

Brief on Public Health and Social Measures Implementation in Africa

June 16-29, 2020

COVID-19



Aims and Approach

Aims

- This report aims to **inform decision-making about the implementation of public health and social measures (PHSMs)** on the African continent by synthesizing data from multiple sources to identify key trends. These trends are linked to operational recommendations that can support national-level responses.
- The intended audience is decision-makers involved in the COVID-19 response in African countries, including **national task forces and/or emergency operations centers**.

Approach

- The report compiles and synthesizes data on COVID-19 trends in Africa from multiple data sources for the period June 16-29, 2020.
- Recommendations are based on observed trends as well as technical expertise and guidance reflecting the latest scientific knowledge—including social and behavioral science—relevant to the use of PHSMs.

Data Sources

- Data include official reports of cases and deaths, reports of government response measures, analysis of narratives in traditional and social media, and reported security incidents. Further details are included in the Annex.
- Data are summarized and analyzed by the five African Union regions.

Methods and Limitations

Analysis

- **Epidemiological analysis** is based on standard surveillance metrics. Descriptions of indicators and methods of calculation are included in the Annex. Countries highlighted in regional analysis tables met the following criteria in the previous two weeks (16-29 June, 2020): 1) meeting an epidemiological trigger;* 2) tightening or loosening major PHSMs; and 3) other significant trends or developments.
- For analysis of **traditional and social media**, research is conducted using online, open-source African media, geo-located Twitter sources in Africa, and geo-located Facebook sources in Africa. Article and quote-level metadata are added by Novetta Mission Analytics. Results are culled on the basis of relevance to PHSM implementation in Africa, resulting in a sample of 1,192 media articles (5,206 quotes), 1,251 tweets, and 1,869 Facebook posts from 15-28 June 2020.

Limitations

- Analysis of **public health and social measures** (PHSMs) implementation and **security incidents** are based on publicly available data repositories and may not include all relevant events.
- **Traditional and social media data** are qualitative in nature and reflect the varying media and social media environments of the countries included. The data are not intended to be representative of the views of the full populations of these countries.
- Available data sources cover different date ranges and some are subject to delays and retrospective corrections.
- Findings reflect the latest available information at the time of analysis.

*Epidemiological triggers = cases doubling in five days or less or 10% growth in cases for three consecutive days during the period of analysis. These may signal accelerating transmission.

Disease Dynamics

Key trends

- Countries with epidemiologic triggers in this reporting period include **Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Namibia, Lesotho, Libya, Niger, the Gambia and Rwanda.**
- Countries with case-fatality rates (CFR) >4% include **Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Sudan, the Gambia and Tunisia.** A high CFR is used as a proxy indicator for low testing capacity.
- Reports indicated that **testing capacity increased in some countries** (e.g., DRC and Algeria). However, **testing difficulties remain.**
- In South Sudan testing is limited and delayed lab results led to public mistrust. In South Africa, despite relatively high testing capacity, long turnaround times undermine the usefulness of testing.
- **A reported 4,962 health care workers have tested positive for COVID-19 in 36 African countries.** Infections among health workers are on the [rise](#). In Nigeria and Tunisia, hospital workers went on strike to protest lack of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Key recommendations

- Governments should continue efforts to rapidly scale up surveillance, testing, contact tracing and care for people with COVID-19, collaborating with the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and the [Partnership to Accelerate COVID-19 Testing \(PACT\)](#) in Africa.
- Governments should communicate with citizens about the importance of PHSMs and the requirement to adhere to them, especially in areas with rapid transmission.
- In settings where testing capacity is limited, governments should closely monitor other key indicators to detect increasing cases—for example syndromic data for influenza-like illness, hospitalizations, and excess mortality indicators. [Metrics](#) such as the percentage of tests that are positive and percentage of new cases from quarantined contacts can also indicate public health capacity.
- At the facility level, governments should ensure adequate supply of PPE, disinfectant and other infection control resources. Refresher training on infection prevention and control (IPC) may be required, as well as mandatory training for anyone working in the clinical setting (e.g., cleaners, guards, pharmacy, laboratory and dentistry). Available resources include [WHO training course](#) and using [rapid risk assessments to prioritize risk mitigation strategies](#).
- With increasing concerns about the mental health of health care workers, governments should ensure regular screening of health care workers treating patients with COVID-19 to detect stress, depression and anxiety.

PHSM Implementation

Key trends

- Many countries are **continuing to loosen PHSMs even as COVID-19 cases rise** (e.g., Kenya, Rwanda, Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa).
- Concerns about the growing economic burden of more restrictive PHSMs are a significant driver.

- There is significant discussion and debate around **adherence and non-adherence** to PHSM guidelines.

- Growing **concerns about corruption** in the COVID-19 response have been raised in traditional and social media in a number of countries (e.g. Kenya, Uganda, South Africa).
- The **Zimbabwean health minister** was charged with corruption related to procurement of COVID-19 testing kits and equipment.

Key recommendations

- As governments loosen PHSMs that restrict economic activity and movement, engage in sustained risk communication on the importance of personal measures—including wearing face coverings, physical distancing and hand-washing (See resource hub [here](#).)
- Governments and international partners should distribute supplies needed to enable adherence to protective measures (e.g. face coverings, hand sanitizer, soap and improved water).
- Consider measures to shield vulnerable populations, such as providing access to facilities to quarantine elderly people or people with chronic illnesses or sensitizing young people about the risk of spreading the virus to their older loved ones.
- Increase surveillance, contact tracing, and quarantine of contacts to manage transmission as PHSMs are loosened.

- Continue evidence-based risk communication and engage community leaders and trusted spokespeople to emphasize PHSM adherence. Trusted sources for health information vary across contexts, and polling data or local information on trusted information sources can support effective risk communication strategies (See resource hub [here](#)).
- Both governments and the media should lead from the front—dispelling misinformation regularly. There should be an emphasis on providing practical strategies and examples to help people adhere to recommendations and minimize burdens.

- Review, identify any gaps, and strengthen current systems for audit and monitoring implementation, as well as grievance and redress mechanisms.
- Provide transparent eligibility requirements for response measures as well as clear implementation plans. Incorporate independent oversight mechanisms.
- Communicate clearly and frequently about program aims and implementation (See [STAYING ALERT: Navigating COVID-19 Risk Toward a New Normal](#)).

Burden of PHSMs

Key trends

- Traditional and social media have highlighted **increasing economic hardship** across the continent, including soaring unemployment in some countries (e.g. South Africa).
- In South Africa, Tunisia and Morocco, **protests over economic hardship** remained largely peaceful. However, protests led to **reported violence** and clashes with police in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and DRC.

Key recommendations

- Cash transfers continue to be a key tool for mitigating burdens; consider increasing value, reach and duration. See guidance [here](#).
- Prioritize meeting basic needs for food, water and shelter, using in-kind support where cash transfers cannot quickly be implemented or where supplies are limited.
- Analyze available data to identify patterns of economic hardship and the risks faced by different populations and use these to target, expand and reinforce relief measures.
- Provide clear and transparent eligibility requirements for relief measures and minimize administrative requirements.
- Establish grievance and redress mechanisms to provide channels for airing and responding to concerns by citizens.
- Security forces and police should be encouraged to exercise restraint in responding to protests; violent clashes may undermine public trust in the government response.
- Encourage protestors to practice personal protective measures (e.g., wearing masks and hand-washing) and consider distributing supplies. Monitor for increased caseload following protests.

Burden of PHSMs, continued

Key trends

- **Migrant** individuals and families continue to be particularly vulnerable to economic hardship due to lack of access to work and limited access to social protection measures. They may also face higher risk of disease transmission and stigma.
- **Water shortages** have reportedly increased in Somalia, Sudan, Kenya and DRC, among other countries. These shortages make hand-washing and hygiene a challenge, particularly for people living in informal settlements.

Key recommendations

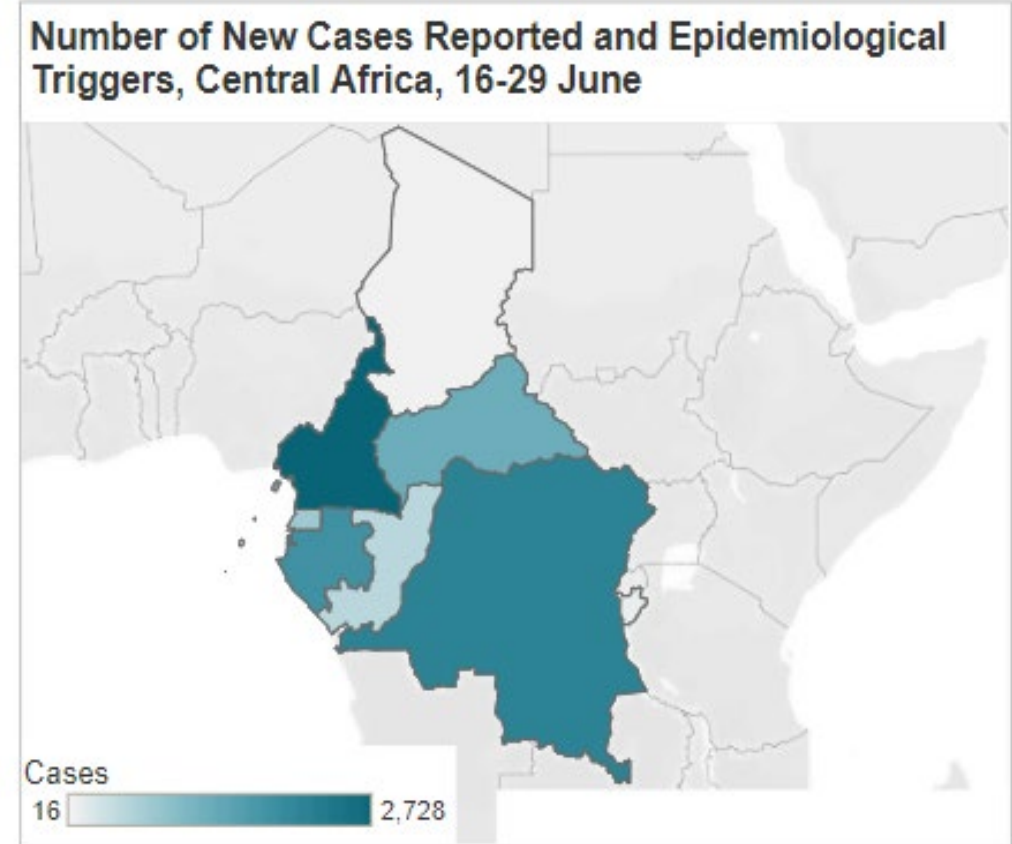
- Introduce [targeted measures to support migrants](#) and their families during economic dislocation, as well as messages around the importance of preventing the spread of the virus to loved ones.
- In all measures used to manage risk of transmission from people who have migrated or are returning, ensure adequate economic and social support and protection of human rights (for example, in quarantine centers for repatriated migrants).
- Risk communication should combat potential stigmatization of migrant communities.
- Introduce or extend fee waivers for water services where price is an issue.
- Consider involving the national water suppliers who have on-the-ground knowledge of workable distribution systems and access.
- Consider water trucking in areas without water access, including informal settlements.
- Consider providing public hand-washing or sanitizing stations in high-traffic areas and residential areas where households lack supplies.

Central Region



Central Region: Disease Dynamics all data as of 29 June

Total cases	New cases in past 2 weeks	Total deaths	New deaths in past 2 weeks	Countries with CFR >4% as indicator suggestive of limited testing
33,164	7,442 -17%	725	149 -14%	Chad 8.5%



Epidemiological triggers = cases doubling in five days or less or 10% growth in cases for three consecutive days during the period of analysis

Central Region: Countries to Highlight all data as of 29 June

Country	Total cases (per 100,000 population)	Trend in new cases*	PHSM tightening or loosening	Other key trends/issues
Burundi	170 (1.47)	↑	NO CHANGE	Following the outgoing president's death on June 8, which some suspect to be due to COVID-19, social media users criticized him for not taking the virus seriously. Social media users also criticized President Évariste Ndayishimiye for lack of PHSMs during the inauguration.
Cameroon	12,592 (48.66)	↓	NO CHANGE	National study showed over 60% of households have seen their standard of living drop since the start of the pandemic.
Chad	866 (5.43)	↓	TIGHTENING Authorities extended the existing nightly curfew for certain regions and implemented the curfew for Guera and Kanem provinces. The ban on travel in and out of the capital is still in effect.	
DRC	6,939 (8.00)	↑	LOOSENING Downtown Kinshasa opened for stores, offices, restaurants and industry. Bars, schools and universities, and the main outdoor market, remain closed.	Water security concerns contributed to social media users reporting difficulty in adhering to hand-washing and hygiene guidance. Police used tear gas to break up a violent protest outside Parliament.

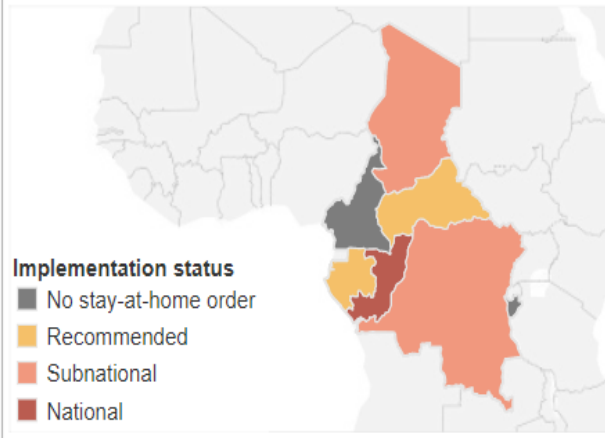
*Trends are comparing new cases over the previous 14 days (16-22 June) to new cases over the prior 14-day period (2-15 June). Red arrows signify an increase in cases (>5%), green arrows signify decrease (>5%), and gray arrows signify less than 5% change.

Central Region: PHSM Developments

Amid economic concerns, government and health officials aimed to balance the need for reopenings while avoiding a rise in cases.

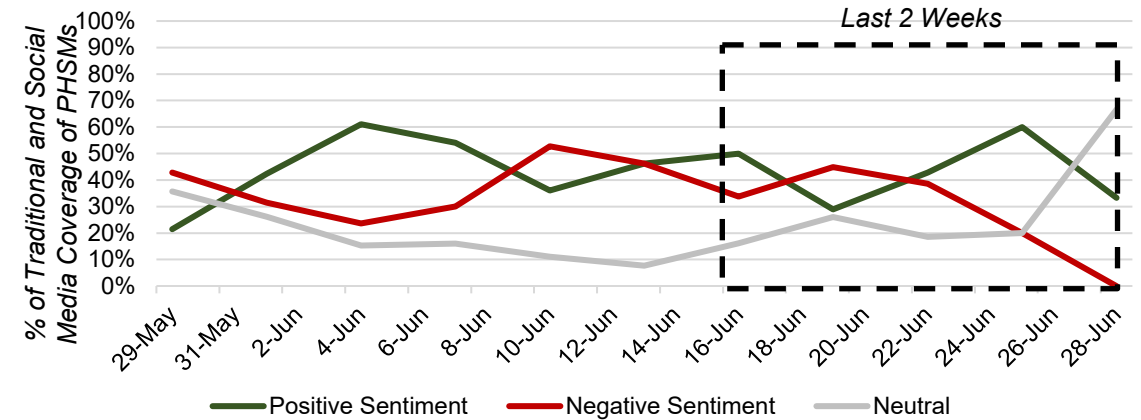
- Economic concerns surrounding rising unemployment and high food prices were key themes in traditional media articles and social media posts about PHSMs.
- PHSM adherence was a trending narrative as government officials across the region urged the public to wear face coverings and to physically distance.
- In keeping with recent trends, public perception of Central African governments was more negative than positive.

Status of Stay-at-Home Orders in Central Africa as of 29 June



*Focus on stay-at-home orders reflects that these are generally the most restrictive measures; analysis is descriptive and is not intended to imply a recommendation about implementation of stay-at-home orders.

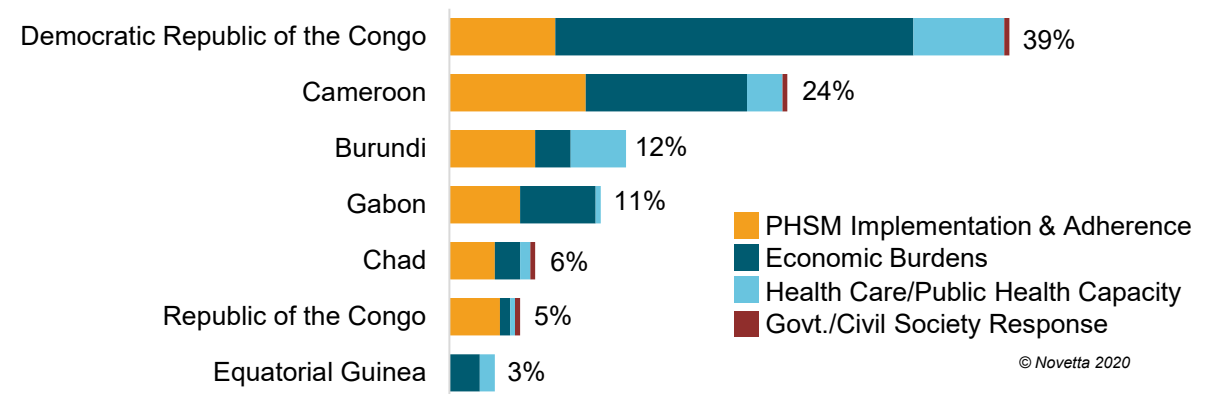
Positive sentiment fluctuated over the two-week period while negative sentiment declined. Concerns over economic conditions and lack of public adherence to PHSMs were key themes in coverage.



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Economic concerns dominated traditional and social media coverage in Central Africa. Citizens in Burundi criticized a hotel for charging hefty fees for quarantining.

Breakdown of Top PHSM Topics by Country, Traditional and Social Media, 15-28 June



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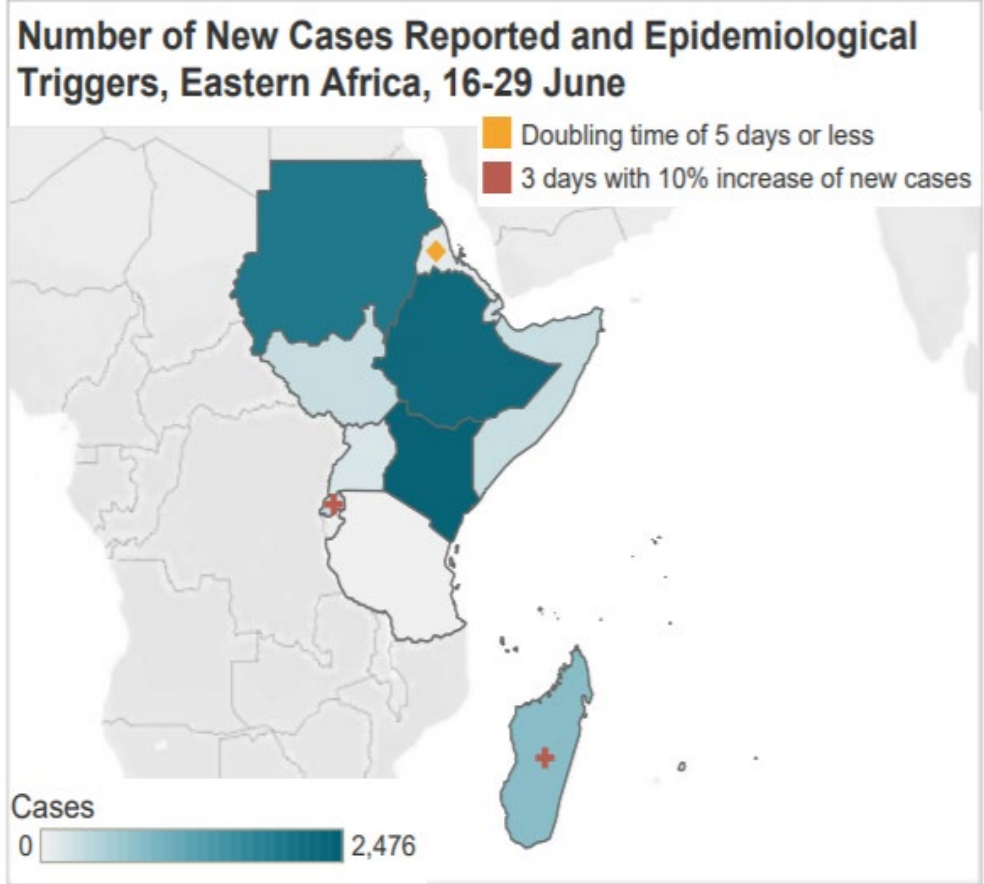
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Eastern Region



Eastern Region: Disease Dynamics all data as of 29 June

Total cases	New cases in past 2 weeks	Total deaths	New deaths in past 2 weeks	Countries with CFR >4% as indicator suggestive of limited testing
35,704	9,105 -4%	1,049	227 -27%	Sudan 6.2%



Epidemiological triggers = cases doubling in five days or less or 10% growth in cases for three consecutive days during the period of analysis

Eastern Region: Countries to Highlight all data as of 29 June

Country*	Total cases (per 100,000 population)	Trend in new cases*	PHSM tightening or loosening	Other key trends/issues
Eritrea	191 (5.53) **trigger	↑	NO CHANGE	Recorded highest number of cases per day when nationals returning to Eritrea were tested.
Ethiopia	5,689 (5.08)	↑	LOOSENING Relaxed 14-day quarantine of arrivals from abroad.	Regional states banned travel to limit spread of COVID-19. On June 29, anti-government protests erupted after the death of Ethiopian singer.
Kenya	6,070 (11.55)	↑	LOOSENING Restaurants are opening. Instructed to have touchless thermometers, provide hand-washing stations, require all clients and workers to wear face masks, and test workers.	On June 26, three Kenyan citizens were killed in clash over face masks with police in the Rift Valley.
Rwanda	900 (7.13) **trigger	↑	LOOSENING Domestic/international tourism on chartered flights can resume. Public and private business can reopen with essential employees.	
Somalia	2,894 (18.74)	↓	NO CHANGE	Al-Shabab reported that it set up a COVID-19 treatment center in Jilib.
Sudan	9,258 (21.624)	↓	TIGHTENING Sudan Security & Defense Council announced lockdown measures are extended in Khartoum state until June 29.	Report notes movement of humanitarian supplies and workers constrained; routine vaccinations delayed/cancelled.
South Sudan	1,989 (17.98)	↓	NO CHANGE Bars, restaurants remain open as citizens reported more fear of hunger than COVID-19 .	Reports state delayed lab results are leading to public mistrust; AP reports virus has spread to more rural areas, including UN-run refugee camps
Tanzania	509 (.90)	No reports since April 29	LOOSENING All schools in Tanzania reopened on June 29 with strict health guidelines.	
Uganda	859 (1.94)	↓	LOOSENING Uganda reopens border to refugees fleeing DRC.	Two isolated anti-lockdown protests in Uganda

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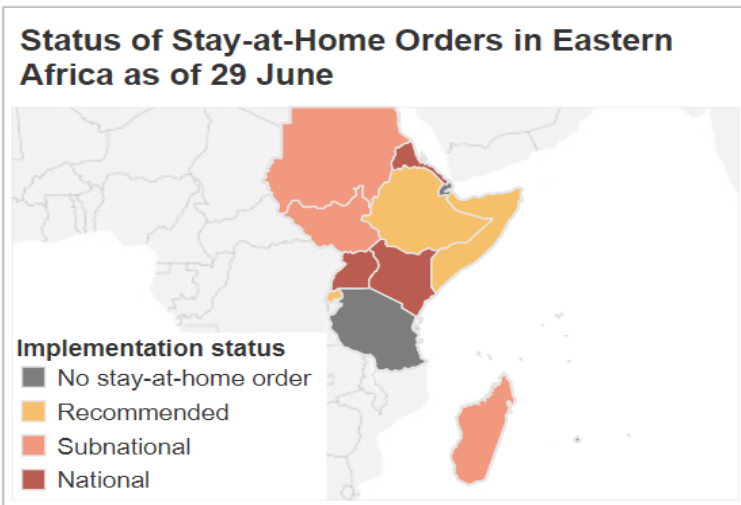
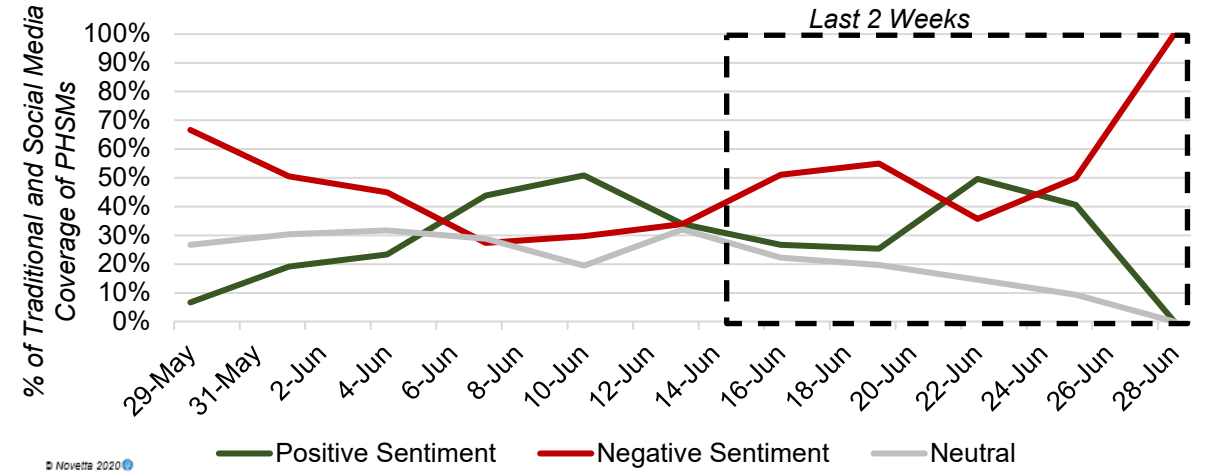
**An epidemiological trigger reflects cases doubling in five days or less, or a 10% increase in cases on three consecutive days between 16-29 June. It is a potential signal of accelerating transmission.

Eastern Region: PHSM Developments

Social and traditional media coverage focused on unemployment, food insecurity, increasing rent instability, and continued allegations of police violence.

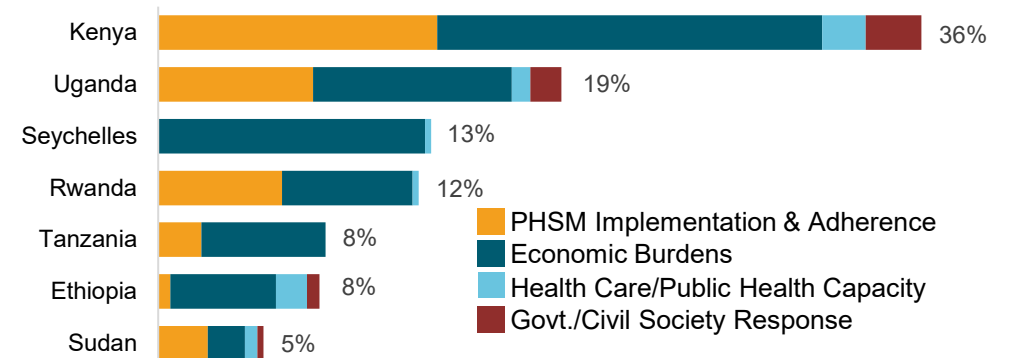
- A number of East African countries are loosening PHSMs despite rising cases.
- Many Kenyan and Ugandan social media users continued to frame a lack of government transparency regarding testing and aid delivery as evidence that COVID-19 is simply a “business.”
- Social media users in the Eastern Region (mostly Kenya), continued to cite the reported disappearance of humanitarian aid provided by the Jack Ma Foundation in April as evidence of local corruption.

Negative public narratives in traditional and social media increased sharply, brought on by reports that economic burdens of PHSMs are intensifying.



Negative economic burden coverage in media is being driven by concerns of food insecurity and unemployment.

Breakdown of Top PHSM Topics by Country, Traditional and Social Media, 15-28 June



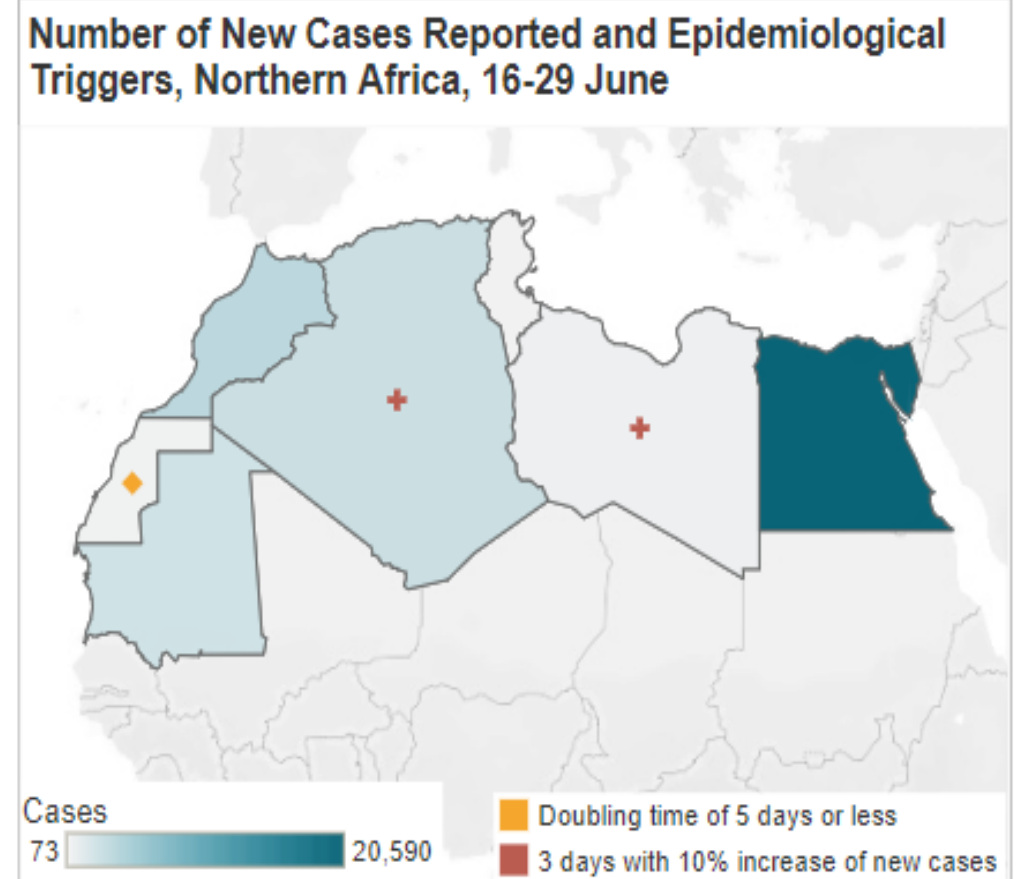
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Northern Region








Northern Region: Disease Dynamics all data as of 29 June

Total cases	New cases in past 2 weeks	Total deaths	New deaths in past 2 weeks	Countries with CFR >4% as indicator suggestive of limited testing
96,559	28,988 +23%	4,099	1,400 +74%	Algeria 6.8% Egypt 4.3% Tunisia 4.3%



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Northern Region: Countries to Highlight all data as of 29 June

Country	Total cases (per 100,000 population)	Trend in new cases*	PHSM tightening or loosening	Other key trends/issues
Algeria	13,273 (30.83) **trigger		NO CHANGE	Positive sentiment toward Algeria was partially driven by news that Algeria is producing 200,000 rapid COVID-19 testing kits weekly.
Egypt	65,188 (64.94)		LOOSENING Cafes and restaurants opening at 25% capacity.	Wide social media criticism of the government's policies reflect public discontent with Egypt's approach to reopening.
Libya	762 (11.24) **trigger		NO CHANGE	
Morocco	12,052 (33.04)		LOOSENING Cafes, restaurants, and businesses to open at half capacity.	Peaceful protests against school fees, hospital mismanagement, transportation restrictions
Tunisia	1,169 (10.00)		LOOSENING Borders opened.	Peaceful protests against economic hardship

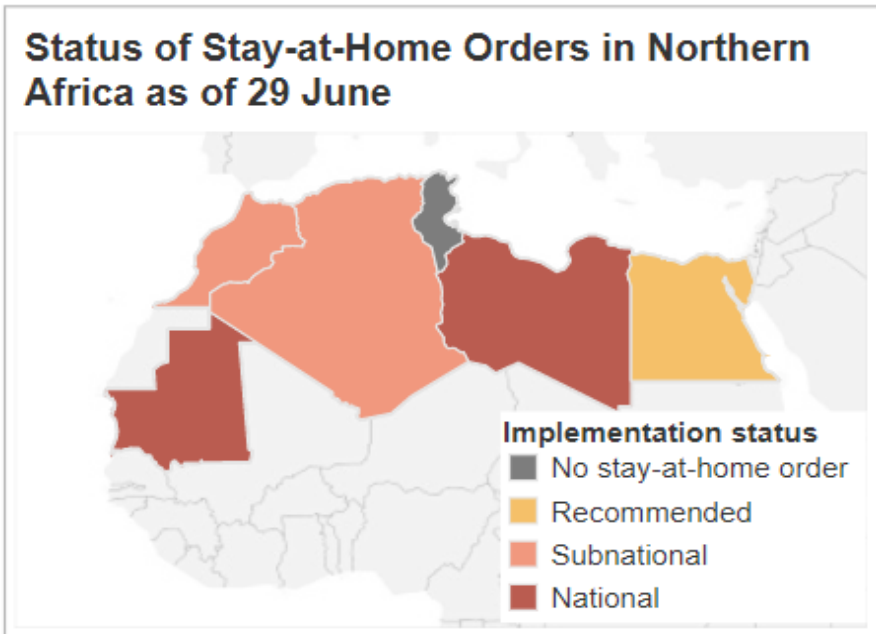
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Northern Region: PHSM Developments

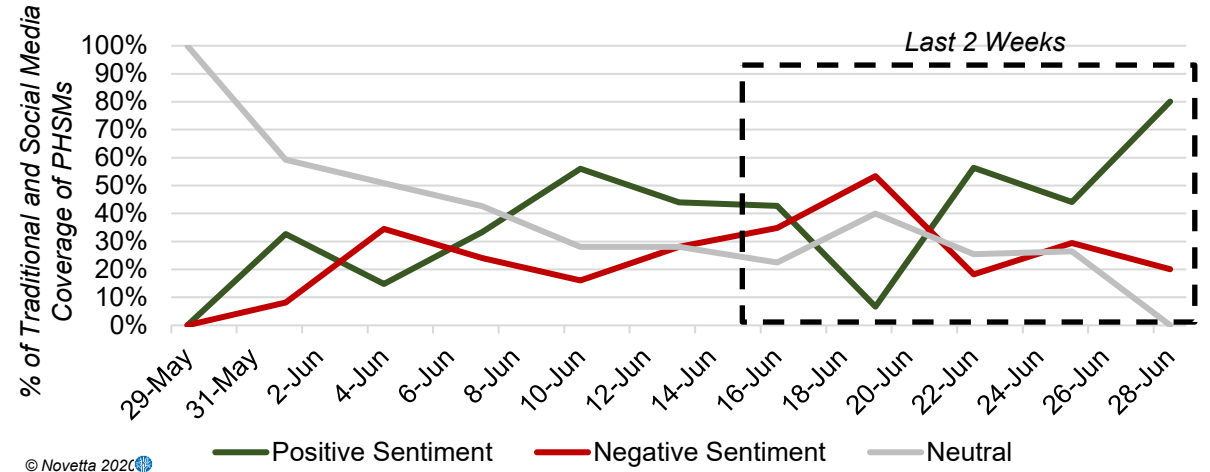
PHSMs are being loosened across the Northern Region despite wide public support for implementation and extension of PHSMs.

- Despite the fact that almost all countries in the region are reporting an increasing trend in cases, PHSMs are being loosened across the region.
- Social media users in Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt continued to amplify stories highlighting non-adherence to PHSMs, including lack of mask wearing, physical distancing and mandatory quarantine.



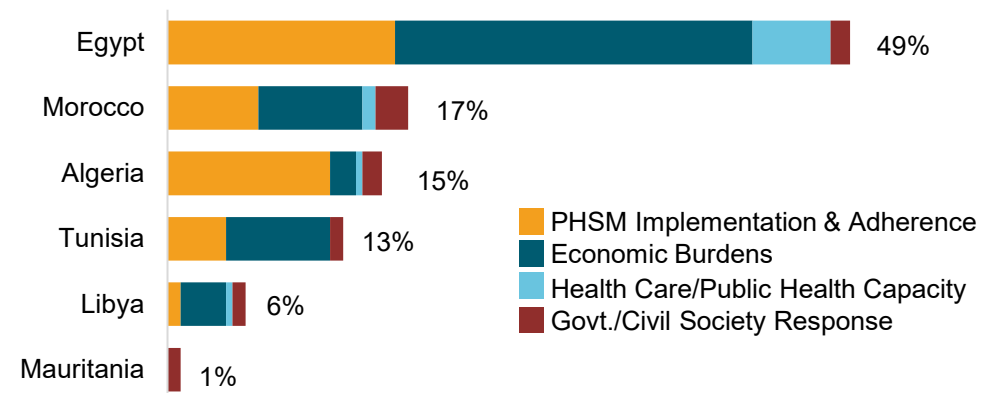
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Public narratives in social media were largely supportive of PHSMs, and many citizens urged adherence to strict quarantine and the extension of PHSMs.

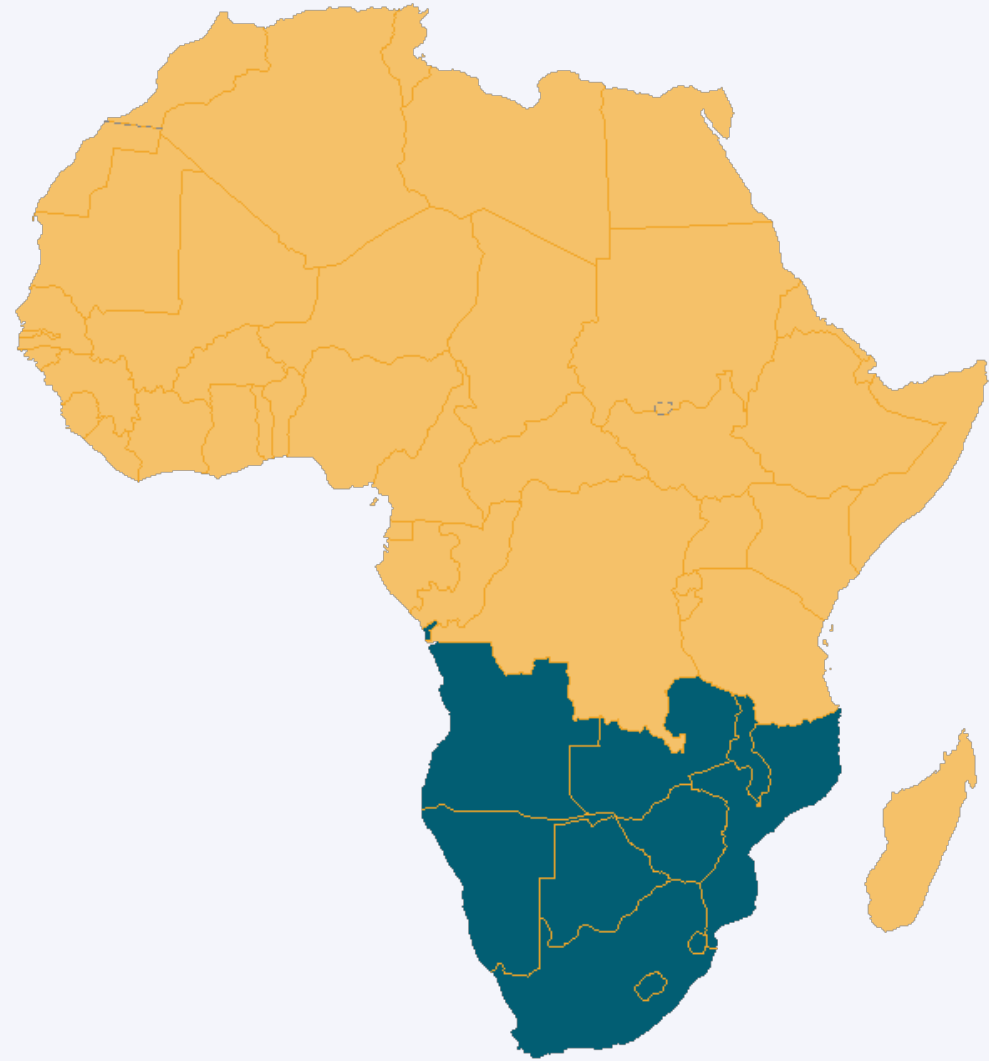


Discussion of economic burden, including livelihood insecurity and long-term economic ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic, continued to dominate coverage of PHSMs.

Breakdown of Top PHSM Topics by Country, Traditional and Social Media, 15-28 June

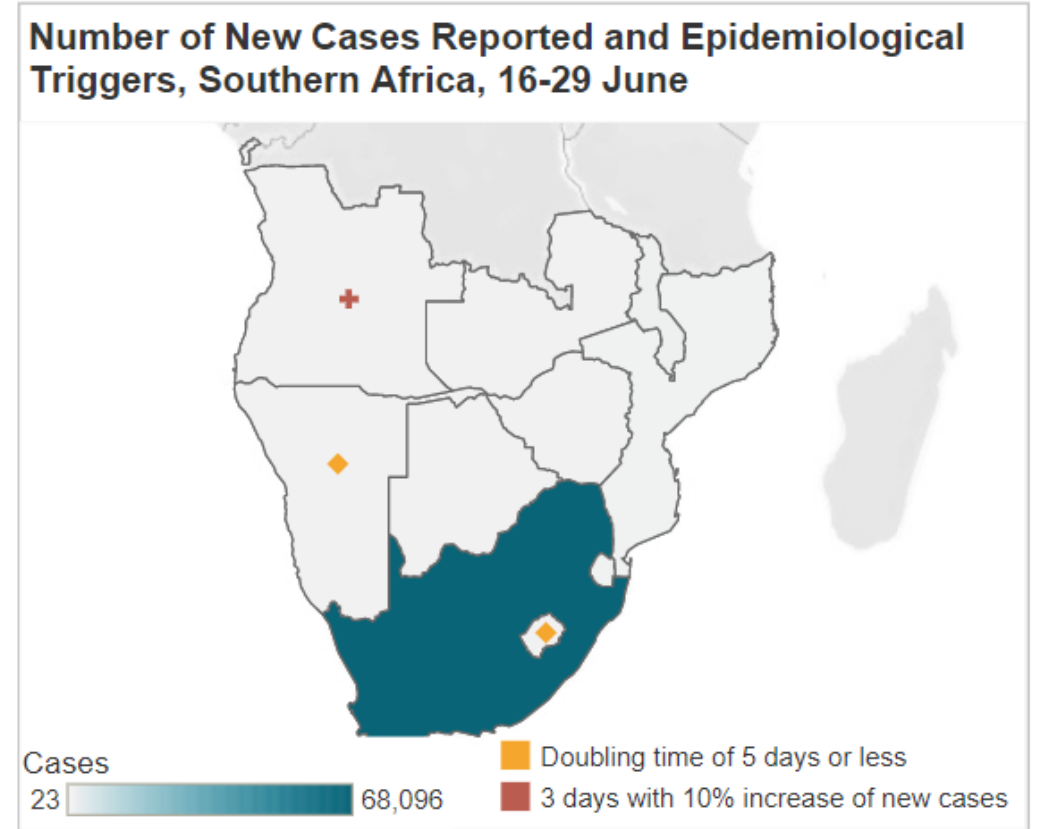


Southern Region



Southern Region: Disease Dynamics all data as of 29 June

Total cases	New cases in past 2 weeks	Total deaths	New deaths in past 2 weeks	Countries with CFR >4% as indicator suggestive of limited testing
143,646	70,011 +81%	2,525	1,010 +25%	Angola 4.1%



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Southern Region: Countries to Highlight all data as of 29 June

Country	Total cases (per 100,000 population)	Trend in new cases*	PHSM tightening or loosening	Other key trends/issues
Angola	267 (0.84) **trigger	↑	LOOSENING Sports resumed; places of worship reopened; visits to hospitals and prisons permitted.	Officials warned that there is evidence of active community transmission.
Botswana	125 (5.43)	↑	LOOSENING Temporary lockdown of Greater Gaborone lifted; non-completing students returned to school.	
Lesotho	27 (1.27) **trigger	↑	LOOSENING Lockdown relaxed with retail of food and liquor allowed, taxis and buses can take seated passengers.	
Mozambique	859 (2.83)	↓	NO CHANGE	Ongoing insurgency in Cabo Delgado province has increased internally displaced population.
Namibia	183 (7.34) **trigger	↑	LOOSENING Plans to enter stage 4 reopening on June 30, except for Erongo region which moved to stage 3; schools gradually reopening; internal travel restrictions eased.	
South Africa	138,134 (235.89)	↑	LOOSENING Personal care services, cinemas, casinos reopened; restaurants allowed to offer indoor dining.	Mostly peaceful protests demanding greater relief, longer school closures, protections for health workers; minibus drivers on strike in Gauteng over COVID-19 relief.
Zimbabwe	567 (3.87)	↓	NO CHANGE	Health minister charged in corruption case related to procurement of COVID-19 testing kits and equipment.

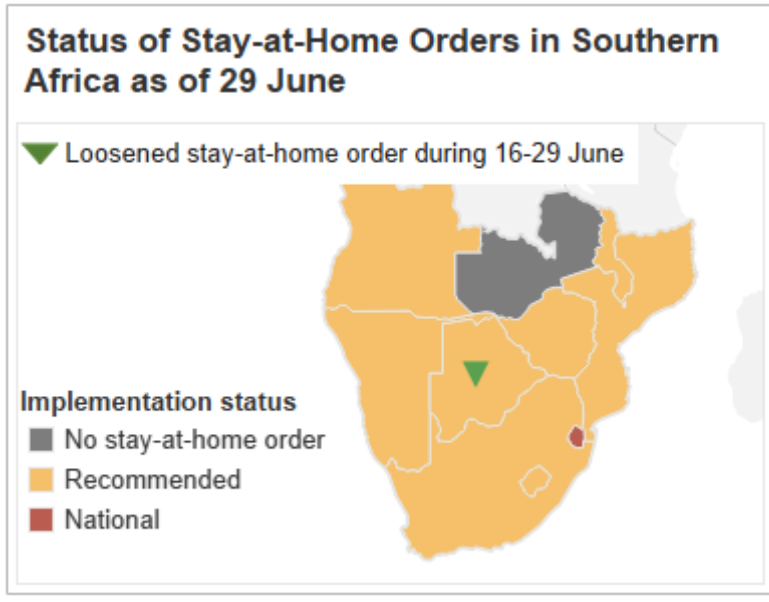
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Southern Region: PHSM Developments

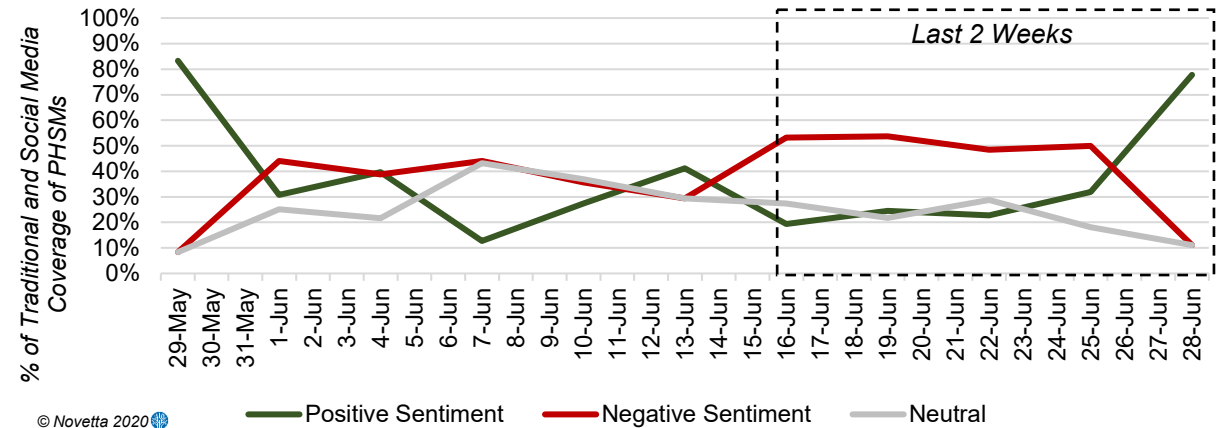
Cases are rapidly increasing in the Southern Region, driven by South Africa, but with other countries seeing increasing cases as well.

- Most countries in the region are continuing to loosen PHSMs. Only Eswatini still has a national stay-at-home order in effect.
- Governments are under pressure with demands for greater economic relief and concerns about corruption.
- Officials in Angola warned that community transmission was occurring; other countries with low caseloads (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia) have also seen recent spikes.

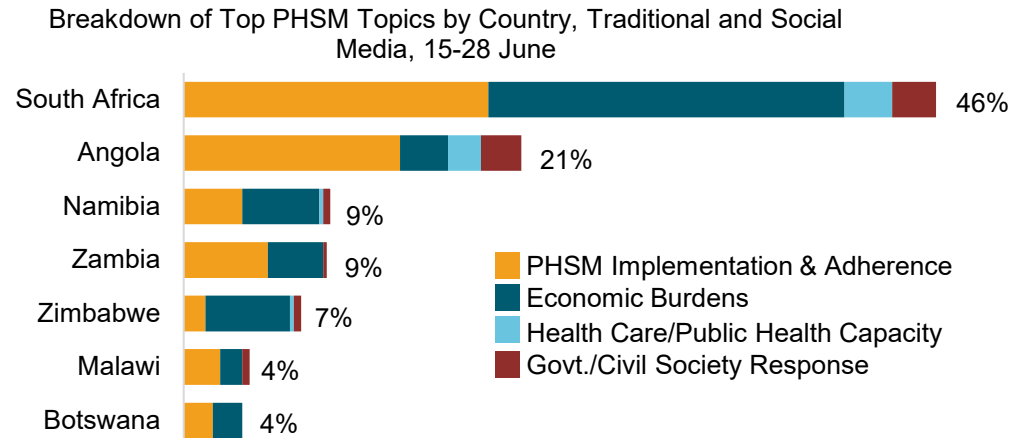


*Focus on stay-at-home orders reflects that these are generally the most restrictive measures; analysis is descriptive and is not intended to imply a recommendation about implementation of stay-at-home orders

Discussion of PHSMs in traditional and social media has been predominantly negative over the last two weeks, although positive sentiment increased over the weekend with discussion of the importance of personal protective measures such as hand-washing.



Economic burdens of PHSMs remain a concern, with significant discourse on unemployment in South Africa; plans for school reopenings continue to be debated—particularly in South Africa and Angola.

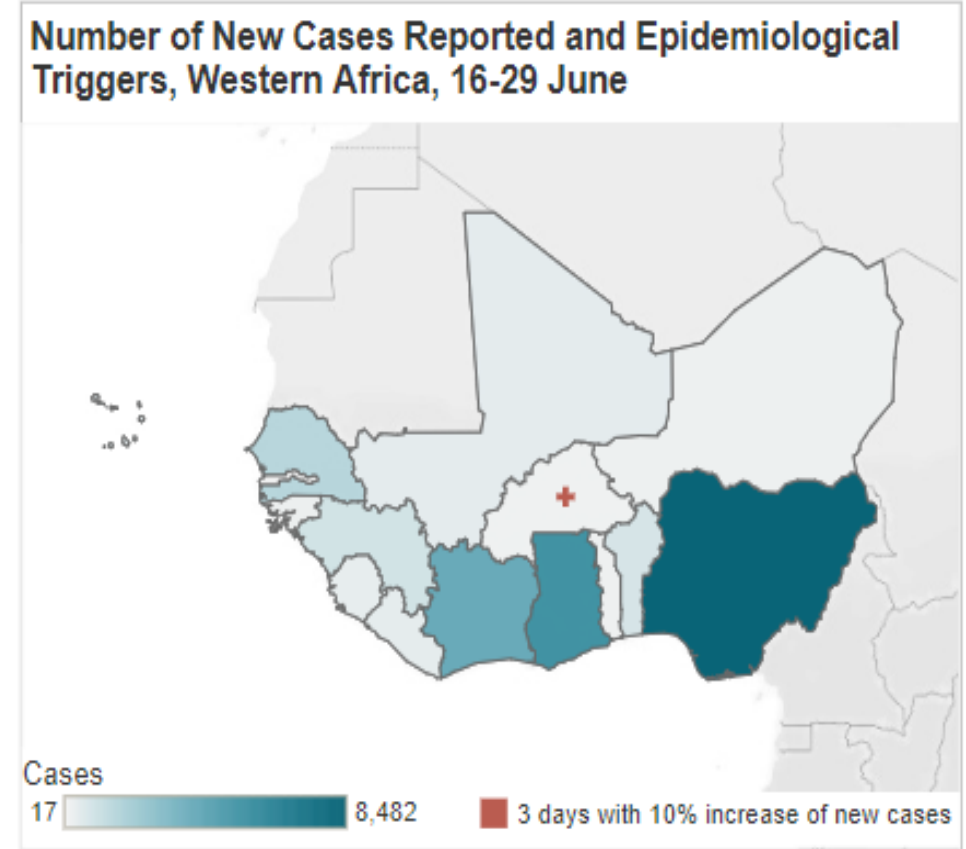


Western Region



Western Region: Disease Dynamics all data as of 29 June

Total cases	New cases in past 2 weeks	Total deaths	New deaths in past 2 weeks	Countries with CFR >4% as indicator suggestive of limited testing
73,770	22,466 +39%	1,272	320 +36%	Niger 6.2% Burkina Faso 5.5% Mali 5.3% Liberia 4.4% The Gambia 4.4% Sierra Leone 4.2%



Epidemiological triggers = cases doubling in five days or less or 10% growth in cases for three consecutive days during the period of analysis

Western Region: Countries to Highlight all data as of 29 June

Country	Total cases (per 100,000 population)	Trend in new cases*	PHSM tightening or loosening	Other key trends/issues
Burkina Faso	959 (4.72) **trigger	↑	NO CHANGE	
Cabo Verde	1,155 (210.02)	↑	LOOSENING Museums to resume activity.	
Ghana	17,351 (57.04)	↑	LOOSENING Final year senior high school students and second year Gold Track students returned to school.	Emergency wards that have been converted into isolation centers for COVID-19 are often overcrowded and in poor condition.
Guinea	5,342 (41.83)	↑	LOOSENING Nationwide curfew lifted except in Conakry, Coyah and Dubreka.	
Nigeria	24,567 (12.22)	↑	LOOSENING Five airports reopened across the country.	Wave of incidents related to civil unrest in Nigeria involving Boko Haram and other militia groups.
Senegal	6,586 (40.41)	→	LOOSENING Schools have been reopened.	Water security concerns are a key theme, with citizens in Dakar reporting water shortages.
Sierra Leone	1,427 (18.26)	↓	LOOSENING Curfew adjusted to 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. Inter-district travel ban lifted.	
Togo	642 (7.94)	↑	LOOSENING Schools open for students with exams.	

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Western Region: PHSM Developments

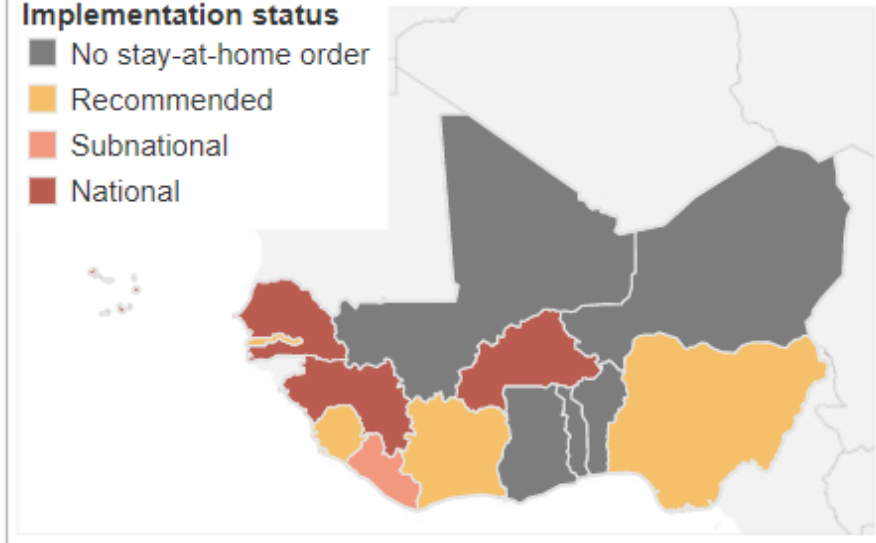
PHSMs are being loosened across Western Africa despite upward trends in case counts across the region.

- Adherence and non-adherence with PHSM guidelines, both from government officials and the public, were trending themes in coverage across the Western Region.
- Rising cases and overcrowding at medical centers, especially in Nigeria and Ghana, were key drivers of negative sentiment toward government responses.

Status of Stay-at-Home Orders in Western Africa as of 29 June

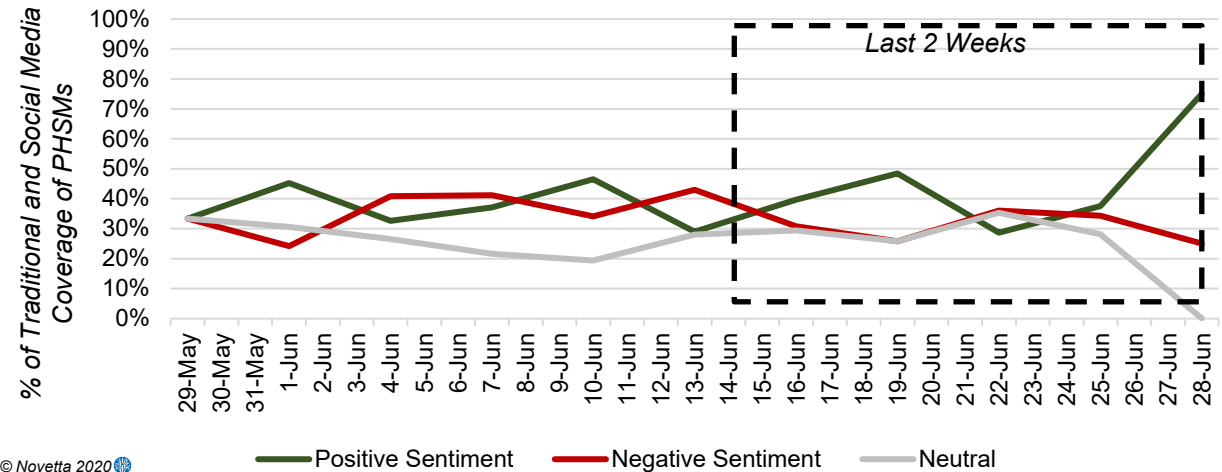
Implementation status

- No stay-at-home order
- Recommended
- Subnational
- National



**Focus on stay-at-home orders reflects that these are generally the most restrictive measures; analysis is descriptive and is not intended to imply a recommendation about implementation of stay-at-home orders.*

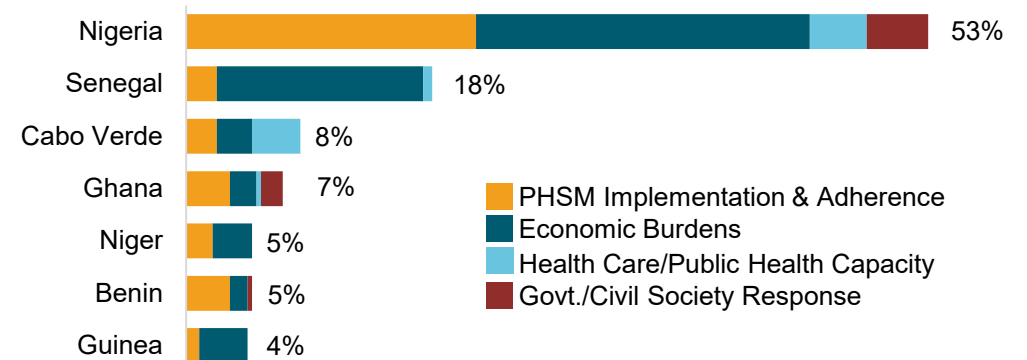
Positive sentiment toward PHSMs in Western Africa is on the rise, driven by regional media coverage of government and international development aid projects aimed at economic relief for affected communities.



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Unemployment and concerns over a potential economic recession were key narratives in coverage of PHSMs over the last two weeks, especially in Nigeria.

Breakdown of Top PHSM Topics by Country, Traditional and Social Media, 15-28 June



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Annex

Epidemiological Indicators

- **Regional totals:** Sum of total number of cases/deaths as of 29 June across countries in a given African Union region
- **New cases/deaths in past two weeks:** Sum of daily newly reported cases/deaths between 16 June and 29 June across countries in a given African Union region
- **Percent change from previous two weeks:** 16 June through 29 June regional sum minus 2 June through 15 June regional sum, divided by the 2 June through 15 June regional sum, multiplied by 100
- **Case-fatality ratio (CFR):** Country-specific total number of deaths divided by the total number of cases as of 29 June
- **Trigger—Doubling time of five days or less:** A country reached the threshold of total cases doubling in five days or less between 16 June and 29 June
- **Trigger—3 days with 10% increase of new cases:** 10% increase in cases on three consecutive days between 16 June and 29 June

Data Sources

Domain	Sources	Methodology and Limitations
Epidemiology	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) 2020	<p>Data are updated daily and contain the latest available public data on COVID-19. National updates are published at different times and in different time zones. Data are subject to retrospective corrections; corrected datasets are released as soon as processing of updated national data has been completed. This, and the time ECDC needs to process these data, might lead to discrepancies between the national numbers and the numbers published by ECDC.</p> <p>Future reports will use epidemiological data from Africa CDC.</p>
Traditional and social media analysis	Novetta Mission Analytics	<p>Traditional media analysis: Research for this report was conducted using African media, as well as human-curated aggregation of open source content from a variety of key African sources. Article- and quote-level metadata was then added in the framework of Novetta Mission Analytics. Results were then culled on the basis of relevance, resulting in a sample of 1,192 articles and 5,206 quotes from media outlets in Africa from June 15-28, 2020.</p> <p>Twitter analysis: Research for this report was conducted using geo-located Twitter sources in Africa. Quote-level metadata was then added in the framework of Novetta Mission Analytics. Results were then culled on the basis of relevance, resulting in a sample of 1,251 Africa-focused tweets from June 15-28, 2020.</p> <p>Social media analysis: Research for this report was conducted using geo-located African Facebook sources. Post and comment level metadata was added in the framework of Novetta Mission Analytics. Results were then culled on the basis of relevance, resulting in the sample of 1,869 Africa-focused Facebook posts and comments from June 15-28, 2020.</p>
Public health and social measures	Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker	OxCGRT collects publicly available information on 17 indicators of government responses. Data are collected from public sources by a team of over 100 Oxford University students and staff. Gaps within the latest week are expected as data is captured and retrospective changes may happen as data are reviewed. Most data entries do not receive secondary review.
Public health and social measures	ACAPS COVID19 Government Measures Dataset	The COVID19 Government Measures Dataset compiles all the measures implemented by governments worldwide in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Data collection includes secondary data review. Data are subject to retrospective additions and corrections. Linguistic barriers also might have prevented ACAPS from identifying all available information. Some measures are also extremely nuanced, so ACAPS relies on expert judgement for coding.
Security	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) Coronavirus-Related Events	The ACLED database catalogs conflict, security and protest activity by location, type (peaceful or non-peaceful), and actors involved. It includes a short description of each event that can be used to determine whether or not it is related to the pandemic.