic is a screenshot of a video conference with four participants in a 2x2 grid. The top-left participant is labeled "Dr Opeayo OGUNDRAN", the top-right is "Tole Nyatta", the bottom-left is "Wayne Sharpe", and the bottom-right is "John Muchangi". The video call title bar reads "Media Dialogue: Omicron and Other Challenges in Reporting the COVID-19 Pandemic".

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

COVID-19: Where do we go from here?

Naledi Mashisi
Africa Check
Johannesburg

Register

Media Dialogue: Omicron and Other Challenges in Reporting the COVID-19 Pandemic

Dr Opeayo OGUNDRAN

Tole Nyatta

Wayne Sharpe

John Muchangi

Conversations & dialogues

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

What you need to know:
COVID-19 and Older People



Dr. John Masina
Emergency Medicine Physician
World Health Organization

Join Us!
8 June 2022
16:00 CAT
17:00 EAT



Leonard Ndamboga
HelpAge International
Tanzania

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogues Moderated by: Farm Radio International



Conversations & dialogues

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogues

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

What you need to know:



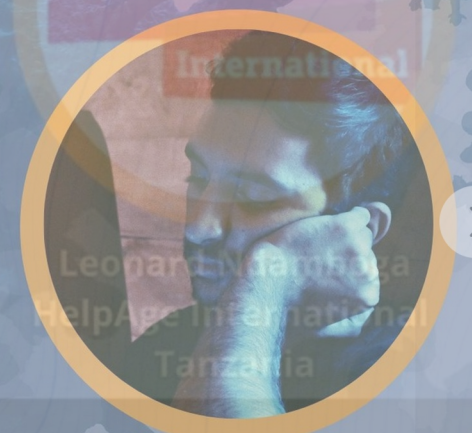
ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

Overcoming Pandemic Fatigue
How to Boost your COVID Storytelling?



Dr. Leonard Mwangi
Emergency Medicine Physician
World Health Organization

Join Us!
6 July 2022
15:00 CAT
16:00 EAT



Being tired
Image Courtesy of
Siavash Ganbhari via Unsplash

Let's talk about it!



Conversations & dialogues

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogues

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

What you need to know:



ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

COVID-19: Mis- & Dis-Information

The risks they pose for public health responses to other diseases, beyond COVID-19.



Ann Ngengere
Social Content Editor
Viral Facts Africa



Eleonore Antoinette Ba-Nguz
ESAR Regional Immunization
Coordinator UNICEF

Join Us!

6 April 2022

4:00 - 5:00 PM EAT

Register: bit.ly/ESAR-RCCE-Media-Dialogue-April

Conversations & dialogues

**Monkeypox Media Dialogue
up next
17th August 15h00 CAT
16h00 EAT**

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

What you need to know:



ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

Overcoming Pandemic Fatigue

ESAR-RCCE Media Dialogue

COVID-19: Mis- & Dis-Information

The risks they pose for public health responses
to other diseases, beyond COVID-19.



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Coordinator UNICEF

Join Us!

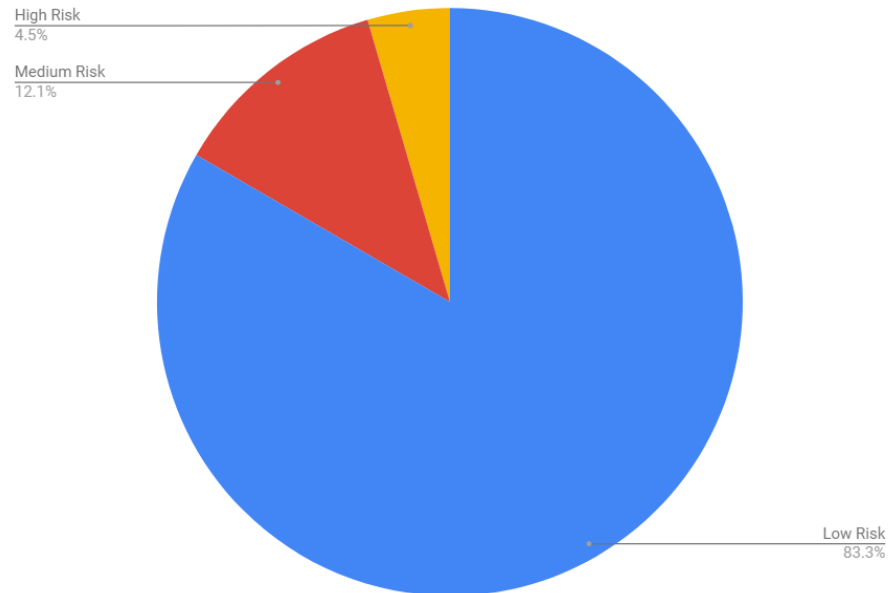
6 April 2022

4:00 - 5:00 PM EAT

Register: bit.ly/ESAR-RCCE-Media-Dialogue-April

Social Listening - Data overview

A total of 66 rumours collected between the beginning of Monkeypox outbreak till end of June 2022 in Sudan, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe, with the following distributions: 82% Sudan, 12% Zimbabwe and 6% South Sudan.



Endemic	25.8%
Hoax	22.6%
Political Agenda/Disinformation	9.7%
Prejudice/stigma	8.1%
Vaccine Agenda	6.5%
Other	4.8%
Death	3.2%
Disease severity	3.2%
Government	3.2%
Post-vaccination behavior	3.2%
Safety/Side Effects	3.2%
Immunity	1.6%
Long-COVID	1.6%
Treatment/Cure	1.6%
Variants	1.6%



Social listening - main trends

Conspiracy theories

- Identified in 59% of the rumours.
- Often connected to rumours on COVID19 being a hoax or invented by Governments/pharma companies to obtain benefits.
- This is the main trend also identified at the global level - often making reference to western Governments, WHO, Bill Gates Foundation or other institutions perceived as western-supported. Fears of a pathogen created in the lab for experimentation, elimination of populations (Muslims in Afghanistan) or financial gain.

"The show of monkeypox and covid-19 is two sides of the same coin"

"Corona as a rumour is enough, you came up with monkeypox"

Sudan, on Twitter, with more than 50,000 reach and engagement in Arabic.

"#Monkeypox Another round of biological warfare battles..a renewed nonsense to drag peoples into the quagmire of medical fascism under the umbrella of the New World Order! We know that the collapse of the immunity of corona vaccine recipients makes them susceptible to herpes disease, which has similar symptoms to this alleged monkeypox! #StoptheTreaty"

Sudan, on Twitter, with more than 2000 reach and engagement, in Arabic



Social listening - main trends

Monkeypox caused by COVID19 vaccines

- Identified in 15% of the rumours.
- Direct reference to certain vaccines made.
- This trend is also identified at the global level - fears of receiving a new vaccination - suggestion of unclarity on needs for vaccination, who and where.

*"Cases of monkeypox are side effects of AstraZeneca covid19 vaccine."
South Sudan, offline community meeting.*

"This man is Stanley Plotkin, the godfather of vaccines, who is also a consultant at Moderna. Under oath acknowledges the use of foetal tissue from aborted children in vaccines (including smallpox, measles, monkeypox ...) What else do vaccines contain: Monkey kidney cells, pig cells ... 📌"


Sudan, on Facebook, with more than 20,000 reach and engagement in Arabic.

"BULLOUS PEMPHIGOID, a Japanese doctor discovered that the bullous was caused by the DTaP vaccine, which is the triple vaccine (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis). There is more evidence that corona vaccines cause pemphigoid, called monkeypox Don't be deceived by lies"

Sudan, on Twitter, in Arabic with more than 500 reach and engagement"



Rumour products (Zimbabwe, South Sudan & Global)



THE HUMANITARIAN SNAPSHOT

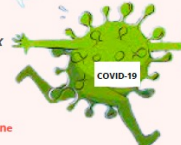
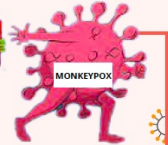
A product which provides a quick snapshot, on rumor data, analysis and recommendations.

June 9, 2022
Issue 11
ZIMBABWE

Rumor Trend

People are saying the upsurge of Monkeypox is a direct result of COVID-19 vaccines' (KOBO)

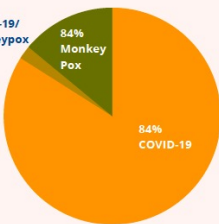
Rumor theme: COVID-19 Vaccine

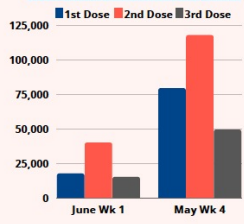
Rumor trend / Trend Analysis

- Rumors about COVID-19 and monkeypox being related have emerged online.
- Between May 26, 2022, and June 1, 2022, 84% online posts were related to COVID-19, 14% mentioned monkeypox and 2% mentioned both COVID-19 and monkeypox.
- 4 out of 73 weekly rumors collected from social media were inclined towards conspiracies that monkeypox is being used as a secondary attempt to wipe out targeted populations after COVID-19.
- Despite no case having been recorded in Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services has assured the public that the government is well prepared for monkeypox.

1% COVID-19/
Monkeypox

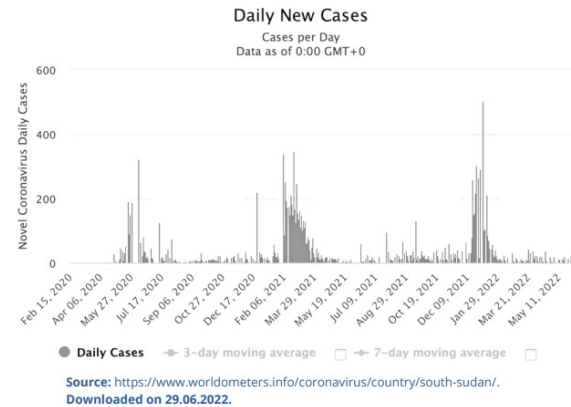


Week-on-week Vaccination Comparison



Visualization by RIT; Data from MoHCC

- The National Vaccination Blitz program ended May 24, 2022. Since then, vaccination rates have dropped by 78% for the first vaccine dose, 66% for the second vaccine dose and 69% for the third vaccine dose.
- Between May 26, 2022, and June 1, 2022, the number of people who received the first vaccine dose was 61,876 fewer than the previous week.



Methodology

For this bulletin, Internews in South Sudan analyzed a total of 423 statements collected between May 1-24, 2022. These statements were received from five rooted in Trust 2.0 media partners in South Sudan namely: Singaita 88.3 FM located in Eastern Equatoria; Mingkaman 100 FM in Lakes District; TRC Hub-Juba in Central Equatoria; Advance Youth Radio in Central Equatoria and Voice of Reconciliation 98.4 FM in Jonglei State. Additional analysis of rumors collected on social media was done by Internews' Senior Humanitarian Data Coordinator Anthony Kenyi in Juba, South Sudan.

The feedback data collected was coded thematically and those statements that were most frequently heard or were most concerning are presented in the following sections. Two rumors are pulled out below and detailed information is provided on the potential impact of the concern, and a fact-check.

Theme 1: Monkeypox and COVID-19

"Are cases of Monkeypox side effects of AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine?". From Juba, Central Equatoria (man, aged 26-35 years old).

"Now that coronavirus is losing value in the market, these good for nothing kawajat (red: white people or in this context, foreign aid workers) have started introducing another product to the market called Monkeypox. Africans let's open our eyes. These people will use any possible means to collect all the coins we have. Soon they will announce a vaccine and all African countries will be taking loans in the name of buying vaccines". From Juba, Central Equatoria (man, aged 26-35 years old).

What is behind this concern?

The multi-country Monkeypox outbreak is causing confusion and increased levels of mis- and disinformation within various communities in South Sudan. Many people see the Monkeypox outbreak as a new way for elites/countries in the global West to make money, like they allegedly believed they did during the COVID-19 pandemic. Such statements show the frustration, anger, dissatisfaction and deep distrust with the global health community and authorities, for example because of unequal access to vaccines, weak or lack of access to healthcare, colonialism and decades of war and corruption. Similar trends have been observed in other countries.⁶

Fact check:

Between January 1 and June 22, 2022, 3,413 laboratory-confirmed cases of the Monkeypox virus and one death have been reported to WHO from 50 countries/territories, also in neighboring countries to South Sudan (see Map 1 below).⁷ Monkeypox is a viral zoonotic disease, meaning that it can spread from animals to humans. It can also spread between people. Monkeypox is transmitted

⁶ <https://sacoronavirus.co.za/2022/06/28/south-africa-covid-19-vaccine-social-listening-report-27-june-2022-report-55/>;
⁷ <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20220607-very-ignorant-rumour-misinformation-abounds-about-monkeypox>
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2022-DON396>

Global rumour data study and recommendations coming up...



Media guidance



GOOD TO KNOW
ONE-HEALTH TOOLKIT



How to better report on the interconnections between humans, animals & the environment

Monkeypox



As of 23 July 2022, more than **70 countries*** had reported outbreaks of monkeypox, a viral zoonotic disease, with more than **16 800 people** infected.

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[View current map](#)

The World Health Organization (WHO) convened an Emergency Committee of the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR) in late June to address the rapid rise in the spread of monkeypox. On **23 July 2022**, with cases continuing to rise sharply, the Director-General of the WHO determined that the multi-country outbreak of monkeypox constitutes a **Public Health Emergency of International Concern**. It is important to be aware of what the monkeypox outbreaks

Media guidance

3 Understand and interpret scientific terms for audiences



When scientists say:	It means:
"...a case of illness"	A clinical condition (illness) that a person has. The words patient or a person with monkeypox are used when describing individuals with the infection. The usage of 'case' to refer to a person is dehumanizing and must be avoided.
"...a suspected case"	An unexplained acute rash in a person of any age and any of the following signs or symptoms since 15 March 2022: headache, sudden fever, body ache, back pain, weakness and swollen lymph nodes, when other common causes of sudden rash like measles or chicken pox don't fit the picture.
	A suspected case who has had face-to-face exposure or physical contact with skin or skin lesions, including sexual contact; or contact with contaminated materials such as clothing, bedding or utensils to



Media guidance

5

Give audiences news they can use

As the number of reported cases of monkeypox rises, people will want to know what they can do to stay safe and reduce their risk of exposure.

Here is a set of simple prevention messages from the WHO on preventing human-to-human transmission:

- **Avoid close contact** with people who have suspected or confirmed monkeypox
- When caring for a person with monkeypox, encourage the person to **cover any lesions** with a light bandage or clothing if possible
- **Wear a medical mask** and ask the patient to wear one also
- **Avoid skin-to-skin contact** and use disposable gloves
- **Clean hands regularly** with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub, especially after contact with the patient or contaminated materials such as bedding, clothing or eating utensils
- **Wash clothes, towels, bedsheets** and eating utensils with warm water and detergent
- **Wear a mask** when handling any clothes or bedding
- **Clean and disinfect** any contaminated surfaces and dispose of contaminated waste

Stories on monkeypox prevention can address audiences at many levels:

At the individual level: Prior to the current outbreak, during which most of the infections are spreading through intimate physical contact among human beings, most people got infected directly from animals that were sick or dead because of monkeypox. Audiences need to know that they can prevent spill-over from animals and avoid getting infected by not eating or handling meat, blood and body organs or rodents. If there is an outbreak going on, and vegetarian food options are limited, it is advisable to thoroughly cook the meat before eating.



Media guidance

“

Communities of gays, bisexual and men who have sex with men are providing tremendous leadership in the context of monkeypox outbreak. we need to work hand in hand with them in our response to the outbreak.

Andy Seale

Adviser, Office of the Director, WHO

”



Media guidance

Tools to follow the rapidly evolving story

Monkeypox- here's what you need to know
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (English)

VIRUELA DEL MONO
Claves de Salud
¿QUÉ SABEMOS AL RESPECTO?
INTERNEWS LE INVITA AL ENCUENTRO CON LA DRA. EVA ORVIZ
JUEVES 16 DE JUNIO, 2022
9:30 AM COLOMBIA Y ECUADOR
10:30 BOLIVIA
TRANSMISIÓN EN ESPAÑOL
■ INTERNEWS
■ INTERNEWS_HJN
■ INTERNEWS_HJN
■ INTERNEWS_AMER

Why ONE HEALTH is Important
As Earth's population grows, our connection with animals and the environment changes:

- People live closer together
- Changes in climate and land use
- More global travel and trade
- Animals are more than just food

These factors make it easier for diseases to spread between animals and people.

A Journalist's Guide to Covering Zoonotic Diseases
EARTH JOURNALISM NETWORK

Internews Health Journalism Network (HJN) to connect with health media professionals, learn new skills and get access to resources and opportunities.

Internews Local voices. Global change. Rooted in Trust

www.internews.org





GLOBAL NETWORK OF
YOUNG PEOPLE
LIVING WITH HIV

COVID-19 & MONKEYPOX

Engaging social media influencers in
disseminating correct and consistent
information





GLOBAL NETWORK OF
YOUNG PEOPLE
LIVING WITH HIV

- Unclear information online
- Misconceptions
- Information not targeting adolescents and young people
- Concerns on the health of adolescents and young people, and how to manage their care
- Developed Q+A





In an attempt to provide validated information on COVID-19, four social media influencers were engaged from Botswana, Kenya, South Africa and Uganda.




The advocates worked with UNICEF ESARO and Y+ Global Communications sections to record short selfie videos providing accurate responses to the submitted questions by young people



Used three hashtags:
#YPlusAimingHigher
#COVID19andHIV
#HIVInTheTimeofCOVID19





Who was involved?



Y+ Global Executive Office

Social media influencers

Four young people openly living with HIV who are connected to the country networks

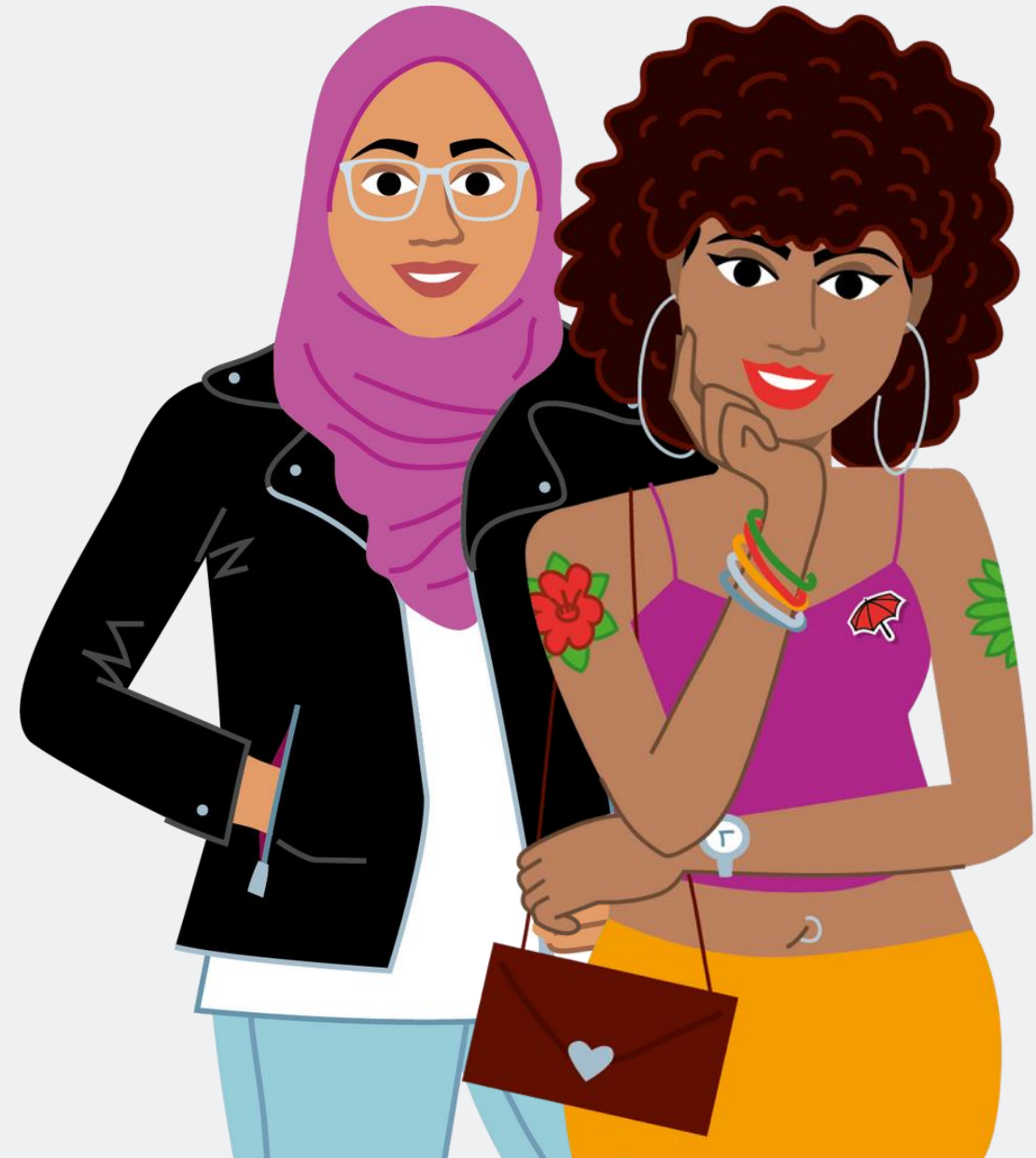
Country networks of young people living with HIV

Reviewers:

WHO and UNICEF ESARO

Outcomes

1. 12 selfie-videos were recorded by four social media influencers
2. The videos were shared on UNICEF Africa social media platforms that is Twitter and Instagram, and on Y+ Global social media platforms that is Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter
3. Cumulatively, the content reached over 110,000 people
4. Adolescents and young people living with HIV reported to have an improved knowledge on COVID-19, and living with HIV.





MonkeyPox, A&YPLHIV

- Through the Ground Up! project supported by UNICEF ESARO and the 2gether 4SHR we will be taking lessons learnt from COVID-19 information dissemination
- Working with young people in all our diversity to collect questions from young people. identifying as key populations.
- Engage with UNICEF ESARO and WHO to support with validating the responses.
- Work with social media influencers who identify as key populations from the region.
- To take over UNICEF social media platforms, and use other platforms such as the **IoGT and the U-Report platforms**

Stay in touch

Thank You



**GLOBAL NETWORK OF
YOUNG PEOPLE
LIVING WITH HIV**

RCCE TWG and WHO Resources

RCCE TWG Resources

Collective service

ABOUT US ▾ SERVICES ▾ NEWS ▾ LEARNING ▾ DATA PORTAL ▾ HELPDESK 🔍

MONKEYPOX

Key documentation and products developed by partners for supporting Community Engagement for Monkeypox Response

[Back to Emergencies](#)

SITUATION ON MONKEYPOX

An ongoing outbreak of monkeypox was confirmed on 6 May 2022, beginning with a British resident who, after travelling to Nigeria (where the disease is endemic), presented symptoms consistent with monkeypox on 29 April 2022. The resident returned to the United Kingdom on 4 May, creating the country's index case of the outbreak. After April 2022, over 25,000 confirmed and 2 death have been reported and affect 99 countries where the disease is mainly not endemic (Global Health, 8 August 2022).

On 23 July 2022, The Internal Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee and WHO stated the outbreak as Public Health Emergency of International Concern (IHR/WHO).

[More from WHO](#)

World Health Organization

MONKEYPOX: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

There is currently an outbreak of monkeypox in some countries that do not normally have cases:

- Most people recover fully without treatment, but in some cases, people can get seriously ill
- It is called "monkeypox" because it was first found in monkeys
- While the risk to the general public is low, which is responding to this outbreak as a high priority
- What we know about the outbreak is changing fast - we are learning more every day

Symptoms of monkeypox include:

- Rash with blisters on face, hands, feet, body, oral, mouth or genitals
- Fever
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Headaches
- Muscle and back aches
- Low energy

Collective service

ABOUT US ▾ SERVICES ▾ NEWS ▾ LEARNING ▾ DATA PORTAL ▾ HELPDESK 🔍

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK MECHANISM

The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Tracker monitors community feedback mechanisms led by the Collective Service's Partners to support RCCE response on public health emergencies and more specifically on COVID-19. To learn more about terms and definitions, please check out our Glossary.

[Submit CFM](#)

SELECTION(S)

19 # FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

13 # COUNTRIES

10 # ORGANIZATIONS

Clicking on on the table below displays more information.

Filter by emergency: COVID-19 Epidemics Other health Disaster Conflict Program Other Active ▾ ESAR ▾ All organisations ▾ [Clear all selections](#) 📄

ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	STATUS	EMERGENCY	FREQUENCY	CHANNELS	LINK
Apostolic Women Empowerment Trust	Zimbabwe	Active	COVID-19	Continuous		
CCCM cluster	Somalia	Active	Displacement	Continuous	Undefined	

Privacy - Terms

New WHO Resources



World Health Organization

What you need to know if you are recovering from **monkeypox** at home

Self-isolate and contact a health worker.
Seek immediate advice if:

- 


Your rash becomes very painful/gets infected
- 

Your fever, nausea or vomiting gets worse
- 

You can't eat or drink
- 

You have difficulty breathing, feel dizzy or confused

04/08/2022



World Health Organization

Global Regions

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Home / Newsroom / Questions and answers / Monkeypox

Monkeypox

4 August 2022 | Q&A

- What is monkeypox? (+)
- What are the symptoms of monkeypox? (+)
- Can people get seriously ill or die from monkeypox? (+)
- How does monkeypox spread from person to person? (+)
- How does monkeypox spread from animals to humans? (+)

Partner Questions, Concerns, Requests and Way Forward

Key Discussions and Action Points

- Social Science Research
- Community Feedback
- Media Dialogue
- Contextualised RCCE Guidance for ESAR
- Webinars for regional and country partners on key issues from community feedback
- Health Workers Module
- Contextualise IEC Materials
- Mapping/engaging of youth, HIV CSO, specialist agencies in ESAR