

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 45: 4 to 10 November 2024

Data as reported by: 17:00; 10 November 2024

2

New events

153

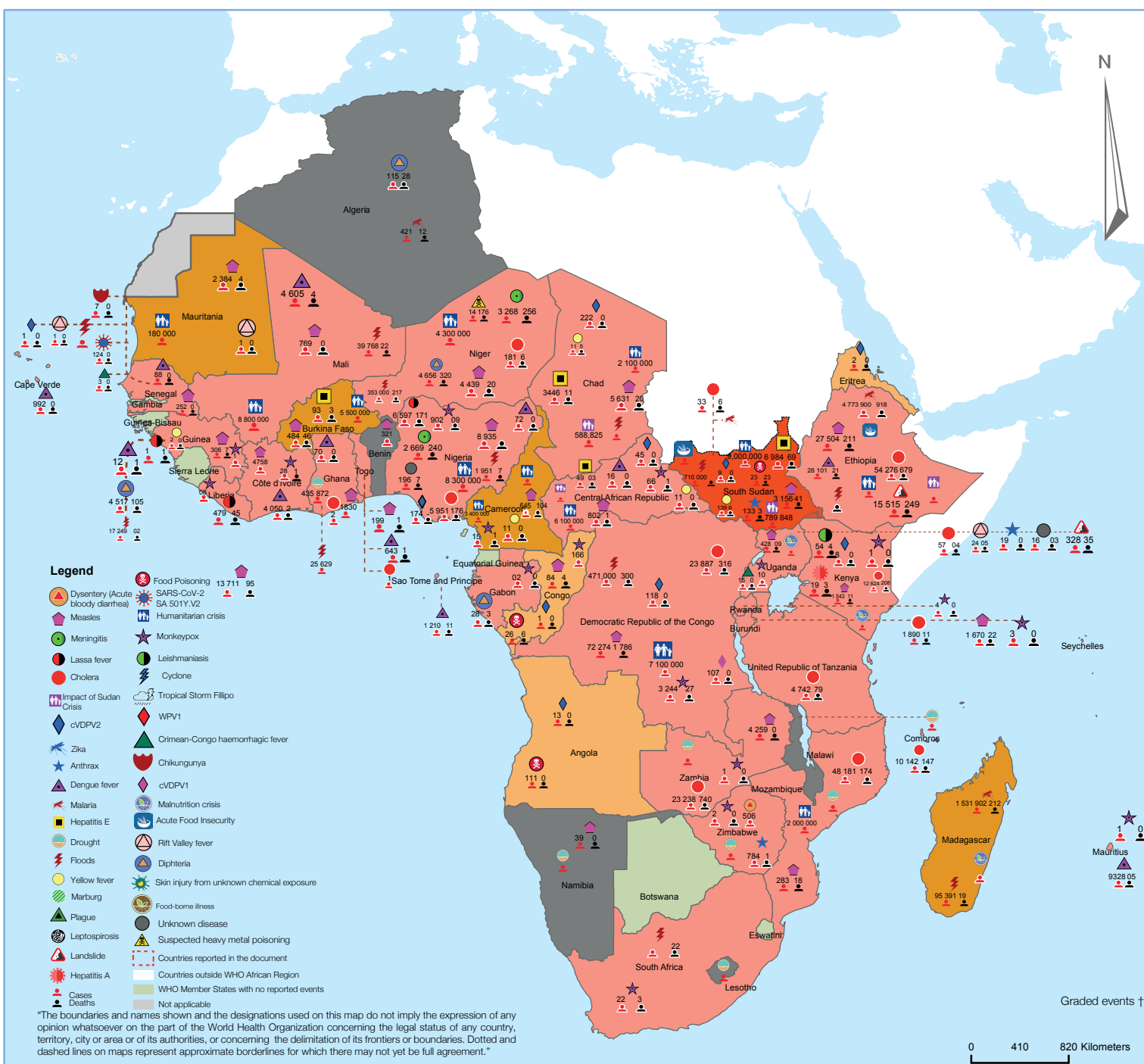
Ongoing events

117

Outbreaks

38

Humanitarian crises



8

Grade 3 events

5

Grade 2 events

0

Grade 1 events

1

Protracted 3 events

6

Protracted 2 events

0

Protracted 1 events

69

Ungraded events

Overview

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This Weekly Bulletin focuses on public health emergencies occurring in the WHO African region. This week's articles cover:

➤ [Humanitarian Crisis in Burundi](#)

➤ [Mpox in Kenya](#)

For each of these events, a brief description, followed by public health measures implemented and an interpretation of the situation, is provided.

A table is provided at the end of the bulletin with information on all new and ongoing public health events currently being monitored in the region, as well as recent events that have been controlled and closed.

Major issues include

➤ Burundi remains one of the most vulnerable countries in the world, facing recurrent crises that result in humanitarian situations. The country's vulnerabilities are linked to climatic shocks and high levels of chronic and acute malnutrition. The economic situation is marked by worsening inflation and recurrent fuel shortages. The price of food commodities continues to rise, preventing vulnerable households' access to nutritious and sufficient food. Meanwhile, multiple infectious disease outbreaks, including mpox, cholera, measles, continue to affect the country alongside the displacement caused by natural diseases, including floods.

Burundi

Floods

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Since independence in 1962, Burundi has experienced chronic conflicts with successive periods of violence, which have slowed its socio-economic development and exacerbated vulnerabilities. The cyclical occurrence of natural disasters, the significant return of Burundian refugees from neighbouring countries since 2020, the resurgence of certain epidemics, such as malaria, polio, cholera, and measles, and the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated the existing humanitarian needs.

Since the beginning of the rainy season in September 2023, Burundi has been affected by heavy rains, floods and landslides, exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon. The most affected health districts are located in the western part, including Cibitoke, Bubanza, Rumonge, Makamba and Bujumbura. Due to the intense rainfall associated with the El Niño phenomenon, the water level of Lake Tanganyika surged and the other rivers that constitute its tributaries, such as the Rusizi River, leading to flooding. The floods along Lake Tanganyika have begun receding slowly, providing some relief for communities living along the lake.

Burundi has one of the highest stunting rates in the world. According to the April 2024 IPC survey, 18.0% of the population (2.2 million) experienced acute food insecurity and required immediate food assistance. Of these, 229 000 people were in emergency phase 4 of IPC, the highest peak of needs since 2017. According to the 2024 national nutrition survey, malnutrition remains a critical public health issue in the country, with 53.0% of children under five suffering from stunting (highest in the world), 8.0% wasted, and 59.0% anaemic. Provinces affected by El Niño showed the highest prevalence of wasting, contributing to increased morbidity and mortality among children.

On the population displacement side, as of 30 September 2024, 103 000 people have been internally displaced, 7 000 people due to conflict and 95 000 people due to natural disasters including flooding. The country host also 90 000 refugees and asylum seekers. Nearly all refugees in Burundi (99%) are from the Democratic Republic of Congo fleeing violence. Since 2017, more than 200 000 Burundians have been repatriated, adding strain on scarce resources in vulnerable host communities.

Regarding the ongoing infectious disease outbreak situation, on 25 July 2024, the Ministry of Health of Burundi declared an outbreak of Mpox following the

confirmation of three cases by the National Reference Laboratory. A total of 1 804 cases have been reported between 1 Jan and 7 November 2024. The country faces cholera outbreaks almost every year in some areas. The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. As of 7 November 2024, 2 201 cases and 12 deaths (CFR 0.5%) have been reported. Furthermore, on 14 February 2024, Burundi's Ministry of Health reported a measles outbreak, with 20 of the country's 49 health districts experiencing active outbreaks. The 2022 National Vaccination Coverage Survey identified these districts as having unvaccinated children. Regarding malaria, as of 30 September 2024, 80 488 malaria cases were reported, representing a 20% increase compared to the same period last year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- For 2024, humanitarian response is focusing on providing vulnerable people with food, shelter, and social and protection services through in-kind and cash assistance. Humanitarian Partners prioritise those who are food insecure, returnees and people affected by extreme weather events, including internally displaced people and those affected by or at risk of outbreaks. Priority areas are the northern, eastern and western provinces of Burundi and all zones bordering Lake Tanganyika.
- WHO and health partners are supporting the country's authorities to respond to the ongoing disease outbreaks including Mpox which was recently declared as a public health event of international concern.

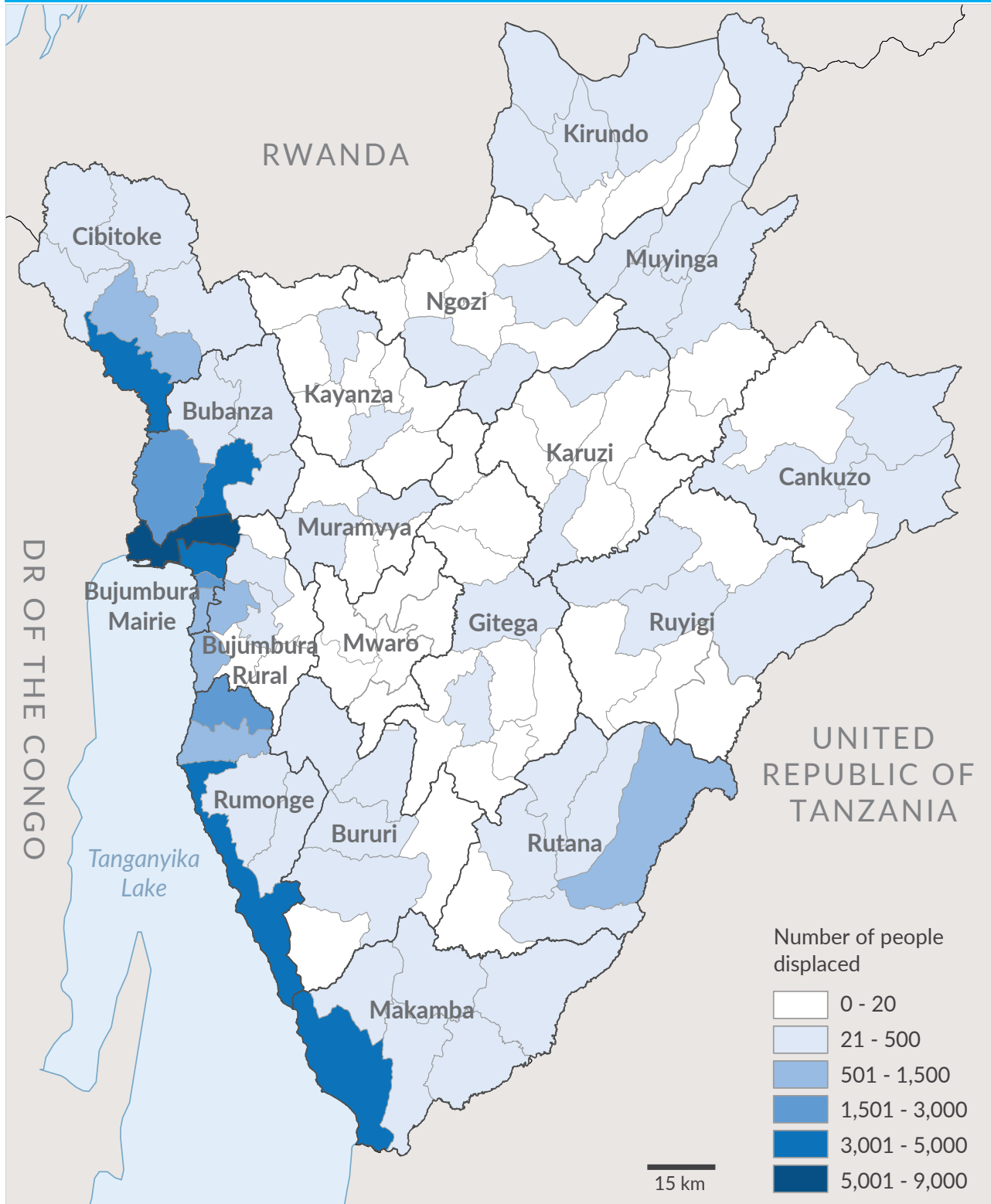
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

For a country already dealing with existing man-made crises and outbreaks, this recurrent and severe flooding has compounded existing humanitarian crises, pushing vulnerable communities to the edge and plunging the country further into economic crisis. The immediate response so far, led by humanitarian organisations like IMC and UN agencies, has addressed critical health, nutrition, and psychosocial support needs to the best of their collective capacities. However, persistent gaps in aid due to access challenges, like impassable roads and overwhelmed facilities, highlight the pressing need for sustainable infrastructure improvements. Progressively, scaling up preventative measures like dyke construction, enhancing transport logistics, and more hands on the ground to support healthcare services will be essential to prevent further displacement, manage disease outbreaks, and support affected communities in rebuilding their lives.

[Go to overview](#)

[Go to map of the outbreaks](#)

Number of displaced persons by commune in Burundi, September 2024 @UNHCR



Kenya

17

Cases

1

Deaths

5.7%

CFR

Mpox

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Kenya is one of 20 countries currently affected by the mpox outbreak in the African region since the start of 2024. The country has so far recorded 17 mpox cases, with one death out of the 270 reported suspected cases since 31 July 2024. Of the confirmed cases, 13 fully recovered, while three received treatment. Genomic sequencing of 13 confirmed cases identified the circulating strain as a Clade 1b virus, a more severe and transmissible virus variant.

The cases were reported from 11 counties: Nakuru (3), Bungoma (2), Kericho Kajiado (2), Nairobi (2), Mombasa (2), Taitaveta (1), Busia (1), Makueni (1), (1), Kilifi (1), Uasin Gishu (1). The majority, seven (41.0%) of the cases are truck drivers. The 35-39 age group has been most affected.

A total of 89 contacts were listed, and 80 had completed followups. Three of the contacts developed symptoms and tested positive for Mpox, and six were still under follow-up.

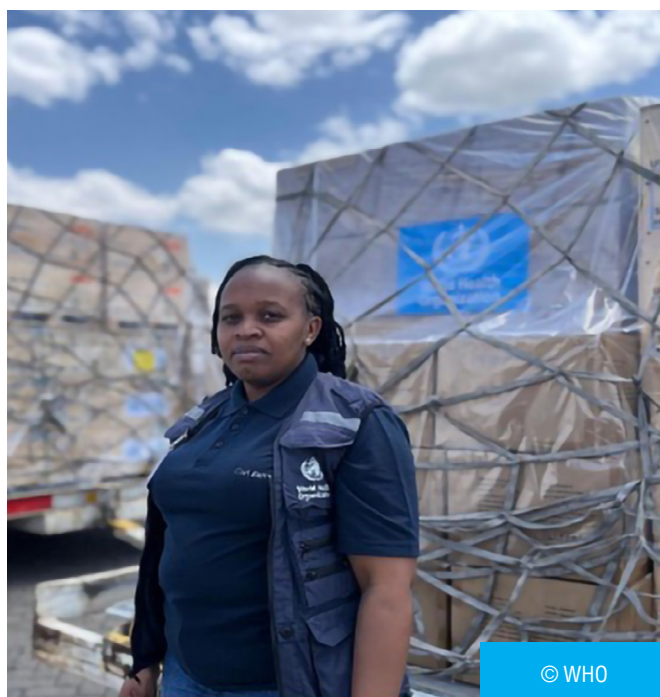
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Kenyan health authorities have implemented several preparedness and response measures to swiftly detect and halt the spread of mpox in the Country.
- The Ministry of Health of Kenya officially declared the mpox outbreak on 31 July 2024. An incident management system was activated and regular coordination meetings are being held at national and sub-national levels.
- Ministry of Health Kenya, with support from WHO and partners, developed an mpox national preparedness and response plan that identified 14 high risk counties along the Northern Corridor, a busy route connecting the Kenya-Uganda border to the port city of Mombasa.
- Surveillance has also been heightened by contact tracing and screening of travellers at points of entry. More than 1 749 442 travellers have been screened so far for mpox at 26 of Kenya's 35 points of entry.
- Health workers and staff at two of the country's main airports in the capital Nairobi were trained on how to identify symptoms, as well infection prevention and control measures.
- Response teams are focusing on provision of appropriate messages on prevention and control of mpox by engaging communities and schools in the at-risk areas. Risk communication messages have been developed and distributed to the public and POEs

- Risk communication plan finalised and over 196 154 persons, including travellers, truck drivers and POE officers have been sensitized on Mpox
- To enhance diagnostic capacity, WHO has supported the Ministry of Health with procurement of laboratory supplies. This includes more PCR diagnostic kits as well as equipment to collect, preserve and transport viral specimens from the field to the laboratory.

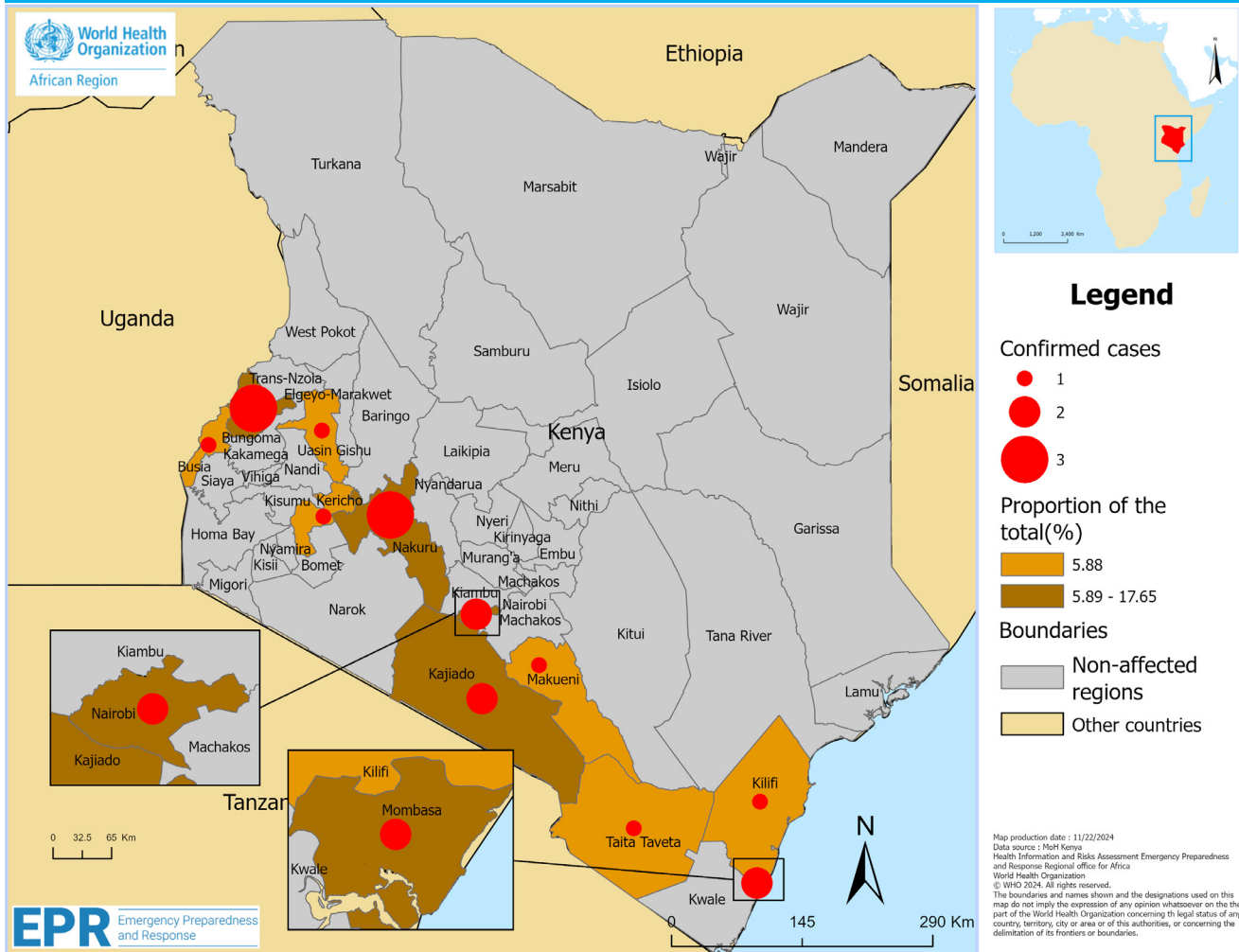
SITUATION INTERPRETATION

For a country already dealing with existing man-made crises and outbreaks, this recurrent and severe flooding has compounded existing humanitarian crises, pushing vulnerable communities to the edge and plunging the country further into economic crisis. The immediate response so far, led by humanitarian organisations like IMC and UN agencies, has addressed critical health, nutrition, and psychosocial support needs to the best of their collective capacities. However, persistent gaps in aid due to access challenges, like impassable roads and overwhelmed facilities, highlight the pressing need for sustainable infrastructure improvements. Progressively, scaling up preventative measures like dyke construction, enhancing transport logistics, and more hands on the ground to support healthcare services will be essential to prevent further displacement, manage disease outbreaks, and support affected communities in rebuilding their lives.

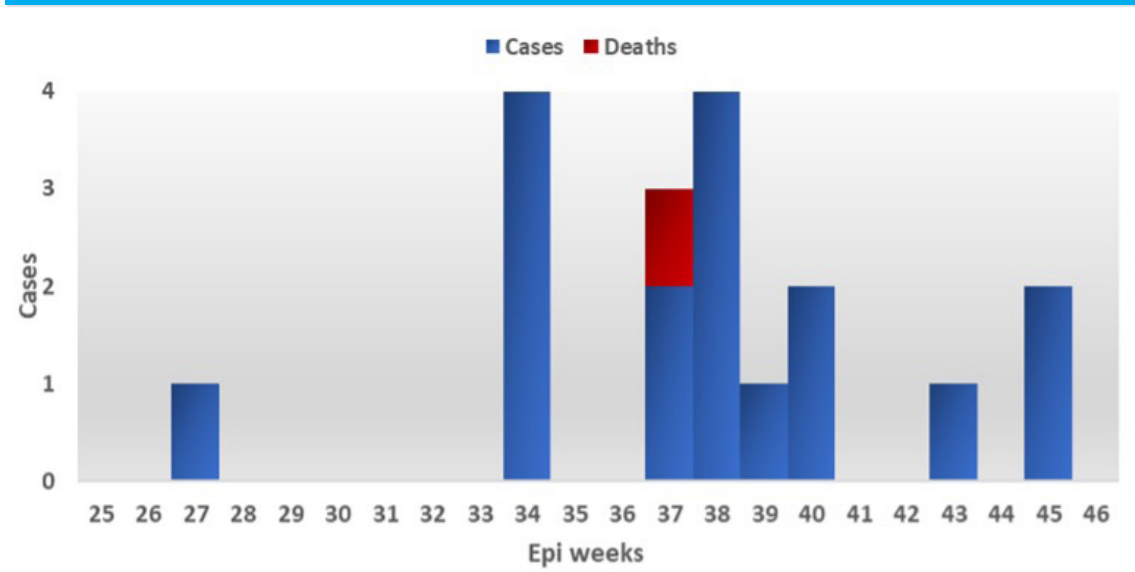


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Distribution of mpox cases and deaths in Kenya, 31 July – 8 November 2024



Weekly trend of mpox cases and deaths in Kenya, 31 July – 8 November 2024



Health Emergency Information and Risk Assessment

All events currently being monitored by WHO AFRO

Country	Event	Grade	Date notified to WCO	Start of reporting period	End of reporting period	Total cases	Cases Confirmed	Deaths	CFR
New Events									
Senegal	Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	Ungraded	4-Nov-24	26-Oct-24	4-Nov-24	1	1		0,00%
One RVF case was confirmed by serology (IgM positive) on 4 November 2024 at Institut Pasteur of Dakar in a 28-year-old male herder resident of Pikine Department with date of symptom onset on 26 October 2024. The patient is alive and further investigations are ongoing.									
South Sudan	Malaria	Grade 3	8-Nov-24	1-Jan-24	20-Oct-24	-	-		
In South Sudan, malaria is endemic, however this year upsurges in cases and deaths are observed in most states. Disaggregation of data by state level, shows that the number of malaria cases in Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity states, consistently exceeded the state-specific alert and epidemic thresholds for most of the periods examined from week 1 to week 39 of 2024. In week 42 of 2024, Malaria maintained its position as the primary cause of illness, reporting 121 364 cases and 51 suspected fatalities, representing 48% of the overall morbidity									
Ongoing Events									
Algeria	Diphtheria	Ungraded	28-Aug-24	1-Oct-24	4-Oct-24	115	115	28	24,30%
An outbreak of diphtheria has been recorded in Tinzaouatine, In Guezam, Timiaouine, Bordj Badji Mokhtar which started in 28 August 2024. As at 30 September, 115 cases with 28 deaths have been recorded. 27 (96.4%) of the deaths were reported from Tinzaouatine only									
Algeria	Malaria	Ungraded	28-Aug-24	1-Oct-24	4-Oct-24	421	421	12	2,90%
Dozens of deaths have been reported in southern Algeria due to outbreaks of malaria with cases imported from endemic countries. The spread is linked to the region's proximity to African countries with high migration and recent floods that worsened the situation									
Angola	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	1-May-24	1-May-24	9-Sep-24				-
Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in Angola's drought-affected southern and eastern provinces (Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, and Huila). Households in these areas have low food stocks and reduced agricultural labor opportunities which have led to a significant decrease in purchasing power among poor households at a time when they are increasingly reliant on markets to meet their food needs. An estimated 1.0 to 1.5 million people in Angola will likely need humanitarian food assistance by January 2025, primarily in south and east Angola, which have experienced repeated droughts, particularly in the provinces of Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, and parts of Namibe and Huila. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in these.									
Angola	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	15-May-24	15-May-24	4-Sep-24	13	13	0	0,00%
On 3 May, 2024, Angolan health authorities announced the detection of polio in Chitato Municipality, Lunda Norte province, which borders the Democratic Republic of Congo. Currently a total of 10 laboratory confirmed poliovirus were notified in the provinces of Luanda, Huambo, Lunda Norte and Moxico. Of these, four were detected in children under five and six in the environment.									
Benin	Measles	Ungraded	3-Jul-24	1-Jan-24	23-Jun-24	728	321	0	0,00%
A measles outbreak has been ongoing in Benin, from week 1 through week 25, 2024 (ending 23 June), with a total of 728 suspected cases of measles, including 288 confirmed IgM+ cases, 33 clinically compatible cases are reported with the incidence rate of 24.9 per 1 million population									
Botswana	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	24-May-24	20-Aug-24	9-Sep-24				-
2023 marked the third consecutive year of severe drought in Botswana, with conditions showing no signs of improvement in 2024 because of El Niño. On 24 May 2024, the Rural Development Secretariat under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development issued a report urging support due to the devastating impact of drought on food security drivers, nutrition, water supplies, and food production.									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Protracted 2	1-Jan-19	1-Jan-19	5-Nov-24	5	5	-	-
Since 2015, the security situation in the Sahel and Eastern Burkina Faso has gradually deteriorated due to attacks by armed groups. Access to healthcare services remains a major challenge for the affected population. As of October 2024, 6.3 million people needed humanitarian assistance, 3.4 million of which are children and over 2.1 million IDPs registered, and 5 478 schools closed since the end of March 2024. A total of 17 883 people, including 16 627 children (with 9 238 girls and 7 389 boys), received community-based psychosocial support services. Additionally, 34 979 people, including 20 489 children, accessed safe water through the repair of 13 water points and water trucking efforts in Boulssa, Pissila, and Djibo in the Centre-Nord and Sahel regions.									
Burkina Faso	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	6-Jun-24	4-Jan-24	1-Jun-24	93	8	3	3,20%
From 4 January to 1 June 2024, a total of 93 suspected cases of hepatitis E were reported from Kaya health district of the North central region. Eight out of 63 samples tested positive for hepatitis E by PCR. The median age of the cases is 22 and women represent 47.4% of the cases. Forty-six (48.5%) of the 93 suspected cases are internally displaced persons.									
Burkina Faso	Measles	Ungraded	6-Feb-24	14-Jan-24	28-May-24	9904	484	46	0,50%
Burkina Faso is experiencing a decrease in measles cases. Between week 1 and week 21 of 2024, a total of 9 904 suspected measles cases, resulting in 46 deaths, were recorded. This downward trend is observed in all nine health districts that conducted the anticipated reactive campaign. Currently, only four health districts have active outbreaks of measles.									
Burundi	Humanitarian crisis	Ungraded	1-Sep-23	1-Jan-24	31-Oct-24	-	-	-	

Burundi continues to bear the brunt of climate-change-related natural disasters. The El Niño phenomenon has intensified the effects of human-induced climate change across the country, floods and landslides along the length of Lake Tanganyika hit hardest. The impact has been most severe since early 2024, affecting over 298 222 people and forcing more than 47 915 people to flee their homes due to flooding and landslides. The 2024 National Nutrition Survey (SMART) confirmed that malnutrition remains a critical public health issue in Burundi, with 53% of children under five suffering from stunting, 8% wasted, and 59% anemic. Meanwhile, multiple outbreaks (Mpx, measles, cholera) continue to affect the country alongside the displacement caused by floods									
Burundi	Cholera	Grade 3	1-Jan-23	14-Dec-22	1-Jun-24	1890		11	0,60%
Burundi faces cholera outbreaks almost every year in some areas. The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. As of 1 June 2024, a total of 1 890 cases, 11 deaths (CFR 0.6%), have been reported since the start of the outbreak.									
Burundi	Measles	Ungraded	15-Feb-24	1-Jan-23	12-Feb-24	1670	1	22	1,30%
On 14 February 2024, Burundi's Ministry of Health reported a measles outbreak, with 20 of the country's 49 health districts experiencing active outbreaks. These districts were identified as having unvaccinated children in the 2022 National Vaccination Coverage Survey. In 2023, there were 1 670 confirmed cases resulting in 22 deaths, representing a case fatality rate of 1.3%. Among the confirmed cases, 55% were aged 6-59 months, and 82% were under 15 years old. From 1 January to 12 February 2024, 34 deaths were reported in five health districts.									
Burundi	Mpx	Grade 3	25-Jul-24	25-Jul-24	25-Jul-24	3	3	0	0,00%
On 25 July 2024, the Ministry of Health of Burundi declared an outbreak of Mpx following confirmation of three cases by the National Reference Laboratory. These cases were identified on 22 July at Kamenge University Hospital, Kamenge Military Hospital, and Isare Health District. They presented with symptoms including fever, joint pain, and a widespread rash. Samples collected during a multidisciplinary investigation tested positive for mpx on 25 July.									
Cameroon	Floods	Grade 2				120			
Heavy rainfall in Cameroon's Far North Region since mid-August has affected 120 000 people, caused 3700 houses to collapse, and destroyed 2000 hectares of crops. With continued severe weather expected, 350 000 people are at risk from flooding, according to UNOSAT.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West)	Protracted 2	1-Oct-16	27-Jun-18	5-Nov-24	3		-	-
In the North-West and South-West regions, the unstable security situation and persistent violence are exacerbating humanitarian needs. Affected people continue to flee their homes to neighbouring villages and communities. By November 2024, the following observations were made: 3.4M people in need and affected, 2.3M people targeted, 816k women of reproductive age, 88 600 estimated pregnant women, 594 000 targeted with GBV Programmes, 1M IDPs, 658k Returnees and 489K Refugees and Asylum Seekers.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Protracted 2	31-Dec-13	27-Jun-17	14-Nov-24	-	-	-	-
The Far North region of Cameroon is still facing humanitarian crisis. The region bordering Nigeria and Chad and Lake Chad remains the most affected. Between August and September 2023, nearly 6 000 newly displaced people were registered in Mokolo district following repeated attacks by non-state armed groups. More than 2 200 new asylum seekers/refugees were registered for the same period at Gourenouel transit site, in Mokolo district of Mayo-Tsanaga department.									
Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-19	1-Jan-24	5-Aug-24	1359	232	49	3,60%
From Week 1 to Week 13 (ending 31 March 2024), 645 suspected measles cases, including 104 deaths (CFR 16%), were reported in Cameroon. A cumulative total of 232 cases were confirmed, including 129 IgM positive, 88 epidemiologically linked, and 15 clinically compatible. In 2023, 6 088 confirmed measles cases and at least 75 related deaths were reported in Cameroon.									
Cameroon	Mpx	Grade 3	24-Feb-22	1-Jan-24	4-Apr-24	15	2	1	6,70%
From 1 January to 4 April 2024, 15 suspected cases of Mpx including 2 laboratory-confirmed and 1 death have been reported. From 1 January to 28 December 2023, 113 suspected cases of Mpx, including 27 laboratory-confirmed and no death were reported. In 2022, 18 confirmed cases and three deaths were reported in the country.									
Cameroon	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	20-Nov-23	23-Jan-23	14-Jul-24	11	5	0	0,00%
From week 1 to week 28 of 2024, Cameroon reported 11 plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) positive yellow fever cases across seven regions. Among these PRNT positive cases, five have been classified as confirmed cases in four regions: Adamawa, Centre, Littoral, and Nord Regions. Additionally, 11 cases are currently awaiting PRNT results.									
Cape Verde	Dengue	Grade 3	6-Nov-23	6-Nov-23	5-Nov-24	7864	5	0	0,00%
On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health Surveillance Service reported two confirmed cases of Dengue through Polymerase Chain Reaction testing and one borderline case in Praia City, Santiago Island, Cabo Verde. The same day three more suspected cases were reported from the Central Hospital. As of October 2024, a total of 7 864 suspected cases, including 5 144 confirmed cases and no deaths, were reported.									
Central African Republic	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 2	11-Dec-13	11-Dec-13	14-Nov-24	6		-	-
The Central African Republic has been facing a humanitarian crisis for more than a decade following military-political conflicts. Of the country's 6.1 million inhabitants, 2.8 million will need humanitarian assistance in 2024. More than 522 000 people are currently internally displaced, 2.5 million suffer from food insecurity, and 756 000 are CAR refugees.									
Central African Republic	Impact of Sudan crisis in CAR	Grade 3	1-May-23	1-May-23	31-Jul-24	-	-	-	
CAR is the least affected among the four AFRO countries regarding the ongoing Sudan conflict As of 06 May 2024, there were 71, 000 forcibly displaced people from Sudan who arrived in CAR since 15 April 2023. Out of this number, 6 158 are returnees and 23 286 Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers.									
Central African Republic	Dengue	Grade 3	10-Sep-24	13-Jul-24	7-Sep-24	16	16	0	0,00%
On 10 September 2024, WHO was informed of a confirmed dengue outbreak in Central African Republic. The first case was confirmed on 13 July 2024 in a 29-year-old woman from SICA I commune of Bangui. From 13 July to 7 September 2024, a total of 13 cases (7 females and 6 males) were laboratory-confirmed for dengue serotype 2 (DEN 2) at Institut Pasteur of Bangui. The 13 confirmed cases were from Bangui 1, Bangui 2 and Bimbo health districts. Three cases were evacuated and diagnosed out of the country. Investigations are ongoing.									

Central African Republic	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	13-Jun-24	14-Apr-24	6-Jul-24	49	6	3	12,20%
As of July 6, 2024, 49 suspected cases were recorded including six confirmed cases and three deaths (CFR 6.0%). Of nine samples analyzed at the viral hepatitis laboratory of the Pasteur Institute in Bangui, six were positive for acute hepatitis E virus infection. Seven (7) new samples are being analyzed at the Pasteur Institute in Bangui.									
Central African Republic	Measles	Ungraded	13-Mar-22	1-Jan-23	26-Aug-24	802		1	0,10%
At the end of epi-week 24, 2024, the country recorded 802 suspected cases and one death. Since the start of 2024 in January to June 23, CAR has been responding to measles outbreak.									
Central African Republic	Mpox	Grade 3	3-Mar-22	4-Mar-22	26-Aug-24	66	66	1	1,50%
In the Central African Republic (CAR), there were 19 reported laboratory-confirmed cases of mpox from January to April 2024. However, no deaths were recorded. Since 2022, CAR has reported 66 laboratory-confirmed cases and 1 death (CFR = 1.5%).									
Central African Republic	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-May-19	24-May-19	1-Sep-24	45	45	0	0,00%
A total of 14 AFP cases were reported in the country in 2023. Six AFP cases were reported in 2022. There were no new case reported in the country as of week 35 of 2024. last date of detection is 07 October 2023.									
Central African Republic	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	12-Jun-23	1-Jan-23	21-Apr-24	11	5	0	0,00%
Chad has recorded one new probable yellow fever case, which tested positive using the plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) in week 15, in the Vakaga health district, bringing the total number of probable cases in 2024 to six. Other probable cases for the year have been reported in the Mbaïki and Kémo health districts. In 2023, five confirmed cases of yellow fever were recorded for the following districts: Sangha-Mbaéré (1), Berbérati (1), Bambari (2), and Bossembelé (1). The number of confirmed cases this year has been reviewed.									
Chad	Floods	Grade 2	26-Aug-24	15-Jul-24	1-Sep-24				
Since late July, floods have impacted all 23 provinces of Chad, affecting 964 068 people, causing 145 deaths, and destroying 70 000 homes, with 58 804 people affected in N'Djaména alone. Over 5 000 displaced people are sheltering in schools, and 749 households still need relocation. The Government, with support from humanitarian agencies, launched a USD 64 million response plan, but only USD 7 million has been secured, leaving a USD 57 million funding gap. The risk of a cholera outbreak remains high due to limited access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services.									
Chad	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	11-Feb-22	1-Mar-16	28-Jun-24	2	-	-	-
Since the beginning of the conflict in Sudan on 15 April 2023 and as of 28 June 2024, Chad have registered 617,013 Sudanese refugees and 128,726 Chadian returnees from Sudan. 63 per cent of the refugees and 66 per cent of the returnees are children under 18. The refugees are arriving in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila, Wadi Fira, and Ennedi Est. According to the Chadian Government, 910,000 refugees and returnees could arrive in Chad by the end of 2024. Chad is already hosting approximately 410,000 Sudanese refugees from the previous Darfur crisis in the same provinces									
Chad	Impact of Sudan crisis in Chad	Grade 3	15-Apr-23	15-Apr-23	31-Oct-24	-	-	-	-
Chad is the AFRO country most affected by the armed conflict in Sudan, hosting about 1 million refugees. These Sudanese refugees are mainly hosted in the refugee's camps across Ennedi Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddaï and Sila provinces. From 15 April 2023 to 3 May 2024, about 588 825 Sudanese refugees have been listed including 96 181 that have crossed the border since January 2024. Most new arrivals are women and children (88%), and 14% are persons with special needs,									
Chad	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	17-Feb-24	2-Jan-24	25-Aug-24	3446	177	11	0,40%
As of 25 August 2024, a total of 3 446 suspected cases including 11 deaths (CFR 0.4%) were reported from 11 refugee camps and sites in eight health districts of four provinces (Ouaddaï, Sila, Wadi-fira and Ennedi-Est provinces). A total of 177 cases were laboratory-confirmed by RT-PCR. Fifty-eight cases were recorded among pregnant women including 5 deaths (CFR 8.6%).									
Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-18	1-Jan-24	5-May-24	5631		20	0,40%
From 1 January to 5 May 2024, 5 631 suspected measles cases, including 20 deaths, were recorded in the health districts of Moissala, Guelo, Dono Manga, Kouloudia, Arada, N'Djamena Centre, N'Djamena East, Gagai, Gore, N'Djamena North, Amtiman, Pala, Kouno, Massakory, and Koukou Angarana. Between Week 1 and Week 18 of 2024, 182 suspected cases were recorded in the crisis-affected provinces of the East, with no deaths reported.									
Chad	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	9-Sep-19	28-Aug-24	222	222	0	0,00%
Eight cases were reported in 2024. In 2023, a total of 55 cVDPV2 cases were reported. In 2022, 44 cVDPV2 cases were reported. In 2020, 106 cVDPV2 cases were reported from three different outbreaks. Nine cases were reported in 2019. The last date of detection was 13 July 2024.									
Comoros	Cholera	Grade 3	2-Feb-24	2-Feb-24	25-Jun-24	10142		147	1,40%
The cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Comoros since the first case was reported on 2 February 2024. As of 30 June 2024, a cumulative total of 10 142 cases had been reported, with the majority of cases reported from Ndzuwani (8 942 cases), followed by Ngazidja (625 cases) and Mwali (575 cases); 147 deaths (CFR 1.4%) were also reported.									
Congo	Measles	Ungraded	15-May-24	1-Jan-24	18-Aug-24	372	84	4	1,10%
From week 1 to week 33 (ending 18 August 2024), 372 suspected cases were reported including 4 deaths (CFR 1.1%). A total of 272 samples were tested at the National Public Health Laboratory of which 84 returned positive for measles.									
Congo	Mpox	Grade 3	23-May-22	1-Jan-24	10-Sep-24	166	21	0	0,00%

For the week ending 11 August 2024, the country reported six suspected cases, including two new confirmed cases. During the period from 26 August to 1 September 2024, 10 additional suspected cases were reported across several districts: Baongo (1), Abala (1), Lumumba (3), Mvou-Mvou (1), Itoumbi (2), and Talangai (2). This brings the total number of suspected cases to 166, along with 13 probable cases. Out of 114 samples collected, 91 have been tested, with 21 cases confirmed between epidemiological weeks 2 and 35.

Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	21-Mar-23	1-Mar-23	28-Aug-24	1	1	-	0,00%
The last circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) case was detected on 15 October 2022. As of 28 August 2024, only one case was reported.									
Côte d'Ivoire	Dengue	Grade 3	10-Jul-23	19-Jun-23	11-May-24	4050	332	2	0,00%
An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 4 050 cases have been reported from 1 January 2023 to 11 May 2024, with 325 confirmed cases and 2 deaths (CFR 0.0%).									
Côte d'Ivoire	Measles	Ungraded	3-Jul-24	1-Jan-24	23-Jun-24	5617	4	0	0,00%
The measles outbreak has been ongoing in Cote d'Ivoire; from week 1 through week 25, 2024 (ending 23 June), a total of 5 617 suspected cases of measles were reported, including 678 confirmed IgM+ cases and 4 080 clinically compatible cases. The incidence rate is 146 per 1 million population.									
Côte d'Ivoire	Mpox	Grade 3	5-Jul-24	5-Jul-24	5-Jul-24	36	28	1	4,00%
A case of Mpox was confirmed on 4 July 2024 in Côte d'Ivoire, in the San Pedro region (Tabou). The patient is a male in his 40s. As of 18 August, Cote d'Ivoire has reported a total of 24 confirmed cases, including one death (CFR: 4%)									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Floods	Grade 2	9-Jan-24	9-Jan-24	3-Jun-24	471 000		300	
Heavy rainfall between January and April triggered significant flooding in South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces, placing approximately 471 000 people at risk of increased humanitarian needs. The floods inundated around 1.1 million acres of land, including nearly 52,000 acres of cropland, in areas surrounding Lake Tanganyika and upstream from the Congo River basin. The ongoing El Niño season is expected to bring heavy rainfall, particularly to the central and northern regions, with forecasts indicating that the water level in Lake Tanganyika will continue to rise, peaking in late June.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Humanitarian crisis	Grade 3	20-Dec-16	17-Apr-17	11-May-24	7	-	-	-
The humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo has affected about six provinces, namely, North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Tshopo and Tanganyika provinces. Currently, 7 100 000 people have been displaced since its onset. There are currently 522 410 new refugees. There have been various levels of security threats, widespread instability, and gang violence. At present, there are multiple outbreaks like, cholera, measles and Mpox.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera	Grade 3	16-Jan-15	1-Jan-24	1-Sep-24	23887	2	316	1,30%
From week 1 to week 35, 2024 (ending 1 September 2024), 23 887 suspected cholera cases, including 316 deaths (CFR 1.3%), were reported from 109 health zones in 16/26 affected provinces compared to 35 935 cases and 303 deaths (CFR 0.7%) reported during the same period in 2023. North Kivu, Haut Katanga, South Kivu, and Haut Lomami are the most affected provinces, accounting for more than 80% of the cases. The majority of deaths (n=152, 48%) have been reported from the Haut Katanga province. In 2023, more than 62 000 cases and more than 700 deaths were reported.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Measles	Ungraded	12-Oct-21	1-Jan-24	11-Aug-24	72274	1	1786	2,50%
In 2023, over 311 000 suspected measles cases and over 5 700 deaths were reported. In 2024, from week 1 through week 32 (ending 11 August 2024), a total of 72 274 cases and 1 786 deaths were reported from 470 of the 519 health zones across the country.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mpox	Grade 3	30-Mar-19	1-Jan-24	18-Aug-24	3244	3	25	0,80%
From 1 January 2022 to 18 August 2024, a total of 4 489 cases and 27 deaths (CFR 0.6%) were reported. From 1 January to 18 August 2024, a total of 3 244 confirmed cases and 25 deaths (CFR 0.8%) were reported. Clades Ia and Ib have been detected in country.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	27-Aug-22	1-Jan-23	15-May-24	107	107	0	0,00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV1 case was reported this week. There is one case reported this year and 106 cases in 2023.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-21	1-Jan-23	15-May-24	118	118	0	0,00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. The number of 2023 cases remains 118.									
Ethiopia	Floods	Grade 2	15-May-24	1-May-24	22-Sep-24	-	-	-	0,00%
Many parts of the country are affected by flooding as a result of heavy rains. In Gambella, the Baro and Gilo rivers overflowed, displacing over 21 000 people in Anywaa and Nuer zones, and damaging two health centres, 10 health posts and two water schemes. Health partners are continuing to deliver life-saving health services to flood- and landslide- affected populations throughout the country									
Ethiopia	Humanitarian crisis (Northern Ethiopia)	Grade 3	4-Nov-20	4-Nov-20	1-Oct-24	-	-	-	
In Oromia region, violence continued during the week in Oromia region, with violence targeting civilians in several locations reported. In Amhara region, fighting between Fano militias and the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) was reported last week in East Gojam, North Wello, North Shewa, West Gojam, and North Gondar zones									
Ethiopia	Impact of Sudan crisis in Ethiopia	Grade 3	1-May-23	1-May-23	10-Oct-24	-	-	-	

Following the outbreak of armed conflict in Sudan on 15 April 2023, Ethiopia is receiving thousands of forcibly displaced people at two main points of entry (Metema and Kurmuk) along the land border between Sudan and Ethiopia. As of 30 September 2024, over 176 927 refugees and returnees crossed the border from Sudan to Ethiopia									
Ethiopia	Cholera	Grade 3	17-Sep-22	1-Aug-22	10-Oct-24	56426		697	1,20%
The ongoing cholera outbreak in Ethiopia started on 27 August 2022. As of 10 October 2024, a total of 56 426 cases, 697 deaths (CFR 1.2%) are reported. In 2024, from January a total of 25 344 cases and 244 deaths are reported									
Ethiopia	Dengue	Grade 3	16-May-23	10-May-23	30-Sep-24	28731	28	21	0,00%
Ethiopia continues to experience Dengue outbreak since April 2023. As of 31 July 2024, a total of 28 731 cases with 21 deaths are reported. In 2024, 2 792 cases and zero death are reported.									
Ethiopia	Malaria	Grade 3	20-Jun-24	1-Jan-24	20-Oct-24	7000000		1157	0,00%
Between 1 January and 20 October 2024, over 7.3 million malaria cases and 1157 deaths (CFR 0.02%) were reported in Ethiopia. Malaria poses a significant public health challenge in Ethiopia, where approximately 75% of the land mass is considered to be endemic to malaria.									
Ethiopia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Apr-17	1-Jan-24	27-Oct-24	29636	27	210	0,70%
Measles outbreak is still ongoing in Ethiopia. In 2024, from 1 January through 27 October, a total of 29 636 cases including 1 519 lab-confirmed, 26 075 epi-linked and 29 measles compatible cases with 210 deaths were reported									
Gabon	Diphtheria	Ungraded	23-Jan-24	1-Dec-23	19-Mar-24	28	2	3	10,70%
On 23 January 2024, Cameroon reported a confirmed case of Diphtheria. The affected individual is a 9-year-old male from Bitam Health District in Gabon. The onset of symptoms occurred on 1 December 2023, and he sought medical consultation on 3 December 2023 in the Enongal health area, Ebolowa health district in Cameroon. The person died on 7 December 2023. The sample tested positive for Diphtheria on 23 January 2024. As of 19 March 2024, a total of 28 suspected cases, including 2 laboratory confirmed cases, 8 clinically compatible cases and three deaths (CFR: 10%) were notified.									
Gabon	Mpox	Grade 3	23-Aug-24	22-Aug-24	5-Nov-24	15	2	0	0,00%
On 22 August 2024, the Government of Gabon reported its first confirmed Mpox case. As of November 2024, 15 suspected cases have been recorded, including two confirmed cases in the Libreville-Owendo health district — one male and one female.									
Ghana	Drought	Ungraded	27-Aug-24	27-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	435	435	0	0,00%
Severe drought has significantly impacted eight regions in Ghana, particularly in the northern and transitional areas, affecting key crops like maize, rice, groundnut, soybean, sorghum, millet, and yam. This situation threatens 928 523 farmers and could result in losses of GHS 22.2 billion, equivalent to 10% of the agriculture GDP. To prevent a food security crisis and potential socio-economic instability, the Ghanaian agricultural authorities recommend urgent interventions, including a grain export ban, increased imports, cash transfers, and input support.									
Ghana	Cholera	Grade 3	31-Aug-24	31-Aug-24	31-Aug-24	24	2	0	0,00%
On 21 August 2024, an epidemiological alert was issued in Ada District, Greater Accra region, after 24 suspected cholera cases were reported. As of 23 August, two cases were confirmed by the National Public Health and Reference Laboratory, with no deaths. The District Health Directorate has activated emergency management structures to investigate and control the outbreak.									
Ghana	Dengue	Grade 3	16-Jul-24	14-Jul-24	20-Jul-24	70	70	0	0%
On 14 July, the Ministry of Health of Ghana notified WHO of the confirmation of nine cases of Dengue in three districts of the Eastern Region. As of 20 July, 574 suspected cases including 70 confirmed cases of Dengue have been reported from seven districts.									
Ghana	Measles	Ungraded	1-Apr-24	1-Jan-24	19-Apr-24	1830	350		0,00%
From January 2024 to April 2024, Ghana reported 350 confirmed measles cases across 14 of its 16 regions, with the highest number in the Northeast Region (61 cases). The majority of cases (61.4%) were in children aged 5 years or younger. Laboratory testing revealed various IgM positive cases, including 40 in Ashanti and 20 in Greater Accra. Males constituted 54% of the cases. Despite the widespread distribution, no measles-related deaths occurred.									
Ghana	Mpox	Grade 3	1-Oct-24	23-Sep-24	1-Oct-24	1	1		0,00%
On 1 October 2024, WHO was notified of a confirmed mpox case in a 15-year-old boy in the Bia West district of the Western North region. The case-patient presented to a health facility on 26 September 2024 with fever, general body pains, sore throat and maculopapular rash with symptom onset on 23 September 2024. The patient had a history of bush meat consumption 03 weeks before symptom onset, with no travel history. Samples sent on 26 September 2024 to the National Public Health Reference Laboratory for PCR testing returned positive for mpox on 27 September 2024. Ghana recorded its first mpox case in May 2022. A total of 128 mpox confirmed cases including 4 deaths (CFR 3.1%) were recorded between May 2022 and October 2023.									
Guinea	Floods	Grade 2	28-Aug-24	27-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	17	17	2	0,00%
On 24 August, heavy rainfall severely impacted Conakry city in the Conakry Region of western Guinea, resulting in significant casualties and damage. As of 27 August, reports indicate two fatalities, one missing person, and 17 249 people affected across the localities of Sangoyah, Kissosso, Lambanyi, Tannerie, Matoto, and Kobayah. Additionally, at least seven houses were destroyed. Further heavy rainfall is forecast for 28-29 August across most of Guinea. In response to the devastating floods in the Seguiri area in July, DG ECHO allocated EUR 150 000 in humanitarian aid to support 1900 of the most affected families, totalling 13 300 people.									
Guinea	Dengue	Grade 3	15-Jul-24	8-Jul-24	20-Jul-24	12	3	1	0,90%
There was one new confirmed case reported on 11 July 2024 giving a cumulative of 12 dengue cases (three confirmed) and one death reported in 2014.									
Guinea	Diphtheria	Grade 2	21-Aug-23	4-Jul-23	9-Apr-24	4517	4	105	2,30%
An outbreak of diphtheria has been reported in the Kankan region of Guinea since 4 July 2023. As of 9 April 2024, 4 517 suspected cases were reported from the Kankan, Faranah, Labé, Mamou, Conakry and N'Zérékoré regions, including 4 307 confirmed cases and 105 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, 29 were laboratory-confirmed, 4 173 were clinically compatible and 105 were epidemiologically linked. The Seguiri health district in the Kankan region is the epicenter of the outbreak, with 98.4% of suspected cases reported.									
Guinea	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	3-Oct-24	19-Sep-24	3-Oct-24	1	1	1	100,00%
On 03 October 2024, WHO was notified of a confirmed Lassa fever case in a 63-year-old man, resident of the Guéckédou prefecture in southern Guinea. The case-patient presented with fever, headache, asthenia, and anorexia at the Guéckédou health center on 19 September 2024 where he was hospitalized in the general medicine ward. He was transferred to the Guéckédou epidemic treatment center on 22 September 2024. Samples tested for Viral haemorrhagic fevers (VHF) at the Guéckédou VHF Laboratory returned positive for Lassa fever on 22 September 2024. The case-patient died on 23 September 2024 at the Guéckédou epidemic treatment center and a safe and dignified burial was conducted.									
Guinea	Measles	Ungraded	3-Jul-24	1-Jan-24	28-Aug-24	769	306	7	0,90%

From W1 to W32, 2024 the country reported 769 suspected cases of measles including 306 confirmed IgM+ cases, no case by epidemiological link, 27 compatible cases, No case pending laboratory results. Rate of no-measles febrile rashes reached with 2.5. The incidence rate of measles is 19.33 per 1 million population.									
Guinea	Mpox	Grade 3	2-Sep-24	2-Sep-24	9-Sep-24	6	1	0	0,00%
On 2 September 2024, WHO was informed of a mpox confirmed case in a 7-year-old schoolgirl of Koyamah locality in the southern Macenta health district of Guinea. From 2 to 9 September 2024, a total of 6 suspected cases with no death were reported of which one was confirmed for Mpox virus Clade IIB. Seventy-three contacts are under follow-up.									
Guinea	Yellow fever	Ungraded	11-Oct-24	11-Oct-24	11-Oct-24	2	2		0,00%
A notification of a yellow fever outbreak has been received from Guinea, involving two females: a 15-year-old and a 24-year-old, one of whom is pregnant. Both cases are from the Labé region—Balaya and Korbé, respectively—with symptoms starting on September 19 and September 16, 2024. Blood samples were collected and tested at the reference laboratory in Conakry on October 5, 2024. The cases either tested positive for PCR or IgM, and both were confirmed as yellow fever cases on October 8, 2024. Samples were sent to the Institute Pasteur in Dakar for further confirmation on the October 10, 2024.									
Kenya	Cholera	Grade 3	19-Oct-22	5-Oct-22	23-Jun-24	12624		208	1,60%
This is the second wave since the beginning of 2024 - where there have been 392 cumulative cases and 3 deaths in 2024. Overall since the start of the outbreak, there have been 12,624 cases and 208 deaths with a CFR of 1.6%. The outbreak is affecting three counties: Tana River (60), Lamu (18) and Siaya (1). A total of 79 cases with one (1) death have been reported. Eight (8) cases have been confirmed by culture, and 76 RDT positive. Tana River County attack rate is 18.0 per 100,000, and the Garsen sub-county attack rate is 40.7 per 100,000.									
Kenya	Hepatitis A	Ungraded	23-Jul-24	1-Jan-24	23-Jul-24	19	19	3	15,80%
Since January 2024, confirmed cases of hepatitis A through PCR (polymerase chain reaction) are reported from Uasin Gishu county. As of 23 July 2024, a total of 19 cases with three deaths (CFR 15.8%) are reported. The cases were reported from five sub counties: Kapsaret, Kesses, Moiben, Soy and Turbo. Among the 19 total cases reported, 14 cases are students (74%).									
Kenya	Measles	Ungraded	29-Jun-22	1-Jan-23	31-Oct-24	2553	199	11	0,40%
Since January 2024, 15 counties have reported an outbreak, with eight counties currently experiencing active outbreaks across twelve affected sub-counties. A total of 2,553 cases have been reported, of which 272 have been confirmed as of 14 October 2024, and there have been 17 deaths, resulting in a case fatality rate (CFR) of 0.7%. In the past week alone, 29 new cases were reported, including 3 in Laikipia West, 3 in Garsen, 17 in Dadaab, 1 in Loima, 3 in Turkana West, and 3 in Turkana Central.									
Kenya	Mpox	Grade 3	3-Aug-24	22-Jul-24	3-Aug-24	1	1	0	0,00%
Kenya has confirmed one mpox case in a 42-year-old truck driver from Taita Taveta County, detected on 22 July 2024. The patient, showing symptoms since 9 July 2024, had traveled through Uganda and Kenya. Initially tested negative, mpox was later confirmed. The patient was treated and released, and on 3 August 2024, was en route to Rwanda via Tanzania. Contact tracing is ongoing. The Ministry of Health has issued advisories and is actively managing the situation.									
Kenya	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	6-Jul-23	26-May-23	29-May-24	8	8	0	0,00%
According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been eight cases reported in 2023.									
Kenya	Visceral Leishmania	Ungraded	1-Aug-24	1-Jan-24	30-Jul-24	54		4	7,40%
Since January 2024, Visceral Leishmaniasis cases have been reported in Kitui and Mandera Counties. As of 30 July 2024, 54 cases with four deaths (CFR 7.4%) have been reported. The cases are reported from the following countries: Mandera 48 cases and Kitui six cases. Males account for 82% of all positive cases									
Lesotho	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	22-Jul-24	12-Jul-24	9-Sep-24	293	293	-	-
Prolonged dry spells, high temperatures, and economic challenges have left approximately 293 000 people in rural Lesotho (19 percent of the population) facing severe food insecurity, classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse, from May to September 2024. The most affected districts include Maseru and Qacha's Nek, where 30 percent of the population is in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), followed by Mohale's Hoek and Quthing.									
Liberia	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	3-Mar-22	6-Jan-22	14-Nov-24	533	176	55	33,00%
From 6 January 2022 to November 2024, a cumulative total of 533 cases of Lassa Fever have been reported with 176 confirmed and 55 deaths (CFR 31%).									
Liberia	Measles	Ungraded	3-Feb-22	13-Dec-21	14-Nov-24	13711	13	95	0,70%
Since the measles outbreak started on 13 December 2021, there have been 13 711 suspected cases, 13 291 confirmed cases, and 95 deaths with CFR 0.7%, as of June 2, 2024. The highest affected counties are Montserrado with 5 373 confirmed cases, Nimba with 1 407 confirmed cases and Grand Bassa with 950 confirmed cases									
Liberia	Mpox	Grade 3	31-Aug-24	31-Aug-24	14-Nov-24	273	22	0	0,00%
A confirmed Mpox case was reported on 31 August 2024, from Doodwicken Clinic in Jedepo Health District, Sinoe County. This case, involving a 7-year-old girl, marks the beginning of the outbreak in the region. So far, eight suspected cases have been reported, with one confirmed case, and four negative, while two results are pending, and one case was discarded. Since the onset, 30 contacts have been identified and monitored daily. The district rapid response team has been activated. Investigations, along with active case searches, are ongoing.									
Madagascar	Malnutrition crisis	Protracted 2	1-Jul-21	1-Jan-21	30-Oct-24			-	-
The humanitarian situation in the Grand Sud remained fragile and is expected to deteriorate further, thus reversing the marginal gains made in 2023. From May to September 2024, about 1.22 million people (12% of the rural population) in Madagascar are experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC3+), with the highest levels in Ambovombe Androy and Amboasary Atsimo districts. This number is expected to rise to 1.32 million (13%) from October to December 2024, and to 1.78 million (17%) from January to April 2025, indicating a worsening food security situation.									
Madagascar	Malaria	Ungraded	28-Feb-24	1-Jan-24	12-May-24	1531902		212	0,00%
Madagascar has been experiencing a malaria outbreak since last year and the same trend continues in 2024. From week 1 to week 19, 2024, a total of 1 531 902 cases and 212 deaths are reported.									
Malawi	Drought	Ungraded	26-Mar-24	28-Mar-24	30-Oct-24	-	-	-	-
Malawi formally declared a state of disaster on 23 March 2024 due to drought in 23 out of its 28 districts. From October 2024 to May 2025, Southern Malawi, particularly Nsanje district in the Lower Shire livelihood zone, remains the area of highest concern for food security. More than half of Nsanje's population is experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity due to an El Niño-induced drought, compounded by inadequate recovery from previous flooding and waterlogging in 2023. From October 2024 to January 2025, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security conditions are also expected to persist in Mangochi district in the south and Nkhhotakota and Lilongwe districts in central Malawi.									

Malawi	Cholera	Grade 3		12-Sep-24	12-Sep-24	10	2	0	0,00%	
On 10 September 2024, Chitipa has reported 10 suspected cases at Kapenda Health Centre, with 3 cRDT positive, 1 culture positive, and 1 sample pending. The cases are sporadic, initially coming from the Songwe River area, but current cases are from other regions. None had travel history prior to the onset of diarrhoea. All suspected cases are being followed by the District Rapid Response Team, with control measures like water chlorination in place, and the situation is under close national monitoring.										
Malawi	Measles	Ungraded		12-Sep-24	12-Sep-24	3	3	0	0,00%	
On 29 August 2024, Mangochi District Health Office was alerted on a cluster of suspected measles cases in a village under Mkuchinga Jwambone Health Center. Six samples were collected for laboratory investigation at Kamuzu Central Hospital in Lilongwe. Three samples were confirmed positive for Measles on 9 September, 2024. The ages of the confirmed measles cases are seven months, five and seven years old.										
Mali	Floods	Grade 2		21-Aug-24	23-Aug-24	39	39	22		
Since the beginning of July 2024, Mali has faced severe flooding across several regions, causing significant human and material losses. By 18 August 2024, over 39 768 people were affected, including 16 639 children, 10 695 women, and 12 434 men. The floods resulted in 22 deaths and 104 injuries. Additionally, eight healthcare facilities were damaged. The crisis has exacerbated public health issues, particularly with contaminated water sources, increasing the risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases. Urgent needs include healthcare, shelter, and access to clean water.										
Mali	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2		11-Sep-17	11-Sep-17	14-Nov-24	8	8	0	0,00%
Since 2011, Mali has been facing a security crisis and currently, six regions are affected particularly in Segou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Menaka as of September 3 2024. Among them, As of August 25, the The main ones are particularly affected: Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Menaka. As of August 30, 2024, flooding has affected a total of 131,581 people, approximately 70% of whom are women and children. The most impacted regions include Segou, Gao, Mopti, Bamako, and Sikasso.										
Mali	Dengue	Grade 3		12-Sep-23	1-Jan-24	26-May-24	4605	614	4	0,10%
From 1 January to 26 May 2024, Mali reported 4 605 suspected cases of dengue including 614 confirmed cases and four deaths.										
Mali	Measles	Ungraded		20-Feb-18	1-Jan-24	4-Sep-24	769	306	0	0,00%
From W1 to W32, 2024 the country reported 769 suspected cases of measles including 306 confirmed IgM+ cases, no case by epidemiological link, 27 compatible cases, No case pending laboratory results o Rate of no-measles febrile rashes reached with 2.5 o The incidence rate of measles is 19.33 per 1 million population.										
Mauritania	Influx of refugees from Mali (Sahel region)	Protracted 2		11-Mar-24	14-Mar-24	19-Mar-24	180	-	-	-%
The humanitarian situation in the Hodh Chargui region (HEC) of Mauritania is becoming critical with the massive arrival of thousands of Malian refugees fleeing insecurity and violence. It is estimated that over 180 000 refugees and returnees are registered or awaiting registration in the Bassiknou district. According to UNHCR data, over 40% are outside the formal camp system, many with livestock, putting pressure on natural resources (such as water and grazing land) and basic social services. Both displaced populations and host communities require protection, shelter, clean water, hygiene and sanitation facilities, as well as healthcare for their well-being.										
Mauritania	Measles	Ungraded		7-Mar-23	1-Jan-24	12-May-24	2384	280	4	0,20%
Between 1 January and 12 May 2024, Mauritania reported 2 384 suspected measles cases across 49 districts, with 280 confirmed cases — 81 through epidemiological links and 199 via laboratory tests. In response, a vaccination campaign is scheduled from 28 May to 6 June 2024, targeting 1 943 636 children aged nine months to 14 years. This campaign will also incorporate the administration of vitamin A and mebendazole.										
Mauritania	Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	Ungraded		21-Oct-24	20-Oct-24	28-Oct-24	1	1		0,00%
One RVF case confirmed in a 20-year-old male herder, living in a nomadic camp located 6 km from the Amedrame village and 80 km northwest of Tidjikja commune, Tagant region. He presented at the Tidjikja Regional Hospital with fever, vomiting, epistaxis which started a week before hospital admission on 20 October 2024. Samples collected by the mobile Virology laboratory team of the National Public Health Research Institute and tested on 21 October 2024 by RT-PCR returned positive for RVF. A second test conducted on 25 October returned negative for RVF. The patient was discharged on 28 October 2024. Active case search is ongoing.										
Mauritius	Dengue	Grade 3		17-Dec-23	17-Dec-23	20-Oct-24	9361	9361	5	0,10%
The index case for the ongoing dengue outbreak in Mauritius was reported on 27 August 2024, as of 20 October 2024, a total of 9 361 cases and five deaths have been reported										
Mauritius	Mpox	Grade 3		28-Oct-24	28-Oct-24	28-Oct-24	1	1		0,00%
An imported case of Mpox was confirmed on 26 October 2024 in Mauritius. The patient, a 49-year-old Nigerian, was isolated at a Hospital in Port-Louis, where a multidisciplinary team of doctors is monitoring him.										
Mozambique	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded		5-Sep-24	20-Aug-24	4-Sep-24	3	-	-	0,00%
The Mozambique authorities have launched a humanitarian appeal to combat drought and food insecurity in the Country. El Nino-induced rainfall shortage and above-average temperatures have resulted in drought in the central and southern provinces of Mozambique, impacting agricultural production for vulnerable communities. As a result, around 2.8 million people face food insecurity (IPC3+), including 510 151 people in IPC4 (emergency level of food protection) between April and September 2024. During the lean season (Oct-24/Mar-25), the situation will further deteriorate, with around 3.3 million people projected to face food insecurity, of which 390 886 are in IPC4 in the affected provinces.										
Mozambique	Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado	Protracted 2		1-Jan-20	31-Oct-24	31-Oct-24			-	-
The conflict in northern Mozambique has escalated in early 2024, causing widespread displacement and a severe humanitarian crisis. The latest IOM report identifies 709,529 IDPs and 632,408 returnees across 364 locations, with 76% of IDPs in Cabo Delgado. Health infrastructure is strained, with 18 fully damaged and 27 partially damaged facilities out of 144 in Cabo Delgado, particularly in districts like Macomia and Mocimboa da Praia. Conflict and climate events continue to impact the region's fragile health system										
Mozambique	Cholera	Grade 3		18-Apr-24	12-Oct-23	23-Jun-24	48181	48	174	0,00%
The current cholera outbreak in the country began in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 23 June 2024, there have been 8,024 cumulative cases in 2024 alone, including 18 deaths (CFR 0.2%). Epi week 25 saw a 33% decrease in cases and 0 deaths, with 3 out of 11 provinces (Maputo, Nampula, Sofala) reporting active outbreaks in the past month. However, all 3 of these provinces are experiencing downward trends in recent weeks.										
Mozambique	Measles	Ungraded		20-Aug-24	28-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	283	283	18	6,40%

Between 9 July and 21 August 2024, there have been 283 measles cases reported, with 215 in Cabo Delgado (Chiure, Montepuez, and Namuno districts) and 68 in Niassa (Sanga and Cuamba districts). The outbreak led to 18 deaths, all occurring within the communities, with 17 in Cabo Delgado and 1 in Niassa. Most cases (90%) were among children under 15 years old, with 54 cases in infants under 1 year, 75 cases in children aged 1–4, 45 cases in those aged 5–9, and 24 cases in the 10–14 age group.

Namibia	Drought	Ungraded	31-May-24	22-May-24	9-Sep-24	1	1	-	-
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From July to September 2024, 1.15 million people in Namibia (38% of the population) face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and require urgent action to reduce food gaps and protect livelihoods; all the 14 affected areas are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). In the first projection period (October 2024 – March 2025), the food security situation is expected to worsen due to the start of the lean season, and seasonal price increases, where 1.26 million people (41 percent of the analysed population) are expected to be in IPC Phase 3 or above. Most of the areas are likely to remain classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Namibia	Measles	Ungraded	7-Jun-24	1-Jan-24	5-Jun-24	39	6	0	0,00%
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The Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) has reported a confirmed outbreak of Measles in Omaruru health district of Erongo Region,. Between 1 January and 5 June 2024, 39 suspected cases, including six confirmed cases, have been reported from the same health facility. All six confirmed cases have been reported among learners attending the same primary school

Niger	Floods	Grade 2	12-Jun-24	10-Jun-24	13-Jun-24	353	-	217	0,10%
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As of 30 August, the heavy rains that have hit Niger since the beginning of the season (in May) across the entire national territory have resulted in the following: Four out of the eight regions in the country are affected, encompassing 18 departments, with the Maradi region being the most affected. A total of over 353 000 people have been displaced . There have been 217 deaths, including 11 due to house collapses (a total of 329 households have collapsed). and 200 injuries have been recorded.

Niger	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	18-Apr-24	4	4	0	0,00%
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Niger is contending with a severe humanitarian crisis due to regional instability in the Tillaberi, Maradi, Diffa, and Tahoua regions. The instability stems from conflicts spilling over from Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria, compounded by the country's internal political turmoil following a military coup on 28 July 2023 — the third such coup in the Sahel in under three years. International sanctions, environmental challenges, deep-seated poverty, and frail social support have further strained the relief efforts. Despite these adversities, there has been a slight decrease in refugee and asylum seeker figures, although new arrivals from Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria persist post-21 March 2024. Concurrently, Niger has seen the internally displaced population escalate dramatically, from 1.9 million in 2017 to 4.3 million individuals, which is 15% of the population in 2024, significantly amplifying the demand for humanitarian aid. Acute food insecurity currently afflicts 3.3 million residents, with an alarming 7.3 million more at risk of deteriorating conditions amid the ongoing turmoil.

Niger	Cholera	Grade 3	9-Sep-24	27-Aug-24	12-Sep-24	181	12	6	3,30%
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181 suspected cholera cases including 6 deaths (CFR 3.3%) reported from Bouza (81 cases; 2 deaths), Birni Koni (64 cases), and Madaoua (36 cases; 4 deaths) health districts of Tahoua region in Southern Niger between 27 August and 12 September 2024. Of the 37 samples tested, 12 tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* O1 Ogawa by culture at the Centre for Medical Research and Health of Niamey.

Niger	Dengue	Grade 3	30-Oct-24	16-Oct-24	30-Oct-24	4	1	1	25%
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On 30 October 2024, WHO was notified of a confirmed dengue fever case in a 34-year-old male wood seller who presented at the National Hospital of Niamey on 16 October 2024 with fever, headache, vomiting, hiccups, cough, epigastralgia, epistaxis, myalgia, and arthralgia. Samples tested on 23 October 2024 by RT-PCR at the Center for Medical Research and Health (CERMES) of Niamey returned positive for dengue. Three suspected dengue cases from the same family as the confirmed case tested negative for dengue. Active case search and entomological investigations are ongoing.

Niger	Diphtheria	Ungraded	28-Aug-23	4-Jul-23	19-Jun-24	5367	4	320	6,00%
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An outbreak of diphtheria has been confirmed in Matameye health district, Zinder region. The first case was reported on 17 July 2023. As of week number 24 of 2024, 5367 suspected cases, including 320 deaths (CFR 6 %) were reported. Public health response activities are ongoing in affected districts.

Niger	Measles	Ungraded	5-Apr-22	1-Jan-24	10-Aug-24	4439	604	20	0,50%
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As of epidemiological week 32, a total of 4429 suspected cases of measles were reported, including 604 confirmed cases and 20 deaths (case fatality rate: 0.5%), across 65 health districts in epidemic areas

Niger	Meningitis	Ungraded	7-Dec-22	1-Jan-24	20-Jul-24	3268	1	256	7,80%
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Niger continues to notify meningitis cases. From epidemiological week 1 to week 28, 2024 , a total of 3 268 suspected cases including 1 300 confirmed cases and 256 deaths (CFR 7.3%) were notified in eight regions, namely Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tillaberi and Zinder. Agadez and Niamey regions are the most affected.

Niger	Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	Ungraded	30-Oct-24	14-Oct-24	30-Oct-24	1	1		0,00%
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On 30 October 2024, WHO was notified of a confirmed Rift Valley fever case in a 25-year-old male farmer admitted on 14 October 2024 at the N'wagar health center of Tchintabaraden health district in southwest Niger with fever, jaundice, epistaxis and hematemesis. Blood samples collected and tested by RT-PCR on 14 October 2024 at the Center for Medical Research and Health (CERMES) of Niamey returned positive for Rift Valley fever. Several deaths and abortions have also been reported in the same farmer's livestock (especially among goats and camelids). Investigations are ongoing.

Niger	Suspected heavy metal poisoning	Ungraded	12-Jun-24	27-May-24	12-Jun-24	14		176	
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A mysterious illness has been reported in Niger as of 27 May 2024 , cases present with symptoms like ascites, abdominal pain, weight loss, and vomiting. The index case began experiencing symptoms on 15 May . The patient's family of six has also been affected. All are suspected to have contracted the illness from an unknown source, potentially linked to drinking water from boreholes. Cases have been reported in four regions: Tahoua (2), Dosso (5), Maradi (6), and Tillaberry (1). No laboratory results are available. A multidisciplinary team has been deployed. Samples have been sent to CERMES, with results pending. Insecurity and population mobility are hindering the response. A lack of laboratory facilities for heavy metal testing is also a challenge.

Nigeria	Floods	Grade 2	19-Aug-24	20-Aug-24	3-Sep-24	1	1	7	0,40%
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Jigawa State has been heavily affected by flooding since Week 29 of 2024, impacting 14 Local Government Areas (LGAs), 45 wards, and 139 settlements. So far, 3 843 houses have been damaged, and there are 31 IDP camps across 5 LGAs, with 1 951 displaced individuals. 7 fatalities have been reported, and farmlands, highways, and some health facilities have been submerged. Immediate needs include healthcare, food, shelter, and logistical support, while an Incident Action Plan (IAP) is in place with support from WHO and key stakeholders.

Nigeria	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Protracted 2	10-Oct-16	10-Oct-16	21-Mar-24	8	8		0,00%
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People face emergency levels of food insecurity, with very high rates of severe acute malnutrition that could lead to death in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. As of week 11, 2024, over 6 million people are targeted for humanitarian aid, 8.3 million people need humanitarian assistance, 2.2 million IDPs, and 4.3 million people need food security aid. Due to the fluidity of the situation, the numbers are constantly changing.

Nigeria	Cholera	Grade 3		1-Jan-24	11-Aug-24	5951		176	3,00%
From 1 January to 11 August 2024, there were 5 951 suspected cholera cases reported in Nigeria, including 176 deaths (CFR: 3%). Reports came from 36 states.									
Nigeria	Dengue	Grade 3	1-Nov-23	1-Jan-23	24-Mar-24	72	14	0	0,00%
Nigeria is responding to Dengue outbreak that started in 2023. As of 3 March 2024, there has been 72 suspected cases reported with 14 confirmed and zero deaths since 19 December 2023.									
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	8-Jan-23	1-Jan-24	21-Jul-24	6	1	171	16,90%
Cumulatively from week 1 to 29, 2024, 163 deaths have been reported with a case fatality rate (CFR) of 17.1% which is marginally higher than the CFR for the same period in 2023 (16.9%). In total for 2024, 28 States have recorded at least one confirmed case across 125 Local Government Areas.									
Nigeria	Measles	Ungraded	1-Apr-24	1-Jan-24	12-May-24	8935	4		0,00%
Between 1 January and 12 May 2024, in Nigeria, 8 935 suspected measles cases were reported, with 1 141 confirmed cases, 3 373 confirmed through epidemiological link, and 119 classified as compatible. Additionally, there were 280 IgM positive rubella cases. The measles incidence rate is 18.4 per 1 000 000 population. Notably, 302 out of 774 districts (39%) have reached the epidemic threshold, indicating a significant outbreak.									
Nigeria	Meningitis	Ungraded	29-Jan-24	8-Oct-23	29-Jun-24	2669	135	240	9,00%
Between 1 October 2023 and 29 June 2024, a total of 2 669 suspected cases including 1135 confirmed cases and 240 deaths (CFR: 9 %) were reported from 22 out of 33 states.									
Nigeria	Mpox	Grade 3	31-Jan-22	1-Jan-22	25-Aug-24	902		9	1,00%
Nigeria continues to report cases of Mpox. From January 2022 to 25 August 2024, a total of 901 cases including nine deaths were reported. In 2024, the country reported 210 cases.									
Nigeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jun-18	1-Jan-22	21-Aug-24	174	174	0	0,00%
One cVDPV2 case was reported in Sokoto this week. There were 39 cases reported in 2024, 87 cVDPV2 cases reported in 2023 and 48 cases in 2022.									
Nigeria	Unknown disease	Ungraded	20-Mar-24	20-Mar-24	22-Apr-24	196		7	3,60%
On 20 March 2024, NCDC notified of the outbreak of an unknown illness through IDSR by the Sokoto State Ministry of Health. The index case presented is a 6-year-old girl from Isa LGA, who presented with symptoms including abdominal pain and distension, and vomiting on 6 February 2024. Cumulatively, from weeks 6 to week 15, a total of 196 cases with 7 deaths (CFR 3.6%) were reported. 70% are aged 0 – 10 years, followed by 11 – 20 years (20%), >30 years (6%), and 21 – 30 years (4%). 55.1% of the cases are female. Cases initially reported from Isa LGA, Sokoto State, with reports extending to Sabon Birni LGA (7 cases) in Sokoto State									
Rwanda	Marburg Virus disease (MVD) outbreak	Grade 3	27-Sep-24	27-Sep-24	3-Nov-24	66	66	15	22,70%
On 27 September 2024, the Rwandan Ministry of Health announced the confirmation of Marburg virus disease (MVD) in a few patients in health facilities in the country. As of 3 November 2024, a total of 66 confirmed cases and 15 deaths (CFR 22.7 %) are reported. Currently two cases are in isolation and receiving treatment and 49 patients have recovered.									
Rwanda	MPox	Grade 3	24-Jul-24	24-Jul-24	30-Oct-24	26	26	0	0,00%
Rwanda confirmed its first two cases of Mpox on 24 July 2024. As of 30 October 2024, a total of 26 confirmed cases have been reported. To date, 21 cases are under treatment, while 5 have been discharged from follow up. All patients are in stable condition and showing improvement with oral medications, with no cases reported as critical									
Senegal	Floods	Ungraded	4-Oct-24	16-Oct-24	21-Oct-24				-
Several regions of the country are experiencing floods. Management is done at the regional level in a One Health approach under the coordination of Governors. A teleconference on this subject was convened by the COUS for October 17, 2024. More information on the presentation to be made.									
Senegal	Chikungunya	Ungraded	8-Jun-23	1-Jan-24	26-May-24	7	7	0	0,00%
Between 1 January and 26 May 2024, Senegal reported seven new Chikungunya cases. The cases ranged from eight to 30 years old, with a median age of 21 years. Matam had the highest number of cases with three, followed by Tambacounda with two, and Dakar and Kolda each with one. The last reported case had an onset of symptoms on 26 April 2024.									
Senegal	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)	Ungraded	26-Mar-24	22-Mar-24	26-Apr-24	3	3	0	0,00%
On 22 March 2024, the Institut Pasteur in Dakar (IPD) confirmed a case of Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) in a 25-year-old male farmer. The patient, originally from the Guinguinéo district, probably contracted the disease while working in the Ndoeffane district. Investigations are ongoing in all the areas visited by the patient. So far 11 samples collected from contacts at the Dakar hospital have tested negative. On 26 April 2024, WHO was informed of the confirmation of two additional CCHF cases in a 40-year-old male and a 25-year-old male from Pikine and Yeumbeul districts of Dakar respectively. Blood samples collected from the two male cases on 17 and 19 April 2024 respectively returned positive for CCHF on PCR on 25 April 2024. PCR testing returned negative for yellow fever, dengue, RVF, west nile, chikungunya, and zika. Both cases are alive. In-depth investigations are ongoing.									
Senegal	cVDPV2	Grade 2	29-Oct-24	20-Sep-24	29-Oct-24	1			0,00%
One cVDPV2 case was reported in Kédougou commune of South-eastern Kédougou region of Senegal with date of acute flaccid paralysis onset on 20 September 2024 and laboratory confirmation on 29 October 2024. cVDPV2 was also isolated from an environmental sample from Tambacounda city in Eastern Senegal on 22 October 2024. Investigations are ongoing.									
Senegal	Dengue	Grade 3	14-Nov-22	31-Jan-23	15-Nov-24	1200	88	0	0,00%
Senegal reported 100 Dengue confirmed cases in week 46, taking the number of cumulative cases to 1 200. The number of confirmed cases within less than twice the maximum incubation period is 65, distributed across 13 districts classified as "active epidemic." These districts are Louga (25), Pikine (9), Gossas (8), Richard Toll (5), Yeumbeul (5), Fatick (4), Tambacounda (2), Thiès (2), Dakar-North (1), Guédiawaye (1), Kédougou (1), Mbao (1), and Touba (1).									
Senegal	Measles	Ungraded	4-Jul-22	1-Jan-24	26-May-24	252	252	0	0,00%

Between 1 January and 26 May 2024, Senegal reported 252 confirmed measles cases, with the highest numbers in Louga (56), Matam (41), and Kaffrine (33). The cases were evenly split between females (125) and males (127), ranging from 0.4 to 42 years old, with a median age of 6 years. Most cases (70%) were among children aged nine months to five years. Among these cases, 69% were unvaccinated. Twenty-three districts have reached the epidemic threshold in 2024, with the onset of symptoms of the last case on 29 April 2024 in Saint Louis.									
South Africa	Mpox	Grade 3	15-May-24	15-May-24	29-Sep-24	25	25	3	12,00%
Through IHR notification from South Africa, WHO received a report of one laboratory confirmed mpox case from Johannesburg. This case was confirmed after initial testing by Lancet Laboratory on 9 May 2024. As of 29 September 2024, 25 cases with three deaths have been reported in South Africa.									
South Sudan	Floods	Ungraded	4-Sep-24	29-Aug-24	25-Sep-24	735	-	-	-
Since May, flooding has affected more than 735,000 people across 38 counties and the Abyei Administrative Area. The floods have destroyed homes, crops and infrastructure, disrupting health and education services and heightening disease risks. IOM reports 76 230 displaced people.									
South Sudan	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	15-Aug-16	15-Aug-16	10-Oct-24	9	-	0	0,00%
The humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains concerning with increasing needs and the number of people requiring assistance. This year, it is estimated that nine million people need humanitarian assistance including 6.3 million for health needs and two million people are internally displaced persons. In 2024, the humanitarian response plan needs US \$ 1.8 billion to reach six million of the most vulnerable people, however, as of August 2024, 56 % of the needed funding has been covered									
South Sudan	Impact of Sudan crisis in South Sudan	Grade 3	15-Apr-23	1-May-23	10-Oct-24	813	-	0	
As of 30 September 2024, at least 813 141 individuals have crossed from 18 different nationalities. Of this number, 75.8% (616 492) are South Sudanese returnees and 23.5% are Sudanese refugees. Currently, 21 port of entries (PoEs) are being monitored, with Joda-Renk accounting for 68% of the reported influx figures.									
South Sudan	Anthrax	Grade 2	1-Aug-24	1-Jan-24	27-Oct-24	162		3	1,90%
The total number of anthrax human cases in 2024 is 162 Anthrax cases, including three deaths. Jur River in Western Bar-El Gazal State has the highest recorded 87 cases, representing an attack rate of 35.4 per 100,000 population, followed by Gogrial West County in Warrap State with an attack rate of 11.7 per 100,000 population. Wau in Western Bar-El Gazal has an attack rate of 2.9 per 100,000 population, and Gogrial East in Warrap State has an attack rate of 0.5 per 100 000 population									
South Sudan	Cholera	Grade 3	11-Oct-24	25-Oct-24	31-Oct-24	52	16		0,00%
There is currently a cumulative total of 52 suspected and confirmed cholera cases in Renk County, with 30 confirmed positive by RDT with 16 confirmed by Culture at the National Public Health Laboratory. On 28 October 2024, the National Ministry of Health declared a cholera outbreak in Renk County, Upper Nile State, and the National Incident Management System for a coordinated response has been activated.									
South Sudan	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	3-Jan-18	1-Jan-19	27-Oct-24	7325		93	1,30%
The Hepatitis E outbreak in South Sudan is still active. in Rukoba county (Bentiu IDPs camp), Unity State (5 979 cases and 33 deaths) since December 2018; in Fangak county (701 cases, 28 deaths) , Jonglei State since week 1 2023; in Abyei(57 cases and six deaths) since week 21, 2024; in Twic county (32 cases), Warrap State since February 2024 ; In Western Bahr EL-Ghazal State, a total of 556 including 26 deaths were reported. As of 27 October 2024, a total of 7 325 cases and 93 (CFR 1.3%) deaths are reported in the country									
South Sudan	Measles	Ungraded	23-Feb-22	1-Jan-24	27-Oct-24	3219		41	1,30%
The measles epidemiological situation remains unchanged from week 41, with no new cases reported in the last two weeks. As of Epi Week 43, 3 219 suspected cases, including 201 laboratory-confirmed cases, have been reported nationwide. The cumulative number of measles-related deaths stands at 41 (CFR:1.3%). In 2024, confirmed outbreaks have been recorded in 22 counties									
South Sudan	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-24	1-Jan-23	27-Oct-24	12	12	0	0,00%
The total number of confirmed cases remains 12, since the beginning of this year. The polio-affected areas remain eight counties across four states: Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Jonglei. The most recent cVDPV2 isolate is reported from an AFP case in Juba, with the date onset of paralysis as 2 September 2024									
South Sudan	Yellow fever	Ungraded	24-Dec-23	24-Dec-23	27-Oct-24	139	3	6	4,30%
No new suspected cases of Yellow Fever were reported in the last seven days, keeping the total number of cases at 139, which includes 136 suspected cases and three laboratory-confirmed cases. These cases have been reported across nine counties in Western Equatoria state: Yambio (69), Tambura (28), Ezo (17), Nzara (11), Mvolo (5), Ibba (4), Maridi (3), Mundari East (1), and Mundari West (1). The outbreak has resulted in six deaths, with no recent fatalities, leading to a case-fatality ratio of 4.3%.									
Tanzania, United Republic of	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Oct-23	5-Sep-23	29-Oct-24	7608		117	1,50%
Since 1 January 2024 cholera outbreaks have been reported in 23 regions (Mara, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Geita, Rukwa, Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Katavi, Pwani, Mtwara, Tanga, Arusha, Songwe, Lindi, Mbeya and Dar es Salaam) in Tanzania Mainland, where a total of 7 608 cases and 117 deaths (CFR 1.5%) were reported. Out of 23 regions, Cholera outbreak was declared over in 10 regions (Mtwara, Arusha, Geita, Kagera, Ruvuma, Dar es Salaam, Manyara, Mbeya, Mara and Tanga).									
Togo	Cholera	Grade 3	13-Aug-24	12-Aug-24	27-Oct-24	103	32	10	9,70%
From 12 August to 21 October 2024, a total of 103 suspected cases including 10 deaths (CFR 9.7%) were reported from four health districts (Golfe, Lacs, Agoè-Nyivé, Bas-Mono). A total of 32 cases were confirmed by RDT and 29 by culture for V. Cholerae O1.									
Togo	Dengue	Grade 3	28-Jun-24	28-Jun-24	26-Aug-24	643	55	1	1,80%
In week 28, 89 out of 203 suspected dengue cases were confirmed, bringing the total to 643 cases. Patients ranged from 3 to 79 years old. To manage the dengue epidemic, an incident management system and a one-month action plan have been implemented, and a webinar for healthcare providers was conducted on July 22nd.									
Togo	Measles	Ungraded	14-Mar-24	14-Mar-24	16-Jun-24	628	199	1	0,20%
In Togo there is an ongoing measles outbreak since week 5 of 2024 with 13 districts affected. As at week 23 in 2024, there are a total of 628 suspected cases reported, 199 confirmed measles cases, 1 death reported among the confirmed cases in Oti South district									
Uganda	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Jun-24	17-Jun-24	27-Oct-24	109	12	7	6,40%
There is an ongoing anthrax outbreak reported in Uganda affecting five districts districts. A total of 12 confirmed cases have been recorded, with seven deaths.									

Uganda	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Ungraded	12-Feb-24	24-Apr-24	27-Oct-24	16	16	0	0,00%
Cumulatively, from week 1-43, 2024, 16 samples tested positive for CCHF from eight districts: Kampala (4), Lyantonde (3), Kiruhura (3), Kasese (2), Mbarara (1), Hoima (1), and Kiboga (1) and Wakiso (1).									
Uganda	Measles	Ungraded	4-Oct-23	5-Mar-24	19-Aug-24	466	84	9	1,90%
As of week 43, a measles outbreak was ongoing seven districts. Cumulatively, 466 cases, 84 confirmed cases and nine deaths have been reported.									
Uganda	Mpox	Grade 3	26-Jul-24	29-Jul-24	16-Nov-24	521	521	1	0,20%
As of 16 November 2024, Uganda has reported 521 confirmed mpox cases across 19 districts, with one death. The most affected districts include Kampala (227 cases), Wakiso (78), Nakasongola (59 cases), Mayuge (24), Mukono (23), and Namayingo (12).									
Uganda	Rift Valley Fever (RVF)	Ungraded	24-May-24	23-Feb-24	27-Oct-24	321	24	1	0,30%
As of week 43, 2024, Rift Valley Fever outbreaks have been recorded with a cumulative number of 321 suspected cases, 24 confirmed, and one deaths since week 1, 2024.									
Uganda	Undiagnosed disease	Ungraded	8-Jul-24	8-Jul-24	8-Jul-24	16		3	18,80%
An undiagnosed illness was reported in Uganda, in Kawempe, resulting in 16 cases and three deaths as of 8 July. So far, the samples tested negative for all VHF, and now waiting for more results for other requested tests. The sick children were taken to health facilities, and they are improving. During case investigation, there was no epi link among those who died.									
Zambia	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	8-Mar-24	15-Jan-24	9-Sep-24	-	-	0	-
Zambia is grappling with the aftermath of severe, prolonged drought. This El Niño-induced dry spell has devastated agriculture and pushed millions of Zambians into food insecurity. Government reports indicate that nearly half of the 2.2 million hectares of maize have been destroyed. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. Between October 2023 and March 2024, 58 000 people were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 1.9 million people were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).									
Zambia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Jun-22	13-Jun-22	4-Aug-24	4259	179	0	0,00%
As of 4 August, 2024, Zambia recorded a cumulative total of 4 259 suspected measles cases with 179 confirmed since the start of 2024.									
Zambia	Mpox	Grade 3	8-Oct-24	8-Oct-24	10-Oct-24	1	1		0,00%
An IHR notification of an MPox case was reported by Zambia on 9 October 2024. The patient, a 32-year-old male truck driver, presented with muscle aches, fatigue, sore throat, and a rash starting on the face and spreading. He traveled from Tanzania to Chitambo District, Zambia, and reported to Mukando Health Post. Blood samples collected on 4 October 2024 were confirmed positive for MPox on 8 October 2024									
Zimbabwe	Drought/food insecurity	Ungraded	5-Apr-24	5-Apr-24	9-Sep-24	70		0	0,00%
The Famine Early Warning Systems Network forecasts that areas in the Mashonaland Provinces, currently experiencing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) conditions, will soon shift to Crisis (IPC Phase 3). This change is due to increasing food consumption gaps and coping strategies. From September 2024 through January 2025, all regions in the country are anticipated to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions, indicating widespread severe food insecurity.									
Zimbabwe	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Nov-23	14-Nov-23	5-May-24	784		1	0,10%
As of 5 May 2024, there have been a total of 784 cases reported in Zimbabwe. Ten districts have reported cases since beginning of 2023 with the majority of cases coming from Gokwe North (63.5%) and Gokwe South (32.6%). The confirmed death was reported in 2023, from Gokwe South.									
Zimbabwe	Mpox	Grade 3	13-Oct-24	13-Oct-24	14-Oct-24	2	2		0,00%
As of 13 October 2024, Zimbabwe has confirmed two cases of Mpox: one in Harare and another in Mberengwa. Both individuals are in home isolation, stable, and recovering. Case 1 in Zimbabwe involves an 11-year-old male who travelled to South Africa in August 2024, returning on 10 September and developed symptoms on 23 September. The individual was isolated at home and no longer infectious, with seven contacts identified and monitored. Case 2 involves a 24-year-old male who travelled to Tanzania on 14 September and returned on 21 September, developing symptoms on 29 September. He is also isolated at home and no longer infectious, with contact tracing and monitoring ongoing.									
Zimbabwe	Suspected dysentery outbreak	Ungraded		5-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	506		0	0,00%
Between week 32 and week 35 (ending 1 September 2024), an increase in dysentery cases was recorded in Manicaland (252 cases) and Masvingo (254 cases) provinces. Investigations are ongoing.									
Zimbabwe	Mpox	Grade 3	13-Oct-24	13-Oct-24	14-Oct-24	2	2		0,0%
As of 13 October 2024, Zimbabwe has confirmed two cases of Mpox: one in Harare and another in Mberengwa. Both individuals are in home isolation, stable, and recovering. Case 1 in Zimbabwe involves an 11-year-old male who travelled to South Africa in August 2024, returning on 10 September and developed symptoms on 23 September. The individual was isolated at home and no longer infectious, with seven contacts identified and monitored. Case 2 involves a 24-year-old male who travelled to Tanzania on 14 September and returned on 21 September, developing symptoms on 29 September. He is also isolated at home and no longer infectious, with contact tracing and monitoring ongoing.									
Zimbabwe	Suspected dysentery outbreak	Ungraded		5-Aug-24	1-Sep-24	506		0	0,0%
Between week 32 and week 35 (ending 1 September 2024), an increase in dysentery cases was recorded in Manicaland (252 cases) and Masvingo (254 cases) provinces. Investigations are ongoing.									

†Grading is an internal WHO process, based on the Emergency Response Framework. For further information, please see the Emergency Response Framework: <http://www.who.int/hac/about/erf/en/>.

Data are taken from the most recently available situation reports sent to WHO AFRO. Numbers are subject to change as the situations are dynamic.

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Data sources

Data and information is provided by Member States through WHO Country Offices via regular situation reports, teleconferences and email exchanges. Situations are evolving and dynamic therefore numbers stated are subject to change.