

# WEEKLY BULLETIN ON OUTBREAKS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Week 11: 11 - 17 March 2024

Data as reported by: 17:00; 17 March 2024



World Health  
Organization

African Region

Emergency Preparedness and Response

**5**

New events

**129**

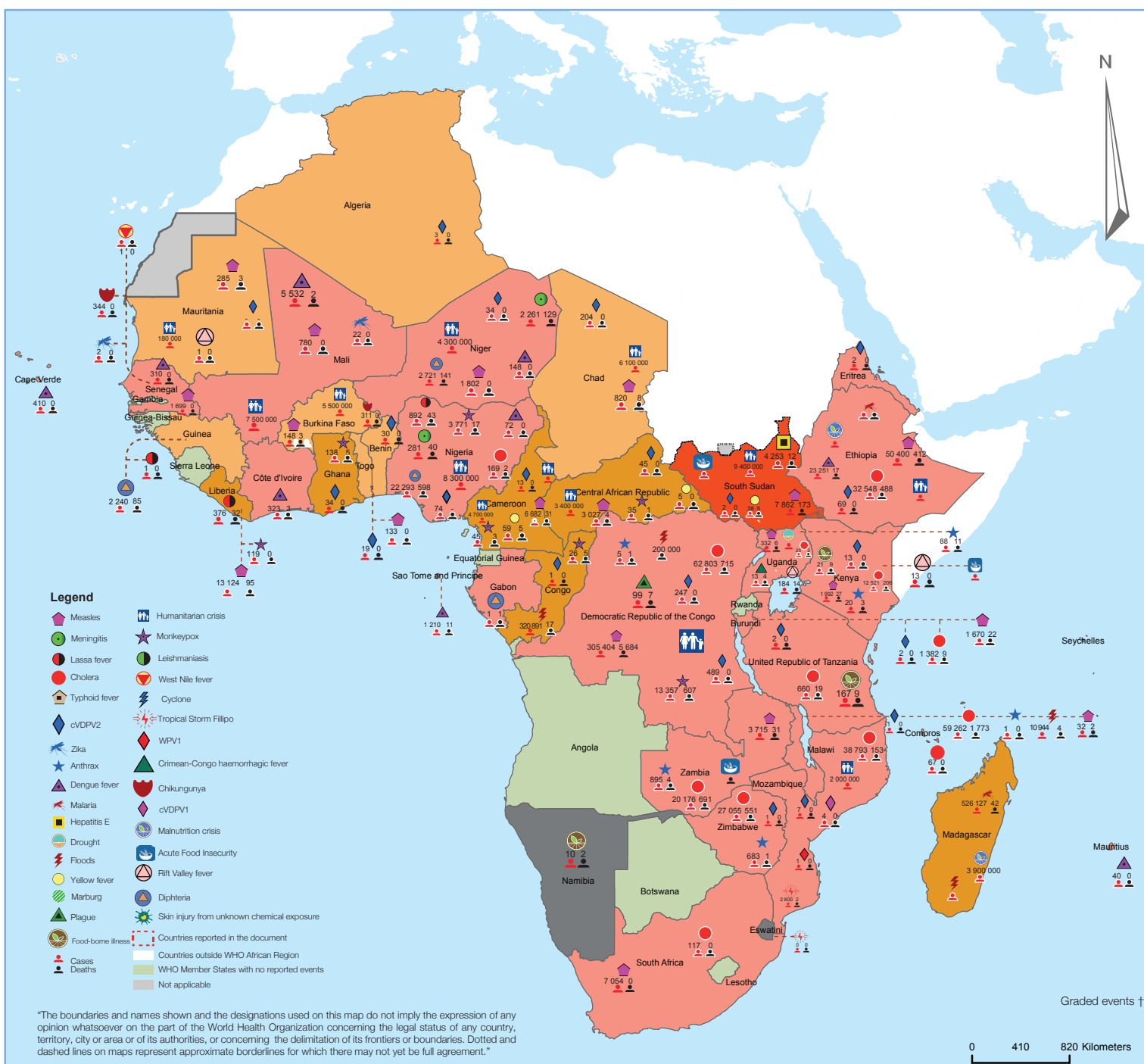
Ongoing events

**105**

Outbreaks

**29**

Humanitarian crises



**6**

Grade 3 events

**5**

Grade 2 events

**0**

Grade 1 events

**1**

Protracted 3 events

**5**

Protracted 2 events

**0**

Protracted 1 events

**54**

Ungraded events

# Overview

## Contents

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

- [Mpox in the Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)
- [Measles in Burkina Faso](#)
- [Drought in Zambia](#)

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:

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the most affected country by the mpox outbreak in the WHO African region with an annual increased number of reported cases since 2005. Following the declaration of mpox multicounty outbreak as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern by WHO in July 2022, the DRC health authorities also declared mpox a nationwide outbreak on 16 December 2022. Last year, in addition to the high number of cases never reported, the epidemiological profile was also marked by a documented sexual transmission of the disease for the first time in the country, thus confirming the growing importance of human-to-human transmission, including sexual transmission of mpox in DRC. More effort is therefore required on partner engagement and stakeholders to stop the disease progression in the country.
- Zambia is currently facing a severe drought, worsened by El Niño and climate change that has affected over six million people. This has led to significant maize crop destruction and a national disaster declaration by the government. The drought's consequences extend beyond immediate food insecurity, impacting education, nutrition, and the overall well-being of affected communities.

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

|                                    |                                  |                      |                    |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <b>2 609</b><br>Suspected<br>Cases | <b>360</b><br>Confirmed<br>Cases | <b>218</b><br>Deaths | <b>8.4%</b><br>CFR |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|

## Mpox

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

Since 2005, DRC remains the country that reports the highest number of cases (over 1 000) per year. Most of the reported cases are suspected with few numbers of laboratory confirmed cases. So far, only Clade I of the mpox virus is reported in the country. In the endemic provinces (where cases are reported for more than five consecutive years), the majority of the reported cases are children under 15 years old, however, in the provinces reporting the first time mpox cases like Kinshasa and South Kivu, the disease affects mostly women and men of 20 to 30 years old.

So far, the highest number of cases reported was recorded in 2023, with a total of 14 626 cases and 654 deaths (CFR 4.5%). The same year, the first human to human sexual transmission of the disease was documented in March in Kwango province and later in July and September in the capital city of Kinshasa and South Kivu province respectively, therefore showing the changing mpox epidemiology for the country.

During the latest report of week 6, 2024, a total of 534 new suspected mpox cases were reported in 11 provinces with 36 deaths (CFR 6.7%). For the same period last year (week 1 to week 6), there was a cumulative number of 952 suspected mpox cases and 44 deaths reported (CFR 4.6%). This shows a significant increase in number of suspected cases in 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

In 2024, cumulatively from week 1 through week 6 (ending 11 February), a total of 2 609 cases, 360 confirmed and 218 deaths (CFR 8.4%) have been reported in DRC; 18 out of 26 Provinces (69.0%) and 100 out of 519 health zones (19.3%) have reported at least one suspected case of mpox in 2024.

The first human mpox case was reported in a 9-months old child in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Since then, the disease evolved in endemic mode with an increasing number of cases and geographic extension yearly. A zoonotic origin of the disease has long been presumed even if the natural reservoirs of the mpox virus remain unknown to date. The mpox virus has only been isolated once from a single squirrel (*Funisciurus anerythrus*) in DRC, contact with wildlife (monkeys and rodents such as squirrels) has often been postulated as a risk factor for mpox infection in the country.

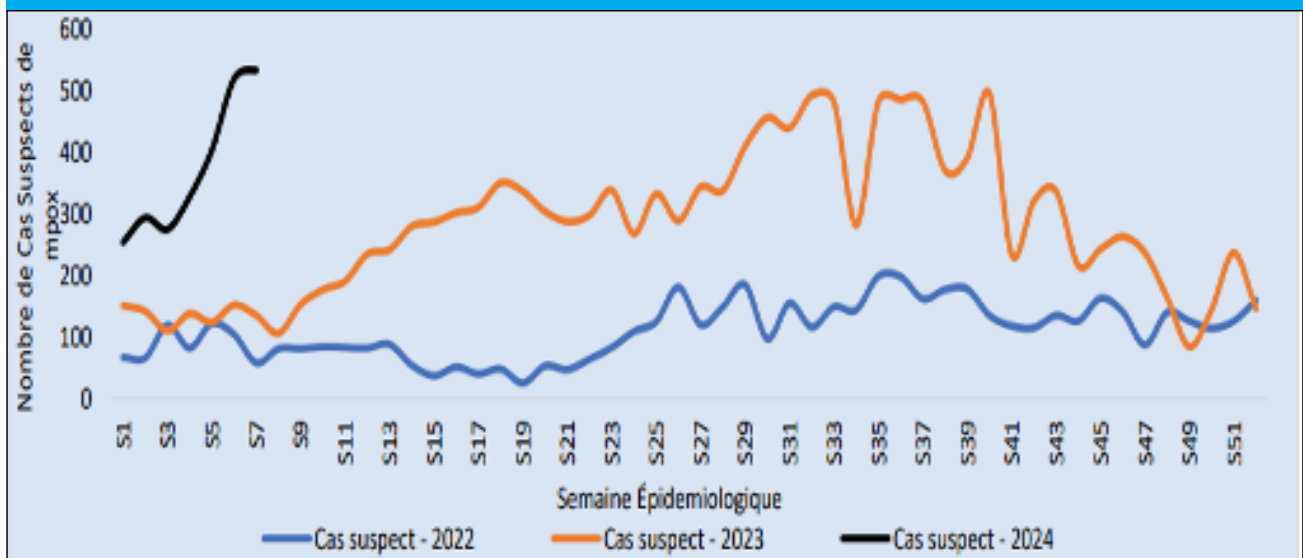
### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- On 16 December 2022, the country health authorities declared the mpox disease as a countrywide outbreak and a national incident management structure for mpox was set up in February 2023 with the main assigned objective to develop and implement a robust national plan to control the outbreak.
- The national Mpox Incident Management meetings are taking place on regular basis.
- National workshop to develop the National Integrated Preparedness and Response Plan for mpox outbreak took place from 27 to 29 February 2024.
- Joint case investigations between the Ministry of Health and partners in the affected provinces are ongoing.
- Sample collection and analysis for disease confirmation as well as case management as per the national mpox guidelines are underway.

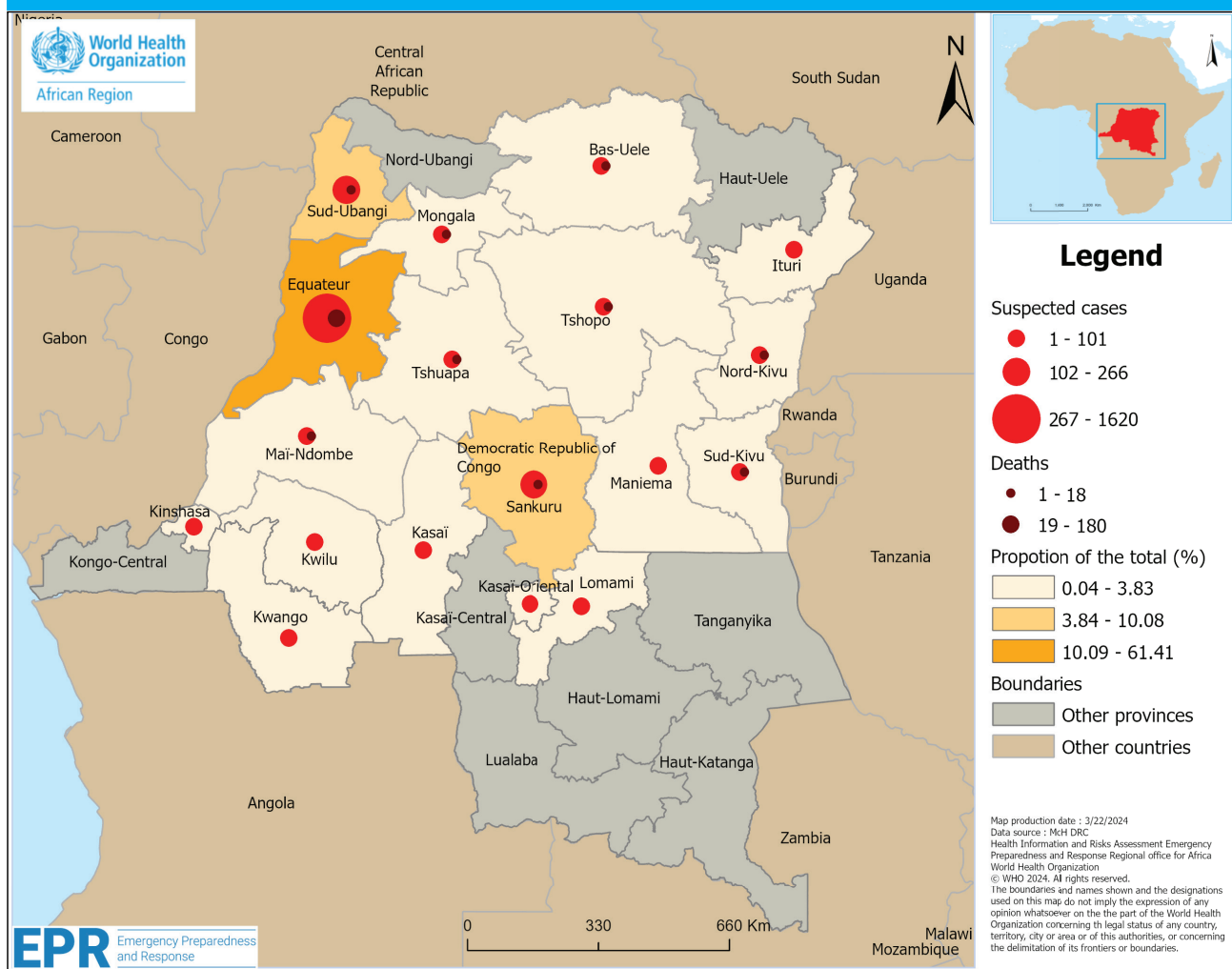
### SITUATION INTERPRETATION

Mpox remains a disease of concern in DRC. Its importance has even increased with the recent documentation of the human-to-human sexual transmission. The outbreak is also evolving in a context of insecurity and humanitarian crisis in some areas of the country making access to health care for patients more difficult, particularly in the three provinces of eastern part of the country: Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu. With a population growth rate of 3.3%, the Congolese population is increasing annually, all without natural or vaccine immunity against mpox. To date, the natural reservoir of the mpox virus is unknown, some Eco-epidemiological studies are ongoing with national and international research partners collaborating to determine reservoir and incidental hosts.

Trends of mpox suspected cases reported: 2022—2024.



Geographical distribution of suspected cases and deaths of mpox in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by Province, 2022—2024



# Burkina Faso

## Measles

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

The measles outbreak in Burkina Faso is showing a significant expansion both in terms of numbers and geographic spread. Since our last update in the Weekly Bulletin week 6 (link), the reported cases have tripled (cases=1 335, deaths: 4).

During epidemiological weeks 8 to 9, five new hotspots of measles outbreaks were identified; Dô health district in the Hauts Bassins region, Diébougou health district in the southwest region, Kaya health district in the Centre Nord region, and the health districts of Koudougou and Ténado in the Centre Ouest region. Moreover, other health districts such as Sig-Nonghin, Baskuy, Boussouma, Manni, and Yako are at risk of an epidemic, based on cases reported in Week 10 of 2024. Furthermore, the health districts of Boulmiougou, Bogodogo, Nongr-massom, Ouahigouya, Tougouri, Boromo, Solenzo, Orodara, Houndé, Fada, and Dori continue to experience measles outbreaks.

In epidemiological week 10, a total of 763 cases, including two deaths, were reported from 13 regions. We have observed a 98.0% increase compared to those reported in week 9 (cases=15 deaths=2). This surge in detected cases could be attributed to the strengthening of the surveillance system with active case searches and an increase in the number of affected districts.

Between weeks 1 — 10, Burkina Faso notified a total of 3 817 measles cases, with 12 resulting deaths (0.3%), across 13 health regions, including Cascades, Centre-Est, Centre Nord, Centre-Ouest, Centre-Sud, Hauts Bassins, Boucle du Mouhoun, Nord, Plateau Central, Sahel, and Sud-Ouest.

The regions most affected were Centre (cases=1 480, with nine deaths), Centre Nord (cases=541, no deaths), Nord (cases=469, no deaths), Hauts Bassin (cases=370, no deaths), and Boucle du Mouhoun (cases=252, no deaths).

Of the 455 laboratory samples collected and analysed by the reference laboratory in 2024, 362 tested positive (79%). Furthermore, one case of rubella was confirmed. The proportion of unvaccinated children aged 9 to 59 months stands at 92.0%.

The median age of confirmed measles cases is two years, with individuals ranging from 1 month to 50 years. Among the cases, 65.0% are under five years old, 29.8% are aged between 5 and 14 years, and 4.7% are 15 years and older. Males comprised 51.0% of the cases.

4 192

Cases

12

Deaths

0.2%

Deaths

From week 46 of 2023 to week 10 of 2024, Burkina Faso recorded 4 192 suspected measles cases, resulting in 12 fatalities.

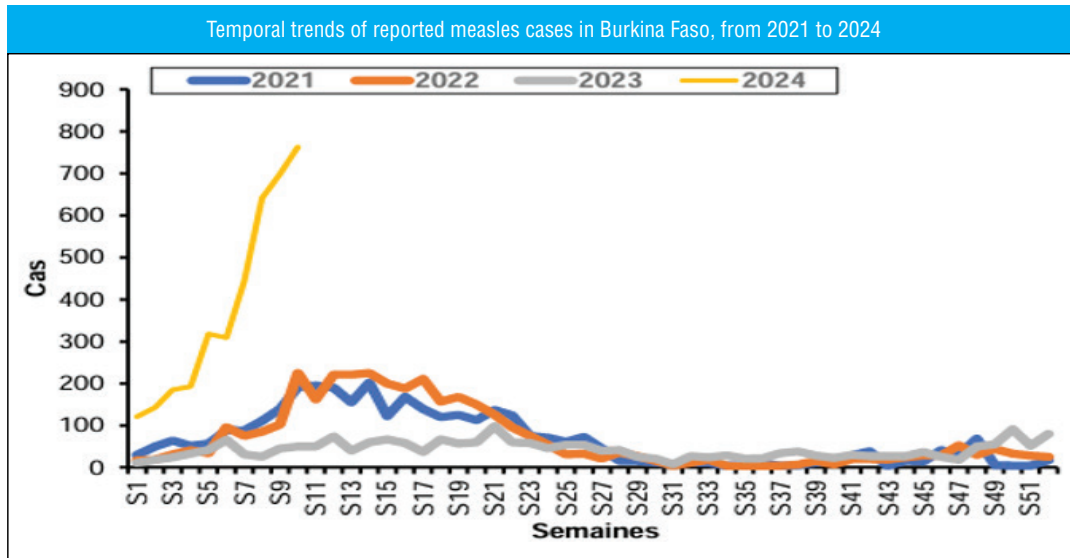
### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- Ongoing coordination activities for measles response include holding coordination meetings, supervising vaccination campaigns in affected health districts, developing information products and situation reports. Incident management teams were established in affected districts.
- Ongoing activities to reinforce epidemiological surveillance encompass enhancing the reporting of suspected cases, actively searching for cases through sample collection, providing support for field investigations in affected regions via central-level multidisciplinary teams.
- As part of case management activities, the following actions are being carried out: providing care for cases in healthcare facilities, implementing free treatment for measles cases, distributing a measles guideline to field teams, and providing support in medications and consumables for measles case management to hospitals and Regional Health Directorates in the Centre, Centre Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, and Hauts Bassins regions.
- Healthcare facilities were supplied with vaccines for the implementation of the measles vaccination campaign; mobilizing vaccine doses to intensify reactive measles vaccination campaigns.
- Laboratory activities to respond to the measles outbreak involve collecting samples for the analysis of circulating strains and analyzing measles samples, providing feedback on the results to stakeholders.
- As part of the vaccination efforts, ongoing activities include the continuation of local vaccination campaigns in epidemic districts, as well as ongoing vaccination efforts in the Tougouri health district. Additionally, preparatory meetings are being held for the national measles vaccination campaign in the remaining 61 districts across the country.
- Risk communication activities include advocacy with local leaders in affected regions, conducting community communication activities through Community-Based Communicators and developing a media plan.

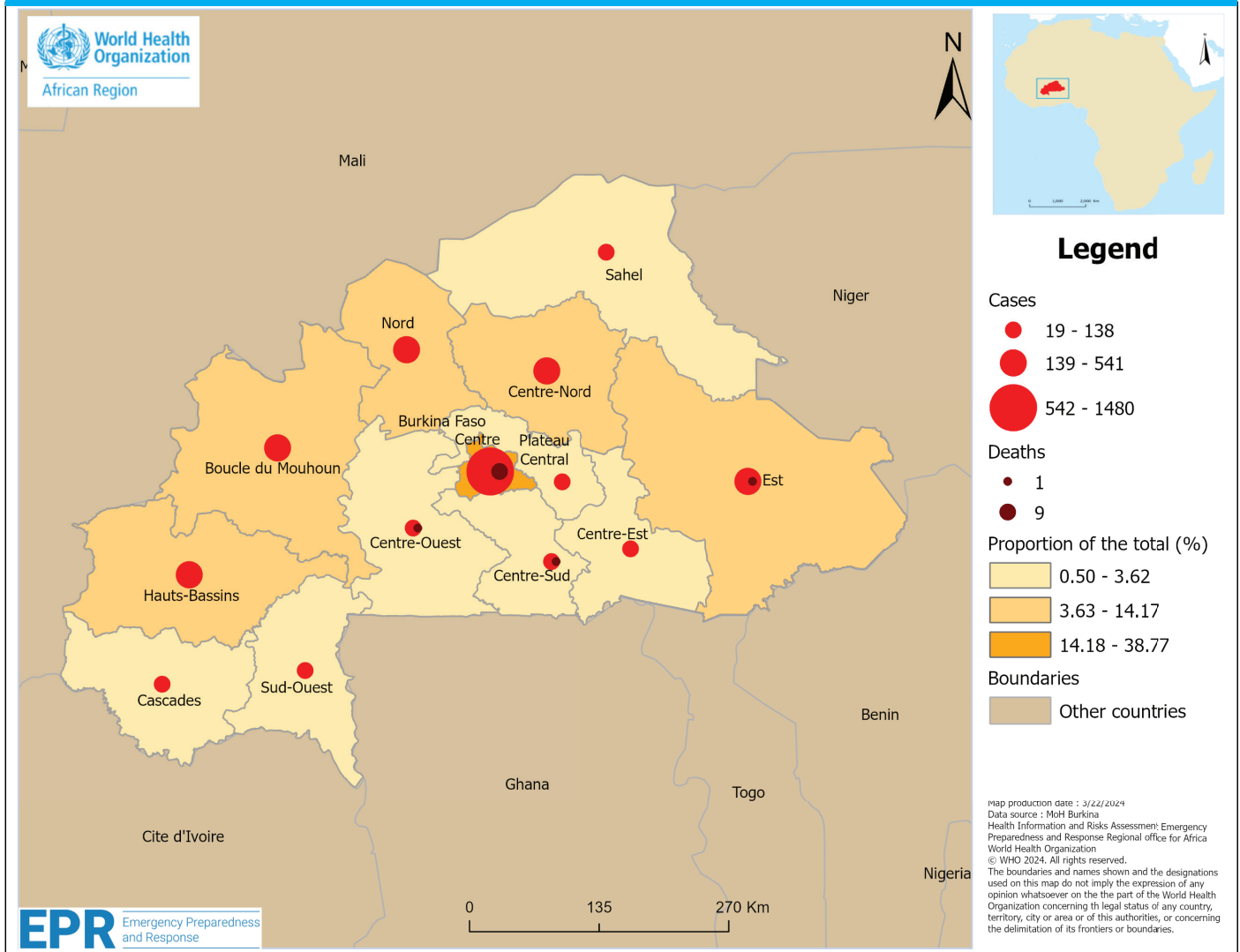


## SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The measles outbreak in Burkina Faso remains concerning, as we continue to observe an increase in reported cases since the start of the year. Data reveals a concerning lack of vaccination among confirmed cases, highlighting the need for urgent action. It's crucial to speed up vaccination campaigns, improve cases management and surveillance, and enhance risk communication efforts to curb the outbreak's spread. Additionally, securing funds to support planned activities is essential for effectively addressing the outbreak.



Distribution of cases and deaths of measles in Burkina Faso by region, Week 1—10, 2024



# Zambia

**15 000+**  
**Affected**

## Drought and Food insecurity

### EVENT DESCRIPTION

Zambia is facing a severe drought, significantly intensified by El Niño conditions and climate change, alongside the consequences of an unprecedented cholera outbreak.

The dry spell has from mid-January 2024 affected most of the central and southern half of the country, which has received less than normal rainfall, leading the Zambian President to declare a national disaster and emergency. The crisis has devastated one million hectares of maize, nearly half of Zambia's maize cultivation, threatening food security and the population's nutritional well-being. The drought, contributing to a 430-megawatt power deficit due to the reliance on hydropower, signals a broad crisis affecting various sectors.

The situation has put the livelihoods and food security of over six million people from farming families at risk, intensifying the vulnerability of a population already dealing with the aftermath of a cholera outbreak. The declaration on 29 February 2024, following five consecutive weeks without rainfall, highlights the dire challenges for agriculture across 84 out of 116 districts, with potential implications for water shortages and public health.

It highlights the urgent need for global climate financing and cooperation to address such challenges' root causes and consequences. Focusing on building resilience among affected populations, particularly smallholder farmers, is crucial for ensuring food security and sustainable development amidst increasing climatic shocks. This situation calls for a comprehensive approach, integrating immediate relief efforts with long-term strategies to bolster community resilience and climate adaptation capabilities.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS

- ▶ The United Nations and the Zambian Government have launched a comprehensive drought response plan across 84 affected districts. This initiative includes the development of a Multi-hazard Preparedness and Response Plan and a humanitarian appeal to mobilize approximately USD 30 million, focusing on the most vulnerable populations, especially children at risk of food insecurity, acute malnutrition, and disease.

- ▶ Concurrently, organizations such as Oxfam and Keepers Zambia Foundation are conducting targeted assessments to tailor their humanitarian response. Key actions include the immediate provision of food and clean water to mitigate malnutrition risks and prevent cholera resurgence, alongside an urgent appeal for financial aid to support community-based interventions.
- ▶ Efforts are also underway to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers through practical solutions, aiming to secure sustainable agricultural practices against future climatic adversities.
- ▶ Efforts are underway to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers through practical and accessible solutions, aiming to safeguard their ability to sustain agricultural activities amidst climatic adversities.
- ▶ Immediate provision of food and clean water to affected communities has been prioritized to mitigate the risk of malnutrition and prevent the resurgence of cholera.

### SITUATION INTERPRETATION

The ongoing crisis in Zambia demonstrates the acute impact of climate change and natural disasters on vulnerable communities, emphasizing the need for swift, coordinated international response efforts. This drought is likely to precipitate severe food shortages and malnutrition and an uptick in disease outbreaks, such as ongoing cholera in the country due to compromised water sources. The significant loss of maize crops, vital for the nation's food supply, will directly affect nutrition and increase vulnerability among the population, especially children and marginalized groups. Economically agricultural sector is expected to reduce exports and elevate the need for costly food imports, straining Zambia's finances further.



Snapshots of Zambia's drought situation in 2024



Source: OCHA





**75 %**  
Completeness  
for weekly  
reporting

**World Health Organization**  
african region

**EPR** European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training

**Legend**

- Received consistently
- Received but not consistently
- Stopped to share
- Data never received
- Not applicable

Map of Africa showing the distribution of the World Health Organization (WHO) African Region. The map is color-coded: dark green for 'Received consistently', light green for 'Received but not consistently', yellow for 'Stopped to share', red for 'Data never received', and grey for 'Not applicable'. The map includes a legend, a scale bar, and a north arrow. An inset map shows the location of the African Region within the world map.

Veillez-vous référer au calendrier ci-dessous pour soumettre vos données de la SIMR sur une base hebdomadaire :

**Central and Eastern Africa**

| Country                      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Burundi                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Cameroun                     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Central African Republic     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Chad                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Congo                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Democratic Republic of Congo |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Equatorial Guinea            |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Eritrea                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ethiopia                     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Gabon                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Kenya                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Rwanda                       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Sao Tome and Principe        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| South Sudan                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Uganda                       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| United Republic of Tanzania  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

**Southern Africa**

| Country | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 2 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|

|                        | Week 11              | Week 12              | Week 13             | Week 14              |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Start date             | 11-Mar. -2024        | 18-Mar. -2024        | 25-Mar. -2024       | 01-Avr. -2024        |
| End date               | 17-Mar. -2024        | 24-Mar. -2024        | 31-Mar. -2024       | 07-Avr. -2024        |
| Deadline / Date limite | <b>20-Mar. -2024</b> | <b>27-Mar. -2024</b> | <b>3-Avr. -2024</b> | <b>10-Avr. -2024</b> |

[▶ Go to map of the outbreaks](#)

## 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   |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| <b>New Events</b>   |                                    |          |                      |                           |                         |             |                 |        |       |
| Mauritania  | Influx of refugees from Mali       | Ungraded | 11-Mar-24            | 14-Mar-24                 | 19-Mar-24               | 180000      | -               | -      | -%    |
| 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.  |                                    |          |                      |                           |                         |             |                 |        |       |
| Mozambique  | Tropical Storm Filipo              | Ungraded | 11-Mar-24            | 14-Mar-24                 |                         | 2800        | 2 800           | 2      |       |
| As of 15th March, the low-pressure system, named Filipo, delivered abundant, intense rain and strong gusts of rain as it hit multiple countries, with Mozambique the worst affected. Two people have died due to the system, and around 2,800 people have been displaced. Many structures collapsed in coastal areas due to the severe storm at sea. In the south of the country, waves exceeded 21 feet in height. Meanwhile, in Maputo, the capital, streets were flooded, and traffic was significantly impeded. In this city of more than one million inhabitants, dozens of vehicles were swept away. Rainfall was heavy, exceeding 8 inches in some areas. Combined with wind speeds of more than 50 mph, it created a dangerous weather situation in a country still recovering from Freddy. |                                    |          |                      |                           |                         |             |                 |        |       |
| Swaziland   | Tropical Storm Filipo              |          | 11-Mar-24            | 14-Mar-24                 |                         | 0           | 0               | 0      |       |
| As of 14 March, heavy rain and strong winds caused by Cyclone Filipo affected the eastern Lubombo region of Eswatini. Ka-Langa, Sitsatsaweni, Makhewu, Lomahasha are areas that have been affected, and have suffered flooded houses and schools, damaged roads, downed power lines. Public transport has been heavily reduced and schools due to adverse weather. On a positive note, the rain helped alleviate drought conditions in the region.  |                                    |          |                      |                           |                         |             |                 |        |       |
| Tanzania, United Republic of  | Food poisoning                     | Ungraded | 14-Mar-24            | 14-Mar-24                 | 20-Mar-24               | 167         |                 | 9      | 5.40% |
| WHO received a notification of the food poisoning outbreak in Zanzibar, Tanzania caused by eating sea Turtle. As of 17 March 2024, 3 new cases and zero deaths were reported. Cumulatively, 167 cases and nine deaths ( CFR 5.6 %) were reported since the beginning of this incident on 4 March 2024. The toxicological analysis confirmed that all samples (vomitus,blood ,mucus and sea turtles meat) had marine biotoxin known as decarbamoylsaxitoxin produced by harmful algal bloom which cause chelonitoxism in human.  |                                    |          |                      |                           |                         |             |                 |        |       |
| Togo  | Measles                            | Ungraded | 14-Mar-24            | 14-Mar-24                 | 14-Mar-24               | 133         |                 | 0      | 0.00% |
| The Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene in Togo has officially released a communication on 08 March informing the public about the notification of measles cases in the country, particularly in the districts of Kéran and Oti Sud, which have entered into an epidemic phase. Indeed, since the beginning of the year up to epidemiological week 9, the country has recorded a total of 133 confirmed cases of measles.   |                                    |          |                      |                           |                         |             |                 |        |       |
| <b>Ongoing Events</b>   |                                    |          |                      |                           |                         |             |                 |        |       |
| Algeria   | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)             | Grade 2  | 14-Jul-22            | 11-Apr-22                 | 6-Mar-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   | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)             | Grade 2  | 8-Aug-19             | 24-Aug-19                 | 13-Mar-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                 | 9-Mar-24                | 3817        | 362             | 12     | 0.30% |
| Burkina Faso is experiencing an increase in measles cases. Between week 1 and week 10 of 2024, a total of 3 817 suspected measles cases, resulting in 12 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% |

[Go to overview](#)
[Go to map of the outbreaks](#)

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 targeted, 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 | Diphtheria | Ungraded | 7-Jan-24 | 7-Jan-24 | 25-Feb-24 | 2 |  | 1 | 50.00% |
|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|--|---|--------|

Two cases of diphtheria were reported in Cameroon from the Centre and South regions on 23 November and 7 December 2023 respectively. The case reported from the South region came from Gabon to seek care in Cameroon and died later.

|          |         |          |          |          |          |       |       |    |       |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|----|-------|
| 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 | 10-Mar-24 | 59 | 30 | 5 | 8.50% |
|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|----|---|-------|

In Cameroon, three cases of yellow fever confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) were reported in the last quarter of 2023, specifically in weeks 42 and 45. Probable and confirmed cases of yellow fever were reported consistently throughout 2023, from week 4 onward. As of week 2 of 2024, a total of 32 confirmed cases have been reported in 10 regions, including 23 PRNT-positive and nine PCR-positive cases. Of these reported cases, 30 have been classified as confirmed, including six in Douala's densely populated urban area.

|            |        |         |          |          |           |     |     |  |       |
|------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|--|-------|
| Cape Verde | Dengue | Grade 3 | 6-Nov-23 | 6-Nov-23 | 24-Mar-24 | 992 | 543 |  | 0.00% |
|------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|--|-------|

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 deaths. As of 11 March 2023, a total of 992 suspected cases, including 543 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 | Impact of Sudan crisis in CAR | Grade 3 | 1-May-23 | 1-May-23 | 6-Mar-24 | - | - | - |  |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|---|--|

On 15 April 2023, a conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) broke out and displaced people within Sudan and in five neighboring countries among which four are part of the WHO African region (AFRO): the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. As of 6 March 2024, a total of 22 627 refugees and 6 158 returnees have been recorded in CAR.

|                          |         |          |           |          |           |       |       |   |       |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|---|-------|
| 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  | 22-Feb-24 | 9         | 5       |     | 0.00%  |
| In 2023, 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. Since the beginning of 2024, four probable cases of yellow fever (PRNT positive) were recorded in the Mbaïki health district, pending final classification. A reactive vaccination campaign in the affected districts is planned to begin in March 2024.  |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |         |     |        |
| Chad  | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Grade 2      | 11-Feb-22 | 1-Mar-16  | 11-Feb-24 | -         | -       | -   | -      |
| Chad is among the African countries most affected by the armed conflict in Sudan, hosting 46.7% of Sudanese refugees to date. As of 11 February 2024, a total of 6 380 new refugees have been registered in the four crisis-affected provinces in the East, bringing the total number of Sudanese refugees to 553 150 (with 54.1% located in Adré, the epicenter of the crisis) and 144 105 Chadian returnees since the start of the conflict in Sudan.   |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |         |     |        |
| Chad  | Impact of Sudan crisis in Chad     | Grade 3      | 15-Apr-23 | 15-Apr-23 | 24-Mar-24 | -         | -       | -   |        |
| On 15 April 2023, a conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) broke out and displaced people within Sudan and in five neighboring countries among which four are part of the WHO African region (AFRO): the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. As of 6 March 2024, the conflict has displaced 6.3 million internally and 1.7 million in neighboring countries including 559 423 refugees and 5 531 returnees for Chad, 22 627 refugees and 6 158 returnees in CAR, 124 751 refugees and 463 960 returnees in South Sudan and 42 084 refugees and 7 760 returnees in Ethiopia.  |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |         |     |        |
| Chad  | Measles                            | Ungraded     | 24-May-18 | 1-Jan-23  | 10-Dec-23 | 10,552    | 820     | 8   | 0.10%  |
| 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%  |
| 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-Mar-24 | 319       |         | 12  | 3.80%  |
| Since the official cholera outbreak declaration on 2 February 2024 through 17 March 2024, a total of 319 cases and 12 deaths (CFR 3.8%) are reported in Comoros with the cholera attack rate of 38 cases per 100 000 inhabitants. The antibiogram and serotyping confirmed <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 01 Ogawa  |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |         |     |        |
| Congo   | Floods                             | Grade 2      | 1-Jan-24  | 29-Dec-23 | 24-Feb-24 |           |         | 23  | -      |
| Since December 2023, nine of the twelve departments of the Republic of Congo (Cuvette, Likouala, Plateaux, Sangha, Kouilou, Niari, Pool, Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire) have been experiencing heavy floods following excessive rainfall and overflow of the Oubangui and Congo rivers. As of 8 January 2024, 23 deaths were reported and an estimated 336 560 individuals were in need of humanitarian and health assistance. As of 24 February 2024, 196 769 internally displaced persons were recorded in seven departments, including 7 407 ( ) pregnant women, 36 855 (3.8%) children less than five years old (18.7%), and 12 762 (6.5%) elderly.   |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |         |     |        |
| Congo   | Mpox                               | Protracted 2 | 23-May-22 | 22-Aug-23 | 27-Nov-23 | 26        | 21      | 5   | 19.20% |
| 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       | -   | -      |
| 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 | 25-Feb-24 | 4,006     | 325     | 3   | 0.10%  |
| An outbreak of Dengue fever is ongoing in Ivory Coast. A total of 4 006 cases have been reported from 1 January 2023 to 25 February 2024, with 325 confirmed cases and 3 deaths (CFR: 0.1 %).   |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |         |     |        |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo  | Floods                             | Ungraded     | 9-Jan-24  | 9-Jan-24  | 9-Jan-24  | 2 000 000 | 200 000 | 300 |        |
| 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 | 20-Feb-24 | -         | -       | -   | -      |
| In the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly in North Kivu, a protracted and complex conflict persists, characterized by the presence of numerous armed groups and the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) and their respective allies. This situation has led to widespread instability and an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in North Kivu province. Between February 2nd and 8th, armed clashes between the FARDC and M23 rebels resulted in the displacement of approximately 150 000 people in North Kivu, including around 50% children. Most of these displaced individuals have experienced repeated displacements, particularly from collective centers in Bweremana, Kirotshe, and Shasha in the Masisi territory, and Katsiru in the Rutshuru territory. Additionally, the fighting has also triggered the displacement of around 60,000 people southward, towards Minova and Bunyakiri in South Kivu province. |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |         |     |        |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo  | Anthrax                            | Grade 2      | 16-Nov-23 | 4-Nov-23  | 3-Jan-24  | 20        | 1       | 4   | 20.00% |

A human case of anthrax was confirmed on 16 November 2023 in Lume health area, Mutwanga health zone, North Kivu Province. From 4 November 2023 to 3 January 2024, a total of 20 suspected cases including 4 deaths (CFR 20%) were reported from four health zones of the North Kivu Province: Mutwanga (7 cases, 2 deaths), Mabalako (4 cases, 1 death), Beni (5 cases), and Vuhovi (4 cases, 1 death).

|                                  |         |         |           |          |           |        |       |     |       |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|-----|-------|
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Cholera | Grade 3 | 16-Jan-15 | 1-Jan-23 | 12-Nov-23 | 62,803 | 1,866 | 715 | 1.10% |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|-----|-------|

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% |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|

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-24 | 11-Feb-24 | 2,609 | 360 | 218 | 8.40% |
|----------------------------------|------|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|-----|-----|-------|

In 2024, cumulatively from week 1 through week 6 (ending 11 February), a total of 2 609 cases, 360 confirmed and 218 deaths (CFR 8.4%) have been reported in DRC; 18 out of 26 Provinces (69.0%) and 100 out of 519 health zones (19.3%) have reported at least one suspected case of mpox in 2024. In 2023, a total of 14 626 mpox cases and 654 deaths (CFR 4.5%) were reported.

|                                  |                  |          |           |          |           |    |  |   |       |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----|--|---|-------|
| 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

|                                  |                        |         |           |           |          |     |     |  |       |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|--|-------|
| 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 | 13-Mar-24 | 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 | 20-Mar-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 | 12-Mar-24 | - | - | - | - |
|----------|---|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---|---|---|---|

The conflict in northern Ethiopia has led to massive and acute humanitarian needs in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray, which are still only partially addressed. Vital infrastructure, such as health facilities, water installations, and schools have been destroyed. Ongoing armed conflicts in Amhara and Oromia, continue to threaten the lives of many, driving humanitarian and protection needs. As of 12 March 2024, in Amhara region, armed clashes continued to escalate between Fano militias and the Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF), while in Oromia region, Fano militias attacked civilians in border areas of North Shewa zone

|          |                                    |         |          |          |          |   |   |   |   |
|----------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|
| Ethiopia | Impact of Sudan crisis in Ethiopia | Grade 3 | 1-May-23 | 1-May-23 | 6-Mar-24 | - | - | - | - |
|----------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|

On 15 April 2023, a conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) broke out and displaced people within Sudan and in five neighboring countries among which four are part of the WHO African region (AFRO): the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. As of 6 March 2024, the conflict has displaced 6.3 million internally and 1.7 million in neighboring countries including 42 084 refugees and 7 760 returnees in Ethiopia.

|          |         |         |           |          |           |        |        |     |       |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-----|-------|
| Ethiopia | Cholera | Grade 3 | 17-Sep-22 | 1-Aug-22 | 10-Mar-24 | 37,497 | 37,497 | 525 | 1.40% |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-----|-------|

Since the index cholera case reported on 27 August 2022 through 10 March 2024, there have been a total of 37 497 cholera cases and 525 deaths (CFR 1.4%). In 2024, a total of 8 606 cases and 58 deaths are reported.

|          |        |         |           |           |           |        |        |    |       |
|----------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|----|-------|
| Ethiopia | Dengue | Grade 3 | 16-May-23 | 10-May-23 | 24-Mar-24 | 23 381 | 23 381 | 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 26 February 2024, a total of 23 381 cases and 17 deaths associated deaths (CFR 0.08%) have been reported from five affected regions. 644 of the cumulative cases have been reported in 2024 only. New cases are reported from Dire Dawa city administration.

|  |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
|--|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|-----|---------|
| Ethiopia   | Malaria                                 | Ungraded     | 31-Jan-23 | 1-Jan-23  | 26-Feb-24 | -      | -      | -   |         |
| Ethiopia is still experiencing malaria outbreak for years now . Cumulatively in 2024 , from 1 January to 26 February , a total of 705 054 malaria cases and 153 deaths were reported nationwide. Most malaria cases, were reported from from Oromia (34%), followed by Amhara (18%), Southwest (13%), and South (10%). Number of malaria cases so far this year is already higher than reported during the same period in 2023   |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
| Ethiopia   | Measles                                 | Ungraded     | 13-Apr-17 | 1-Jan-23  | 24-Mar-24 | 53 880 | 53 880 | 440 | 0.80%   |
| Since August 12, 2023, 237 Woredas across all regions in Ethiopia have been affected by the measles outbreak. The outbreak is active in 79 Woredas across the country out of the 359 Woredas affected. As of 03 March 2024, a total of 53 880 cases with 440 deaths have been reported, a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 0.82%. 43 047 of the cumulative cases and 318 deaths were reported in 2024 only. 373 new Cases were reported within the last 15 days   |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
| Ethiopia   | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)                  | Grade 2      | 24-Jun-19 | 20-May-19 | 13-Mar-24 | 62     | 62     |     | 0.00%   |
| No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. There was no case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) reported in 2023 , one case reported in 2022, 10 cases in 2021, 38 cases in 2020, and 13 cases in 2019, giving a cumulative of 62 cases .   |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
| Gabon  | Diphtheria                              | Ungraded     | 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 | 24-Mar-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 10 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  | 2      | 2      | 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. In addition to this case, there was another confirmed case of lassa fever confirmed in the health district of Kissidougou on 31 January 2024.  |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
| Kenya  | Food insecurity (Horn of Africa crisis) | Grade 3      | 17-Feb-22 | 1-Jan-22  | 20-Mar-24 | -      | -      | -   | -       |
| Kenya food security outlook of February to September 2024 shows that, from February to May, pastoral household access to food and income will likely improve with increased access to the short rains harvest, increased livestock birth rates, and agricultural labor opportunities. From June to September, household access to food and income will improve with the start of the long rains harvest in July as market prices temporarily decline. From early to mid-August, some households with small farms will likely have depleted their household food stocks and will turn to markets to meet their food needs, but above-average prices will likely keep their purchasing power lower than normal |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
| Kenya  | Anthrax                                 | Grade 2      | 9-Jan-24  | 4-Mar-24  | 24-Mar-24 | 68     |        | 0   | 0.00%   |
| An outbreak of Anthrax was reported on 9 January 2024 from Kandara, Maragwa, and Kigumo sub-counties. As of 22 February 2024, there have been 66 cumulative cases and zero deaths. Kigumo reported the most cases (44), followed by Kandara (22) and Maragwa (2) cases. No new cases reported  |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
| Kenya  | Cholera                                 | Grade 3      | 19-Oct-22 | 5-Oct-22  | 3-Mar-24  | 12,521 | 577    | 206 | 1.60%   |
| A cholera outbreak has been ongoing in Kenya since 26 October 2022. As of 3 March 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  | 3-Mar-24  | 1,992  | 598    | 10  | 0.50%   |
| The outbreak has been continuous since January 2023. Nine counties are actively reporting cases;Garissa,Kilifi,Mombasa,Turkana,Samburu,Wajir,Meru,Kwale,and Mandera,since early 2024. A total of 598 cases with 10 deaths (CFR 1.7%) have been reported.   |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
| 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 | 10-Mar-24 | 145    | 7      | 0   | 0.00%   |
| The ongoing Rift valley fever (RVF) outbreak has been confirmed in two counties : Marsabit and Wajir counties. A total of 145 suspected cases with seven confirmed human cases have been reported. Marsabit has reported 82 suspected cases with five confirmed by RT-PCR, while Wajir reported 63 suspected cases with two confirmed by RT-PCR. The number of confirmed cases has been reviewed from 12 to seven.   |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
| Kenya  | Suspected brew poisoning                | Ungraded     | 9-Feb-24  | 9-Feb-24  | 24-Mar-24 | 45     |        | 21  | 46.70%  |
| On 9 February 2024, a brew poisoning incident was reported from Kirinyaga County involving 21 cases and nine deaths; people 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. As of 22 February, 45 cases and 21 deaths were reported. No cases have been reported since then.   |   |              |           |           |           |        |        |     |         |
| 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  | Floods                             | Ungraded     | 26-Feb-24 | 5-Feb-24  | 18-Feb-24 | -         | -         | -     |       |
| Since weeks 6 and 7, 2024 heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in the central and northeastern parts of Madagascar. This has resulted in population displacements and the loss of homes and infrastructure, including roads, bridges, agriculture, health facilities, water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure. The three regions affected by the situation are Atsinanana, Analanjirofo, and Analamanga  |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |           |       |       |
| Madagascar  | Malnutrition crisis                | Protracted 2 | 1-Jul-21  | 1-Jan-21  | 21-Mar-24 |           |           | -     | -     |
| The humanitarian situation in the Grand Sud remained fragile and is expected to deteriorate further, thus reversing the marginal gains made in 2023. Malnutrition rates are expected to reach IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) in Ikongo and Varika during the lean season. Nearly 196 500 children under the age of five may suffer from acute malnutrition from October 2023 to April 2024. Two districts will reach a critical phase, nine will be in a serious phase, and four will be on alert for acute malnutrition between February and April 2024.  |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |           |       |       |
| 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. From 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 experienced torrential rains since the night of 27 February to March 2024 leading to Flooding emergencies in Nkhosakota and Karonga, affecting more than 15,000 people, 7 reported deaths and 2 missing people. Nkhosakota district, Dwangwa town is the most affected.  |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |           |       |       |
| Malawi  | Anthrax                            | Grade 2      | 27-Nov-23 | 28-Nov-23 | 21-Mar-24 | 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  | 3-Mar-24  | 59,287    | 59,287    | 1,774 | 3.00% |
| Twenty-nine districts have reported Cholera cases since March 2022 in the Machinga district. As of 3 March 2024, a cumulative total of 59 287 cases and 1 774 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  | 13-Mar-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 13 March 2024, 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 | 24-Mar-24 | 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 needs to be more funded, with only 11% of the required funding secured for the 4.1M(million) people targeted. There has been a significant increase in IDPs in the regions of Kidal (32.8%) and Ménaka (20%). As of March 2024, over 7.1M people require humanitarian assistance and as long as it persists, 2M people have access to water, 2.5M children are at risk of Acute Malnutrition, 1.6M excluded from alert/response mechanisms and 1.8M children are deprived the right education. |                                    |              |           |           |           |           |           |       |       |
| 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-24  | 3-Mar-24  | 123       | 68        |       | 0.00% |
| Between week 1 and week 9 of 2024, out of 123 samples tested, 68 were IgM positive for measles, representing a positivity rate of 51%. There were 53 negative results and two were indeterminate. The incidence rate at week 9 is 0.3 per 100 000 population. No deaths have been reported. In 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 | 18-Mar-24 | 22        | 22        |       | 0.00% |
| 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 18 March 2024, 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% |
| 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% |
| 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% |

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 | 21-Mar-24 | 2 000 000 | 2 000 000 | - | - |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|

From 22 December 2022, 112 894 people have been displaced in Cabo Delgado due to NSAGs' attacks, including 91 239 farmers who abandoned their lands during harvest season. Children, women, and men comprise 62%, 23%, and 15% of the displaced. Food aid reached over 64,000 individuals, and 24,000 received shelter. By 5 March 2024, 154 children were missing, and 182 were unaccompanied. Additionally, there are 6 732 cholera cases and a conjunctivitis outbreak affecting 1 225 people, with schools disrupted.

|            |         |         |           |           |           |        |        |     |   |
|------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|-----|---|
| Mozambique | Cholera | Grade 3 | 14-Sep-22 | 12-Oct-23 | 21-Mar-24 | 45 444 | 45 444 | 169 | - |
|------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|-----|---|

The current cholera outbreak in the country started in Niassa province on 14 September 2022. As of 10 March 2024, 45 444 cholera cases have been recorded with 169 deaths (CRF 0.4%) in 11 affected provinces. This includes 4 521 cases and seven deaths in 2024 only.

|            |                        |         |  |           |           |    |    |  |       |
|------------|------------------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------|----|----|--|-------|
| Mozambique | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV1) | Grade 2 |  | 31-Oct-23 | 21-Mar-24 | 26 | 26 |  | 0.00% |
|------------|------------------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------|----|----|--|-------|

26 Circulating vaccine-derived polio type one (cVDPV1) cases have been reported since 2022; no cVDPV1 case has been reported in 2024; Four cases were reported in 2023 and 22 cases in 2022.

|            |                        |         |          |          |           |   |   |  |       |
|------------|------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|
| Mozambique | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2) | Grade 2 | 7-Dec-18 | 1-Jan-21 | 21-Mar-24 | 7 | 7 |  | 0.00% |
|------------|------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|

Seven circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) cases have been reported since 2022. No case has been reported in 2024, one case was reported in 2023, five cases in 2022, and one case in 2021.

|            |                      |         |           |           |           |   |   |  |       |
|------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|
| Mozambique | Poliomyelitis (WPV1) | Grade 2 | 17-May-22 | 18-May-22 | 21-Mar-24 | 1 | 1 |  | 0.00% |
|------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|

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.

|         |                          |          |           |           |           |    |  |   |        |
|---------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|--|---|--------|
| 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.

|       |                                    |         |          |          |           |           |           |  |       |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-------|
| Niger | Humanitarian crisis (Sahel region) | Grade 2 | 1-Feb-15 | 1-Feb-15 | 13-Feb-24 | 4,300,000 | 4,300,000 |  | 0.00% |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-------|

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 | Grade 3 | 3-Nov-23 | 1-Jan-23 | 24-Mar-24 | 148 |  |  | 0.00% |
|-------|--------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|--|--|-------|

A total of 148 cases of dengue fever, including zero deaths, have been reported in Niger since its onset in 2023. No new cases or deaths have been reported since the last update shared on 19th December 2023 till week 13 of 2024.

|       |            |          |           |          |           |       |       |     |       |
|-------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| Niger | Diphtheria | Ungraded | 28-Aug-23 | 4-Jul-23 | 24-Dec-23 | 2,721 | 2,448 | 141 | 5.20% |
|-------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|-------|

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-24 | 10-Mar-24 | 719 | 214 | 1 | 0.10% |
|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|---|-------|

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 | 1-Jan-24 | 10-Mar-24 | 577 | 281 | 28 | 4.90% |
|-------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|----|-------|

Niger continues to notify meningitis cases. From epidemiological week 1 to week 10, 2024, a total of 577 suspected cases including 281 confirmed cases and 28 deaths (CFR 4.9%) were notified in eight regions, namely Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey, Tahoua, Tilaberi and Zinder. Niamey and Zinder regions are the most affected.

|       |                        |         |          |          |           |    |    |  |       |
|-------|------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----|----|--|-------|
| 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 | 21-Mar-24 | 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 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 | 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 | 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 | Ungraded | 1-Dec-22 | 1-Dec-22 | 11-Feb-24 | 27,078 | 16,603 | 650 | 2.40% |
|---------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-----|-------|

Between week 19 of 2022 and week 6 of 2024, a total of 27 078 suspected cases of diphtheria were reported from 36 states in Nigeria. Among these cases, 16 603 were confirmed, comprising 365 laboratory-confirmed, 483 epidemiologically linked, and 15 755 clinically compatible 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 | 1-Jan-24 | 17-Mar-24 | 6 | 6 |  | 0.00% |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|

From 1 January to 17 March 2024, six confirmed cases of Chikungunya were reported from the regions of Dakar (1), Kolda (1), Matam (2), and Tambacounda (2) in Senegal. In 2023, the total number of confirmed cases was 344.

|         |        |         |           |           |           |   |   |  |       |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|
| Senegal | Dengue | Grade 3 | 14-Nov-22 | 31-Jan-23 | 17-Feb-24 | 6 | 6 |  | 0.00% |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|

Confirmed cases of dengue continue to be reported in Senegal in 2024. From 1 January to 17 March 2024, a total of 22 confirmed cases were reported in the regions of Dakar (14), Louga (4), Saint-Louis (2), Matam (1), and Thiès (1). Among these cases, 12 (55%) are in the 15-35 age group, followed by 8 (36%) in the 35-50 age group, and 2 in the 50+ age group. In 2023,

|         |         |          |          |          |           |     |     |  |       |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|--|-------|
| Senegal | Measles | Ungraded | 4-Jul-22 | 1-Jan-24 | 17-Mar-24 | 150 | 150 |  | 0.00% |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----|-----|--|-------|

Depuis le début de l'année jusqu'au 17 mars 2024, 150 cas confirmés de rougeole ont été rapportés dans 11 régions du Sénégal. Les régions les plus touchées étant les régions de Louge (46), Matam (26), Kaffrine (23), Diourbel (16), Kaka (13), Saint-Louis (13).

|         |                 |          |          |           |          |   |   |   |       |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---|---|---|-------|
| 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 | 24-Mar-24 | 2 | 2 |  | 0.00% |
|---------|------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|-------|

In week 49, Senegal health authorities 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. No new updates on cases and deaths since October 2023

|              |         |         |           |           |           |       |       |    |       |
|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|----|-------|
| South Africa | Cholera | Grade 3 | 20-Jan-24 | 20-Jan-24 | 24-Mar-24 | 1 395 | 1 395 | 47 | 3.40% |
|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|----|-------|

The 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 23, 2024, 1 395 cases and 47 deaths have been reported.

|              |         |          |           |           |           |       |       |  |       |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|--|-------|
| 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 | 20-Mar-24 | - | - | - | - |
|-------------|---|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|---|---|---|

The latest data shows that 5.83 million people (46 % of the population) are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity classified as IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse), with 1.64 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). An estimated 35,000 people are classified in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) in the Duk (3 000) and Nyirol (3 000) counties of Jonglei State; and the Rubkona County (15,000) of Unity State. Between July 2023 and June 2024, an estimated 1.65 million children between 6-59 months are expected to suffer acute malnutrition including 480,000 million children expected to suffer Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 1.16 million expected to suffer Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) , 870 000 pregnant or breastfeeding women are expected to suffer acute malnutrition in this period.

|             |                     |              |           |           |           |   |   |   |   |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| South Sudan | Humanitarian crisis | Protracted 3 | 15-Aug-16 | 15-Aug-16 | 20-Mar-24 | - | - | - | - |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|---|---|

South Sudan continues to face a dire humanitarian crisis. Persistent insecurity and violence, regional and national economic instability compounded by global downturns, and the devastating effects of climate change continue to inflict severe hardships on millions of South Sudanese families, particularly in terms of their food and nutritional security.

|             |                                       |         |           |          |          |   |   |   |   |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|
| South Sudan | Impact of Sudan crisis in South Sudan | Grade 3 | 15-Apr-23 | 1-May-23 | 6-Mar-24 | - | - | - | - |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|

On 15 April 2023, a conflict between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudanese Armed Force (SAF) broke out and displaced people within Sudan and in five neighboring countries among which four are part of the WHO African region (AFRO): the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. As of 6 March 2024, 124 751 refugees and 463 960 returnees are registered in South Sudan



|   |   |          |           |           |           |       |       |     |        |
|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| 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   | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)                  |          | 26-Feb-24 | 1-Jan-24  | 13-Mar-24 | 2     | 2     | 0   | 0.00%  |
| No cVDPV2 case was reported this week. The number of cases for 2023 remains two from Yambio , in Western Equatoria and Juba in Central Equatoria.   |   |          |           |           |           |       |       |     |        |
| South Sudan   | Yellow fever                            | Ungraded | 24-Dec-23 | 24-Dec-23 | 3-Mar-24  | 81    | 3     | 6   | 7.40%  |
| Yellow fever outbreak is still ongoing in South Sudan since it was officially declared by the health authorities on 6 January 2024. As of 5 March 2024, a total of 81 cases including 78 suspected and three confirmed cases have been reported. About six suspected deaths have been also reported. All cases were reported from six counties in Western Equatoria state: Yambio (45), Tambura (15), Nzara (10), Ezo (06), Ibba (04), and Maridi Counties (01) as of 3 March 2024  |   |          |           |           |           |       |       |     |        |
| Tanzania, United Republic of  | Cholera                                 | Grade 3  | 3-Oct-23  | 7-Sep-23  | 12-Dec-23 | 2 549 | 2 549 | 46  | 1.80%  |
| As of 15 March 2024, since 5th September 2023 cholera outbreaks have been , reported in 18 regions (Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Kagera, Singida, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Ruvuma, Mwanza, Geita, Rukwa, Dodoma, Manyara, Morogoro, Katavi and Dar es Salaam) in Tanzania Mainland, where a total of 2,549 cases and 46 deaths (CFR 1.8%) reported. Out of 18 regions, a Cholera outbreak was declared over in 6 regions (Geita, Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma and Tabora).   |   |          |           |           |           |       |       |     |        |
| Tanzania, United Republic of  | Poliomyelitis (cVDPV2)                  | Grade 2  | 19-Jul-23 | 17-Jul-23 | 13-Mar-24 | 2     | 2     |     | 0.00%  |
| According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), no cVDPV2 cases were reported this week. The total number of cases for 2023 remains two. The number was reviewed from three to two following verification  |   |          |           |           |           |       |       |     |        |
| 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  | 20-Mar-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  | 4-Feb-24  | 4-Feb-24  | 3-Mar-24  | 32    | 5     | 1   | 3.10%  |
| On 4 February 2024, a new cholera outbreak was detected in Mbale city , as of 3 March 2024 , 32 cases including five confirmed and one death are reported (CFR 3.1%).   |   |          |           |           |           |       |       |     |        |
| Uganda  | Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever         | Ungraded | 12-Feb-24 | 28-Jan-24 | 3-Mar-24  | 9     | 6     | 4   | 44.40% |
| From week 1 through week 9, 2024 (ending 3 March), Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) outbreak has been reported from the following districts of Uganda: Kiruhura (one confirmed case and zero death), Lyantonde (five cases, three confirmed and three deaths), Kyankwanzi (one confirmed case and zero death), Mbarara City ( one confirmed case and zero death ), Kampala city ( one confirmed case and one death) . The number of cases previously reported was reviewed. As of week 9, 2024, the outbreak is still active in Kiruhura, Lyantonde and Kyankwanzi districts. The cumulative numbers are: nine cases, six confirmed and four deaths (CFR 44.4%).  |   |          |           |           |           |       |       |     |        |
| Uganda  | Measles                                 | Ungraded | 4-Oct-23  | 23-Dec-23 | 25-Feb-24 | 332   | 146   | 6   | 1.80%  |
| Measle outbreak reported from Kiryandongo and Kyegegwa was controlled end of last year. However, new measles outbreaks have been reported since 23 December 2023, from eight districts: Arua city , Yumbe, Koboko , Obongi, Hoima, Amuru, Kasese and Kyenjonjo. A total of 332 cases including 146 confirmed and six deaths are reported as of 25 February 2024.  |   |          |           |           |           |       |       |     |        |
| Uganda  | Rift Valley fever (RVF)                 | Ungraded | 25-Sep-23 | 1-Jan-23  | 3-Mar-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 five cases have been reported. As of 3 March 2024, only Mbarara district is experiencing an active RVF outbreak with one case and zero death reported so far.   |   |          |           |           |           |       |       |     |        |
| Zambia  | Drought/food insecurity                 | 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 and 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 | 3-Mar-24  | 20,768 | 20,768 | 702 | 3.40% |
| The current cholera outbreak started with Lusaka Province confirming cases in the cholera-prone areas (peri-urban). From October 2023 to 3 March 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 20 768 with 702 deaths (CFR 3.4%).   |                        |          |           |           |           |        |        |     |       |
| Zambia  | Measles                | Ungraded | 13-Jun-22 | 13-Jun-22 | 27-Feb-24 | 1,594  | 57     |     | 0.00% |
| In week 8, 2024, Zambia recorded a total of 54 suspected measles cases, with laboratory testing confirming 5 cases distributed across 5 districts. This adds to the cumulative count of suspected cases, at 1 594, and lab-confirmed measles cases, totaling 57 since the first week of 2024.   |                        |          |           |           |           |        |        |     |       |
| 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 | 17-Mar-24 | 28,974 | 2,786  | 603 | 2.10% |
| The first cholera outbreak in the country in 2023 started on the 12 February 2023. Cumulatively there were 28 974 cholera cases with 603 deaths (CFR 2.0%) as of 17 March 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. |                        |          |           |           |           |        |        |     |       |
| <b>Closed Events</b>  |                        |          |           |           |           |        |        |     |       |
| 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.   |                        |          |           |           |           |        |        |     |       |
| Uganda  | Malaria                | Ungraded | 5-Jun-23  | 2-Jul-23  | 3-Mar-24  | -      | -      | -   | -     |
| During week 7, 2024 (ending 18 February), there was zero district responding to malaria outbreak. Furthermore, cases of confirmed Black Water Fever have been reported from Bukomansimbi district with a total of 72 cases and 10 deaths recorded since 30 September 2023. As of week 9, 2024 (ending 3 March), no district in outbreak of malaria for two consecutive weeks and the event was closed.  |                        |          |           |           |           |        |        |     |       |

†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

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