

WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 9: 26 February - 3 March 2024
Data as reported by: 17:00; 3 March 2024



African Region

Emergency Preparedness and Response

5

New events

121

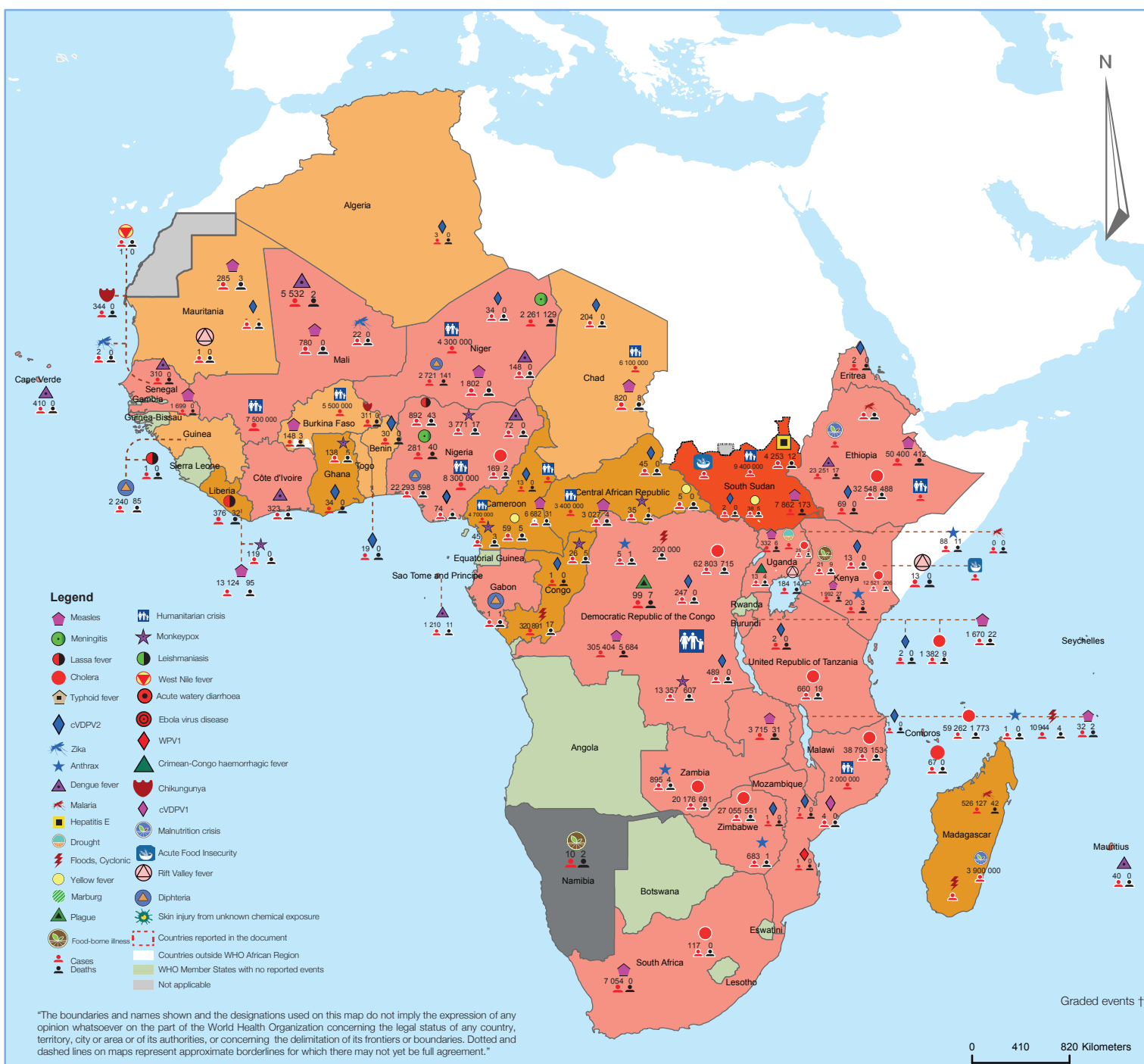
Ongoing events

105

Outbreaks

21

Humanitarian crises



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

5

Grade 3 events

5

Grade 2 events

0

Grade 1 events

1

Protracted 3 events

5

Protracted 2 events

0

Protracted 1 events

46

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:

➤ [Poliomyelitis \(cVDP2\) in Zimbabwe](#)

➤ [Floods in Malawi](#)

➤ [Floods in Madagascar](#)

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 and challenges include:

➤ Zimbabwe is currently experiencing a vaccine derived polio outbreak which was officially declared as public health emergency by Health authorities in October 2023 following detection of circulating vaccine derived polio virus type 2 (cVDPV2) from environmental samples in Harare. This was followed by a human index cVDPV2 case reported in January 2024. Zimbabwe reported the last case of indigenous wild polio virus (WPV) in 1986 and the country was certified polio free in 2005 by WHO regarding indigenous Wild Poliovirus. However, the country remains at risk of polio outbreaks either through the importation of wild or vaccine-derived poliovirus from another country, or the emergence and circulation of vaccine-derived poliovirus.

➤ Flash floods hit Malawi's Nkhosakota district after incessant rains in the region, leaving affected areas inaccessible by road due to widespread damage to infrastructure. The floods left six people dead and has displaced thousands of others in Malawi's central region last week. Torrential rains also affected Karonga district in northern region. This development comes a year after Cyclone Freddy ripped through Malawi and neighbouring Mozambique and Madagascar, killing more than 500 people, mostly Malawians. More than 14 000 people have been affected in the latest bout of floods.

Zimbabwe

Polio (cVDPV2)

1	0	0.0%
Cases	Deaths	CFR

EVENT DESCRIPTION

In October 2023, Zimbabwean health authorities declared officially the circulating vaccine derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreak as a public health emergency following detection of the disease in environmental samples collected from the capital city, Harare.

In addition, through intensified disease surveillance the Ministry of Health and Childcare reported one human index case of cVDPV2 detected through Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance in January 2024. In February 2024, two cVDPV2 isolates were detected from healthy under 15 years-old children whose samples were collected as part of the initial detailed outbreak investigation.

Cumulatively, as of 1 March 2024, there was one human confirmed cVDPV2 (index case) reported, two cVDPV2 isolates detected from healthy children under 15 years old in Harare city, 17 cVDPV2 isolates detected through environmental surveillance.

The human confirmed case is a 10-year-old female, Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) case from Sanyati district, Mashonaland West Province. The sequencing results of the one case and two cVDPV2 isolates detected from healthy children in Harare are still pending.

Regarding surveillance performances, since the outbreak was officially declared in October 2023, the following are the performance achieved for some key indicators: a total of 23 AFP cases have been reported countrywide with an estimated no polio AFP rate of 1.3% of children of more than 15 years old (target: ≥ 3), the proportion of stool adequacy is 100% (target: $\geq 80\%$), the percentage of AFP cases notified within 7 days of onset is 70 % (target: $\geq 80\%$), the percentage of collected samples arriving at the laboratory for investigation within 3 days or less is 75% (target: $\geq 80\%$).

The risk of poliovirus spreading within the country and neighbouring countries remains high. Special considerations need to be made in the polio outbreak response for special populations who include vaccine hesitant religious groups who are densely populated in Manicaland (Buhera, Mutasa and Mutare districts), populations in refugee camps (Tongogara in Manicaland and Waterfalls transit camp in Harare), populations along borders, cross border traders, artisanal miners, and populations in emerging peri urban settlements in Harare city.

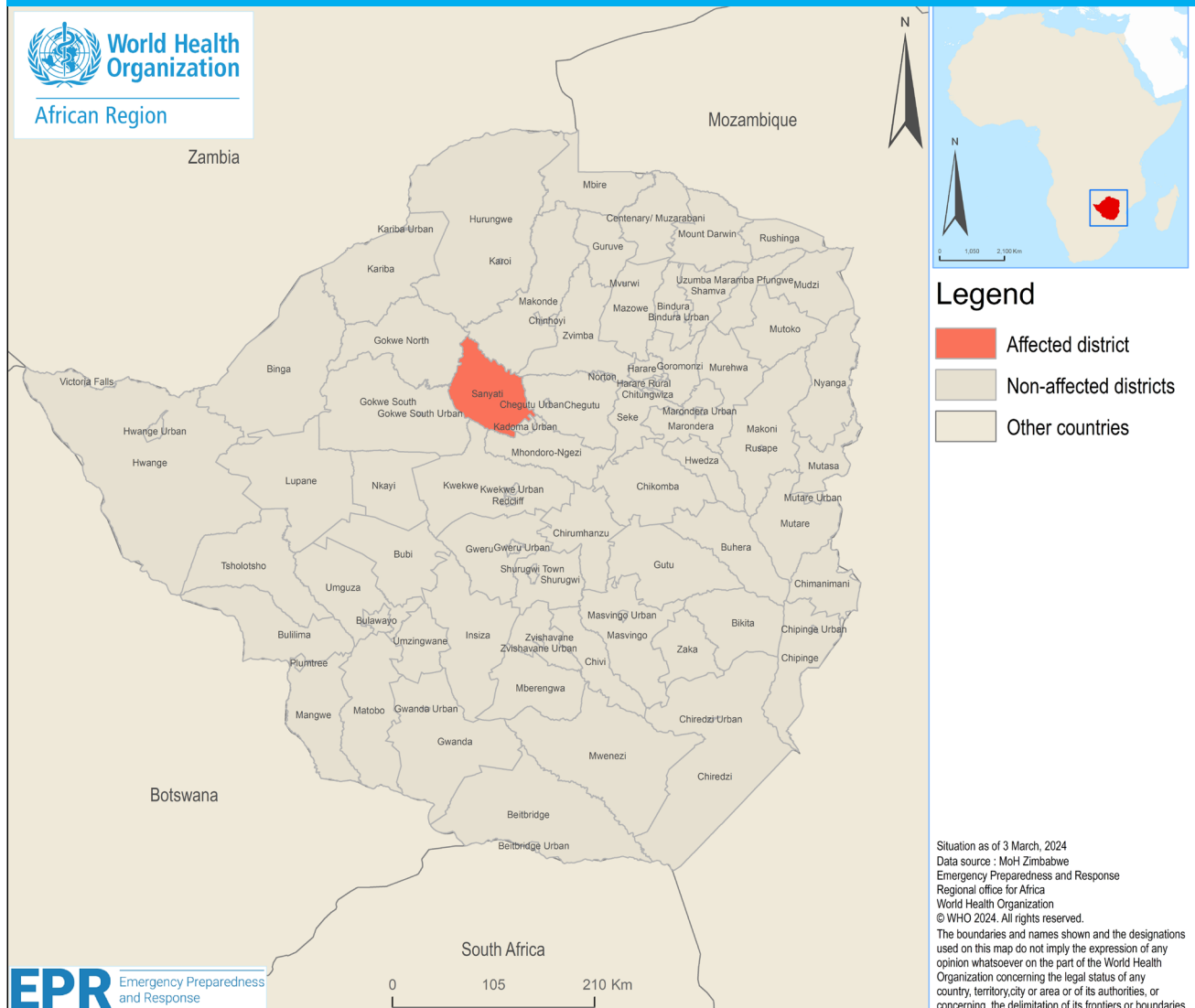
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- The Ministry of health is coordinating the implementation of polio outbreak response activities including a nationwide polio vaccination campaign using the novel OPV type two (nOPV2) vaccine.
- The first round of national wide nOPV2 vaccination campaign took place from 20 to 23 February 2024 combining both approaches: the usual vaccination at health facilities and the door-to-door approaches.
- The country is also responding through strengthened routine Immunization, enhanced surveillance including environmental surveillance and active polio case search, case investigation and supportive supervisions to the affected areas.
- Targeted social behavior change activities and community mobilization are ongoing targeting special population groups including some religious groups generally known in the country as hesitant to seek modern health care.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Zimbabwe like many other countries, remains at risk of polio outbreak either for wild polio or vaccine derived, until the disease is completely eradicated from the world. It is therefore important that its population immunity against polio is maintained high, efforts to increase routine polio vaccination coverage and strengthened disease surveillance for early detection of cases should be maintained as top priorities. Quality routine and supplementary polio vaccination activities are crucial for national polio eradication, targeted response activities for hard-to-reach areas and special populations hesitant to seek modern health cares should be developed and implemented to reach the national and global polio eradication objectives.

Location of cVDP2 case in Sanyati district, Mashonaland West, Zimbabwe, 3 March, 2024



Malawi

15 000+

Affected

Floods

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Torrential rains across northern Malawi during the last week of February and early days of March 2024 triggered flooding in areas along Lake Malawi. In addition, authorities reported at least one fatality and around 7 000 persons displaced due to severe flooding in Nkhotakota District in the Central Region.

Around 600 households were affected by flooding in Karonga District after downpours caused the North Rukuru River to overflow in the region. There was extensive damage to infrastructure, houses, property, electricity lines, and sanitary facilities. Rice crops in the area were damaged by the flooding and several crop fields, bridges and homes were washed away.

The floods caused damage to roads to the south around Dwangwa, which is hampering efforts to provide aid to those affected. On the M5 road which is the main access road along the lakeshore districts, five sections of the road are cut-off.

Authorities are advising residents in other at-risk lakeshore areas to move to higher ground. More gentle conditions are expected in most areas before showers and storms return across much of the country between 4-5 March. Further sustained heavy rainfall could trigger additional flooding in low-lying communities near rivers, and streams. Urban flooding is also possible in developed areas with easily overwhelmed stormwater drainage systems.

Flooding could heighten the threat of disease outbreaks. Backflow from drains mixed with floodwaters can become trapped in open areas when inundations recede. These stagnant pools often become a breeding ground for mosquitoes and bacteria, increasing the incidence of insect- and water-borne diseases. Exposure to contaminated water from inundated industrial sites, sewer systems, and septic tanks also poses a significant health threat.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- ▶ The District Civil Protection Committee is coordinating the district response with support from the national disaster agency i.e., the Department of Disasters Management Affairs (DoDMA).
- ▶ The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services in collaboration with DODMA continue to issue warning and alert messages on the forecasted flooding of rivers disseminated through various media channels including community radios in the affected districts.
- ▶ Health sector and other sectoral preparedness plans development and coordination meetings are underway.
- ▶ Hundreds of people in the area have had to be rescued from floodwaters. A national search and rescue (SAR) team led by the Malawi Defense Force was deployed and over 900 people have been rescued and housed in emergency shelters.
- ▶ The SAR team is supporting transportation of relief items including medical personnel and supplies/equipment to areas that are in urgent need.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

High-risk districts continue to be on alert as forecast threat of continued floods is very high over lakeshore, low lying and flood prone areas from 04 to 10 March 2024 due to the influence of the InterTropical Convergence Zone reported by the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services. Extensive road infrastructure damage has reduced access to primary and referral health care for Dwangwa communities while over 10 000 people remained displaced. WHO along with other collaborating partners are currently supporting the Government of Malawi to respond to this event, conduct a public health situation analysis to understand the magnitude and impact of the floods aftermath and guide the response.

Snapshots of the flooding situation in Malawi, as of 29 February, 2024



Source: Malawi WCO



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Madagascar

3 180 685

Affected

Floods

EVENT DESCRIPTION

Following the severe floods that struck Madagascar from 12 -18 February 2024, the country is facing a critical situation characterized by widespread displacement and infrastructure damage, aggravated by significant disease outbreaks. This disaster, particularly severe in the central and northeastern regions, was exacerbated by the seasonal cyclones, leading to an intense impact on the island.

The immediate aftermath of the floods has seen an alarming spike in cases of malaria, with over 382 455 reported occurrences and 36 deaths. This surge, alongside outbreaks of acute respiratory infections and diarrhea, has overwhelmed the already vulnerable communities and health systems. More than 75 districts have been classified as epidemic zones and 30 as alert zones for malaria.

The detailed damage report by district as of 20 February 2024, emphasizes the extent of the impact, particularly in Analamanga, Analanjirofo, and Atsinanana regions.

Notably, 808 050 people in Analanjirofo region, have been significantly affected. Three deaths were reported in Toamasina II, with three persons missing across the mentioned regions. The victim count stands at 9 947, with thousands displaced, several lives lost, and numerous homes destroyed or damaged.

The infrastructure damage extends to sanitary facilities and roads, with critical bridges cut off, further isolating affected communities. Specifically, the infrastructure destruction includes a broken bridge in Fenerive East and Mananonoka indicating severe damage to transportation routes.

Among the challenges affecting response to this flood are inadequate access to health care services for isolated population, inadequate logistics and supplies and noncompliance to infection control measures.

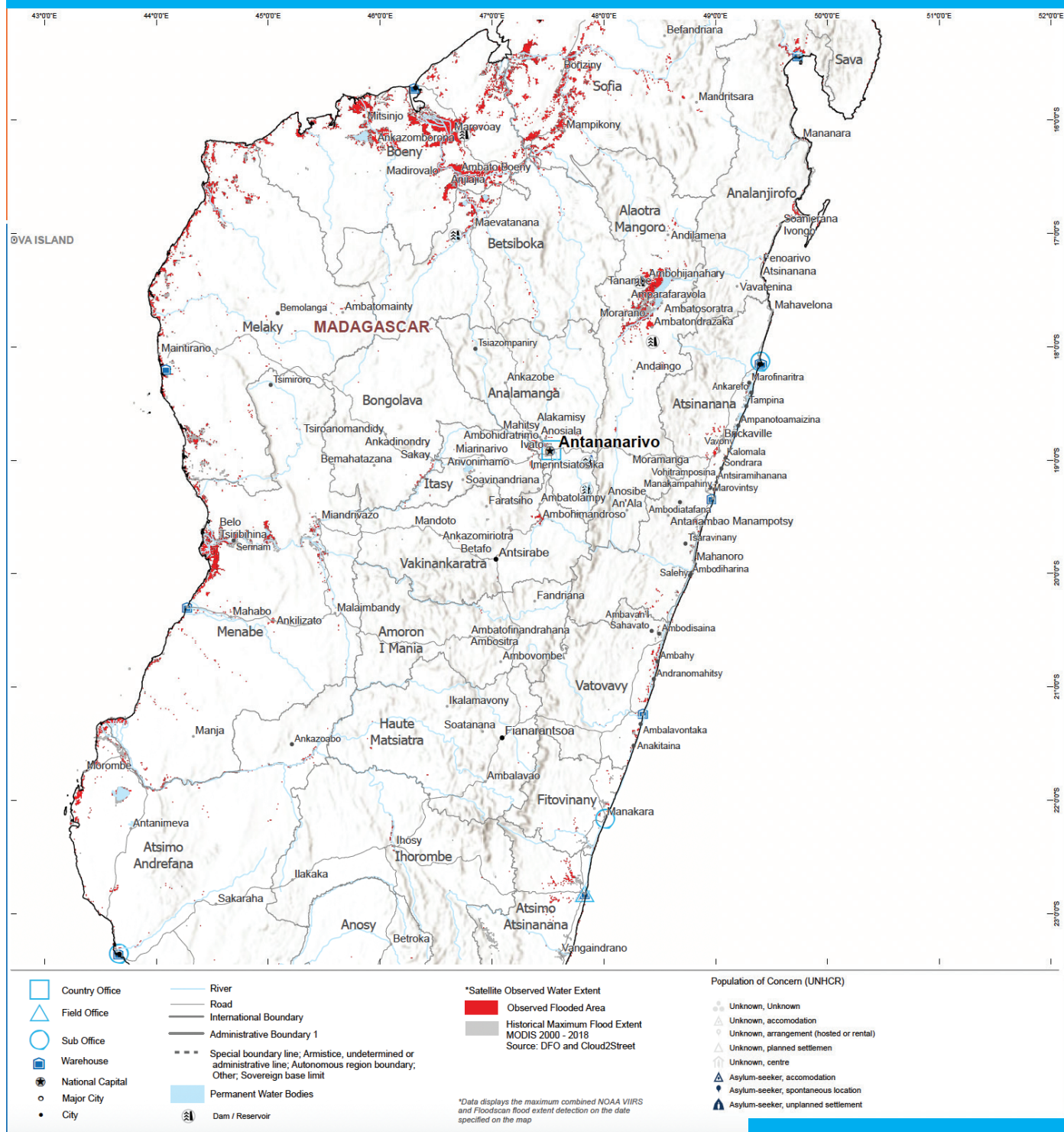
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- WHO has played a crucial role in providing incident management support, coordinating health clusters, offering logistical support, and supplying technical guidelines and materials for disease outbreak control.
- Enhanced monitoring and response to disease outbreaks have been prioritized.
- Malaria Control: Distribution of 4 500 mosquito nets to mitigate the increased risk of malaria transmission is ongoing.
- Essential medicines and medical supplies have been provided to the affected areas.
- Risk communication and Community education efforts to bolster knowledge on preventing epidemic outbreaks is underway.

SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The devastating floods in Madagascar not only caused immediate destruction but also led to significant public health challenges, notably the spread of diseases such as malaria, diarrhea, and respiratory infections. The situation highlights the critical need for comprehensive disaster preparedness and response mechanisms that include robust disease surveillance, effective public health education, and swift medical intervention capabilities. Enhancing infrastructure resilience, ensuring rapid deployment of medical supplies, and fostering community awareness and preparedness are essential steps towards mitigating the impact of such disasters in the future.

Snapshots of the Flooding situation in Madagascar, as of February 2024



Source: WFP

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									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Plague suspected	Ungraded	26-Feb-24	1-Jan-24	20-Feb-24	99		7	7.10%
Plague is endemic in Ituri province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) where cases are regularly reported in some health zones including Aungba, Linga, Logo, Mahagi and Rethy. However, since the beginning of this year, health zones of Logo and Rethy have reported an unusual number of suspected cases of plague with significant fatality. As of 20 February 2024, 99 cases and seven death (CFR 7.1%) have been reported from the two health zones, including 84 cases of bubonic plague, 11 cases of pneumonic plague and four of septicemic plague									
Madagascar	Malaria	Ungraded	28-Feb-24	1-Jan-24	18-Feb-24	526127		42	0.00%
Madagascar is experiencing malaria outbreak since last year and the same trend continues in 2024. Form week 1 to week 7, 2024, a total of 526 127 cases and 42 deaths are reported, 72 districts are in outbreak and 26 in alert									
Malawi	Floods	Ungraded	28-Feb-24	27-Feb-24	3-Mar-24	10944		4	
Malawi has experienced heavy rains affecting northern Malawi and lakeshore districts during the months of February and March 2024, leading to flooding of rivers in the districts of Karonga and Nkhhotakota. As of 3 March 2024, about 10,944 people were internally displaced and 4 deaths were recorded.									
Namibia	Suspected food poisoning	Ungraded	27-Feb-24	26-Feb-24	27-Feb-24	10		2	20.00%
On 26 February 2024, suspected food poisoning was reported from Livayi village in Nyangana district of Kavango East region where ten people from 4 households, aged between 1 and 17 years, presented vomiting, abdominal pain, convulsions and fitting after consuming a meal made of maize porridge, fresh traditional vegetable (mutate) and soup. Two deaths were recorded while the other case-patients are being treated at the Nyangana district hospital.									
South Sudan	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-24	1-Jan-24	28-Feb-24	2	2	0	0.00%
There is an ongoing polio vaccine derived type 2 outbreak in South Sudan reported to AFRO during week 9 , 2024 . So far , two cVDPV2 cases were reported from Yambio , in Western Equatoria and Juba in Central Equatoria.									
Ongoing Events									
Algeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	14-Jul-22	11-Apr-22	10-Jan-24	3	3	-	-
According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) was reported this week. There were three cases reported in 2022.									
Benin	Cholera	Grade 3	6-Mar-24	26-Dec-23	3-Mar-24	150	3	0	0.00%
Benin is experiencing cholera outbreak with the detection of the first case in the district of Houèdo-Aguékou on 26 December 2023. As of 3 March 2024, a total of 150 cases that include three laboratories confirmed and 147 epidemiologically linked are reported. No death reported so far.									
Benin	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	8-Aug-19	24-Aug-19	31-Jan-24	30	30		0.00%
There have been three cases reported in 2023. There are 13 cases reported in 2022. Six cases were reported in 2021 and 2020, and eight in 2019.									
Burkina Faso	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	1-Jan-19	1-Jan-19	13-Feb-24	5,500,000	5,500,000	-	-
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 February 2024, 5.5 million People needed humanitarian assistance, 3.2 million of which are children and over 2.06 million IDPs registered and 5478 schools closed. The situation remains fluid.									
Burkina Faso	Chikungunya	Ungraded	6-Sep-23	19-Sep-23	7-Jan-24	311	311		0.00%
On 6 September 2023, the reference laboratory for viral hemorrhagic fevers confirmed a case of chikungunya in a patient from the Pouytenga health district whose sample was collected as part of sentinel surveillance for dengue and other arboviruses. As of 7 January 2024, 311 confirmed cases and no deaths were reported from six health districts: Pouytenga (274, 88%), Ouagadougou (23), Zorgho (8), Koudougou (4), and Bobo Dioulasso (2). No new confirmed cases were reported during week 1 of 2024.									
Burkina Faso	Measles	Ungraded	6-Feb-24	14-Jan-24	2-Feb-24	642	148	3	0.50%
Burkina Faso is experiencing an increase in measles cases. Between week 1 and week 04 of 2024, a total of 642 suspected measles cases, resulting in 2 deaths, have been recorded. This rise indicates a growing trend in 2024 compared to previous years during the same period.									
Burundi	Cholera	Grade 3	1-Jan-23	14-Dec-22	7-Jan-24	1,382	175	9	0.70%
The ongoing cholera outbreak was officially declared on 1 January 2023. Cumulatively, a total of 1 382 cases with nine deaths have been reported as of 7 January 2024									
Burundi	Measles	Ungraded	15-Feb-24	1-Jan-23	12-Feb-24	1670	1 670	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. The epidemic curve indicates a steady increase in cases since May 2023. In 2023, there were 1670 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	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	17-Mar-23	1-Jan-22	10-Jan-24	2	2		0.00%
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There is one case reported in 2023 and one in 2022.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (North-West & South-West)	Protracted 2	1-Oct-16	27-Jun-18	13-Feb-24	4,700,000	4,700,000	-	-
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 February 2024, the following observations were made: 4.7M people in need, 2.7M people targetted, 1M IDPs, 658k Returnees and 485K Refugees and Asylum Seekers.									
Cameroon	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel Region)	Grade 2	31-Dec-13	27-Jun-17	13-Feb-24	-	-	-	-
The Far North region of Cameroon is still facing humanitarian crisis. The region situated at the border area with Nigeria and Chad, as well as the Lake Chad area, remain the most affected by the armed conflict. Between August and September this year, nearly 6 000 newly displaced people were registered in the 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 the Gourenghel transit site, in Mokolo district of Mayo-Tsanaga department.									
Cameroon	Measles	Ungraded	2-Apr-19	1-Jan-23	3-Dec-23	6,682	6,535	31	0.50%
From week 1 through week 48 (ending 3 December 2023), 6 535 confirmed measles cases have been reported in Cameroon, including 476 IgM+ and 6 059 epidemiologically linked. At least 31 related deaths (CFR 0.5%) have been reported in 2023.									
Cameroon	Mpox	Protracted 2	24-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	30-Nov-23	45	45	3	6.70%
From 1 January to 30 November 2023, 113 suspected cases of Mpox, including 27 laboratory-confirmed and no deaths have been reported. In 2022, 18 confirmed cases and three deaths were reported in the country.									
Cameroon	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	23-May-19	1-Jan-20	6-Dec-23	13	13		0.00%
No cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There were three cases reported in 2022, three others reported in 2021, and seven cases reported in 2020.									
Cameroon	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	20-Nov-23	23-Jan-23	24-Dec-23	59	30	5	8.50%
Between weeks 35 and 45 of 2023, Cameroon recorded eight PCR-positive cases of yellow fever. This is in addition to 51 cases that tested positive by plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) between weeks 4 and 45 of 2023. Of the 59 PCR- and PRNT-positive cases, 30 were classified as confirmed cases, including 19 reportedly unvaccinated against yellow fever. These cases were reported from 48 health districts in the Central, Littoral, South, West, East, North-West, South-West, North, Adamaoua and Far-North regions. Only two cases benefited from in-depth investigation with entomological investigation.									
Cape Verde	Dengue	Grade 3	6-Nov-23	6-Nov-23	19-Dec-23	410	193		
On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health Surveillance Service reported two confirmed cases of Dengue through Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing and one borderline case in the city of Praia, Santiago Island, Cabo Verde. The same day three more suspected cases were reported from the Central Hospital Dr. Agostinho Neto giving a total of six cases including two confirmed with zero death. As of 19 December 2023, a total of 410 suspected cases, including 193 confirmed cases and no deaths, were reported.									
Central African Republic	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 2	11-Dec-13	11-Dec-13	13-Feb-24	2,800,000	2,800,000	-	-
The Central African Republic has been facing a humanitarian crisis for more than a decade following military-political conflicts. In 2023, an estimated 2 million people were assisted and in 2024, 1.9 million people have been targeted. Of the country's population of 6.1 million inhabitants, more than half (3.4 million), need humanitarian assistance in 2024. More than 512 000 people are currently internally displaced, 2.5 million suffer from food insecurity, and 751 000 are CAR refugees.									
Central African Republic	Measles	Ungraded	13-Mar-22	1-Jan-23	26-Nov-23	3,027	1,145	4	0.10%
At the end of epi-week 47, 2023, the country recorded 3 027 suspected cases and 4 deaths. Since the start of 2023, 15 out of 35 health districts (43%) experienced measles outbreak.									
Central African Republic	Mpox	Protracted 2	3-Mar-22	4-Mar-22	26-Nov-23	35	35	1	2.90%
From 4 March 2022 to 26 November 2023, 35 confirmed cases of Mpox and one death have been reported in the country. Since the start of 2023, the country has reported 18 laboratory-confirmed cases, including one death.									
Central African Republic	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-May-19	24-May-19	13-Dec-23	45	45		0.00%
A total of 14 cases have been reported in the country in 2023. In addition, six cases were reported in 2022. Although no new cases were reported in 2021, four cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2020 and 21 cases in 2019 from several outbreaks. The number of confirmed cases reported in 2023 was revised to 14 so far.									
Central African Republic	Yellow Fever	Ungraded	12-Jun-23	1-Jan-23	26-Nov-23	5	5		0.00%

There is an ongoing yellow fever outbreak in the Central African Republic. In 2023, from week 1 through week 47 (ending 26 November), five confirmed cases of yellow fever were recorded for the following districts: Sangha-Mbaéré (1), Berbérati (1), Bambari (2), and Bossembélé (1). The number of the confirmed cases this year has been reviewed.

Chad	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	11-Feb-22	1-Mar-16	12-Nov-23	-	-	-	-
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With the ongoing Sudanese crisis, over 570 000 Sudanese and Chadian people fled Darfur to converge to the eastern entry points of Chad. Chad is the most affected country by the crisis in Sudan as it hosts 49.6% of Sudanese refugees, with thousands of new arrivals every week. These refugees live in numerous formal and informal camps located in 11 health districts across four provinces (Ennedi East, Ouaddaï, Sila and Wadi Fira).

Chad	Measles	Ungraded	24-May-18	1-Jan-23	10-Dec-23	10,552	820	8	0.10%
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As of Week 49 of 2023 (ending 10 December), 10 552 suspected cases and eight measles-related deaths (CFR 0.1%) were reported in Chad. A total of 820 samples tested IgM positive for measles and 178 tested IgM+ for rubella.

Chad	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	9-Sep-19	13-Dec-23	204	204		0.00%
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One cVDPV2 case was reported this week, bringing the total number of cases this year to 45. This latest reported case had onset of paralysis on 15 September, from Salamat region of Chad, 44 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2022, 106 cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2020 from three different outbreaks and nine others were reported in 2019.

Comoros	Cholera	Grade 3	2-Feb-24	2-Feb-24	17-Feb-24	67		5	7.50%
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On 2 February 2024, the Ministry of Health of Comoros officially declared an outbreak of cholera in the country following a positive testing through rapid diagnostic test (RDT) of sample collected from suspected cases who travelled from Tanzania to Comoros in the same boat. As of 17 February 2024, a total of 67 cases including five deaths (CFR 7.5%) are reported.

Congo	Floods	Grade 2	1-Jan-24	4-Jan-24	7-Jan-24	320,891	320,891	17	0.00%
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This crisis is attributed to a consistent increase in rainfall over the last two months of 2023, which caused the Congo River's water level to rise by 30 cm. As of week 1 of 2023, an estimated 320 891 individuals were directly impacted by the floods. There have been 17 deaths reported across Likouala, Plateaux, Brazzaville, and Pointe-Noire, along with 6 people reported missing in Likouala and the Cuvette regions. A total of 361 villages and 36 neighborhoods experienced either complete or partial flooding with 2 292 hectares of farmland inundated. Residential structures have been severely affected, leading to widespread destruction of homes and the flooding of administrative buildings. Additionally, the flooding has contaminated local drinking water sources.

Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	23-May-22	22-Aug-23	27-Nov-23	26	21	5	19.20%
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From 22 August to 27 November 2023, 21 laboratory-confirmed cases of Mpox, 5 probable cases and 5 deaths were reported.

Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	21-Mar-23	1-Mar-23	13-Dec-23	1	1	-	-
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No Circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) cases were reported this week. As of 6 December 2023, only one case reported this year.

Côte d'Ivoire	Dengue	Grade 3	10-Jul-23	19-Jun-23	31-Dec-23	3,912	323	3	0.10%
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An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 3 912 cases have been reported from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2024, with 323 confirmed cases and 3 deaths (CFR: 0.4%).

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Floods	Ungraded	9-Jan-24	9-Jan-24	9-Jan-24	2,000,000	200,000	300	
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Severe floods in the Democratic Republic of Congo for many weeks have caused catastrophic impacts across multiple regions. Some of the most affected areas are Ituri and Mongala provinces as well as the capital Kinshasa. As of 5 January 2024, the Minister of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity announced that at least 300 people have died due to the floods and over 43 750 houses destroyed.

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Humanitarian crisis	Grade 3	20-Dec-16	17-Apr-17	9-Dec-23	-	-	-	-
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In the latest reporting week (week 49), the humanitarian situation in The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was marked by flooding in several localities of the Tshopo province with 97 516 people affected so far, including 71 388 internally displaced persons (IDPs). There was an arrival in week 48 of 2 135 new IDPs in the provinces of Tshopo (1 104) and South Kivu (1 031) fleeing violence in their respective localities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Anthrax	Grade 2	17-Jan-24	15-Nov-23	15-Nov-23	5	1	2	40.00%
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A human case of anthrax was confirmed on 15 November 2023 in Lume health area, Mutwanga health district, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. At that time, 5 suspected cases including 2 deaths were reported. In December 2023, suspected anthrax cases were reported in another health district of Beni, Mangina. Investigations are ongoing.

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cholera	Grade 3	16-Jan-15	1-Jan-23	12-Nov-23	62,803	1,866	715	1.10%
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As of 12 November 2023, the country had reported 62 803 cumulative cases, with 715 deaths (CFR 1.1%) across 12 affected provinces.

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Measles	Ungraded	12-Oct-21	1-Jan-23	10-Dec-23	305,404	7,214	5,684	1.90%
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A total of 305 404 suspected measles cases and 5 688 deaths have been reported from week 1 through week 49 (ending 10 December), 2023. About 77% of these suspected cases are children under five years of age. Among the suspected cases reported, 7 214 were investigated through the case based surveillance system and 3 980 were IgM positive for measles, while 603 were IgM positive for rubella.

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mpox	Protracted 2	30-Mar-19	1-Jan-23	3-Dec-23	13,357	714	607	-
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In The Democratic Republic of the Congo , this year, from January to 3 December 2023, a total of 714 confirmed cases are reported out of 13 357 suspected cases and 607 related deaths.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2	27-Aug-22	27-Aug-22	3-Jan-24	247	247		0.00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), two cVDPV1 cases were reported this week in Tanganyika bringing the number of cases to 97 last year and 150 in 2022.									
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	26-Feb-21	1-Jan-22	3-Jan-24	489	489		0.00%
As per the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), one cVDPV2 case was reported this week in Haut Lomami. There have been 117 cases in 2023 and 372 in 2022.									
Eritrea	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	2-Jun-22	7-Jun-22	15-Dec-23	2	2		0.00%
No new case of cVDPV2 in 2023 as at week 50. One case was reported in 2022, and another one reported in 2021. The latter case was confirmed on 2 June 2022 by the Ethiopian National Polio Laboratory.									
Ethiopia	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	31-Jan-24	-	-	-	-
According to the January 2024 Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) food security outcomes projection. Households in northern Ethiopia increasingly face extreme hardships accessing food and income which are driving ongoing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. Households have limited food stocks resulting from the failure of the 2023 meher harvest, and income-earning activities have yet to recover from recent conflict.									
Ethiopia	Humanitarian crisis (Northern Ethiopia)	Grade 3	4-Nov-20	4-Nov-20	25-Jan-24	-	-	-	-
In northern Ethiopia, humanitarian crisis continues affecting the three regions (Tigray, Amhara and Afar). Amhara is currently with ongoing conflict. Drought conditions continue to worsen in the three regions. An integrated multi-sectoral humanitarian response is urgently needed in drought-affected regions to avert a deterioration									
Ethiopia	Cholera	Grade 3	17-Sep-22	1-Aug-22	13-Feb-24	32,548	32,548	488	1.50%
Since the index case in August 2022, there have been 32 548 cholera cases as at week 5 of 2024. Within this same period, there have been 488 deaths (CFR 1.46%).									
Ethiopia	Dengue	Grade 3	16-May-23	10-May-23	21-Feb-24	23,251	23,251	17	0.00%
Since 4 April 2023, two districts (Logia and Mille) in the Afar region of northeastern Ethiopia have been experiencing an outbreak of dengue fever. As of 13 February 2024, a total of 23 251 cases and 17 deaths associated deaths (CFR 0.08%) have been reported from five affected regions.									
Ethiopia	Malaria	Ungraded	31-Jan-23	1-Jan-23	11-Feb-24	-	-	-	
Ethiopia is experiencing malaria outbreak for years now . Cumulatively in 2024 , from 1 January to 11 February , a total of 525 790 malaria cases and 120 deaths were reported nationwide. Most malaria cases, over 70%, were reported from four regions: Oromia , Amhara , Southwest Ethiopia (SWEPRS), and South Ethiopia									
Ethiopia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Apr-17	1-Jan-23	21-Feb-24	50,400	50,400	412	0.80%
Since August 12, 2023, a total of 237 Woredas across all regions in Ethiopia have been affected by measles outbreak, Currently outbreak remains active in 66 Woredas across the country: As at 12 February 2024, a total of 50 400 cases with 412 deaths have been reported, a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 0.82%.									
Ethiopia	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	24-Jun-19	20-May-19	13-Feb-24	69	69		0.00%
As of week 50, 2023, there have been a total of 69 reported cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2). There was one case reported in 2022, one case in 2021, 10 cases in 2020, and 43 cases in 2019. It's important to highlight that no cases have been reported in 2023.									
Gabon	Diphtheria	Grade 2	23-Jan-24	1-Dec-23	25-Jan-24	1	1	1	100.00%
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.									
Ghana	Mpox	Protracted 2	8-Jun-22	24-May-22	13-Feb-24	138	138	5	3.60%
As of week 5 of 2024, there have been 138 confirmed cases and 5 deaths(CFR 3.6%) reported from the 261 Districts.									
Ghana	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	23-Aug-19	23-Jul-19	13-Feb-24	34	34		0.00%
Ghana first reported a cVDPV2 outbreak in 2019. The country has a cumulative of 34 cVDPV2 AFP cases. 19 cVDPV2 cases were documented in 2019, 12 in 2020, 3 in 2022 and no cases in 2023. No new case was documented as of week 6 of 2024.									
Guinea	Diphtheria	Grade 2	21-Aug-23	4-Jul-23	14-Jan-24	2,240	2,081	85	3.80%
An outbreak of diphtheria has been reported in the Kankan region of Guinea since 4 July 2023. As of 31 December 2023, 2 240 suspected cases had been reported from the Kankan, Faranah, Labé, Mamou, Conakry and N'Zérékoré regions, including 2 081 confirmed cases and 85 deaths. Of the confirmed cases, 42 were laboratory-confirmed, 1 945 were clinically compatible and 94 were epidemiologically linked. The Siguiri health district in the Kankan region is the epicenter of the outbreak, with 97% of suspected cases reported.									
Guinea	Lassa fever	Ungraded	3-Feb-24	25-Jan-24	3-Feb-24	1	1	0	0.00%
On 03 February 2024, WHO was notified of a confirmed case of Lassa fever in a 40-year-old driver of N'Zérékoré prefecture, Guinée forestière region of southeastern Guinea. The case-patient is under care at the N'Zérékoré regional hospital. A total of 19 contacts were initially identified. Investigations are ongoing.									

Kenya	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	27-Jan-24	-	-	-	-
The Acute Food Insecurity Situation projection period (October 2023 to January 2024) suggests that, despite some seasonal improvements, Turkana, Marsabit, and Mandera will likely remain in Crisis, IPC Phase 3, while other counties are expected to transition to Stressed, IPC Phase 2. Approximately 1.5 million people are likely to be classified in IPC Phase 3 or above, out of which 1.3 million are in IPC Phase 3, Crisis and 266 000 are in IPC Phase 4, Emergency.									
Kenya	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-May-23	10-Apr-23	17-Jan-24	20		3	15.00%
As of 31 August 2023, cumulative 20 cases and 3 deaths were reported. Seventeen of these cases and three deaths were reported in April-May 2023. In August 2023, three new cases emerged in Kandara sub-county, all cases were linked to the handling of an infected animal. No new cases have been reported after August.									
Kenya	Cholera	Grade 3	19-Oct-22	5-Oct-22	18-Feb-24	12,521	577	206	1.60%
A cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Kenya since 26 October 2022. As of 18 February 2024, a total of 12 521 cases, with 577 confirmed by culture, and 206 deaths (CFR 1.7%) have been reported in 28 affected Counties.									
Kenya	Measles	Ungraded	29-Jun-22	1-Jan-23	4-Feb-24	1,992	403	27	1.40%
The ongoing outbreak has affected 17 counties so far. Cumulatively, 1 992 cases, with 403 confirmed cases and 27 deaths (CFR 1.4%).									
Kenya	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	6-Jul-23	26-May-23	10-Jan-24	13	13		0.00%
According to Global Polio Eradication Initiative, no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been eight cases reported in 2023.									
Kenya	Rift Valley fever (RVF)	Ungraded	24-Jan-24	25-Jan-24	25-Jan-24	13	1	0	0.00%
Between 9 and 19 January, 2024, Marsabit County Referral Hospital reported 13 suspected cases of Rift Valley Fever (RVF). CDC lab tests in Nairobi confirmed one positive case on 18 January from a 38-year-old woman in Marsabit County. This coincides with reports of animal deaths in Marsabit and Wajir Counties, suggesting a possible outbreak in these areas prior to the confirmed human case.									
Kenya	Suspected brew poisoning	Ungraded	9-Feb-24	9-Feb-24	8-Feb-24	21		9	42.90%
On 9 February 2024, a brew poisoning incident was reported from Kirinyaga County involving 21 people who developed blurred vision, abdominal pain, body weakness and vomiting between 6 and 8 February 2024 after consuming a brew on 5 February 2024 at a local bar in a village in Kirinyaga Central sub county. Nine fatalities were recorded.									
Liberia	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	3-Mar-22	6-Jan-22	13-Feb-24	376	110	32	8.50%
From January 6, 2022, to week 6 of 2024, a cumulative total of 376 cases of Lassa Fever have been reported with 110 confirmed and 32 deaths (CFR 29%).									
Liberia	Measles	Ungraded	3-Feb-22	13-Dec-21	13-Feb-24	13,124	12,475	95	0.70%
Since the measles outbreak started on 13 December 2021, there have been 13 124 suspected cases, 12 475 confirmed cases, and 95 deaths with CFR 0.7%, as of week 5 of 2024. Only Maryland County remains in outbreak with 433 ongoing cases.									
Liberia	Mpox	Protracted 2	21-Jul-22	23-Jul-22	13-Feb-24	119	7		0.00%
Liberia confirmed its first case of Mpox on 23 July 2022, with a cumulative total of 119 suspected cases reported and 7 confirmed. The most recent case was in week 42 of 2023 in Grand Kru and Nimba counties. No new cases have been reported in 2024.									
Madagascar	Malnutrition crisis	Protracted 2	1-Jul-21	1-Jan-21	17-Jan-24	3,900,000	3,900,000	-	-
In the Grand Sud, malnutrition has stabilized due to increased humanitarian aid and good rainfall from January to June 2023. Drought conditions improved in June 2023 compared to the previous two months owing to increased rainfall. However, the situation remains fragile: 3.9 million people are in need, with four of 11 districts in Crisis phase (IPC 3) until September, affecting 575,470 severely food-insecure individuals. A worsening of food security is anticipated from January 2024, mainly due to El Niño effect.									
Malawi	Anthrax	Grade 2	27-Nov-23	28-Nov-23	28-Nov-23	1	1		0.00%
On 27 November 2023, a case of human cutaneous anthrax was confirmed from Mzimba district, northern Malawi in a 6-year-old female, no death reported so far.									
Malawi	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Mar-22	3-Mar-22	18-Jan-24	59,262	59,125	1,773	3.00%
Twenty-nine districts have reported Cholera cases since March 2022 in the Machinga district. As of 18 February 2024, a cumulative total of 59 262 cases and 1 773 deaths (CFR 3.0%) have been reported since the onset of the outbreak.									
Malawi	Measles	Ungraded	6-Nov-23	6-Nov-23	6-Nov-23	32	11	2	6.30%
On 6 November 2023, the Ministry of Health released a press statement on confirmed measles outbreak in Lilongwe district following the notification of 11 laboratory confirmed cases within the same geographical area 36. As of 6 November, 32 suspected cases including 11 confirmed are reported. Two suspected measles related deaths were also reported									
Malawi	Poliomyelitis (WPV1)	Grade 2	31-Jan-22	1-Feb-22	28-Feb-24	1	1		0.00%
One positive case of wild WPV1 was detected in Lilongwe from a child with the date of onset of paralysis on 19 November 2021. As of 21 February 2023, no other cases have been reported. Malawi continues participating in the multi-country, subregional outbreak response to control the WPV1 outbreak.									
Mali	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	11-Sep-17	11-Sep-17	19-Dec-23	7,500,000	7,500,000		0.00%
Mali is facing prolonged conflict, poverty, climate shocks, and growing insecurity. However, the current Humanitarian Response Plan for Mali is severely underfunded, with only 11% of the required funding secured. There has been a significant increase in IDPs in the regions of Kidal (32.8%) and Ménaka (20%). As of week 50 , over 7.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.									
Mali	Dengue	Grade 3	12-Sep-23	31-Aug-23	7-Jan-24	5,532	846	34	0.60%

On 9 September 2023, the Malian Ministry of Health reported a case of dengue in a 44-year-old female resident of Bacodjicoroni Golf, commune V, Bamako district. The case had onset of symptoms on 31 August 2023. On 9 September 2023, the sample collected from the case was confirmed positive for dengue virus by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at the University Clinical Research Center (UCRC) laboratory. As of 7 January 2024, 5 532 suspected cases, including 846 confirmed cases and 34 deaths have been reported.

Mali	Measles	Ungraded	20-Feb-18	1-Jan-23	31-Dec-23	780	354		0.00%
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From week 1 to week 52 of 2023, 780 suspected measles cases were laboratory tested in Mali, of which 354 were positive and 426 were negative. A total of 32 of the 75 health districts (42.7%) recorded at least one confirmed measles outbreak in 2023.

Mali	Zika	Ungraded	7-Dec-23	10-Dec-23	24-Dec-23	22	22		0.00%
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On 6 December 2023, the Ministry of Health of Mali reported 12 cases and zero deaths of Zika virus disease confirmed by real time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) at the Molecular and Genomic Biology Laboratory of the University Center for Clinical Research (UCRC) of Point G. Three cases were confirmed on 1 December 2023 and nine cases on 4 December 2023. As of 24 December 2023, a total of 22 confirmed cases and zero deaths were reported from 10 health districts in Koulikoro region (9), Sikasso region (1), and Bamako district (12).

Mauritania	Measles	Ungraded	7-Mar-23	26-Dec-22	31-Dec-23	988	269	6	0.60%
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Mauritania has been experiencing a measles outbreak since early 2023. As of 31 December 2023, the country has reported 988 suspected cases of measles, including 161 laboratory-confirmed cases and six deaths.

Mauritania	Rift Valley fever (RVF)	Ungraded	27-Nov-23	1-Dec-23	1-Dec-23	1	1		0.00%
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A case of Rift Valley fever confirmed on 23 November 2023 from the locality of Ejare in Radhi municipality was reported in a 32-year-old male shepherd in Ejare, Radhi. He developed symptoms including fever and epistaxis, consulted at Tintan Health Center where RVF was suspected.

Mauritius	Dengue	Grade 3	17-Dec-23	17-Dec-23	14-Jan-24	40	40	0	0.00%
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From week 50, 2023 (ending 17 December 2023) to week 2, 2024 (ending 14 January 2024), the country has recorded an upsurge in dengue cases (40 confirmed cases reported). In week 2, 2024 (ending 14 January 2024), 16 laboratory confirmed cases were reported. With the recent rains that have fallen on Mauritius, this situation is expected to worsen.

Mozambique	Humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado	Protracted 2	1-Jan-20	12-Oct-23	6-Aug-23	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-
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Most poor and very poor households in Mozambique face Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes as the ongoing harvest improves food access and availability. In Cabo Delgado, ongoing humanitarian assistance drives Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persisting in conflict-affected areas. There have been a reduced number of attacks.

Mozambique	Cholera	Grade 3	14-Sep-22	12-Oct-23	19-Dec-23	38,793	38,793	153	0.40%
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The current cholera outbreak in the country started in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 07 December 2023, 38 793 cholera cases have been recorded with 153 deaths (CRF 0.4%) in 11 affected provinces, .

Mozambique	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1)	Grade 2		31-Oct-23	21-Feb-24	4	4		0.00%
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One cVDPV1 case was reported in Zambezia bringing the number of 2023 cases to four.

Mozambique	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	7-Dec-18	1-Jan-21	18-Jan-24	7	7		0.00%
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According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative report for 10 January 2024, No case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been reported in 2024, One case was reported in 2023. The number of cases in 2022 remains four. There were two cases reported in 2021.

Mozambique	Poliomyelitis (WPV1)	Grade 2	17-May-22	18-May-22	21-Feb-24	1	1		0.00%
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A wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) was detected in Mozambique, in a 12-year-old female patient from Changara district, Tete province, the paralysis onset was on 25 March 2022. The stool samples investigation , collected on 1 and 2 April 2022, showed that the virus was linked to the virus found in Malawi. Laboratory analysis began on 4 April 2022. No new wild polio cases were reported in Mozambique as of 21 February 2024.

Niger	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	1-Feb-15	1-Feb-15	13-Feb-24	4,300,000	4,300,000		0.00%
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The number of internally displaced people in Niger has reached a record high, with an increase from 1.9 million in 2017 to 4.3 million individuals (15% population) in 2024, indicating a significant rise in the need for humanitarian assistance. On 28 July, Niger experienced a military coup and this marks the third Sahel country in less than three years. Acute food insecurity affects 3.3 million people, while a staggering 7.3 million are at risk of their situation deteriorating due to the ongoing crisis.

Niger	Dengue fever	Grade 3	3-Nov-23	1-Jan-23	19-Dec-23	148			0.00%
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A total of 148 cases of dengue fever, including zero deaths, have been reported in Niger in 2023.

Niger	Diphtheria	Grade 2	28-Aug-23	4-Jul-23	24-Dec-23	2,721	2,448	141	5.20%
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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 24 December 2023, 2721 suspected cases, including 141 deaths (CFR 5.5%) were reported. Public health response activities are ongoing in affected districts.

Niger	Measles	Ungraded	5-Apr-22	1-Jan-22	16-Oct-23	1,802	567		0.00%
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As of epidemiological week 41, 2023 (ending 16 October), 1 802 suspected measles cases were reported, of which 995 were investigated across 66 districts in the eight regions. Of these cases, 57% (n=578) were laboratory-confirmed. Additionally, 91% (n=66) of the districts reported at least one suspected case, and 36 (49%) health districts have reached the epidemic threshold since the beginning of the year.

Niger	Meningitis	Ungraded	7-Dec-22	31-Oct-22	16-Oct-23	2,261	736	129	5.70%
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A meningitis outbreak was declared in the Dungass health district in Zinder region. The first case was reported on 31 October 2022 and confirmed on 23 November 2022, with Neisseria meningitidis identified as the causative agent. As of 16 October 2023, 2 261 suspected cases of meningitis, including 736 laboratory-confirmed cases and 129 deaths (CFR 5.7%) were reported.

Niger	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jan-20	1-Jan-21	25-Oct-23	34	34		0.00%
No new case of cVDPV2 was reported during this week. The total number of cases reported in 2022 is 16. There were 18 cases reported in 2021.									
Nigeria	Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region)	Grade 2	10-Oct-16	10-Oct-16	15-Nov-23	8,300,000	8,300,000		0.00%
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 50, 2023, over 6 million people are targetted for humanitarian aid, 8.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, 2.2 million IDPs, and 4.3 million people in need of food security aid.									
Nigeria	Cholera	Grade 3		1-Jan-24	28-Jan-24	169	9	2	1.20%
From 1 to 28 January 2024, 169 suspected cholera cases were reported in two states, with nine confirmed cases and two deaths (CFR: 1.2%). Children under 5 are most affected, followed by those aged 5-14, with males comprising 52%. Bayelsa State reported 144 cases (85%), with Southern Ijaw LGA recording 81 cases (48% of the national total). Cross River State reported 25 cases (15%). Compared to 2023, suspected cases decreased by 71%, with cumulative deaths down by 90% in 2024.									
Nigeria	Dengue fever	Grade 3	1-Nov-23	1-Jan-23	19-Dec-23	72	14		0.00%
Currently, there is an ongoing outbreak of Dengue fever in Sokoto state, Nigeria, with 72 cases, including 14 laboratory-confirmed cases and zero deaths. Males represent 53% of all cases and the age group between 31 to 40 years old is more affected (43%).									
Nigeria	Diphtheria	Grade 2	1-Dec-22	1-Dec-22	24-Dec-23	22,293	13,387	598	2.70%
Between week 19, 2022 and week 51, 2023, 22 293 suspected cases of diphtheria were reported from 36 states in Nigeria. Kano (14 126), Yobe (2 238), Katsina (1 734), Bauchi (1 376), Borno (1 148), Kaduna (573) and Jigawa (256) accounted for 96.2% of reported suspected cases. Of the 22,293 suspected cases reported, 13 387 (60.1%) were confirmed, including 346 laboratory-confirmed, 510 epidemiologically linked, and 12 531 clinically compatible cases. The majority (9,048; 67.6%) of the confirmed cases were in children aged 1-14 years. Only 3 376 (25.2%) of the 13 387 confirmed cases were fully vaccinated with a diphtheria toxoid-containing vaccine. A total of 598 deaths (CFR: 4.5%) were recorded among the confirmed cases.									
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	Ungraded	8-Jan-23	1-Jan-24	21-Jan-24	892	211	43	4.80%
As of week 3 of 2024, 892 suspected cases, including 211 laboratory-confirmed cases, were reported, with 43 reported deaths among confirmed cases, resulting in a CFR of 20.4%. Confirmed cases, including four HCWs, were reported from 17 states and 54 LGAs, with the highest number of cases (91.5%) reported from Ondo (53 cases, five deaths), Edo (52 cases, 8 deaths), Bauchi (48 cases, 15 deaths), and Benue (17 cases, three deaths) states.									
Nigeria	Meningitis	Ungraded	29-Jan-24	8-Oct-23	28-Jan-24	281	26	40	14.20%
An increase in meningitis cases has been reported in Nigeria since October 2023. From W40, 2023 (ending 8 Oct 2023) to W4, 2024 (ending 28 Jan 2024), a total of 281 cases including 40 deaths (CFR 14%) were reported from 47 LGAs in 19 states. Cumulatively, twenty-six cases were laboratory confirmed, of which over 80% tested positive for Neisseria Meningitidis C. Children aged less than 15 years old are the most affected. The ICG request for meningococcal vaccines is under finalization.									
Nigeria	Mpox	Protracted 2	31-Jan-22	1-Jan-22	31-Dec-23	3,771	1,086	17	0.50%
Overall, since the re-emergence of Mpox in September 2017, 3771 suspected cases have been reported from 36 States and FCTs in the country. Of these 3771 suspected cases, 1086 (28.7%) were confirmed (with males predominantly affected) from 34 States and FCT. seventeen (17) deaths have been recorded since the re-emergence in 2017.									
Nigeria	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	1-Jun-18	1-Jan-22	31-Jan-24	74	67	-	-
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There have been 26 cVDPV2 cases reported this year and 48 cases in 2022.									
Senegal	Chikungunya	Ungraded	8-Jun-23	8-Jun-23	31-Dec-23	344	344		0.00%
The first case of Chikungunya in Senegal in 2023 was reported on 20 January 2023 from the district of Kebemer. As of 31 December 2023, the cumulative number of confirmed cases is 344.									
Senegal	Dengue	Grade 3	14-Nov-22	31-Jan-23	31-Dec-23	310	310	1	0.30%
In 2023, the first confirmed case of dengue was recorded in week 1. As of week 52 (ending 31 December), 310 confirmed cases of dengue were reported, of which 55% were male. Of the reported cases, 270 (87%) were confirmed by PCR and 28 cases (9%) were only IgM positive for dengue. Of the PCR-confirmed cases, 12 cases were also IgM positive. There were six cases of severe dengue and one associated death. Pikine district (135 cases, 43.5%) has the highest number of dengue cases, followed by Thilogne (38 cases, 12.3%), and Yeumbeul (31 cases, 10%).									
Senegal	Measles	Ungraded	4-Jul-22	1-Jan-23	31-Dec-23	1,699	539		0.00%
From epidemic week 1 to 52 of 2023 (ending 31 December 2023), 1 699 suspected cases of measles were reported in Senegal, including 539 confirmed cases and no deaths. In week 52, 2023, five districts crossed the epidemic threshold, including three for the first time (Malem Hoddar, Podor, Kafrine) and two for the second time in 2023 (Vélingara, Kaolack).									
Senegal	West Nile fever	Ungraded	7-Feb-24	23-Jan-24	7-Feb-24	1	1	0	0.00%
On 7 February 2024, the Ministry of Health of Senegal was informed by Institut Pasteur of Dakar of a confirmed West Nile virus case in Matam region. The case is a 23-year-old male residing in Thilogne commune, Matam department, who had onset of symptoms of fever, headache and myalgia on 23 January 2024. On 26 January 2024, he presented at a health facility where he tested negative for malaria. A symptomatic treatment was initiated. A blood sample was sent to Institut Pasteur of Dakar on 02 February 2024 for further testing. The sample tested IgM positive for West Nile virus on 07 February 2024. No additional case was reported. Further investigations are ongoing.									
Senegal	Zika	Ungraded	11-Dec-23	14-Nov-23	18-Dec-23	2	2		0.00%
In week 49, Senegal health authorities has reported the confirmation of two cases of Zika virus disease in the districts of Sédhiou and Sokone through Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing. Details regarding the age of the women in Sokone remain unspecified, and their pregnancy status has not been disclosed. There is a potential risk for adverse outcomes including microcephaly, other congenital malformations in infants, and possibilities of premature birth or miscarriage. Investigation reports are forthcoming.									
South Africa	Cholera	Grade 3	20-Jan-24	20-Jan-24	13-Feb-24	117	6	0	0.00%
Cholera outbreak has been ongoing in South Africa since December 4, 2023. It started with imported cases linked to ongoing outbreaks in Southern Africa and two locally transmitted cases from Limpopo in January. As of February 13, 2024, 117 cumulative suspected and six confirmed cases have been reported with no deaths.									
South Africa	Measles	Ungraded	17-Oct-22	13-Oct-22	26-Dec-23	7,054	1,338		0.00%
From 8 October 2022 to 21 December 2023, a total of 1 338 laboratory-confirmed cases were reported from eight provinces. Limpopo had reported the most number of cases (533), followed by Gauteng (265), North West (226) and Western Cape (56).									

South Sudan	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	18-Dec-20	5-Apr-21	27-Jan-24	-	-	-	-
In the projection period of December 2023 to March 2024 (harvest/ post-harvest season), the situation is projected to improve marginally as a result of seasonal availability of harvests. An estimated 5.79 million people (45.8 % of the country population) are projected to face IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse), including 25 000 people likely to be in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) and 1.71 million people likely to be in Phase 4									
South Sudan	Humanitarian crisis	Protracted 3	15-Aug-16	15-Aug-16	25-Jan-24	-	-	-	-
The humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains grim, with insecurity, sub-national violence and climatic shocks adversely affecting the food and nutrition security situation of many families, compounded by the Sudan crisis influx. The most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification results show that South Sudan remains one of the countries with the highest proportion of food-insecure people globally. Regarding the impact of the ongoing Sudan conflict crisis, as of 21 January 2024, 516 658 people were recorded crossing the border from Sudan to South Sudan since 15 April 2023, with 81% of these arrivals being South Sudanese and 18 % being Sudanese									
South Sudan	Hepatitis E	Ungraded	3-Jan-18	1-Jan-19	19-Dec-23	4,253	63	12	0.30%
The current outbreak in Bentiu POC continues. As of 18 September 2023, a cumulative total of 63 cases with symptoms and signs consistent with HEV disease and 12 deaths (CFR 19%) were reported from Fangak. Most cases (36.5%) are from the village of Old Fangak. The median age group affected is 33 years (Interquartile range: 2 -59). Males are the most affected accounting for 58.7% of all reported cases.									
South Sudan	Measles	Ungraded	23-Feb-22	1-Jan-23	24-Dec-23	7,862	586	173	2.20%
Measles outbreak is still active in South Sudan with new counties confirming outbreaks that include Magwi, Tonj East, Maridi, and Mundri East. As of week 50, 2023, 7 862 suspected measles cases were reported, with 586 (7.6%) lab-confirmed, 173 deaths with a case fatality ratio of 2.2%									
South Sudan	Yellow fever	Ungraded	24-Dec-23	24-Dec-23	28-Jan-24	38	1	5	13.20%
In South Sudan, the official yellow fever outbreak was declared on 6 January 2024 by the health authorities, after confirmation of one yellow fever case on 24 December 2023. The sample collected tested positive for yellow fever by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on 24 December 2023 at the National Public Health Laboratory and later the quality control check at the Regional Reference Laboratory of Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI) confirmed the result on 4 January 2024. As of 28 January 2024, 38 yellow fever cases including 37 suspected cases and one confirmed case were reported from counties in Western Equatoria State.									
Tanzania, United Republic of	Cholera	Grade 3	3-Oct-23	7-Sep-23	12-Dec-23	660	53	19	2.90%
For the ongoing cholera outbreak, as of 12 December 2023, a total of 660 cholera cases and 19 deaths (CFR: 2.9%) are reported. Of the reported cases, female (54.1%, 358) accounted for the majority of cases. The index case was reported in Mara region on 6 September 2023.									
Tanzania, United Republic of	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	19-Jul-23	17-Jul-23	13-Feb-24	2	2		0.00%
No cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. There have been two cases reported in the country for 2023.									
Togo	Cholera	Grade 3	15-Dec-23	15-Dec-23	31-Jan-24	1	1		0.00%
On 14 December, the Togolese Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene has announced the confirmation of a cholera case in the Gulf health district of Greater Lomé. The patient is a 45-year-old woman from Anfamé. In response, the Ministry is actively conducting community investigations to identify any additional cases or fatalities.									
Togo	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	18-Oct-19	13-Sep-19	26-Oct-23	19	19		0.00%
No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There were two cases reported in 2022. No cases were reported in 2021. There were nine cases in 2020, while the total number of cVDPV2 cases reported in 2019 remains at eight.									
Uganda	Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis)	Grade 3	17-Feb-22	1-Jan-22	27-Jan-24	-	-	-	-
Uganda hosts slightly over 1.4 million refugees in 13 districts. The population analyzed includes 12 refugee host districts in which 6 are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above: Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Obongi and Yumbe. The food security situation is projected to gradually deteriorate during the projection period of February to June 2024, with the population in IPC Phase 3 or above increasing from 846 000 people (20 % of the analyzed population) to 963 000 people (23 % of the analyzed population).									
Uganda	Anthrax	Grade 2	27-Nov-23	19-Nov-23	7-Jan-24	88	22	11	12.50%
Human anthrax outbreak which started in 2023 is still ongoing in Uganda. The following districts have been affected: Kyotera, Kween, Ibanda, Lwengo and Kazo. The later confirmed the outbreak on 5 January 2024. So far, since the start of the outbreak on 3 August 2023 through 5 January 2024, 88 cases have been reported including 22 confirmed and 11 deaths (CFR. 12.5%)									
Uganda	Cholera	Grade 3	22-Jan-24	21-Jan-24	31-Jan-24	14	4	0	0.00%
On January 21, 2024, 14 suspected cholera cases from Madani, Sudan, were reported by Elegu PoE to Adjumani DHT, Uganda. Suspected to have consumed contaminated fruits, 13 showed symptoms and were admitted to Nyumanzi HC III. As of January 31, 2024, there were 4 confirmed and 10 suspected cases in the isolation unit.									
Uganda	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever	Ungraded	12-Feb-24	28-Jan-24	4-Feb-24	13	5	4	30.80%
According to the Week 4 epidemiological bulletin from Uganda, there is an ongoing outbreak of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever in Kampala and Lyantonde. The outbreak was identified through routine surveillance of viral hemorrhagic fever. As of 5 February 2024, a total of 13 cases have been reported, including five confirmed cases and four deaths, resulting in a case fatality ratio of 30.8%.									
Uganda	Malaria	Ungraded	5-Jun-23	2-Jul-23	14-Jan-24	-	-	-	-
The Uganda Public Health Operation Centre (PHEOC) is currently activated for malaria outbreak in three districts: Serere, Amolatar and Kibuku.									
Uganda	Measles	Ungraded	4-Oct-23	28-Sep-23	26-Jan-24	228	24	2	0.90%

Measles outbreak is still ongoing in Uganda. On top of Kiryandongo and Kyegegwa districts affected last year, Kyenjojo district confirmed a measles outbreak on 19 January 2024. As of 26 January 2023, a total of 81 measles cases including six confirmed cases and two suspected deaths have been reported. Cumulatively, 228 cases, 24 confirmed and two suspected deaths are reported from the three districts									
Uganda	Rift Valley fever (RVF)	Ungraded	25-Sep-23	1-Jan-23	4-Feb-24	184	56	14	7.60%
Since week 1 through week 44 (ending 19 November 2023), about 182 rift valley fever (RVF) cases have been reported including 54 confirmed cases and 13 deaths from Kabale, Rubanda, Mbarara, Isingiro, Bushenyi, Nakaseke, Kazo, Lira and Kakumiro districts. In 2024, only two cases have been reported with one death in Kampala and Nakaseke Districts. As of 16 January 2024, only Nakaseke district is experiencing an active RVF outbreak with one case and zero death reported so far.									
Zambia	Drought	Ungraded	8-Mar-24	15-Jan-24	29-Feb-24	-	-	-	
On 29 February 2024, the Zambia President declared the drought the country is currently facing a national disaster and emergency as it had devastated food production and power generation, as the country struggles to recover a recent cholera outbreak. The lack of rain has devastated the agricultural sector, affecting more than one million families. The dry spell has from mid-January this year affected most of the central and southern half of the country, which has received less than normal rainfall leaving one million hectares of maize destroyed, almost half of the country's maize cultivation. It is also projected that the drought will lead to a power deficit and affect ground and surface water levels, with severe consequences for sectors beyond agriculture since more than 80 % of Zambia electricity generation comes from hydropower									
Zambia	Anthrax	Grade 2	1-Nov-23	12-Oct-22	18-Feb-24	895	40	4	0.40%
On 1 December 2023, WHO was notified of a human anthrax outbreak in Zambia. The first cases were recorded in the Sinazongwe district of Southern province in October 2022. Between 12 October 2022 and 4 February 2023, a total of 895 cases and 4 deaths (CFR 0.45%) were reported from nine provinces.									
Zambia	Cholera	Grade 3	24-Jan-23	20-Jan-23	25-Feb-24	20,176	329	691	3.40%
The current cholera outbreak started with Lusaka Province confirming cases in the cholera-prone areas (peri-urban). From October 2023 to 25 February 2024, nine provinces have reported cases of cholera with seven provinces confirming cholera outbreaks. A total of 40 districts have confirmed local transmission. Cumulative cases stand at 20 176 with 691 deaths (CFR 3.4%).									
Zambia	Measles	Ungraded	13-Jun-22	13-Jun-22	18-Dec-23	3,715	367	31	0.80%
Zambia experienced a measles outbreak in the North Western province of the country. This is in a district that borders with DR Congo. A measles outbreak continued to evolve in Lusaka, North-western and Southern provinces affecting several districts. Cumulatively, the provinces had recorded 3 715 measles cases and 31 deaths as of 12 August 2023. As of 18 December 2023, 148 cases of measles were reported in 6 districts (Chitambo, Chiengi, Samfya, Kanchibiya, Ikelenge, Kaputa) with 0 deaths.									
Zimbabwe	Anthrax	Grade 2	13-Nov-23	14-Nov-23	12-Feb-24	683		1	0.10%
As of 12 February 2023, there have been a total of 683 cases reported in Zimbabwe. Eight districts have reported cases since beginning of 2023 with the majority of cases coming from Gokwe North (63.1%) and Gokwe South (33.1%). The confirmed death was reported in 2023, from Gokwe South.									
Zimbabwe	Cholera	Grade 3	12-Feb-23	12-Feb-23	25-Feb-24	26,015	2,699	551	2.10%
The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 26 015 cholera cases with 551 deaths (CFR 2.1%) as of 25 February 2024. All of the ten provinces are affected with majority of the cases reported from Manicaland, Harare, Mash West and Mash Cent provinces.									
Zimbabwe	Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)	Grade 2	21-Feb-24	22-Feb-24	27-Feb-24	1	1	0	0.00%
Zimbabwe is currently responding to an outbreak of a circulating Vaccine Derived Poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2). The cVDPV2 outbreak was first detected through Environmental Surveillance (ES) in October 2023 in Harare City. So far there is human cases of vaccine deprived polio type 2 (cVDPV2). This cVDPV2 case was detected in Sanyati district through Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance. Two cVDPV2 isolates were detected from healthy children whose samples were collected as part of the initial detailed outbreak investigation. The country is now responding through strengthened routine immunization, enhanced surveillance and nOPV2 vaccination campaigns. First round of the nOPV2 campaign was conducted from 20 to 23 February 2024.									
Closed Events									
Comoros	Unknown disease/Rift Valley Fever suspected	Ungraded	12-Jan-24	12-Jan-24	29-Feb-24	471		9	1.90%
An unusual disease outbreak began in the Comoros around late October 2023. 471 suspected cases hospitalized distributed between Ngazidja and Moili, in nine health districts. Symptoms included flu-like illness and gastroenteritis; 2% had meningoencephalitis, epistaxis, and petechiae. 16 blood samples were taken from these cases for biological analyses and lab results ruled out dengue, Rift Valley fever, influenza, and COVID-19. Mohéli Island also reports cattle and goat deaths. As of 5 January 2024, four samples (3 cattle, 1 human) tested positive for past RVF infection but negative for IgM. As of 29 February 2024, no more cases reported and all laboratory investigations done were not conclusive and the event is closed.									
Kenya	Fire incident	Ungraded	2-Feb-24	1-Feb-24	29-Feb-24	-		-	-
At least 3 people died and nearly 300 people were injured in a fire incident following a gas explosion in Embakasi district in Nairobi, Kenya, in the night of 1 February 2024. Some 271 people were evacuated in different hospitals in Nairobi. As of 29 February 2024, no more updates available and the event is closed.									
Kenya	Leishmaniasis (visceral)	Ungraded	31-Mar-19	3-Jan-20	24-Dec-23	2,395	2,205	10	0.40%
Since January 2020, a total of 2 395 visceral leishmaniasis confirmed and suspected cases with 10 deaths (CFR 0.5%), have been reported in nine counties namely: Marsabit, Garissa, Kitui, Baringo, West Pokot, Mandera, Wajir, Tharaka Nithi and Isiolo. No new cases were reported as of 24 December 2023. Event closed since no new cases reported for over two incubation periods.									

†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.